

Fonctions PSH sur une variété presque complexe

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Résumé

Soit (M, J) une variété presque complexe. Une application $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ semi-continue supérieurement est dite plurisousharmonique si $u \circ \varphi$ est sousharmonique, pour toute courbe pseudo-holomorphe $\varphi : (\Delta, J_0) \rightarrow (M, J)$. En utilisant des techniques de régularisation des courants et des développements de Taylor dans des coordonnées locales adaptées à la structure J , on démontre qu'une application $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ semi-continue supérieurement et non identiquement égale à $-\infty$ est plurisousharmonique si et seulement si la partie de type $(1, 1)$ de $-dJ^* du$ est (semi-)positive au sens des courants.

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Plurisubharmonic functions in almost complex manifolds

Abstract

Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold. An upper semi-continuous map $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ is said to be plurisubharmonic if $u \circ \varphi$ is subharmonic for every pseudo-holomorphic curve: $\varphi : (\Delta, J_0) \rightarrow (M, J)$. By using regularization techniques for currents and Taylor series expansions in suitable coordinates with respect to the structure J , we prove that an upper semi-continuous map $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ which is not identically equal to $-\infty$ is plurisubharmonic if and only if the $(1, 1)$ -part of $-dJ^* du$ is (semi-)positive as a current. *To cite this article: F. Haggui, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 335 (2002) 509–514.*

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Abridged English version

Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold of dimension n . The standard complex structure on \mathbb{C}^k is denoted by J_0 . An upper semi-continuous map $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ is said to be plurisubharmonic if, for every pseudo-holomorphic curve $\varphi : (\Delta, J_0) \rightarrow (M, J)$ defined on a disk, the composition $u \circ \varphi$ is a subharmonic map. We use the following trivial observation (see, e.g., Demailly [1]): for every point $a \in M$, there exists a smooth coordinate system centered at a such that $\bar{\partial}z_j(a) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. We say that such a coordinate system is *almost holomorphic* at a . We prove:

MAIN THEOREM. – *Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold, and let $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ be an upper semi-continuous function. If u is of class C^2 we have*

$$\varphi^*(dJ^* du) = \varphi^*(dJ^* du)^{(1,1)} = dJ_0^* d(u \circ \varphi)$$

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for every pseudo-holomorphic curve φ . In general, u is plurisubharmonic if and only either $u \equiv -\infty$ or u is locally integrable and the current $(-dJ^* du)^{(1,1)}$ is positive.

Remark 1. – In the case that (M, J) is a complex (integrable) manifold we have $dJ^* du = -2i\partial\bar{\partial}u$.

In order to prove the main theorem, we proceed in the following way. In the first step we prove that, in a neighborhood of zero, the almost complex structure J is of the form given by Eq. (1), where $b_{k,\ell,m}, c_{k,\ell,m} \in \mathbb{C}$. In the second step we prove the identity stated in the main theorem when the function u is of class C^2 . In the third step we compute a Taylor expansion of the Hessian of u :

PROPOSITION 0.1. – *Let u be a locally integrable function on M . Then the Hermitian form $\mathcal{H}u_z$ associated with the $(1, 1)$ -form $(-dJ^* du)^{(1,1)}$ is given in the sense of distributions by Eq. (4) where $a_{j,k,v}$ are the coefficients of the Taylor development of $\bar{\partial}z_j$ in a neighborhood of 0.*

In the last step, we use this expansion and regularization techniques similar to those employed by Demailly [2] to prove the main theorem in the general case.

DÉFINITION 0.2. – Soient (M, J) une variété presque complexe et $u : M \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$, une fonction semi-continue supérieurement. La fonction u est dite plurisouharmonique si pour toute courbe pseudo-holomorphe $\varphi : (\Delta, J_0) \rightarrow (M, J)$ définie sur un disque, l’application composée $u \circ \varphi$ est sousharmonique sur Δ .

THEOREM 0.1. – *Soit (M, J) une variété presque complexe et soit $u : M \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ une fonction semi-continue supérieurement. Si u est de classe C^2 , on a*

$$\varphi^*(dJ^* du) = \varphi^*(dJ^* du)^{(1,1)} = dJ_0^* d(u \circ \varphi)$$

pour toute courbe pseudo-holomorphe φ . En général, la fonction u est plurisouharmonique si et seulement si $u \equiv -\infty$ ou si u est localement intégrable avec $-dJ^* du \geq 0$ au sens des courants.

