COHOMOLOGY WITH $L^p$-BOUNDS ON POLYCYLINDERS

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ABSTRACT. Let $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \cdots \times \Omega_n$ be a polycylinder in $\mathbb{C}^n$, that is each $\Omega_j$ is bounded, non-empty and open in $\mathbb{C}$. The main result proved here is that, if $B_p$ is the sheaf of germs of $L^p$-holomorphic functions on $\Omega$ then $H^q(\Omega, B_p) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$. The proof of this is then used to establish a Leray’s Isomorphism with $L^p$-bounds theorem.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Sheaf Cohomology — $L^p$ bounds, $\partial$-equation.

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A polycylinder in $\mathbb{C}^n$ is a product set $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \cdots \times \Omega_n$ such that each $\Omega_j$ is open and bounded in $\mathbb{C}$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. If $B$ is the sheaf of germs of bounded holomorphic functions on the closure of a polycylinder $\Omega$, it is proved, among other things, in [1] that the cohomology group $H^1(\Omega, B) = 0$. As part of the vanishing theorems in [7], this is generalized to $H^q(\Omega, B) = 0$, $q \geq 1$, where $\Omega$ is a member of a set of product domains not including all polycylinders and in [3] this is generalized to all polycylinders.

For the product domains $\Omega$ considered in [7], it is also shown that if $B_p$ is the sheaf of germs of $L^p$-holomorphic functions on $\Omega$, then $H^q(\Omega, B_p) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. In this paper we extend this result to all polycylinders as an application of a result which we call Dolbeault–Grothendieck lemma with $L^p$–Bounds. As applications of the vanishing theorem $H^q(\Omega, B_\infty) = 0$, $q \geq 1$, we state a theorem on the characterization of the generators of the maximal ideals of the Banach Algebra $\mathcal{H}^\infty(\Omega)$ of bounded holomorphic functions on $\Omega$, which we have obtained elsewhere by different methods. Furthermore we state the fact that the Weak–Corona–Problem is solvable on all polycylinders and not merely on the product domains considered in [7]. We also state and prove a Leray’s Isomorphism Theorem with $L^p$–bounds. This is influenced by the work in [4] and [8] in which the acyclic covers for which the theorem is proved, are more general, noting at this point that the acyclic covers made up of polycylinders here cannot as yet be replaced by acyclic covers made up of strongly pseudoconvex domains, even though $L^p$–estimates on strongly pseudoconvex domains are more advanced than $L^p$–estimates on polycylinders.
§1. Definitions and Statements of The Theorems

1. If $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is an open set and $f \in C^\omega(U)$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ we define

$$
\|f\|_{L^p(U)}^{(0)} = \|f\|_{L^p(U)} = \|f\|_{L^p(U)}
$$

being the $L^p$-norm of $f$ on $U$,

$$
\|f\|_{L^p(U)}^{(0), r} = \max_{1 \leq r \leq n} \|f\|_{L^p(U)}
$$

If $f \in L^p(U)$ is a $C^\omega(0,q)$-form on $U$ where $\Sigma^r$ means the summation is over increasing multi-indices, we write $f$ as $S^{\Sigma^r f}$ for short $(i_1, \ldots, i_q)$, and set

$$
\|f\|_{L^p(U)}^{(0, q)}(U) = \max_{i_1, \ldots, i_q} \|f\|_{L^p(U)}
$$

Then corresponding to theorem 1 in [3], there is the following:

**THEOREM 1:** Let $\Omega$ be a polycylinder in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. There is a $K_* > 0$ such that if $f$ is a smooth $\mathcal{O}$-closed $(0,q+1)$-form on $\Omega$ with $\|f\|_{L^p(0,q+1)}(\Omega) < \infty$, then there is a smooth $(0,q)$-form $u$ on $\Omega$ with $\mathcal{O}u = f$ and

