Two Kazdan-Warner type identities for the renormalized volume coefficients and the Gauss-Bonnet curvatures of a Riemannian metric

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Abstract

In this note, we prove two Kazdan-Warner type identities involving $v^{(2k)}$, the renormalized volume coefficients of a Riemannian manifold $(M^n, g)$, and $G_{2r}$, the so-called Gauss-Bonnet curvature, and a conformal Killing vector field on $(M^n, g)$. In the case when the Riemannian manifold is locally conformally flat, $v^{(2k)} = (-2)^{-k} \sigma_k$, $G_{2r}(g) = \frac{4(n-r)!}{(n-2r)!} \sigma_r$ and our results reduce to earlier ones established by Viaclovsky in [V2] and the second author in [H].

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1 Introduction

In [V2] and [H], the following result was proved

Theorem A ([V2], [H]) Let $(M, g)$ be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$, $\sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g)$ be the $\sigma_k$ curvature of $g$, and $X$ be a conformal Killing vector field on $(M, g)$. When $k \geq 3$, we also assume that $(M, g)$ is locally conformally flat, then

$$\int_M \langle X, \nabla \sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g) \rangle dv_g = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

Recall that on an $n$-dimensional Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$, $n \geq 3$, the full Riemannian curvature tensor $Rm$ decomposes as

$$Rm = W_g \oplus (A_g \circ g) \quad (1.2)$$

where $W_g$ denotes the Weyl tensor of $g$,

$$A_g = \frac{1}{n-2}(\text{Ric}_g - \frac{R_g}{2(n-1)}g) \quad (1.3)$$

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denotes the Schouten tensor, and $\odot$ is the Kulkani-Nomizu wedge product. Under a conformal change of metrics $g_w = e^{2w} g$, where $w$ is a smooth function over the manifold, the Weyl curvature changes pointwise as $W_{g_w} = e^{2w} W_g$. Thus, essential information of the Riemannian curvature tensor under a conformal change of metrics is reflected by the change of the Schouten tensor. One often tries to study the Schouten tensor through studying the elementary symmetric functions $\sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g)$ (which we later denote as $\sigma_k(g)$) of the eigenvalues of the Schouten tensor, called the $\sigma_k$ curvatures of $g$, and studying how they deform under conformal change of metrics.

The following question is natural in relation to Theorem A:

**Question.** Can we generalize Theorem A without the condition “locally conformally flat” for all $k \geq 1$?

In this note, we give an affirmative answer to the above question. Renormalized volume coefficients, $v^{(2k)}(g)$, of a Riemannian metric $g$, were introduced in the physics literature in the late 1990’s in the context of AdS/CFT correspondence—see [G] for a mathematical discussion, and were shown in [GJ] to be equal to $\sigma_k(g^{-1} A_g)$, up to a scaling constant, when $(M, g)$ is locally conformally flat. In fact, in the normalization we are going to adopt,

$$v^{(2)}(g) = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1(g), \quad v^{(4)}(g) = \frac{1}{4} \sigma_2(g). \quad (1.4)$$

For $k = 3$, Graham and Juhl ([GJ], page 5) have also listed the following formula for $v^{(6)}(g)$:

$$v^{(6)}(g) = -\frac{1}{8} \sigma_3(g) + \frac{1}{3(n-4)} (A_g)^{ij} (B_g)_{ij}, \quad (1.5)$$

where

$$(B_g)_{ij} := \frac{1}{n-3} \nabla^k \nabla^l W_{likj} + \frac{1}{n-2} R^{kl} W_{likj} \quad (1.6)$$

is the Bach tensor of the metric. Just as $\int_M \sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g) \, dv_g$ is conformally invariant when $2k = n$ and $(M, g)$ is locally conformally flat, Graham showed in [G] that $\int_M v^{(2k)}(g) \, dv_g$ is also conformally invariant on a general manifold when $2k = n$. Chang and Fang showed in [CF] that, for $n \neq 2k$, the Euler-Lagrange equations for the functional $\int_M v^{(2k)}(g) \, dv_g$ under conformal variations subject to the constraint $Vol_g(M) = 1$ satisfies $v^{(2k)}(g) = \text{const.}$, which is a generalized characterization for the curvatures $\sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g)$ when $(M, g)$ is locally conformally flat, as given by Viaclovsky [VI].