Remarque 1. – Dans le cas où M est une variété complexe (i.e. la structure complexe est intégrable), on a $dJ_0^* du = -2i\partial\bar{\partial}u$.

Démonstration. – Soit $a \in M$, il existe un système de coordonnées locales $(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n)$ centré au point a tel que $J(0)$ soit la structure complexe usuelle. Soit (z_1, \dots, z_n) le système de coordonnées complexe défini par $z_j = x_j + iy_j$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. Dans ce cas on a $J(\partial/\partial x_k) = \partial/\partial y_k$ au point $z = 0$. On note encore dx_k et dy_k les extensions \mathbb{C} -linéaires à $T_{\mathbb{C}}M$ de dx_k et dy_k . On pose alors

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \right), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \right), \quad dz_k = dx_k + i dy_k \quad \text{et} \quad d\bar{z}_k = dx_k - i dy_k.$$

Alors $dz_j(\partial/\partial z_k) = \delta_{j,k}$, $d\bar{z}_j(\partial/\partial \bar{z}_k) = \delta_{j,k}$, $d\bar{z}_j(\partial/\partial z_k) = 0$. On rappelle que $d\bar{z}_k(u) = \overline{dz_k(\bar{u})}$.

Considérons la structure complexe usuelle,

$$J(0) = J_0 = i \sum_{j=1}^n dz_j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} - d\bar{z}_j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j}.$$

Comme J est une section C^∞ , le développement de Taylor de J dans un voisinage de 0 s’écrit

$$J(z) = J_0 + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (a_{k,\ell,m} z_m + a'_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) dz_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\ell} + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (b_{k,\ell,m} z_m + b'_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) dz_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell}$$

$$+ \sum_{k,\ell,m} (c_{k,\ell,m} z_m + c'_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) d\bar{z}_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\ell} + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (d_{k,\ell,m} z_m + d'_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) d\bar{z}_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} + \mathcal{O}(|z|^2).$$

Comme $J^2 = -\text{Id}$, on a $\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j}(0)J(0) + J(0)\frac{\partial J}{\partial \bar{z}_j}(0) = 0$, ce qui implique $a_{k,\ell,m} = a'_{k,\ell,m} = d_{k,\ell,m} = d'_{k,\ell,m} = 0$. De plus $\bar{J} = J$, donc $c_{k,\ell,m} = \bar{b}'_{k,\ell,m}$ et $c'_{k,\ell,m} = \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m}$. Par conséquent, dans un voisinage de 0 on a :

$$J(z) = i \sum_k \left(dz_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} - d\bar{z}_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \right) + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (b_{k,\ell,m} z_m + \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) dz_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (\bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m + c_{k,\ell,m} z_m) d\bar{z}_k \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\ell} + \mathcal{O}(|z|^2). \quad (1)$$

Comme $J(0)$ est la structure complexe usuelle, on voit facilement qu'on a les relations

$$\bar{\partial} z_j = \mathcal{O}(|z|), \quad \bar{\partial} \bar{z}_j = \overline{\partial z_j} + \mathcal{O}(|z|) \quad \text{et} \quad \partial \bar{z}_j = \mathcal{O}(|z|),$$

donc $dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_\ell = \partial z_j \wedge \overline{\partial z_\ell} + \mathcal{O}(|z|)$, $dz_j \wedge dz_\ell = \partial z_j \wedge \partial z_\ell + \mathcal{O}(|z|)$ et $d\bar{z}_j \wedge d\bar{z}_\ell = \overline{\partial z_j} \wedge \overline{\partial z_\ell} + \mathcal{O}(|z|)$.

Soit $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ une application de classe \mathcal{C}^2 et $du = \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} dz_\ell + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} d\bar{z}_\ell$. D'après l'équation (1) on a

$$\begin{aligned} J^*(du) &= \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} J^*(dz_\ell) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} J^*(d\bar{z}_\ell) \\ &= \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} (\bar{z}_m \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} + c_{k,\ell,m} z_m) d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} (z_m b_{k,\ell,m} + \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m) dz_k \\ &\quad + i \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} dz_k - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_k} d\bar{z}_k \right) + \mathcal{O}(|z|^2) \end{aligned}$$