$$
\|u\|_{L^p(0,q)}(\Omega) \leq K_* \|f\|_{L^p(0,q+1)}(\Omega)
$$

2. Let $\Omega$ be a polycylinder and $U \neq \emptyset$ a set open in $\Omega$, then $B^p_{\Omega}(U)$ is the Banach space of holomorphic functions $f$ on $\Omega \cap U$ such that $\|f\|_{L^p(U \cap \Omega)} < \infty$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. If $V$ is open in $\Omega$ with $\emptyset \neq V \subset U$, the restriction map $r^U_V : B^p_{\Omega}(U) \to B^p_{\Omega}(V)$ is defined. Then $B^p_\emptyset := \{B^p_{\Omega}(\Omega); r^U_V \}$ is then the canonical presheaf of $L^p_- \text{-holomorphic}$ functions on $\Omega$. The associated sheaf $B^p_\Omega$ is the sheaf of germs of $L^p_- \text{-holomorphic}$ functions on $\Omega$. From Theorem 1 there is the following:

**THEOREM 2:** Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a polycylinder and $B^p_\Omega$ the sheaf of germs of $L^p_- \text{-holomorphic}$ functions on $\Omega$. Then $H^q(\Omega, B^p_\Omega) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

3. Let $\Omega$ be a polycylinder and $w \in \Omega$. $M^\omega_w$ denotes the maximal ideal of the ring $\mathcal{O}_w$ of germs of holomorphic functions at $w$ and $M^\omega_w(\Omega)$ is the maximal ideal of functions in $H^\omega(\Omega)$ vanishing at $w$. If $f$ is holomorphic in $\Omega$, $f^\omega_w$ denotes the germ at $w$.

Using Theorem 2 and the Koszul's complex constructed in [9] and used in [6] to solve the Gleason Problem on strongly pseudo convex domains, we get
THEOREM 3: Let \( w \in \mathcal{C}^n \) and \( f_1, \ldots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}^m(\Omega) \). Then \( f_1, \ldots, f_n \) generate \( M_w(\Omega) \) if and only if (i) \( f_1w, \ldots, f_nw \) generate \( M_w \) and (ii) \( w \) is the only common zero of \( f_1, \ldots, f_n \) in \( \Omega \).

In particular \( z_1 - w_1, \ldots, z_n - w_n \) generate \( M_w(\Omega) \).

4. The Weak Corona Problem is formulated in [2]: Let \( X \) be a relatively compact domain of a topological space \( Y \). Let \( f_0, \ldots, f_N \) be complex-valued continuous functions on \( X \); \( f_1, \ldots, f_N \) verify the weak corona assumption (on \( X \)) if the following two conditions hold:

a) \( f_0, \ldots, f_N \) have no common zeros on \( X \);

b) a positive number \( \delta > 0 \) exists so that for each \( z \in \partial X (= \text{boundary of } X \text{ in } Y) \), an index \( i \in \{0, \ldots, N\} \), \( i = i(z) \) and an open neighborhood \( V_z \) of \( z \) in \( Y \) are given such that \( |f_i(w)| \geq \delta \) on \( V_z \cap X \).

Let \( A \) be a function algebra on \( X \). The weak corona problem is solvable in \( A \) (on \( X \)) when for \( f_0, \ldots, f_N \in A \) which verify the weak corona assumption, \( f_0, \ldots, f_N \) represent 1 in \( A \).

From the work in [2] and Theorem 2 we have

THEOREM 4: Let \( \Omega \in \mathcal{C}^n \) be any polycylinder. Then the weak corona problem is solvable in \( \mathcal{H}^m(\Omega) \).

5. Let \( \mathcal{D} \) be the sheaf of germs of holomorphic functions in \( \mathcal{C}^n \). If \( U \subset \mathcal{C}^n \) is open and \( r > 0 \) is an integer let \( \Gamma(U, \mathcal{D}^r) \) be the sections of \( \mathcal{D}^r \) on \( U \), then

\[
\Gamma^0_p(U, \mathcal{D}^r) := \{f = (f_1, \ldots, f_p) \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{D}^r): \|f_1\|_{L^p(U)} + \cdots + \|f_p\|_{L^p(U)} < \infty\}
\]

If \( \mathcal{F} \) is a coherent analytic sheaf on a neighborhood of the closure \( \overline{\Omega} \) of a polycylinder \( \Omega \), then by Cartan's theorem \( A \) there is an exact sequence

\[
\mathcal{O}^m \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0
\]

of \( \mathcal{O} \)-homomorphisms in a neighborhood of \( \overline{\Omega} \), where \( m \) is a positive integer. The \( L^p \)-bounded section of \( \mathcal{F} \) over \( \Omega \), \( \Gamma^p_p(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \) is defined by

\[
\Gamma^p_p(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) = \lambda(\Gamma^p_p(\Omega, \mathcal{O}^m)).
\]

It can be shown easily that the definition of \( \Gamma^p_p(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \) does not depend on \( \lambda \) and \( m \).

