

# A REMARK ON NONNEGATIVELY CURVED HOMOGENEOUS KÄHLER MANIFOLDS

By

Mitsuhiro ITOH

## Introduction.

The aim of this paper is to show the following

**THEOREM** *If a compact connected homogeneous Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$  is of nonnegative curvature, then it is a Kählerian direct product of a flat complex torus  $(T, g_0)$  and a Hermitian symmetric space of compact type  $(M', g')$ ;  $(M, g) \cong (T, g_0) \times (M', g')$ .*

Here, a Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$  is called homogeneous if the isometry group  $I(M, g)$  acts on  $M$  transitively. And a Kähler manifold is said to be of nonnegative curvature when the sectional curvature  $K_\sigma$  is nonnegative for any plane section  $\sigma$ .

Hermitian symmetric spaces of compact type give typical examples for compact Kähler manifolds of nonnegative curvature (Helgason [2]).

For a Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$ , the holomorphic bisectional curvature  $H_{\sigma, \tau}$  for holomorphic plane sections  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  is defined by

$$H_{\sigma, \tau} = g(R(X, IX)IY, Y), \quad \sigma = X \wedge IX, \quad \tau = Y \wedge IY, \quad g(X, X) = g(Y, Y) = 1,$$

where  $R$  is the curvature tensor and  $I$  is the complex structure (Kobayashi and Nomizu [5]). Since  $g(R(X, IX)IY, Y) = g(R(X, Y)Y, X) + g(R(X, IY)IY, X)$ , the holomorphic bisectional curvature  $H_{\sigma, \tau}$  is written by a sum of two sectional curvatures up to nonnegative constant factors. Thus, if a Kähler manifold is of nonnegative curvature, then the holomorphic bisectional curvature  $H_{\sigma, \tau}$  is also nonnegative for any holomorphic plane sections  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$ .

From a theorem of Matsushima [6], a compact connected homogeneous Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$  is a Kählerian direct product of a flat complex torus  $(T, g_0)$  and a Kähler  $C$ -space  $(M', g')$ ;  $(M, g) \cong (T, g_0) \times (M', g')$ , where a Kähler  $C$ -space is by definition a compact simply connected homogenous Kähler manifold.

If the compact connected homogeneous Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$  is of nonnegative curvature, so is the Kähler  $C$ -space  $(M', g')$ . Therefore, Theorem is a direct conclusion of the following proposition.