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1-DIMENSIONAL EXCEPTIONAL SET

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Introduction

Let X be a 1-convex manifold and $S \subset X$ its exceptional set. X is called embeddable if there exists a holomorphic embedding of X into $\mathbb{C}^k \times \mathbb{P}^{\ell}$ for suitable $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$.

When X has dimension 2 a result of C. Bănică [1], proved also by Vo Van Tan [13 c], asserts that X is embeddable (in fact in this case we may allow X to have singularities).

The purpose of the present paper is to generalize this result to higher dimensions. We consider a 1-convex manifold X such that its exceptional set S is an irreducible curve. Under the assumption that S is not rational (i.e. its normalization is not \mathbb{P}^1) we prove that X is embeddable. A similar result holds if we assume that $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\dim X \neq 3$ (see Theorem 5).

The technique of proof enables us to obtain also the following result :

If X is a complex manifold (not necessarily 1-convex) and $S \subset X$ is an irreducible exceptional curve with the above properties then the fundamental class of S in X does not vanish (see Theorem 6).

1. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper we shall not distinguish between holomorphic line bundles and invertible sheaves.

If X is a complex manifold and L is a holomorphic line bundle on X given by transition functions $\{g_{k\ell}\}$ corresponding to an open covering $\{U_k\}$ of X , a hermitian metric on L is a system $\{h_k\}$ of C^∞ functions $h_k: U_k \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that $h_k/h_\ell = |g_{k\ell}|^2$ on $U_k \cap U_\ell$.

L is said to be Nakano semipositive if there exists a hermitian metric $h=(h_k)$ on L such that $-\log h_k$ is plurisubharmonic on U_k for any k .

Let now X be a l -convex manifold and ScX its exceptional set. X is said to be embeddable if it can be realized as a closed analytic submanifold of some $\mathbb{C}^k \times \mathbb{P}^\ell$.

The following theorem of M. Schneider [12], proved also by Vo Van Tan [13 a], gives sufficient and necessary conditions for a l -convex manifold to be embeddable.

Theorem 1 Let X be a l -convex manifold and ScX its exceptional set. Then X is embeddable iff there exists a holomorphic line bundle L on X such that $L|_S$ is ample.

If X is a complex manifold we denote by $K=K_X$ the canonical line bundle on X . In order to prove our results we shall need also the following "precise vanishing theorems":

Theorem 2 [10] [13 b] Let X be a l -convex manifold with exceptional set S and let L be a holomorphic line bundle on X such that $L|_S$ is ample. Then $H^q(X, K \otimes L) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$.

Theorem 3 [5] Let X be a Kählerian manifold and L a Nakano semipositive line bundle on X . If $D \subset X$ is a relatively compact strongly pseudoconvex domain with smooth boundary then $H^q(D, K \otimes L) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$.

2. Main results

Definition Let S be an irreducible curve and $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ its normalization. S is called a rational curve iff $\tilde{S} = \mathbb{P}^1$.

The following theorem explains us the behaviour of the canonical bundle in the neighbourhood of an exceptional irreducible curve.

Theorem 4 Let X be a 1-convex manifold and assume that its exceptional set S is an irreducible curve. Suppose that :

a) S is not a rational curve

or

b) $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\dim X \geq 4$

Then $K|_S$ is ample.

The proof of Theorem 4 is based on several lemmas.

Lemma 1 Let X be a 1-convex manifold, $S \subset X$ its exceptional set and $k = \dim S$. Then for every $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$ it follows that $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $q > k$.

Proof

By a theorem of Narasimhan [9] $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H^q(S, \mathcal{F}|_S)$ for any $q \geq 0$. Here $\mathcal{F}|_S$ denotes the topological restriction of \mathcal{F} to S , hence $\mathcal{F}|_S$ is not a coherent sheaf on S . However,

by a result of Reiffen [11 Satz 2] the cohomology groups $H^q(S, \mathcal{F}|_S)$ vanish for $q > k$ and the lemma is proved.

