# SPACE-LIKE EINSTEIN KÄHLER SUBMANIFOLDS IN AN INDEFINITE COMPLEX HYPERBOLIC SPACE 

YONG-SOO PYO


#### Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study spacelike Einstein Kähler submanifolds with restricted full immersions and parallel second fundamental forms in an indefinite complex hyperbolic space.


1. Introduction. The theory of semi-definite complex submanifolds of a semi-definite complex space form is one of the most interesting research subjects in differential geometry and it is studied by many geometers from the various points of view, see $[\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1 0}-\mathbf{1 2}]$ and $[\mathbf{1 4}]$, for instance.

As one of such studies, in their paper [10], Nakagawa and Takagi classified completely locally symmetric Kähler submanifolds of a complex projective space. In particular, it is seen that complex submanifolds whose second fundamental form are parallel of a complex projective space are all Einstein. Conversely, Einstein Kähler submanifolds of a complex space form do not satisfy necessarily the result that the second fundamental form is parallel, and it is seen in $[\mathbf{1 0}]$ that there exist many Einstein Kähler submanifolds of a complex projective space whose second fundamental form are not necessarily parallel. Furthermore, Romero [13] and Umehara [15] independently proved the indefinite version and they found that there exists a full holomorphic isomorphic immersion of an indefinite complex space form $M_{s}^{n}(c)$ into an indefinite complex space form $M_{s+t}^{n+p}\left(c^{\prime}\right)$.

On the other hand, Einstein Kähler submanifolds of a complex projective space whose second fundamental form are parallel were investigated by Nakagawa [9]. He proved the following

[^0]
[^0]:    2000 AMS Mathematics Subject Classification. 53C50, 53C55.
    Key words and phrases. Indefinite Kähler manifold, space-like Einstein complex submanifold, holomorphic sectional curvature, complex space form, full immersion, parallel second fundamental form.

    This research was supported in part by the Pukyong National University Research Grant (2000-2001).

    Received by the editors on July 11, 2001.

