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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Spectra and symmetric eigentensors of the Lichnerowicz Laplacian on $S^n$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Boucetta, Mohamed</td>
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SPECTRA AND SYMMETRIC EIGENTENSORS OF THE LICHNEROWICZ LAPLACIAN ON $S^n$

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Abstract

We compute the eigenvalues with multiplicities of the Lichnerowicz Laplacian acting on the space of symmetric covariant tensor fields on the Euclidean sphere $S^n$. The spaces of symmetric eigentensors are explicitly given.

1. Introduction

Let $(M, g)$ be a Riemannian $n$-manifold. For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we shall denote by $\Gamma(\bigotimes^p T^*M)$, $\Omega^p(M)$ and $S^p M$ the space of covariant $p$-tensor fields on $M$, the space of differential $p$-forms on $M$ and the space of symmetric covariant $p$-tensor fields on $M$, respectively. Note that $\Gamma(\bigotimes^0 T^*M) = \Omega^0(M) = S^0 M = C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$, $\Omega(M) = \sum_{p=0}^n \Omega^p(M)$ and $S(M) = \sum_{p\geq 0} S^p(M)$.

Let $D$ be the Levi-Civita connection associated to $g$; its curvature tensor field $R$ is given by

$$R(X, Y)Z = D_{[X,Y]}Z - (D_X D_Y Z - D_Y D_X Z),$$

and the Ricci endomorphism field $r : TM \to TM$ is given by

$$g(r(X), Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n g(R(X, E_i)Y, E_i),$$

where $(E_1, \ldots, E_n)$ is any local orthonormal frame.

For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, the connection $D$ induces a differential operator $D : \Gamma(\bigotimes^p T^*M) \to \Gamma(\bigotimes^{p+1} T^*M)$ given by

$$DT(X, Y_1, \ldots, Y_p) = D_X T(Y_1, \ldots, Y_p)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^p T(Y_1, \ldots, D_X Y_j, \ldots, Y_p).$$

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Its formal adjoint $D^*: \Gamma\left(\bigotimes^{p+1} T^*M\right) \to \Gamma\left(\bigotimes^{p} T^*M\right)$ is given by

$$D^*T(Y_1, \ldots, Y_p) = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} D_{E_j}T(E_i, Y_1, \ldots, Y_p),$$

where $(E_1, \ldots, E_n)$ is any local orthonormal frame.

Recall that, for any differential $p$-form $\alpha$, we have

$$d\alpha(X_1, \ldots, X_{p+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{j+1} D_{X_j}\alpha(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_{p+1}).$$

We denote by $\delta$ the restriction of $D^*$ to $\Omega(M) \oplus \mathcal{S}(M)$ and we define $\delta^*: \mathcal{S}^p(M) \to \mathcal{S}^{p+1}(M)$ by

$$\delta^*T(X_1, \ldots, X_{p+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{p+1} D_{X_j}T(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_{p+1}).$$

Recall that the operator trace $\text{Tr}: \mathcal{S}^p(M) \to \mathcal{S}^{p-2}(M)$ is given by

$$\text{Tr} T(X_1, \ldots, X_{p-2}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} T(E_j, E_j, X_1, \ldots, X_{p-2}),$$

where $(E_1, \ldots, E_n)$ is any local orthonormal frame.

The Lichnerowicz Laplacian is the second order differential operator

$$\Delta_M: \Gamma\left(\bigotimes^{p} T^*M\right) \to \Gamma\left(\bigotimes^{p} T^*M\right)$$

given by

$$\Delta_M(T) = D^*D(T) + R(T),$$

where $R(T)$ is the curvature operator given by

$$R(T)(Y_1, \ldots, Y_p) = \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(Y_1, \ldots, r(Y_j), \ldots, Y_p)$$

$$- \sum_{i<j}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} \{T(Y_1, \ldots, E_i, \ldots, R(Y_i, E_l)Y_j, \ldots, Y_p)$$

$$+ T(Y_1, \ldots, R(Y_j, E_l)Y_i, \ldots, E_i, \ldots, Y_p)\}. $$
where \((E_1, \ldots, E_n)\) is any local orthonormal frame and, in
\[ T(Y_1, \ldots, E_i, \ldots, R(Y_i, E_j)Y_j, \ldots, Y_p), \]
\(E_i\) takes the place of \(Y_i\) and \(R(Y_i, E_j)Y_j\) takes the place of \(Y_j\).

This differential operator, introduced by Lichnerowicz in [15] pp. 26, is self-adjoint, elliptic and respects the symmetries of tensor fields. In particular, \(\Delta_M\) leaves invariant \(S(M)\) and the restriction of \(\Delta_M\) to \(\Omega(M)\) coincides with the Hodge-de Rham Laplacian, i.e., for any differential \(p\)-form \(\alpha\),
\[ \Delta_M\alpha = (d\delta + \delta d)(\alpha). \]

We have shown in [6] that, for any symmetric covariant tensor field \(T\),
\[ \Delta_M(T) = (\delta \circ \delta^* - \delta^* \delta)(T) + 2R(T). \]

Note that if \(T \in S(M)\) and \(g^l\) denotes the symmetric product of \(l\) copies of the Riemannian metric \(g\), we have
\[ (\text{Tr} \circ \Delta_M)T = (\Delta_M \circ \text{Tr})T, \]
\[ \Delta_M(T \circ g^l) = (\Delta_M T) \circ g^l, \]
where \(\circ\) is the symmetric product.

The Lichnerowicz Laplacian acting on symmetric covariant tensor fields is of fundamental importance in mathematical physics (see for instance [9], [20] and [22]). Note also that the Lichnerowicz Laplacian acting on symmetric covariant 2-tensor fields appears in many problems in Riemannian geometry (see [3], [5], [19], …).

