

局部对称黎曼流形中的伪脐子流形*

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摘要:本文对于局部对称黎曼流形中的伪脐点子流形给出了一个积分不等式, 推广了 Chen, B. Y. 的一个相应的结果.

关键词:局部对称; 伪脐点子流形.

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1 引言

设 N^{n+p} 是 $n+p$ 维黎曼流形, M^n 是 N^{n+p} 的 n 维子流形, 若 M^n 为伪脐点子流形, Chen, B. Y. 在[1]中证明了

定理 A 若 M^n 为常曲率黎曼流形 N_c^{n+p} 的伪脐点子流形, H 为平均曲率, 则

$$\int_M [(2 - \frac{1}{p})S^2 - n(c + H^2)S + cn^2H^2 - nH\Delta H]dV \geq 0,$$

S 为第二基本形式模长平方.

当外围流形为局部对称黎曼流形 N^{n+p} 时, 本文将 Chen, B. Y. 结果推广如下:

定理 1 设 N^{n+p} 为局部对称黎曼流形, 其截面曲率满足 $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq K_N \leq 1$, M^n 为 N^{n+p} 的 n 维紧致伪脐子流形, H 为平均曲率, 则

$$\int_M \left\{ nH\Delta H - \frac{2}{3}(1-\delta)n^2p^{\frac{1}{2}}|H|S^{\frac{1}{2}} + [nH^2 - \frac{8}{3}(p-1)(n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\delta) + (2\delta-1)n]S - [1 + \frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(p-1)]S^2 \right\} dV \leq 0.$$

定理 2 在定理 1 中, 若有

$$nH\Delta H - \frac{2}{3}(1-\delta)n^2p^{\frac{1}{2}}|H|S^{\frac{1}{2}} + [nH^2 - \frac{8}{3}(p-1)(n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\delta) + (2\delta-1)n]S - [1 + \frac{1}{2}\text{sgn}(p-1)]S^2 \geq 0,$$

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则 M^n 必为下列情况之一

(1) $S=0$, M^n 是全测地且也是局部对称的.

(2) $S=\frac{n}{1+\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sgn}(p-1)}$, 且 M^n 或者是 S^{n+1} 中的 Clifford 极小超曲面, 或者是 S^4 中的 Veronese 曲面.

2 定理证明

令 M^n 是 N^{n+p} 的定向完备伪脐点子流形, N^{n+p} 的截面曲率满足:

$$\forall x \in N^{n+p}, 0 < a(x) \leq K_N(x) \leq b(x).$$

约定指标的取值范围如下:

$$1 \leq A, B, C, \dots \leq n+p, 1 \leq i, j, k, \dots \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots \leq n+p.$$

$\forall x \in M, \{e_i; e_\alpha\}$ 为局部正交架场, $\{e_i\}$ 与 M^n 相切, $\{\omega_i; \omega_\alpha\}$ 为相应的对偶标架场. M^n 的第二基本形式为 $B = \sum_{ij\alpha} h_{ij}^\alpha \omega_i \otimes \omega_j \otimes e_\alpha$, 其模长平方为 $S = \sum_{ij\alpha} (h_{ij}^\alpha)^2$, 平均曲率向量 $\xi = \frac{1}{n} \sum_\alpha (\sum_i h_{ii}^\alpha) e_\alpha$, 平均曲率 $H = \frac{1}{n} \sum_\alpha (\sum_i h_{ii}^\alpha)^2$. $\Delta h_{ij}^\alpha = \sum_k h_{ijk}^\alpha$, 由[2]知

$$\Delta h_{ij}^\alpha = \sum_k (h_{kki}^\alpha - K_{akik} - K_{aijk}) + \sum_k (\sum_m h_{km}^\alpha R_{mijk} + \sum_m h_{mi}^\alpha R_{mkjk} - \sum_\beta h_{ki}^\beta R_{\alpha\beta jk}). \quad (2.1)$$

N^{n+p} 为局部对称空间即 $K_{ABCD,E}=0$. M^n 为极小即 $\sum_i h_{ii}^\alpha = 0$, $\forall \alpha, M^n$ 为伪脐点子流形, 故可记

$$\sum_i h_{ii}^\alpha = \begin{cases} nH & \alpha = n+1 \\ 0 & \alpha > n+1, \end{cases} \quad h_{ij}^{n+1} = H \delta_{ij}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{ij \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha \Delta h_{ij}^\alpha &= \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{kki}^\alpha + \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha\beta}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{mi}^\alpha h_{mj}^\beta h_{kk}^\beta - \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{kk}^\beta K_{\alpha\beta jk} + \\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha\beta}} (4K_{\alpha\beta ki} h_{jk}^\beta h_{ij}^\alpha - K_{ak\beta k} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{ij}^\beta) + 2 \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha (h_{mj}^\alpha K_{mkik} + h_{mk}^\alpha K_{mijk}) - \\ &\quad \sum_{\alpha\beta} \operatorname{tr}(H_\alpha H_\beta - H_\beta H_\alpha)^2 - \sum_{\alpha\beta} [\operatorname{tr}(H_\alpha H_\beta)]^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

由[3]知

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha\beta}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{kk}^\beta K_{\alpha\beta jk} &= nH \sum_{\substack{ij \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha K_{\alpha jn+1} \leq \frac{2}{3} (1-\delta)n |H| \sum_{\substack{ij \\ \alpha}} |h_{ij}^\alpha| \\ &\leq \frac{2}{3} (1-\delta)n^2 p^{\frac{1}{2}} |II| S^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

