

VANISHING OF HOMOLOGY GROUPS, RICCI ESTIMATE FOR SUBMANIFOLDS AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

In this paper we obtain an estimate for the Ricci curvature and a criterion for the vanishing of the homology groups of compact submanifolds of spheres and Euclidean spaces. This criterion depends on the results of Lawson and Simons [LS], Leung [Le2] and Xin [X] on stable currents. As consequences we obtain a topological version of theorems of Cheng and Nakagawa [CK], Alencar and do Carmo [AC], and Xu [Xu], on hypersurfaces in spheres with constant mean curvature.

1. Introduction

In [LS], Lawson and Simons obtained a criterion for the vanishing of the homology groups of compact submanifolds of spheres. Latter on and using similar techniques, Leung [Le2] and Xin [X] were able to extend the results in [LS] to compact submanifolds of Euclidean spaces. Leung also obtained, in [Le1], an estimate for the Ricci curvature of minimal submanifolds of spheres and combined this with the results in [LS] to obtain information on the topology of such submanifolds.

In this paper we follow closely the approach in [Le1]. Firstly we obtain an estimate for the Ricci curvature of submanifolds of a space form which improves Leung's estimates in [Le1] and [Le3]. Next we obtain a criterion, based in the results of [LS], [Le2] and [X], for the vanishing of the homology groups of compact submanifolds of Euclidean spheres or spaces. Then we combine these results to study the geometry and the topology of such submanifolds.

To state our results, let us fix some notation. We will denote by $f : M^n \rightarrow Q_c^{n+m}$ an isometric immersion of a connected n -dimensional Riemannian manifold M^n into a complete, simply connected $(n+m)$ -dimensional manifold Q_c^{n+m} with constant sectional curvature c , where $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 1$. Let \vec{H} , H and S denote the mean curvature vector of the immersion, its norm and the square of the length

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of the second fundamental form, respectively. As usual we will denote by $T_x M$ the tangent space of M^n and by $N_1(x)$ the first normal space of the immersion at $x \in M^n$. We will make use of the following convention: if $x \in M^n$ is such that $\vec{H}(x) \neq 0$, then $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ will denote the eigenvalues of the Weingarten operator A_{ξ_1} , in the direction $\xi_1 = (1/H)\vec{H}(x)$; if $\vec{H}(x) = 0$, just take $\lambda_i = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, and ξ_1 any unit vector normal to M^n at x . Recall that the immersion is quasi-umbilical at x if there exists an orthonormal frame ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m in the normal space $T_x M^\perp$, such that each Weingarten operator A_{ξ_β} , $1 \leq \beta \leq m$, has an eigenvalue of multiplicity at least $n-1$; the immersion is quasi-umbilical if it is quasi-umbilical at every x in M^n .

With this convention, we can state the mentioned estimate for the Ricci curvature of submanifolds and also a sufficient condition for a submanifold M^n of Q_c^{n+m} to be a conformally flat submanifold with normal curvature tensor $R^\perp = 0$.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $f : M^n \rightarrow Q_c^{n+m}$ be an isometric immersion. For every $x \in M^n$ and $v \in T_x M$, with $\|v\| = 1$, we have:*

$$(1) \quad \text{Ric}(v) \geq \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) (nc - S) + nH^2 + (n-2)H \langle A_{\xi_1} v, v \rangle.$$

(a) *If $n \geq 3$ and (1) is an equality for some unit $v \in T_x M$, then:*

(a1) *f is quasi-umbilical at x , $R^\perp(x) = 0$ and $\dim N_1(x) \leq 2$. Moreover, if $\vec{H}(x) = 0$ then $\dim N_1(x) \leq 1$;*

(a2) *For any unit vector $\xi \in T_x M^\perp$ we have $A_\xi v = \lambda v$, where λ has multiplicity 1 or n as an eigenvalue of A_ξ .*

(b) *Let $n \geq 3$. If for each x in M^n there exists a unit vector v in $T_x M$ such that (1) is an equality, then M^n is conformally flat.*

Simons [S], Lawson [L] and Chern, do Carmo and Kobayashi [CCK], contributed for the classification of the compact minimal submanifolds M^n of the unit sphere S^{n+1} , with $S \leq n$. A still open problem is the complete classification of these submanifolds when the ambient space is the unit sphere S^{n+m} , $m \geq 2$. The following corollary is a partial answer to this question.

COROLLARY 1.2. *Let M^n , $n \geq 3$, be a compact minimal submanifold of S^{n+m} . If $S \leq n$ on M^n and the fundamental group of M^n is infinite, then M^n is a Clifford torus $S_{c_1}^1 \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$ in a totally geodesic submanifold $S^{n+1} \subset S^{n+m}$, where $c_1 = \sqrt{1/n}$ and $c_2 = \sqrt{(n-1)/n}$.*

We state now a criterion for the vanishing of the homology groups of compact submanifolds and also other topological results.

THEOREM 1.3. *Let $f : M^n \rightarrow Q_c^{n+m}$ be an isometric immersion, where M^n is compact and $c \geq 0$.*

(a) If for some integer p satisfying $2 \leq p \leq n/2$

$$(2) \quad S < \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-p} + \frac{n(n-2p)H\lambda_1}{n-p} + nc$$

holds on M^n , then the k -th homology group $H_k(M, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$, for $p \leq k \leq n-p$.

(b) If

$$(3) \quad S < \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-1} + \frac{n(n-2)H\lambda_1}{n-1} + nc$$

holds on M^n , then the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ of M^n is finite and the universal covering \tilde{M}^n of M^n is compact. Moreover,

(b1) If $n = 2$, then M^n is diffeomorphic either to the sphere S^2 or to the real projective space RP^2 , according to M^2 is orientable or not;

(b2) If $n = 3$ and $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$, then M^3 is diffeomorphic to the sphere S^3 ;

(b3) If $n \geq 4$ and M^n is orientable when n is even, then M^n is homeomorphic to the sphere S^n .

