

Ricci Generalized Pseudo-Parallel Kaehlerian Submanifolds in Complex Space Forms

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Abstract. Let $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ be a complex m -dimensional space form of holomorphic sectional curvature c and M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}^m(c)$. We prove that if M^n is Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel, then either M^n is totally geodesic, or $\|h\|^2 = -\frac{2}{3}(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$, or at some point x of M^n , $\|h\|^2(x) > -\frac{2}{3}(L(x)\tau(x) - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 53B20, 53B25, 53B50; Secondary 53C15

Key words and phrases: Pseudosymmetry type manifolds, semisymmetric manifolds, hypersurfaces, pseudo-parallel, Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel, Kaehlerian submanifolds.

1. Introduction

Among all submanifolds of an almost Hermitian manifold, there are two typical classes: one is the class of holomorphic submanifolds and the other is the class of totally real submanifolds. A submanifold M of an almost Hermitian manifold \tilde{M} is called holomorphic (resp. totally real) if each tangent space of M is mapped into itself (resp. the normal space) by the almost complex structure of \tilde{M} . There have been many results in the theory of holomorphic submanifolds.

The class of isometric immersions in a Riemannian manifold with parallel second fundamental form is very wide, as it is shown, for instance, in the classical Ferus paper [11]. Certain generalizations of these immersions have been studied, obtaining classification theorems in some cases.

Given an isometric immersion $f : M \rightarrow \tilde{M}$, let h be the second fundamental form and $\bar{\nabla}$ the van der Waerden-Bortolotti connection of M . Then Deprez defined the immersion to be semi-parallel if

$$(1.1) \quad \bar{R}(X, Y) \cdot h = (\bar{\nabla}_X \bar{\nabla}_Y - \bar{\nabla}_Y \bar{\nabla}_X - \bar{\nabla}_{[X, Y]})h = 0,$$

holds for any vectors X, Y tangent to M . Deprez mainly paid attention to the case of semi-parallel immersions in real space forms (see [5] and [6]). Later, Lumiste showed that a semi-parallel submanifold is the second order envelope of the family of parallel submanifolds [16]. In the case of hypersurfaces in the sphere and the hyperbolic space, Dillen show that they are flat surfaces, hypersurfaces with parallel Weingarten endomorphism or rotation hypersurfaces of certain helices [9].

In [8], the authors obtained some results in hypersurfaces in 4-dimensional space form $N^4(c)$ satisfying the curvature condition

$$(1.2) \quad \bar{R} \cdot h = L_h Q(g, h).$$

The submanifolds satisfying the condition (1.2) are called *pseudo-parallel* (see [1] and [2]). In [8], the authors obtained some results in hypersurfaces in 4-dimensional space form $N^4(c)$ satisfying the curvature condition

$$(1.3) \quad \bar{R} \cdot h = LQ(S, h).$$

The hypersurfaces satisfying the condition (1.2) are called *Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel* (see [1] and [2]). In [2], it has been shown that a pseudo-parallel hypersurface of a space form is either quasi-umbilical or a cyclic of Dupin.

In [1], Asperti *et al.* considered the isometric immersions $f : M \longrightarrow \tilde{M}^{n+d}(c)$ of n -dimensional Riemannian manifold into $(n+d)$ -dimensional real space form $\tilde{M}^{n+d}(c)$ satisfying the curvature condition (1.2). They have shown that if f is pseudo-parallel with $H(p) = 0$ and $L_h(p) - c \geq 0$, then the point p is a geodesic point of M , i.e. the second fundamental form vanishes identically, where H is the mean curvature vector of M .

They also showed that a pseudo-parallel hypersurfaces of a space form is either quasi-umbilical or a cyclic of Dupin [2].