利用(2.2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{kki}^\alpha + \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha\beta}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{mi}^\alpha h_{mj}^\beta h_{kk}^\beta &= \sum_{ij} h_{ij}^{n+1} (nH)_{ij} + nH \sum_{\substack{ijk \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{mi}^\alpha h_{mj}^{n+1} \\ &= nH \Delta H + nH^2 S. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

仿照[4]中的做法,对固定的 α 使 H_α 对角化,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \beta}} 4K_{\alpha\beta\lambda} h_{jk}^\beta h_{ij}^* &= 4 \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ \beta}} K_{\alpha\beta\lambda} h_{ik}^\beta \lambda_i^* \geq -4 \sum_{\substack{i \neq k \\ \beta \neq \alpha}} \frac{2}{3} (1-\delta) |\lambda_i^*| |h_{ik}^\beta| \\ &\geq -4 \sum_{\substack{i \neq k \\ \beta \neq \alpha}} \frac{1}{3} (1-\delta) [(n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (h_{ik}^\beta)^2 + (n-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_i^*)^2] \\ &\geq -\frac{4}{3} (1-\delta) (n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{\beta \neq \alpha} \text{tr} H_\beta^2 - \frac{4}{3} (n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (p-1)(1-\delta) \text{tr} H_\alpha^2. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \alpha\beta}} 4K_{\alpha\beta\lambda} h_{jk}^\beta h_{ij}^* \geq -\frac{8}{3} (1-\delta) (p-1) (n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} S. \quad (2.6)$$

由于 $S_{\alpha\beta} = \text{tr}(H_\alpha H_\beta)$ 为对称矩阵,故可适当选取法标架使得 $S_{\alpha\beta}$ 对角化

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \beta}} K_{\alpha k \beta k} h_{ij}^a h_{ij}^\beta &= \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \beta \neq \alpha}} K_{\alpha k \beta k} h_{ij}^a h_{ij}^\beta + \sum_{i,j,k} K_{\alpha k \alpha k} (h_{ij}^a)^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} (1-\delta) n \sum_{\beta \neq \alpha} \text{tr}(H_\alpha H_\beta) + n \text{tr} H_\alpha^2 = n \text{tr} H_\alpha^2. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \alpha\beta}} K_{\alpha k \beta k} h_{ij}^a h_{ij}^\beta \leq nS. \quad (2.7)$$

又 $\sum_{i,j,k,m} h_{ij}^a (h_{mj}^a K_{mkik} + h_{mk}^a K_{mijk}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k} (\lambda_i^a - \lambda_k^a)^2 K_{ikik} \geq \frac{1}{2} \delta \sum_{i,k} (\lambda_i^a - \lambda_k^a)^2 = n\delta \text{tr}(H_\alpha^2)$,所以

$$2 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k,m \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^a (h_{mj}^a K_{mkik} + h_{mk}^a K_{mijk}) \geq 2n\delta S. \quad (2.8)$$

由(2.3)–(2.8)及[5]

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^a \Delta h_{ij}^a &\geq nH \Delta H - \frac{2}{3} (1-\delta) n^2 p^{\frac{1}{2}} |H| S^{\frac{1}{2}} + \\ &\quad [nH^2 - \frac{8}{3} (1-\delta) (p-1) (n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (2\delta-1)n]S - \\ &\quad [1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(p-1)] S^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

因为 M^n 紧致,故定理1成立.

而

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta S = \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \alpha}} (h_{ijk}^a)^2 + \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^a \Delta h_{ij}^a. \quad (2.10)$$

在定理2的假设下由(2.9)可得 $\Delta S \geq 0$,由Hopf极大原理, S 为常数,故

$$h_{ijk}^a = 0, \quad \forall \alpha, i, j, k, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\sum_{\substack{i,j \\ \alpha}} h_{ij}^a \Delta h_{ij}^a = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

由定理2的假设和(2.9)可知(2.4)–(2.8)取等号.当 $S \neq 0$ 时,若 $p=1$,由(2.2)可知 $nH^2=S$.

代入(2.4),得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \alpha,\beta}} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{kk}^\beta K_{\alpha i j \beta} &= H^2 \sum_{ik} K_{n+1,i,k,n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} n^2 H^2 (1 - \delta) \\ &\leq \frac{2}{3} (1 - \delta) n^2 p^{\frac{1}{2}} |H| S^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} (1 - \delta) n^{\frac{5}{2}} p^{\frac{1}{2}} H^2.\end{aligned}$$

由于(2.4)取等号,必有 $\delta=1$;若 $p\geq 2$,由[4]可知只有 $\bar{H}_{n+1}, \bar{H}_{n+2}$ 非零,将其代入(2.6),有

$$\sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \alpha,\beta}} 4K_{\alpha\beta k i} h_{jk}^\beta h_{ij}^\alpha = 4SK_{n+1,n+2,1,2} \geq -\frac{8}{3}(1-\delta)S \geq -\frac{8}{3}(1-\delta)(p-1)(n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}S.$$

由于(2.6)取等号,故 $\delta=1$.

从而 N^{n+p} 是截面曲率为1的常曲率空间 $S^{n+p}(1)$,于是利用 $p=1$,或者 $p\geq 2$ 有 $\bar{H}_{n+1}, \bar{H}_{n+2}$ 合同于

$$\frac{\sqrt{S}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & -1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{S}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此由[5]可知定理2成立.

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On Pseudo-Umbilical Submanifolds in Locally Symmetric Manifolds

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Abstract: In this paper we give an integral inequality for pseudo-umbilical submanifolds in locally symmetric manifolds.

Key words: locally symmetric; pseudo-umbilical submanifolds.