When M^n is complete, we have the following version of 1.3(b). We observe that the main theorem in [SX] is a consequence of the following result.

COROLLARY 1.4. *Let M^n be a complete submanifold of Q_c^{n+m} , $c \geq 0$, such that M^n is orientable when n is even. If $\sup(S - T) < 0$, where T is the right side of (3), then M^n is compact and the same conclusions of 1.3(b) are valid.*

In [CN], [AC] and [Xu], the authors studied hypersurfaces M^n of S^{n+1} with constant mean curvature H . In [CN] it was proved that if M^n is complete and $\sup S < C(H)$, then M^n is totally umbilical; in [AC] and [Xu] it was proved that if M^n is compact and $S \leq C(H)$, then M^n is umbilical or isometric to a torus $S_{c_1}^1 \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$. In our next theorem, we remove the condition $H = \text{constant}$ and obtain a topological-geometrical version of this statement, in any codimension.

THEOREM 1.5. *Let $f : M^n \rightarrow S^{n+m}$ be an isometric immersion, where M^n is compact. Let $S \leq C(H)$ on M^n , where*

$$(4) \quad C(H) = n + \frac{n^3 H^2}{2(n-1)} - \frac{n(n-2)H}{2(n-1)} \sqrt{n^2 H^2 + 4(n-1)}.$$

Then the Ricci curvature of M^n is nonnegative and we have only two possibilities, (a) and (b):

(a) $\pi_1(M)$ is finite. In this case we have:

(a1) If $n = 2$, then M^2 is diffeomorphic to S^2 or to RP^2 ;

(a2) If $n = 3$ and $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$, then M^3 is diffeomorphic to S^3 ;

(a3) Let $n \geq 4$ and assume that $H \neq 0$ when $S = C(H)$. If M^n is orientable when n is even, then M^n is homeomorphic to S^n .

- (b) $\pi_1(M)$ is infinite. In this case, $S = C(H)$ on M^n and:
- (b1) If $n = 2$, then M^2 is flat;
- (b2) If $n \geq 3$, and M^n is orientable, then the codimension m of f can be reduced to 1, the mean curvature H is constant and f has two constant principal curvatures, μ_1 and μ_2 , with multiplicities 1 and $n - 1$, respectively, such that $\mu_1 \cdot \mu_2 = -1$. Consequently, M^n is isometric to a torus $S_{c_1}^1 \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$ in S^{n+1} , where $c_i = 1 + \mu_i^2$, $i = 1, 2$.

Note that the pinching constant $C(H)$ for S in Theorem 1.5 depends on H (and n) and then depends of a specific immersion. A pinching constant depending only on n was firstly obtained by Lawson and Simons in [LS]. There it is proved that if M^n is a compact submanifold of S^{n+m} such that $n \geq 5$ and $S < 2\sqrt{n-1}$ on M^n , then M^n is homeomorphic to S^n . Related to this, recently Hou [Ho] proved the following rigidity result: let M^n be a compact submanifold of S^{n+m} with non-zero parallel mean curvature vector. If $n \geq 8$ or $m \leq 2$ and $S \leq 2\sqrt{n-1}$ on M^n , then the codimension can be reduced to 1 and M^n is either umbilical or isometric to $S_{c_1}^1 \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$, where $c_1 = 1 + \sqrt{n-1}$ and $c_2 = 1 + 1/\sqrt{n-1}$. The next corollary is an extension of the theorem in [LS] and a topological-geometrical version of the result in [Ho].

COROLLARY 1.6. *Let M^n be a compact submanifold of S^{n+m} such that $S \leq 2\sqrt{n-1}$ on M^n . Then the Ricci curvature of M^n is nonnegative and we have only two possibilities (a) and (b):*

(a) *There exists a point x in M^n such that $\text{Ric}(v) > 0$, for all unit vector v in $T_x M$. In this case M^n admits a metric of positive Ricci curvature and*

- (a1) *If $n = 2$, then M^n is diffeomorphic to S^2 or to RP^2 ;*
- (a2) *If $n = 3$, then M^3 is orientable with $H_2(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ and, if $\pi(M) = \{0\}$, then M^3 is diffeomorphic to S^3 ;*
- (a3) *If $n \geq 4$ and M^n is orientable when n is even, then M^n is homeomorphic to S^n .*

(b) *For each point x in M^n , there exists an unit vector v in $T_x M$ such that $\text{Ric}(v) = 0$. In this case $S = 2\sqrt{n-1}$ and $n^2 H^2 = n\sqrt{n-1} - 2(n-1)$ on M^n and*

- (b1) *If $n = 2$, then M^2 is flat and minimal. In particular, if $m = 1$, M^2 is isometric to a torus $S_2^1 \times S_2^1$;*
- (b2) *If $n \geq 3$, then the codimension m can be reduced to 1 and, if M^n is orientable, M^n is isometric to the torus $S_{c_1}^1 \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$, where $c_1 = 1 + \sqrt{n-1}$, $c_2 = 1 + 1/\sqrt{n-1}$.*

We observe that the result in (a1) was obtained by Wei [W].

2. Notations and preliminary lemmas

Let $M = M^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a connected n -dimensional Riemannian manifold. We denote by \langle, \rangle and by $\| \cdot \|$ the metric and norm, respectively. Let R denote the curvature tensor of M . Then the Ricci tensor is defined by

$$\operatorname{Ric}(v, w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle R(v_i, v)w, v_i \rangle,$$

where v, w are in the tangent space $T_x M$ of M at x , and $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is any orthonormal basis of $T_x M$. The Ricci curvature $\operatorname{Ric}(v)$ in the unit direction $v \in T_x M$ and the scalar curvature τ of M at x are given, respectively, by

$$(5) \quad \operatorname{Ric}(v) = \langle Qv, v \rangle, \quad \tau = \operatorname{tr} Q,$$

where $Q : T_x M \rightarrow T_x M$ is defined by

$$(6) \quad \langle Qv, w \rangle = \operatorname{Ric}(v, w).$$

Let $f : M^n \rightarrow Q_c^{n+m}$, $m \geq 1$, be an isometric immersion, where Q_c^{n+m} is a complete, simply connected $(n+m)$ -dimensional manifold with constant sectional curvature c . For each $x \in M^n$, let $(T_x M)^\perp$ denote the normal space of f at x , and $\alpha : T_x M \times T_x M \rightarrow (T_x M)^\perp$ denote the second fundamental form of f at x .