On a compact Riemannian manifold, the Lichnerowicz Laplacian \(\Delta_M\) has discrete eigenvalues with finite multiplicities. For a given compact Riemannian manifold, it may be an interesting problem to determine explicitly the eigenvalues and the eigentensors of \(\Delta_M\) on \(M\).

Let us enumerate the cases where the spectra of \(\Delta_M\) was computed:

1. \(\Delta_M\) acting on \(C^\infty(M, \mathbb{C})\): \(M\) is either flat torus or Klein bottles [4], \(M\) is a Hopf manifolds [1];
2. \(\Delta_M\) acting on \(\Omega(M)\): \(M = S^n\) or \(P^n(\mathbb{C})\) [10] and [11], \(M = \mathbb{C}P^2\) or \(G_2/\text{SO}(4)\) [16] and [18], \(M = \text{SO}(n + 1)/\text{SO}(2) \times \text{SO}(n)\) or \(M = \text{Sp}(n + 1)/\text{Sp}(1) \times \text{Sp}(n)\) [21];
3. \(\Delta_M\) acting on \(S^2(M)\) and \(M\) is the complex projective space \(P^2(\mathbb{C})\) [22];
4. \(\Delta_M\) acting on \(S^2(M)\) and \(M\) is either \(S^n\) or \(P^n(\mathbb{C})\) [6] and [7];
5. Brian and Richard Millman give in [2] a theoretical method for computing the spectra of Lichnerowicz Laplacian acting on \(\Omega(G)\) where \(G\) is a compact semisimple Lie group endowed with the biinvariant metric induced from the negative of the Killing form;
6. Some partial results where given in [12]–[14].
In this paper, we compute the eigenvalues and we determine the spaces of eigentensors of $\Delta_M$ acting on $S(M)$ in the case where $M$ is the Euclidian sphere $S^n$.

Let us describe our method briefly. We consider the $(n+1)$-Euclidian space $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with its canonical coordinates $(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1})$. For any $k, p \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $\mathcal{S}^p H^k_{\mathbb{R}}$ the space of symmetric covariant $p$-tensor fields $T$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ satisfying:

1. $T = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_p \leq n+1}^{} T_{i_1, \ldots, i_p} \, dx_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx_{i_p}$ where $T_{i_1, \ldots, i_p}$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree $k$;
2. $\Delta^k_S (T) = 0$.

The $n$-dimensional sphere $S^n$ is the space of unitary vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and the Euclidian metric on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ induces a Riemannian metric on $S^n$. We denote by $i: S^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ the canonical inclusion.

For any tensor field $T \in \Gamma\big(\bigotimes^p T^*\mathbb{R}^{n+1}\big)$, we compute $i^*(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}T) - \Delta^k_S (i^*T)$ and get a formula (see Theorem 2.1). Inspired by this formula and having in mind the fact that $i^*: \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^p H^k_{\mathbb{R}} \to \mathcal{S}^p S^n$ is injective and its image is dense in $\mathcal{S}^p S^n$ (see [10]), we give, for any $k$, a direct sum decomposition of $\mathcal{S}^p H^k_{\mathbb{R}}$ composed by eigenspaces of $\Delta_S$.

Thus we obtain the eigenvalues and the spaces of eigentensors with its multiplicities of $\Delta_S$ acting on $S(S^n)$ (see Section 4).

Note that the eigenvalues and the eigenspaces of $\Delta_S$ acting on $\Omega(S^n)$ was computed in [10] by using the representation theory. In [11], I. Iwasaki and K. Katase recover the result by a method using the restriction of harmonic tensor fields and a result in [8]. The formula obtained in Theorem 2.1 combined with the methods developed in [10] and [11] permit to present those results in a more precise form (see Section 3).

2. A relation between $\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$ and $\Delta_S$

We consider the Euclidian space $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ endowed with its canonical coordinates $(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1})$ and its canonical Euclidian flat Riemannian metric $\langle \ , \ \rangle$. We denote by $D$ be the Levi-Civita covariant derivative associated to $\langle \ , \ \rangle$. We consider the radial vector field given by

$$\vec{r} = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}.$$  

For any $p$-tensor field $T \in \Gamma\big(\bigotimes^p T^*\mathbb{R}^{n+1}\big)$ and for any $1 \leq i < j \leq p$, we denote by $i_{\vec{r}, j}T$ the $(p-1)$-tensor field given by

$$i_{\vec{r}, j}T(X_1, \ldots, X_{p-1}) = T(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, \vec{r}, X_j, \ldots, X_{p-1}).$$
and by $\text{Tr}_{i,j} T$ the $(p-2)$-tensor field given by
\[
\text{Tr}_{i,j} T(X_1, \ldots, X_{p-2}) = \sum_{l=1}^{n+1} T(X_1, \ldots, X_{l-1}, E_l, X_l, X_{l-1}, \ldots, X_{p-2}),
\]
where $(E_1, \ldots, E_{n+1})$ is any orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Note that $\text{Tr}_{i,j} T = 0$ if $T$ is a differential form and $\text{Tr}_{i,j} T = \text{Tr} T$ if $T$ is symmetric.

For any permutation $\sigma$ of $[1, \ldots, p]$, we denote by $T^\sigma$ the $p$-tensor field
\[
T^\sigma(X_1, \ldots, X_p) = T(X_{\sigma(1)}, \ldots, X_{\sigma(p)}).
\]
For $1 \leq i < j \leq p$, the transposition of $(i, j)$ is the permutation $\sigma_{i,j}$ of $[1, \ldots, p]$ such that $\sigma_{i,j}(i) = j$, $\sigma_{i,j}(j) = i$ and $\sigma_{i,j}(k) = k$ for $k \neq i, j$. Let $T$ denote the set of the transpositions of $[1, \ldots, p]$.