Lemma 2 Let X be a 1-convex manifold such that its exceptional set S is 1-dimensional. Then S has a Kählerian neighbourhood.

A proof of this lemma can be found in [10 p.165]. In fact it is shown that S has an embeddable neighbourhood.

If S is an irreducible curve we denote by $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ its normalization. There is an injective morphism of sheaves $\mathcal{O}_S \xrightarrow{i} \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}$ where $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}$ is the π -direct image of $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}$ (i.e. the sheaf of weakly holomorphic functions on S). Let R_S be the sheaf on S of locally constant real valued functions and similarly define $R_{\tilde{S}}$ on \tilde{S} . If $R_{\tilde{S}} \xrightarrow{j} \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}$ is the natural inclusion map then $k = i \circ j$ is an injective morphism of sheaves. Let $k^*: H^1(S, R_S) \rightarrow H^1(S, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}})$ denote the induced map on cohomology.

Lemma 3 The map k^* is surjective.

Proof

Consider first the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\tilde{S}, R_{\tilde{S}}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & H^1(\tilde{S}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \\ \gamma \uparrow & & \delta \uparrow \\ H^1(S, \pi_* R_{\tilde{S}}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & H^1(S, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \end{array}$$

Remark that :

- the map δ is bijective since $R^q \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) = 0$ for $q > 0$ (π is a finite morphism).
- the map γ is bijective since $R^q \pi_*(R_{\tilde{S}}) = 0$ for $q > 0$. (if $U \subset S$ is contractible it follows easily that $H^q(\pi^{-1}(U), R_{\tilde{S}}) = 0$ for $q > 0$; since any point in S has a fundamental system of

contractible open neighbourhoods we deduce that $R^q \pi_*(R_S^q) = 0$ for $q > 0$).

- the map α is bijective since \tilde{S} is Kählerian.

It follows from the commutativity of this diagram that β is bijective.

Consider now the commutative diagram :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(S, \pi_* R_S^q) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & H^1(S, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \\ \uparrow v & \nearrow k^* & \uparrow i^* \\ H^1(S, R_S) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) \end{array}$$

The map v is surjective because $\text{supp}(\pi_* R_S^q / R_S)$ is a finite set. Hence k^* is surjective and Lemma 3 is proved.

Lemma 4. Let S be an irreducible curve and $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ its normalization. Let L be a holomorphic line bundle on S which is topologically trivial. Then there exists a holomorphic line bundle L' on S which can be given by constant transition functions $\{g_{k\ell}\}$ with $|g_{k\ell}| = 1$ and such that $\pi^*(L \otimes L')$ is the trivial line bundle on \tilde{S} .

Proof

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}$ be a finite open covering of S such that $L|_{U_i}$ is trivial and all intersections $U_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{i_r}$ are connected and contractible. Let $h_{k\ell} \in \mathcal{O}^*(U_k \cap U_\ell)$ denote the transition functions for L . Since L is topologically trivial and the covering \mathcal{U} is topologically acyclic we can find holomorphic functions $\lambda_{k\ell} \in \mathcal{O}(U_k \cap U_\ell)$ such that $\exp(2\pi i \lambda_{k\ell}) = h_{k\ell}$ and $\lambda_{k\ell} + \lambda_{\ell s} + \lambda_{sk} = 0$ on $U_k \cap U_\ell \cap U_s$ for any k, ℓ, s . Hence $\{\lambda_{k\ell}\}$ defines a cocycle in $Z^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_S)$. Set: $\hat{U}_i = \pi^{-1}(U_i)$,

$\hat{\mathcal{U}} = \{\hat{U}_i\}$ and $\hat{\lambda}_{k\ell} = \lambda_{k\ell} \circ \pi \cdot \{\hat{\lambda}_{k\ell}\}$ is a cocycle in $Z^1(\mathcal{U}, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}})$.

