Tôhoku Math. Journ.
22(1970), 212-219.

SOME HYPERSURFACES OF A SPHERE

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(Received Nov. 26, 1969)

1. Introduction. K.Nomizu [2] studied the effect of the condition

(*) $R(X, Y)\cdot R = 0$ for any tangent vectors X and Y

for hypersurfaces M^m of the Euclidean space E^{m+1}, where R denotes the Riemannian curvature tensor and $R(X,Y)$ operates on the tensor algebra at each point as a derivation. P.J.Ryan [4] treated the same condition for hypersurfaces of spaces of non-zero constant curvature. On the other hand, one of the authors [6] discussed the effect of the condition

(**) $R(X, Y)\cdot R_1 = 0$ for any tangent vectors X and Y

for hypersurfaces of the Euclidean space, where R_1 denotes the Ricci curvature tensor.

The condition (*) implies the condition (**).

Recently, P.J.Ryan informed one of the authors that the conditions (*) and (**) are equivalent if the ambient space is of non-zero constant curvature.

In this note we prove

THEOREM. *Let M^m, $m \geqq 4$, be an m-dimensional connected and complete Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in a sphere $S^{m+1}(\bar{c})$ of curvature $\bar{c}$. Then M^m satisfies the condition (**), if and only if M^m is one of the following spaces:*

(i) $M^m = S^m(\bar{c})$; *great sphere*,

(ii) $M^m = S^m(c)$; *small sphere, where* $c > \bar{c}$,

(iii) $M^m = S^p(c_1) \times S^{m-p}(c_2)$, *where* p, $m-p \geqq 2$ *and* $c_1 > \bar{c}$, $c_2 > \bar{c}$ *such that* $c_1^{-1} + c_2^{-1} = \bar{c}^{-1}$,

(iv) $M^m = M^1 \times S^{m-1}(c)$, *where* $c > \bar{c}$ *and* M^1 *is a covering space* $(E^1/(2\pi r z)$ *for an integer* z) *of a circle of radius* $r = (\bar{c}^{-1} - c^{-1})^{-1/2}$.

If M^m has the parallel Ricci tensor, then (**) is satisfied. Conversely, if a certain hypersurface M^m in $S^{m+1}(\bar{c})$ has property (**), then the theorem says that the Ricci tensor is parallel (precisely, M^m is (locally) symmetric).

2. Reduction of the condition (**). Let M be an m-dimensional connected Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in an $(m+1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold of constant curvature $\bar{c} \neq 0$, and let g be the Riemannian metric of M. Then the equation of Gauss is

$$R(X, Y) = \bar{c} X \wedge Y + AX \wedge AY, \tag{2.1}$$

where, in general, $X \wedge Y$ denotes the endomorphism which maps Z upon $g(Z,Y)X - g(Z,X)Y$. The type number $t(x)$ is, by definition, the rank of the second fundamentel form operator A at a point x of M. For a point x of M, take an orthonormal basis $\{e_1, \cdots, e_m\}$ of the tangent space M_x at x such that $Ae_a = \lambda_a e_a$, $a = 1, \cdots, m$, where λ_a's are eigenvalues of A at x. Then (2.1) is equivalent to

$$R(e_a, e_b) = (\bar{c} + \lambda_a \lambda_b) e_a \wedge e_b, \tag{2.2}$$

and the condition (**) is equivalent to

$$(\bar{c} + \lambda_a \lambda_b)(R_{aa} - R_{bb}) = 0, \tag{2.3}$$

where R_{ab} are the components of the Ricci tensor R_1 with respect to the basis. Taking account of (2.2), we get

$$R_{ab} = (m-1)\bar{c}\delta_{ab} + \lambda_a \delta_{ab} \theta - \lambda_a^2 \delta_{ab}, \tag{2.4}$$

where $\theta = \text{trace } A = \Sigma_a \lambda_a$. In particular, we have

$$R_{aa} = (m-1)\bar{c} + \theta \lambda_a - \lambda_a^2. \tag{2.5}$$

Thus (2.3) becomes

$$(\bar{c} + \lambda_a \lambda_b)(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)(\theta - \lambda_a - \lambda_b) = 0. \tag{2.6}$$

Now, suppose $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_r \neq 0$ and $\lambda_{r+1} = \cdots = \lambda_m = 0$ at x of M, and suppose $1 \leqq r \leqq m-1$. Then (2.6) for $b = m$ implies $\bar{c}\lambda_a(\theta - \lambda_a) = 0$ and hence

$\theta - \lambda_a = 0$ for $a = 1, \cdots, r$. Thus we have $(r-1)\theta = 0$. If $\theta = 0$, then $\theta - \lambda_a = 0$ implies $\lambda_a = 0$. Hence we have $r = 1$. Thus