The sphere $i: S^n \to \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is endowed with the Euclidian metric.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $T$ be a covariant $p$-tensor field on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Then,
\[
i^a(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} T)
= \Delta S^a i^a T + i^a \left( p(1 - p)T + (2p - n + 1)L_i T - L_i \circ L_i T - 2 \sum_{\sigma \in T} T^\sigma + O(T) \right),
\]
where $O(T)$ is given by
\[
O(T)(X_1, \ldots, X_p) = 2 \sum_{i < j} (X_i, X_j) \text{Tr}_{i,j}(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_i, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_p)
- 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} D_{X_j}(i_{\hat{j},j} T)(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_p),
\]
where the symbol $\hat{}$ means that the term is omitted.

Proof. The proof is a massive computation in a local orthonormal frame using the properties of the Riemannian embedding of the sphere in the Euclidian space.

We choose a local orthonormal embedding of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of the form $(E_1, \ldots, E_{n+1}, N)$ such that $E_i$ is tangent to $S^n$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $N = (1/r)\vec{r}$ where $r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{n+1}^2}$.

For any vector field $X$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, we have
\[
D_X N = \frac{1}{r} (X - \langle X, N \rangle N),
\]
\[
D_N X = [N, X] + \frac{1}{r} (X - \langle X, N \rangle N).
\]
Let ∇ be the Levi-Civita connexion of the Riemannian metric on $S^n$. We have, for any vector fields $X, Y$ tangent to $S^n$,

\[(8) \quad DXY = \nabla_X Y - \langle X, Y \rangle N.\]

Let $T$ be a covariant $p$-tensor field on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $(X_1, \ldots, X_p)$ a family of vector fields on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ which are tangent to $S^n$. A direct calculation using the definition of the Lichnerowicz Laplacian gives

\[
\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}(T)(X_1, \ldots, X_p) = D^p D(T)(X_1, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( -E_i E_i T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} E_i T(X_1, \ldots, D_{E_i} X_j, \ldots, X_p) \\
+ D_{E_i} E_i T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_{E_i} E_i X_j, \ldots, X_p) \\
- \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_{E_i} X_j, \ldots, X_p) \right)
\]

\[
- N. N. T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N. T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) \\
+ D_N N. T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) \\
- \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) - 2 \sum_{i<j} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_i, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p).
\]

(6)–(8) make it obvious that

\[(9) \quad D_{D_{E_i} E_i} X_j = \nabla_{\nabla_{E_i} E_i} X_j - (\nabla_{E_i} E_i, X_j) N - [N, X_j] - \frac{1}{r} (X_j - (X_j, N) N),\]

\[(10) \quad D_{E_i} D_{E_i} X_j = \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} X_j - ((E_i, \nabla_{E_i} X_j) + E_i (E_i, X_j)) N - \frac{1}{r} (E_i, X_j) E_i,\]

\[(11) \quad D_N D_N X = [N, [N, X]] + \frac{2}{r} [N, X] + \left( \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \right) (X - (X, N) N) - \frac{2}{r} N. (X, N) N.\]
By (8)-(10), we get easily, in restriction to $S^n$,

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} E_i.T(X_1, \ldots, D_E X_j, \ldots, X_p) + D_E E_i.T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) \right)
- \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_{DE} E X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_E D_E X_j, \ldots, X_p)
= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} E_i.T(X_1, \ldots, \nabla E X_j, \ldots, X_p) + \nabla E E_i.T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) \right)
- \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, \nabla \nabla E E X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, \nabla E \nabla E X_j, \ldots, X_p)
- 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} X_j.T(X_1, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, X_p) + p(n + 1)T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - nL_N T(X_1, \ldots, X_p).
$$

On other hand, also by using (8), we have

$$
\sum_{l<j}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, D_E X_l, \ldots, D_E X_j, \ldots, X_p)
= \sum_{l<j}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, D_E X_l, \ldots, \nabla E X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{l<j}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, D_X X_l, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, X_p)
= \sum_{l<j}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, \nabla E X_l, \ldots, \nabla E X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{l<j}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, \nabla X X_j, \ldots, X_p)
- \sum_{l<j}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, D_X X_l, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, X_p)
= \sum_{l<j}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, \nabla E X_l, \ldots, \nabla E X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{l<j}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, D_X X_l, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, X_p)
- \sum_{l<j}^{n} T(X_1, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, D_X X_j, \ldots, X_p)
- \sum_{l<j}^{n} (X_l, X_j)T(X_1, \ldots, j \nabla \ldots, X_p).
$$
So we get, in restriction to \(S^n\), since \(D_N N = 0\)

\[
\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - \nabla^T \nabla T(X_1, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
= p(n + 1)T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - n L_N T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} D_{X_j}(i_{N_j} T)(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
+ 2 \sum_{i < j} (X_i, X_j) T(X_1, \ldots, \hat{N}_i, \ldots, \hat{N}_j, \ldots, X_p) - N.N.T(X_1, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
+ 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N.T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) - \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
- 2 \sum_{i < j} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_i, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

Remark that, in restriction to \(S^n\), the following equality holds

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{p} D_{X_j}(i_{N_j} T)(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_p) = \sum_{j=1}^{p} D_{X_j}(i_{\hat{X}_j} T)(X_1, \ldots, \hat{X}_j, \ldots, X_p).
\]

