The multiplicative anomaly of three or more commuting elliptic operators

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ζ-regularized determinants are well-known to fail to be multiplicative, so that in general \( \det_\zeta(AB) \neq \det_\zeta(A) \det_\zeta(B) \). Hence one is lead to study the \( n \)-fold multiplicative anomaly

\[
M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) := \frac{\det_\zeta\left(\prod_{i=1}^n A_i\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^n \det_\zeta(A_i)}
\]

attached to \( n \) (suitable) operators \( A_1, \ldots, A_n \). We show that if the \( A_i \) are commuting pseudo-differential elliptic operators, then their joint multiplicative anomaly can be expressed in terms of the pairwise multiplicative anomalies. Namely

\[
M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n)^{m_1+\cdots+m_n} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} M_2(A_i, A_j)^{m_i+m_j},
\]

where \( m_j \) is the order of \( A_j \). The proof relies on Wodzicki’s 1987 formula for the pairwise multiplicative anomaly \( M_2(A, B) \) of two commuting elliptic operators.

1. Introduction

For an important class of operators \( A \), one can define its \( \zeta \)-regularized determinant as

\[
\det_\zeta(A) := \exp\left(-\frac{d}{ds}\zeta_A(s)\bigg|_{s=0}\right),
\]

where

\[
\zeta_A(s) := \sum_i \lambda_i^{-s}
\]

is the spectral zeta function of \( A \), extended to \( s = 0 \) by analytic continuation [Se]. Although such determinants have played an important role in mathematical physics, geometry and number theory [El1] [El2] [KV] [JL], it has
long been known that they fail to be multiplicative, i.e. even for commuting operators \( \det_\zeta(AB) \neq \det_\zeta(A) \det_\zeta(B) \), in general.

This phenomenon has lead to the study of the multiplicative (or determinant) anomaly

\[
M_2(A, B) := \frac{\det_\zeta(AB)}{\det_\zeta(A) \det_\zeta(B)}.
\]

A formula for \( M_2(A, B) \) was given by Wodzicki [Wo] [Ka, §6]. He assumed \( A \) and \( B \) are commuting, positive, invertible, elliptic self-adjoint pseudo-differential operators of positive order acting on the space of smooth sections of a finite-dimensional complex vector bundle \( E \) over a compact \( C^\infty \)-manifold \( M \) without boundary. Here we have fixed a Hermitian metric on \( E \) and a density on \( M \). Under these assumptions Wodzicki’s formula reads [Ka]

\[
\log(M_2(A, B)) = \frac{\text{res}(\text{Log}^2(\sigma_{A,B}))}{2 \text{ord}A \text{ord}B (\text{ord}A + \text{ord}B)},
\]

where

\[
\sigma_{A,B} := A^{\text{ord}B} B^{-\text{ord}A},
\]

\( \text{ord} A \) is the order of \( A \), and \( \text{res} \) denotes the Wodzicki residue.

Even with Wodzicki’s formula, the multiplicative anomaly \( M_2(A, B) \) attached to pairs of commuting operators is in general difficult to compute. It has been explicitly computed in terms of special functions only for a handful of cases (see [El2, §2.3] and the references there). Perhaps for this reason the joint multiplicative anomaly

\[
M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) := \frac{\det_\zeta\left(\prod_{i=1}^n A_i\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^n \det_\zeta(A_i)}
\]

attached to \( n \) commuting operators \( A_1, \ldots, A_n \) seems not to have been studied. There is a trivial reduction

\[
M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) = M_{n-1}(A_1A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n)M_2(A_1, A_2)
\]

which can be unwound inductively into a formula for \( M_n \) in terms of \( M_2 \)’s, but it would be hardly practical as all of the \( A_i \)’s are simultaneously involved in some of the resulting \( M_2 \)’s.