LEMMA 1. *Let M be an m-dimensional connected Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in an $(m+1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold $\tilde{M}$ of constant curvature $\tilde{c} \neq 0$ and satisfies the condition* (**). *Then the type number $t(x) \leqq 1$ or $t(x) = m$ at each point x of M.*

Suppose there are three distinct principal curvatures, say λ_1, λ_2 and λ_3, at a point. Then (2.6) implies

$$\tilde{c} + \lambda_a \lambda_b = 0 \ \text{or} \ \theta = \lambda_a + \lambda_b \quad \text{for } (a,b) = (1,2), (1,3), (2,3).$$

But these three conditions do not hold simultaneously. Hence there are at most two distinct principal curvatures at each point. We put $\lambda = \min\{\lambda_a\}$ and $\mu = \max\{\lambda_a\}$ at each point. λ and μ are locally defined functions with respect to unit normal vector fields. $\lambda\mu$ is globally defined. Now let

$$U = \{x \in M;\ t(x) = m\},$$

and let U_0 be a component of U. Then U_0 is open. Let

$$V = \{x \in U_0;\ \tilde{c} + \lambda\mu \neq 0\},$$

and let V_0 be a component of V. Then V_0 is open. Suppose U_0 and V_0 are non-empty. Then (2.3) and (2.4) imply that V_0 is an Einstein hypersurface of $\tilde{M}$. On the other hand, we have

LEMMA 2. (A.Fialkow[1]) *Let M^m $(m \geqq 3)$ be an Einstein hypersurface $(R_1 = Kg)$ of a Riemannian manifold of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$. Then we have*

(i) *if $K > (m-1)\tilde{c}$, then M^m is totally umbilic, and of constant curvature,*

(ii) *if $K = (m-1)\tilde{c}$, then $t(X) \leqq 1$ on M^m,*

(iii) *if $K < (m-1)\tilde{c}$, then there are exactly two distinct and constant principal curvatures ν and ρ, of multiplicity $\geqq 2$, satisfying $\tilde{c} + \nu\rho = 0$.*

Therefore, in our case, if $m \geqq 3$, V_0 is totally umbilic and of constant curvature. Hence $\lambda = \mu$ is constant on V_0 and on the closure of V_0. Consequently, we get $V_0 = U_0 = M$. Thus, we have

LEMMA 3. *Let M and $\tilde{M}$ be as in Lemma 1. If $m \geqq 3$, and if $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu \neq 0$ at x_0 where $t(x_0) = m$, then $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu \neq 0$ and $t(x) = m$ hold on M and M is totally umbilic ($\lambda = \mu$).*

By Lemma 3, if $U \neq \emptyset$ and if $V = \emptyset$, then $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$ on U and hence on the closure $\bar{U}$ of U. Since $\tilde{c} \neq 0$ and $t(x) \leqq 1$ imply $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu \neq 0$, $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$ on $\bar{U}$ implies $t(x) = m$ on $\bar{U}$. Thus we get $U = M$ and we have

LEMMA 4. *Let M and $\tilde{M}$ be as in Lemma 1. If $m \geqq 3$ and if $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$ at x_0 where $t(x_0) = m$, then $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$ and $t(x) = m$ hold on M.*

Combining Lemmas 1, 3, and 4, we get

LEMMA 5. *Let M and $\tilde{M}$ be as in Lemma 1. If $m \geqq 3$, then we have one of the followings:*

(a) $t(x) \leqq 1$ *on* M,

(b) $t(x) = m$ *and* $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu \neq 0$ *on* M,

(c) $t(x) = m$ *and* $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$ *on* M.

3. Local theorems.

THEOREM 1. *Let M be an m-dimensional connected Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in an $(m+1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold $\tilde{M}$ of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$, where $m \geqq 3$ and $\tilde{c} > 0$. If M satisfies the condition (**), then we have one of the followings:*

(i) $t(x) \leqq 1$ *on M and hence M is of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$,*

(ii) *M is totally umbilic and of constant curvature $> \tilde{c}$,*

(iii) *M is locally a product of two spaces of constant curvature $> \tilde{c}$ and of dimension $\geqq 2$,*

(iv) *M is locally a product of E^1 and an $(m-1)$-dimensional space of constant curvature $> \tilde{c}$,*

(v) *M is a manifold such that the Ricci tensor has two eigenvalues 0 and γ of multiplicity 1 and $m-1$, respectively, where γ is a non-constant positive function.*