Now by using (7) and (11) and by taking the restriction to \(S^n\), we have

\[
2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N.T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
= 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N.T(X_1, \ldots, [N, X_j], \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) T(X_1, \ldots, X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
- 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N((X_j, N)) T(X_1, \ldots, \hat{N}_j, \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N.T(X_1, \ldots, X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
= 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N.T(X_1, \ldots, [N, X_j], \ldots, X_p) - 2p T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2p N.T(X_1, \ldots, X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
- 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N((X_j, N)) T(X_1, \ldots, \hat{N}_j, \ldots, X_p).
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, D_N D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p)
\]

\[
= \sum_{j=1}^{p} T(X_1, \ldots, [N, [N, X_j]], \ldots, X_p) - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} N((X_j, N)) T(X_1, \ldots, \hat{N}_j, \ldots, X_p).
\]
Hence, a direct computation gives that the curvature operator is given by
\[ \sum_{i<j} T(X_i, \ldots, D_N X_i, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) \]
\[ = \sum_{i<j} T(X_i, \ldots, [N, X_i], \ldots, [N, X_j], \ldots, X_p) + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) \]
\[ + \sum_{i<j} T(X_1, \ldots, X_i, \ldots, [N, X_i], \ldots, X_j, \ldots, X_p) + \sum_{i<j} T(X_1, \ldots, [N, X_i], \ldots, X_j, \ldots, X_p). \]

So we get, in restriction to \( S^n \)

\[ -N.N.T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^p N.T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) \]
\[ - \sum_{j=1}^p T(X_1, \ldots, D_N D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) - 2 \sum_{j=1}^p T(X_1, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, D_N X_j, \ldots, X_p) \]
\[ = -L_N \circ L_N T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2pL_N T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) - p(1 + p)T(X_1, \ldots, X_p). \]

The curvature of \( S^n \) is given by
\[ R(X, Y)Z = \langle X, Y \rangle Z - \langle Y, Z \rangle X \]
and
\[ r(X) = (n - 1)X. \]

Hence, a direct computation gives that the curvature operator is given by
\[ R(T)(X_1, \ldots, X_p) = p(n - 1)T(X_1, \ldots, X_p) + 2 \sum_{\sigma \in T} T^\sigma (X_1, \ldots, X_p) \]
\[ - 2 \sum_{i<j} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle X_i, X_j \rangle T(X_1, \ldots, E_i, \ldots, E_i, \ldots, X_p). \]

Finally, we get
\[ i^*(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} T) = \Delta_{S^n} i^* T \]
\[ + i^* \left( p(1 - p)T + (2p - n)L_N T - L_N \circ L_N T - 2 \sum_{\sigma \in T} T^\sigma + O(T) \right), \]

One can conclude the proof by remarking that
\[ i^*(L_N T) = i^*(L_T T) \]
and
\[ i^*(L_N \circ L_N T) = -i^*(L_T T) + i^*(L_T \circ L_T T). \]
Corollary 2.1. Let $\alpha$ be a differential $p$-form on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Then
\[
i^*(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \alpha) = \Delta_{S^n} i^* \alpha + i^* (2p - n + 1) L_{i^*} \alpha - L_{i^*} \circ L_{i^*} \alpha - 2d_{i^*} \alpha
\]

Corollary 2.2. Let $T$ be a symmetric $p$-tensor field on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Then
\[
i^*(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} T) = \Delta_{S^n} i^* T + i^* (2p(1 - p) T + (2p - n + 1) L_{i^*} T - L_{i^*} \circ L_{i^*} T
\]
\[-2 \delta^*(i_{i^*} T) + 2 \text{Tr}(T) \odot \langle , \rangle),
\]
where $\odot$ is the symmetric product.

3. Eigenvalues and eigenforms of $\Delta_{S^n}$ acting on $\Omega(S^n)$

In this section, we will use Corollary 2.1 and the results developed in [10] to deduce the eigenvalues and the spaces of eigenforms of $\Delta_{S^n}$ acting on $\Omega^*(S^n)$. We recover the results of [10] and [11] in a more precise form.

Let $\bigwedge^p H_k$ be the space of all coclosed harmonic homogeneous $p$-forms of degree $k$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. A differential form $\alpha$ belongs to $\bigwedge^p H_k$ if $\delta(\alpha) = 0$ and $\alpha$ can be written
\[
\alpha = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_p \leq n+1} \alpha_{i_1 \cdots i_p} dx_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{i_p},
\]
where $\alpha_{i_1 \cdots i_p}$ are harmonic polynomial functions on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of degree $k$. For any $\alpha \in \bigwedge^p H_k$, we have
\[
L_{i^*} \alpha = di^* \alpha + i^*_* d \alpha = (k + p) \alpha.
\]

We have (see [10])
\[
i^*: \bigcup_{k \geq 0} \bigwedge^p H_k \rightarrow \Omega^p(S^n)
\]
is injective and its image is dense.

For any $\alpha \in \bigwedge^p H_k$, we put
\[
\omega(\alpha) = \alpha - \frac{1}{p+k} di^* \alpha.
\]
Lemma 3.1. We get a linear map $\omega: \bigwedge^p H_k \to \bigwedge^p H_k$ which is a projector, i.e., $\omega \circ \omega = \omega$. Moreover,

$$\ker \omega = d\left(\bigwedge^{p-1} H_{k+1}\right). \quad \text{Im} \, \omega = \bigwedge^p H_k \cap \ker \vec{r},$$

and hence

$$\bigwedge^p H_k = \bigwedge^p H_k \cap \ker \vec{r} \oplus d\left(\bigwedge^{p-1} H_{k+1}\right).$$

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of Corollary 2.1 and (12).

Lemma 3.2. 1. For any $\alpha \in \bigwedge^p H_k \cap \ker \vec{r}$, we have

$$\Delta_{\vec{r}} i^* \alpha = (k + p)(k + n - p - 1)i^* \alpha.$$  

2. For any $\alpha \in d\left(\bigwedge^{p-1} H_{k+1}\right)$, we have

$$\Delta_{\vec{r}} i^* \alpha = (k + p)(k + n - p + 1)i^* \alpha.$$  

Remark 3.1. We have

$$(k + p)(k + n - p - 1) = (k' + p)(k' + n - p + 1) \iff k = k' + 1$$

and

$$n = 2p.$$  

The following table gives explicitly the spectra of $\Delta_{\vec{r}}$ and the spaces of eigenforms with its multiplicities. The multiplicity was computed in [11].

