

*Pacific
Journal of
Mathematics*

**ON VOLUME GROWTH OF GRADIENT
STEADY RICCI SOLITONS**

GUOFANG WEI AND PENG WU

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In this paper we study volume growth of gradient steady Ricci solitons. We show that if the potential function satisfies a uniform condition, then the soliton has at most euclidean volume growth.

1. Introduction

(M^n, g) is a gradient Ricci soliton if there is a smooth function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(1-1) \quad \text{Ric} + \text{Hess} f = \lambda g.$$

We refer to f as the potential function. The soliton is called shrinking, steady, and expanding when $\lambda > 0$, $\lambda = 0$, and $\lambda < 0$ respectively.

Ricci solitons are self-similar solutions of the Ricci flow, and play an important role in the study of singularity formation. They are also natural extensions of Einstein manifolds, and special cases of smooth metric measure spaces.

Volume growth of gradient Ricci solitons is of particular interest to mathematicians. Estimates of the potential functions plays an important role in the study of volume growth. Hamilton [1995] proved the following identity for gradient Ricci solitons:

$$R + |\nabla f|^2 - 2\lambda f = \Lambda,$$

where Λ is a constant, and R is the scalar curvature.

For gradient shrinking Ricci solitons, the answer is complete. Perelman [2003] and Cao and Zhou [2010] proved that f always grows quadratically. Cao and Zhou [2010] further proved that any gradient Ricci shrinking soliton has at most euclidean volume growth. Recently, Munteanu and Wang [2012] proved that any noncompact gradient Ricci shrinking soliton has at least linear volume growth.

For gradient steady Ricci solitons, B. L. Chen [2009] proved that $R \geq 0$. Hence, $\Lambda \geq 0$, and equal to zero if and only if f is constant and (M, g) is Ricci flat. When

MSC2010: 53CXX.

Keywords: Ricci solitons, volume growth.

$\Lambda > 0$ we can assume $\Lambda = 1$ after scaling; that is,

$$(1-2) \quad R + |\nabla f|^2 = 1.$$

Combined with the trace of the steady Ricci soliton equation $R + \Delta f = 0$, we have

$$(1-3) \quad \Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 = -1.$$

Therefore, f has no local minimum. Equation (1-2) and $R \geq 0$ give $|\nabla f| \leq 1$. Namely, f decays at most linearly.

Cao and Chen [2012] proved that f decays linearly when Ricci curvature is positive, and R attains its maximum at some point. However, the simple example of \mathbb{R}^2 with the canonical metric g_0 and $f(x) = x_1$ shows that this is not the case; f is constant along the x_2 direction. Note that the Riemannian product of any two steady gradient Ricci solitons is still a steady gradient Ricci soliton. Hence, a steady gradient Ricci soliton multiplied with a trivial one (f is a constant) will have constant direction. Though one can take the product of two shrinking ones, all trivial shrinking ones are compact, so they will not give a constant direction by taking a product. Munteanu and Sesum [2013] and Wu [2013] independently showed that the infimum of f does decay linearly. In fact,

$$(1-4) \quad -r \leq \inf_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} f(y) - f(x) \leq -r + \sqrt{2n}(\sqrt{r} + 1), \quad r \gg 1.$$

In particular, $\liminf_{y \rightarrow \infty} R(y) = 0$. See also [Fernández-López and García-Río 2011; Chow et al. 2011].

We note that among all known examples of steady gradient Ricci solitons, the infimum of f is like $-r + O(\ln r)$. See the survey article [Cao 2010] for a list of examples. One naturally asks if one can improve the second order term in (1-4) from \sqrt{r} to $\ln r$. We show this is indeed the case for a large class of steady gradient Ricci solitons. To study the second order term, write the potential function in polar coordinates:

$$f(r, \theta) = -r + \phi(r, \theta),$$

where $r(\cdot) = d(x, \cdot)$ for some $x \in M^n$, $\theta \in S^{n-1}$. Without loss of generality, we assume $\phi(0, \theta) = 0$ by adding a constant to f . Since $|\nabla f| \leq 1$, we have $|\partial f / \partial r| \leq 1$, so $f(r) \geq -r$, $\phi(r) \geq 0$ and $\phi(r, \theta)$ are nondecreasing in r for any fixed θ . We show that the estimate (1-4) can be improved to $\ln r$ if ϕ in one direction is comparable to the minimum of ϕ among all spherical directions for all large r .