In this note, we will first show that the curvatures $v^{(2k)}(g)$ will play the role of $\sigma_k(g^{-1} \circ A_g)$ in (1.4) for a general manifold. We note that Graham [G] also gives an explicit expression of $v^{(8)}(g)$, but the explicit expression of $v^{(2k)}(g)$ for general $k$ is not known because they are algebraically complicated (see page 3 of [G]). Thus the study of the $v^{(2k)}(g)$ curvatures involves significant challenges not shared by that of $\sigma_k(g)$: firstly, for $k \geq 3$, $v^{(2k)}(g)$ depends on derivatives of curvature of $g$—in fact, for $k \geq 3$, $v^{(2k)}(g)$ depends on derivatives of curvatures of order up to $2k - 4$; secondly, the $v^{(2k)}(g)$ are defined via an indirect highly nonlinear inductive algorithm (see [G]). Despite these difficulties, we can use some properties of these $v^{(2k)}(g)$ curvatures to prove the following
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**Theorem 1.** Let \((M, g)\) be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension \(n \geq 3\), \(X\) be a conformal Killing vector field on \((M^n, g)\). For \(k \geq 1\), we have

\[
\int_M \langle X, \nabla v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle dv_g = 0.
\]

**Remark 1.** From (1.4), we know that Theorem 1 is equivalent to Theorem A when \(k = 1, 2\), or when \((M^n, g)\) is locally conformally flat for \(k \geq 3\).

The second result involves the Gauss-Bonnet curvatures \(G_{2r}(2r \leq n)\), introduced by H. Weyl in 1939, which is defined by (also see [L])

\[
G_{2r}(g) = \delta^{i_1 j_1 \ldots i_{2r-1} j_{2r}} R_{i_1 j_1 \ldots i_{2r-1} j_{2r}}^{i_2 j_2 \ldots i_{2r}},
\]

(1.7)

where \(\delta^{i_1 j_1 \ldots i_{2r-1} j_{2r}}\) is the generalized Kronecker symbol. Note that \(G_2 = 2R\), \(R\) the scalar curvature. We can prove that

**Theorem 2.** Let \((M^n, g)\) be a compact Riemannian manifold, and \(X\) be a conformal Killing vector field. Then for the Gauss-Bonnet curvatures defined above, we have

\[
\int_M \mathcal{L}_X G_{2r}(g) dv_g = 0.
\]

(1.8)

**Remark 2.** When \((M, g)\) is locally conformally flat, we see that the Gauss curvature \(G_{2r}(g) = \frac{4r(n-r)!}{(n-2r)!} \sigma_r\), so Theorem 2 reduces to Theorem A.

**Remark 3.** M. Labbi ([L]) proved that the first variation of the functional \(\int_M G_{2r} dv_g\) within the metrics with constant volume gave the so-called generalized Einstein metric, and this functional has the variational property for \(2r < n\) and is a topological invariant for \(2r = n\). In fact, if \(n = 2r\), this functional is the Gauss-Bonnet integrand up to a constant ([L]).

In the next section, we first provide a general proof for Theorem 1 by adapting an ingredient in a preprint version of [H], and making use of a variation formula for \(v^{(2k)}(g)\) established in [C] and [CF]. And because of the explicit expression for \(v^{(6)}(g)\) and potential applications to other related problems in low dimensions, we provide a self-contained proof for Theorem 1 in the case \(k = 3\) in section 3. We will give a proof of Theorem 2 in section 4.

## 2 Proof of Theorem 1

We will need the following variation formula for \(v^{(2k)}(g)\), see [C].