**Table I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p$</th>
<th>The eigenvalues</th>
<th>The space of eigenforms</th>
<th>Multiplicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$p = 0$</td>
<td>$k(k + n - 1), k \in \mathbb{N}$</td>
<td>$\bigwedge^0 H_k$</td>
<td>$(n+k-2)! (n+2k-1) \over (n-1)!$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 \leq p \leq n, n \neq 2p$</td>
<td>$(k + p)(k + n - p - 1), k \in \mathbb{N}^*$</td>
<td>$\omega\left(\bigwedge^p H_k\right)$</td>
<td>$p! (k-1)! (n-p-1)! (n+k-p-1)(k+p)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(k + p)(k + n - p + 1), k \in \mathbb{N}$</td>
<td>$d\left(\bigwedge^{p-1} H_{k+1}\right)$</td>
<td>$(n+k-1)! (n+2k-1) \over (n-1)! (n+k-p+1)(k+p)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 \leq p \leq n, n = 2p$</td>
<td>$(k + p)(k + p + 1), k \in \mathbb{N}$</td>
<td>$\omega\left(\bigwedge^p H_{k+1}\right) \oplus d\left(\bigwedge^{p-1} H_{k+1}\right)$</td>
<td>$-2p^2p+2p+1 \over p! (p-1)! (k+v+1)(k+v)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Eigenvalues and eigentensors of $\Delta_{S^n}$ acting on $S(S^n)$

This section is devoted to the determination of the eigenvalues and the spaces of eigentensors of $\Delta_{S^n}$ acting on $S(S^n)$.

Let $S^p P_k$ be the space of $T \in S^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ of the form

$$T = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_p \leq n+1} T_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \, dx_{i_1} \odot \cdots \odot dx_{i_p},$$

where $T_{i_1 \cdots i_p}$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree $k$. We put

$$S^p H_k^\delta = S^p P_k \cap \text{Ker } \Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \cap \text{Ker } \delta$$

and

$$S^p H_k^{\delta_0} = S^p H_k^\delta \cap \text{Ker } \text{Tr}.$$

In a similar manner as in [10] Lemma 6.4 and Corollary 6.6, we have

$$S^p P_k = S^p H_k^\delta \oplus (r^2 S^p P_{k-2} + dr^2 \odot S^{p-1} P_{k-1}),$$

and

$$i^* : \sum_{k \geq 0} S^p H_k^\delta \to S^p S^n$$

is injective and its image is dense in $S^p S^n$.

Now, for any $k \geq 0$, we proceed to give a direct sum decomposition of $S^p H_k^\delta$ consisting of eigenspaces of $\Delta_{S^n}$ and, hence, we determine completely the eigenvalues of $\Delta_{S^n}$ acting on $S^p(S^n)$. This will be done in several steps.

At first, we have the following direct sum decomposition:

$$S^p H_k^\delta = S^p H_k^{\delta_0} \oplus \bigoplus_{l=1}^{[p/2]} S^{p-2l} H_k^{\delta_0} \odot \langle , \rangle^l,$$

where $\langle , \rangle^l$ is the symmetric product of $l$ copies of $\langle , \rangle$.

The task is now to decompose $S^p H_k^{\delta_0}$ as a sum of eigenspaces of $\Delta_{S^n}$ and get, according to (5), all the eigenvalues. This decomposition needs some preparation.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $T \in S^p P_k$ and $h \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Then we have the following formulas:

1. $\delta^*(i_T^\delta T) - i_T^\delta \delta^*(T) = (p - k)T$;
2. $\delta^*(i_T^{(h)} T) - i_T^{(h)} \delta^*(T) = h(p - k + h - 1)T$;
3. $\delta^*(i_T^{(h)} T) - i_T^{(h)} \delta^*(T) = h(p - k - h + 1)T$,.
where \( \vec{r}_h = \vec{r} \circ \cdots \circ \vec{r} \) and \( \delta^{(h)} = \delta^* \circ \cdots \circ \delta^* \).

Proof. The first formula is easily verified and the others follow by induction on \( h \). \( \square \)

Note that the spaces \( SH^0_k \) are invariant by \( \delta^* \) and \( \vec{r} \); this is a consequence of the following formulas which one can check easily. For any symmetric tensor field \( T \) on \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}(i_T T) &= i_T \Delta_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}(T) + 2 \delta T, \\
\delta(i_T T) &= i_T \delta(T) - \text{Tr}(T), \\
\text{Tr}(\delta^*(T)) &= -2 \delta(T) + \delta^*(\text{Tr}(T)), \\
\text{Tr}(i_T T) &= i_T \text{Tr}(T).
\end{align*}
\]

Now the desired decomposition of \( SH^0_k \) is based on the following algebraic lemma.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \( V \) be a finite dimensional vectorial space, \( \phi \) and \( \psi \) are two endomorphisms of \( V \) and \( (A^p_k)_{k,p \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{-1\}} \) a family of vectorial subspaces of \( V \) such that:

1. for any \( p, k \in \mathbb{N} \), \( A^{p-1}_k = A^p_{k+1} = 0 \);
2. for any \( p, k \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \phi(A^p_k) \subset A^{p+1}_k \) and \( \psi(A^p_k) \subset A^{p-1}_k \);
3. for any \( p, k \in \mathbb{N} \) and for any \( a \in A^p_k \),

\[
\phi \circ \psi(a) - \psi \circ \phi(a) = (p - k)a.
\]

Then:

(i) for any \( k < p \), \( \psi : A^p_k \rightarrow A^{p-1}_{k+1} \) is injective;