If $\{\xi_\beta\}_{\beta=1}^m$ is any orthonormal basis of $(T_x M)^\perp$, then the Weingarten operator A_{ξ_β} , in the normal direction ξ_β , is defined by

$$\langle A_{\xi_\beta} v, w \rangle = \langle \alpha(v, w), \xi_\beta \rangle, \quad v, w \in T_x M.$$

The mean curvature vector $\vec{H} = \vec{H}(x)$ at x and its norm are defined by

$$(7) \quad \vec{H} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\beta=1}^m (\operatorname{tr} A_{\xi_\beta}) \xi_\beta, \quad H = \|\vec{H}\|.$$

The square of the length of the second fundamental form of f at x is defined by

$$(8) \quad S = \sum_{\beta=1}^m \operatorname{tr} A_{\xi_\beta}^2.$$

We then have the following relations:

$$(9) \quad \sum_{\beta=1}^m A_{\xi_\beta}^2 - \sum_{\beta=1}^m (\operatorname{tr} A_{\xi_\beta}) A_{\xi_\beta} = -Q + (n-1)cI,$$

where $I : T_x M \rightarrow T_x M$ is the identity map, and

$$(10) \quad S = -\tau + n^2 H^2 + n(n-1)c.$$

We now present three lemmas which will be used in the next sections.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let V be a real vector space of dimension $n \geq 2$ with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\|\cdot\|$. Let $A : V \rightarrow V$ be a symmetric linear map and let H be such that $\operatorname{tr} A = nH$. If $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ are the eigenvalues of A , then for any unit vector $v \in V$ we have*

(a) $\langle A^2 v, v \rangle \leq ((n-1)/n)[\operatorname{tr} A^2 - nH^2] + 2H\langle Av, v \rangle - H^2$. *If $n \geq 3$ and the equality occurs in (a), for some unit vector v , then $Av = \lambda_j v$ where j satisfies*

$|\lambda_j - H| = \max\{|\lambda_i - H|, i = 1, \dots, n\}$. Also $\lambda_k = \lambda_l$ for all $k, l \neq j$, and $Aw = \lambda_k w$, $k \neq j$, for any w orthogonal to v .

(b) $\langle Av, v \rangle \geq \lambda_1 \geq H - \sqrt{((n-1)/n)[\text{tr } A^2 - nH^2]}$. Moreover, if $\lambda_1 = H - \sqrt{((n-1)/n)[\text{tr } A^2 - nH^2]}$, then $\lambda_i = \lambda_2$ for $i \geq 2$.

Proof. Let $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be an orthonormal basis of V such that they are eigenvectors of A , where $Av_i = \lambda_i v_i$, for all i . Assume first that $\text{tr } A = nH = 0$ and let λ_j be such that $\lambda_j^2 = \max\{\lambda_i^2, i = 1, \dots, n\}$. Since $\lambda_j = -\sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_i$, then

$$(11) \quad \lambda_j^2 = \left(\sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_i \right)^2 \leq (n-1) \sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_i^2$$

and

$$\lambda_j^2 \leq \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \text{tr } A^2.$$

If v is a unit vector, it is clear that

$$\langle A^2 v, v \rangle \leq \lambda_j^2 \leq \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \text{tr } A^2,$$

and then the first part of (a) follows for $H = 0$. Now assume that $n \geq 3$ and let $v = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i v_i$ be a unit vector such that $\langle A^2 v, v \rangle = ((n-1)/n) \text{tr } A^2$. Then $\langle A^2 v, v \rangle = \lambda_j^2 = ((n-1)/n) \text{tr } A^2$ and (11) is an equality. Since

$$\left(\sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_j \right)^2 = (n-1) \sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_i^2 - \sum_{\substack{k, l \neq j \\ k < l}} (\lambda_k - \lambda_l)^2$$

we have by (11) that $\lambda_k = \lambda_l$ for all $k, l \neq j$. Also for any $k \neq j$ we have

$$\lambda_j^2 = \langle A^2 v, v \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \lambda_i^2 = \lambda_k^2 (1 - a_j)^2 + a_j^2 \lambda_j^2,$$

that is, $\lambda_j^2 (1 - a_j^2) = \lambda_k^2 (1 - a_j^2)$. If $a_j^2 = 1$, then $a_i = 0$ for $i \neq j$ and $v = \pm v_j$. If $a_j^2 \neq 1$, it follows that $\lambda_i^2 = \lambda_j^2$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and by the equality in (11), this implies that $\lambda_j^2 = (n-1) \lambda_j^2$. Since $n \geq 3$, $\lambda_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. In any case, we have $Av = \lambda_j v$. Now let w be orthogonal to v . If $v = \pm v_j$, then $w = \sum_{i \neq j} b_i v_i$ and so $Aw = \lambda_k w$, $\forall k \neq j$; otherwise every $\lambda_i = 0$ and then $Aw = 0$. For the part (b), note that $\langle Av, v \rangle \geq \lambda_1$. Since $\lambda_1 \leq H = 0$ and $\lambda_1^2 \leq ((n-1)/n) \text{tr } A^2$, then

$$\lambda_1 \geq -\sqrt{\left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \text{tr } A^2},$$

which is the desired result (b) for $H = 0$.

