

## CYCLIC-PARALLEL REAL HYPERSURFACES OF A COMPLEX SPACE FORM

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### Introduction.

In 1973 Takagi [14] classified homogeneous hypersurfaces of a complex projective space  $P_nC$  by proving that all of them could be divided into six types, and he [15], [16] showed also that if a real hypersurface  $M$  has two or three distinct constant principal curvatures, then  $M$  is congruent to one of the homogeneous hypersurfaces of type  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  and  $B$  among these ones. This result is generalized by Kimura [6], who gives the complete classification that a real hypersurface  $M$  of  $P_nC$  has constant principal curvatures and  $FC$  is principal if and only if  $M$  is congruent to one of homogeneous examples, where  $C$  denotes the unit normal and  $F$  is the almost complex structure. The study of real hypersurfaces of type  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  and  $B$  of  $P_nC$  was originated by Cecil and Ryan [1], Kimura [7], Kon [8], Maeda [10], Okumura [13] and so on.

Real hypersurfaces with cyclic-parallel Ricci tensor of a complex space form  $M^n(c)$  have recently been classified by Kwon and Nakagawa [9] in the case where  $FC$  is principal. They also gave another characterization of real hypersurfaces of type  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  of  $P_nC$ .

On the other hand, many subjects for real hypersurfaces of a complex hyperbolic space  $H_nC$  were investigated from different points of view ([2], [3], [11], [12] etc.) one of which, done by Chen, Ludden and Montiel [3], asserts that a real hypersurface  $M$  of  $H_nC$  is of cyclic-parallel if and only if the structure tensor  $J$  induced on  $M$  and the shape operator  $A$  derived from the unit normal commute each other, that is,  $JA=AJ$ . In particular, real hypersurfaces of  $H_nC$ , which are said to be of type  $A$ , similar to those of type  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  of  $P_nC$ , were treated by Montiel and Romero [12].

The purpose of the present paper is to show that a real hypersurface of a complex space form  $M^n(c)$ ,  $c \neq 0$ , is of cyclic-parallel if and only if  $JA=AJ$ , and to give a complete classification of such hypersurfaces by using those examples constructed in [9], [12] and [15].

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