We show that there is a simple formula expressing \( M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) \) in terms of the individual \( M_2(A_i, A_j) \).
Theorem. Suppose $A_1, \ldots, A_n$ are $n$ commuting, positive, invertible, elliptic self-adjoint pseudo-differential operators of positive order acting on the smooth sections of a finite-dimensional vector bundle $E$ over a compact manifold $M$ without boundary. Then, their joint multiplicative anomaly $M_n$ is defined for $n \geq 2$ and can be expressed in terms of the pairwise multiplicative anomalies $M_2$ as

\[(2) \quad M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n)^{m_1 + \cdots + m_n} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} M_2(A_i, A_j)^{m_i + m_j},\]

where $m_i$ is the order of $A_i$.

Our proof uses some elementary identities involving the operator $\text{Log}^2(\sigma_{A,B})$ appearing inside the Wodzicki residue in (1). A special case of the above theorem was proved in [CGF].

The theorem reduces the calculation of $M_n$ to that of $M_2$. In fact, we can also reduce to $M_k$ for any integer $k$ between 2 and $n$.

Corollary. For $2 \leq k \leq n$, and letting $C^p_q := \frac{p!}{q!(p-q)!}$, we have

\[M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n)^{(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)C_{k-2}^n} = \prod_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} M_k(A_{i_1}, \ldots, A_{i_k})^{m_{i_1} + \cdots + m_{i_k}}.\]

We shall prove the corollary at the end of the next section.

2. Proof

Let $M$ be a compact smooth $C^\infty$-manifold provided with a 1-density, and let $E/M$ be a finite-dimensional complex vector bundle over $M$ endowed with a Hermitian metric. Let $A$ be a pseudo-differential operator acting on the $C^\infty$-sections of $E/M$. We can extend $A$ to a possibly unbounded operator on the Hilbert space of square-integrable sections of $E/M$. We shall say that $A$ satisfies Wodzicki’s hypothesis if $A$ is a positive, invertible, elliptic self-adjoint pseudo-differential operator of positive order. Then we can define the spectral zeta function

\[\zeta_A(s) := \sum_i \lambda_i^{-s}, \quad (\text{Re}(s) > m/\text{ord} A)\]

where $\lambda_i$ runs over the (positive) eigenvalues of $A$ and the real branch of log is used to define the complex powers [Se]. The spectral zeta function...
admits a meromorphic continuation to \( \mathbb{C} \), regular at \( s = 0 \), so we can define the \( \zeta \)-regularized determinant of \( A \) by
\[
\det_\zeta(A) := \exp(-\zeta'_A(0)).
\]

If \( A_1, \ldots, A_n \) are \( n \) commuting operators satisfying Wodzicki’s hypothesis, their product \( A := A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n \) also satisfies it, so we can define
\[
\delta_n = \delta_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) := -\zeta'_A(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \zeta'_{A_i}(0).
\]

The joint multiplicative anomaly of the \( A_i \) is then
\[
M_n = M_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) := \exp(\delta_n) = \frac{\det_\zeta(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n)}{\det_\zeta(A_1) \det_\zeta(A_2) \cdots \det_\zeta(A_n)}.
\]

We will prove the relation (2) between \( M_n \) and the various \( M_2 \)'s by induction on \( n \). For this our main tools will be the trivial reduction formula
\[
\delta_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) = \delta_{n-1}(A_1 A_2, \ldots, A_n) + \delta_2(A_1, A_2),
\]
and Wodzicki’s formula
\[
\delta_2(A, B) = \frac{\text{res}(\text{Log}^2(\sigma_{A,B}))}{2 \text{ord } A \text{ ord } B (\text{ord } A + \text{ord } B)},
\]
where
\[
\sigma_{A,B} := A^\text{ord } B B^{-\text{ord } A},
\]
\( \text{ord } A \) is the order of \( A \), and \( \text{res} \) denotes the Wodzicki residue. In fact, we shall need to know nothing about the Wodzicki residue beyond the fact that it is linear. Instead, we shall rely on some simple properties of the operator Log acting on commuting self-adjoint operators.

