

## SPACES OF CONSTANT PARA-HOLOMORPHIC SECTIONAL CURVATURE

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**We consider the sectional curvatures for metric ( $J^4 = 1$ )-manifolds, and study particularly the general expression of the metric and almost-product structure in normal coordinates for para-Kaehlerian manifolds of constant para-holomorphic sectional curvature. We also introduce models of such spaces.**

**1. Introduction.** A *metric ( $J^4 = 1$ )-manifold* (cfr. [3], [11]) is a pseudo-Riemannian manifold  $(M^n, g)$  together with a  $(1, 1)$  tensor field  $J$  such that  $J^4 = 1$  and whose characteristic polynomial is  $(x - 1)^{r_1}(x + 1)^{r_2}(x^2 + 1)^s$  with  $r_1 + r_2 + 2s = n$ ; also, the tensor fields  $g$  and  $J$  are related by one of the following relations:

(i)  $g(JX, Y) + g(X, JY) = 0$  (then  $g$  is necessarily pseudo-Riemannian and  $r_1 = r_2$ );

(ii)  $g$  is Riemannian and  $g(JX, JY) = g(X, Y)$ .

In the first case it is said that  $g$  is an aem (adapted in the electromagnetic sense metric), because this situation generalizes in a sense that of Mishra [8] and Hlavatý [4]; in the second one,  $g$  is called arm (adapted Riemannian metric).

In this note we consider,  $g$  being an aem, the  $J$ -Kaehler manifolds, that is  $(J^4 = 1)$ -manifolds such that  $\nabla J = 0$ , where  $\nabla$  is the Levi-Civita connection of  $g$ , and study the  $J$ -sectional curvature which generalizes the usual holomorphic-type sectional curvatures. We define the spaces of constant  $J$ -sectional curvature, and prove a lemma of Schur type. Also, we obtain explicitly the models corresponding to the situation of an aem  $g$  and  $J^2 = 1$ .

**2. Terminology.** We shall use the following terminology:

*( $J^4 = 1$ )-manifold:* the pair  $(M^n, J)$ , where  $J$  is a  $(1, 1)$  tensor field such that  $J^4 = 1$  and whose characteristic polynomial is  $(x - 1)^{r_1}(x + 1)^{r_2}(x^2 + 1)^s$  with  $r_1 + r_2 + 2s = n$ .

*e-metric ( $J^4 = 1$ )-manifold:* a  $(J^4 = 1)$ -manifold  $(M^n, J)$  together with an aem, that is a pseudo-Riemannian metric  $g$  such that  $g(JX, Y) + g(X, JY) = 0$ .