

## Diastases and real analytic functions on complex manifolds

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### Introduction.

Let  $M$  be a complex manifold with the complex structure  $J$ . A  $J$ -invariant symmetric tensor  $g$  is called a *Kaehler tensor* if the associated 2-form  $\omega_g(X, Y) = g(X, JY)$  ( $X, Y \in TM$ ) is closed. In addition, if  $g$  is non-degenerate it is called an *indefinite Kaehler metric*. A Kaehler tensor is called *analytic* if it is real analytic. Let  $C^{r,s}$  be a complex linear space  $C^N$  ( $N=r+s$ ) with the indefinite Kaehler metric:

$$g_{r,s} = 2 \left\{ \sum_{\sigma=1}^r d\xi^\sigma \otimes d\bar{\xi}^\sigma - \sum_{\sigma=1}^s d\xi^{\sigma+r} \otimes d\bar{\xi}^{\sigma+r} \right\},$$

where  $(\xi^1, \dots, \xi^N)$  denotes the canonical complex coordinate system.

E. Calabi [1] gave a necessary and sufficient condition for a Kaehler manifold to be locally immersed into a complex space form as a Kaehler submanifold, and showed the rigidity of such immersions. In this paper we discuss the existence and the local rigidity of a full holomorphic mapping of  $M$  into  $C^{r,s}$  preserving a Kaehler tensor, and give several applications, where "full" means that the image of the mapping does not lie in any complex hyperplane in  $C^{r,s}$ .

In §1, we generalize the concept of diastases (introduced by Calabi [1] for analytic Kaehler metrics) for analytic Kaehler tensors and prepare some basic facts. In §2, we define the *rank* of an analytic Kaehler tensor. For a Kaehler tensor of finite rank, a pair of integers, called "*extended signature*", is introduced. The Calabi condition for a local existence of holomorphic and isometric immersions into  $C^{N,0}$  (which is said to be *resolvable of rank  $N$* ) coincides with the condition that the extended signature is  $(N, 0)$ . We prove the following:

**THEOREM.** *A simply connected complex manifold  $M$  with a Kaehler tensor  $g$  admits a full holomorphic mapping  $\Phi$  into  $C^{r,s}$  such that  $\Phi^*g_{r,s} = g$  if and only if  $g$  is analytic and the extended signature is  $(r, s)$ . Moreover  $\Phi$  is locally rigid.*

Furthermore we mention some facts about holomorphic mappings into the Hilbert space  $l^2$ .