Zhen Rong Zhou
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ENERGY GAPS FOR EXPONENTIAL YANG-MILLS FIELDS

Zhen-Rong Zhou

Abstract. In this paper, some inequalities of Simons type for exponential Yang-Mills fields over compact Riemannian manifolds are established, and the energy gaps are obtained.

1. Introduction

Let M be an m-dimensional Riemannian manifold, G an r_0-dimensional Lie group, E a Riemannian vector bundle over M with structure group G, $\mathfrak{g}_E \subseteq \operatorname{End}(E)$ the adjoint vector bundle, whose fiber type is $\mathfrak{g}$, the Lie algebra of G. We denote the space of $\mathfrak{g}_E$-valued p-forms by $\Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$. Let ∇ be a connection on E, then, the curvature $R^\nabla \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ is defined by $R^\nabla_{X,Y} = \nabla_X \nabla_Y - \nabla_Y \nabla_X - \nabla_{[X,Y]}$ for tangent vector fields X, Y on M.

Extend the connection ∇ into an exterior differential operator $\mathrm{d}^\nabla \colon \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E) \to \Omega^{p+1}(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ as follows: for each $\omega \in \Omega^p(M)$ and $\sigma \in \Omega^0(\mathfrak{g}_E)$, let

$$\mathrm{d}^\nabla(\omega \otimes \sigma) = \mathrm{d}\omega \otimes \sigma + (-1)^p \omega \wedge \nabla\sigma \,,$$

and extend to all members of $\Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ by linearity.

When G is a subgroup of $\mathrm{O}(r_0)$, the Killing form in $\mathfrak{g}$ is negatively defined, and hence induces an inner product in $\mathfrak{g}_E$. This inner product and the Riemannian metric of M define an inner product $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ in $\Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$. The exterior differential operator $\mathrm{d}^\nabla \colon \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E) \to \Omega^{p+1}(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ has a formal adjoint operator $\delta^\nabla \colon \Omega^{p+1}(\mathfrak{g}_E) \to \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ with respect to the L^2-inner product $(\varphi, \psi) = \int_M \langle\varphi, \psi\rangle$. Take a local orthonormal frame field $\{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$ on M. Then, for any $\varphi \in \Omega^p(E)$ and any local tangent vector fields $X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_p$ to M, we have

$$\left(\mathrm{d}^\nabla \varphi\right)_{X_0,X_1,\ldots,X_p} = \sum_{k=0}^{p}(-1)^k \left(\nabla_{X_k}\varphi\right)_{X_0,\ldots,\hat{X}_k,\ldots,X_p} \,,$$

$$\left(\delta^\nabla \varphi\right)_{X_1,\ldots,X_{p-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left(\nabla_{e_k}\varphi\right)_{e_k,X_1,\ldots,X_{p-1}} \,.$$

The Laplacian acting on $\Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ is defined by $\Delta^\nabla = d^\nabla \circ \delta^\nabla + \delta^\nabla \circ d^\nabla : \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E) \to \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$. If $\varphi \in \Omega^p(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ satisfies $\Delta^\nabla \varphi = 0$, we call it a harmonic p-form with values in $\mathfrak{g}_E$.

Let $\mathcal{C}_E$ be the collection of all metric connections on E, and fix a connection $\nabla_0 \in \mathcal{C}_E$. Then, any connection $\nabla \in \mathcal{C}_E$ can be expressed as $\nabla = \nabla_0 + A$, where $A \in \Omega^1(\mathfrak{g}_E)$. The Yang-Mills functional is defined as: For $\nabla \in \mathcal{C}_E$,

$$(1) \qquad \mathcal{S}(\nabla) = \frac{1}{2} \int_M |R^\nabla|^2 \,.$$

A connection $\nabla \in \mathcal{C}_E$ is called is a a Yang-Mills connection, if it is a critical point of the Yang-Mills functional, and the associated curvature tensor is called a Yang-Mills field.

The Euler-Lagrange equation of the Yang-Mills functional $\mathcal{S}(\cdot)$ can be written as

$$(2) \qquad \delta^\nabla R^\nabla = 0\,.$$

Hence, by Bianchi identity $d^\nabla R^\nabla = 0$, a Yang-Mills field is a harmonic 2-form with values in $\mathfrak{g}_E$.