Theorem 1.1. *Let (M^n, g, f) be a complete gradient steady Ricci soliton satisfying (1-2). Assume that there exist $\theta_0 \in S^{n-1}$, and constants $C_1 \geq 0, C_2 \geq 0$ such that*

$$(1-5) \quad \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta_0) - \phi(t, \theta_0)) dt \leq C_1 \min_{\theta \in S^{n-1}} \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta) - \phi(t, \theta)) dt + C_2 r$$

for sufficiently large r . Then for any $x \in M^n$, there exist constants $C \geq 0$ and $r_0 > 0$ such that for $r \geq r_0$,

$$(1-6) \quad -r \leq \inf_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} f(y) - f(x) \leq -r + \left(\frac{n}{2}C_1 + C_2\right) \ln r + C.$$

Remark 1.2. All known examples of gradient steady Ricci solitons satisfy the condition (1-5). We suspect that the estimate (1-6) holds for all gradient steady Ricci solitons.

In [Munteanu and Sesum 2013], it was proven that any gradient steady Ricci soliton has at least linear volume growth, and at most a growth rate of $e^{\sqrt{r}}$. We show that if the potential function satisfies a uniform condition in the spherical directions, then the gradient steady Ricci soliton has at most euclidean volume growth.

Theorem 1.3. Let (M^n, g, f) be a complete gradient steady Ricci soliton satisfying (1-2). Assume that there exist constants $C_1, C_2 \geq 0$ such that

$$(1-7) \quad \max_{\theta \in S^{n-1}} \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta) - \phi(t, \theta)) dt \leq C_1 \min_{\theta \in S^{n-1}} \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta) - \phi(t, \theta)) dt + C_2 r$$

for sufficiently large r . Then for any $x \in M^n$, there exist constants $C \geq 0$ and $r_0 > 0$ such that for any $r \geq r_0$,

$$(1-8) \quad -r \leq f(y) - f(x) \leq -r + C \ln r$$

for any $y \in \partial B(x, r)$. Moreover, the soliton has at most euclidean volume growth; that is, for any $x \in M^n$ there exists $r_0 > 0$, and for any $r \geq r_0$,

$$\text{Vol } B(x, r) \leq Cr^n.$$

If, in addition, $\phi(r) \geq \delta \ln r$ for large r , then

$$\text{Vol } B(x, r) \leq Cr^{n-\delta}.$$

Remark 1.4. (1) If ϕ increases uniformly along all spherical directions; that is, $\max_{\theta} \partial\phi/\partial r \leq C \min_{\theta} \partial\phi/\partial r$, where $\theta \in S^{n-1}$, then ϕ satisfies (1-7) with $C_1 = C$ and $C_2 = 0$.

(2) Theorem 1.3 can be considered an analogue of the volume growth theorem of [Cao and Zhou 2010], valid for gradient shrinking Ricci solitons. As the potential function for such solitons automatically satisfies a uniform condition, here too we need to impose a uniform condition for gradient steady Ricci solitons.

(3) If the soliton is rectifiable (see [Petersen and Wylie 2009])—i.e., f is the distance function from a set—then ϕ satisfies (1-7) with $C_1 = 1$ if the set is bounded (this is the case with all nonproduct examples).

To prove the results, the following estimate for ϕ , which holds for all gradient steady Ricci solitons, is the key:

Proposition 1.5. *Let (M^n, g, f) be a complete gradient steady Ricci soliton satisfying (1-2). Then*

$$(1-9) \quad \min_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} \int_0^r (\phi(y) - \phi(t)) dt \leq \frac{n}{2} (r + \sqrt{r}) + o\left(\frac{1}{r}\right).$$

This estimate improves the one in [Wu 2013]. In the next section we derive a volume comparison for the solitons by adapting the volume comparison for smooth metric measure spaces in [Wei and Wylie 2009]. Then we prove Proposition 1.5 by combining this with (1-3). In Section 3 we prove the main theorems using this estimate and an ODE.

2. The preliminary estimate

In this section we prove Proposition 1.5 by applying a weighted volume comparison argument for smooth metric measure spaces as in [Wei and Wylie 2009; Wu 2013].