et

$$\begin{aligned} dJ^* du &= -2i \sum_{k,p} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_p} dz_k \wedge d\bar{z}_p + i \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial z_\ell} dz_k \wedge dz_\ell - i \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \bar{z}_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} d\bar{z}_k \wedge d\bar{z}_\ell \\ &\quad + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} d\bar{z}_m \wedge d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} b_{k,\ell,m} dz_m \wedge dz_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} dz_m \wedge d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} d\bar{z}_m \wedge dz_k + \mathcal{O}(|z|) \\ &= -2i \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} dz_k \wedge d\bar{z}_\ell + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} d\bar{z}_m \wedge d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} b_{k,\ell,m} dz_m \wedge dz_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} dz_m \wedge d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} d\bar{z}_m \wedge dz_k + \mathcal{O}(|z|) \\ &= dJ^* du^{(1,1)} - \theta(J^* du) - \bar{\theta}(J^* du) + \mathcal{O}(|z|), \end{aligned}$$

où $\theta = \sum_{k,\ell,m} b_{k,\ell,m} dz_k \wedge dz_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell}$ est le tenseur de torsion de Nijenhuis de la structure presque complexe, et où $dJ^* du^{(1,1)}$ est la partie de bidegré (1, 1) donnée par

$$dJ^* du^{(1,1)} = 2i \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} d\bar{z}_\ell \wedge dz_k + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} dz_m \wedge d\bar{z}_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} d\bar{z}_m \wedge dz_k + \mathcal{O}(|z|). \quad (2)$$

Soit $\varphi : (\Delta, J_0) \rightarrow (M, J)$ une courbe pseudo-holomorphe, on cherche à comparer $i\partial\bar{\partial}(u \circ \varphi)$ et la partie de bidegré (1, 1) de $\varphi^*(dJ^* du)$, on a :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2(u \circ \varphi)}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}} &= \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \frac{\partial \varphi_\ell}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial \bar{w}} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_\ell}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial \bar{w}} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \bar{z}_k \partial z_\ell} \frac{\partial \varphi_\ell}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_k}{\partial \bar{w}} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \bar{z}_k \partial z_\ell} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_\ell}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_k}{\partial \bar{w}} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_k}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_k}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}}. \end{aligned}$$

Comme φ est une courbe pseudo-holomorphe, alors $\bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell = \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|)$ pour tout $1 \leq \ell \leq n$ et $\bar{\partial}\bar{\varphi}_\ell = \overline{\partial\varphi_\ell} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|)$, ce qui implique que

$$\frac{\partial^2(u \circ \varphi)}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}} = \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \bar{z}_k \partial z_\ell} \partial\varphi_\ell \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_k + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \partial\bar{\partial}\bar{\varphi}_k + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|).$$

De plus $d\varphi \circ i = J \circ d\varphi$; ce qui implique que

$$\begin{aligned} i(\partial\varphi_\ell - \bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell) &= i(\partial\varphi_\ell + \bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell) + \sum_{k,\ell,m} (\bar{\varphi}_m \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} + c_{k,\ell,m} \varphi_m) \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + (\varphi_m b_{k,\ell,m} + \bar{\varphi}_m \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m}) \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|^2) \\ &\Rightarrow -2i\bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell = \sum_{k,m} \varphi_m c_{k,\ell,m} \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|^2) \Rightarrow \bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} \varphi_m c_{k,\ell,m} \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|^2), \\ &\Rightarrow \partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_\ell = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,m} c_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_m \overline{\partial\varphi_k} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|). \end{aligned}$$

Comme $\partial\bar{\partial}\bar{\varphi}_k = \overline{\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_k} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|) = -\frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_\ell \overline{\partial\varphi_m} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|)$, alors

$$\partial\bar{\partial}(u \circ \varphi) = \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \overline{\partial\varphi_\ell} \partial\varphi_k + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_m \overline{\partial\varphi_k} - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_k \overline{\partial\varphi_m} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|). \quad (3)$$

D'autre part et d'après (2) on a :

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^*(dJ^* du) &= -2i \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \overline{\partial\varphi_\ell} \partial\varphi_k + \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_m \overline{\partial\varphi_k} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_k \overline{\partial\varphi_m} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|) \\ &= -2i \left(\sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \overline{\partial\varphi_\ell} \partial\varphi_k + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_\ell} c_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_m \overline{\partial\varphi_k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}_\ell} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \partial\varphi_k \overline{\partial\varphi_m} + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|) \right) = -2i\partial\bar{\partial}(u \circ \varphi) + \mathcal{O}(|\varphi|) \end{aligned}$$

en particulier au point 0 on a l'égalité $-\varphi^*(dJ^* du) = 2i\partial\bar{\partial}(u \circ \varphi)$. Donc l'égalité est vérifiée point par point.