**Proposition 1.** Under the conformal transformation \(g_t = e^{2t\eta}g\), the variation of \(v^{(2k)}(g_t)\) is given by

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} v^{(2k)}(g_t) = -2k\eta v^{(2k)} + \nabla_i (L^{ij}_{(k)} \eta_j),
\]

(2.1)

where \(L^{ij}_{(k)}\) is defined as in [C] by

\[
L^{ij}_{(k)} = -\sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{1}{l} v^{(2k-2l)}(g) \partial^{l-1}_\rho g^{ij}(\rho) \bigg|_{\rho=0},
\]
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with \( g_{ij}(\rho) \) denoting the extension of \( g \) such that

\[
g_+ = \frac{(\rho^2 - 2\rho g(\rho))}{4\rho^2}
\]

is an asymptotic solution to \( \text{Ric}(g_+) = -ng_+ \) near \( \rho = 0 \).

An integral version of (2.1) appeared in [CF]:

\[
\int_M \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} [v^{(2k)}(g)] + 2k\eta v^{(2k)}(g) \right\} dv_g = 0.
\] (2.2)

Proof of Theorem 1 in the case \( n \neq 2k \).

Let \( X \) be a conformal vector field on \( M \). Let \( \phi_t \) denote the local one-parameter family of conformal diffeomorphisms of \((M, g)\) generated by \( X \). Thus for some smooth function \( \omega_t \) on \( M \), we have

\[
\phi_t^* g = e^{2\omega_t} g =: g_t.
\] (2.3)

We have the following properties

\[
\phi_t^* v^{(2k)}(g) = v^{(2k)}(\phi_t^* g) = v^{(2k)}(e^{2\omega_t} g),
\] (2.4)

\[
\dot{\omega} := \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \omega_t = \frac{\text{div} X}{n},
\] (2.5)

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} (g_t^{-1} \circ A(g_t)) = -\nabla^2 \dot{\omega} - 2\dot{\omega} g^{-1} \circ A(g).
\] (2.6)

Using (2.4), (2.5), and (2.1), we have

\[
\langle X, \nabla v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} [v^{(2k)}(g_t)]
= -2k\dot{\omega} v^{(2k)} + \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^{ij} \dot{\omega}_j)
= -\frac{2k}{n} (\text{div} X) v^{(2k)} + \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^{ij} \dot{\omega}_j)
= -\frac{2k}{n} \text{div}(v^{(2k)} X) + \frac{2k}{n} \langle X, \nabla v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^{ij}(\text{div} X)_j),
\]

from which it follows that

\[
\left( 1 - \frac{2k}{n} \right) \langle X, \nabla v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle = -\frac{2k}{n} \text{div}(v^{(2k)} X) + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^{ij}(\text{div} X)_j).
\] (2.8)

Theorem 1 in the case \( 2k \neq n \) now follows directly by integrating (2.8) over \( M \).

Proof of Theorem 1 in the case \( 2k = n \).

As in [11], we will prove that for any conformal metric \( g_1 = e^{2\eta} g \) of \( g \),

\[
\int_M \langle X, v^{(2k)}(g_1) \rangle dv_{g_1} = \int_M \langle X, v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle dv_g = -\int_M \text{div}_g X v^{(2k)}(g) dv_g,
\] (2.9)
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\[ \int_M \langle X, v^{(2k)}(g) \rangle dv_g \] is independent of the particular choice of metrics in the conformal class. To this end, we only have to prove that for \( g_t = e^{2t\eta} g \),

\[ \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} \int_M \text{div}_g X v^{(2k)}(g_t) dv_{g_t} = 0. \tag{2.10} \]

We prove (2.10) by direct computations using Proposition 1. Indeed,

\[
\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} \int_M \text{div}_g X \eta v^{(2k)}(g) dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ \langle X, \nabla \eta \rangle v^{(2k)} + \text{div} X \left( -2k \eta v^{(2k)} + \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^i \eta_j) \right) + n \eta \text{div} X v^{(2k)} \right] dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ \langle n X, \nabla \eta \rangle v^{(2k)} + \text{div} X \nabla_i (L_{(k)}^i \eta_j) \right] dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ \langle n v^{(2k)} X, \nabla \eta \rangle - L_{(k)}^j (\text{div} X_i \eta_j) \right] dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ -\text{div}(n v^{(2k)} X) + \nabla_j \left( L_{(k)}^j (\text{div} X_i) \right) \right] \eta dv_g = 0 	ag{2.11}
\]

in the case \( n = 2k \) by (2.8).

