

On some hypersurfaces satisfying $R(X, Y) \cdot R_1 = 0$

Dedicated to Professor Yoshie Katsurada on her sixtieth birthday

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1. Introduction.

The Riemannian curvature tensor R of a locally symmetric Riemannian manifold (M, g) satisfies

$$(*) \quad R(X, Y) \cdot R = 0 \quad \text{for all tangent vectors } X \text{ and } Y,$$

where the endomorphism $R(X, Y)$ operates on R as a derivation of the tensor algebra at each point of M . Conversely, does this algebraic condition $(*)$ on the curvature tensor field R imply that $\nabla R = 0$? K. Nomizu conjectured that the answer is positive in the case where (M, g) is complete, irreducible and $\dim M \geq 3$. But, recently, H. Takagi [5] gave an example of 3-dimensional complete, irreducible Riemannian manifold (M, g) satisfying $(*)$ and $\nabla R \neq 0$. Moreover, the present author proved that, in an $(m+1)$ -dimensional Euclidean space E^{m+1} ($m \geq 3$), there exist some complete, irreducible hypersurfaces which satisfy the condition $(*)$ and $\nabla R \neq 0$. For example,

$$(1.1) \quad M; \quad x_{m+1} = (x_1 - x_2)^2 x_2 + (x_1 - x_2) x_3 \\ + \sum_{a=1}^{m-3} x_{a+3} e^{a(x_1 - x_2)} \quad m \geq 4,$$

$$(1.2) \quad M; \quad x_4 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 x_2 + (x_1 - x_2) x_3, \quad (\text{See [3]}),$$

$$(1.3) \quad M; \quad x_4 = \frac{x_1^2 x_3 - x_2^2 x_3 - 2x_1 x_2}{2(1 + x_3^2)}, \quad (\text{See [5]}),$$

where $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1})$ denotes a canonical coordinate system on E^{m+1} .

By these examples, we see that K. Nomizu's conjecture is negative. For these examples, we see that the type number $k(x)$ is at most 2 for each point $x \in M$ and actually 2 at some point of M . In [2], K. Nomizu proved

THEOREM A. *Let (M, g) be an m -dimensional complete Riemannian manifold which is isometrically immersed in E^{m+1} so that the type number $k(x) \geq 3$ at least at one point $x \in M$. If (M, g) satisfies the condition $(*)$, then it is of the form $S^k \times E^{m-k}$, where S^k is a hypersphere in a Euclidean subspace E^{k+1} of E^{m+1} and E^{m-k} is a Euclidean subspace orthogonal to E^{k+1} .*