We begin by noting that \( \delta_2(A, B) \) can be expressed in terms of \( \delta_2 \) of two operators having the same order. Namely,
\[
(\text{ord } A + \text{ord } B) \delta_2(A, B) = 2\delta_2(A^\text{ord } B, B^\text{ord } A).
\]

The proof is immediate from Wodzicki’s formula (4) and the linearity of Wodzicki’s residue.

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1 Wodzicki has not published his proof, although he kindly sketched it to us in a letter. A proof can be found in [Ok, p. 726].
The next calculation will be the main step in our inductive proof of the Theorem stated in §1.

**Lemma.** Let $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ be $n$ commuting operators, $n \geq 3$, all satisfying Wodzicki’s hypotheses, and set $m_i := \text{ord } A_i$. Then

\[
\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_j}, A_j^{m_i}) = \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \delta_2((A_1 A_2)^{m_{j+1}}, A_{j+1}^{m_1+m_2}) + \sum_{3 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_j}, A_j^{m_i}) + \frac{m_1 + \cdots + m_n}{2} \delta_2(A_1, A_2).
\]

**Proof.** Since

\[
\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_j}, A_j^{m_i}) - \sum_{3 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_j}, A_j^{m_i}) = \sum_{j=2}^{n} \delta_2(A_1^{m_j}, A_j^{m_1}) + \sum_{j=3}^{n} \delta_2(A_2^{m_j}, A_j^{m_2}),
\]

it suffices to prove

\[
\sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \delta_2((A_1 A_2)^{m_{j+1}}, A_{j+1}^{m_1+m_2}) + \frac{m_1 + \cdots + m_n}{2} \delta_2(A_1, A_2)
\]

\[
= \sum_{j=2}^{n} \delta_2(A_1^{m_j}, A_j^{m_1}) + \sum_{j=3}^{n} \delta_2(A_2^{m_j}, A_j^{m_2}).
\]

We first consider $n = 3$. Then (7) reads

\[
\delta_2((A_1 A_2)^{m_3}, A_3^{m_1+m_2}) + \frac{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}{2} \delta_2(A_1, A_2)
\]

\[
= \delta_2(A_1^{m_2}, A_2^{m_1}) + \delta_2(A_1^{m_3}, A_3^{m_1}) + \delta_2(A_2^{m_3}, A_3^{m_2}).
\]

Using (5), after some simple cancellations we find that to prove (8) we must prove

\[
(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)\delta_2(A_1 A_2, A_3) + m_3 \delta_2(A_1, A_2)
\]

\[
= (m_1 + m_3)\delta_2(A_1, A_3) + (m_2 + m_3)\delta_2(A_2, A_3).
\]
In view of Wodzicki’s formula (4), we compute

\[
\frac{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}{2(m_1 + m_2)m_3(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} \log^2 ((A_1A_2)^{m_3}A_3^{-m_1-m_2}) \\
+ \frac{m_3}{2m_1m_2(m_1 + m_2)} \log^2 (A_1^{m_2}A_2^{-m_1}) \\
= \frac{1}{2(m_1 + m_2)} \left( \frac{m_3(\log A_1 + \log A_2) - (m_1 + m_2)\log A_3}{m_3} \right) \\
+ \frac{m_3(m_2\log A_1 - m_1\log A_2)^2}{m_1m_2} \\
= \frac{m_3\log A_1 - m_1\log A_3}{2m_1m_3} + \frac{(m_3\log A_2 - m_2\log A_3)^2}{2m_2m_3} \\
[\text{compare coefficients of } \log A_i \log A_j \text{ (} 1 \leq i, j \leq 3 \text{) on both sides above}] \\
= \frac{m_1 + m_3}{2m_1m_3(m_1 + m_3)} \log^2 (A_1^{m_3}A_3^{-m_1}) \\
+ \frac{m_2 + m_3}{2m_2m_3(m_2 + m_3)} \log^2 (A_2^{m_3}A_3^{-m_2}).
\]

If we now apply the Wodzicki residue to the above equation, formula (4) and linearity of the residue yield (8). This proves the case \( n = 3 \).