Let \( X \) be an open set in \( \mathcal{C}^n \), \( \mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I} \) a locally finite covering of \( X \) by polycylinders each of which is relatively compact in \( X \). We define the \( L^p \)-bounded alternate \( q \)-cochain group \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) of the covering \( \mathcal{U} \) with values in \( \mathcal{F} \) by

\[
C^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) := \{c = (c_\alpha) \in C^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}): c_\alpha \in \Gamma_p(U_\alpha, \mathcal{F}), \forall \alpha = (\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_q) \in \mathcal{I}^{q+1}\},
\]

where \( U_\alpha = U_{\alpha_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{\alpha_q} \) and \( C^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) is the alternate \( q \)-cochain group of the covering \( \mathcal{U} \) with values in \( \mathcal{F} \).

The coboundary operator \( \delta: C^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow C^{q+1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) maps \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) into \( C^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \), hence we have a complex

\[
C^0_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^1_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\delta} \cdots \longrightarrow C^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \cdots
\]
and $H^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$ is the $q$th cohomology group of this complex. We then have the following:

**Theorem 5:** The natural map

$$H^q_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$$

is an isomorphism for $q \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

**§2. Dolbeault–Grothendieck Lemma with $L^p$-Bounds.**

We establish Theorem 1 in this section. The proof parallels completely that of the $L^p$-version in [3], but we give a detailed proof because there are lots of misprints in [3].

The proof is by induction, the inductive statement being that the theorem is true if $f$ does not involve $d\bar{z}_{k+1}, d\bar{z}_{k+2}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_n$. When $k = 0$, there is nothing to prove because then $f$ must be zero. If $k = n$, then the statement is the theorem. We assume therefore that the theorem is true if $f$ does not involve $d\bar{z}_k, d\bar{z}_{k+1}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_n$ and assume that

$$f = d\bar{z}_k \wedge g + h$$

where $g$ is of type $(0, q)$ and $h$ is of type $(0, q + 1)$, and $g$ and $h$ are independent of $d\bar{z}_k, d\bar{z}_{k+1}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_n$.

If $I$ is an increasing multi-index and $j$ is a positive integer not in $I$, $(I, j)$ is the increasing multi-index obtained by adding $j$ to the integers in $I$ and $(I, j_1, j_2) = ((I, j_1), j_2)$ when $j_1$ is not in $I$ and $j_2$ is not in $I$. Now on $\Omega$

$$0 = \partial f = d\bar{z}_k \wedge (\sum_{j=1}^{n} d\bar{z}_j \wedge (\sum_{i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}_i} d\bar{z}_i)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} d\bar{z}_j \wedge (\sum_{i} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \bar{z}_i} d\bar{z}_i),$$

hence if $I_0$ is an increasing multi-index of length $q$, $1 \leq j_0 < k$ and $j_0$ is not in $I_0$ the coefficient of $d\bar{z}_k \wedge d\bar{z}_{(I_0, j_0)}$ in $\partial f$ is

$$0 = \sum_{1 \leq j < k} \epsilon(I, j) \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \bar{z}_k}(I_0, j_0)$$

(1)

where $(I_0, k) = (I_0, j_0, k)$, $\epsilon(I, j) = \pm 1$ and the summation is over $1 \leq j < k$ and $(I, j) = (I_0, j_0)$; because

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}_j} = 0, j > k,$$

this apart from a factor of $\pm 1$, being the coefficient of $d\bar{z}_k \wedge d\bar{z}_j \wedge d\bar{z}_l$ in $\partial f = 0$.