Recall that a smooth metric measure space is a triple $(M^n, g, e^{-f} d\text{vol}_g)$, where (M^n, g) is a smooth Riemannian manifold, and $f : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function. Write the volume element in polar coordinates $d\text{vol} = J(r, \theta) dr d\theta$. Define the weighted volume element as $J_f(r, \theta) = e^{-f} J(r, \theta)$ and the weighted volume as $\text{Vol}_f B(x, r) = \int_{B(x,r)} e^{-f} d\text{vol}$.

Wei and Wylie [2009] obtained the following f -volume comparison theorem for smooth metric measure spaces:

Theorem 2.1 (f -volume comparison). *Suppose $(M^n, g, e^{-f} d\text{vol})$ is a smooth metric measure space with $\text{Ric}_f \geq (n - 1)H$. Fix $x \in M$. If $|f| \leq \Lambda$, then for $R \geq r > 0$ (and $R \leq \pi/4\sqrt{H}$ if $H > 0$),*

$$\frac{\text{Vol}_f B(x, R)}{\text{Vol}_f B(x, r)} \leq \frac{V_H^{n+4\Lambda}(B_R)}{V_H^{n+4\Lambda}(B_r)}$$

where $V_H^n(B_r)$ is the volume of the ball of radius r in M_H^n (the simply connected model space of dimension n with constant sectional curvature H).

One observes that the dimension of the model space in the volume comparison depends on the potential function f . Further investigation of the dimension will lead to Proposition 1.5.

Denote the f -mean curvature by $m_f = (\ln J_f)'$. For $0 < r_1 \leq r_2$, let $A(x, r_1, r_2) = \{y | r_1 \leq d(x, y) \leq r_2\}$ be the annulus, and

$$a = \min_{y \in A(x,r_1,r_2)} \frac{2}{r(y)^2} \int_0^{r(y)} (\phi(y) - \phi(t)) dt.$$

Clearly $a \geq 0$. By (1-4), we have $a \leq C/\sqrt{r_1}$ for $r_1 \gg 1$. For the rest we assume $r_1 \gg 1$ and therefore we can assume $a < 1$.

Proposition 2.2. *For a gradient steady Ricci soliton, we have*

$$(2-1) \quad m_f(r, \theta) \leq \frac{n-1}{r} + 1 - \frac{2}{r^2} \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta) - \phi(t, \theta)) dt \leq \frac{n-1}{r} + 1,$$

$$(2-2) \quad \frac{\text{Vol}_f \partial B(x, r_2)}{\text{Vol}_f A(x, r_1, r_2)} \leq \frac{n/r_2 + 1 - a}{1 - (r_1/r_2)^{n+(1-a)r_2}}.$$

Proof. For a smooth metric space (M^n, g, f) with $\text{Ric}_f \geq 0$, recall the following estimate for m_f from [Wei and Wylie 2009, (3.19)]:

$$m_f(r, \theta) \leq \frac{n-1}{r} + \frac{2}{r^2} \int_0^r (f(t) - f(r)) dt.$$

Plugging in $f = -r + \phi$ gives (2-1).

Now let

$$\bar{m}(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{r} + 1 & \text{if } r \leq r_1, \\ \frac{n-1+(1-a)r_2}{r} & \text{if } r_1 < r \leq r_2. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$(2-3) \quad m_f(r) \leq \bar{m}(r) \text{ for } 0 < r \leq r_2.$$

Let $\bar{A}(r) = e^{\int_0^r \bar{m}(t) dt}$ and $\bar{V}(r_0, r) = \int_{r_0}^r \bar{A}(t) dt$. From the mean curvature relation (2-3), we have $(A_f/\bar{A})' \leq 0$; therefore

$$\frac{\text{Vol}_f \partial B(x, r_2)}{\text{Vol}_f A(x, r_1, r_2)} \leq \frac{\bar{A}(r_2)}{\bar{V}(r_1, r_2)}.$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{A}(r_2)}{\bar{V}(r_1, r_2)} &= \frac{e^{\int_0^{r_2} \bar{m}(t) dt}}{\int_{r_1}^{r_2} e^{\int_0^s \bar{m}(t) dt} ds} = \frac{e^{\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \bar{m}(t) dt}}{\int_{r_1}^{r_2} e^{\int_{r_1}^s \bar{m}(t) dt} ds} \\ &= \frac{(r_2/r_1)^{n-1+(1-a)r_2}}{\int_{r_1}^{r_2} (s/r_1)^{n-1+(1-a)r_2} ds} = \frac{n/r_2 + 1 - a}{1 - (r_1/r_2)^{n+(1-a)r_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