The following gap property for Yang-Mills fields is obtained in [2]:

Theorem 1. *Let R^∇ be a Yang-Mills field on $\mathbb{S}^m (m \geq 5)$ satisfying that*

$$\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \binom{m}{2}\,,$$

then $R^\nabla \equiv 0$.

Denote the Riemannian curvature operator of M by R, the Ricci operator by Ric. Let $C = \text{Ric} \wedge I + 2R$, where I is the identity transformation on TM, and define the Ricci-Riemannian curvature operator $\mathcal{C}: \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E) \to \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ as follows: for $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ and $X, Y, Z \in \Gamma(M)$,

$$(3) \qquad \big(\mathcal{C}(\varphi)\big)_{X,Y} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \varphi_{e_j, C_{X,Y}(e_j)}\,.$$

Here,

$$(4) \qquad (\text{Ric} \wedge I)_{X,Y} = \text{Ric}(X) \wedge Y + X \wedge \text{Ric}(Y)\,,$$

and $X \wedge Y$ is identified as a skew-symmetric linear transformation by

$$(5) \qquad (X \wedge Y)(Z) = \langle X, Z \rangle Y - \langle Y, Z \rangle X\,.$$

In the following, that $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$ means that $\langle \mathcal{C}(\varphi), \varphi \rangle \geq \lambda |\varphi|^2$ for each $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$. In [13], an inequality of Simons type for Yang-Mills fields is obtained:

Theorem 2. *Let M^m $(m \geq 3)$ be a compact Riemannian manifold with $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$. Then, for each Yang-Mills field R^∇, we have*

$$(6) \qquad \int_M |\nabla R^\nabla|^2 \leq \int_M \Big(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} |R^\nabla| - \lambda\Big)|R^\nabla|^2\,.$$

If $m \geq 5$, the equality holds if and only if $R^\nabla = 0$.

This inequality implies a gap property (see [13]):

Corollary 3. *Let M^m and λ be as in Theorem 2, $R^\nabla \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$ be a Yang-Mills field over M. If $m \geq 3$ and $\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 < \frac{\lambda^2 m(m-1)}{16(m-2)^2}$, then we have $R^\nabla = 0$. If $m \geq 5$ and $\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 \leq \frac{\lambda^2 m(m-1)}{16(m-2)^2}$, then we also have $R^\nabla = 0$.*

When $M = \mathbb{S}^m$, we have $\lambda = 2(m-2)$. Therefore Corollary 3 implies Theorem 1.

A p-Yang-Mills functional is defined by $\mathcal{S}_p(\nabla) = \frac{1}{p} \int_M |R^\nabla|^p$, the critical points of which are called p-Yang-Mills connections, and the associated curvature tensors are called p-Yang-Mills fields. The article [4] investegated the gaps of p-Yang-Mills fields of Euclidean and sphere submanifolds, and generalized the related results of [2].

Theorem 4 (See [4, 13]). *Let M^m be a submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{m+k}$ or $\mathbb{S}^{m+k}$. If $\mathcal{C} \geq 2(m-2)$, and if R^∇ is a p-Yang-Mills field $(p \geq 2)$ with $\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\binom{m}{2}$ $(m \geq 5)$, then we have $R^\nabla \equiv 0$.*

Theorem 4 is also a generalization of Theorem 1.

An exponential Yang-Mills functional is defined by $\mathcal{S}_e(\nabla) = \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right)$, an exponential Yang-Mills connection is a critical point of $\mathcal{S}_e$, and an exponential Yang-Mills field is the curvature R^∇ of an exponential Yang-Mills connection $\nabla \in \mathcal{C}_E$. The Euler-Lagrange equation of $\mathcal{S}_e(\cdot)$ is

$$(7) \qquad \delta^\nabla \left[\exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right) R^\nabla \right] = 0 \,.$$

Some L^2-energy gaps are obtained for four dimensional Yang-Mills fields, see for example [5, 6, 7, 11, 12] etc. The existence of $L^{m/2}$-energy gaps for Yang-Mills fields over m-dimensional compact or non-compact but complete Riemannian manifolds are verified independently under some non-positive curvature conditions in [15] and [9]. P.M.N. Feehan prove an existence of $L^{m/2}$-energy gaps over compact manifolds without any curvature assumptions in [8]. Recently, we estimate the L^p-energy gaps for $p \geq m/2$ over the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^m$ and the $m/2$-energy gaps over the hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}^m$ in [14].