Suppose now that $H \neq 0$ and let $B = A - HI$, where $I : V \rightarrow V$ is the identity map. Then $\text{tr } B = 0$, $B^2 = A^2 - 2HA + H^2I$ and $\text{tr } B^2 = \text{tr } A^2 - nH^2$. The result (a) follows immediately by applying the case $H = 0$ to B . Since $\langle Av, v \rangle \geq \lambda_1$ and $H \geq \lambda_1$, choose $v = v_1$ in (a) for $B = A - HI$. Then

$$(\lambda_1 - H)^2 \leq \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) [\text{tr } A^2 - nH^2],$$

and the first part of (b) follows for $H \neq 0$. For the proof of the second part of (b), since $(n-1) \sum (b_i)^2 = (\sum b_i)^2$ holds, where $b_i = \lambda_i - H$ and $i \geq 2$, then we have $\lambda_i - H = \lambda_2 - H$ for all $i \geq 2$. This completes the proof.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let M^n , $n \geq 4$, be a connected, compact n -dimensional Riemannian manifold such that M^n is orientable if n is even, and let \tilde{M}^n be the universal covering of M^n . If $\pi_1(M)$ is finite and $H_p(M, \mathbf{Z}) \simeq H_p(\tilde{M}, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ for all $p = 2, \dots, n-2$, then M^n is homeomorphic to a sphere S^n .*

Proof. Firstly we observe that M^n is orientable if n is odd. In fact, if not, then $H_n(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$, see Corollary 7.12 of [B]. But the Euler characteristic $\chi(M)$ of M^n is zero and also $\chi(M) = b_0 - b_1 + \dots + b_{n-1} - b_n$, where $b_i = \text{rank } H_i(M, \mathbf{Z})$. Since $\pi_1(M)$ is finite, $b_1 = 0$ and then $\chi(M) = 1 + b_{n-1} \geq 1$, a contradiction. Now the torsion part of $H_1(M, \mathbf{Z})$ is $H_1(M, \mathbf{Z})$, because it is finite. But by the universal coefficient theorem, see [B, p. 282], the cohomology group $H^i(M, \mathbf{Z})$ is isomorphic to $F_i \oplus T_{i-1}$, where F_i and T_i are the free and torsion parts of $H_i(M, \mathbf{Z})$. By Poincaré duality, $H_1(M, \mathbf{Z})$ is isomorphic to $H^{n-1}(M, \mathbf{Z})$ and so $H_1(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$. Again by the universal coefficient theorem, $H^1(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ and, by Poincaré duality, $H_{n-1}(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$. Then M^n is a homology sphere and the same arguments applied to \tilde{M}^n tell us that \tilde{M}^n is a homology sphere. Since $\pi_1(\tilde{M}) = \{0\}$, by standard arguments using the Hurewicz isomorphism theorem and Whitehead theorem, see [Sp, p. 398], we conclude that \tilde{M}^n is indeed a homotopy sphere. By the generalized Poincaré conjecture for $n \geq 4$, \tilde{M}^n is homeomorphic to a sphere. Then we have a homology sphere M^n which is covered by a sphere \tilde{M}^n and so, by a theorem of Sjerve [Sj], $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$ and hence M^n is also homeomorphic to a sphere. This concludes the proof.

LEMMA 2.3. *Let V be a real vector space of dimension $n \geq 2$ with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and let $A : V \rightarrow V$ be a symmetric linear map with $\text{tr } A = nH$. Let p be a positive integer such that $p \leq n/2$ and let $\{v_1, \dots, v_p, v_{p+1}, \dots, v_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis of V . Denote by*

$$(12) \quad \Theta = \begin{cases} \text{tr } A^2 - (n+1)H^2 - (n-2)H\langle Av_1, v_1 \rangle, & \text{if } p = 1, \\ \frac{p(n-p)}{n} \text{tr } A^2 - pnH^2 - (n-2p)H \sum_{i=1}^p \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle, & \text{if } p > 1. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$(13) \quad \left(\sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle \right)^2 - nH \sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle + 2 \sum_{i,k} \langle Av_i, v_k \rangle^2 \leq \Theta,$$

where, $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $k = p+1, \dots, n$.

Proof. Since A is symmetric, clearly

$$(14) \quad \text{tr } A^2 \geq \sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle^2 + \sum_k \langle Av_k, v_k \rangle^2 + 2 \sum_{i,k} \langle Av_i, v_k \rangle^2.$$

Assume first that $\text{tr } A = nH = 0$. If $p = 1$, we have

$$\text{tr } A^2 \geq \langle Av_1, v_1 \rangle^2 + 2 \sum_k \langle Av_1, v_k \rangle^2$$

and the lemma follows for $H = 0$ and $p = 1$. If $2 \leq p \leq n/2$, then $p(n-p) \geq n$. On the other hand, we have that

$$\text{tr } A^2 \geq \frac{1}{p} \left[\sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle \right]^2 + \frac{1}{n-p} \left[\sum_k \langle Av_k, v_k \rangle \right]^2 + 2 \sum_{i,k} \langle Av_i, v_k \rangle^2.$$

Since $\text{tr } A = \sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle + \sum_k \langle Av_k, v_k \rangle = 0$, then from the above inequalities it follows that

$$\frac{p(n-p)}{n} \text{tr } A^2 \geq \left[\sum_i \langle Av_i, v_i \rangle \right]^2 + 2 \sum_{i,k} \langle Av_i, v_k \rangle^2,$$

which is the desired result (13) for $H = 0$ and $p > 1$. For $H \neq 0$, let $B = A - HI$, where $I : V \rightarrow V$ is the identity map. Then $\text{tr } B = 0$, $B^2 = A^2 - 2HA + A^2I$ and $\text{tr } B^2 = \text{tr } A^2 - nH^2$. The result (13) follows immediately by applying the case $H = 0$ to B .

3. Proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2

The following theorem, which was proved by Lawson and Simons [LS] in the case $c > 0$ and, independently, by Leung [Le2], Wei [W] and Xin [X] in the case $c = 0$, is essential in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let M^n be a compact manifold isometrically immersed in Q_c^{n+m} , $c \geq 0$. Denote by α the second fundamental form of the immersion and let p and q be positive integers such that $p+q=n$. Suppose that at each point x of M^n and for all orthonormal basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_p, v_{p+1}, \dots, v_n\}$ of $T_x M$, the following condition is valid*

$$(15) \quad \Phi := \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{k=p+1}^n [2\|\alpha(v_i, v_k)\|^2 - \langle \alpha(v_i, v_i), \alpha(v_k, v_k) \rangle] < pqc.$$

Then $H_p(M, \mathbf{Z}) = H_q(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ and $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$ if $p = 1$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $x \in M^n$. If $\vec{H}(x) \neq 0$, let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m be an orthonormal basis of $T_x M^\perp$ such that $\xi_1 = (1/H)\vec{H}(x)$. Since $\text{tr } A_{\xi_1} = nH$ and $\text{tr } A_{\xi_\beta} = 0$ for $\beta \geq 2$, it follows from (9) that

$$(16) \quad \sum_{\beta=2}^m \langle A_{\xi_\beta}^2 v, v \rangle + \langle A_{\xi_1} v, v \rangle - nH \langle A_{\xi_1} v, v \rangle \\ = -\text{Ric}(v) + (n-1)c.$$

If $\vec{H}(x) = 0$, let $\{\xi_\beta\}_{\beta=1}^m$ be any orthonormal basis of $(T_x M)^\perp$ and then (16) also follows from (9). Now applying Lemma 2.1 to each A_{ξ_β} in (16), we get (1).

(a) Suppose that $n \geq 3$ and that (1) is an equality for some unit vector v in $T_x M$. By (8) and (16) we have

$$(17) \quad \sum_{\beta=2}^m \left[\langle A_{\xi_\beta}^2 v, v \rangle - \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \text{tr } A_{\xi_\beta}^2 \right] \\ + \left[\langle A_{\xi_1}^2 v, v \rangle - \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \text{tr } A_{\xi_1}^2 - 2H \langle A_{\xi_1} v, v \rangle + nH^2 \right] = 0.$$

Also by Lemma 2.1(a), we see that in (17), the expressions between the brackets are null. Therefore, again by 2.1(a), v is an eigenvector for all A_{ξ_β} and, for any w orthogonal to v in $T_x M$, we have $A_{\xi_\beta} w = \lambda_\beta w$. That is, f is quasi-umbilical at x and also $R_x^\perp = 0$. Let $v_1 = v, v_2, \dots, v_n$ be an orthonormal basis of $T_x M$ such that $A_{\xi_\beta} v_1 = \mu_\beta v_1$ and $A_{\xi_\beta} v_i = \lambda_\beta v_i$ for all $i \geq 2$. The first normal space $N_1(x)$ is spanned by $\alpha(v_i, v_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. For $i \geq 2$ we have that $\alpha(v_i, v_i) = \sum_{\beta=1}^m \lambda_\beta \xi_\beta = \xi$ and, for $i = 1$, $\alpha(v_1, v_1) = \sum_{\beta=1}^m \mu_\beta \xi_\beta = \xi_0$. This shows that the dimension of $N_1(x)$ is at most two. In particular, if $\vec{H}(x) = 0$ then $(n-1)\xi + \xi_0 = 0$ and the dimension of $N_1(x)$ is at most one. This proves (a1). For (a2), let $\xi = \sum_{\beta} a_\beta \xi_\beta$ be a unit vector in $T_x M^\perp$. Then $A_\xi v = \lambda v$, where $\lambda = \sum_{\beta} a_\beta \mu_\beta$ and the multiplicity of λ is 1 or n .

(b) Let $n \geq 3$. If $n \geq 4$, then (b) follows from (a) and from a result of [CY] on conformally flat submanifolds. If $n = 3$, by a well known characterization of conformally flat manifolds, see [D, p. 108], we have to show that the tensor $\gamma(X) = Q(X) - \tau X/4$ satisfies the Codazzi's equation $(\nabla_X \gamma)(Y) = (\nabla_Y \gamma)(X)$, $X, Y \in TM$. Given x in M^3 , since $R^\perp = 0$ there exists a connected open set V around x in M^3 , where we can take a normal orthonormal frame field ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m such that $\nabla^\perp \xi_\beta = 0$, $\beta \geq 1$. By part (a), there exists an orthonormal basis $\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$ of $T_x M$ such that $A_{\xi_\beta} X_1 = \mu_\beta X_1$ and $A_{\xi_\beta} X_i = \lambda_\beta X_i$, $\beta \geq 1$, $i = 2, 3$. Observe that $\text{tr } A_{\xi_\beta} = \mu_\beta + 2\lambda_\beta$ and $\tau = \text{Ric}(X_1) + 2 \text{Ric}(X_i)$, $i = 2, 3$. Then by (9) we obtain that $\text{Ric}(X_1) = 2c + 2 \sum_{\beta} \lambda_\beta \mu_\beta$ and

$$\text{Ric}(X_i) = 2c + \sum_{\beta} (\lambda_{\beta} \mu_{\beta} + \lambda_{\beta}^2), \quad i = 2, 3, \quad \beta \geq 1.$$

Taking these to the definition of γ , gives

$$\gamma(X_1) = \left(\frac{c}{2} + \sum_{\beta} \lambda_{\beta} \left(\mu_{\beta} - \frac{\lambda_{\beta}}{2} \right) \right) X_1, \quad \gamma(X_i) = \left(\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta} \lambda_{\beta}^2 \right) X_i, \quad i = 2, 3.$$

Therefore $\gamma = (c/2)I + \sum_{\beta} \lambda_{\beta} (A_{\xi_{\beta}} - (\lambda_{\beta}/2)I)$.

