

ON COMPLETE METRICS OF NONNEGATIVE CURVATURE ON 2-PLANE BUNDLES

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This paper is an attempt to understand the 2-plane bundle case for the converse of the soul theorem due to J. Cheeger and D Gromoll. It is shown that there is a class of 2-plane bundles over certain S^2 -bundles that carry complete metrics of nonnegative sectional curvature. In particular, every 2-plane bundle and every S^1 -bundle over the connected sum $CP^n \# \overline{CP}^n$ of CP^n with a negative CP^n carries a 2-parameter family of complete metrics with nonnegative sectional curvature.

A complete noncompact Riemannian manifold with nonnegative curvature ($K \geq 0$) is diffeomorphic to the normal bundle of a closed totally geodesic submanifold of the noncompact manifold according to a fundamental theorem due to J. Cheeger and D. Gromoll [4]. They also proposed the following problem: Which vector bundles over closed manifolds with $K \geq 0$ carry complete metrics with $K \geq 0$?

This paper is an attempt to understand the 2-plane bundle case. For a class of 2-plane bundles and S^1 -bundles, we show that there exist families of complete metrics with $K \geq 0$. Our main result is the following

Theorem. *Every 2-plane bundle and every S^1 -bundle over the connected sum $CP^n \# \overline{CP}^n$ of CP^n with a negative CP^n carries a 2-parameter family of complete metrics with $K \geq 0$. More generally, let (B, h) be a Hodge manifold with positive Kahlerian curvature and let M be an associated S^2 -bundle over B . Then, there is a two dimensional subspace $\tilde{H}^2(M)$, generated by two integral cohomology classes, in the cohomology group $H^*(M)$ such that every principal S^1 -bundle and every 2-plane bundle over M supported by an Euler class in $\tilde{H}^2(M)$ carries a 2-parameter family of complete metrics with $K \geq 0$.*

Notice that B can be the product of any number of copies of complex projective spaces with the scaled Fubini-Study metric. When $B = CP^n$, then $M = CP^{n+1} \# \overline{CP}^{n+1}$.

It is worthwhile to point out that examples of complete manifolds with $K \geq 0$ remain scarce. Indeed, all previously known examples of manifolds