The remaining argument is an adaptation of an argument of Bourguignon and Ezin ([BE]): either the connected component of the identity of the conformal group \( C_0(M, g) \) is compact, then there is a metric \( \hat{g} \) conformal to \( g \) admitting \( C_0(M, g) \) as a group of isometries, from which it follows that \( \text{div}_g X \equiv 0 \) and (1.7) therefore holds; or, \( C_0(M, g) \) is non-compact, then by a theorem of Obata-Ferrand, \( (M, g) \) is conformal to the standard sphere, in which case we can pick the canonical metric to compute the integral on the left hand side of (1.7) and conclude that it is zero. \( \square \)

3 Self-contained proof of Theorem 1 in the case \( k = 3 \)

We aim to give a direct, self-contained derivation for a more explicit version of (2.1), more precisely, under conformal change of metrics \( g_t = e^{2t\eta} g \), we have

\[
\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} v^{(6)}(g_t) = -6v^{(6)}(g) \eta + \nabla^j \left[ \left( \frac{T_{ij}^{(2)}(g)}{8} + \frac{B_{ij}(g)}{24(n-4)} \right) \nabla^i \eta \right], \tag{3.1}
\]

where \( T_{ij}^{(2)}(g) \) is the Newton tensor associated with \( A_g \), as defined in Reilly [R]:

**Definition.** For an integer \( k \geq 0 \), \( k \)-th Newton tensor is

\[
T_{ij}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{k!} \sum \delta_{i_1 \cdots i_k}^{j_1 \cdots j_k} A_{i_1 j_1} \cdots A_{i_k j_k}
\]

where \( \delta_{i_1 \cdots i_k}^{j_1 \cdots j_k} \) is the generalized Kronecker symbol.

With (3.1) we can repeat the proof in the last section to prove Theorem 1 in the case \( k = 3 \).
First we recall the transformation laws for the tensors $B_{ij}$ and $A_{ij}$ under conformal change of metrics $g_t = e^{2\eta t} g$—see [CF]:

$$A_{ij}(g_t) = A_{ij} - \nabla^2_{ij} \eta + \nabla_i \eta \nabla_j \eta - \frac{|\nabla \eta|^2}{2} g_{ij};$$

$$B_{ij}(g_t) = e^{-2\eta t} \left( B_{ij} + (n - 4) t (C_{ijk} + C_{jik}) \nabla^k \eta + (n - 4) t^2 W_{ijkl} \nabla^k \eta \nabla^l \eta \right).$$

where $C_{ijk}$ are the components of the Cotton tensor defined by

$$C_{ijk} = A_{ij,k} - A_{ik,j},$$

with $A_{ij,k}$ being the components of the covariant derivative of the Schouten tensor $A_{ij}$.

Thus

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} A_{ij}(g_t) = -\nabla^i \eta - 4 A_{ij}(g) \eta,$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} B_{ij}(g_t) = (n - 4) (C_{ijk} + C_{jik}) \nabla^k \eta - 2 \eta B_{ij}.$$

We recall some properties to be used.

**Proposition 2.** ([V1], [HL]). We have

(i) $k \sigma_k(g) = \sum_{i,j} T^{(k-1)}_{ij} A_{ij}$

(ii) $\sum_i T^{(k)}_{ii} = (n - k) \sigma_k(g)$.

(iii) $\sum_l \nabla^l W_{ijk} = -(n - 3) C_{ijk}$.