Assume now that $m = 1$ (the case $m \geq 2$ is similar) and consider $A = \{y \in V : \lambda_1 = \mu_1\}$ and $B = \{y \in V : \lambda_1 \neq \mu_1\}$ (for the general m , we have to consider 2^m of such subsets). Clearly $\text{int}(A) \cup B$ is open and dense in V and, in particular, λ_1 and μ_1 are smooth in this set. Now using the Codazzi's equations for each $H_{\xi_{\beta}}$ in $\text{int}(A) \cup B$, it follows that γ satisfies the Codazzi's equations in $\text{int}(A) \cup B$ and therefore in V . This proves that M^3 is conformally flat.

Proof of Corollary 1.2. Let M^n be a compact and minimal submanifold of S^{n+m} such that $S \leq n$ on M^n and with infinite $\pi_1(M)$. By (1) we have that M^n has everywhere nonnegative Ricci curvature and we claim that for all x in M^n , there exists a unit v in $T_x M$ such that $\text{Ric}(v) = 0$. In fact, if there exists x in M^n such that $\text{Ric}(v) > 0$ for all unit vector v in $T_x M$, then by Aubin's theorem [A, p. 397], M^n has a metric with positive Ricci curvature and by Bonnet-Myers' theorem, $\pi_1(M)$ is finite, a contradiction which proves our claim. Then by (1) and 1.1(a1), $S = n$, $R^{\perp} = 0$ and the dimension of N_1 is 1 on M^n . The corollary now follows immediately from Theorem 3 of [K].

4. Proofs of Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 1.4

Proof of Theorem 1.3. (a) Let $2 \leq p \leq n/2$, $x \in M^n$ and let $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis of $T_x M$. Let $\{\xi_{\beta}\}_{\beta=1}^m$ be an orthonormal basis of $T_x M^{\perp}$ such that $\xi_1 = (1/H)\tilde{H}(x)$ if $\tilde{H}(x) \neq 0$. Since $\text{tr } A_{\xi_1} = nH$ and $\text{tr } A_{\xi_{\beta}} = 0$, $\beta \geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \quad \Phi &= \sum_{i,k} [2\|\alpha(v_i, v_k)\|^2 - \langle \alpha(v_i, v_i), \alpha(v_k, v_k) \rangle] \\ &= \sum_{i,k} \sum_{\beta \geq 1} [2\langle A_{\xi_{\beta}} v_i, v_k \rangle^2 - \langle A_{\xi_{\beta}} v_i, v_i \rangle \langle A_{\xi_{\beta}} v_k, v_k \rangle] \\ &= 2 \sum_{i,k} \sum_{\beta > 1} \langle A_{\xi_{\beta}} v_i, v_k \rangle^2 + \sum_{\beta > 1} \left[\sum_i \langle A_{\xi_{\beta}} v_i, v_i \rangle \right]^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{i,k} \langle A_{\xi_1} v_i, v_k \rangle^2 + \left[\sum_i \langle A_{\xi_1} v_i, v_i \rangle \right]^2 - nH \sum_i \langle A_{\xi_1} v_i, v_i \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $k = p + 1, \dots, n$. Applying Lemma 2.3 to each A_{ξ_i} , we get

$$(19) \quad \Phi \leq \frac{p(n-p)}{n} S - pnH^2 - (n-2p)H \sum_i \langle A_{\xi_i} v_i, v_i \rangle.$$

Applying Lemma 2.1(b) to (19), we get

$$\Phi \leq \frac{p(n-p)}{n} S - pnH^2 - p(n-2p)H\lambda_1,$$

and then the condition (15) of Theorem 3.1 is valid if

$$S < \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-p} + \frac{n(n-2p)}{n-p} H\lambda_1 + nc$$

on M^n . On the other hand, for $p \leq k \leq n-p$, we have that

$$(20) \quad \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-p} + \frac{n(n-2p)}{n-p} H\lambda_1 + nc \leq \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-k} + \frac{n(n-2k)}{n-k} H\lambda_1 + nc$$

and it follows from Theorem 3.1 and (20) that $H_k(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$, which proves 1.3(a).

(b) Let $x \in M^n$ and v be a unit vector in $T_x M$. Since $\langle A_{\xi_1} v, v \rangle \geq \lambda_1$ when $H \neq 0$, by (1) we have that

$$\text{Ric}(v) \geq \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) (nc - S) + (n-2)H\lambda_1 + nH^2.$$

If the condition in 1.3(b) holds on M^n , then the Ricci curvature of M^n is positive and by Bonnet-Myers' theorem, $\pi_1(M)$ is finite. If $n = 2$, we obtain 1.2(b1) by the Gauss-Bonnet's formula. If $n = 3$, since $\pi_1(\tilde{M}) = \{0\}$, we have (b2) by Hamilton's theorem [H]. Now let $n \geq 4$ and M^n orientable when n is even. Since

$$\frac{n^2 H^2}{n-1} + \frac{n(n-2)}{n-1} H\lambda_1 + nc \leq \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-2} + \frac{n(n-4)}{n-2} H\lambda_1 + nc,$$

it follows from part (a) that $H_k(M, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ for $2 \leq k \leq n-2$. The above arguments applied to the immersion $f \circ \pi: \tilde{M}^n \rightarrow Q_c^{n+m}$, where $\pi: \tilde{M}^n \rightarrow M^n$ is the covering map, tell us that $H_k(\tilde{M}, \mathbf{Z}) = \{0\}$ for $2 \leq k \leq n-2$. Then (b2) is a consequence of Lemma 2.2.

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Under the hypothesis of 1.4, let $x \in M^n$ and let v be a unit vector in $T_x M$. By (1) we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric}(v) &\geq \frac{n-1}{n} (nc - S) + nH^2 + (n-2)H\lambda_1 \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \left[-S + \left(nc + \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-1} + \frac{n(n-2)}{n-1} H\lambda_1 \right) \right] \\ &\geq \frac{n-1}{n} [-\sup(S) + \inf(T)] = -\left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \sup(S - T) = \delta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then M^n is compact and the result follows from 1.3(b).