The study of complex hypersurfaces was initiated by Smyth [21]. He classified the complete Kaehler-Einstein manifolds which occur as hypersurfaces in complex space forms. The corresponding full local classification was given by Chern [4]. Similar classification under the weaker assumption of parallel Ricci tensor was obtained by Takahashi [22], and Nomizu and Smyth [19]. A classification of the complete Kaehler hypersurfaces of space forms which satisfy the condition $R \cdot R = 0$ and a partial classification (the case $c \neq 0$) of such hypersurfaces satisfying the condition $R \cdot S = 0$ was given by Ryan in [20]. He also classified the complex hypersurfaces of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} having $R \cdot S = 0$ and constant scalar curvature.

In [7], Deprez *et al.* presented a new characterization of complex hyperspheres in complex projective spaces, of complex hypercylinders in complex Euclidean spaces and of complex hyperplanes in complex space forms in terms of the conditions on the tensors R, S, C and B , where B is the Bochner tensor which was introduced as a complex version of the Weyl conformal curvature tensor C of a Riemannian manifold [3]. In [25], Yaprak studied pseudosymmetry type curvature conditions on Kaehler hypersurfaces. The submanifolds in a complex space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ $n \geq 2$, of constant holomorphic sectional curvature $4c$, parallel second fundamental form were classified by Naitoh in [18]. Maeda [17] studied semi-parallel real hypersurfaces in a complex space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ for $c > 0$ and $n \geq 3$. In [15], Lobos and Ortega classify all connected pseudo-parallel real hypersurfaces in a non-flat complex space form.

Recently, Yildiz *et al.* [24] studied C-totally real pseudo-parallel submanifolds in Sasakian space forms.

In the present study, we generalize their results for the case of M^n , that is a Kaehlerian submanifold of complex space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ of holomorphic sectional curvature c . We prove the following main theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ be a complex m -dimensional space form of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c and M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}^m(c)$. If M^n is Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel, then either M^n is totally geodesic, or*

$$\|h\|^2 = -\frac{2}{3}(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c),$$

or at some point x of M^n ,

$$\|h\|^2(x) > -\frac{2}{3}(L(x)\tau(x) - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c).$$

2. Basic Concepts

Let $\tilde{M}(c)$ be a non-flat complex space form endowed with the metric g of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c . We denote by ∇, R, S and τ the Levi-Civita connection, Riemann curvature tensor, the Ricci tensor and scalar curvature of (M, g) , respectively. The Ricci operator \mathcal{S} is defined by $g(SX, Y) = S(X, Y)$, where $X, Y \in \chi(M)$, $\chi(M)$ being Lie algebra of vector fields on M . Next, we define endomorphisms $R(X, Y)$ and $X \wedge_B Y$ of $\chi(M)$ by

$$(2.1) \quad R(X, Y)Z = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]}Z,$$

$$(2.2) \quad (X \wedge_B Y)Z = B(Y, Z)X - B(X, Z)Y,$$

respectively, where $X, Y, Z \in \chi(M)$ and B is a symmetric $(0, 2)$ -tensor.

The *projective curvature tensor*, P , in a Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) is defined by

$$(2.3) \quad P(X, Y) = R(X, Y) - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(X \wedge_S Y).$$

Now, for a $(0, k)$ -tensor field T , $k \geq 1$ and a $(0, 2)$ -tensor field B on (M, g) , we define the tensor $Q(B, T)$ by

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} Q(B, T)(X_1, \dots, X_k; X, Y) &= -T((X \wedge_B Y)X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) \\ &\quad - \dots - T(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, (X \wedge_B Y)X_k). \end{aligned}$$

Putting into the above formula $T = h$ and $B = g$, we obtain the tensor $Q(g, h)$.

