

On Veronese manifolds

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From differential geometric point of view, a Veronese surface may be considered as a minimal immersion of a 2-dimensional sphere of curvature $1/3$ into a 4-dimensional unit sphere. S.S. Chern, M. doCarmo and S. Kobayashi [1] gave a local characterization of a Veronese surface. The author [4] also characterized a Veronese surface by non-zero constant normal curvature.

We call an isometric immersion (a submanifold) an *isotropic immersion* (*isotropic*) if all its normal curvature vectors have the same length at each point. Let $P^n(c)$ (resp. $P_n(c)$) be an n -dimensional real (resp. complex) projective space of curvature c and $S^m(c)$ be an m -dimensional sphere of curvature c . B. O'Neill [10] proved the following results:

- (A) *There exists a non-umbilic isotropic minimal imbedding $\phi: P^n(c) \rightarrow S^{n+p}(\tilde{c})$ where $c = \frac{n\tilde{c}}{2(n+1)}$ and $p = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - 1$.*
- (B) *There exists a Kaehler imbedding $\phi: P_n(c) \rightarrow P_{n+p}(\tilde{c})$, where $2c = \tilde{c}$ and $p = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.*

Taking account of [8], we may call these submanifolds *the Veronese submanifolds*, in particular, we may call the former *the real Veronese submanifold* and the latter *the complex Veronese submanifold*. M. doCarmo and N. Wallach [2] characterized a real Veronese submanifold. The author and K. Ogiue ([6], [7]) also gave some characterizations of a real Veronese submanifold in terms of isotropic immersion. K. Ogiue [9] gave characterizations of a complex Veronese submanifold.

The purpose of the present paper is to characterize Veronese manifolds by means of geometric invariant functions on submanifolds.

§ 1. Real submanifolds in real space forms.

Let M^n be an n -dimensional submanifold immersed in an $(n+p)$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold \tilde{M}^{n+p} of constant curvature \tilde{c} , (i. e., Riemannian submani-

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