5. Proofs of Theorem 1.5 and Corollary 1.6

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let $x \in M^n$ and let v be a unit vector in $T_x M$. By using (1) and Lemma 2.1(b), it is easy to see that

$$(21) \quad \frac{n}{n-1} \operatorname{Ric}(v) \geq A \geq B \geq C,$$

where

$$(22) \quad A = \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-1} + \frac{n(n-2)}{n-1} H \lambda_1 + n - S,$$

$$(23) \quad B = n - S + 2nH^2 - \frac{n(n-2)H}{n-1} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} (S_H - nH^2),$$

$$(24) \quad C = n - S + 2nH^2 - \frac{n(n-2)H}{n-1} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} (S - nH^2),$$

where $S_H = \operatorname{tr} A_{\xi_1}^2$. We claim that $S \leq C(H)$ is equivalent to $C \geq 0$ and also $S = C(H)$ if and only if $C = 0$. In fact, writing $S_1 = S - nH^2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} C &= n + nH^2 - \left[\sqrt{S_1} + \frac{n(n-2)}{2(n-1)} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} H \right]^2 + \frac{n(n-2)^2 H^2}{4(n-1)} \\ &= (K - L)(K + L), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$K = \sqrt{n + \frac{n^3 H^2}{4(n-1)}}$$

and

$$L = \sqrt{S_1} + \frac{(n-2)H}{2} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}}.$$

Then $C \geq 0$ if and only if $K \geq L$, that is $S \leq C(H)$. By (21) we then have that the Ricci curvature of M^n is nonnegative.

(a) Let $\pi_1(M)$ be finite. Observe that \tilde{M}^n is compact, in this case.

(a1) If $n = 2$, it follows from the Gauss-Bonnet's formula that M^2 is diffeomorphic to S^2 or to RP^2 .

(a2) If $n = 3$, assume firstly that there exists a point x in M^3 such that $\operatorname{Ric}(v) > 0$ for all unit vector v in $T_x M$. It follows then by Aubin's theorem that M^n has a metric of positive Ricci curvature and, since $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$, M^3 is diffeomorphic to S^3 by Hamilton's theorem. Suppose now that for each x in M^n , there exists a unit vector $v \in T_x M$ such that $\operatorname{Ric}(v) = 0$. Since $C \geq 0$, we have by (21) that $A = B = C = 0$ and also, as it is easy to see, an equality occurs in (1) of Theorem 1.1 for each $x \in M$ and some unit vector $v \in T_x M$. Then M^3

is conformally flat and, since $\pi_1(M) = \{0\}$, we have by a theorem of Kuiper, see [D, p. 116], that M^3 is (conformally) diffeomorphic to S^3 .

(a3) Let $n \geq 4$ and assume that $H \neq 0$ when $S = C(H)$. Since $A \geq B \geq C \geq 0$, see (21), we have

$$(25) \quad S \leq \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-1} + \frac{n(n-2)}{n-1} H \lambda_1 + n \leq \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-2} + \frac{n(n-4)}{n-2} H \lambda_1 + n$$

on M^n . We claim that

$$(26) \quad S < \frac{n^2 H^2}{n-2} + \frac{n(n-4)}{n-2} H \lambda_1 + n$$

on M^n . In fact, if there exists a point x in M^n where (26) is an equality, then it follows from (25) that $H = 0$ or $\lambda_1 = H$ at x . It also follows from the equality in (26) that $A = B = C = 0$ and so $S = C(H)$, that is, $H \neq 0$. Therefore $\lambda_1 = H$ and by $A = 0$, we obtain that $S = n + 2nH^2$ at x . On the other hand, by $S = n + 2nH^2$ and $C = 0$, we obtain that $S = nH^2$ at x , a contradiction. This proves (26) and then, by Theorem 1.3(a) we have that $H_i(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \{0\}$ for $i = 2, \dots, n-2$ and the same holds for \tilde{M}^n . Then (a3) follows from Lemma 2.2.

(b) If $\pi_1(M)$ is infinite then, for each x in M^n there exists a unit vector $v \in T_x M$ such that $\text{Ric}(v) = 0$. Otherwise by Aubin's theorem and Bonnet-Myers' theorem, we would have $\pi_1(M)$ finite. By (21) and $C \geq 0$ we have

$$(27) \quad S = C(H), \quad A = B = C = 0$$

on M^n . Moreover, if $n \geq 3$ and $H \neq 0$, we have on M^n that

$$(28) \quad S = S_H, \quad \lambda_1 = H - \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}(S_H - nH^2)}.$$

(b1) If $n = 2$, it is clear that M^2 is flat.

(b2) If $n \geq 3$, assume firstly that $H \neq 0$ on M^n . By (28) and Lemma 2.1(b), we can see that A_{ξ_1} has two eigenvalues λ_1 and λ_2 , where λ_1 has multiplicity at least $n-1$. Also $N_1 = [\vec{H}]$ because $S = S_H$. Now we want to show that $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -1$. For this, observe that if v is a unit vector in $T_x M$ and $\text{Ric}(v) = 0$, then the equality occurs in (1) for x and v , and $A_{\xi_1} v = \lambda_1 v$. Let $v_1 = v, v_2, \dots, v_n$ be an orthonormal basis of $T_x M$ such that $A_{\xi_1} v = \lambda_1 v$ and $A_{\xi_1} v_i = \lambda_2 v_i$ for $i \geq 2$. By the Gauss' equation we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \text{Ric}(v) = \sum_{i=2}^n (1 + \langle \alpha(v_1, v_1), \alpha(v_i, v_i) \rangle - \|\alpha(v_1, v_i)\|^2) \\ &= (n-1)(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + 1), \end{aligned}$$

that is, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -1$. We claim that N_1 is parallel in the normal connection. Let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m and X_1, \dots, X_n be local orthonormal frame fields, normal and tangent to M^n respectively, chosen in a way that $\xi_1 = \vec{H}/H$ and $A_{\xi_1} X_1 = \lambda_1 X_1$, $A_{\xi_1} X_i =$

