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ON INFINITESIMAL HOLOMORPHICALLY
PROJECTIVE TRANSFORMATION

By

Hidemaro KÔJYÔ

§0. Introduction. Recently, T. Ôtsuki and Y. Tashiro [1] have studied holomorphically projective correspondences of Kählerian manifolds. On the other hand, K. Yano and T. Nagano [2] and T. Sumitomo [3] have studied infinitesimal projective transformations in a Riemannian manifold and obtained valuable results. Further, S. Tachibana and S. Ishihara [4] have considered analogous problems concerning the infinitesimal holomorphically projective transformations, which will be briefly called an HP-transformation, and obtained that a Kählerian manifold satisfying $R_{ij, k}=0$, which admits a non-trivial analytic HP-transformation reduces to an Einstein one.

The purpose of the present paper is to generalize more the above result of S. Tachibana and S. Ishihara, that is, we shall give a theorem about a Ricci-recurrent Kählerian manifold in §1 and one in a Ricci-recurrent K-space in §2, which is one of the generalization of the theorem in §1.

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§1. An analytic HP-transformation on a Kählerian manifold.

A vector field $v^i$ is called an HP-transformation, if it satisfies

(1.1) $\mathfrak{L}\{jik\}=P_h(\delta_{j}^{h}\delta_{k}^{i}-\varphi_{j}^{h}\varphi_{k}^{i})+P_h(\delta_{k}^{h}\delta_{j}^{i}-\varphi_{k}^{h}\varphi_{j}^{i})v$,

where $P_h$ is a certain vector and $\varphi_{j}^{i}$ is the complex structure, and semi-colon and $\mathfrak{L}$ denote the covariant differentiation with respect to $v^i$ and Lie differentiation with respect to $v^i$, respectively. We shall call $P_h$ in (1.1) the associated vector of the HP-transformation. Contracting (1.1)

1) Numbers in brackets refer to the references at the end of the paper.
with respect to \( i \) and \( k \), we get \( P_h = \frac{1}{n+2} v^i ; i \), which shows that \( P_h \) is gradient.

An infinitesimal affine transformation \( v^i \) is defined by
\[
\mathfrak{L} v^i = v^i ; j + R^i _{jkl} v^l = 0.
\]
If \( P_h = 0 \), then the HP-transformation reduces to an affine one.

A vector field \( v^i \) is called analytic on a Kählerian manifold, if it satisfies
\[
(1.2) \quad \mathfrak{L} \varphi^i_j = -\varphi^k_j v^i_k + \varphi^i_k v^k_j = 0.
\]

We shall give here preliminary formulas on Kählerian manifold. Let our manifold be a real \( n(=2m+2) \) dimensional Kählerian manifold with local coordinates \( \{x^i\} \).

Then the Riemannian metric \( g_{ij} \) and the complex structure \( \varphi^i_j \) satisfy
\[
\varphi^k_i \varphi^i_k = -\delta^k_i, \quad g_{hk} \varphi^i_h \varphi^j_k = g_{ij},
\]
$$\varphi^i_k = 0, \quad g_{ij} ; k = 0.$$

Then the following equation holds:
\[
(1.3) \quad R_{hk} \varphi^i_h \varphi^j_k = R_{ij},
\]
where \( R^i _{jkl} \) is the Riemannian curvature tensor, and
\[
R^i _{jkl} = R_{jki}, \quad R^h _{jkl} g_{hi} = R_{ijkl}.
\]

If \( P_h \) is the associated vector of an analytic HP-transformation, then we get
\[
(1.4) \quad P_{h;k} \varphi^i_h \varphi^j_k = P_{i;j}.
\]

Moreover, if \( v^i \) be an analytic HP-transformation, then we have

Lemma. Let \( v^i \) be an analytic HP-transformation, then the following relation holds:
\[
(1.5) \quad (\mathfrak{L} g_{ik}) R^i_j = (\mathfrak{L} g_{jk}) R^i_j.
\]

**Proof.** From the assumptions, it follows that
\[
\mathfrak{L} \varphi^i_j = 0,
\]
\[
\mathfrak{L} v^i = v^i ; j + R^i _{jkl} v^l = P_h (\delta^i_j \delta^k_l - \varphi^i_j \varphi^k_l) + P_a (\delta^i_j \delta^k_l - \varphi^a_j \varphi^a_k).
\]

