AN EXTENSION OF THE WORK OF V. GUILLEMIN
ON COMPLEX POWERS AND ZETA FUNCTIONS
OF ELLIPTIC PSEUDODIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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Abstract. The purpose of this note is to extend the results of Guillemin in [G] on elliptic self-adjoint pseudodifferential operators of order one, from operators defined on smooth functions on a closed manifold (scalar operators) to operators defined on smooth sections in a vector bundle of Hilbert modules of finite type over a finite von Neumann algebra.

0. Introduction

Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold of dimension $m$ and $E$ a vector bundle over $M$ endowed with a hermitian metric. The fibers of $E$ are finite dimensional vector spaces over $\mathbb{C}$ or, more general, finite type Hilbert modules over a von Neumann algebra $\mathcal{A}$. The first situation corresponds to the case $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}$. Throughout this paper we will denote by $\Psi(E)$ or simply by $\Psi$ the algebra of classical pseudodifferential operators acting on smooth sections in $E$ (for the case when $\mathcal{A}$ is an arbitrary von Neumann algebra, see [BFKM] for definitions and properties). We will also denote by $\Psi^s(E)$ the subspace of pseudodifferential operators of complex order $s$. The total symbol $\sigma_{\text{total}}(x, \xi)$ of such an operator $A \in \Psi^s$ has locally an asymptotic expansion of the form:

$$\sigma_{\text{total}}(x, \xi) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sigma_{s-k}(x, \xi)$$

where $\sigma_{s-k}(x, \xi)$ are sections of the endomorphism bundle of the pull-back of $E$ with respect to the projection map $T^*(M) \setminus \{0\} \to M$. Each section $\sigma_{s-k}(x, \xi)$ is a homogeneous function in the variable $\xi$ of degree of homogeneity $s \in \mathbb{C}$, $\sigma_{s-k}(x, \lambda \xi) = \lambda^{s-k}(x, \xi)$ for any $\lambda > 0$.

The space $C^\infty(E)$ of smooth sections of $E$ over $M$ has a canonical metric

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_M \langle f(x), g(x) \rangle_x \, d\text{vol}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_x$ is the hermitian metric in the fibre above $x \in M$. The $L^2$ completion of $C^\infty(E)$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ will be denoted by $L^2(E)$. A pseudodifferential operator becomes an unbounded operator on $L^2(E)$. 

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We will consider now an elliptic pseudodifferential operator of order one \( A \in \Psi^1 \) which is self-adjoint and positive with respect to \( \langle \cdot , \cdot \rangle \). Suppose that the spectrum of \( A \) is included in the interval \((\epsilon, \infty)\) for a sufficiently small \( \epsilon > 0 \). Then one can define the complex powers \( A^s, s \in \mathbb{C} \) in the following way

\[
A^s = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \lambda^s (\lambda - A)^{-1} d\lambda \quad \text{when \( Re(s) < 0 \)}
\] (0.1)

(where \( \gamma \) is a contour in the complex plane obtained by joining two lines parallel to the negative real axis by a circle around the origin) and

\[
A^s = A^{s-k} A^k \quad \text{for \( Re(s) \geq 0 \)}
\] (0.2)

for large enough \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \) so that \( s - k \) is negative.

One of the goals of our paper is to show that \( A^s \) is a pseudodifferential operator of complex order \( s \). We remind the reader that this fact has been proven first by Seeley \([S]\) in the case of finite dimensional hermitian bundle \( E \) and extended to the case of von Neumann bundles in \([BFKM]\). We will follow a different approach due to Guillemin \([G]\). In the same spirit of Guillemin, we will show that the zeta function of \( A \) defined as:

\[
\zeta_A(s) = \text{Trace}_N(A^s) \quad \text{for \( Re(s) < -m \)}
\]

has a meromorphic extension over the complex plane \( \mathbb{C} \) with at most simple poles at \(-m, -m+1, \ldots\). The residue of \( \zeta_A \) at \(-m\) will be equal to a quantity that depends only on the principal symbol \( \sigma_1 \) of the operator \( A \).

Guillemin treatment in \([G]\) covers the case of pseudodifferential operators acting on smooth functions on \( M \). We will extend his methods to the case of sections in the vector bundle \( E \). The main difficulty arises from the fact that the algebra of endomorphisms of \( E \) is noncommutative (fiberwise it is equal to the algebra of the \( A \)-invariant endomorphisms of the fiber, as compared to Guillemin’s case where the fiber is canonically \( \mathbb{C} \)). Our paper has two main sections. In the first part we will show that \( A^s \) is a pseudodifferential operator of order \( s \in \mathbb{C} \). The second part will be devoted to the zeta function of \( A \).

