J. DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY
4 (1970) 53-72

CONFORMAL CHANGES OF RIEMANNIAN METRICS

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0. Introduction

Let M be an n-dimensional differentiable connected Riemannian manifold with metric tensor g. Since we consider several Riemannian metrics on the same manifold M, we denote by (M, g) the Riemannian manifold M with metric tensor g. The Riemannian metric g defines, in the tangent space at each point of the manifold, the inner product $g(X, Y)$ of two vectors X and Y at the point and the angle θ between two vectors by $\cos\theta = g(X, Y)/[\sqrt{g(X, X)}\cdot\sqrt{g(Y, Y)}]$. Let there be given two metrics g and g^* on M. If the angles between two vectors with respect to g and g^* are always equal to each other at each point of the manifold, we say that g and g^* are *conformally related* or that g and g^* are *conformal* to each other. A necessary and sufficient condition that g and g^* of M be conformal to each other is that there exist a function ρ on M such that $g^* = e^{2\rho}g$. We call such a change of metric $g \to g^*$ a *conformal change* of Riemannian metric. Yamabe [21] proved

Theorem A. *For any Riemannian metric given on a compact C^∞ differentiable manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$, there always exists a Riemannian metric which is conformal to the given metric and whose slalar curvature is constant.*

So in the study of conformal properties of a compact M we can assume the scalar curvature of M to be constant.

In the above discussion, what has been changed is the Riemannian metric g at each point of the manifold M. We are now going to consider point transformations which induce a conformal change of metric of the manifold.

Let (M, g) and (M', g') be two Riemannian manifolds, and $f: M \to M'$ a diffeomorphism. Then $g^* = f^{-1}g'$ is a Riemannian metric on M. When g^* and g are conformally related, that is, when there exists a function ρ on M such that $g^* = e^{2\rho}g$, we call $f: (M, g) \to (M', g')$ a *conformal transformation*. In particular, if $\rho =$ constant, then f is called a *homothetic transformation* or a *homothety*; if $\rho = 0$, then f is called an *isometric transformation* or an *isometry*.

The group of all conformal (homothetic or isometric) transformations of (M, g) on itself is called a *conformal transformation* (*a homothetic transformation or an isometry*) *group* and is denoted by $C(M)$ ($H(M)$ or $I(M)$). We

Communicated March 19, 1969. The first author was a G. A. Miller Visiting Professor at the University of Illinois, and the second author was supported by an NSF Senior Foreign Scientist Fellowship at Lehigh University.

denote the connected components of the identity of $C(M), H(M)$ and $I(M)$ by $C_0(M), H_0(M)$ and $I_0(M)$ respectively.

If a vector field v defines an infinitesimal conformal transformation, then v satisfies $\mathscr{L}_v g = 2\rho g$, where $\mathscr{L}_v$ denotes the Lie derivative with respect to v, and ρ is a function on M. v defines an infinitesimal homothetic transformation or an infinitesimal isometry according as ρ is a constant or zero.

Riemannian manifolds with constant scalar curvature admitting an infinitesimal non-isometric conformal transformation have been studied by Bishop [2], Goldberg [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], Hsiung [8], [9], [10], Kobayashi [4], [5], [6], Lichnerowicz [14], Nagano [15], [16], [26], Obata [17], [18], [19], [27], Sawaki [28] and Yano [22], [23], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28]. A typical result may be quoted as follows.

Theorem B (*Goldberg* [3], *Obata* [18], [19], *Yano* [23]). *Suppose that a compact Riemannian manifold M of dimension $n \geq 2$ with constant scalar curvature K admits an infinitesimal non-isometric conformal transformation v so that $\mathscr{L}_v g = 2\rho g, \rho \neq$ const. Then a necessary and sufficient condition for M to be isometric to a sphere is*

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV = 0\,,$$

where $G_{ji} = K_{ji} - (1/n)Kg_{ji}$, $\rho^h = \rho_i g^{ih}$, $\rho_i = \nabla_i\rho$, K_{ji} is the Ricci tensor, and dV is the volume element of M.

It is now a well-known conjecture that a compact Riemannian manifold with constant scalar curvature admitting a one-parameter group of non-isometric conformal transformations is isometric to a sphere.

Riemannian manifolds with constant scarlar curvature admitting a non-homothetic conformal transformation have been studied by Barbance [1], Goldberg [7], Hsiung [11], Kurita [13], Liu [11], Obata [17] and Yano [7]. A typical result may be quoted as follows.

Theorem C (*Goldberg & Yano* [7]). *Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with constant scalar curvature K and admitting a non-homothetic conformal change $g^* = e^{2\rho}g$ such that $K^* = K$. If*

$$\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV \geq 0\,,$$

where $u = e^{-\rho}$, $u_i = \nabla_i u$, $u^h = u_i g^{ih}$, then (M, g) is isometric to a sphere.

The purpose of the present paper is to establish some theorems on infinitesimal conformal transformations and conformal changes of metric, and to generalize the results obtained in Goldberg and Yano [7].

In the sequal, we need the following two theorems.

