

**CORRECTION TO: 3-DIMENSIONAL SPACE-LIKE
 SUBMANIFOLDS WITH PARALLEL MEAN
 CURVATURE VECTOR OF AN
 INDEFINITE SPACE FORM**

BY SOON MEEN CHOI

In Theorem 2 in [1], we considered a 3-dimensional complete space-like submanifold with non-zero parallel mean curvature vector \mathbf{h} of $M_p^{n+p}(c)$ which satisfied

$$(1) \quad \sup Ric(M) < \frac{3}{2}(p-3)(H^2 - c),$$

and

$$(2) \quad S \geq 3pH^2 - 3(p-1)c.$$

At that time, we asserted the possibility of the existence of some non-trivial examples for this situation. However, we had some mistakes in the argument. These occurred in the computation written on the bottom of page 293 and the top of page 294 in [1]. These should be corrected as follows:

$$n^2H^2 = n^2c - \sum_{r=1}^{q+1} n_r^2c_r, \quad S = nc - \sum_{r=1}^{q+1} n_r c_r.$$

In fact, Theorem 2 in [1] should be replaced by the following

THEOREM 2. *Let M be a 3-dimensional complete space-like submanifold with non-zero parallel mean curvature vector of $M_p^{n+p}(c)$. If it satisfies (1) and*

$$(3) \quad S = 3pH^2 - 3(p-1)c,$$

then $p=1$, $c>0$ and M is congruent to a totally umbilic hypersurface $S^3(c_1)$ in a de-Sitter space $S_1^4(c)$ ($c_1=c-H^2$).

Proof. In order to prove Theorem 2, the following fact is needed.

PROPOSITION. *Let M be an n -dimensional complete space-like submanifold*

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