(ii) for \( k \leq p \), we have

\[
A^p_k = (A^p_k \cap \text{Ker} \phi) \oplus \psi(A^{p+1}_{k-1})
\]

and

\[
A^p_k = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{k} \psi^l(A^{p+l-1}_{k-l} \cap \text{Ker} \phi).
\]

Proof. Note that one can deduce easily, by induction, that for any \( l \in \mathbb{N}^* \) and for any \( a \in A^p_k \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi^l \circ \psi(a) - \psi \circ \phi^l(a) &= l(p - k + l - 1)\phi^{l-1}(a), \\
\psi^l \circ \phi(a) - \phi \circ \psi^l(a) &= l(k - p + l - 1)\psi^{l-1}(a).
\end{align*}
\]
(i) Let \( a \in A_p^k \) such that \( \psi(a) = 0 \). From (20) and since \( p - k > 0 \), for any \( l \geq 0 \), if \( \phi^l(a) = 0 \) then \( \phi^{l-1}(a) = 0 \). Now, since \( \phi^l(a) \in A_{k+1}^{p+l} \) and since \( A_{k+1}^{p+l} = 0 \), we have, for any \( l \geq k + 1 \), \( \phi(a) = 0 \) which implies, by induction, that \( a = 0 \) and hence \( \psi: A_p^k \to A_{k+1}^{p-1} \) is injective.

(ii) Suppose that \( k \leq p \). We define \( P^p_k: A_p^k \to A_p^k \) as follows

\[
P^p_k(a) = \sum_{s=0}^k \alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^s(a)
\]

\( \alpha_0 = 1 \) and \( \alpha_s - (s + 1)(k - p - s - 2)\alpha_{s+1} = 0 \) for \( 1 \leq s \leq k - 1 \).

\( P^p_k \) satisfies

\[
P^p_k \circ P^p_k = P^p_k, \quad \text{Ker} P^p_k = \psi(A_{k+1}^{p+1})
\]

and

\[
\text{Im} P^p_k = A_p^k \cap \text{Ker} \phi.
\]

Indeed, let \( a \in A_{k+1}^{p+1} \). We have

\[
P^p_k(\psi(a)) = \sum_{s=0}^k \alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^s(\psi(a))
\]

\[
\overset{(20)}{=} \sum_{s=0}^k \alpha_s \psi^{s+1} \circ \phi^s(a) + \sum_{s=0}^k s(p - k + s + 1)\alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^{s-1}(a)
\]

\[
\overset{\phi^k(a)=0}{=} \sum_{s=0}^{k-1} \alpha_s \psi^{s+1} \circ \phi^s(a) + \sum_{s=1}^k s(p - k + s + 1)\alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^{s-1}(a)
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{k-1} (\alpha_s + (s + 1)(p - k + s + 2)\alpha_{s+1})\psi^{s+1} \circ \phi^s(a)
\]

\[
= 0.
\]

Conversely, since \( P^p_k(a) = a + \sum_{s=1}^k \alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^s(a) \), we deduce that \( P^p_k(a) = 0 \) implies that \( a \in \psi(A_{k+1}^{p+1}) \), so we have shown that \( \text{Ker} P^p_k = \psi(A_{k+1}^{p+1}) \). The relation \( P^p_k \circ P^p_k = P^p_k \) is a consequence of the definition of \( P^p_k \) and \( P^p_k \circ \psi = 0 \).
Note that \( \phi(a) = 0 \) implies that \( P^p_k(a) = a \) and hence \( A^p_k \cap \text{Ker} \phi \subseteq \text{Im} P^p_k \). Conversely, let \( a \in A^p_k \), we have

\[
\phi \circ P^p_k(a) = \sum_{s=0}^{k} \alpha_s \phi \circ \psi^s \circ \phi^s(a) \\
= \sum_{s=0}^{k} \alpha_s \psi^s \circ \phi^s(a) - \sum_{s=0}^{k} \alpha_s s(k - p - s - 1) \psi^{s-1} \circ \phi^s(a) \\
= \sum_{s=0}^{k} (\alpha_s (s + 1)(k - p - s - 2) \alpha_{s+1}) \psi^s \circ \phi^{s+1}(a) \\
= 0.
\]

We conclude that \( P^p_k \) is a projector, \( \text{Ker} P^p_k = \psi(A^{p+1}_{k-1}) \) and \( A^p_k \cap \text{Ker} \phi = \text{Im} P^p_k \) and we deduce immediately that \( A^p_k = \psi(A^{p+1}_{k-1}) \oplus A^p_k \cap \text{Ker} \phi \). The same decomposition holds for \( A^{p+1}_{k-1} \) and, since \( \psi: A^{p+1}_{k-1} \to A^p_k \) is injective, we get

\[
A^p_k = \psi \circ \psi(A^{p+2}_{k-2}) \oplus \psi(A^{p+1}_{k-1} \cap \text{Ker} \phi) \oplus A^p_k \cap \text{Ker} \phi.
\]

We proceed by induction and we get the desired decomposition.

According to Lemma 4.1, the hypothesis of Lemma 4.2 are satisfied by the spaces \( S^p H^5_0 \) and the operators \( \delta^s \) and \( i_\ell \). So we get, in a first time,

\[
S^p H^5_0 = S^p H^5_0 \cap \text{Ker} \delta^s \oplus i_\ell(S^{p+1} H^5_{k-1}), \quad \text{if} \quad k \leq p, \\
S^p H^5_0 = S^p H^5_0 \cap \text{Ker} i_\ell \oplus \delta^s(S^{p-1} H^5_{k+1}), \quad \text{if} \quad k \geq p,
\]

and, in a second time, the desired decomposition of \( S^p H^5_k \).