Using the relation between $v^{(6)}$ and $\sigma_3(g)$, $A^{ij} B_{ij}$ as in (1.3), we find

$$-8 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} v^{(6)}(g_t)$$

$$=T^{(2)}_{ij}(g) \left( - \nabla^i \eta - 2 \eta A^{ij}(g) \right) + \frac{1}{3(n - 4)} \left[ - B_{ij}(g) \nabla^i \eta + (n - 4) A^{ij}(g) (C_{ijk} + C_{jik}) \nabla^k \eta - 6 \eta A^{ij} B_{ij} \right]$$

$$= -6 \left( \sigma_3(g) + \frac{1}{3(n - 4)} A^{ij} B_{ij} \right) \eta - \left( T^{(2)}_{ij}(g) + \frac{B_{ij}(g)}{3(n - 4)} \right) \nabla^i \eta + \frac{2}{3} A^{ij} C_{ijk} \nabla^k \eta$$

$$= 48 v^{(6)}(g) \eta - \nabla^i \left[ \left( T^{(2)}_{ij}(g) + \frac{B_{ij}(g)}{3(n - 4)} \right) \nabla^i \eta \right] + \left[ \sum_j \left( T^{(2)}_{ij,j}(g) + \frac{B_{ij,j}(g)}{3(n - 4)} \right) + \frac{2}{3} A^{kl} C_{ki} \right] \nabla^i \eta,$$

where we used (1.5) and (i) of Proposition 2. In the following we will verify that

$$\sum_j \left( T^{(2)}_{ij,j}(g) + \frac{B_{ij,j}(g)}{3(n - 4)} \right) + \frac{2}{3} A^{kl} C_{ki} = 0,$$

thus establishing (3.1). The above property would follow from the following

**Lemma 1.** (i) $\sum_j T^{(2)}_{ij,j} = -A^p q_i C_{pq}$. 
(ii) \[ \sum_j B_{ij,j} = (n - 4)A^{kl}C_{kli}. \]

**Proof of (i).** We have the following calculation in normal coordinate,

\[
\sum_j T^{(2)}_{ij,j} = \sum_j \left( \frac{1}{2!} \sum \delta_{i_1 j_2}^{i_2} A_{i_1 j_1} A_{i_2 j_2} \right)_j
\]

\[
= \sum \delta_{i_1 j_2}^{i_2} A_{i_1 j_1} A_{i_2 j_2}
\]

\[
= -A^{pq}C_{pqi},
\]

where we used

\[
\delta_{i_1 j_2}^{i_2} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \delta_{i_1 j_1} & \delta_{i_1 j_2} & \delta_{i_1 j_3} \\ \delta_{i_2 j_1} & \delta_{i_2 j_2} & \delta_{i_2 j_3} \\ \delta_{i_3 j_1} & \delta_{i_3 j_2} & \delta_{i_3 j_3} \end{array} \right|
\]

and \( \sum_i A_{ii,j} = \sum_i A_{ij,i} \), which itself is a consequence of the second Bianchi identity. \( \square \)

**Proof of (ii).** First, using (iii) of Proposition 2 and substituting \( R_{ij} \) in terms of \( A_{ij} \) in the definition of the Bach tensor \( B_{ij} \), we obtain

\[
B_{ij} = -\sum_k C_{ik,j,k} + \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}W_{likj}
\]

\[
= -\sum_k (A_{ik,j,k} - A_{ij,k,k}) + \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}W_{likj}.
\]