Let $f : M^n \longrightarrow \tilde{M}^m(c)$ be an isometric immersion of an complex n -dimensional (of real dimension $2n$) M into complex m -dimensional (of real dimension $2m$) space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$. We denote by ∇ and $\tilde{\nabla}$ the Levi-Civita connections of M^n and $\tilde{M}^m(c)$, respectively. Then for vector fields X, Y which are tangent to M^n , the second fundamental form h is given by the formula $h(X, Y) = \tilde{\nabla}_X Y - \nabla_X Y$. Furthermore, for $\xi \in N(M^n)$, $A_\xi : TM \longrightarrow TM$ will denote the Weingarten operator in the ξ direction, $A_\xi X = \nabla_X^\perp \xi - \tilde{\nabla}_X \xi$, where ∇^\perp denotes the normal connection of M . The second fundamental form h and A_ξ are related by $\tilde{g}(h(X, Y), \xi) = g(A_\xi X, Y)$, where

g is the induced metric of \tilde{g} for any vector fields X, Y tangent to M . The mean curvature vector H of M is defined to be

$$H = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}(h).$$

A submanifold M is said to be *minimal* if $H = 0$ identically.

The covariant derivative $\bar{\nabla}h$ of h is defined by

$$(2.5) \quad (\bar{\nabla}_X h)(Y, Z) = \nabla_X^\perp(h(Y, Z)) - h(\nabla_X Y, Z) - h(Y, \nabla_X Z),$$

where $\bar{\nabla}h$ is a normal bundle valued tensor of type $(0, 3)$ and is called the third fundamental form of M . If $\tilde{R}(X, Y)Z$ is tangent to M , the equation of Codazzi implies that $\bar{\nabla}h$ is symmetric, hence

$$(2.6) \quad (\bar{\nabla}_X h)(Y, Z) = (\bar{\nabla}_Y h)(X, Z) = (\bar{\nabla}_Z h)(X, Y).$$

Here $\bar{\nabla}$ is called the *van der Waerden-Bortolotti connection* of M . If $\bar{\nabla}h = 0$, then f is called parallel [11].

The second covariant derivative $\bar{\nabla}^2 h$ of h is defined by

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (\bar{\nabla}^2 h)(Z, W, X, Y) &= (\bar{\nabla}_X \bar{\nabla}_Y h)(Z, W) \\ &= \nabla_X^\perp((\bar{\nabla}_Y h)(Z, W)) - (\bar{\nabla}_Y h)(\nabla_X Z, W) \\ &\quad - (\bar{\nabla}_X h)(Z, \nabla_Y W) - (\bar{\nabla}_{\nabla_X Y} h)(Z, W). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} (\bar{\nabla}_X \bar{\nabla}_Y h)(Z, W) - (\bar{\nabla}_Y \bar{\nabla}_X h)(Z, W) &= (\tilde{R}(X, Y) \cdot h)(Z, W) \\ &= R^\perp(X, Y)h(Z, W) - h(R(X, Y)Z, W) \\ &\quad - h(Z, R(X, Y)W), \end{aligned}$$

where \tilde{R} is the curvature tensor belonging to the connection $\bar{\nabla}$.

3. Kaehlerian Submanifolds

Let \tilde{M} be a Kahlerian manifold of complex dimension m (of real dimension $2m$) with almost complex structure J and with Kahlerian metric g . Let M be a complex n -dimensional analytic submanifold of \tilde{M} , that is, the immersion $f : M \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ is holomorphic, i.e., $J \cdot f_* = f_* \cdot J$, where f_* is the differential of the immersion f and we denote by the same J the induced complex structure on M . Then the Riemannian metric g , which will be denoted by the same letter of \tilde{M} , induced on M is Hermitian. It is easy to see that the fundamental 2-form with this Hermitian metric g is the restriction of the fundamental 2-form of \tilde{M} and hence is closed. This shows that every complex analytic submanifold M a Kaehlerian manifold \tilde{M} is also a Kaehlerian manifold with respect to the induced structure. We call such a submanifold M of a Kaehlerian manifold \tilde{M} a Kaehlerian submanifold. In the other words, a Kaehlerian submanifold M of a Kaehlerian manifold \tilde{M} is an invariant submanifold under the action of the complex structure J of \tilde{M} , i.e., $JT_x(M) \subset T_x(M)$ for every point x of M [23].

