

SOME TOTALLY REAL SUBMANIFOLDS IN A QUATERNION PROJECTIVE SPACE

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0. Introduction. Let HP^m be the (real) $4m$ -dimensional quaternion projective space. On totally real submanifolds in HP^m , [1] has established some fundamental concepts and formulas. In this paper we employ some techniques developed in [2] and [4] and prove the following theorem.

THEOREM. *Let HP^m be the (real) $4m$ -dimensional quaternion projective space of constant quaternion sectional curvature $c > 0$. Let N be an n -dimensional compact totally real minimal submanifold of HP^m . If the sectional curvature γ of N satisfies $\gamma \geq (n-1)c/4(2n-1)$, then either N is totally geodesic in HP^m or $n = 2$, $m \geq 4$ and N is the Veronese surface in HP^m with positive constant curvature $c/12$.*

1. Preliminaries. Let HP^m be a quaternion projective space with real dimension $4m$. On HP^m there exists a 3-dimensional vector space V of tensors of type (1.1) with local basis of almost Hermitian structure I, J, K such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & IJ = -JI = K, \quad JK = -KJ = I, \quad KI = -IK = J, \\ & I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -1; \\ \text{(b)} \quad & \tilde{\nabla}_x I = r(x)J - q(x)K, \quad \tilde{\nabla}_x J = -r(x)I + p(x)K, \\ & \tilde{\nabla}_x K = q(x)I - p(x)J \end{aligned}$$

for some functions $p(x), q(x), r(x)$ on HP^m , where $\tilde{\nabla}$ is the connection on HP^m .

Let X be a unit vector on HP^m . Then X, IX, JX and KX form an orthonormal frame. Let $Q(X)$ be the 4 plane spanned by them. For X, Y on HP^m , if $Q(X)$ and $Q(Y)$ are orthogonal, the plane $\pi(X, Y)$ spanned by X and Y is called a *totally real plane*. Any 2-plane in some $Q(X)$ is called a *quaternion plane*. The sectional curvature of a quaternion plane π is called the *quaternion sectional curvature* of π . The quaternion sectional curvature of HP^m is a constant $c > 0$. HP^m is thus called a *quaternion-space-form*.

Let g be the Riemann metric on HP^m . Then the curvature tensor \tilde{R} of HP^m is given by [3].