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<td>ON SOME PROPERTIES OF HYPERSURFACES WITH CERTAIN CONTACT STRUCTURES</td>
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§ 1. Introduction. Let $E^{2n+2}$ be a $(2n+2)$-dimensional Euclidean space with cartesian coordinates. We put

$$F = (F^i_j) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_m \\ -E_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g = (g_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix},$$

where $E_m$ ($m = n+1$) is the unit matrix of dimension $m$. Then $F$ is an almost complex structure in $E^{2n+2}$ and the Euclidean metric $g$ is a Hermitian metric with respect to the almost complex structure. Therefore we may consider $E^{2n+2}$ as an almost Hermitian space. S. Sasaki and Y. Hatakeyama [5] showed that a hypersphere imbedded in $E^{2n+2}$ is an example of a manifold admitting a normal contact metric structure. On the other hand, Y. Tashiro [7] proved that an orientable hypersurface in an almost complex space has an almost contact structure. These results gave us the problem to study the geometric properties of hypersurfaces in almost complex spaces.

In an almost complex space there always exists an affine connection, called $F$-connection, transposing the almost complex structure $F$ parallely. Suitable restrictions for $F$-connection characterize the special class of almost complex space. In the paper [7], properties of hypersurfaces in almost complex spaces were discussed by making use of the relations between $F$-connection and its induced one. Concerning a Kählerian space Y. Tashiro [7] gave the geometric meaning of the condition in order that a hypersurface has a normal contact structure.

In an almost complex space there exists a Riemannian metric $g$ and without loss of generality we may assume that $g$ be an almost Hermitian metric [8]. The Kählerian space is characterized by that the Riemannian connection defined by $g$ is an $F$-connection. In general, the Riemannian connection is not an $F$-connection and restrictions for covariant derivatives of $F$ characterize the special class of an almost Hermitian space. In this paper we always assume that the treated almost complex structure is Hermitian and we shall use the

1) Numbers in brackets refer to the references at the end of the paper.
Riemannian connection and its induced one. The purpose of the present paper is to investigate some geometric properties of a hypersurface in a K-space. § 2 devoted to give the fundamental concepts of almost Hermitian structure and almost contact metric structure. In § 3 we shall give some relations satisfied for a hypersurface in an almost Hermitian space, which will be used in the following sections. In § 4 we shall give a certain property of a hypersurface of a K-space. §§ 5–5 devoted to give some properties of hypersurface in the special K-space. In § 5 we apply the result in § 4 to a hypersurface of a K-space with constant curvature. In the last section we shall obtain some properties of a hypersurface of a Kählerian space and finally we shall prove the theorem for a Kählerian space, which was obtained by Y. Tashiro in another way.

We should like to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Y. Katsurada who gave us many valuable suggestions and constant guidances.

§ 2. Notations and terminologies. Let $M^{2n+2}$ be a $(2n+2)$-dimensional differentiable manifold with local coordinates $x^i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+2)$. $M^{2n+2}$ is called an almost Hermitian space if it admits a $(1, 1)$-tensor field $F^i_j$ satisfying the relations

\begin{equation}
F^i_j F^j_i = -\delta^i_j, \quad g_{ij} F^i_j F^j_k = g_{hk},
\end{equation}

where $g_{ij}$ is the Riemannian metric tensor in $M^{2n+2}$. From (2.1) it follows that

\begin{equation}
F_{ij} = -F_{ji}, \quad (F_{ij} = g_{ij} F^i_j)
\end{equation}

The $(1, 2)$-tensor $N^i_{jk}$ defined by

\begin{equation}
N^i_{jk} = F^i_k (\partial_j F^j_k - \partial_k F^j_k) - F^j_k (\partial_i F^i_k - \partial_k F^i_k)
\end{equation}

is called the Nijenhuis tensor, where $\partial_i$ means partial differentiation with respect to the variable $x^i$.

A $(2n+1)$-dimensional differentiable manifold $M^{2n+1}$ with local coordinates $u^\alpha (\alpha = 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+1)$ is called an almost contact space, if it admits a $(1, 1)$-tensor field $\varphi^a_\alpha$ and two vector fields $\xi^a$ and $\eta_\alpha$ satisfying the relations

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
&\xi^a \eta_\alpha = 1, \\
&\text{rank } (\varphi^a_\alpha) = 2n, \\
&\varphi^a_\alpha \xi^b = 0, \\
&\varphi^a_\alpha \eta_\alpha = 0, \\
&\varphi^a_\alpha \varphi^b_\gamma = -\partial_i^i + \xi^a \eta_\gamma.
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