Throughout the paper \( A \) will be a classical pseudodifferential operator of order 1. The case of an operator of any other positive order can be reduced to the case in which the order is equal to 1.

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1. Complex Powers of Pseudodifferential Operators

The goal of the section is proving the following:

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( A \) be a positive, self-adjoint pseudodifferential operator of order one. Suppose that \( \text{Spec}(A) \in (\epsilon, \infty) \) for a sufficiently small \( \epsilon > 0 \). Then its complex powers \( A^s \), defined as in (0.1) and (0.2), are pseudodifferential operators of order \( s \in \mathbb{C} \).

To show this we will need the following:
Proposition 1.2. There exists a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators $A_s$ for $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $A_0 = Id$, $A_s A_t = A_{s+t}$ and the difference $A_1 - A$ is a smoothing operator.

$(A_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}$ can be thought of as an approximation of the powers of $A$ that lie inside $\Psi$. We will show that $A_s - A^s$ are smoothing operators. Then Theorem 1.1 becomes a straightforward corollary of Proposition 1.2.

To construct the family $(A_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}$ it will be convenient to consider the cohomology of the group $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ with coefficients in the representation of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ on the space of sections $C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$. Here $\tilde{E}$ is the pull-back of the initial vector bundle $E$ over $M$ with respect to the projection map of the cosphere bundle $S^*(M) \to M$. This construction generalizes the cohomology considered by Guillemin in [G] for the trivial representation of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ on the space of smooth functions on $S^*(M)$.

Let $\sigma$ be a fixed section $\sigma : S^*(M) \to \text{End}(\tilde{E})$ so that $\sigma(x, \xi) : E_x \to E_x$ is an invertible positive self-adjoint endomorphism for any $(x, \xi) \in S^*(M)$ ($\sigma$ will be the restriction of the principal symbol of $A$ to $S^*(M)$). The representation of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ on $C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$ we consider is the following one: any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ acts on a section $g : S^*(M) \to \text{End}(\tilde{E})$ by $s \cdot g = \sigma^{-s} g \sigma^s$.

Let $C^r = C^r(\mathbb{C}; C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E})))$ be the space of functions

$$f : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \ldots \mathbb{C} \to C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$$

that are smooth, $f(\cdot)(x, \xi) : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \ldots \mathbb{C} \to \text{End}(E_x)$ are holomorphic for any fixed $(x, \xi) \in S^*(M)$ and $f(s_1, \ldots, s_r) = 0$ if at least one $s_i$ is equal to zero.

Let $\delta^r : C^r \to C^{r+1}$ defined as:

$$(\delta^r f)(s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_r) = s_0 \cdot f(s_1, \ldots, s_r) + \sum_{i=1}^{r} (-1)^i f(s_0, \ldots, s_{i-1} + s_i, \ldots, s_r) + (-1)^{r+1} f(s_0, \ldots, s_{r-1}).$$

Let $\mathcal{H}^r(\mathbb{C}; C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))) = \text{Ker} \delta^r / \text{Im} \delta^{r-1}$.

Proposition 1.3. $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{C}; C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))) = 0$.

Moreover, for each 2-cocycle $f$ there exists a unique 1-cochain $h$ such that $\delta h = f$ and $h$ has a prescribed value at 1, $h(1)$.

Proof. Let $f : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \to C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$ so that for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{cases} f(0, b) = f(a, 0) = 0 \\ (\delta^2 f)(a, b, c) = a \cdot f(b, c) - f(a + b, c) + f(a, b + c) - f(a, b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

We will try to find $h : \mathbb{C} \to C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$ such that

$$(\delta^1 h)(a, b) = \sigma^{-a} h(b) \sigma^a - h(a + b) + h(a) = f(a, b)$$

The existence of an $h$ as above implies:

$$h'(a) = \sigma^{-a} h'(0) \sigma^a - \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a, 0)$$

(1.1)
Consider $h$ to be the unique solution of the previous equation with $h(0) = 0$ and with a fixed prescribed value at 1, $h(1)$. $h$ can be found in the following way:

Let $\Phi(t)$ be the automorphism of $C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$ given by $A \mapsto \sigma^{-t} A \sigma^t$. Then

$$h(a) = - \int_0^a \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(t, 0) \, dt + \int_0^a \Phi(t)(h'(0)) \, dt$$