PROOF. Lemma 5 says that we have either $t(x)\leqq 1$ on M or $t(x)=m$ on M. If $t(x)\leqq 1$ on M, then (i) holds. In the following we assume $t(x)=m$ on M. If $\tilde{c}+\lambda\mu\neq 0$ on M, then Lemma 3 says that M is of type (ii). If $\tilde{c}+\lambda\mu=0$ on M, then we have $\lambda\mu<0$, since $\tilde{c}>0$. And we have $\lambda<0<\mu$ on M. Thus the multiplicities of λ and μ are constant. If the multiplicities of λ and μ are not smaller than 2, then λ and μ are constant, as is well known (cf. Prop. 2. 3, [4]), and this is of type (iii). Suppose the multiplicity of λ or μ is 1. If λ or μ is constant, then the rest is also constant and this is of type (iv). If λ or μ is not constant, then the rest is neither constant. If, for example, the multiplicity of λ is 1, then (2.5) implies

$$R_{11}=(m-1)\tilde{c}+\lambda\theta-\lambda^2$$

$$=(m-1)(\tilde{c}+\lambda\mu)=0,$$

$$R_{ii}=(m-1)\tilde{c}+\mu\theta-\mu^2$$

$$=(m-2)(\tilde{c}+\mu^2),$$

where $Ae_1=\lambda e_1$ and $Ae_i=\mu e_i$, $i=2,\cdots,m$. This is of type (v).

THEOREM 2. *Let M be an m-dimensional connected Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in an $(m+1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$, where $m\geqq 3$ and $\tilde{c}<0$. If M satisfies the condition (**), then we have one of the followings*:

(i) $t(x)\leqq 1$ *on M and M is of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$,*

(ii) *M is totally umbilic and of constant curvature $>\tilde{c}$,*

(iii) *M is locally a product of two spaces of constant curvature $>\tilde{c}$ and of dimension $\geqq 2$,*

(iv) *M is locally a product of E^1 and an $(m-1)$-dimensional space of constant curvture $>\tilde{c}$,*

(v) *M is a manifold such that the Ricci tensor has at most two distinct eigenvalues at each point. They are not constant and if there are two distinct eigenvalues at a point, then one of them is 0 with multiplicity 1.*

PROOF. For (i), (ii), the proof is the same as that of (i), (ii) of Theorem 1.

So, in the following, we assume $t(x) = m$ and $\tilde{c}+\lambda\mu = 0$ on M. If $\lambda < \mu$ at a point and if the multiplicities of λ and μ are not smaller than 2 at the point, then λ and μ are constant on M and this is of type (iii). If one of the principal curvatures is simple and if λ or μ is constant, then the rest is also constant and this is of type (iv). The remaining possibilities are (a) λ or μ is simple at some point and λ and μ are not constant, and (b) $\lambda = \mu$ on M. The case (a) implies the type (v) as in Theorem 1, and the case (b) implies the type (ii).

4. Conullity operator. We apply A.Rosenthal's method [5]. Let $F(M)$, θ^a, $w_b{}^a$ be the frame bundle, solder forms, and connexion forms. We denote by N_x and C_x the nullity space at x and the conullity space at x:

$$N_x = \{X \in M_x;\ R(A,B)X = 0 \text{ for any } A, B \in M_x\},$$

$$C_x = \{Y \in M_x;\ g(X,Y) = 0 \text{ for any } X \in N_x\}.$$

Assume dim $N_x = 1$ on an open set U. An orthonormal frame $(e_1, \cdots, e_m)$ at x is called an adapted frame if $e_1 \in N_x$ and $e_i \in C_x$ $(i = 2, \cdots, m)$. Let $F_0(U)$ be the set of adapted frames over U. We denote θ^a, $w_b{}^a$ restricted on $F_0(U)$ by the same letters. Then

$$w_i{}^1 = A^1_{i1}\ \theta^1 + B^1_{ij}\ \theta^j,$$

$$w_1{}^i = A^i_{11}\ \theta^1 + B^i_{1j}\theta^j,$$

where $i, j \in (2, \cdots, m)$. The conullity operator $T = T_{e_1} : C_x \to C_x$, for $e_1 \in N_x$ is defined by $Te_i = B^j_{1i}e_j$. Then we have the followings (Theorem 2.3, Cor. 2.4, Theorem 3.1, [5]):

LEMMA 6. (A) $A^j_{11} = -A^1_{j1} = 0$ (*the nullity varieties are totally geodesic*).

