a metrically convex Boolean metric space over a Boolean algebra that contains the original one as a sub-algebra. The congruence is, in fact, an isomorphism, and since metric convexity of $B$ is easily seen to be equivalent to lack of atoms in the underlying algebra, it follows that every Boolean algebra may be embedded isomorphically in an atom-free Boolean algebra. Assuming from now on that $B$ is atom-free (metrically convex) and lattice-complete, concepts involving continuity, based on the introduction of the Birkhoff-Kantorovich order topology (sequential or directed set) are defined. It is seen that $B$ is also metrically complete. Arcs are defined as homeomorphs of maximal chains. Since every motion (congruence of $B$ with itself) is a homeomorphism and every congruence between any two subsets of $B$ is extendible to a motion, segments are arcs. One seeks to determine what metric and topological properties of arcs and segments in ordinary metric spaces are valid in the very different environment provided by a Boolean metric space. Homeomorphisms between maximal chains with the same end-elements, connectedness properties of chains, characterizations of segments among arcs (by having a length equal to the distance of the end-elements, for example) are considered. A theory of continuous curves is also begun.

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THE SPACE OF KÄHLER METRICS
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Let $M^n$ be a closed, $n$-dimensional complex manifold. We assume that $M^n$ admits at least one Kähler metric $g_{ab}^*$; its associated closed exterior form $\omega = \sqrt{-1} g_{ab}^* dz^a \wedge \bar{dz}^b$ determines a real cohomology class, called the principal class of the metric. Consider the space $\Omega$ of all infinitely differentiable
Kähler metrics in $M^n$ with the same principal class; the topology of $\Omega$ is defined by the $L^2$ topology of the tensorial components of metrics in $\Omega$ in compact subregions of coordinate domains. If $R_{\alpha\beta*}$ is the Ricci tensor of any metric in $\Omega$, then the Ricci form $\sqrt{-1} R_{\alpha\beta*} dz^\alpha \wedge dz^{\beta*}$ is closed and its cohomology class is $2\pi C^{(1)}$ $(C^{(r)} = r$th Chern class).

Theorem 1. Given in $M^n$ any real, closed, infinitely differentiable exterior form $\Sigma$ of type $(1, 1)$ and cohomologous to $2\pi C^{(1)}$, there exists exactly one Kähler metric in $\Omega$ whose Ricci form equals $\Sigma$.

The proof proceeds by joining the Ricci form of one metric in $\Omega$ with $\Sigma$ by a differentiably parametrized arc in the same linear space of forms (for example by linear interpolation) and constructing a corresponding parametrized path in $\Omega$, then by proving that it is unique, and that its terminal point is independent of the path.

One can introduce in $\Omega$ a generalized Riemannian structure by defining the metric form $ds^2 = \left(\frac{\partial \omega(t)}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \omega(t)}{\partial t}\right) dt^2$, where $\omega(t)$ represents a differentiable path in $\Omega$. One shows that between any two points in $\Omega$ there exists exactly one geodesic, that the topology induced by the geodesic distance coincides with the chosen one, and that $\Omega$ with this metric is isometric with a geodesically convex subset of a Hilbert sphere.

If $g_{\alpha\beta*}$ belongs to $\Omega$ and $\Sigma$ is its Ricci form, then $(\Sigma, \Sigma)$ is stationary with respect to first order variations in $\Omega$, if and only if the contravariant components of the gradient of the scalar curvature generate a group of complex analytic transformations of $M^n$. If $M^n$ has the property that each one-parameter complex transformation group of $M^n$ (if any exist) leaves no point fixed, or if it is the Gaussian sphere, then this implies that the scalar curvature is constant, that $\Sigma$ is harmonic, and that $(\Sigma, \Sigma)$ is minimized.

Theorem 2. If $M^n$ has the restrictive property described above, then there exists a metric in $\Omega$ which minimizes $(\Sigma, \Sigma)$, unique but for analytic transformations of $M^n$, and characterized by the property that the scalar curvature is constant.

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On Two Dimensional Aspherical Complexes
Wilfred Halliday Cockcroft

Let $L$ be a connected two dimensional C. W. complex. Let $K$ denote the complex $L \cup \{e_i^2\}$, where $\{e_i^2\}$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots$, is a set of 2-cells which are adjoined