For each plane p in the tangent space $T_x(M)$, the sectional curvature $K(p)$ is define to be $K(p) = R(X, Y, X, Y) = g(R(X, Y)Y, X)$, where $\{X, Y\}$ is an orthonormal basis for p . If p is invariant by J , then $K(p)$ is called *holomorphic sectional curvature*

by p . If $K(p)$ is a constant for all J -invariant planes p in $T_x(M)$ and for all points $x \in M$ is called a *space of constant holomorphic sectional curvature* or a *complex space form*. A complex space form is defined to be a simply connected complete Kaehlerian manifold of constant holomorphic sectional curvature as defined by [23]:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{R}(X, Y)Z &= \frac{1}{4}c \{g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X + g(JX, Z)JY \\ &\quad - g(JY, Z)JX + 2g(JX, Y)JZ\},\end{aligned}$$

for any vector fields X, Y and Z on M . If this space is complete and simply connected, it is well-known that it is isometric to

- (i) a complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^m(c)$, if $c > 0$;
- (ii) the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^m , if $c = 0$;
- (iii) a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^m$, if $c < 0$.

The equations of Gauss and Ricci are

$$\begin{aligned}g(R(X, Y)Z, W) &= \frac{1}{4}c[g(Y, Z)g(X, W) - g(X, Z)g(Y, W) + g(JY, Z)g(JX, W) \\ (3.1) \quad &\quad - g(JX, Z)g(JY, W) + 2g(X, JY)g(JZ, W)] \\ &\quad + g(h(Y, Z), h(X, W)) - g(h(X, Z), h(Y, W)),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.2) \quad g(R(X, Y)U, V) + g([A_V, A_U]X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}cg(X, JY)g(JU, V),$$

respectively. For an orthonormal frame field $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ of M , the Ricci tensor S is defined by

$$(3.3) \quad S(X, Y) = \sum_{k=1}^n g(R(e_k, X)Y, e_k).$$

From (3.1) and (3.3) the Ricci tensor S and the scalar curvature τ of M are respectively given by

$$(3.4) \quad S(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)cg(X, Y) - \sum_i g(h(X, e_i), h(Y, e_i)),$$

$$(3.5) \quad \tau = n(n+1)c - \sum_i g(h(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)).$$

Lemma 3.1. [23] *The second fundamental form h of a Kaehlerian submanifold M satisfies*

$$h(JX, Y) = h(X, JY) = Jh(X, Y),$$

or equivalently

$$JA_V X = -A_V JX = A_{JV} X.$$

Lemma 3.2. [23] *Let M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of a complex m -dimensional Kaehlerian manifold \tilde{M}^m . Then*

$$(3.6) \quad \frac{1}{n} \|h\|^4 \leq \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{m-n} \| [A_\alpha, A_\beta] \|^2 \leq \|h\|^4,$$

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{1}{2(m-n)} \|h\|^4 \leq \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{m-n} (Tr A_\alpha A_\beta)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^4.$$

Proposition 3.1. [23] *Any Kaehlerian submanifold M^n is a minimal submanifold.*

Theorem 3.1. [23] (pp.188) *Let M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of a complex space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ ($c > 0$). If $\|h\|^2 = \frac{1}{3}(n+2)c$, then M^n is an Einstein manifold of complex dimension 1.*

Theorem 3.2. [23] (pp.188) *Let M^n be a Kaehlerian hypersurface of a complex space form $\tilde{M}^{n+1}(c)$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The Ricci tensor S of M^n is parallel;*
- (ii) *The second fundamental form of M^n is parallel;*
- (iii) *M is an Einstein manifold.*

