

Finite Type Hypersurfaces of a Sphere

Yasuyuki NAGATOMO

Tokyo Metropolitan University
(Communicated by M. Ishida)

§1. Introduction.

Let M be an n -dimensional compact submanifold of an m -dimensional Euclidean space R^m and Δ the Laplacian of M (with respect to the induced metric) acting on smooth functions on M . We denote by x the position vector of M in R^m . Then we have the following spectral decomposition of x ;

$$(1.1) \quad x = x_0 + \sum_{t \geq 1} x_t \quad \Delta x_t = \lambda_t x_t \quad (\text{in } L^2\text{-sense}).$$

If there are exactly k nonzero x_t 's ($t \geq 1$) in the decomposition (1.1), then the submanifold M is said to be of k -type. Here x_0 in (1.1) is exactly the center of mass in R^m . A submanifold M of a hypersphere S^{m-1} of R^m is said to be *mass-symmetric* in S^{m-1} if the center of mass of M in R^m is the center of the hypersphere S^{m-1} in R^m .

In terms of these notions, a well-known result of Takahashi (cf. [6]) says that a submanifold M in R^m is of 1-type if and only if M is a minimal submanifold of a hypersphere S^{m-1} of R^m . Furthermore, a minimal submanifold of a hypersphere S^{m-1} in R^m is mass-symmetric in S^{m-1} . On the other hand, in [3], mass-symmetric, 2-type hypersurfaces of S^{m-1} are characterized. In [1], it is proved that a compact 2-type surface in S^3 is mass-symmetric.

In this paper, we will show that many 2-type hypersurfaces of a hypersphere S^{n+1} are mass-symmetric and that mass-symmetric, 2-type hypersurfaces of S^{n+1} have no umbilic point. More precisely, we will prove the following.

THEOREM 1. *Let $x : M \rightarrow S^{n+1}$ be a compact hypersurface of a hypersphere S^{n+1} in R^{n+2} . If M is of 2-type (i.e., $x = x_0 + x_p + x_q$) and*

$$(\lambda_p + \lambda_q) - \frac{9n+16}{(3n+2)^2} \lambda_p \lambda_q \geq n,$$

then M is mass-symmetric (i.e., $x_0 = 0$).