In this paper, we establish some inequalities of Simons type for exponential Yang-Mills fields over compact Riemannian manifolds. Then, we use these inequalities to obtain some energy gaps.

2. INEQUALITIES OF SIMONS TYPE FOR EXPONENTIAL YANG-MILLS FIELDS

Take a local orthornormal frame field $\{e_i\}_{i=1,\dots,m}$ on M. We adopt the convention of summation, and let indices i, j, k, l, u run in $\{1, \dots, m\}$.

For each $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$, let

$$(8) \qquad \mathfrak{R}^\nabla(\varphi)_{X,Y} = \sum \left\{ [R^\nabla_{e_j,X}, \varphi_{e_j,Y}] - [R^\nabla_{e_j,Y}, \varphi_{e_j,X}] \right\}.$$

Then, we have (see [2])

$$(9) \qquad \Delta^\nabla \varphi = \nabla^* \nabla \varphi + \mathcal{C}(\varphi) + \mathfrak{R}^\nabla(\varphi) \,,$$

where, $\nabla^*\nabla = -\sum \nabla_{e_i}\nabla_{e_i} + \nabla_{D_{e_i}e_i}$ is the rough Laplacian (D is the Levi-Civita connection of M). Hence we have

$$(10) \qquad \frac{1}{2}\Delta|\varphi|^2 = \langle \Delta^\nabla \varphi, \varphi \rangle - |\nabla\varphi|^2 - \langle \mathcal{C}(\varphi), \varphi \rangle - \langle \Re^\nabla(\varphi), \varphi \rangle \ .$$

By a straightforward calculation, we get

$$\Delta \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right) = -\exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)|\varphi|^2|\nabla|\varphi||^2$$

$$+ \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \Delta^\nabla\varphi, \varphi \rangle - \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)|\nabla\varphi|^2$$

$$(11) \qquad - \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \mathcal{C}(\varphi), \varphi \rangle - \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \Re^\nabla(\varphi), \varphi \rangle \ .$$

Integrating both sides of (11), we have

Lemma 5. *For each $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$, we have*

$$\int_M \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)|\nabla\varphi|^2 + \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)|\varphi|^2\,|\nabla|\varphi||^2$$

$$= \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \Delta^\nabla\varphi, \varphi \rangle$$

$$(12) \qquad - \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \mathcal{C}(\varphi), \varphi \rangle - \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|\varphi|^2}{2}\right)\langle \Re^\nabla(\varphi), \varphi \rangle \ .$$

In [13], we establish the following inequality:

Lemma 6. *For $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathfrak{g}_E)$, let*

$$(13) \qquad \rho(\varphi) = \sum \left\langle [\varphi_{e_i,e_j}, \varphi_{e_j,e_k}], \varphi_{e_k,e_i} \right\rangle \ .$$

Then, we have

$$(14) \qquad |\rho(\varphi)| \leq \frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}\,|\varphi|^3 \ .$$

If $m \geq 5$, the inequality is strict unless $\varphi = 0$.

Applying Lemma 6 to Lemma 5, we can obtain the following inequality of Simons type for exponential Yang-Mills fields:

Theorem 7. *Let M^m ($m \geq 3$) be a Riemannian m-manifold, and R^∇ be an exponential Yang-Mills field over M^m. If $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$, then we have*

$$\int_M \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right)|R^\nabla|^2\,|\nabla|R^\nabla||^2 + \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right)|\nabla R^\nabla|^2$$

$$(15) \qquad \leq \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}|R^\nabla| - \lambda\right)\exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right)|R^\nabla|^2 \ .$$