In $\Omega$ let

$$G_1(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Omega_k} (\tau_k - z_k)^{-1} g_1(z_1, \ldots, z_{n-1}, \tau_k z_k + 1, \ldots, z_n) d\bar{\tau}_k \wedge d\tau_k$$

(2)

Then clearly $G_1 \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\|G_1\|_L^p(\Omega) \leq K_1\|g_1\|_L^p(\Omega)$ for some constant $K_1^*$.

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial \bar{z}_k} = g_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z_j} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad j > k.$$

(3)
Let $G = \sum_{I} G_{I} dz_{I}$. Then $\|G\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} \leq K_{1}^{*}\|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)}$ and

$$\partial G = \sum_{I} \frac{\partial G_{I}}{\partial z_{j}} dz_{j} \wedge dz^{I} = d\bar{z}_{k} \wedge g + h$$

where $h_{1}$ is the sum when $j$ runs from 1 to $k - 1$ and it is independent of $d\bar{z}_{k}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_{n}$. Hence $h - h_{1} = f - \partial G$ does not involve $d\bar{z}_{k}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_{n}$. If $I_{0}$ is an increasing multi-index of length $q$, $1 \leq j_{0} < k$ and $j_{0}$ is not in $I_{0}$ the coefficient of $dz_{(I_{0},j_{0})}$ in $h_{1}$ is

$$H(I_{0},j_{0}) = \sum_{1 \leq j < k} \epsilon(I_{j},j) \frac{\partial G_{I}}{\partial z_{j}} (I_{0},j_{0}) \equiv (I_{0},j_{0})$$

the meaning of the symbols being as in (1). From (1) it follows that

$$H(I_{0},j_{0}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Omega_{k}} (\tau_{k} - z_{k})^{-1} \frac{\partial h_{0}}{\partial z_{k}} (z_{1}, \ldots, \tau_{k}, \ldots, z_{n}) d\tau_{k} \wedge dz_{k}$$

where $(I_{0},j_{0},k) = (J_{0},k)$. From (3), (5) and (6) it follows that

$$\|h\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} \leq K_{2}^{*}\|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)}$$

for some constant $K_{2}^{*}$, hence

$$\|f - \partial G\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} \leq \|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} + K_{2}^{*}\|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} < \infty.$$ 

By the induction hypothesis, since $f - \partial G$ does not involve $d\bar{z}_{k}, \ldots, d\bar{z}_{n}$ and

$$\partial(f - \partial G) = 0$$

on $\Omega$, there is a smooth $(0,q)$ form $v$ such that $\partial v = f - \partial G$ on $\Omega$ and

$$\|v\|_{L^{p}(0,q)}^{(n)} \leq K_{3}^{*}\|f - \partial G\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)} \leq K_{3}^{*}(1 + K_{2}^{*})\|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)}$$

for some constant $K_{3}^{*}$.

Now let $u = v + G$, then $\partial u = f$ on $\Omega$ and

$$\|u\|_{L^{p}(0,q)}^{(n)} \leq (K_{1}^{*} + K_{3}^{*}(1 + K_{2}^{*}))\|f\|_{L^{p}(0,q+1)}^{(n)}$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 1 with $K_{*} = (K_{1}^{*} + K_{3}^{*}(1 + K_{2}^{*}))$.

§3. VANISHING THEOREMS:

1. To prove Theorem 2, let $E_{r}$ be the sheaf of germs of smooth $(0,r)$ forms in $C$ and $F_{r}$ the sheaf of germs of smooth $\partial$—closed $(0,r)$ forms, $r \geq 0$. If $U$ is open in $C$, define $\Pi_{p}(U,F_{r})$ and $\Lambda_{p}(U,E_{r})$ by
\[
\Pi_p(U, F_r) := \{ f \in \Gamma(U, F_r) : \|f\|_{L^p(0, r)}(\Omega) < \infty \}
\]
\[
\Lambda_p(U, E_r) := \{ f \in \Gamma(U, E_r) : \|f\|_{L^p(0, r)}(\Omega) < \infty, \|\bar{\partial}f\|_{L^p(0, r+1)}(\Omega) < \infty \}.
\]