Thus

\[
\sum_j B_{ij,j}
\]

\[
= -\sum_{j,k} (A_{ik,j,k} - A_{ij,k,k}) + \sum_{k,l,j} (A_{kl,j}W_{likj} + A_{kl}W_{lik,j})
\]

\[
= -\sum_{j,k} (A_{ik,j,k} - A_{ik,j,k}) + \sum_{k,l,j} A_{kl,j}W_{likj} - (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]

\[
= -\sum_{j,k,m} (A_{ik,m}R_{mjk} + A_{mj,m}R_{mkk} + A_{mk,j}R_{mikj}) + \sum_{k,l,j} A_{kl,j}W_{likj} + (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]

\[
= \sum_{j,k,m} (-A_{mk,j}R_{mikj} + A_{km,j}W_{mikj}) + (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]

\[
= \sum_{j,k,m} A_{mk,j}(-A_{mk}g_{ij} + A_{mj}g_{ik} - g_{mk}A_{ij} + g_{mj}A_{ik}) + (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]

\[
= \sum_{m,k} A_{mk}A_{mi,k}A_{mk} - A_{mk,j}g_{mk}A_{ij} + A_{mj,k}g_{mk}A_{ij}) + (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]

\[
= \sum_{m,k} A_{mk}(A_{mi,k} - A_{mk,i}) + (n - 3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kli}
\]
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\[= \sum_{m,k} A_{mk}C_{mk} + (n-3) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kl}\]
\[= (n-4) \sum_{k,l} A_{kl}C_{kl},\]
where we have used
\[R_{mikj} = W_{mikj} + A_{mk}g_{ij} - A_{mj}g_{ik} + g_{mk}A_{ij} - g_{mj}A_{ik}.\]

Proof of Theorem 1 of the special case

Proof. The tensor \( R_{mikj} \) generated by \( \phi_t \) (g) is \( \phi_0 \) is divergence free, i.e. \( \int_M (X, v^{(6)}(g)) \) is independent of the particular choice of the metric in the conformal class. The remaining of the proof is verbatim the same as that of section 2. \( \square \)

4 Proof of Theorem 2

In this section, we will prove Theorem 2 using a similar method as in section 2. Let \((M^n, g)\) be a compact Riemann manifold, and we denote by \( R_{ijkl} \) the Riemann curvature tensor in local coordinates. Define a tensor \( P_r(2r \leq n) \) by
\[P_i^j = \delta^{jj_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} \sum_{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}} R_{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}}^{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} R_{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}}^{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}},\]
where \( \delta^{jj_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} \) is the generalized Kronecker symbol. First we give the following lemma.

Lemma 2. The tensor \( P_r \) is divergence free, i.e.
\[P_{r,i}^j = 0, \text{ for any } i.\]

Proof. We have the following direct computations.
\[P_{r,i}^j = r_{i,j}^{jj_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} R_{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}}^{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} R_{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}}^{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}}\]
\[= -2r_{i,j}^{jj_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} R_{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}}^{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}} R_{j_{12}...j_{2r-1}j_{2r}}^{i_{12}...i_{2r-1}i_{2r}}\]
\[= -2P_{r,i}^j,\]
where we have used the second Bianchi identity. It then follows that \( P_{r,i}^j = 0. \) \( \square \)
We need the following algebraic lemma.

**Lemma 3.** The generalized Kronecker symbol satisfies
\[
\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \delta^i_j \delta^{ij_1\ldots ij_r} = (n-r) \delta^{ij_1\ldots ij_r},
\]
for any \(1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_r \leq n\), and \(r \leq n\).

The proof of Lemma 3 is a direct calculation by use of the definition and we omit it here.

