

INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLDS OF AN f -MANIFOLD WITH COMPLEMENTED FRAMES

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Introduction. Recently, invariant hypersurfaces of a Kaehler manifold with constant holomorphic sectional curvature and invariant Einstein (or η -Einstein) submanifolds of normal contact or cosymplectic manifolds with constant ϕ -sectional curvature have been studied by several authors [2], [3], [4], [7]. Blair [1] has quite recently defined and studied \mathcal{S} -manifolds and \mathcal{T} -manifolds which reduce, in special cases, to normal contact manifolds and cosymplectic manifolds respectively.

Generalizing the notion of η -Einstein contact manifolds, we shall define, in §1, η -Einstein \mathcal{S} -manifolds and \mathcal{T} -manifolds and obtain some formulas giving curvature tensors for \mathcal{S} -manifolds and \mathcal{T} -manifolds with constant f -sectional curvature. In §2, we shall define f -invariant and invariant submanifolds in an \mathcal{S} -manifold or a \mathcal{T} -manifold and study invariant η -Einstein submanifolds of codimension 2 in an \mathcal{S} -manifold or a \mathcal{T} -manifold of constant f -sectional curvature. In the last section, we shall study f -invariant hypersurfaces in a certain \mathcal{S} -manifold or a \mathcal{T} -manifold. The authors wish to express their deep gratitude to Professor S. Hokari for his kind guidances and encouragement.

1. f -manifolds with complemented frames.

Let $\tilde{M} = \tilde{M}^{2n+s}$ be a manifold with an \tilde{f} -structure of rank $2n$. In the sequel, we assume that $n > 1$. If there exist in \tilde{M} vector fields $\tilde{\xi}_x (x=1, \dots, s)$ such that

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\eta}_y(\tilde{\xi}_x) &= \delta_{xy}, \\ \tilde{f}_x \tilde{\xi}_x &= 0, \quad \tilde{\eta}_x \tilde{f} = 0, \\ \tilde{f}^2 &= -1 + \sum_x \tilde{\xi}_x \otimes \tilde{\eta}_x, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\eta}_x$ are duals to $\tilde{\xi}_x$, then the \tilde{f} -structure is said to be with complemented frames $\tilde{\xi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\xi}_s$ or simply to be with complemented frames. If \tilde{M} has an \tilde{f} -structure with complemented frames, then there exists in \tilde{M} a Riemannian metric \tilde{G} such that

$$(1.2) \quad \tilde{G}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{f}\tilde{X}, \tilde{f}\tilde{Y}) + \tilde{\Phi}(\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Y}),$$

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