4. Proof of the Theorem 1.1

Let M^n be a complex n -dimensional (of real dimensional $2n$) Kaehlerian submanifold with complex structure J of a complex m -dimensional (of real dimensional $2m$) space form $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c . Take an orthonormal basis e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n} in $T_X(M)$ such that $e_{n+t} = Je_t$ ($t = 1, \dots, n$) and an orthonormal basis v_1, \dots, v_{2p} for $T_X(M)^\perp$ such that $v_{p+s} = Jv_s$ ($s = 1, \dots, p$), where we have put $p = m - n$. Then for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $1 \leq \alpha \leq p$, the components of the second fundamental form h are given by

$$(4.1) \quad h_{ij}^\alpha = g(h(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha).$$

Similarly, the components of the first and the second covariant derivative of h are given by

$$(4.2) \quad h_{ijk}^\alpha = g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha) = \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h_{ij}^\alpha,$$

and

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} h_{ijkl}^\alpha &= g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_l} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha) \\ &= \bar{\nabla}_{e_l} h_{ijk}^\alpha \\ &= \bar{\nabla}_{e_l} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h_{ij}^\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

respectively.

If f is Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel, then by definition, the condition

$$(4.4) \quad \bar{R}(e_l, e_k) \cdot h = L[(e_l \wedge_S e_k)]h$$

is fulfilled, where

$$(4.5) \quad [(e_l \wedge_S e_k)h](e_i, e_j) = -h((e_l \wedge_S e_k)e_i, e_j) - h(e_i, (e_l \wedge_S e_k)e_j)$$

for $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq n$. Substituting (2.2) into (4.5), we get

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} [(e_l \wedge_S e_k)h](e_i, e_j) &= -S(e_k, e_i)h(e_l, e_i) + S(e_l, e_i)h(e_k, e_i) \\ &\quad -S(e_k, e_j)h(e_l, e_i) + S(e_l, e_j)h(e_k, e_i). \end{aligned}$$

By (2.8), we have

$$(4.7) \quad (\bar{R}(e_l, e_k) \cdot h)(e_i, e_j) = (\bar{\nabla}_{e_l} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j) - (\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_l} h)(e_i, e_j).$$

Making use of (4.1), (4.3), (4.6) and (4.7), the pseudo-parallelity condition (4.4) turns into

$$(4.8) \quad h_{ijkl}^\alpha = h_{ijlk}^\alpha - L\{S_{ki}h_{lj}^\alpha - S_{li}h_{kj}^\alpha + S_{kj}h_{il}^\alpha - S_{lj}h_{ki}^\alpha\},$$

where $S(e_i, e_j) = S_{ij}$ and $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq n$, $1 \leq \alpha \leq p$.

Recall that the Laplacian Δh_{ij}^α of h_{ij}^α is defined by

$$(4.9) \quad \Delta h_{ij}^\alpha = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n h_{ijkk}^\alpha.$$

Then, we obtain

$$(4.10) \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta(\|h\|^2) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^p h_{ij}^\alpha h_{ijkk}^\alpha + \|\bar{\nabla} h\|^2,$$

where

$$(4.11) \quad \|h\|^2 = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^p (h_{ij}^\alpha)^2,$$

and

$$(4.12) \quad \|\bar{\nabla} h\|^2 = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^p (h_{ijkk}^\alpha)^2,$$

are the square of the length of second and the third fundamental forms of M^n , respectively. In addition, making use of (4.1) and (4.3), we obtain

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} h_{ij}^\alpha h_{ijkk}^\alpha &= g(h(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha) g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha) \\ &= g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j) g(h(e_i, e_j), e_\alpha), e_\alpha) \\ &= g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, due to (4.13), the equation (4.10) becomes

$$(4.14) \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta(\|h\|^2) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)) + \|\bar{\nabla} h\|^2.$$