Theorem D (*Obata* [18]). *If a complete Riemannian manifold M of dimension $n \geq 2$ admits a non-constant function ρ such that $\nabla_j \nabla_i \rho = -c^2 \rho g_{ji}$, where c is a positive constant, then M is isometric to a sphere of radius $1/c$ in $(n+1)$-dimensional Euclidean space.*

Theorem E (*Ishihara & Tashiro* [12], *Tashiro* [20]). *If a complete Riemannian manifold M of dimension $n \geq 2$ admits a non-constant function ρ such that $\nabla_j \nabla_i \rho = (1/n) \Delta \rho g_{ji}$, where $\Delta \rho = g^{ji} \nabla_j \nabla_i \rho$, then M is conformal to a sphere in $(n+1)$-dimensional Euclidean space.*

Throughout the present paper, we assume that the Riemannian manifold M under consideration is compact and orientable. If M is not orientable, we need only to take an orientable double covering of M.

1. General formulas for infinitesimal conformal transformations

By g_{ji}, $\{_j{}^h{}_i\}$, ∇_i, $K_{kji}{}^h$, K_{ji} and K, we denote, respectively, the metric tensor, the Christoffel symbols formed with g_{ji}, the operator of covariant differentiation with respect to $\{_j{}^h{}_i\}$, the curvature tensor, the Ricci tensor and the scalar curvature of M.

We put

$$G_{ji} = K_{ji} - \frac{1}{n} K g_{ji} , \tag{1.1}$$

$$Z_{kji}{}^h = K_{kji}{}^h - \frac{1}{n(n-1)} K (\delta_k^h g_{ji} - \delta_j^h g_{ki}) , \tag{1.2}$$

$$W_{kji}{}^h = a Z_{kji}{}^h + b(\delta_k^h G_{ji} - \delta_j^h G_{ki} + G_k{}^h g_{ji} - G_j{}^h g_{ki}) , \tag{1.3}$$

where a, b are constant and $G_k{}^h = G_{ki} g^{ih}$. The tensor G_{ji} (respectively $Z_{kji}{}^h$) measures the deviation of the manifold M from being an Einstein space (respectively a space of constant curvature), and both tensors satisfy

$$G_{ji} g^{ji} = 0 , \quad Z_{tji}{}^t = G_{ji} , \quad W_{tji}{}^t = \{a + (n-2)b\} G_{ji} . \tag{1.4}$$

If $a + (n-2)b = 0$, then

$$W_{kji}{}^h = a C_{kji}{}^h , \tag{1.5}$$

where $C_{kji}{}^h$ is Weyl's conformal curvature tensor. Using Bianchi's identity, we can check

$$\nabla^j G_{ji} = \frac{n-2}{2n} \nabla_i K , \tag{1.6}$$

where $\nabla^j = g^{ji} \nabla_i$.

1.1. Formulas for an infinitesimal conformal transformation

When v^h defines an infinitesimal conformal transformation, we have

$$\mathscr{L}_v g_{ji} = \nabla_j v_i + \nabla_i v_j = 2\rho g_{ji}\,, \tag{1.7}$$

where $\rho = (1/n)\nabla_i v^i$.

Equation (1.7) and a general formula (see Yano [22]) for Lie derivatives,

$$\mathscr{L}_v\{_j{}^h{}_i\} = \tfrac{1}{2}g^{ht}\{\nabla_j(\mathscr{L}_v g_{it}) + \nabla_i(\mathscr{L}_v g_{jt}) - \nabla_t(\mathscr{L}_v g_{ji})\}\,,$$

give

$$\mathscr{L}_v\{_j{}^h{}_i\} = \delta_j^h\rho_i + \delta_i^h\rho_j - g_{ji}\rho^h\,. \tag{1.8}$$

Equation (1.8) and a general formula (see Yano [22]),

$$\mathscr{L}_v K_{kji}{}^h = \nabla_k(\mathscr{L}_v\{_j{}^h{}_i\}) - \nabla_j(\mathscr{L}_v\{_k{}^h{}_i\})\,,$$

give

$$\mathscr{L}_v K_{kji}{}^h = -\delta_k^h\nabla_j\rho_i + \delta_j^h\nabla_k\rho_i - \nabla_k\rho^h g_{ji} + \nabla_j\rho^h g_{ki}\,, \tag{1.9}$$

from which follow

$$\mathscr{L}_v K_{ji} = -(n-2)\nabla_j\rho_i - \Delta\rho g_{ji}\,, \tag{1.10}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v K = -2(n-1)\Delta\rho - 2\rho K\,, \tag{1.11}$$

where

$$\Delta\rho = g^{ji}\nabla_j\nabla_i\rho\,. \tag{1.12}$$

From (1.9), (1.10) and (1.11) we have

$$\mathscr{L}_v G_{ji} = -(n-2)\left(\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}\Delta\rho g_{ji}\right), \tag{1.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathscr{L}_v Z_{kji}{}^h = {} & -\delta_k^h\nabla_j\rho_i + \delta_j^h\nabla_k\rho_i - \nabla_k\rho^h g_{ji} + \nabla_j\rho^h g_{ki} \\ & + \frac{2}{n}\Delta\rho(\delta_k^h g_{ji} - \delta_j^h g_{ki})\,,\end{aligned} \tag{1.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathscr{L}_v W_{kji}{}^h = {} & \{a + (n-2)b\}\{-\delta_k^h\nabla_j\rho_i + \delta_j^h\nabla_k\rho_i \\ & - \nabla_k\rho^h g_{ji} + \nabla_j\rho^h g_{ki} + \frac{2}{n}\Delta\rho(\delta_k^h g_{ji} - \delta_j^h g_{ki})\}\,.\end{aligned} \tag{1.15}$$