**Lemma 4.3.** We have:

1. If \( k \leq p \)

\[
S^p H^5_k = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{k} i_\ell(S^{p+l} H^5_{k-l} \cap \text{Ker} \delta^s);
\]

2. If \( k \geq p \)

\[
S^p H^5_k = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{p} \delta^s l(S^{p-1} H^5_{k+l} \cap \text{Ker} i_\ell);
\]
3. If \( k = p \), for any \( 0 \leq l \leq p \),

\[
S^p H^{S0}_p = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{p} i^p (S^{p+l} H^{S0}_{p-l} \cap \text{Ker } \delta^*) = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{p} \delta^* (S^{p-l} H^{S0}_{p+l} \cap \text{Ker } i^l).
\]

Now, we use Corollary 2.2 to show that the decompositions of \( S^p H^{S0}_k \) given in Lemma 4.3 are composed by eigenspaces of \( \Delta_S^* \).

**Theorem 4.1.** We have:

1. If \( k \leq p \), for any \( 0 \leq q \leq k \) and any \( T \in \bar{\delta}^{(p+k-q)}(S^q H^{S0}_{k+p-q} \cap \text{Ker } i^q) \),

\[
\Delta_S i^q T = ((k + p)(n + p + k - 2q - 1) + 2q(q - 1)) i^q T;
\]

2. If \( k \geq p \), for any \( 0 \leq q \leq p \) and for any \( T \in \delta^{(p-q)}(S^q H^{S0}_{k+p-q} \cap \text{Ker } i^q) \),

\[
\Delta_S i^q T = ((k + p)(n + p + k - 2q - 1) + 2q(q - 1)) i^q T.
\]

**Proof.** 1. Let \( T = i^q (T_0) \) with \( T_0 \in \bar{\delta}^{(p+k-q)}(S^q H^{S0}_{k+p-q} \cap \text{Ker } i^q) \). We have from Corollary 2.2

\[
\Delta_S i^q T = i^q (2p(p - 1)T + (n - 2p - 1)L_x T + L_x \circ L_x T
\]

\[
+ 2\delta^*(i_x T) - 2 \text{Tr}(T) \cap (\quad, \quad).
\]

We have

\[
\text{Tr } T = 0, \quad L_x T = (k + p) T
\]

and

\[
L_x \circ L_x T = (k + p)^2 T.
\]

Moreover, by using Lemma 4.1, we have

\[
2\delta^*(i_x T) = 2\delta^*(i^{q}(T_0)),
\]

\[
\delta^* (T_0) = 2(k - q + 1)(p + k - q - k + q + 1 + 1) i^q(T_0)
\]

\[
= 2(k - q + 1)(p - q) T.
\]

Hence

\[
\Delta_S i^q T = 2p(p - 1) + (n - 2p - 1)(k + p) + (k + p)^2 + 2(p - q)(k - q + 1)) i^q T.
\]

One can deduce the desired relation by remarking that

\[
2p(p - 1) + 2(p - q)(k - q + 1) = 2(k + p)(p - q) + 2q(q - 1).
\]
2. This follows by the same calculation as 1.

From the fact that $i^*: \sum_{k \geq 0} S^p H_k^\delta \to S^p S^n$

is injective and its image is dense in $S^p S^n$, from (15), and from Lemma 4.3 and Theorem 4.1, note that we have actually proved that the eigenvalues of $\Delta_{S^p}$ acting on $S^p S^n$ belongs to

$$\left\{ (k + p - 2l)(n + p + k - 2l - 2q - 1) + 2q(q - 1), \right.$$ \[k \in \mathbb{N}, \ 0 \leq l \leq \left\lfloor \frac{p}{2} \right\rfloor, \ 0 \leq q \leq \min(k, p - 2l) \].

Our next goal is to sharpen this result by computing $\dim S^p H_k^\delta \cap \text{Ker} \delta^*$ if $k \leq p$ and $\dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} \cap \text{Ker} i^r$ if $k \geq p$.

**Lemma 4.4.** We have the following formulas:

1. $\dim S^p P_k = \dim S^p P_{k-2} - \dim S^{p-1} P_{k-1} + \dim S^{p-1} P_{k-3}$,
2. $\dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} = \dim S^p H_k^\delta - \dim S^{p-2} H_k^\delta$,
3. $\dim (S^p H_k^{\delta^0} \cap \text{Ker} \delta^*) = \dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} - \dim S^{p+1} H_k^{\delta^0} (k \leq p)$,
4. $\dim (S^p H_k^{\delta^0} \cap \text{Ker} i^r) = \dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} - \dim S^{p-1} H_k^{\delta^0} (k \geq p)$.

*Note that we use the convention that $S^p P_k = S^p H_k^\delta = S^p H_k^{\delta^0} = 0$ if $k < 0$ or $p < 0$.*

Proof. 1. The formula is a consequence of (14), the relation

$$(r^2 S^p P_{k-2}) \cap (dr^2 \odot S^{p-1} P_{k-1}) = r^2 (dr^2 \odot S^{p-1} P_{k-3})$$

and the fact that $dr^2 \odot : S^p P_k \to S^{p+1} P_{k+1}$ is injective.