On se propose maintenant de démontrer le résultat pour les fonctions semi-continues supérieurement.

On note dans la suite $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{2n}) \in \mathbb{N}^{2n}$ et $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} \dots z_n^{\alpha_n} \bar{z}_1^{\alpha_{n+1}} \dots \bar{z}_n^{\alpha_{2n}}$ et pour tout $1 \leq p \leq n$ on note $\delta_p = (0, \dots, 1, \dots)$ et $\delta_{\bar{p}} = \delta_{p+n}$ (le coefficient 1 étant situé à la p -ième place pour δ_p et à la $(p+n)$ -ième place pour $\delta_{\bar{p}}$).

Pour démontrer le résultat dans le cas général, on démontre la proposition suivante :

PROPOSITION 0.3. – Soit $u : (M, J) \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ une application semi-continue supérieurement. Le développement de Taylor du Hessien $\mathcal{H}u_z$ associé à la $(1, 1)$ -forme $(-dJ^* du)^{(1,1)}$ au sens des distributions est donné par

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}u_z(\lambda) = & \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_\ell + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial z_\ell} \sum_{j,\alpha} a_{j,\ell,v} z^\alpha \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_j + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \left(\sum_{|v|=2} a_{j,k,v} v_p z^{v-\delta_p} \lambda_p \bar{\lambda}_j \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sum_{|v|=2} a_{j,k,v} v_{\bar{p}} z^{v-\delta_{\bar{p}}} \bar{a}_{i,p,\mu} \bar{z}^\mu \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j + \sum_{|v|=1} a_{j,k,v} \bar{a}_{i,p,\mu} z^\mu z^{\mu-\delta_p} \bar{\lambda}_p \lambda_i \right) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

où les $a_{j,k,v}$ sont les coefficients du développement de Taylor de $\bar{\partial}z_j$ au voisinage de 0.

Démonstration. – On a $\bar{\partial}z_j(0) = 0$, ce qui implique $\bar{\partial}z_k = \sum_{|v| \geq 1} a_{j,k,v} z^v \bar{\partial}z_j$. Par conséquent, si φ est une courbe pseudo-holomorphe, on a $\partial\varphi_k / \partial \bar{w} = \sum_{|v| \geq 1} a_{j,k,v} \varphi^v \partial\varphi_j / \partial \bar{w}$.

Soit $u : M \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ une application de classe \mathcal{C}^2 . Un calcul fournit

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2(u \circ \varphi)}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}} = & \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_\ell}{\partial \bar{w}} + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial z_\ell} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \varphi_\ell}{\partial \bar{w}} \right) + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_k}{\partial w \partial \bar{w}} \right) \\ = & \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_\ell + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial z_\ell} \lambda_k a_{j,\ell,v} \varphi^v \bar{\lambda}_j \right) + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left(\sum_{|v| \geq 1} a_{j,k,v} \varphi^v \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_j}{\partial \bar{w}} \right) \right) \\ = & \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \bar{z}_\ell} \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_\ell + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k,\ell} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial z_\ell} \lambda_k a_{j,\ell,v} \varphi^v \bar{\lambda}_j + 2\Re \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_k} \left(\sum_{|v| \geq 1} a_{j,k,v} v_p \varphi^{v-\delta_p} \frac{\partial \varphi_p}{\partial w} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_j}{\partial \bar{w}} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \sum_{v=2} a_{j,k,v} v_{\bar{p}} \varphi^{v-\delta_{\bar{p}}} \bar{a}_{i,p,\mu} \bar{\varphi}^\mu \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j + a_{j,k,v} \mu_p \varphi^\mu a_{i,j,\mu} \varphi^{\mu-\delta_p} \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_p \right) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

d'où le résultat.