From (1.13), (1.14), (1.15) and $\mathscr{L}_v g^{ih} = -2\rho g^{ih}$, we have

$$\mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji}) = -2(n-2)G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i - 4\rho G_{ji}G^{ji}\,, \tag{1.16}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}) = -8G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i - 4\rho Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}\,, \tag{1.17}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih})\\ &\quad = \{a+(n-2)b\}(-8G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i - 4\rho W_{kjih}W^{kjih})\,.\end{aligned} \tag{1.18}$$

1.2. Integral formulas for an infinitesimal conformal transformation

We now assume that the manifold M is compact and orientable, and let there be given a vector field v^h in M. By a straight forward computation of

$$\nabla^j\left[\left\{\nabla_j v_i + \nabla_i v_j - \frac{2}{n}(\nabla_t v^t)g_{ji}\right\}v^i\right]$$

and integration over M, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_M \left\{g^{ji}\nabla_j\nabla_i v^h + K_i{}^h v^i + \frac{n-2}{n}\nabla^h(\nabla_i v^i)\right\}v_h dV\\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\int_M \left\{\nabla^j v^i + \nabla^i v^j - \frac{2}{n}(\nabla_t v^t)g^{ji}\right\}\\ &\qquad\cdot \left\{\nabla_j v_i + \nabla_i v_j - \frac{2}{n}(\nabla_s v^s)g_{ji}\right\}dV = 0\,,\end{aligned} \tag{1.19}$$

where dV is the volume element of M.

If v^h is a gradient vector field $v^h = \nabla^h\rho$, then (1.19) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_M \left\{g^{ji}\nabla_j\nabla_i\rho^h + K_i{}^h\rho^i + \frac{n-2}{n}\nabla^h(\Delta\rho)\right\}\rho_h dV\\ &\quad + 2\int_M \left\{\nabla^j\rho^i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g^{ji}\right\}\left\{\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g_{ji}\right\}dV = 0\,.\end{aligned} \tag{1.20}$$

Since we have

$$g^{ji}\nabla_j\nabla_i\rho^h = K_i{}^h\rho^i + \nabla^h(\Delta\rho)\,, \tag{1.20$'$}$$

(1.20) can be reduced to

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_M \left(K_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i + \frac{n-1}{n}\rho^i\nabla_i\Delta\rho\right)dV\\ &\quad + \int_M \left\{\nabla^j\rho^i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g^{ji}\right\}\left\{\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g_{ji}\right\}dV = 0\,,\end{aligned} \tag{1.21}$$

or

$$(1.22)\qquad \begin{aligned}&\int_M \left\{K_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i - \frac{n-1}{n}(\Delta\rho)^2\right\} dV \\ &\quad + \int_M \left\{\nabla^j\rho^i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g^{ji}\right\}\left\{\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta\rho)g_{ji}\right\} dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

If a non-constant function ρ satisfies $\Delta\rho = k\rho$ with a constant k, k being necessarily negative, (1.22) becomes

$$(1.23)\qquad \begin{aligned}&\int_M \left(K_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i - \frac{n-1}{n}k^2\rho^2\right) dV \\ &\quad + \int_M \left(\nabla^j\rho^i - \frac{1}{n}k\rho g^{ji}\right)\left(\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}k\rho g_{ji}\right) dV = 0 ,\end{aligned}$$

or

$$(1.24)\qquad \begin{aligned}&\int_M \left(K_{ji} + \frac{n-1}{n}kg_{ji}\right)\rho^j\rho^i dV \\ &\quad + \int_M \left(\nabla^j\rho^i - \frac{1}{n}k\rho g^{ji}\right)\left(\nabla_j\rho_i - \frac{1}{n}k\rho g_{ji}\right) dV = 0 ,\end{aligned}$$

by virtue of

$$\int_M k^2\rho^2 dV + \int_M kg_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV = 0 ,$$

derived from

$$\tfrac{1}{2}\Delta\rho^2 = \rho\Delta\rho + g_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i = k\rho^2 + g_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i .$$

Integral formulas (1.19), (1.20), (1.21) and (1.22) are valid for an arbitrary vector field v^h and an arbitrary function ρ, while integral formulas (1.23) and (1.24) for a function ρ satisfying $\Delta\rho = k\rho$.