If $T(a)A = \int_0^a \Phi(t)A \, dt$, then, in order to get any prescribed value for $h(1)$, we need to show that $T(1)$ is surjective. Indeed, we have:

$$T(1)A = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{-t} A \sigma^t \, dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sigma^{-t} A \sigma^t \, dt$$

$$= T\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)A + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)T\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)A = (\text{Id} + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right))T\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)A$$

and by induction

$$T(1)A = (\text{Id} + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right))(\text{Id} + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)) \ldots (\text{Id} + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right))T\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)A$$

But the map $A \mapsto 2^n \int_0^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \sigma^{-t} A \sigma^t \, dt$ is close to the identity for a sufficiently large $n$ so $T\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)$ is invertible. $(\text{Id} + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right))$ is invertible as well, because $\Phi(t)$ is positive self-adjoint for any real $t$.

Thus we obtain a continuous map $h : \mathbb{C} \to C^\infty(\text{End}(\tilde{E}))$ that is holomorphic in all fibers $E_{(x, \xi)}$, $h \in C^1$. We will show that $\delta h = f$ so $f$ is a coboundary. To see this, let

$$g(a, b) = f(a, b) - (\sigma^{-a} h(b) \sigma^a - h(a + b) + h(a))$$

Clearly $\delta h = f$ if and only if $g \equiv 0$. Denote by $\frac{\partial}{\partial b}$ the partial derivative with respect to the second variable. Then:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial b}(a, b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a, b) - \sigma^{-a} h'(b) \sigma^a + h'(a + b) \quad (1.2)$$

From (1.1) we get:

$$h'(b) = \sigma^{-b} h(0) \sigma^b - \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(b, 0) \quad \text{and}$$

$$h'(a + b) = \sigma^{-(a+b)} h'(0) \sigma^{(a+b)} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a + b, 0)$$

These two equalities and (1.2) imply

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial b}(a, b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a, b) - \sigma^{-a} \left( \sigma^{-b} h'(0) \sigma^b - \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(b, 0) \right) \sigma^a + \sigma^{-(a+b)} h'(0) \sigma^{(a+b)} -$$

$$- \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a + b, 0) =$$

$$= \sigma^{-a} \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(b, 0) \sigma^a - \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a + b, 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}(a, b) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \left[ (\delta^2 f)(a, b, c) \right]_{c=0}$$
So \( \frac{\partial g}{\partial b} = 0 \) hence \( g(a, b) \) is constant in \( b \). When \( b = 0 \) we have

\[
g(a, 0) = f(a, 0) - (\sigma^{-a}h(0)\sigma^a - h(a) + h(a)) = 0
\]

So \( g \equiv 0 \). Because \( f \) was chosen arbitrarily we conclude \( \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{C}; C^\infty(\text{End}(\hat{E}))) = 0 \).

\[\square\]

We now proceed with the proof of Proposition 1.2. To show the existence of a family \((A_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) as stated in the proposition, we will show that there exists a family \((A_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) of pseudodifferential operators that satisfies the conditions of Proposition 1.2 only up to smoothing operators. More precisely:

**Proposition 1.4.** There exists a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators \((A_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) with principal symbols \(\sigma_{pr}(A_s) = (\sigma_{pr}(A))^s\) such that \(A_0 = I\), \(A_1 = A\) and \(A_sA_t = A_{s+t}\) modulo smoothing operators. This family is unique up to smoothing operators.

**Proof.** The statement of the theorem is equivalent to:

\[
\begin{align*}
A(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} & \equiv I d \pmod{\Psi^{-\infty}} \\
A(1)A^{-1} & \equiv I d \pmod{\Psi^{-\infty}} \\
A(0) & = I d
\end{align*}
\]

(1.3)

(we denoted the space of smoothing operators by \(\Psi^{-\infty}\))

To prove Proposition 1.4, we will construct \(A_s\) inductively in \(k \in \mathbb{N}\), such that

\[
\begin{align*}
A(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} & \equiv I d \pmod{\Psi^{-k}} \\
A(1)A^{-1} & \equiv I d \pmod{\Psi^{-k}} \\
A(0) & = I d
\end{align*}
\]

(1.4)

For \(k = 1\) we can choose \((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) to be a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators of order \(s\) with the principal symbol equal to \(\sigma_s\) where \(\sigma\) is the principal symbol of \(A\). We can construct such a family using a partition of unity. Moreover \(A(0)\) can be chosen to be the identity. The operators \(A(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t}\) and \(A(1)A^{-1}\) are operators of order \(0\) with the principal symbol equal to the principal symbol of the identity. The relations (1.4) are satisfied modulo \(\Psi^{-1}\).

