

## H-PROJECTIVE CONNECTIONS AND H-PROJECTIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

YASHIRO YOSHIMATSU

(Received May 16, 1977)

### Introduction

Let  $M$  be an  $n$ -dimensional complex manifold. We write  $J$  for its natural almost complex structure. Let  $\nabla$  be an almost complex affine connection without torsion on  $M$ . A curve  $c(t)$  in  $M$  is called an  $H$ -planner curve with respect to  $\nabla$  if

$$(0.1) \quad \nabla_{c'}c' = ac' + bJc'$$

for certain smooth functions  $a$  and  $b$ . Two almost complex affine connections  $\nabla$  and  $\nabla'$  without torsion are said to be  $H$ -projectively equivalent if they have their  $H$ -planner curves in common. From the result of T. Otsuki and Y. Tashiro, this is equivalent to existence of a 1-form  $\rho$  on  $M$  satisfying

$$(0.2) \quad \nabla_X Y - \nabla'_X Y = \rho(X)Y + \rho(Y)X - \rho(JX)JY - \rho(JY)JX$$

for arbitrary vector fields  $X$  and  $Y$  ([5], [8]). By an  $H$ -projective transformation of  $\nabla$ , we mean a biholomorphic transformation  $f: M \rightarrow M$  such that  $f^*\nabla$  and  $\nabla$  are  $H$ -projectively equivalent. For example, let  $P^n(\mathbf{C}) = L/L_0$  be the  $n$ -dimensional complex projective space of lines in  $\mathbf{C}^{n+1}$  with the usual connection, where

$$(0.3) \quad L = SL(n+1, \mathbf{C}), \\ L_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & u \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \in SL(n+1, \mathbf{C}) \mid B \in GL(n, \mathbf{C}) \right\}.$$

Then  $L/(\text{center})$  is the group of all  $H$ -projective transformations.

In the present paper, we shall study  $H$ -projective equivalence from the view point of  $L_0$ -structure of second order, studied by N. Tanaka and T. Ochiai. In fact, we shall show that  $H$ -projective equivalence of  $\nabla$  and  $\nabla'$  is the same as  $P^n(\mathbf{C})$ -equivalence in [6] and [4] (Theorem 1). Therefore, using their results, the family  $\{\nabla\}$  of almost complex affine connections without torsion which are  $H$ -projectively equivalent to  $\nabla$  uniquely determines a Cartan connection  $\omega$  of type  $P^n(\mathbf{C})$ . This enables us to show that the group of all  $H$ -projective