If a Riemannian manifold with $K =$ const. admits an infinitesimal conformal transformation v^h, then from (1.11) we have

$$(1.25)\qquad \Delta\rho = -\frac{1}{n-1}K\rho ,$$

and consequently (1.24) becomes

$$(1.26)\qquad \begin{aligned}&\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV \\ &\quad + \int_M \left(\nabla^j\rho^i + \frac{1}{n(n-1)}K\rho g^{ji}\right)\left(\nabla_j\rho_i + \frac{1}{n(n-1)}K\rho g_{ji}\right) dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $\nabla^j G_{ji} = 0$, we have

$$\nabla^j (G_{ji}\rho\rho^i) = G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i + \rho G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i \,.$$

By substituting (1.16) for $G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i$ in the above equation and integrating over M we obtain

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV = \frac{1}{2(n-2)}\int_M \{4\rho^2 G_{ji}G^{ji} + \rho\mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji})\}dV \,. \tag{1.27}$$

Similarly, substitution of (1.17) and (1.18) for $G_{ji}\nabla^j\rho^i$ gives, respectively,

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV = \frac{1}{8}\int_M \{4\rho^2 Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} + \rho\mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih})\}dV \,, \tag{1.28}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV \\ &= \frac{1}{8}\int_M \left\{4\rho^2 W_{kjih}W^{kjih} + \frac{1}{\{a+(n-2)b\}^2}\rho\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih})\right\}dV \,,\end{aligned} \tag{1.29}$$

for $a + (n-2) \neq 0$.

2. Theorems on infinitesimal conformal transformations

We denote by (C) the following condition:
(C): The Riemannian manifold M is compact with constant scalar curvature K and admits an infinitesimal non-isometric conformal transformation v^h so that $\mathscr{L}_v g_{ji} = 2\rho g_{ji}$, $\rho \neq$ constant.

Then, first of all, from (1.26) we have

Theorem 2.1 (*Obata* [19]). *Suppose that M of dimension $n \geq 2$ satisfies* (C). *Then*

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV \leq 0 \,, \tag{2.1}$$

equality holding if and only if

$$\nabla_j\rho_i + \frac{1}{n(n-1)}K\rho g_{ji} = 0 \,,$$

that is, if and only if M is isometric to a sphere.

Theorem 2.2 (*Yano* [23]). *Suppose that M of dimension $n \geq 2$ satisfies* (C). *If*

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV \geq 0 \,, \tag{2.2}$$

then M is isometric to a sphere.

Theorem 2.3 (*Goldberg* [3], *Obata* [19], *Yano* [24]). *Suppose that M of dimension $n \geq 2$ satisfies* (C). *Then in order that M be isometric to a sphere, it is necessary and sufficient that*

$$\int_M G_{ji}\rho^j\rho^i dV = 0 . \tag{2.3}$$

Suppose that M of dimension $n \geq 2$ satisfies (C) and one of the following conditions:

$$\mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji}) = 0 , \tag{2.4}$$

$$4\rho G_{ji}G^{ji} + \mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji}) = 0 , \tag{2.5}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji}) = k\rho G_{ji}G^{ji} \qquad (k \geq -4) , \tag{2.6}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(G_{ji}G^{ji}) = k\rho^{2t+1}G_{ji}G^{ji} \qquad (k > 0,\ t\text{: integer}) , \tag{2.7}$$

then we see from (1.27) that (2.2) is satisfied and consequently that M is isometric to a sphere. Conversely, if M is isometric to a sphere, then G_{ji} vanishes identically and all the conditions above are satisfied.

Suppose that M of dimension $n > 2$ satisfies (C) and one of the following conditions:

$$\mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}) = 0 , \tag{2.8}$$

$$4\rho Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} + \mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}) = 0 , \tag{2.9}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}) = k\rho Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} \qquad (k \geq -4) , \tag{2.10}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}) = k\rho^{2t+1}Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} \qquad (k > 0,\ t\text{: integer}) , \tag{2.11}$$

then we see from (1.28) that (2.2) is satisfied and consequently that M is isometric to a sphere. Conversely, if M is isometric to a sphere, then Z_{kjih} vanishes identically and all the conditions above are satisfied.

Similarly, suppose that M of dimension $n > 2$ satisfies (C) and one of the following conditions:

$$\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih}) = 0 , \tag{2.12}$$

$$4\rho W_{kjih}W^{kjih} + \frac{1}{\{a + (n-2)b\}^2}\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih}) = 0 , \tag{2.13}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih}) = \{a + (n-2)b\}^2 k\rho W_{kjih}W^{kjih} \qquad (k \geq -4) , \tag{2.14}$$

$$\mathscr{L}_v(W_{kjih}W^{kjih}) = \{a + (n-2)b\}^2 k\rho^{2t+1} W_{kjih}W^{kjih} \qquad (k > 0,\ t\text{: integer}) , \tag{2.15}$$

$a + (n - 2)b$ being different from zero. Then we see from (1.29) that (2.2) is satisfied and consequently that M is isometric to a sphere. Conversely, if M is isometric to a sphere, then $W_{kji}{}^h$ vanishes identically and all the conditions above are satisfied. Thus we have

Theorem 2.4. *Suppose that M of dimension $n > 2$ satisfies* (C). *In order that M be isometric to a sphere, it is necessary and sufficient that one of the conditions* (2.4)–(2.15) *be satisfied.*

3. General formulas for conformal changes of metric

In this section, we consider a conformal change of metric

$$g^*_{ji} = e^{2\rho} g_{ji} . \tag{3.1}$$

When Ω is a quantity formed with g, we denote by Ω^* the similar quantity formed with g^*.