Let \(X\) be a conformal vector field, denoted by \(\phi_t\) be the one-parameter subgroup of diffeomorphism generated by \(X\). Then there exists a family of functions \(\omega_t\) such that \(g_t = \phi_t^* g = e^{2\omega_t} g\). We have (2.5), \(\omega_0 = 0\), and
\[
G_{2r}(g_t) = \phi_t^* G_{2r}(g). \tag{4.1}
\]
Under conformal change of metrics \(g_t = e^{2\omega_t} g\), we have the following formula (see e.g. [CLN]),
\[
R^{ij}_{kl}(g_t) = e^{-2\omega_t} \left( R^{ij}_{kl} - (\alpha \circ g)^{ij}_{kl} \right), \tag{4.2}
\]
where we denote \(\alpha_{ij} = (\omega_t)_{ij} - (\omega_t)_i (\omega_t)_j + \frac{\nabla \omega_t^2}{2} g_{ij}\) for convenience (note that \((\omega_t)_{ij}\) is the covariant derivative with respect to the fixed metric \(g\)) and \(\circ\) is the Kulkani-Nomizu product, defined by
\[
(\alpha \circ g)_{ijkl} = \alpha_{ik} g_{jl} + \alpha_{jl} g_{ik} - \alpha_{il} g_{jk} - \alpha_{jk} g_{il}.
\]
From (4.2) we see that
\[
G_{2r}(g_t) = e^{-2r\omega_t} g^{j_1 j_2 \ldots j_{2r-1} j_{2r}} \left( R^{i_1 i_2}_{j_1 j_2} - (\alpha \circ g)^{i_1 i_2}_{j_1 j_2} \right) \ldots \left( R^{i_{2r-1} i_{2r}}_{j_{2r-1} j_{2r}} - (\alpha \circ g)^{i_{2r-1} i_{2r}}_{j_{2r-1} j_{2r}} \right). \tag{4.3}
\]
Taking derivative with respect to \(t\) on both sides of (4.1) and using (4.3), we see by use of (2.5)
\[
\mathcal{L}_X G_{2r}(g) = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} G_{2r}(g_t) = 2r \omega_t G_{2r}(g) - r \delta^{i_1 j_2 \ldots j_{2r}}_{i_1 j_2 \ldots j_{2r}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)_{t=0} (\alpha \circ g)^{i_1 j_2}_{j_1 j_2} R^{i_3 i_4}_{j_3 j_4} \ldots R^{i_{2r-1} i_{2r}}_{j_{2r-1} j_{2r}} \tag{4.4}
\]
where we have used Lemma 3 in the third equality and Lemma 2 in the last equality. Integrating (4.4) over \(M\) and using the divergence theorem, we see that
\[
\int_M \mathcal{L}_X G_{2r}(g) dv = -2r \int_M \frac{\text{div} X}{n} G_{2r}(g) dv = 2r \int_M \mathcal{L}_X G_{2r}(g) dv, \tag{4.5}
\]
Hence, if \(n > 2r\), it follows from (4.5) that \(\int_M \mathcal{L}_X G_{2r}(g) dv = 0\). If \(n = 2r\), we follow similar ideas as in section 2, i.e. we need to prove that the integral
\[
\int_M G_{2r}(g) \text{div}_g X dv_g,
\]
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is independent of a particular choice of metrics within a conformal class. Let \( g_1 = e^{2\eta} g (\eta \in C^\infty(M)) \) be any metric in the conformal class \([g]\). Considering a family of metrics \( g_t = e^{2\eta} g \) connecting \( g \) and \( g_1 \), we need to prove that

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \int_M G_{2r}(g_t) \text{div}_{g_t} X \, dv_{g_t} = 0.
\]

By a direct computation, we have

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \int_M G_{2r}(g_t) \text{div}_{g_t} X \, dv_{g_t} \\
= \int_M \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G_{2r}(g_t) \text{div} X + G_{2r}(g) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} \text{div}_{g_t} X + n\eta G_{2r}(g) \text{div} X \right] \, dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ -2r\eta G_{2r}(g) \text{div} X - 4r(n - 2r + 1) P_{r-1} \eta^i \text{div} X + nG_{2r}(g) \langle \nabla \eta, X \rangle + nG_{2r}(g) \text{div} X \eta \right] \, dv_g \\
= \int_M \left[ -2r\eta G_{2r}(g) \text{div} X - 4r(n - 2r + 1) P_{r-1} \eta^i (\text{div} X)^j + n\eta \langle \nabla G_{2r}(g), X \rangle \right] \, dv_g \\
= 0,
\]

where we have used (2.7) in the second equality, the divergence theorem in the third equality and (1.4) in the last equality. The remaining proof follows the idea of [BE] as in section 2. Hence we complete the proof of Theorem 2.

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