Now suppose that the relations (1.4) hold for a certain \(k \in \mathbb{N}\). We will construct a new family \((\tilde{A}_s)_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) that satisfies (1.4) for \(k + 1\), that is of the following form:

\[
\tilde{A}_s = A_s(Id - H(s)), \quad H(s) \in \Psi^{-k}
\]

(1.5)

In this way \(\tilde{A}_s - A_s \in \Psi^{s-k}\). We have:

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{A}_s\tilde{A}_t\tilde{A}^{-1}_{s+t} & \equiv A_s(Id - H(s))A_t(Id - H(t))(Id + H(s+t))A^{-1}_{s+t} \\
& = A(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} - A(s)H(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} - A(s)A(t)H(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} + \\
& + A(s)A(t)H(s+t)A^{-1}_{s+t} \\
& = Id + F(s,t) - A(s)H(s)A(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} - A(s)A(t)H(t)A^{-1}_{s+t} + \\
& + A(s)A(t)H(s+t)A^{-1}_{s+t} \pmod{\Psi^{-k-1}}
\end{align*}
\]

(1.6)
where \( F(s,t) = A(s)A(t)A_{(s+t)}^{-1} - Id \), \( F(s,t) \in \Psi^{-k} \) by the induction step. To proceed with the induction we have to find a family \((H(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) that makes the right hand side of the equivalence (1.6) equal to the identity modulo \( \Psi^{-k-1} \). If \( \sigma_{pr}(F(s,t)) \) and \( h(s) = \sigma_{pr}(H(s)) \) are the principal symbols, then the condition on \( H(s) \) is equivalent to:

\[
\sigma_{pr}(F(s,t)) = \sigma^s h(s) \sigma^{-s} + \sigma^{s+t} h(t) \sigma^{-(s+t)} - \sigma^{s+t} h(s+t) \sigma^{-(s+t)} \quad \text{or}
\]

\[
\sigma^{-s} \sigma_{pr}(F(s,t)) \sigma^{s+t} = \sigma^t h(s) \sigma^t - h(s + t) + h(t) \quad (1.7)
\]

Because both sides are sections in the bundle \( \text{End}(\hat{E}) \) over \( T^*(M) \setminus \{0\} \) of degree of homogeneity \(-k\), then the above equality is satisfied if it holds when both sections are restricted to the cosphere bundle \( S^*(M) \). Let:

\[
f(t, s) = \sigma^{-(s+t)} \sigma_{pr}(F(s, t)) \sigma^{s+t} \quad \text{restricted to} \ S^*(M) \quad (1.8)
\]

We will show that \( f \in C^2(\mathbb{C}; C^\infty(\text{End}(\hat{E}))) \) and \( \delta^2 f = 0 \). Then \( h \) as in (1.7) will be a 1-cochain so that \( \delta h = f \).

We would also want the second condition of (1.4) to be satisfied so:

\[
A^{-1}\tilde{A}_{(1)} \equiv A^{-1} A_{(1)} (Id - H_{(1)}) \equiv
\equiv Id + (A^{-1} A_{(1)} - Id) - A^{-1} A_{(1)} H_{(1)}
\equiv Id \quad \text{(mod } \Psi^{-k-1})
\]

and this holds if

\[
h(1) = \sigma_{pr}(A^{-1} A_{(1)} - Id) \quad (1.9)
\]

(we already know that \((A^{-1} A_{(1)} - Id) \in \Psi^{-k}\) from the induction step).

We will have to show that \( f \) is a cocycle in \( C^2 \). Obviously, \( f(0, t) = f(s, 0) = 0 \). We have:

\[
(\delta^2 f)(s, t, r) = \sigma^{-s} f(t, r) \sigma^s - f(s + t, r) + f(s, t + r) - f(s, t) =
\]

\[
= \sigma^{-s} \left[ \sigma^{-(t+r)} \sigma_{pr}(F(r, t)) \sigma^{t+r} \right] \sigma^s - \sigma^{-(s+t+r)} \sigma_{pr}(F(r, s + t)) \sigma^{s+t+r}
\]

\[
+ \sigma^{-(s+t+r)} \sigma_{pr}(F(t + r, s)) \sigma^{s+t+r} - \sigma^{-(s+t)} \sigma_{pr}(F(t, s)) \sigma^{s+t} = 0
\]

is equivalent to

\[
\sigma_{pr}(F(r, t)) - \sigma_{pr}(F(r, s + t)) + \sigma_{pr}(F(t + r, s)) - \sigma^r \sigma_{pr}(F(t, s)) \sigma^{-r} = 0 \quad (1.10)
\]