3.1. Formulas for conformal changes of metric

We have

$$K^*_{kji}{}^h = K_{kji}{}^h - \delta^h_k \rho_{ji} + \delta^h_j \rho_{ki} - \rho_k{}^h g_{ji} + \rho_j{}^h g_{ki} , \tag{3.2}$$

$$K^*_{ji} = K_{ji} - (n-2)\rho_{ji} - \rho_a{}^a g_{ji} , \tag{3.3}$$

$$e^{2\rho} K^* = K - 2(n-1)\rho_a{}^a , \tag{3.4}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_i = \nabla_i \rho , \qquad \rho^h = \rho_i g^{ih} , \\ &\rho_{ji} = \nabla_j \rho_i - \rho_j \rho_i + \frac{1}{2}\rho_a \rho^a g_{ji} , \qquad \rho_j{}^h = \rho_{ji} g^{ih} , \\ &\rho_a{}^a = \Delta\rho + \frac{n-2}{2}\rho_a\rho^a , \qquad \Delta\rho = g^{ji}\nabla_j \rho_i . \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

From (3.2), (3.3), (3.4) and the definitions of $G_{ji}, Z_{kji}{}^h, W_{kji}{}^h$ we find

$$G^*_{ji} = G_{ji} - (n-2)(\nabla_j \rho_i - \rho_j \rho_i) + \frac{n-2}{n}(\Delta\rho - \rho_a \rho^a) g_{ji} , \tag{3.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^*_{kji}{}^h = Z_{kji}{}^h &- \delta^h_k(\nabla_j \rho_i - \rho_j \rho_i) + \delta^h_j(\nabla_k \rho_i - \rho_k \rho_i) \\ &- (\nabla_k \rho^h - \rho_k \rho^h) g_{ji} + (\nabla_j \rho^h - \rho_j \rho^h) g_{ki} \\ &+ \frac{2}{n}(\Delta\rho - \rho_a \rho^a)(\delta^h_k g_{ji} - \delta^h_j g_{ki}) , \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
W^*_{kji}{}^h = W_{kji}{}^h &+ \{a + (n-2)b\} \\
&\cdot \Big\{ -\delta^h_k(\nabla_j\rho_i - \rho_j\rho_i) + \delta^h_j(\nabla_k\rho_i - \rho_k\rho_i) \\
&\quad - (\nabla_k\rho^h - \rho_k\rho^h)g_{ji} + (\nabla_j\rho^h - \rho_j\rho^h)g_{ki} \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{n}(\Delta\rho - \rho_a\rho^a)(\delta^h_k g_{ji} - \delta^h_j g_{ki}) \Big\} .
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}
$$

If we put

$$
u = e^{-\rho} , \qquad u_i = \nabla_i u , \tag{3.9}
$$

then we have

$$
\nabla_j u_i = -u(\nabla_j\rho_i - \rho_j\rho_i) , \tag{3.10}
$$

$$
\Delta u = -u(\Delta\rho - \rho_a\rho^a) , \tag{3.11}
$$

and consequently, from (3.4), (3.6), (3.7) and (3.8),

$$
K^* = u^2K + 2(n-1)u\Delta u - n(n-1)u_iu^i , \tag{3.12}
$$

$$
G^*_{ji} = G_{ji} + (n-2)P_{ji} , \tag{3.13}
$$

$$
Z^*_{kji}{}^h = Z_{kji}{}^h + Q_{kji}{}^h , \tag{3.14}
$$

$$
W^*_{kji}{}^h = W_{kji}{}^h + \{a + (n-2)b\}Q_{kji}{}^h , \tag{3.15}
$$

where

$$
P_{ji} = u^{-1}\left(\nabla_j u_i - \frac{1}{n}\Delta u g_{ji}\right) , \qquad P_j{}^h = P_{ji}g^{ih} , \tag{3.16}
$$

$$
Q_{kji}{}^h = \delta^h_k P_{ji} - \delta^h_j P_{ki} + P_k{}^h g_{ji} - P_j{}^h g_{ki} . \tag{3.17}
$$

From (3.16) and (3.17) we obtain

$$
P_{ji}P^{ji} = u^{-2}\left\{(\nabla^j u^i)(\nabla_j u_i) - \frac{1}{n}(\Delta u)^2\right\} , \tag{3.18}
$$

$$
Q_{kjih}Q^{kjih} = 4(n-2)P_{ji}P^{ji} , \tag{3.12}
$$

respectively. We also have, from (3.13), (3.14) and (3.15),

$$
G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = u^4\{G_{ji}G^{ji} + 2(n-2)G_{ji}P^{ji} + (n-2)^2P_{ji}P^{ji}\} , \tag{3.20}
$$

$$
Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = u^4\{Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} + 8G_{ji}P^{ji} + 4(n-2)P_{ji}P^{ji}\} , \tag{3.21}
$$

$$W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = u^4\{W_{kjih}W^{kjih} + 8(a + (n-2)b)^2G_{ji}P^{ji} + 4(n-2)(a + (n-2)b)^2P_{ji}P^{ji}\}, \tag{3.22}$$

respectively. For the expression $G_{ji}P^{ji}$ in (3.20), (3.21) and (3.22), from (3.16) follows readily

$$G_{ji}P^{ji} = u^{-1}G_{ji}\nabla^j u^i . \tag{3.23}$$

Proposition 3.1 ([17], [21]). *Suppose that K^* becomes a constant by a conformal change of metric. If K is nonpositive, then so is K^*.*

Proof. From (3.12) we have

$$K^*\int_M u^{-1}dV = \int_M uKdV - n(n-1)\int_M u^{-1}u_iu^idV ,$$

and consequently, if $K \leq 0$, then $K^* \leq 0$.