Further, by the use of (4.4), (4.6) and (4.7), we get

$$(4.15) \quad \begin{aligned} g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)) &= g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_k} \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} h)(e_k, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)) \\ &= g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla}_{e_k} h)(e_j, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\ &\quad - L\{S(e_i, e_j)g(h(e_k, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\ &\quad - S(e_k, e_j)g(h(e_k, e_i), h(e_i, e_j)) \\ &\quad + S(e_k, e_i)g(h(e_j, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\ &\quad - S(e_k, e_k)g(h(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j))\}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (4.15) into (4.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}\Delta(\|h\|^2) &= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n [g((\bar{\nabla}_{e_i}\bar{\nabla}_{e_j}h)(e_k, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\
 &\quad -L\{S(e_i, e_j)g(h(e_k, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\
 &\quad -S(e_k, e_j)g(h(e_k, e_i), h(e_i, e_j)) \\
 &\quad +S(e_k, e_i)g(h(e_j, e_k), h(e_i, e_j)) \\
 &\quad -S(e_k, e_k)g(h(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j))\}] + \|\bar{\nabla}h\|^2
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.16}$$

Furthermore, by definition

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|h\|^2 &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n g(h(e_i, e_j), h(e_i, e_j)), \\
 H^\alpha &= \sum_{k=1}^n h_{kk}^\alpha, \\
 \|H\|^2 &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^p (H^\alpha)^2.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.17}$$

and after some calculations, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}\Delta(\|h\|^2) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^p h_{ij}^\alpha (\bar{\nabla}_{e_i}\bar{\nabla}_{e_j}H^\alpha) \\
 &\quad -L\{n^2\|H\|^2 - \tau\|h\|^2\} + \|\bar{\nabla}h\|^2.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.18}$$

Using Proposition 3.1, the equation (4.18) reduces to

$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta(\|h\|^2) = L\tau\|h\|^2 + \|\bar{\nabla}h\|^2.
 \tag{4.19}$$

Yano and Kon have shown in [23] that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}\Delta(\|h\|^2) &= \|\bar{\nabla}h\|^2 - \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^p \{[Tr(A_\alpha \circ A_\beta)]^2 + \|[A_\alpha, A_\beta]\|^2\} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c\|h\|^2.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.20}$$

Hence comparing the equation (4.19) with (4.20), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)\|h\|^2 \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^p \{[Tr(A_\alpha \circ A_\beta)]^2 + \|[A_\alpha, A_\beta]\|^2\}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.21}$$

Using equations (3.6) and (3.7) in (4.21), we have

$$\|h\|^2 [(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c) + \frac{3}{2}\|h\|^2] \geq 0.
 \tag{4.22}$$

Suppose

$$\|h\|^2 \leq -\frac{2}{3}(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$$

everywhere on M^n . Then

$$\|h\|^2 = -\frac{2}{3}(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$$

or $\|h\|^2 = 0$. Except for these possibilities, we obtain

$$\|h\|^2(x) > -\frac{2}{3}(L(x)\tau(x) - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$$

at some point x of M^n .

Using equation (4.21) we get the following:

Corollary 4.1. *Let $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ be a complex m -dimensional space form of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c and M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}(c)$. If M^n is Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel and $L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c \geq 0$, then M^n is totally geodesic.*

Corollary 4.2. *Let $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ be a complex m -dimensional space form of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c and M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}^m(c)$. If $P(X, Y) \cdot h = 0$ and $\frac{\tau}{(n-1)} - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c \geq 0$, then M is totally geodesic.*

We recall the well-known following theorem ([4], [19], [22]):

Theorem 4.1. ([4], [19], [22]) *Let M^n be a Kaehlerian hypersurface of a complex space form $\tilde{M}^{n+1}(c)$ with parallel Ricci tensor. If $c \leq 0$, then M^n is totally geodesic. If $c > 0$, then either M is totally geodesic, or an Einstein manifold $|A|^2 = nc$ and hence $\tau = n^2c$.*

Using Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 4.1, we can easily obtain the following:

Corollary 4.3. *Let M^n be a Kaehlerian hypersurface of a complex space form $\tilde{M}^{n+1}(c)$ with parallel second fundamental form. If $c \leq 0$, then M^n is totally geodesic.*

Using the equation (4.21), we get the following corollary.