Let \( \mathcal{U} = \{ U_i \}_{i \in I} \) be a finite covering of \( \Omega \) by polycylinders where \( \Omega \) is a polycylinder in \( \mathbb{C}^n \). For each \( \alpha = (i_0, \ldots, i_q) \in \mathbb{N}^{q+1} \) let \( \mathcal{U}_\alpha = \Omega \cap U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_q} \) and let \( \mathcal{U}_\alpha = \{ \Omega \cap U_i \}_{i \in I} \). Let \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \) and \( D^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \) defined by \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) := \{ c = (c_{\alpha}) \in C^p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) : c_{\alpha} \in \Pi_p(\Omega, \alpha^* F_r) \} \), for each \( \alpha = (i_0, \ldots, i_q) \in \mathbb{N}^{q+1} \) \( D^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) = \{ c = (c_{\alpha}) \in C^p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) : c_{\alpha} \in \Lambda_p(\Omega, \alpha^* E_r) \} \), for each \( \alpha = (i_0, \ldots, i_q) \in \mathbb{N}^{q+1} \).

2. The coboundary operator \( \delta : C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \rightarrow C^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \), where \( L_r \) is \( E_r \) or \( F_r' \), maps \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \) into \( C^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \) and \( D^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \) into \( D^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \). We then define \( H^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \) as the \( q \)-th cohomology group of the complex:

\[
\cdots \rightarrow C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \rightarrow \cdots
\]

and \( C^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \) as the \( q \)-th cohomology group of the complex:

\[
\cdots \rightarrow D^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \xrightarrow{\delta} D^{q+1}_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) \rightarrow \cdots
\]

**Lemma 1:** \( H^q_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; E_r) = 0 \) for \( q \geq 1 \).

The proof of this is easy and does not involve the use of the \( \bar{\partial} \)-operator.

**Lemma 2:** \( H^1_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) = 0 \) for \( r \geq 0 \).

**Proof:** Let \( \{ \psi_i \}_{i \in I} \) be a \( C^\infty \) partition of unity subordinate to the covering \( \mathcal{U} \) of \( \Omega \), so that \( 0 \leq \psi_i \leq 1 \), \( \text{supp } \psi_i \subset U_i \) and \( \sum \psi_i \equiv 1 \) on \( \Omega \). If \( c \in \mathcal{C}^1_p(\mathcal{U}_\alpha; F_r) \) and \( \delta c = 0 \), \( c = (c_{ij}) \), define outside \( \Omega \cap U_i \cap U_j \) as zero and set

\[
c_{ij} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \psi_j c_{ij}.
\]

Then for each \( i \in I \), \( c_{ij} \) is a \( C^\infty \) \( - (0, r) \) form and \( \|c_{ij}\|_{L^p(0, r)}(\Omega) < \infty \). Since \( \delta c = 0 \),

\[
c_{ij} - c_{ij} = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \psi_k (c_{kj} + c_{ik}) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \psi_k c_{ij} = c_{ij}
\]

and so \( \bar{\partial}c_{ij} = \bar{\partial}c_{ij} \) on \( \Omega \cap U_i \cap U_j \). Hence there is a \( C^\infty \) \( (0, r + 1) \) form \( f \) on \( \Omega \) such that \( f|_{U_i \cap \Omega} = \bar{\partial}c_{ij} \). Hence on \( U_i \cap \Omega \), \( - f = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} (\bar{\partial}\psi_j) \wedge c_{ij} \) and \( \|f\|_{L^p(0, r+1)}(\Omega \cap U_i) < \infty \) which implies \( \|\bar{\partial}f\|_{L^p(0, r+1)}(\Omega \cap U_i) < \infty \). From Theorem 1, there is a smooth \( (0, r) \) form \( u \) on \( \Omega \) such that

\[
\|u\|_{L^p(0, r+1)}(\Omega) < \infty \text{ and } \bar{\partial}u = f.
\]

Define \( c''_{ij} = c_{ij} - u \) on \( U_i \cap \Omega \) for each \( i \in I \). Then

\[
\bar{\partial}c''_{ij} = \bar{\partial}c_{ij} - \bar{\partial}u = \bar{\partial}c_{ij} - f = \partial c_{ij} - \partial c_{ij} = 0 \text{ on } \Omega \cap U_i
\]
Therefore if $c'' = (c''_i)$, then $c'' \in C^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha F)_{\ast}(\Omega)$ and 
$$c''_i = c''_j - c''_i = c'_j - c'_i = c_{ij}.$$ 

Therefore $\alpha'' = \alpha$ and $H^1_p(\bigcup_\alpha F) = 0$.

