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## Symmetric Harmonic Maps Between Spheres

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Abstract. Necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of symmetric harmonic maps between spheres are established.

## 1. Introduction

In [S], Smith studied the problem of existence of harmonic maps between Euclidean spheres. The harmonic maps he constructed are of very special type. Starting from two homogeneous harmonic polynomial maps  $f: S^p \to S^m$  of homogeneity k and  $g: S^q \to S^n$  of homogeneity l, Smith sought for harmonic maps from  $S^{p+q+1}$  into  $S^{m+n+1}$  which are of the following form:

$$u(x, y) = \left(\sin a(t) f\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right), \cos a(t) g\left(\frac{y}{|y|}\right)\right), \tag{1.1}$$

where  $x \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^{q+1}$ , with  $|x|^2 + |y|^2 = 1$ ,  $t = \log(|x|/|y|)$ , and a(t) is a real function with range in  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . It is proved that if a(t) satisfies the following equation:

$$\ddot{a} + \frac{(p-1)e^{-t} - (q-1)e^{t}}{e^{t} + e^{-t}} \dot{a} + \frac{\lambda_2 e^{t} - \lambda_1 e^{-t}}{e^{t} + e^{-t}} \sin a \cos a = 0,$$

together with the conditions

$$0 \leq a(t) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},$$

and

$$\lim_{t \to -\infty} a(t) = 0, \qquad \lim_{t \to \infty} a(t) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

then the map defined in (1.1) is actually an analytic harmonic map. Here  $\lambda_1 = k(k+p-1)$  and  $\lambda_2 = l(l+q-1)$ . It is obvious that such a map is homotopic to the join f \* g of f and g [which is defined by (1.1) with  $\sin a(t) = |x|$  and  $\cos a(t) = |y|$ ].

Smith proved that if  $(p-1)^2 < 4\lambda_1$  and  $(q-1)^2 < 4\lambda_2$  or p = q and  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ , then there exists a harmonic map homotopic to f \* g. Quite recently, Ratto [R] showed that the same conclusion holds provided  $\lambda_1 = p \le 5$ . In this paper, we completely solve the problem of existence of harmonic maps of Smith's type. Our main result is the following: