A GENERALIZATION OF PARALLELISM IN RIEMANNIAN GEOMETRY; THE C^{∞} CASE

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1. Introduction

Let $g: N^p \to M^m$ be a smooth $(C^{\infty} \text{ or } C^{\circ})$ immersion of riemannian manifolds. It is not assumed that the immersion is isometric. A smooth vector bundle map $G: T(N) \to T(M)$ between the tangent bundles will be called a *tangent bundle isometry* (T. B. I.) *along g* provided that the fibers $T(N)(n) = N_n$ are mapped isometrically by G into the fibers $T(M)(g(n)) = M_{g(n)}$. More generally, let E be a euclidean vector bundle over N, F be a euclidean vector bundle over M, and $G: E \to F$; then G will be called a *vector bundle isometry along g* if G maps the fibers E(n) isometrically into the fibers F(g(n)). Let F be the covariant derivative on M, and let $G: T(N) \to T(M)$ be a T. B. I. along $g: N^p \to M^m$. The normal bundle to G is the (m - p)-dimensional vector bundle G^{\perp} (over N) whose fiber over $n \in N$ is the orthogonal complement, $\perp G(N_n)$, to $G(N_n)$ in $M_{g(n)}$. The second fundamental form of G, $H_G: G^{\perp} \to \text{Hom}(T(N), T(N))$ is a vector bundle map defined in the following manner. If $v \in \perp G(N_n)$ and $x, y \in N_n$, extend y to a vector field Y on N in some neighborhood of n and put

$$\langle II_G(v)x,y
angle_n=-\langle
abla_{dg(x)}G(Y),v
angle_{g(n)}$$

Since ∇ is a metric connection, the definition is independent of the choice of Y. A T.B.I. G is *parallel* if trace $\cap H_G: G^{\perp} \to R$ is the zero function.

Three pieces of evidence in support of this terminology were given in [2].

First, suppose that $\gamma: (a, b) \to M$ is a smoothly immersed curve, and let $d/dt:(a, b) \to T(a, b)$ be the standard unit vector field on (a, b). Then the formula

$$G\left(\frac{d}{dt}(t)\right) = Y(t) , \qquad t \in (a, b) ,$$

establishes a bijective correspondence between the set of T.B.I.s G along γ and the set of unit vector fields Y along γ . Under this correspondence the parallel T.B.I.s are paired with the parallel unit vector fields.

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