(B) *If* dim $N_x \leqq m-3$ *on* U, *then* T *satisfies*

$$R(X,Y)(TZ) + R(Y,Z)(TX) + R(Z,X)(TY) = 0 \textit{ for } X, Y, Z \in C_x.$$

(C) *If* M *is complete, then the real eigenvalues of* T *vanish.*

5. Proof of the main theorem. First we show

LEMMA 7. *In Theorem* 1, *if* M *is complete and* $m \geqq 4$, *then the case* (v) *does not occur.*

In Theorem 2, if M is complete, $m \geqq 4$, and the scalar curvature S is positive or negative on M, the case (v) *does not occur.*

PROOF. Let M be a manifold stated in (v). Assume that the multiplicity of λ is 1 and $Ae_1 = \lambda e_1$, $Ae_j = \mu e_j$ $(j = 2, \cdots, m)$. Since $\tilde{c} + \lambda\mu = 0$, by (2.2) we have $R(e_1, e_j)e_1 = 0$. Again by (2.2) we have $R(e_j, e_k)e_1 = 0$. Hence we have $R(X, Y)e_1 = 0$ for any tangent vectors X and Y. Furthermore, we have

$$R(e_j, e_k) = (\tilde{c} + \mu^2)\ e_j \wedge e_k \qquad 2 \leqq j,\ k \leqq m. \tag{5.1}$$

If $\tilde{c} > 0$, then $\tilde{c} + \mu^2 \neq 0$ on M. On the other hand, by (2.5) the scalar curvature S is given by

$$S = \Sigma R_{aa} = (m-1)(m-2)(\tilde{c} + \mu^2),$$

and so $S > 0$ or $S < 0$ implies $\tilde{c} + \mu^2 \neq 0$. Thus M has constant nullity, and by Lemma 6 (B) we have

$$R(e_j, e_k)(Te_i) + R(e_k, e_i)(Te_j) + R(e_i, e_j)(Te_k) = 0.$$

If we put $B^j_{1i} = B_i{}^j$, then $Te_i = B_i{}^h e_h$ and we have

$$(B_i{}^k e_j - B_i{}^j e_k) + (B_j{}^i e_k - B_j{}^k e_i) + (B_k{}^j e_i - B_k{}^i e_j) = 0.$$

Thus we have $B_i{}^k = B_k{}^i$, and T is symmetric. Consequently, all eigenvalues are real. By Lemma 6 (C) we have $T = 0$. $T = 0$ $(B^i_{1j} = -B^1_{ij} = 0)$ together with Lemma 6 (A) implies $w_i{}^1 = -w_1{}^i = 0$. That is locally a product space $E^1 \times M^{m-1} (m-1 \geqq 3)$. By (5.1) M^{m-1} is of constant curvature $\tilde{c} + \mu^2$. In particular, λ and μ are constant on M. This is a contradiction and the case (v) does not occur.

For (i) of the main theorem, we need the following lemma:

LEMMA 8. (B. O'Neill and E. Stiel [3]) *An m-dimensional complete Riemannian manifold of constant curvature $\tilde{c} > 0$ which is isometrically immersed in an $(m+1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold of constant curvature $\tilde{c}$ is totally geodesic.*

Now (i) follows from Theorem 1 and Lemma 8.
For (ii), (iii) and (iv), we need the following:

LEMMA 9. (P.J.Ryan [4]) *Let f and $\bar{f}$ be isometric immersions of an*

m-dimensional connected Riemannian manifold $^*M$, into an $(m+1)$-dimensional simply connected real space form $\tilde{M}$. If $t(x) > 3$ at each point of $^*M$, then there is an isometry Φ of $\tilde{M}$ such that $\Phi \cdot f = \bar{f}$.

Let $^*M$ be the universal covering manifold of M ($\pi : {}^*M \to M$) and let $\tilde{M} = S^{m+1}(\tilde{c})$. Then for $\varphi : M \to \tilde{M}$, we have $f = \varphi \cdot \pi : {}^*M \to \tilde{M}$. On the other hand, we have the standard immersions $\bar{f}$ of $S^m(c)$, $S^p(c_1) \times S^{m-p}(c_2)$ $(c_1^{-1} + c_2^{-1} = \tilde{c}^{-1})$, and $E^1 \times S^{m-1}(c)$ into $S^{m+1}(\tilde{c})$. Thus, we have (ii), (iii) and (iv) from Lemma 9 (f, $\bar{f}$; congruent) and Theorem 1.

REMARK.

(1) This theorem is a generalization of Theorem 4.10 of P.J.Ryan [4].

(2) If $m = 3$ and the scalar curvature S is constant, then we have the similar results (i), (ii) and (iv).

(3) $\lambda_a = \lambda$ or μ and the discussion in § 1 imply that condition (**) is equivalent to (*). (In fact, recall that (*) is equivalent to $(\lambda_a \lambda_b + \tilde{c})(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)\lambda_c = 0$ for distinct a, b, c, [4]).

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