

Erratum to: Sharp upper bound for the first eigenvalue

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Erratum to: Geom Dedicata (2014) 169:397–410
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In our paper “Sharp upper bounds for the first eigenvalue” [1], we proved the following theorem.

Theorem 1 *Let (\overline{M}, ds^2) be a non compact rank-1 symmetric space and M be a closed hypersurface in \overline{M} which encloses the bounded region Ω . Then*

$$\lambda_1(M) \leq \lambda_1(S(R)) \left(\frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \right) + \frac{1}{\sinh^2 R Vol(S(R))} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2$$

where $R > 0$ is such that $Vol(\Omega) = Vol(B(R))$; here $B(R)$ and $S(R)$ are the geodesic ball and geodesic sphere respectively of radius R .

Further, the equality holds if and only if M is a geodesic sphere of radius R .

The proof of this theorem uses the following inequality of [1]: For a closed hypersurface M in the noncompact rank-1 symmetric space \overline{M} ,

$$\lambda_1(M) \int_M f^2 dm \leq \int_M \|\nabla^M f\|^2 dm + \int_M f^2 \left(\lambda_1(S(r)) - \sum_{i=1}^{kn} \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right) dm$$

where $f = \sinh r$.

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Substituting the value of $\lambda_1(S(r))$ and applying Lemmas 1 and 2 of [1], we get

$$\lambda_1(M) Vol(S(R)) \sinh^2 R \leq (kn - 1) Vol(M) - (k - 1) \tanh^2 R Vol(S(R)) \tag{0.1}$$

$$+ \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 dm$$

when $k = 1$, that is for $\overline{M} = \mathbb{H}^n$, we get the required inequality stated in Theorem 1.

In a later inspection, we observed that when $k > 1$, we can not assert the validity of the inequality

$$\lambda_1(M) Vol(S(R)) \sinh^2 R \leq ((kn - 1) - (k - 1) \tanh^2 R) Vol(M)$$

$$+ \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 dm$$

from Eq. (0.1). This was used to complete the proof Theorem 1.

As the above inequality does not hold in general, the Theorem 1 stated as above needs correction. The correct statement and proof of the theorem are as follows.

Theorem 2 *Let (\overline{M}, ds^2) be a non-compact rank-1 symmetric space with $\dim \overline{M} = kn$ where $k = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{K}$; $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}$ or $\mathbb{C}a$. Let M be a closed hypersurface in \overline{M} which encloses the bounded region Ω . Then for $k = 1$, we have*

$$\frac{\lambda_1(M)}{\lambda_1(S(R))} \leq \frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} + \frac{1}{(n - 1) Vol(S(R))} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2$$

and for $k > 1$, we have

$$\lambda_1(M) \leq \lambda_1(S(R)) \left(\frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \right) + \frac{k - 1}{\cosh^2 R} \left(\frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sinh^2 R Vol(S(R))} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2$$

where $R > 0$ is such that $Vol(\Omega) = Vol(B(R))$; here, $B(R)$ and $S(R)$ are the geodesic ball and geodesic sphere, respectively, of radius R . Further, the equality holds in above two inequalities if and only if M is a geodesic sphere of radius R .

Proof When $k = 1$, the inequality (0.1) reduces to

$$\lambda_1(M) Vol(S(R)) \sinh^2 R \leq (n - 1) Vol(M) + \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 dm.$$

Using the fact that $\lambda_1(S(r)) = \frac{n-1}{\sinh^2 r}$ for all $r > 0$, we get the required result

$$\frac{\lambda_1(M)}{\lambda_1(S(R))} \leq \frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} + \frac{1}{(n - 1) Vol(S(R))} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 \tag{0.2}$$

for hypersurfaces in \mathbb{H}^n .

When $k > 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1(M) &\leq \left(\frac{kn - 1}{\sinh^2 R} - \frac{k - 1}{\cosh^2 R} \right) \frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{Vol(S(R))} \left(\frac{k - 1}{\cosh^2 R} Vol(M) + \frac{1}{\sinh^2 R} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 \right) \\
 &= \lambda_1(S(R)) \left(\frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \right) + \frac{k - 1}{\cosh^2 R} \left(\frac{Vol(M)}{Vol(S(R))} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\sinh^2 R Vol(S(R))} \int_M \|\nabla^M \sinh r\|^2 .
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{0.3}$$

The equality in (0.2) and in (0.3) follows from the equality criterion in Lemmas 1 and 2 and $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \eta}(q) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, kn$ for all points $q \in M$. This happens if and only if M is a geodesic sphere. □

References

1. Binoy, R., Santhanam, G.: Sharp upper bound for the first eigenvalue. *Geometriae Dedicata* **169**(1), 397–410 (2014)