Consider now the commutative diagram :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_S) & \xrightarrow{p} & H^1(\mathcal{U}, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \\ m \downarrow & & \downarrow n \\ H^1(S, \mathcal{R}_S) & \xrightarrow{k^*} & H^1(S, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \end{array}$$

Note that :

- the map k^* is surjective by Lemma 3
- the map m is bijective because \mathcal{U} is topologically acyclic
- the map n is injective

It follows that p is surjective. This implies that one can find a cocycle $\{c_{k\ell}\} \in Z^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_S)$ and holomorphic functions $f_k \in \mathcal{O}(\hat{U}_k)$ such that $\hat{\lambda}_{k\ell} - f_k + f_\ell = c_{k\ell}$ on $\hat{U}_k \cap \hat{U}_\ell$ for any k, ℓ .

If L' is the holomorphic line bundle on S with transition functions $g_{k\ell} = \exp(-2\pi i c_{k\ell})$ it follows from our construction that $\{\exp(2\pi i f_k)\}$ defines a nonvanishing section in $\pi^*(L \otimes L')$, hence $\pi^*(L \otimes L')$ is the trivial line bundle and Lemma 4 is completely proved.

Lemma 5 Let S be an irreducible curve and $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ its normalization. Suppose that there exists a holomorphic line bundle L on S such that $H^1(S, L) = 0$ and π^*L is the trivial line bundle on \tilde{S} . Then S is a rational curve.

Proof

There is a canonical morphism of sheaves $L \xrightarrow{\varphi} \pi_* \pi^* L$. If we set $\mathcal{F}_1 = \ker \varphi$ and $\mathcal{F}_2 = \text{Im } \varphi$ we get an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow L \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow 0$$

Since $H^1(S, L) = 0$ by hypothesis and $H^2(S, \mathcal{F}_1) = 0$ because

$\dim S=1$ it follows from the long exact sequence of cohomology that $H^1(S, \mathcal{F}_2)=0$.

Consider now the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_2 \rightarrow \pi_* \pi^* L \rightarrow \frac{\pi_* \pi^* L}{\mathcal{F}_2} \rightarrow 0$$

Since $\text{supp}(\frac{\pi_* \pi^* L}{\mathcal{F}_2})$ is a finite set it follows that

$H^1(S, \frac{\pi_* \pi^* L}{\mathcal{F}_2})=0$, hence $H^1(S, \pi_* \pi^* L)=0$. But $H^1(S, \pi_* \pi^* L) \cong H^1(\tilde{S}, \pi^* L)$ because π is a finite morphism. We deduce that $H^1(\tilde{S}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}})=0$ and consequently $\tilde{S} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$, i.e. S is a rational curve. Lemma 5 is completely proved.

We are now in a position to prove Theorem 4.

a) Suppose first that S is an irreducible curve which is not rational. We prove that $K|_S$ is ample.

It is easy to verify that $H^2(S, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(\tilde{S}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ for any irreducible curve and if F is a holomorphic line bundle on S then F is ample iff $c(F)$ (the Chern class of F) corresponds under the above isomorphisms to a strictly positive integer. Consequently we have to prove that $c(K|_S) > 0$.

We remark first that $c(K|_S) \geq 0$. Indeed, if $c(K|_S) < 0$ then K^{-1} (the dual of K) is ample when restricted to S .

By Theorem 2 we obtain $H^1(X, K \otimes K^{-1})=0$, hence $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)=0$.

If \mathcal{I} denotes the ideal sheaf of S there is an exact sequence of sheaves on X :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I} \rightarrow 0$$

Since $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)=0$ and $H^2(X, \mathcal{I})=0$ (by Lemma 1) we deduce from the long exact sequence of cohomology that $H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S)=0$ which implies $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. This contradicts our assumption that S is not a rational curve. So we must have $c(K|_S) > 0$.

In order to prove Theorem 4 in case a) we have only to verify that $c(K|_S) \neq 0$.

