

INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLDS IN A SASAKIAN MANIFOLD

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1. Introduction. The theory of invariant submanifolds in a contact Riemannian manifold was initiated by M. Okumura [5].

In this note we wish to classify invariant submanifolds of codimension 2 which are η -Einstein manifolds in a Sasakian manifold with constant ϕ -sectional curvature.

To state the main theorem we prepare the followings. An odd dimensional Euclidean space E^{2n+1} (resp. an odd dimensional sphere S^{2n+1}) has the standard Sasakian structure with constant ϕ -sectional curvature $H = -3$ (resp. $H > -3$) [9]. By CD^n , L and (L, CD^n) we denote the open unit ball in a complex n -dimensional Euclidean space C^n , a real line and the product bundle $L \times CD^n$. The (L, CD^n) also has a Sasakian structure with constant ϕ -sectional curvature $H < -3$ [9]. Let Q^{n-1} be an $(n-1)$ -dimensional complex quadric in a complex projective space $P^n(C)$ of complex dimension n . By (S, Q^{n-1}) we denote a circle bundle over Q^{n-1} . Then (cf. [1, p. 61]) since Q^{n-1} is a Kaehlerian manifold of restricted type, (S, Q^{n-1}) defines a Sasakian structure [6]. Since Q^{n-1} ($n \geq 3$) is Einsteinian, (S, Q^{n-1}) is η -Einsteinian [8]. Henceforth let \tilde{M} be one of the E^{2n+1} , S^{2n+1} and (L, CD^n) and \tilde{B} be C^n (if $\tilde{M} = E^{2n+1}$), $P^n(C)$ (if $\tilde{M} = S^{2n+1}$) and CD^n (if $\tilde{M} = (L, CD^n)$). \tilde{M} is a principal G^1 -bundle over \tilde{B} and G^1 is a circle or a line. $\pi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ denotes the projection. We may prove the following theorem.

THEOREM. i) S^{2n-1} and (S, Q^{n-1}) are the only connected complete invariant submanifolds in S^{2n+1} which are η -Einsteinian.

ii) (L, CD^{n-1}) (resp. E^{2n-1}) is the only connected complete invariant submanifold in (L, CD^n) (resp. E^{2n+1}) which is η -Einsteinian.

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2. Local results. (ϕ, ξ, η, g) denote the tensors of the Sasakian structure of \tilde{M} . Let M be a connected contact manifold of dimension $2n-1$ which is