

Manifolds with vanishing Weyl or Bochner curvature tensor

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§1. Introduction.

Let M be a Riemannian manifold of dimension $n > 3$ and denote by g_{ji} , $K_{kji}{}^h$, K_{ji} and K the metric tensor, the curvature tensor, the Ricci tensor and the scalar curvature of M respectively.

If M is locally conformal to a Euclidean space then M is said to be conformally flat. For a conformally flat M , the Weyl conformal curvature tensor given by

$$(1.1) \quad C_{kji}{}^h = K_{kji}{}^h + \delta_k^h C_{ji} - \delta_j^h C_{ki} + C_k{}^h g_{ji} - C_j{}^h g_{ki}$$

vanishes identically, where

$$(1.2) \quad C_{ji} = -\frac{1}{n-2} K_{ji} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)(n-2)} K g_{ji}, \quad C_k{}^h = C_{kt} g^{th},$$

g^{th} being contravariant components of the metric tensor. Conversely if $C_{kji}{}^h$ vanishes identically, then M is conformally flat [3], [6].

One of the purposes of the present paper is to prove the following:

THEOREM 1. *In order that a Riemannian manifold of dimension $n > 3$ is conformally flat, it is necessary and sufficient that there exists a (unique) quadratic form Q on the manifold such that the sectional curvature $K(\sigma)$ with respect to a section σ is the trace of the restriction of Q to σ , i. e. $K(\sigma) = \text{trace } Q/\sigma$, the metric being also restricted to σ .*

Let M be an n -dimensional Kaehlerian manifold and denote by g_{ji} , $F_i{}^h$, $K_{kji}{}^h$, K_{ji} and K the metric tensor, the complex structure tensor, the curvature tensor, the Ricci tensor and the scalar curvature of M respectively. Bochner [1] (see also [4], [9]) introduced a curvature tensor given by

$$(1.3) \quad B_{kji}{}^h = K_{kji}{}^h + \delta_k^h L_{ji} - \delta_j^h L_{ki} + L_k{}^h g_{ji} - L_j{}^h g_{ki} \\
 + F_k{}^h M_{ji} - F_j{}^h M_{ki} + M_k{}^h F_{ji} - M_j{}^h F_{ki} - 2(M_{kj} F_i{}^h + F_{kj} M_i{}^h),$$

where

$$L_{ji} = -\frac{1}{n+4} K_{ji} + \frac{1}{2(n+2)(n+4)} K g_{ji}, \quad L_k{}^h = L_{kt} g^{th},$$

$$M_{ji} = -L_{jt} F_i{}^t, \quad M_k{}^h = M_{kt} g^{th}$$