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HYPERSURFACES OF COMPLEX PROJECTIVE SPACE WITH CONSTANT SCALAR CURVATURE

SHOSHICHI KOBAYASHI

1. Introduction

In his dissertation, B. Smyth [3] classified the complex hypersurfaces of the simply connected complex space forms which are complete and Einsteinian.[1] In particular, he proved the following theorem:

Let M be a complete complex hypersurface of the complex projective space $P_{n+1}(C)$ of dimension $n+1$ for $n \geq 2$. If M is an Einstein space with respect to the metric induced from the Fubini-Study metric of $P_{n+1}(C)$, then M is either a complex hyperplane $P_n(C)$ or a complex quadric in $P_{n+1}(C)$.

The purpose of this note is to point out that the theorem of Smyth combined with the theorem of Riemann-Roch-Hirzebruch yields the following:

Let M be a complete complex hypersurface of $P_{n+1}(C)$. If M has constant scalar curvature with respect to the induced metric, then M is either a complex hyperplane $P_n(C)$ or a complex quadric in $P_{n+1}(C)$.

2. Kähler manifolds with constant scalar curvature

Let M be a Kähler manifold with metric $ds^2 = 2\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha d\bar{z}^\beta$ and the fundamental 2-form $\Phi = \frac{2}{i}\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta$. The first Chern class $c_1(M)$ of M is represented by the closed 2-form

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\sum_{\alpha,\beta} R_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta ,$$

where $R_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$ denotes the Ricci tensor. We denote by $[\Phi]$ and $[\gamma_1]$ the cohomology classes represented by Φ and γ_1, respectively, so that $c_1(M) = [\gamma_1]$.

If M is an Einstein space, then its scalar curvature $2\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} R_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$ is constant and $[\gamma_1] = k[\Phi]$ for some constant k. Conversely, we have

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[1] In [1] Chern showed that even the corresponding local result is true. Takahashi [4] obtained a partial generalization of the result of Smyth by showing that if a hypersurface in a space of constant holomorphic sectional curvature has parallel Ricci tensor, then it is Einsteinian and symmetric.