Proof. By Bianchi identity, we have

$$\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \Delta^\nabla R^\nabla, R^\nabla\Big\rangle = \int_M \Big\langle \delta^\nabla R^\nabla, \delta^\nabla\Big(\exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)R^\nabla\Big)\Big\rangle.$$

Because R^∇ is an exponential Yang-Mills fields, we have

$$\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \Delta^\nabla R^\nabla, R^\nabla\Big\rangle = 0.$$

Hence by (12) we have

$$\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|R^\nabla|^2\big|\nabla|R^\nabla|\big|^2 + \int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|\nabla R^\nabla|^2$$

$$= -\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \mathcal{C}(R^\nabla), R^\nabla\Big\rangle - \int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \Re^\nabla(R^\nabla), R^\nabla\Big\rangle$$

$$(16) \qquad = -\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \mathcal{C}(R^\nabla), R^\nabla\Big\rangle - \int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\rho(R^\nabla).$$

If $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$, then we get

$$(17) \qquad -\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big\langle \mathcal{C}(R^\nabla), R^\nabla\Big\rangle \leq -\lambda \int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|R^\nabla|^2.$$

For $m \geq 3$, from Lemma 6 we have

$$-\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}|R^\nabla|^3 \leq \pm\rho(R^\nabla) \leq \frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}|R^\nabla|^3.$$

So we have

$$(18) \qquad -\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\rho(R^\nabla) \leq \frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|R^\nabla|^3.$$

Hence from (17) and (18) we have (15). $\qquad\square$

Corollary 8. *Let M^m ($m \geq 3$) be a Riemannian n-manifold, and R^∇ be an exponential Yang-Mills field over M^m. If $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$, then we have*

$$\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\big|\nabla R^\nabla\big|^2 + 4\int_M \Big|\nabla \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{4}\Big)\Big|^2$$

$$(19) \qquad \leq \int_M \Big(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}|R^\nabla| - \lambda\Big)\exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|R^\nabla|^2.$$

Proof. Because

$$\int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)|R^\nabla|^2\big|\nabla|R^\nabla|\big|^2$$

$$= \int_M \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big)\Big|\nabla\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\Big|^2 = 4\int_M \Big|\nabla \exp\Big(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{4}\Big)\Big|^2,$$

then, from (15) we have

$$4 \int_M \left| \nabla \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{4}\right) \right|^2 + \int_M \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right) |\nabla R^\nabla|^2$$

(20)
$$\leq \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} |R^\nabla| - \lambda \right) \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right) |R^\nabla|^2 .$$

By $|\nabla R^\nabla|^2 \geq \left| \nabla |R^\nabla| \right|^2$ and (20) we get (19). $\qquad \square$

By Theorem 7, we have

Corollary 9. *Let M^m ($m \geq 3$) be a Riemannian m-manifold, and R^∇ be an exponential Yang-Mills field over M^m. Suppose that $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda$. Then, if $\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 \leq \frac{m(m-1)\lambda^2}{16(m-2)^2}$, we have $\nabla R^\nabla = 0$. Especially, on $\mathbb{S}^m$, if $\|R^\nabla\|_{L^\infty}^2 < \frac{1}{2} \binom{m}{2}$, we have $R^\nabla = 0$.*

3. Energy gaps for exponential Yang-Mills fields

Let M^m be an m-dimensional compact Riemannian manifold. We say that the q-Sobolev inequality holds on M^m with k_1, k_2 if for all $u \in C^\infty(M^m)$ we have

(21)
$$\|\nabla u\|_2^2 \geq k_1 \|u\|_q^2 - k_2 \|u\|_2^2 .$$

On the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^m$, the following Sobolev inequality holds (see [1, 10]): for $2 \leq q \leq 2m/(m-2)$,

(22)
$$\|u\|_q^2 \leq \frac{q-2}{m\omega_m^{1-2/q}} \|\nabla u\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\omega_m^{1-2/q}} \|u\|_2^2 ,$$

where ω_m is the volume of the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^m$. Hence we have

Lemma 10. *On $\mathbb{S}^m$, for $2 < q \leq 2m/(m-2)$, the q-Sobolev inequality holds with $k_1 = \frac{m\omega_m^{1-2/q}}{q-2}$, $k_2 = \frac{m}{q-2}$.*