$\lambda_2 X_i$, $i \geq 2$. Since $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, they are smooth functions on M^n . By the Codazzi equations

$$(\nabla_{X_1}^\perp \alpha)(X_i, X_1) = (\nabla_{X_i}^\perp \alpha)(X_1, X_1), \quad (\nabla_{X_1}^\perp \alpha)(X_i, X_i) = (\nabla_{X_i}^\perp \alpha)(X_1, X_i),$$

and by the fact that N_1 is spanned by \vec{H} , we obtain

$$(29) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 \nabla_{X_i}^\perp \xi_1 &= [(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \langle \nabla_{X_1} X_i, X_i \rangle - X_i(\lambda_1)] \xi_1, \\ \lambda_2 \nabla_{X_1}^\perp \xi_1 &= [(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \langle \nabla_{X_1} X_i, X_1 \rangle - X_1(\lambda_2)] \xi_1. \end{aligned}$$

But the left sides of (29) cannot be parallel to ξ_1 unless $\nabla_{X_i}^\perp \xi_1 = 0$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. This proves our claim. By a well known result of Erbacher, the codimension m of f can be reduced to 1 and f can be seen as an immersion of M^n into S^{n+1} where A_{ξ_1} has two eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$. Now by a result of Ryan [R, p. 372], the distribution $T_{\lambda_2} := \{X : A_{\xi_1} X = \lambda_2 X\}$ is differentiable and involutive, and $X_i(\lambda_2) = 0$ for $i \geq 2$. Since $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -1$, we also have that $X_i(\lambda_1) = 0$ for $i \geq 2$. Taking this to (29), we see that $\langle \nabla_{X_1}^{X_i}, X_i \rangle = 0$ for $i \geq 2$ and, since $\langle \nabla_{X_1}^{X_i}, X_i \rangle = 0$, this shows that the orthogonal distribution $T_{\lambda_2}^\perp = \{\xi_1 : A_{\xi_1} X = \lambda_1 X\}$ is totally geodesic. We then have a compact manifold M^n with nonnegative Ricci curvature and with a codimension one foliation, defined by T_{λ_2} , whose orthogonal distribution $T_{\lambda_2}^\perp$ is totally geodesic. It follows immediately from Corollary 2 of [BW] that T_{λ_2} is also totally geodesic and then $\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_i, X_1 \rangle = 0$ for $i \geq 2$. Again by (29) we conclude that $X_1(\lambda_2) = 0$. This proves that λ_1 and λ_2 are constant on M^n . Clearly f has constant mean curvature $H \neq 0$ and $S = C(H)$. Now (b2) follows, in this case, from the theorem in [AC] or [Xu] quoted in the Introduction.

Suppose now that there exists a point x_0 in M^n such that $H(x_0) = 0$. Since $A = B = C = 0$ on M^n , (1) is an equality everywhere. By Theorem 1.1, $R^\perp = 0$ and M^n is conformally flat. On the other hand, $S(x_0) = n$ because $H(x_0) = 0$ and then $\tau(x_0) = n(n-2)$ by (10), that is, M^n cannot be flat. Since $\pi_1(M)$ is infinite, we can now use the same arguments of the proof of Theorem 1 of [N, p. 259], to conclude that $\tilde{M}^n = \mathbf{R}^n \times S_{c_2}^{n-1}$, for some $c_2 > 0$. This shows that \tilde{M}^n has constant scalar curvature and so M^n also, that is, $\tau \equiv n(n-2)$. Again by (10), $S = n^2 H^2 + n$ on M^n and combining this with $S = C(H)$, we obtain that $H \equiv 0$, $S \equiv n$. The result (b2) now follows from Corollary 1.2, in this case.

Proof of Corollary 1.6. Let $S \leq 2\sqrt{n-1}$ on M^n . By (24), we have

$$(30) \quad C = D \geq E \geq 0$$

on M^n , where

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} D &= n - \frac{nS}{2\sqrt{n-1}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{n-1}}, \\ a &= (\sqrt{n-1} + 1)\sqrt{n}H - (\sqrt{n-1} - 1)\sqrt{S - nH^2}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(32) \quad E = n \left(1 - \frac{S}{2\sqrt{n-1}} \right).$$

Since $C \geq 0$, we have that M^n has nonnegative Ricci curvature and $S \leq C(H)$ on M^n . We have two possibilities, (a) and (b):

(a) There exists a point x in M^n such that $\text{Ric}(v) > 0$ for all unit v in $T_x M$. In this case, it follows from Aubin's theorem and Bonnet-Myers' theorem that M^n has a metric of positive Ricci curvature, M^n is compact and $\pi_1(M)$ is finite. If $n = 2$ or $n = 3$, then (a1) and (a2) follows from the same arguments as in 1.5(a1)(a2). For (a3), let $n \geq 4$ and observe that $H \neq 0$ when $S = C(H)$. In fact, if there exists x_0 in M^n with $S = C(H)$ and $H = 0$, then $C(x_0) = 0$ and also $D(x_0) = E(x_0) = 0$, by (30). This shows that $0 = S = 2\sqrt{n-1}$ at x_0 , which is a contradiction. Then (a3) follows from 1.5(a3).

(b) For the case (b), using (30) we obtain $A = B = C = D = E = 0$ on M^n . Then $S \equiv 2\sqrt{n-1}$ and $n^2 H^2 \equiv n\sqrt{n-1} - 2(n-1)$. (b1) If $n = 2$, then M^2 is flat and $H = 0$. In particular, if $m = 1$, it follows from [CCK] or [L] that M^2 is isometric to $S_2^1 \times S_2^1$. (b2) Let $n \geq 3$. In this case, it follows from $B = 0$ that $S = S_H$ on M^n and therefore N_1 is spanned by \vec{H} . We now imitate the proof of 1.5(b) to show that f can be seen as an isometric immersion of M^n into S^{n+1} with constant $H \neq 0$ and $S = 2\sqrt{n-1}$ on M^n ; (b2) is now a direct consequence of the result in [Ho] mentioned in the Introduction.

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