To see this, consider the following equivalences modulo \( \Psi^{-k} \):

\[
(Id + F(r, t))(Id + F(t + r, s))(Id - F(r, s + t))A_{(r)}(Id - F(t, s))A_{(r)}^{-1} \equiv
\equiv A_{(r)} A_{(t+r)} A_{(s+r)} A_{(s+t+r)} A_{(r)}^{-1} A_{(s+t+r)} A_{(r)}^{-1} A_{(s+t)} A_{(t)}^{-1} A_{(r)}^{-1} \equiv
\equiv Id
\]

and the first term is also equivalent to

\[
Id + F(r, t) - F(r, s + t) + F(t + r, s) - A_{(r)} F(t, s) A_{(r)}^{-1}
\]
which proves (1.10). So \( f(s, t) = \sigma^{-(s+t)}\sigma_{pr}(F(t,s))\sigma^{s+t} \) is a cocycle.

Proposition 1.3 provides us with a family \( h(s) \) such that \( \delta h = f \). We can choose this family so that (1.9) holds as well. This determines \( h \) in a unique way. If \((H(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) is a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators of fixed order \(-k\) with principal symbol \( h(s) \) and \( H(1) = Id \), then \( \hat{A}(s) = A(s)(Id - H(s)) \) satisfies the equivalences (1.4) modulo \( \Psi^{-k-1} \).

In this way we obtain a sequence of families of operators \((A^{(k)}(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) that satisfy the relations (1.4) for each \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). Moreover, \( A^{(k+1)}(s) - A^{(k)}(s) \in \Psi^{s-k} \). Then, using a standard procedure as in Lemma 1.2.8 in [Gi], we can construct a family \((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) whose asymptotic expansion of the total symbol will be equal to:

\[
\sigma_{total}(A(s)) \sim \sigma_{total}(A^{(1)}(s)) + \sum_{k \geq 0} \sigma_{total}(A^{(k+1)}(s) - A^{(k)}(s))
\]

The family \((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) will satisfy the conditions of Proposition 1.4.

\((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) is unique up to smoothing operators because it must satisfy the relations (1.4) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) and so it must be equal to \((A^{(k)}(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) modulo \( \Psi^{-k} \).

\( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 1.1 and Proposition 1.2.** Once we obtained the family of pseudodifferential operators \((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\), the proofs of Thm. 1.1 and Prop. 1.2 are identical to the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [G]. We can construct the one parameter group of operators as in Prop 1.2 using the differential equation:

\[
\hat{A}_s = PA_s \quad \text{with} \quad A_0 = Id
\]

where \( P = \hat{A}(0) \). If \( A(s) \) is made a selfadjoint family in \( s \) (i.e. \( A^*_s = A(s) \) by replacing it with \( \frac{1}{2}(A(s) + A^*_s) \)), \( P \) becomes a selfadjoint operator. By construction \( A_s \in \Psi^s \). Then, using a theorem of Stone (Thm VIII.7 and Thm VIII.8 [RS]), it can be shown that \( A_s = (A_1)^s \) with \( P \) the infinitesimal generator of this one parameter group. In this case:

\[
(A_1)^s - A^s = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \lambda^s(\lambda - A)^{-1}(A - A_1)(\lambda - A_1)^{-1} d\lambda
\]

and this is a smoothing operator. Because \((A_1)^s = A_s \in \Psi^s\) we obtain \( A^s \in \Psi^s \).

\( \square \)

## 2. Zeta Function of an Elliptic Pseudodifferential Operator

Let \((A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}\) be a family of pseudodifferential operators depending holomorphically on the complex parameter \( s \), \( A(s) \in \Psi^s \). For \( \text{Re}(s) < -\dim(M) \), \( A(s) \) is a trace-class operator.

**Definition 2.1.** The trace function of the family \( A(s) \) is the holomorphic function \( \text{Trace}_N(A(s)) \) for \( \text{Re}(s) < -\dim(M) \).

The von Neumann trace of \( A(s) \) is obtained by integrating the von Neumann trace of the Schwartz kernel on \( M \) for \( \text{Re}(s) < -\dim(M) \). If \( A \) is an elliptic
positive self-adjoint pseudodifferential operator of order 1 with \( \text{Spec}(A) \in (\epsilon, \infty) \) then its zeta function \( \zeta_A \) is equal to the trace function associated with the family of its complex powers \( A^s \).