Proposition 3.2. *Equation $K^* = u^2K$ never holds unless $u = const.$*

Proof. If $K^* = u^2K$ holds, then we have, from (3.12),

$$2u\Delta u - nu_iu^i = 0 ,$$

which implies

$$\int_M u^{-1}u_iu^idV = 0 ,$$

and consequently $u_i = 0$, and $u =$ const.

3.2. Integral formulas for a conformal change of metric

From (3.20) and (3.23) we can easily obtain

$$\int_M (u^{-3}G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} - uG_{ji}G^{ji})dV = (n-2)^2\left[-\int_M \frac{1}{n}u^i\nabla_i KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right]$$

by virtue of (1.6). Thus

$$\int_M (u^{-3}G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} - uG_{ji}G^{ji})dV = (n-2)^2\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right] . \tag{3.24}$$

Similarly, using (3.21) and (3.22) we can prove, respectively,

$$\int_M (u^{-3}Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} - uZ_{kjih}Z^{kjih})dV = 4(n-2)\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + (n-2)\int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right], \tag{3.25}$$

$$\int_M (u^{-3}W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} - uW_{kjih}W^{kjih})dV = 4(n-2)\{a+(n-2)b\}^2\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right]. \tag{3.26}$$

From (3.20) we can easily obtain

$$\int_M u^{-3}(G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} - G_{ji}G^{ji})dV = \int_M (u-u^{-3})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV + (n-2)^2\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right], \tag{3.27}$$

by virtue of

$$\int_M G_{ji}\nabla^j u^i dV = \frac{n-2}{2n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV .$$

Similarly, using (3.21) and (3.22), we obtain, respectively,

$$\int_M u^{-3}(Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} - Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih})dV = \int_M (u-u^{-3})Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}dV + 4(n-2)\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right], \tag{3.28}$$

$$\int_M u^{-3}(W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} - W_{kjih}W^{kjih})dV = \int_M (u-u^{-3})W_{kjih}W^{kjih}dV + 4(n-2)\{a+(n-2)b\}^2\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_M (\Delta u)KdV + \int_M uP_{ji}P^{ji}dV\right]. \tag{3.29}$$

Proposition 3.3. *If $K^* = K$ and $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, where $\mathscr{L}_{du}$ denotes the Lie derivative with respect to u^h, then, for an arbitrary integer p,*

$$\int_M u^{p-1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + \int_M u^{p+1}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV$$
$$= -(n+p-2)\Big[\int_M u^{p-2}(\nabla_j u_i)u^j u^i dV \tag{3.30}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2n(n-1)}\int_M (u^{p-1} - u^{p-3})Ku_i u^i dV$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2}\int_M u^{p-3}(u_i u^i)dV\Big] .$$

In particular, if $p = 2 - n$, *then*

$$\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + \int_M u^{-n+3}p_{ji}P^{ji}dV = 0 . \tag{3.31}$$

Proof. From (3.18), by integration, directly computing $\nabla_j(u^{p-1}u_i\nabla^j u^i)$ and $\nabla_i(u^{p-1}u^i\Delta u)$, and using (1.20)′, which is true for any scalar function ρ, we easily obtain

$$\int_M u^{p+1}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV = -(p-1)\int_M u^{p-2}(\nabla_j u_i)u^j u^i dV$$
$$- \int_M u^{p-1}K_{ji}u^i u^i dV - \frac{n-1}{n}\int_M u^{p-1}u^i\nabla_i\Delta u dV$$
$$+ \frac{p-1}{n}\int_M u^{p-2}u_i u^i \Delta u dV .$$

Substituting

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}(u^{-1} - u)K + \frac{1}{2}nu^{-1}u_i u^i ,$$

obtained from (3.12), in the above equation and using (1.1) an elementary computation leads readily to the required formula (3.30).

Proposition 3.4. *If* $K^* = K$ *and* $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, *then*

$$\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + \frac{1}{4(n-2)}\int_M u^{-n+3}Q_{kjih}Q^{kjih}dV = 0 . \tag{3.32}$$

Proof. From (3.19) and (3.31), we obtain (3.32).