3. To continue with the proof of Theorem 2, for each $\alpha = (i_0, \ldots, i_q)$ if 
$$\gamma: \Pi_p(\Omega_{\alpha}F) \rightarrow \Lambda_p(\Omega_{\alpha}E)$$ 
is the inclusion map, since each $\Omega_{\alpha}$ is a polycylinder, 
there is, from Theorem 1, the following exact sequence 
$$0 \rightarrow \Pi_p(\Omega_{\alpha}F) \rightarrow \Lambda_p(\Omega_{\alpha}E) \rightarrow \Pi_p(\Omega_{\alpha}F + 1) \rightarrow 0$$ 
for each $\alpha$. From this we get the following exact sequence 
$$0 \rightarrow C^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha F) \rightarrow D^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha E) \rightarrow C^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha F + 1) \rightarrow 0. \quad (7)$$ 

And from (7) we have the following long exact sequence 
$$\cdots \rightarrow H^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha F) \rightarrow G^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha E) \rightarrow H^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha F + 1) \rightarrow \cdots \quad (8)$$ 

Since $G^0_p(\bigcup_\alpha E) = 0$ for every $q > 0$, it follows that 

$$H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha F + 1) \cong H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha F)$$ \quad for $q > 1$. 

In particular 

$$H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha D) = H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha F_0) \cong H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha F_1) \cong \cdots \cong H^1_p(\bigcup_\alpha F_{q-1})$$ \quad (9) 

Therefore from lemma 2 

$$H^q_p(\bigcup_\alpha D) = 0 \quad for \quad q > 1.$$ \quad (10) 

Since every finite open covering of $\bigcup_\alpha$ has a refinement whose members are polycylinders, if $B^p_0$ 
is the presheaf of $L^p$-holomorphic functions on $\bigcup_\alpha$, (10) implies that 

$$H^q(\bigcup_\alpha, B^p_0) = 0$$ 

Therefore, since $H^q(\bigcup_\alpha, B^p) \cong H^q(\bigcup_\alpha, B^p_0)$ we get 

$$H^q(\bigcup_\alpha, B^p) = 0 \quad for \quad q > 1 \quad and \quad 1 < p < \infty.$$ 

§4. LEVAY'S THEOREM WITH $L^p$-BOUNDS

1. To prove Theorem 5, let $X$ be an open set in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a locally finite 
covering of $X$ by polycylinders each of which is relatively compact in $X$, and $\mathcal{F}$ a coherent 
analytic sheaf on $X$. Let $\sigma = \{U_0, \ldots, U_r\}$ be in the nerve of $\mathcal{U}$ so that the support 
$$|\sigma| = U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_r}$$ 
of $\sigma$ is not empty and let $\mathcal{U}_{\sigma} = \{|\sigma| \cap U_i\}_{i \in I}$, then $\mathcal{U}_{\sigma}$ is a finite 
covering of the closure of $|\sigma|$ by polycylinders. First we show that $H^q_p(|\sigma|, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all 
$q > 1$ and $1 < p < \infty$:
As in [4] and [5], there is a terminating chain of syzygies
\[ 0 \longrightarrow P_r \longrightarrow P_{r-1} \longrightarrow \ldots \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow N_0 \longrightarrow 0 \] (11)
in a neighborhood of the closure of \(|\sigma|\), where \(\mathcal{O}\) is the structure sheaf on \(\mathbb{C}^n\) and \(r\) is a natural number. We use induction on the length \(r\) of the terminating chain of syzygies. When \(r = 0\) the exact sequence (11) reduces to
\[ 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow N_0 \longrightarrow 0 \]
Thus, in this case we need only show that \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^m) = 0\) for \(q \geq 1\), \(m \geq 1\). This is done by induction on \(m\). When \(m = 1\), we know from (10) that \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) = 0\). When \(m > 1\) from the exact sequence of sheaves
\[ 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^m \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{m-1} \longrightarrow 0 \] (12)
we get for each \(\beta = (\beta_0, \ldots, \beta_q)\) where \(U_\beta = |\sigma| \cap U_{\beta_0} \cap \ldots \cap U_{\beta_q}\) an exact sequence
\[ 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_p(U_\beta, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_p(U_\beta, \mathcal{O}^m) \longrightarrow \Gamma_p(U_\beta, \mathcal{O}^{m-1}) \longrightarrow 0, \] (13)
having used the fact that \(\Gamma_p(U_\beta, \mathcal{O}^{m-1})\) defined by using the exact sequence
\[ \mathcal{O}^m \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{m-1} \longrightarrow 0 \]
coincides with the original definition.