Suppose that $c(K|_S) = 0$, hence $L := K|_S$ is topologically trivial.

If $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ denotes the normalization of S from Lemma 4

there exists a holomorphic line bundle L' on S which can

be given by constant transition functions $\{g_{k\ell}\}$ with

$|g_{k\ell}| = 1$ and such that $\pi^*(L \otimes L')$ is the trivial line bundle on \tilde{S} .

By Lemma 2, S has an open neighbourhood U which is Kählerian and shrinking U if necessary we may assume that there exists a continuous retract $\rho: U \rightarrow S$. Let $S \subset U' \subset U$ be a strongly pseudoconvex neighbourhood of S with smooth boundary and let $\mathcal{V} = \{V_i\}$ be an open covering of S such that L' is given on $V_k \cap V_\ell$ by the constants $g_{k\ell}$ with $|g_{k\ell}| = 1$. Set $\tilde{V}_k := \rho^{-1}(V_k) \subset U$ and on $\tilde{V}_k \cap \tilde{V}_\ell$ consider the transition functions $\tilde{g}_{k\ell} := g_{k\ell}$. Since $g_{k\ell}$ are constants it follows that the cocycle $\{\tilde{g}_{k\ell}\}$ defines a holomorphic line bundle \tilde{L}' on U and $\tilde{L}'|_S = L'$. Moreover \tilde{L}' is Nakano semipositive because $|\tilde{g}_{k\ell}| = 1$ for any k, ℓ . From Theorem 3 of Grauert and Riemenschneider we get $H^1(U', K \otimes \tilde{L}') = 0$.

Now consider the exact sequence on U' :

$$(*) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{U'} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{U'}/\mathcal{I} \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{I} is the ideal sheaf of S .

From $(*)$ we get the exact sequence on U' :

$$(**) \quad 0 \rightarrow K \otimes \tilde{L}' \otimes \mathcal{I} \rightarrow K \otimes \tilde{L}' \rightarrow K \otimes \tilde{L}' \otimes \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{I} \rightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 1 $H^2(U', K \otimes \tilde{L}' \otimes \mathcal{I}) = 0$. Since $\tilde{L}'|_S = L'$ the long exact sequence of cohomology implies that $H^1(S, K|_S \otimes L') = 0$. But

$\pi^*(K|_S \otimes L')$ is the trivial line bundle on \tilde{S} and from Lemma 5

it follows that S is a rational curve which contradicts our hypothesis. Consequently a) is proved.

b) Assume that $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $n = \dim X \geq 4$. We shall prove that $K|_S$ is ample.

Let $N_{S|X}$ denote the normal bundle of S in X and K_S the canonical line bundle of S . If we use the adjunction formula $K|_S = K_S \otimes \det(N_{S|X}^*)$ we obtain the following formula for the Chern class of $K|_S$:

$$c(K|_S) = c(K_S) - c(\det(N_{S|X}))$$

Since $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ we have $c(K_S) = -2$. On the other hand a result of Laufer [6] gives the following estimation : $c(\det(N_{S|X})) \leq -n+1$. Hence we obtain $c(K|_S) \geq n-3 > 0$, and Theorem 4 is completely proved.

Remark If $\dim X = 3$ and $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ it may happen that K is trivial in the neighbourhood of S . If $N_{S|X} = \mathcal{O}(c_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(c_2)$, $c_1 \leq c_2$, is the decomposition of $N_{S|X}$ into line bundles and K is trivial in the neighbourhood of S then $(c_1, c_2) \in \{(-1, -1), (-2, 0), (-3, 1)\}$ (see Laufer [6]). Hence Theorem 4 does not hold if $\dim X = 3$ and $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. If $\dim X = 2$ and $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ easy examples show us that $K|_S$ may even be negative.

Theorem 5 Let X be a 1-convex manifold such that its exceptional set S is an irreducible curve. Assume that :

a) S is not a rational curve

or

b) $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\dim X \neq 3$.