Proposition 3.5. *If* $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$ *and* $G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = G_{ji}G^{ji}$, *then, for an arbitrary integer* p,

$$\begin{aligned}(3.33)\quad &\int_M (u^{p+1} - u^{p-3})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV \\ &\quad - 2(n-2)p\int_M u^{p-1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + (n-2)^2\int_M u^{p+1}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

In particular, if $p = 2 - n$, *then*

$$\begin{aligned}(3.34)\quad &\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV \\ &\quad + 2(n-2)^2\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + (n-2)^2\int_M u^{-n+3}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

Proof. From (3.20) and (3.23), by integration, directly computing $\nabla^j(u^p G_{ji}u^i)$ and using

$$(\nabla^j G_{ji})u^i = \frac{n-2}{2n}u^i\nabla_i K = \frac{n-2}{2n}\mathcal{L}_{du}K = 0 ,$$

we can easily obtain the required formula (3.33).

Proposition 3.6. *If* $\mathcal{L}_{du}K = 0$ *and* $Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}$, *then, for an arbitrary integer* p,

$$\begin{aligned}(3.35)\quad &\int_M (u^{p+1} - u^{p-3})Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}dV \\ &\quad - 8p\int_M u^{p+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV + 4(n-2)\int_M u^{p+1}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

In particular, if $p = 2 - n$, *then*

$$\begin{aligned}(3.36)\quad &\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1})Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}dV + 8(n-2)\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^j u^i dV \\ &\quad + 4(n-2)\int_M u^{-n+1}P_{ji}P^{ji}dV = 0 .\end{aligned}$$

Proof. (3.35) follows immediately from (3.21) and (3.23) in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 3.5.

Proposition 3.7. *If* $\mathcal{L}_{du}K = 0$, $W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = W_{kjih}W^{kjih}$ *and*

$$a + (n-2)b \neq 0 ,$$

then, for an arbitrary integer p,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_M (u^{p+1} - u^{p-3}) W_{kjih} W^{kjih} dV \\ - 8\{a + (n-2)b\}^2 p \int_M u^{p-1} G_{ji} u^j u^i dV \\ + 4(n-2)\{a + (n-2)b\}^2 \int_M u^{p+1} P_{ji} P^{ji} dV = 0 .\end{aligned} \tag{3.37}$$

In particular, if $p = 2 - n$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1}) W_{kjih} W^{kjih} dV \\ + 8(n-2)\{a + (n-2)b\}^2 \int_M u^{-n+1} G_{ji} u^j u^i dV \\ + 4(n-2)\{a + (n-2)b\}^2 \int_M u^{-n+3} P_{ji} P^{ji} dV = 0 .\end{aligned} \tag{3.38}$$

Proof. (3.37) follows immediately from (3.22) and (3.23) in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 3.5.

4. Lemmas

Lemma 4.1. *Let F be a C^∞ function on a compact Riemannian manifold M such that*

$$\int_M F dV \leq 0 ,$$

and f be a C^∞ function such that

$$\begin{aligned} c \leq f \quad & \text{in the domain} \quad F \leq 0 , \\ 0 \leq f \leq c \quad & \text{in the domain} \quad F \geq 0 , \end{aligned}$$

where c is a positive constant. Then

$$\int_M fF dV \leq 0 .$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_M fF dV &= \int_{F\leq 0} fF dV + \int_{F \geq 0} fF dV \\ &\leq c\int_{F \leq 0} F dV + c \int_{F\geq 0} F dV = c\int_M F dV \leq 0 .\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.2. *If* $\int_M (\Delta u)KdV=0$ *or* $\int_M \mathscr{L}_{du}KdV = 0$, *and* $G^*_{ji}G^{*ji}=G_{ji}G^{ji}$, *then, for an arbitrary non-positive* p,

$$\int_M (u^{p+1} - u^{p-3})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV \leq 0 . \tag{4.1}$$

In particular, if $p = 2 - n$, *then*

$$\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV \leq 0 . \tag{4.2}$$

Proof. Now (3.27) implies

$$\int_M (u - u^{-3})G_{ji}G^{ji}dV \leq 0 .$$

Thus, if we put $F = (u - u^{-3})G_{ji}G^{ji}$, $f = u^p$, then the assumptions in Lemma 4.1 are satisfied, and consequently we have (4.1).

Similarly, we can prove

Lemma 4.3. *If* $\int_M (\Delta u)KdV = 0$ *or* $\int_M \mathscr{L}_{du}KdV = 0$, *and* $Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}$, *then*

$$\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1})Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}dV \leq 0 . \tag{4.3}$$

Lemma 4.4. *If* $\int_M (\Delta u)KdV = 0$ *or* $\int_M \mathscr{L}_{du}KdV = 0$, *and* $W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = W_{kjih}W^{kjih}$, $a + (n - 2)b \neq 0$, *then*

$$\int_M (u^{-n+3} - u^{-n-1})W_{kjih}W^{kjih}dV \leq 0 . \tag{4.4}$$

Lemma 4.5. *If* $K^* = K$, $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, *then*

$$\int_M u^{-n+1}G_{ji}u^ju^idV \leq 0 ,$$

equality holding if and only if

$$\nabla_j u_i - \frac{1}{n}\Delta u g_{ji} = 0 . \tag{4.5}$$

Proof. The lemma follows immediately from (3.31) and (3.16).

Lemma 4.6. *If* $K^* = K, \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, *and*

$$\int_M u^{-n+1} G_{ji} u^j u^i dV \geq 0 \,, \tag{4.6}$$

then (4.5) *holds.*

Proof. Lemma 4.5 and the assumptions give the proof.