This gives (2-2). □

Proof of Proposition 1.5. Integrating (1-3) and using $|\nabla f| \leq 1$ we have, for any $x \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x,r)} 1 \cdot e^{-f} d\text{vol} &= - \int_{B(x,r)} (\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2) \cdot e^{-f} d\text{vol} \\ &= - \int_{\partial B(x,r)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} e^{-f} d\text{vol} \leq \int_{\partial B(x,r)} e^{-f} d\text{vol}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(2-4) \quad \frac{\text{Vol}_f \partial B(x, r)}{\text{Vol}_f B(x, r)} \geq 1.$$

Combining (2-2) and (2-4) we have

$$a \leq \frac{n}{r_2} + \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^{n+(1-a)r_2}.$$

Let $r_1 = r$ and $r_2 = r + \sqrt{r}$. Then $r_1/r_2 = (1 + 1/\sqrt{r})^{-1}$. When r is large,

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{-(n+(1-a)(r+\sqrt{r}))} = O(e^{-(1-a)\sqrt{r}}).$$

Therefore, for all r large enough,

$$a = \min_{y \in A(x, r, r+\sqrt{r})} \frac{2}{r(y)^2} \int_0^{r(y)} (\phi(y) - \phi(t)) dt \leq \frac{n}{r + \sqrt{r}} + O(e^{-(1-a)\sqrt{r}}).$$

Suppose the minimum above is attained at $y_0 = (r_0, \theta_1)$ with $r \leq r_0 \leq r + \sqrt{r}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{y \in \partial B(x, r)} \int_0^r (\phi(y) - \phi(t)) dt &\leq \int_0^{r_0} (\phi(y_0) - \phi(t)) dt \\ &\leq \frac{r_0^2}{2} \left(\frac{n}{r + \sqrt{r}} + O(e^{-(1-a)\sqrt{r}}) \right) \\ &\leq \frac{n}{2} (r + \sqrt{r}) + o\left(\frac{1}{r}\right). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3. Proof of main results

Proof of Theorem 1.1. From (1-9) and (1-5), we have

$$(3-1) \quad \int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta_0) - \phi(t, \theta_0)) dt \leq \frac{nC_1}{2}(r + \sqrt{r}) + C_2r + o\left(\frac{1}{r}\right).$$

For simplicity, when there is no confusion we omit θ_0 in the function. Let $\Phi(r) = \int_0^r \phi(t) dt$; then (3-1) can be written as

$$(3-2) \quad \Phi'(r) - \frac{1}{r}\Phi(r) \leq \frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2 + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right).$$

Multiplying by the integrating factor $1/r$ and integrating from some fixed $t_0 \gg 1$ to r , we get

$$\frac{\Phi(r)}{r} \leq \left(\frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2\right) \ln r + C_3.$$

So, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(r, \theta_0) &= \Phi'(r, \theta_0) \leq \frac{\Phi(r, \theta_0)}{r} + \frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2 + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2\right) \ln r + C_4 \\ f(r, \theta_0) &= -r + \phi(r, \theta_0) \leq -r + \left(\frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2\right) \ln r + C_4.\end{aligned}$$

This gives (1-6). □

Proof of Theorem 1.3. From (1-9) and (1-7), we have

$$\int_0^r (\phi(r, \theta) - \phi(t, \theta)) dt \leq \frac{nC_1}{2} (r + \sqrt{r}) + C_2 r + o\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

for all $\theta \in S^{n-1}$. Therefore, (1-6) holds for all y . Namely, for all $y \in \partial B(x, r)$,