Then X is embeddable.

Proof

In case a) it follows from Theorem 4 that $K|_S$ is ample. By Theorem 1 X is embeddable. A similar argument shows us

that X is embeddable if $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\dim X \geq 4$.

If X has dimension 2 then S is a divisor and if we denote by $[S]$ the corresponding line bundle it follows that $[S]^{-1}$ (the dual of $[S]$) is ample when restricted to S . Again by Theorem 1 we deduce that X is embeddable.

Remark It seems very likely that Theorem 5 should hold for any curve S .

Let now X be a complex manifold, $S \subset X$ an irreducible, compact curve and $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ its normalization. The image of the fundamental class of \tilde{S} in $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is called the fundamental class of S in X . A straightforward consequence of Theorem 4 is the following topological result :

Theorem 6 Let X be a complex manifold and $S \subset X$ an irreducible exceptional curve such that :

a) S is not a rational curve

or

b) $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\dim X \neq 3$.

Then the fundamental class of S in X does not vanish.

Remark In [13 b] Vo Van Tan has proved that any 1-convex manifold X with 1-dimensional exceptional set is Kählerian. Unfortunately, as we shall see, his proof is fundamentally wrong, and very unlikely to be "patched up".

According to his notations let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be the Remmert reduction of X . We assume also that the exceptional set S is a smooth curve and let T be any point of S and set $Z := X \setminus T$, $\tilde{S} := S \setminus T$. If \hat{E} is a holomorphic line bundle on Y we set $E := \pi^*(\hat{E})$ and $L := E|_Z$. The author asserts that if \hat{E} is positive then there exists a metric $\{h_i\}$ on L such that :

$$(*) \begin{cases} -\partial\bar{\partial} \log h_i(x) > 0 & \text{on } T_{S,x}^{\vee} \\ -\partial\bar{\partial} \log h_i(x) \geq 0 & \text{on } N_{S,x}^{\vee} \\ -\partial\bar{\partial} \log h_i(z) > 0 & \text{on } T_{Z,z} \text{ if } z \in Z \setminus \check{S} = X \setminus S \end{cases}$$

where $T_{S,x}^{\vee}$ is the (Zarisky) tangent space to \check{S} at x and $N_{S,x}^{\vee}$ is the complement space of $T_{S,x}^{\vee}$ in $T_{Z,x}$.

We shall show that (*) does not hold. We take \hat{E} to be the trivial line bundle on Y which is positive since Y is Stein. It follows that L is also the trivial line bundle on Z and (*) implies the existence of a C^∞ function $h: Z \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that $-\log h$ is strongly plurisubharmonic on $Z \setminus \check{S}$ and $-\log h|_{\check{S}}$ is strongly plurisubharmonic. Since $-\log h$ is strongly plurisubharmonic on $Z \setminus \check{S}$ it follows from the continuity of second derivatives that $-\log h$ is plurisubharmonic on Z . By a well known result concerning the extension of plurisubharmonic functions (see Grauert-Remmert [4]) there exists a plurisubharmonic function p on X such that $p|_Z = -\log h$. The maximum principle for plurisubharmonic functions implies that $p|_{\check{S}} = \text{constant}$, hence $-\log h|_{\check{S}} = \text{constant}$. This contradicts the fact that $-\log h|_{\check{S}}$ is strongly plurisubharmonic.

The gap in the proof of Vo Van Tan is the following : since $\check{S} := S \setminus T$ is Stein the metric $\{h_i\}$ can be suitably modified such that $L|_{\check{S}}$ is Nakano positive [8] but this can be done only on \check{S} and there is no control outside \check{S} .

Remark Under the assumptions of Lemma 5 it follows that S is a rational curve with $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) \leq 1$. This can easily be deduced from Riemann-Roch theorem for singular curves. Consequently all our theorems hold if we assume that S is a rational curve with $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) \geq 2$.

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