Lemma 4.7. *If* $K^* = K, \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, *and* $G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = G_{ji}G^{ji}$, *then* (4.5) *holds.*

Proof. (3.31), (3.34) and (4.2) imply (4.6), and hence (4.5) holds by Lemma 4.6.

Lemma 4.8. *If* $K^* = K, \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$ *and* $Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}$, *then* (4.5) *holds.*

Proof. (3.31), (3.36) and (4.3) imply (4.6), and hence (4.5) holds by Lemma 4.6.

Lemma 4.9. *If* $K^* = K, \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0, W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = W_{kjih}W^{kjih}$, *and*

$$a + (n-2)b \neq 0 \,,$$

then (4.5) *holds*

Proof. (3.31), (3.38) and (4.4) imply (4.6), and hence (4.5) holds by Lemma 4.6.

Lemma 4.10. *If* $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, *and* (4.5) *holds for a non-constant function* u, *then* M *is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. From (4.5), by an argument in the proof of Theorem E, it follows that the function u has exactly two critical points, P_+ and P_-, where u takes on the maximum and the minimum respectively. Then for each trajectory $\gamma(t)$ of the gradient of u we have $\lim_{t\to+\infty} \gamma(t) = P_+$ and $\lim_{t\to-\infty} \gamma(t) = P_-$.

Since $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, K is constant on each trajectory and hence on the whole M by continuity of K at P_+ and P_-. Then K must be positive [17]. Since M has positive constant scalar curvature, (4.5) implies $\nabla_j u_i + kug_{ji} = 0$, $k = K/n(n-1)$, [14], [27], and then, by Theorem D, M is isometric to a sphere.

5. Theorems on conformal changes of metric

Theorem 5.1. *If* M *of dimension* $n > 2$ *admits a conformal change of metric such that*

$$\int_M (\Delta u)KdV = 0 \,, \qquad G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = u^4 G_{ji}G^{ji} \,,$$

then M *is conformal to a sphere.*

Proof. (3.24) implies $P_{ji} = 0$ so that (4.5) holds by (3.16). Hence by Theorem E ([12], [20]) M is conformal to a sphere.

Theorem 5.2. *If M of dimension $n > 2$ with $K = const.$ admits a conformal change of metric such that $G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = u^4 G_{ji}G^{ji}$, then M is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 4.10 and Theorem 5.1.

Theorem 5.3. *If M of dimension $n > 2$ admits a conformal change of metric such that*

$$\int_M (\Delta u) K dV = 0 , \qquad Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = u^4 Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} ,$$

then M is conformal to a sphere.

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Theorem 5.1 except that (3.24) should be replaced by (3.25).

Theorem 5.4. *If M of dimension $n > 2$ with $K = const.$ admits a conformal change of metric such that $Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = u^4 Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih}$, then M is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 4.10 and Theorem 5.3.

Theorem 5.5. *If M of dimension $n > 2$ admits a conformal change of metric such that*

$$\int_M (\Delta u) K dV = 0 , \qquad W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = u^4 W_{kjih}W^{kjih} ,$$
$$a + (n-2)b \neq 0 ,$$

then M is conformal to a sphere.

Proof. From (3.26) and the assumption of the theorem we have $P_{ji} = 0$, and consequently M is conformal to a sphere.

Theorem 5.6. *If M of dimension $n > 2$ with $K = const.$ admits a conformal change of metric such that $W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = u^4 W_{kjih}W^{kjih}$, $a + (n-2)b \neq 0$, then M is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 4.10 and Theorem 5.5.

Theorem 5.7. *If a compact M of dimension $n \geq 2$ admits a conformal change of metric such that $K^* = K$, $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, and (4.6) holds, then M is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. (3.31) implies $P_{ji} = 0$, and consequently, by Lemma 4.10, M is isometric to a sphere.

Theorem 5.8. *If a compact M of dimension $n > 2$ admits a conformal change of metric such that $K^* = K$, $\mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0$, $G^*_{ji}G^{*ji} = G_{ji}G^{ji}$, then M is isometric to a sphere.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.7 and the assumption, we have $P_{ji} = 0$ and consequently by Lemma 4.10, M is isometric to a sphere.

Theorem 5.9. *If a compact M of dimension $n > 2$ admits a conformal change of metric such that*

$$K^* = K , \quad \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0 , \quad Z^*_{kjih}Z^{*kjih} = Z_{kjih}Z^{kjih} ,$$

then M is isometric to a sphere.

Proof. By Lemma 4.8 and the assumptions, we have $P_{ji} = 0$ and consequently by Lemma 4.10, M is isometric to a sphere.

Theorem 5.10. *If a compact M of dimension $n > 2$ admits a conformal changes of metric such that*

$$K^* = K\,, \quad \mathscr{L}_{du}K = 0\,, \quad W^*_{kjih}W^{*kjih} = W_{kjih}W^{kjih}\,,$$
$$a + (n-2)b \neq 0\,,$$

then M is isometric to a sphere.

Proof. By Lemma 4.9 and the assumptions, we have $P_{ji} = 0$ and consequently, by Lemma 4.10, M is isometric to a sphere.

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