We can now complete the proof of the lemma by induction on \( n \). Comparing (7) for \( n \) and \( n+1 \), we find that the inductive step amounts to

\[
\delta_2((A_1A_2)^{m_{n+1}}, A_{n+1}^{m_1+m_2}) + \frac{m_{n+1}}{2} \delta_2(A_1, A_2) \\
= \delta_2(A_1^{m_{n+1}}, A_{n+1}^{m_1}) + \delta_2(A_2^{m_{n+1}}, A_{n+1}^{m_2}).
\]

Using (5), we see that the above is exactly (9), with \( A_3 \) replaced by \( A_{n+1} \). □

We now prove the theorem stated in §1, in the equivalent form

\[
(10) \quad \delta_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{m_i + m_j}{m_1 + \cdots + m_n} \delta_2(A_i, A_j).
\]

We again proceed by induction on \( n \). For \( n = 2 \) both sides of (10) are trivially equal, so we suppose \( n \geq 3 \). By the inductive hypothesis and the equal-orders formula (5), we have

\[
\delta_{n-1}(A_1A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n) \\
= 2 \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \delta_2((A_1A_2)^{m_{j+1}}, A_{j+1}^{m_1+m_2}) + \sum_{3 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_j}, A_j^{m_i}) \\
= 2 \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \frac{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n}. \\
\]
Substituting this into the trivial reduction formula (3) we find
\[
\delta_n(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n) = \frac{2}{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n} \left( \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \delta_2 \left( (A_1 A_2)^{m_j+1}, A_j^{m_j+1} \right) + \sum_{3 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_i}, A_j^{m_j}) + \frac{m_1 + \cdots + m_n}{2} \delta_2(A_1, A_2) \right)
\]
\[
= \frac{2}{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \delta_2(A_i^{m_i}, A_j^{m_j}) \quad [\text{use } (6)]
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (m_i + m_j) \delta_2(A_i, A_j) \quad [\text{use } (5)],
\]
which concludes the proof of (10).

We now prove the corollary stated at the end of §1. It suffices to prove, for \(2 \leq k \leq n\),
\[
(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)C_{n-2}^{n-2} \delta_n(A_1, \ldots, A_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} (m_{i_1} + \cdots + m_{i_k}) \delta_k(A_{i_1}, \ldots, A_{i_k}).
\]
Set \(\omega := \{1, \ldots, n\}\). For a subset \(\gamma = \{i_1, \ldots, i_\ell\} \subset \omega\) of cardinality \(#\gamma = \ell\), set
\[
\mu(\gamma) := (m_{i_1} + \cdots + m_{i_\ell}) \delta_\ell(A_{i_1}, \ldots, A_{i_\ell}),
\]
which is unambiguously defined due to the symmetry of \(\delta_\ell\) for commuting operators. In this notation, (11) amounts to
\[
C_{n-2}^{n-2} \mu(\omega) = \sum_{\beta \subset \omega, \#\beta = k} \mu(\beta).
\]
Our main theorem can be rewritten as
\[
\mu(\beta) = \sum_{\alpha \subset \beta, \#\alpha = 2} \mu(\alpha).
\]
We have, using (12),
\[
\sum_{\beta \subset \omega, \#\beta = k} \mu(\beta) = \sum_{\beta \subset \omega, \#\beta = k} \sum_{\alpha \subset \beta, \#\alpha = 2} \mu(\alpha) = C_{n-2}^{n-2} \sum_{\alpha \subset \omega, \#\alpha = 2} \mu(\alpha),
\]
since every two-element subset \( \alpha \subset \omega = \{1, \ldots, n\} \) is contained in exactly \( C_{n-2}^{k-2} \) subsets \( \beta \subset \omega \) of cardinality \( k \). We conclude the proof by again using (12), with \( \beta = \omega \). \( \square \)

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References