From (13) there is the exact sequence
\[ 0 \longrightarrow C_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow C_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^m) \longrightarrow C_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^{m-1}) \longrightarrow 0. \] (14)
From (14) there is a long exact sequence of \(L^p\) bounded cohomology groups
\[ \ldots \longrightarrow H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^m) \longrightarrow H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^{m-1}) \longrightarrow \ldots \] (15)
\[ H_p^{q+1}(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) = H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) = 0, \text{ hence } H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^m) \cong H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^{m-1}); \]
Thus by induction, \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}^m) = 0\) for all \(q \geq 1\), \(m \geq 1\), \(1 \leq p \leq \infty\).

To conclude the proof of \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) = 0\) for all \(q \geq 1\) we assume that \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) = 0\) for all \(q \geq 1\), when \(\mathcal{O}\) is a coherent analytic sheaf which has a terminating chain of syzygies of length \(r = 1\). The exact sequence (11) can be reduced to the two shorter exact sequences
\[ 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow P_r \longrightarrow N_r \longrightarrow \ldots \longrightarrow P_1 \longrightarrow N_1 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{R} \longrightarrow 0 \] (16)
\[ 0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{R} \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow N_0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow 0, \]
where \(\mathfrak{R}\) is the kernel of \(N_0\). By the induction hypothesis \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathfrak{R}) = 0\) for \(q \geq 1\). From the short exact sequence in (16) it is easy to see that we have a long exact sequence
\[ \ldots \longrightarrow H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow H_p^{q+1}(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathfrak{R}) \longrightarrow \ldots \] (17)
since, also \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathfrak{R}) = 0\) for all \(q \geq 1\), we get the desired result that \(H_p^q(\mathcal{U}|\sigma|, \mathfrak{R}) = 0\).
2. Since the cover $\mathcal{U}$ of $X$ is acyclic with respect to the coherent analytic sheaf $\mathcal{F}$, the canonical alternating resolution of $\mathcal{F}$ relative to the cover $\mathcal{U}$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{r+1} \rightarrow \cdots$$

is acyclic and we use this resolution to compute the cohomology groups of $X$ with values in $\mathcal{F}$, up to isomorphisms. Also because $\mathcal{U}$ is locally finite each $\mathcal{S}_r$, $r \geq 0$ is a coherent analytic sheaf.

Now $H^q_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $q \geq 1$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and all $\sigma$ in the nerve of $\mathcal{U}$, implies that the following two sequences are exact:

$$0 \rightarrow C^p_0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C^p_1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow C^p_q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (18)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{S}_r) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{S}_{r+1}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The two sets of sequences (18) and (19) can be written in the following double complex

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
0 & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{S}_0) & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{S}_1) & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{S}_2) & \cdots \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
0 & C^0_0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^0_0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^0_1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^0_2(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \cdots \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
0 & C^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^1_1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & C^1_2(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \cdots \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\
\end{array}$$

In this double complex, all rows except the first are exact and all columns except the first are exact and the whole diagram is commutative. Therefore as it is well known the natural map of $H^q_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$ into the $q$th cohomology group of the complex which is the first row is an isomorphism. That is to say, the natural map

$$H^q_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$$

is an isomorphism for $q \geq 0$. <

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