2. The formula is a consequence of (15).

3. The formula is a consequence of (22) and Lemma 4.2.

4. The formula is a consequence of (23) and Lemma 4.2.

A straightforward calculation using Lemma 4.4 and the formula

$$\dim S^p P_k = \frac{(n + p)! (n + k)!}{n! p! n! k!}$$

gives $\dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} \cap \text{Ker} \delta^*$ if $k \leq p$ and $\dim S^p H_k^{\delta^0} \cap \text{Ker} i^r$ if $k \geq p$. We summarize the results on the following table.
Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Conditions on $k$ and $p$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$S^0 H^S_k \cap \text{Ker } i_P$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+k-2)! (n+2k-1)}{k! (n-1)!}$</td>
<td>$k \geq 0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S^p H^S_0 \cap \text{Ker } \delta^S$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+p-2)! (n+2p-1)}{p! (n-1)!}$</td>
<td>$p \geq 0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S^1 H^S_k \cap \text{Ker } i_P$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+k-3)! (n+2k-1)(n+k-1)}{(n-2)! (k+1)!}$</td>
<td>$k \geq 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S^p H^S_1 \cap \text{Ker } \delta^S$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+p-3)! (n+2p-1)(n+p-1)}{(n-2)! (p+1)!}$</td>
<td>$p \geq 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S^p H^S_k \cap \text{Ker } \delta^S$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+k-4)! (n+p-3)! (n+p+k-2)}{k! (p+1)! (n-1)! (n-2)!} \times \frac{(k+1)!}{(n-2)(n+2k-3)(n+2p-1)(p-k+1)}$</td>
<td>$2 \leq k \leq p$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S^p H^S_k \cap \text{Ker } i_P$</td>
<td>$\frac{(n+k-3)! (n+p-4)! (n+p+k-2)}{(k+1)! (n-1)! (n-2)!} \times \frac{(n-2)(n+2k-1)(n+2p-3)(k-p+1)}{(n-2)(n+2k-3)(n+2p-1)(p-k+1)}$</td>
<td>$k \geq p \geq 2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remark 4.1.** Note that, for $n = 2$, we have

$$\dim(S^p H_k^S \cap \text{Ker } \delta^S) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 2 \leq k \leq p,$$

$$\dim(S^p H_k^S \cap \text{Ker } i_P) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad k \geq p \geq 2.$$ 

For simplicity we introduce the following notations.

$$S_0 = \left\{ (k, l, q) \in \mathbb{N}^3, \ 0 \leq l \leq \left\lfloor \frac{p}{2} \right\rfloor, \ 0 \leq k \leq p - 2l, \ 0 \leq q \leq k \right\},$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ (k, l, q) \in \mathbb{N}^3, \ 0 \leq l \leq \left\lfloor \frac{p}{2} \right\rfloor, \ k > p - 2l, \ 0 \leq q \leq p - 2l \right\},$$

$$V_{q, l}^k = i_{p-q} (S^{p-2l+k-q} H_q^S \cap \text{Ker } \delta^S) \odot \langle \ , \ \rangle^l \quad \text{for} \quad (k, l, q) \in S_0,$$

$$W_{q, l}^k = \delta^{(p-2l-q)} (S^q H_{p-2l+k-q}^S \cap \text{Ker } i_P) \odot \langle \ , \ \rangle^l \quad \text{for} \quad (k, l, q) \in S_1.$$

Let us summarize all the results above.

**Theorem 4.2.** 1. For $n = 2$, we have:

(a) The set of the eigenvalues of $\Delta_{S^2}$ acting on $S^p S^2$ is

$$\left\{ (k + p - 2l)(p + k - 2l + 1), \ k \in \mathbb{N}, \ 0 \leq l \leq \left\lfloor \frac{p}{2} \right\rfloor \right\}.$$
(b) The eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue \( \lambda(k, l) = (k + p - 2l)(k + p - 2l + 1) \) is given by

\[
V_{\lambda(k, l)} = \bigoplus_{a=0}^{\min(l, [k/2])} \left( V_{0, l-a}^{k-2a} \oplus V_{1, l-a}^{k+1-2a} \right) \quad \text{if} \quad 0 \leq k \leq p - 2l,
\]

\[
\bigoplus_{a=0}^{\min(l, [k/2])} \left( W_{0, l-a}^{k-2a} \oplus W_{1, l-a}^{k+1-2a} \right) \quad \text{if} \quad k > p - 2l;
\]

(c) The multiplicity of \( \lambda(k, l) \) is given by

\[
m(\lambda(k, l)) = 2 \left( \min \left( l, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right] \right) + 1 \right)(1 + 2p + 2k - 4l).
\]

2. For \( n \geq 3 \), we have:

(a) The set of the eigenvalues of \( \Delta_{S^n} \) acting on \( S^p S^n \) is

\[
\left\{ (k + p - 2l)(n + p + k - 2l - 2q - 1) + 2q(q - 1), \right. \]

\[
k \in \mathbb{N}, \ 0 \leq l \leq \left[ \frac{p}{2} \right], \ 0 \leq q \leq \min(k, p - 2l); \]

(b) The space

\[
\mathcal{P} = \sum_{k=0} S^p H^k = \left( \bigoplus_{(k, l, q) \in S_0} V_{q,l}^k \right) \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{(k, l, q) \in S_1} W_{q,l}^k \right)
\]

is dense in \( S^p S^n \) and, for any \((k, q, l) \in S_0\) (resp. \((k, q, l) \in S_1\)), \( V_{q,l}^k \) (resp. \( W_{q,l}^k \)) is a subspace of the eigenspace associated to the eigenvalue \((k + p - 2l)(n + p + k - 2l - 2q - 1) + 2q(q - 1)\);

(c) The dimensions of \( V_{q,l}^k \) and \( W_{q,l}^k \) are given in Table II since

\[
\dim V_{q,l}^k = \dim(S^{p-2l+k-q} H_q \cap \text{Ker}^A) \quad \text{for} \quad (k, l, q) \in S_0,
\]

\[
\dim W_{q,l}^k = \dim(S^q H_{p-2l+k-q} \cap \text{Ker} i^A) \quad \text{for} \quad (k, l, q) \in S_1.
\]

References


[21] C. Tsukamoto: *Spectra of Laplace-Beltrami operators on $SO(n+2)/SO(2) \times SO(n)$ and $Sp(n+1)/Sp(1) \times Sp(n)$*, Osaka J. Math. 18 (1981), 407–426.


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