Essayons de démontrer le résultat dans le cas où u est semi-continue supérieurement. On reprend la méthode de convolution utilisée par Demailly dans [2]. Soit $\chi : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ une fonction de classe \mathcal{C}^∞ qui vérifie

$$\chi(t) > 0 \quad \text{si } t < 1, \quad \chi(t) = 0 \quad \text{si } t \geq 1, \quad \int_{v \in \mathbb{C}^n} \chi(|v|^2) = 1.$$

Pour u une application Psh on définit pour $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$u_\varepsilon(z) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2n}} \int_{\xi \in T_z X} u(z + \xi) \chi \left(\frac{|\xi|^2 + |J\xi|^2}{2\varepsilon^2} \right) dV_{(|\xi|^2 + |J\xi|^2)/2}, \quad (5)$$

où dV_g signifie l'élément de volume associé à une métrique riemannienne g . Effectuons le changement de variables $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n \mapsto \eta \in \mathbb{C}^n$ \mathbb{C} -linéaire tel que $|\eta|^2 = (|\xi|^2 + |J\xi|^2)/2$. Comme on a

$$|J\xi|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (J\xi)_k \overline{(J\xi)_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n |\xi_k|^2 + \sum_{\ell,m} -i b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \bar{\xi}_k - i \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \xi_\ell \bar{\xi}_k + i \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \xi_\ell \xi_k + i b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \xi_k \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\ell,m} -i c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \xi_\ell \bar{\xi}_k - i \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \bar{\xi}_k + i \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \xi_k + i c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \xi_\ell \xi_k + O(|z|^2, \xi^2), \\
 \eta_k &= \xi_k - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \eta_\ell + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\eta}_\ell - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\eta}_\ell + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \eta_\ell + O(|z|^2 \eta),
 \end{aligned}$$

d'où

$$\xi_k = \eta_k + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \eta_\ell - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\eta}_\ell + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\eta}_\ell - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \eta_\ell + O(|z|^2 \eta)$$

ce qui implique que

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\eta|^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n |\xi_k|^2 - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \bar{\xi}_k - \frac{i}{2} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \xi_\ell \bar{\xi}_k + \frac{i}{2} \bar{b}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \xi_\ell \xi_k + \frac{i}{2} b_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \xi_k \\
 &\quad + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k,\ell,m} c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \xi_\ell \bar{\xi}_k - \frac{i}{2} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \bar{\xi}_k - \frac{i}{2} \bar{c}_{k,\ell,m} \bar{z}_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \xi_k - \frac{i}{2} c_{k,\ell,m} z_m \bar{\xi}_\ell \xi_k + O(|z|^2 |\xi|^2),
 \end{aligned}$$

d'où $u_\varepsilon(z) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2n}} \int_{\eta \in T_z M} u(h(z, \eta)) \chi\left(\frac{|\eta|^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right) d\lambda(\eta)$ avec $h_k(z, \xi) = z_k + \xi_k + \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \geq 1} c_{k,\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha \xi^\beta$ où $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^{2n}$, $c_{k,\alpha,\beta} \in \mathbb{C}$, à partir de l'expression de h , on remarque que $\partial_z(u \circ h) = \varepsilon \partial_\xi(u \circ h)$, de plus, modulo la formule d'intégration par partie on a pour $|\alpha| \geq 1$ et $|\beta| \geq 2$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_z M} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_s} c_{s,\alpha,\beta} \beta_{\bar{\ell}} \beta_k z^\alpha \varepsilon^{|\beta|-1} \xi^{\beta-\delta_{\bar{\ell}}-\delta_k} \chi(|\xi|^2) d\lambda(\xi) &= \mathcal{O}(|z|) \text{ et pour } |\alpha| \geq 1, |\beta| \geq 1; \\
 \int_{T_z M} \sum_{s,\alpha,\beta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \bar{\xi}_k \partial \xi_s} c_{s,\alpha,\beta} \beta_{\bar{\ell}} z^\alpha \varepsilon^{|\beta|-1} \xi^{\beta-\delta_{\bar{\ell}}-\delta_s} \chi(|\xi|^2) d\lambda(\xi) &= \mathcal{O}(|z|),
 \end{aligned}$$

ce qui nous permet de conclure que pour tout $\lambda \in T_z M$, $\mathcal{H}u_\varepsilon(z)(\lambda) = \int_{T_z M} \mathcal{H}u(h(z, \varepsilon \xi))(\lambda_\varepsilon) + \mathcal{O}(|z|)$, avec $\lambda_{\varepsilon,\ell} = \lambda_\ell + \sum_{s,\alpha,\beta} c_{\ell,\alpha,\beta} \beta_s z^\alpha \varepsilon^{|\beta|-1} \xi^{\beta-\delta_s} \lambda_s$, ce qui implique que au voisinage de 0, $\mathcal{H}u_\varepsilon(z) \geq 0$, comme $\mathcal{H}u_\varepsilon(z)$ converge vers $\mathcal{H}u(z)$, on conclut que $\mathcal{H}u(z) \geq 0$.

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