

## ON NON-SINGULAR HYPERPLANE SECTIONS OF SOME HERMITIAN SYMMETRIC SPACES

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Let  $P^k(\mathbf{C})$  denote a complex projective space of dimension  $k$ . The product space  $P^m(\mathbf{C}) \times P^n(\mathbf{C})$  has a natural imbedding in  $P^{m+n}(\mathbf{C})$ , called the Segre imbedding. Let  $V$  be a non-singular hyperplane section of  $P^m(\mathbf{C}) \times P^n(\mathbf{C})$  in  $P^{m+n}(\mathbf{C})$ . The identity connected component  $\text{Aut}_0(V)$  of the group of all holomorphic automorphisms of  $V$  has been determined by *J.-I. Hano* [3]. For an irreducible Hermitian symmetric space  $M$  of compact type we have the canonical equivariant imbedding  $j: M \rightarrow P^N(\mathbf{C})$ . Now take a non-singular hyperplane section  $V$  of  $M$  in  $P^N(\mathbf{C})$ . In this note we shall determine the structure of the Lie algebra of  $\text{Aut}(V)$  for the cases when  $M$  is a complex Grassmann manifold  $G_{m,2}(\mathbf{C})$  of 2-planes in  $\mathbf{C}^m$  and when  $M$  is  $\text{SO}(10)/\text{U}(5)$ , by applying Hano's method. In particular, using Lichnerowicz-Matsushima's theorem, we prove the following.

1) For the case  $M$  is  $G_{m,2}(\mathbf{C})$  ( $m \geq 4$ ), if  $m$  is odd a non-singular hyperplane section  $V$  does not admit any Kähler metric with constant scalar curvature, and if  $m$  is even  $V$  is a Kählerian  $C$ -space.

2) For the case  $M$  is  $\text{SO}(10)/\text{U}(5)$ ,  $V$  does not admit any Kähler metric with constant scalar curvature.

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### 1. Preliminaries

A simply connected compact homogeneous complex manifold is called a  $C$ -space. A  $C$ -space is said to be Kählerian if it admits a Kähler metric. We recall some known facts on Kählerian  $C$ -spaces and holomorphic line bundles on these complex manifolds (cf. [1], [4]).

**Fact 1.** *Every holomorphic line bundle on a Kählerian  $C$ -space  $M$  is homogeneous. If we denote by  $H^1(M, \theta^*)$  the group of all isomorphism classes of holomorphic line bundles on  $M$  and by  $c_1(F)$  the Chern class of a holomorphic line bundle  $F$ , then the homomorphism  $F \rightarrow c_1(F): H^1(M, \theta^*) \rightarrow H^2(M, \mathbf{Z})$  is bijective.*

**Fact 2.** *Every ample holomorphic line bundle on a Kählerian  $C$ -space  $M$  is*