Since \( R_{ijkl} \) is anti-symmetric with respect to \( i \) and \( j \), we get
\[
(1.6) \quad (\mathfrak{L} g_{ij})_k = (v_k ; i + v_i ; j)_k = 2 P_k g_{ij} + P_j g_{ik} + P_i g_{jk} - P_a \varphi^a_j \varphi^a_k - P_a \varphi^a_i \varphi^a_k.
\]

The integrable condition of the above equation is that
\[
(\mathfrak{L} g_{ij})_k + (\mathfrak{L} g_{ik})_j + (\mathfrak{L} g_{ki})_j = P_{j;k} g_{ij} + P_{i;k} g_{ij} - P_{j;k} g_{ik} - P_{i;k} g_{jk} + \varphi^a_j (P_{a;k} \varphi^a_k - P_{a;k} \varphi^a_i) + \varphi^a_i (P_{a;k} \varphi^a_k - P_{a;k} \varphi^a_i).
\]
If we contract $g^{it}$ to this equation and take account of (1.4), then we have

$$(\mathfrak{L}g_{at}) R^{a}_{it} - (\mathfrak{L}g_{ia}) R^{a}_{it} = n P_{i} R_{k}^{a} - P_{a} R_{i}^{a} g_{ik}. $$

Since $P_{i}$ is gradient and $(\mathfrak{L}g_{at}) R^{a}_{it}$ is symmetric with respect to $i$ and $k$, we obtain the conclusion.

Recently S. Tachibana and S. Ishihara [4] obtained the following

**Theorem.** If a Kählerian manifold satisfying $R_{ij;k}=0$ admits an analytic non-affine HP-transformation, it is a Kähler-Einstein manifold.

We shall now consider a Ricci-recurrent Kählerian manifold, i.e., a Kählerian manifold such that $R_{ij;k}=R_{ij}v_{k}$, and we obtain the following

**Theorem.** If a Kählerian manifold satisfying $R_{ij;k}=R_{ij}v_{k}$ admits an analytic non-affine HP-transformation, it is a Kähler-Einstein manifold.

**Proof.** Covariantly differentiating (1.5) with respect to $x^i$ and making use of (1.5), we find

$$(\mathfrak{L}g_{ia}) R^{a}_{it} = (\mathfrak{L}g_{ka}) R^{a}_{it}. $$

Substituting (1.6) into the last equation, we have easily

$$(P_{a} g_{it} + P_{i} g_{at} + 2P_{i} g_{ia} - \varphi_{a}^{b} \varphi_{t}^{i} P_{b} - \varphi_{i}^{b} \varphi_{a}^{t} P_{b}) R^{a}_{it} = (P_{a} g_{kt} + P_{k} g_{at} + 2P_{k} g_{ka} - \varphi_{a}^{b} \varphi_{k}^{t} P_{b} - \varphi_{k}^{b} \varphi_{a}^{t} P_{b}) R^{a}_{it}. $$

Contracting this equation with $g^{it}$ and $R^{it}$, and taking account of (1.3) and (1.4), we have

$$nP_{a} R^{a}_{it} = \dot{R} R_{k}^{a} P_{a},$$

$$RR_{k}^{a} P_{a} = R_{ij} R^{ij} P_{k}. $$

From the above equations, we get

$$(R_{ij} R^{ij} - \frac{R^{2}}{n}) P_{k} = 0. $$

Since $P_{k} \neq 0$, we must have

$$R_{ij} R^{ij} - \frac{R^{2}}{n} = 0. $$

On the other hand, according to the theorem obtained by T. Sumitomo [3], a Riemannian manifold satisfying the relation $R_{ij} R^{ij} = \frac{R^{2}}{n}$ is an Einstein manifold. Therefore, we get the conclusion.

In this section, we shall consider only a K-space, which is another generalization of a Kählerian manifold.

If \( \varphi_{ij} \) (\( \varphi_{ij} \) is a Killing tensor, i.e., it satisfies the equation

\[
\varphi_{ij;k} + \varphi_{ik;j} = 0,
\]

an almost-Hermitian space is called a K-space. After some calculations we get also the following identities in a K-space:

\[
(2.1) \quad R_{hk} \varphi_i^h \varphi_j^k = R_{ij},
\]

\[
(2.2) \quad P_{hk} \varphi_i^h \varphi_j^k = P_{ij}.
\]

Thus, by virtue of (2.1), (2.2), and Lemma, we have the following Theorem. If a K-space satisfying \( R_{ij;k} = R_{ij;k} \) admits an analytic non-affine HP-transformation, it is an Einstein K-space.

The method of the proof is analogous to that in Kählerian manifold.

References


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