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## THE YAMABE PROBLEM FOR HIGHER ORDER CURVATURES

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## Abstract

Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension n>2. The k-curvature, for  $k=1,2,\ldots,n$ , is defined as the k-th elementary symmetric polynomial of the eigenvalues of the Schouten tenser. The k-Yamabe problem is to prove the existence of a conformal metric whose k-curvature is a constant. When k=1, it reduces to the well-known Yamabe problem. Under the assumption that the metric is admissible, the existence of solutions is known for the case  $k=2,\ n=4$ , for locally conformally flat manifolds and for the cases k>n/2. In this paper we prove the solvability of the k-Yamabe problem in the remaining cases  $k\leq n/2$ , under the hypothesis that the problem is variational. This includes all of the cases k=2 as well as the locally conformally flat case.

## 1. Introduction

In recent years the Yamabe problem for the k-curvature of the Schouten tensor, or simply the k-Yamabe problem, has been extensively studied. Let  $(\mathcal{M}, g_0)$  be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension n>2 and denote by 'Ric' and R respectively the Ricci tensor and the scalar curvature. The k-Yamabe problem is to prove the existence of a conformal metric  $g=g_v=v^{\frac{4}{n-2}}g_0$  that solves the equation

(1.1) 
$$\sigma_k(\lambda(A_g)) = 1$$
 on  $\mathcal{M}$ ,

where  $1 \le k \le n$  is an integer, and  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  are the eigenvalues of  $A_g$  with respect to the metric g. As usual, we denote by

$$(1.2) A_g = \frac{1}{n-2} \left( \operatorname{Ric}_g - \frac{R_g}{2(n-1)} g \right)$$

the Schouten tensor, and by

(1.3) 
$$\sigma_k(\lambda) = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \lambda_{i_1} \cdots \lambda_{i_k}$$

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