In this section of our paper we will show that \( \text{Trace}_N (A(s)) \) has a meromorphic continuation to the whole complex plane with at most simple poles at \(-m, -m+1, \ldots\), where \( m = \dim(M) \). This fact has been proved by Seeley [S]. Guillemin has a different proof in [G] that applies only for scalar pseudodifferential operators. We will adapt his proof for the case of operators that act on sections in a vector bundle \( E \) over the base space \( M \).

We start by recalling some definitions and constructions in [G].

Let \( \omega \) be the canonical symplectic form on the cotangent space \( Y = T^*(M) \backslash \{ 0 \} \). The multiplicative group \((\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)\) acts on \( Y \) by multiplication along the fibre \( (t, (x, \xi)) \mapsto (x, t\xi) \). By identifying the groups \((\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)\) and \((\mathbb{R}, +)\) via \( \ln : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R} \), \( \rho \) can be seen as a 1-parameter group of isomorphisms. Let \( \Xi \) be the vector field on \( Y \) associated with this 1-parameter group and \( \alpha = \iota_\Xi \omega \) be the contraction of \( \omega \) along \( \Xi \). Then the \((2m-1)\)-form on \( Y \), \( \mu = \alpha \wedge \omega^{m-1} \), is homogeneous of degree \( m \), \( \rho^* \mu = t^m \mu \), and it is horizontal with respect to the fibration \( Y = T^*(M) \backslash \{ 0 \} \xrightarrow{\pi} S^*(M) \).

Let \( B \) be a von Neumann algebra. In our case, \( B \) will be the field of complex numbers \( \mathbb{C} \), our initial von Neumann algebra \( A \) or \( \text{End}_A(V) \), where \( V \) is the generic fiber of the vector bundle \( E \to M \). Let \( \mathcal{F}_s \) be the space of smooth homogeneous \( B \)-valued functions defined on \( Y \) of degree of homogeneity \( s \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( \mathcal{P}_s \) the space of smooth scalar functions on \( Y \) of degree of homogeneity \( s \). If \( f \in \mathcal{F}_{-m} \) then the \( B \)-valued \((2m-1)\) form \( f \mu \) is horizontal and invariant under the action of \((\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)\) so it is of the form \( \pi^* \mu f \) where \( \mu f \) is a \((2m-1)\)-form on \( S^*(M) \).

**Definition 2.2.** The residue of \( f \in \mathcal{F}_{-m} \) is equal to the integral

\[
\overline{\text{Res}} f = \int_{S^*(M)} \mu f \in B
\]

For \( f \notin \mathcal{F}_{-m} \) we define \( \overline{\text{Res}} f = 0 \).

If \( B = \mathbb{C} \), we will denote the residue simply by \( \text{Res} f \).

Consider the Poisson bracket \( \{ , \} \) on \( T^*(M) \) associated with the canonical symplectic form \( \omega \). Let \( \{ \mathcal{P}_s, \mathcal{F}_t \} \) be the space of functions spanned by \( \{ f, g \} \) with \( f \in \mathcal{P}_s \) and \( g \in \mathcal{F}_t \). Then \( \{ \mathcal{P}_s, \mathcal{F}_t \} \subset \mathcal{F}_{s+t-1} \). Following the same method as in [G] (Theorem 6.2), it can be shown that:

a) If \( s \neq -m \) then \( \{ \mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{F}_s \} = \mathcal{F}_s \).

b) If \( s = -m \) then \( \{ \mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{F}_s \} \) consists of all functions \( f \) for which \( \overline{\text{Res}} f = 0 \).

Moreover, one can construct a family of functions \( (g_i)_{i \in I} \), \( g_i \in \mathcal{P}_1 \) such that for any analytic family with parameter \( s \), \( f_s \in \mathcal{F}_s \), defined on a strip \( a - \epsilon \leq \text{Im}(s) \leq a + \epsilon \), \( c \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq d \) for which \( \overline{\text{Res}} f_{-m} = 0 \), one can find \( \delta \leq \epsilon \) and homogeneous functions \( h_{i, s} \in \mathcal{F} \) which are analytic in \( s \) on a narrower strip \( a - \delta \leq \text{Im}(s) \leq a + \delta \), \( c \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq d \), such that

\[
f_s = \sum_{i \in I} \{ g_i, h_{i, s} \}
\]

(cf [G], Theorem 6.7)

8
Let us consider now a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators $(A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}$, $A(s) \in \Psi^s$ and its associated trace function $\text{Trace}_N (A(s))$. We define the residue of the family $A$ to be $\text{Res} A = \text{Res}(\text{Trace}_N \sigma_{pr}(A(-m))) \in \mathbb{C}$.