Corollary 4.4. *Let M^n be a complex n -dimensional Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}(c)$ with semi-parallel. If $c \leq 0$, then M^n is totally geodesic.*

Remark 4.1.

- (i) Corollary 4.1 is a generalization of Corollary 4.3 and Corollary 4.4.
- (ii) If the second fundamental form of M^n is parallel, then it is semi-parallel. The converse does not necessarily hold.

Remark 4.2. Let $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ be a complex m -dimensional space form of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c and M^n be a Ricci generalized pseudo-parallel Kaehlerian submanifold of $\tilde{M}^m(c)$ satisfying $\|h\|^2 = -\frac{2}{3}(L\tau - \frac{1}{2}(n+2)c)$.

- (i) If $L = 0$, then by Theorem 3.1, M^n is an Einstein manifold of complex dimension 1.

- (ii) If $\tau = 0$, then $c = 0$ by equation (3.5). Thus M^n is a totally geodesic submanifold (the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n) of the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^m .

5. A Geometrical Interpretation of the $Q(S, h)$

Let M^n be an n -dimensional submanifold of an $n + m$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold \tilde{M}^{n+m} . Let $\{x, y, e_3, \dots, e_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis of $T_p M$. Then $z \in T_p M$ can be decomposed by an orthonormal expansion as

$$z = g(z, x)x + g(z, y)y + \sum_{i=3}^n g(z, e_i)e_i.$$

By rotating the projection of onto the plane π spanned by x and y over an infinitesimal angle ε , while keeping the projection of z onto the $(n-2)$ -plane spanned by e_3, \dots, e_n fixed, a new vector \tilde{z} is obtained, namely

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tilde{z}} &= z + \varepsilon\{g(z, y)x - g(z, x)y\} + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ (5.1) \quad &= z + \varepsilon(x \wedge_g y)z + O(\varepsilon^2). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the vector $(x \wedge_g y)z$ measures the first-order change of the vector z after an infinitesimal rotation in the plane π at point p [12], [13].

Taking $z = \tilde{S}z$ in the equation (5.1), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\tilde{S}z} &= \tilde{S}z + \varepsilon\{g(\tilde{S}z, y)x - g(\tilde{S}z, x)y\} + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ (5.2) \quad &= \tilde{S}z + \varepsilon(x \wedge_S y)z + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ &= \tilde{S}z + \varepsilon(x \wedge_g y)\tilde{S}z + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned}$$

where \tilde{S} is a Ricci operator of M^n . Thus the vector $(x \wedge_S y)\tilde{S}z$ measures the first order change of the vector $\tilde{S}z$ after an infinitesimal rotation in the plane π at point p .

In [10], Dillen *et al.* gave a geometrical interpretation of $Q(g, h)$. Now we will use the same method to give a geometrical interpretation of $Q(S, h)$. Let z, w be vectors of $T_p M$. From equation (5.3) we have

$$(5.3) \quad h(\widehat{\tilde{S}z}, w) = h(\tilde{S}z, w) + \varepsilon h((x \wedge_S y)z, w) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

$$(5.4) \quad h(z, \widehat{\tilde{S}w}) = h(z, \tilde{S}w) + \varepsilon h(z, (x \wedge_S y)w) + O(\varepsilon^2).$$

Using equations (5.3), (5.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} h(\tilde{S}z - \widehat{\tilde{S}z}, w) + h(z, \tilde{S}w - \widehat{\tilde{S}w}) &= -\varepsilon\{h((x \wedge_S y)z, w) + h(z, (x \wedge_S y)w)\} + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ (5.5) \quad &= \varepsilon Q(S, h)(z, w; x, y) + O(\varepsilon^2). \end{aligned}$$

The left side of equation (5.5) possesses a geometrical meaning. Thus the first-order geometrical interpretation for $Q(S, h)(z, w; x, y)$ is obtained.

Acknowledgements. The authors are thankful to the referees for their valuable suggestions towards the improvement of this work.

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