Denote

$$d_{a,m,r} = \min\left\{ k_1, \frac{k_1 a}{k_2} \right\},$$

where $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

In [14], we prove the following

Lemma 11. *Let T be a tensor over a compact Riemannian manifold M^m where the 2q-Sobolev inequality holds with k_1, k_2 for $2 < 2q \leq \frac{2m}{m-2}$. Assume that there exist a positive constant a and a function f on M, such that*

(23)
$$\|\nabla |T|\|_2^2 \leq -a\|T\|_2^2 + \|f|T|^2\|_1 .$$

If $\|f\|_r < d_{a,m,r}$, then we have $T = 0$, where $r = \frac{q}{q-1} \geq \frac{m}{2}$.

Theorem 12. *Let M^m ($m \geq 3$) be a compact Riemannian manifold with $\mathcal{C} \geq \lambda > 0$, where 2q-Sobolev inequality holds with k_1 and k_2 for $2 < 2q \leq \frac{2m}{m-2}$. Suppose that R^∇ is an exponential Yang-Mills field over M. If $\left\| R^\nabla \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2}\right) \right\|_r < \frac{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}{4(m-2)} d_{\lambda,m,r}$, then we have $R^\nabla = 0$, where $r = \frac{q}{q-1} \geq \frac{m}{2}$.*

Proof. By (19) we have

$$\int_M |\nabla|R^\nabla||^2 \le \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} |R^\nabla| - \lambda \right) \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2} \right) |R^\nabla|^2 \, .$$

Let $u = |R^\nabla|$, then

$$\int_M |\nabla u|^2 \le \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} u - \lambda \right) \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) u^2 \, .$$

So, we have

$$\int_M |\nabla u|^2 \le \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} u \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) u^2 - \lambda \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) u^2 \right)$$

$$\le \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} u \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) u^2 - \lambda u^2 \right)$$

$$= \int_M \left(\frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} u \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) - \lambda \right) u^2$$

i.e. $\int_M |\nabla u|^2 \le \int_M f u^2 - \lambda \int_M u^2$, where $f = \frac{4(m-2)}{\sqrt{m(m-1)}} u \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right)$. Then by Lemma 11 we can get the theorem. $\qquad \square$

Corollary 13. *Suppose that R^∇ is an exponential Yang-Mills field over $\mathbb{S}^m$ ($m \ge 3$). If*

$$\left\| R^\nabla \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2} \right) \right\|_r < \frac{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}{4(m-2)} \omega_m^{\frac{1}{r}} \min\left\{ \frac{m(r-1)}{2}, 2(m-2) \right\}$$

then, we have $R^\nabla = 0$, where $r \ge \frac{m}{2}$.

Proof. On $\mathbb{S}^m$, $\lambda = 2(m-2)$, and the $2q$-Sobolev inequality holds for $2 < 2q \le \frac{2m}{m-2}$ with $k_1 = \frac{n\omega_m^{1-2/2q}}{2q-2} = \frac{m(r-1)}{2} \omega_m^{1/r}$, $k_2 = \frac{m}{2q-2} = \frac{m(r-1)}{2}$. By a straightforward calculation, we get

$$(24) \qquad d_{2(m-2),m,r} = \omega_m^{1/r} \min\left\{ \frac{m(r-1)}{2}, 2(m-2) \right\}$$

and

$$d_{2(m-2),m,\infty} = 2(m-2) \, .$$

Then by Theorem 12, if

$$\left\| R^\nabla \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2} \right) \right\|_r < \frac{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}{4(m-2)} d_{2(m-2),m,r} \, ,$$

then we have $R^\nabla = 0$.

Especially, if

$$\left\| R^\nabla \exp\left(\frac{|R^\nabla|^2}{2} \right) \right\|_\infty < \frac{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}{4(m-2)} d_{2(m-2),m,\infty} = \frac{\sqrt{m(m-1)}}{2} \, ,$$

we have $R^\nabla = 0$. $\qquad \square$

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School of Mathematics and Statistics,
Central China Normal University,
Wuhan, 430079, P.R.China
E-mail: zrzhou@mail.ccnu.edu.cn