We have the following theorem:

**Theorem 2.3.** The trace function of the analytic family $(A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}$ has a meromorphic continuation to the whole complex plane with at most simple poles at $-m, -m + 1, \ldots$. The residue of $\text{Trace}_N (A(s))$ at $s = -m$ is equal to

$$\text{res}_{s=-m} \text{Trace}_N (A(s)) = \gamma_0 \text{Res} A$$

where $\gamma_0$ is a constant depending only on $\dim(M)$. For $A(s) = A^* - \text{the complex powers of an elliptic positive self-adjoint pseudodifferential operator of order one}$, the residue of the zeta function at $s = -m$ depends only on its principal symbol $\sigma = \sigma_{pr}(A)$ and is equal to $\gamma_0 \text{Res}(\sigma^{-m})$.

**Proof.** Let $(U_\alpha)_\alpha$ be an open cover of $M$ with chosen trivializations of the vector bundle $E$ over each $U_\alpha$, $E|_{U_\alpha} \cong U_\alpha \times V$, with $V$ the generic fiber. Using a partition of unity associated to the open cover $(U_\alpha)_\alpha$, we can write:

$$A(s) = \sum_\alpha A_\alpha (s) + K(s) \quad (2.1)$$

where $A_\alpha (s)$ are pseudodifferential operators of order $s$ with support inside $U_\alpha$ and $K(s)$ is a family of smoothing operators. Because the residue of the trace function of the family $A(s)$ and $\text{Res} A$ are both linear in $A$, it is sufficient to prove the theorem for $A_\alpha (s)$ and $K(s)$. But $K(s)$ is a family of smoothing operators and both the residues of their trace function and the residue $\text{Res} K$ are zero. Thus we reduced the proof of the theorem to the case of one family $A(s) = A_\alpha (s)$ supported in an open set $U = U_\alpha$ over which we have a trivialization of the vector bundle $\chi_\alpha : E|_U \to U \times V$. Moreover, because both the trace function $\text{Trace}_N (A(s))$ and the residue $\text{Res} A$ are obtained by integrating quantities that depend on the local expression of the total symbol of $A(s)$, we can replace the bundle $E \to M$ with the trivial bundle $M \times V \to M$ and the operators $A_\alpha (s)$ with the pseudodifferential operators acting on sections of the trivial bundle $M \times V$ that are supported in the open set $U_\alpha$ and equal to $A_\alpha (s)$ via the isomorphism $\chi_\alpha$. To make things simple, we will denote this new family of operators by $A(s)$ as well, and the new trivial bundle by $E$.

Following the ideas in [G], we consider the family $(s + m)A(s)$. The principal symbol $(s + m)\sigma_{pr}(A(s))$ can be represented by the $\mathcal{B}$-valued smooth homogeneous functions of degree $s$, $f(s) : T^* M \setminus \{0\} \to \mathcal{B}$, with $\mathcal{B} = \text{End}_A(V)$. For $s = -m$ we have $f = 0$, so $\text{Res} f = 0$. Then there exist $\mathcal{B}$-valued functions $h^k_\alpha, h^k(s) \in \mathcal{P}$, such that

$$f(s) = \sum_k \{g_k, h^k(s)\}$$

and $h^k(s)$ are analytic on a strip $a - \epsilon \leq \text{Im}(s) \leq a + \epsilon, c \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq d$.

Let $G_k = G_k \otimes \text{Id}$ be a pseudodifferential operator acting on the space of sections $C^\infty (M) \otimes V$ of the trivial bundle $E$ with $G_k$ a scalar pseudodifferential operator that has the principal symbol equal to $g_k$ and Id the identity operator. Let $(H^k_\alpha)$ be a
holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators with the principal symbol equal to $h_{(s)}^k$. Then the principal symbol of the commutator is equal to

$$\sigma_{pr}\left[G_k, H^k_{(s)}\right] = \{g_k, h^k_{(s)}\}$$

so

$$(s + m)A(s) = \sum_k \left[G_k, H^k_{(s)}\right] + B(s) \quad \text{with } B(s) \in \Psi^{s-1}.$$  

For $Re(s)$ sufficiently small, $Trace_N\left([G_k, H^k_{(s)}]\right) = 0$, so $Trace_N\left(A(s)\right) = \frac{1}{s + m}Trace_N\left(B(s)\right)$ for $Re(s) < -m$. But $\frac{1}{s + m}Trace_N\left(B(s)\right)$ is a meromorphic function on the half-plane $Re(s) < -m + 1$ with a simple pole at $s = -m$. So $Trace_N\left(A(s)\right)$ has a meromorphic extension to $Re(s) < -m + 1$. Replacing the family $A(s)$ by $B(s)$ and using an induction argument, we can extend $Trace_N\left(A(s)\right)$ to a meromorphic function on the complex plane with at most simple poles at $-m, -m + 1, \ldots$.