$$-r \leq f(y) - f(x) \leq -r + \left(\frac{nC_1}{2} + C_2\right) \ln r + C_4.$$

By (2-1), for all $r > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ln J &= m_f(r) + \langle \nabla f, \nabla r \rangle \\ &\leq \frac{n-1}{r} + 1 - \frac{2}{r} \phi(r) + \frac{2}{r^2} \int_0^r \phi(t) dt + \langle \nabla f, \nabla r \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Integrating from 1 to r and performing integration by parts for the double integral, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(3-3) \quad \ln J(r) - \ln J(1) &\leq (n-1) \ln r + (r-1) - \int_1^r \frac{2}{s} \phi(s) ds + \left(-\frac{2}{s} \int_0^s \phi(t) dt\right) \Big|_1^r \\ &\quad + \int_1^r \frac{2}{s} \phi(s) ds + f(r) - f(1) \\ &= (n-1) \ln r + \phi(r) - \frac{2}{r} \int_0^r \phi(t) dt + 2 \int_0^1 \phi(t) dt - f(1) - 1 \\ &= (n-1) \ln r - \phi(r) + 2 \left(\phi(r) - \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r \phi(t) dt\right) + 2 \int_0^1 \phi(t) dt - f(1) - 1.\end{aligned}$$

Using (3-2) we have, for large r ,

$$\ln J(r) \leq (n-1) \ln r - \phi(r) + C \leq (n-1) \ln r + C.$$

Hence,

$$J(r) \leq e^C e^{(n-1) \ln r} = e^C r^{n-1},$$

and the volume of a geodesic ball centered at x satisfies

$$\text{Vol}B(x, r) \leq C' r^n.$$

If further $\phi(s) \geq \delta \ln s$, then we have

$$J(r) \leq C r^{n-1} \exp(-\phi(r)) \leq C r^{n-\delta-1},$$

therefore the volume growth is strictly less than euclidean volume growth:

$$\text{Vol}B(x, r) \leq C r^{n-\delta}. \quad \square$$

For general gradient steady Ricci solitons, the estimate of a potential function can be reduced to the following:

Question 3.1. Suppose ϕ is nondecreasing along any minimal geodesic starting from x . Assume that for sufficiently large r , $\inf_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} \phi(y) \leq C\sqrt{r}$, and

$$\inf_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} \int_1^r (\phi(y) - \phi(\gamma_y(t))) dt \leq \frac{nr}{2}.$$

Does the following hold?

$$\inf_{y \in \partial B(x,r)} \phi(y) \leq C \ln r$$

Remark 3.2. From (3-3), we see that if

$$-r \leq f(y) - f(x) \leq -r + C \ln r$$

for $y \in \partial B(x, r)$, then for any $x \in M^n$, there exists $r_0 > 0$ such that for any $r \geq r_0$,

$$\text{Vol}B(x, r) \leq C' r^{n+C}.$$

Acknowledgements

The second author would like to thank Professor Thomas Sideris for helpful discussions.

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Received July 12, 2012. Revised November 9, 2012.

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nonprofit scientific publishing

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PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

Volume 265 No. 1 September 2013

Genus-two Goeritz groups of lens spaces	1
SANGBUM CHO	
A compact embedding theorem for generalized Sobolev spaces	17
SENG-KEE CHUA, SCOTT RODNEY and RICHARD L. WHEEDEN	
Partial integrability of almost complex structures and the existence of solutions for quasilinear Cauchy–Riemann equations	59
CHONG-KYU HAN and JONG-DO PARK	
An overdetermined problem in potential theory	85
DMITRY KHAVINSON, ERIK LUNDBERG and RAZVAN TEODORESCU	
Quasisymmetric homeomorphisms on reducible Carnot groups	113
XIANGDONG XIE	
Capillarity and Archimedes’ principle	123
JOHN MCCUAN and RAY TREINEN	
Generalized eigenvalue problems of nonhomogeneous elliptic operators and their application	151
DUMITRU MOTREANU and MIEKO TANAKA	
Weighted Ricci curvature estimates for Hilbert and Funk geometries	185
SHIN-ICHI OHTA	
On generalized weighted Hilbert matrices	199
EMMANUEL PREISSMANN and OLIVIER LÉVÊQUE	
Unique prime decomposition results for factors coming from wreath product groups	221
J. OWEN SIZEMORE and ADAM WINCHESTER	
On volume growth of gradient steady Ricci solitons	233
GUOFANG WEI and PENG WU	
Classification of moduli spaces of arrangements of nine projective lines	243
FEI YE	