We will compare the residue of $Trace_N\left(A(s)\right)$ at $-m$ to the residue of the family $(A(s))_{s \in \mathbb{C}}$, $Res \ A = Res(Trace_N \sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)}))$. Guillemin has showed ([G], Theorem 7.5) that in the scalar case there exists a constant $\gamma_0$ that depends only on the dimension of the manifold $M$ such that

$$\text{res}_{|s = -m} Trace \ A = \gamma_0 \text{Res} \ A \quad (2.2)$$

We will extend this equality for the pseudodifferential operators acting on sections in the vector bundle $E$.

We will show a stronger equality:

$$\text{res}_{|s = -m} \overline{Trace \ A} = \gamma_0 \overline{\text{Res} \ A_{(-m)}} \quad (2.3)$$

where $(A(s))_s$ is a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators acting on the sections of the trivial bundle $M \times V$, $Trace_A(s) = \int_M K_s(x, x) dx$ with $K_s(x, y)$ the Schwartz kernel of $A(s)$, and $\overline{\text{Res} A_{(-m)}} = \overline{\text{Res} \sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)})}$, both sides of the equality (2.3) being in the von Neumann algebra $\mathcal{B} = \text{End}_A(V)$. The equality (2.2) will be then a direct consequence of (2.3) after passing to the von Neumann traces.

Both sides of the equality (2.3) depend only on the principal symbol of the operator $A_{(-m)}$. This is obvious for the right-hand side. If one considers another family $B(s)$ with $\sigma_{pr}(B_{(-m)}) = \sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)})$, then $\overline{\text{Res} \sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)})}$ is a family for which $\overline{\text{Res} \sigma_{pr}(B_{(-m)} - A_{(-m)})} = 0$, so, by a previous observation, $\overline{\text{Trace}(B(s) - A(s))}$ has a meromorphic extension which is holomorphic at $s = -m$. So $\overline{\text{Trace} B(s)}$ and $\overline{\text{Trace} A(s)}$ will have the same residue at $s = -m$ and this shows that the left-hand side of (2.3) depends only on $\sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)})$.

Both sides of (2.3), as functions of holomorphic families, will factor through the projection $\overline{\mathcal{A}(s) + \sigma_{pr}(A_{(-m)})} \in \overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}$. It will be sufficient to show that the equality (2.3) holds on $\overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}$.

$\overline{\text{Res}}$ vanishes exactly on $\{\mathcal{P}_1, \overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}\}$ and realizes a $\mathcal{B}$ isomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}/\{\mathcal{P}_1, \overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}\} \cong \mathcal{B}$. For $f \in \{\mathcal{P}_1, \overline{\mathcal{P}}_{-m}\}$, $f = \sum g_k h^k$, one can extend it to a holomorphic family of homogeneous symbols of degree of homogeneity $s \in \mathbb{C}$.
by considering first the homogenous holomorphic extensions \( h^k_{(s)} \in \overline{P}_s \) and then taking \( f_{(s)} = \sum \{g_k, h^k_{(s)}\} \). If \( G_k = G'_k \hat{\otimes} \text{Id} \) is a pseudodifferential operator such that the scalar operator \( G'_k \) has the principal symbol equal to \( g_k \) and \( (H^k_{(s)}) \) is a holomorphic family of pseudodifferential operators with the principal symbol equal to \( h^k_{(s)} \), then \( A_{(s)} \) defined as \( \sum [G_k, H^k_{(s)}] \) has the principal symbol at \( s = -m \) equal to \( f \) and its trace is identically zero. This shows that \( \text{res}_{s = -m} \text{Trace} A \) vanishes on \( \{P_1, \overline{P}_{-m}\} \) as well. Because both \( \text{res}_{s = -m} \text{Trace} A \) and \( \text{Res} A_{(-m)} \) are \( \mathcal{B} \) linear, one gets \( \text{res}_{s = -m} \text{Trace} A = \text{Res} A_{(-m)} \cdot C \) with \( C \in \mathcal{B} \).

Guillemin already showed this equality for a holomorphic family of scalar pseudodifferential operators \( (A_{(s)}) \) in which case \( C \) is a scalar constant \( \gamma_0 \). So \( C = \gamma_0 \cdot \text{Id}_\mathcal{B} \) and the equality (2.3) holds. Passing to the von Neuman trace, we get (2.2).

\[ \square \]

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11