In every almost contact space, we can always find a Riemannian metric
tensor $g_{a\beta}$ called an associated Riemannian metric tensor, such that [3]

$$g_{a\beta} = \delta_{\beta}^\alpha,$$  \hspace{1cm} (2. 5)

$$g_{a\beta} \varphi_{\gamma}^\alpha \varphi_{\mu}^\beta = g_{\mu \nu} - \eta_{\mu} \eta_{\nu}.$$  

In this paper we shall say that four tensor fields $\varphi_{\beta}^\alpha$, $g_{a\beta}$, $\xi^\alpha$, and $\eta_{a}$, satisfying (2. 4) and (2. 5), define an almost contact metric structure for $M^{2n+1}$. By means of the last relation of (2. 4) and (2. 5), we can obtain

$$\varphi_{a\beta} = -\varphi_{\beta a} \cdot \ (\varphi_{a\beta} = g_{a\beta} \varphi_{\beta}^\alpha)$$

Moreover, when the covariant tensor $\varphi_{a\beta}$ satisfies the relation

$$\varphi_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\alpha} \eta_{\beta} - \partial_{\beta} \eta_{\alpha})$$

we shall call $M^{2n+1}$ the contact metric space. In every almost contact space there exists a $(1,2)$-tensor $n_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}$ defined by

$$n_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} = \varphi_{\gamma}^{\alpha} (\partial \cdot \varphi_{\beta}^\alpha - \partial_{\beta} \varphi_{\epsilon}^\alpha) - \cdots - \partial_{\gamma} \varphi_{\iota}^\alpha ) + (\partial_{\beta} \xi^{\alpha}) \eta_{\gamma} - (\partial_{\gamma} \xi^{\alpha}) \eta_{\beta}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2. 8)

When $n_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha} = 0$, we shall say that the almost contact structure is normal.

§ 3. **Hypersurface in an almost Hermitian space.** Let us consider that an orientable hypersurface $M^{2n+1}$, imbedded in an almost Hermitian space $M^{pn}$, be defined by $2n+2$ equations involving $2n+1$ independent parameters such that

$$x^{i} = x^{i}(u^\alpha), \hspace{1cm} (i = 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+2; \alpha = 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+1)^{2)}$$

The set of $2n+2$ linearly independent vectors $(X_{\alpha}^i, X^i)$ determines an enuple at every point in $M^{2n+1}$, where $X_{\alpha}^i = \frac{\partial x^{i}}{\partial u^\alpha}$ and $X^i$ denotes the contra-variant component of the unit normal vector of the hypersurface. Now, we put

$$X_{i}^\alpha = g^{\alpha\beta} g_{ij} X_{\beta}^{j} \hspace{1cm} (X_{i}^{\alpha} = g_{ij} X^{j}),$$  \hspace{1cm} (3. 2)

where $g^{\alpha\beta}$ is defined by $g^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\gamma} = \delta_{\gamma}^\alpha$ and $g_{\alpha\beta}$ is an induced Riemannian metric, i.e. $g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{ij} X_{\alpha}^{i} X_{\beta}^{j}$. Then, $(X_{\alpha}^{i}, X_{\beta}^{j})$ is a conjugate enuple with respect to the enuple $(X_{\alpha}^{i}, X^{i})$, and these quantities satisfy the following wellknown relations:

$$\begin{cases} X_{\alpha}^{i} X_{\beta} = 0, & X^{i} X_{\beta}^{\gamma} = 0, & X^{i} X_{\alpha} = 1, \\ X_{\alpha}^{i} X_{\beta}^{\gamma} = \delta_{\alpha}^{\beta}, & X_{\alpha}^{i} X_{\beta}^{j} + X^{i} X_{\beta}^{j} = \delta_{\beta}^{j}. \end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3. 3)

With respect to the enuple $(X_{\alpha}^{i}, X^{i})$, components of the $(1,1)$-tensor $F_{j}^{i}$ are expressible as follows:

\[\text{\footnotesize 2)}\] Throughout the present paper the Latin indices are supposed to run over the range 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+2, and the Greek indices take the values 1, 2, \cdots, 2n+1.
\[ F_j^{\prime} = \varphi^a X^i X^j + \varphi^a X^i X_j + \varphi_i X^j + \varphi X^i X_j , \]

where

\[ \varphi^a = F_j^{\prime} X_i X^j , \quad \varphi = F_j^{\prime} X_i X_j , \quad \varphi = F_j^{\prime} X_i X^j . \]

However, by virtue of (2.2) we have \( \varphi = 0 \). If we put

\[ \varphi^a = -\xi^a , \quad \varphi = \eta \]

in consequence of (2.1) and (3.3), we can easily verify that four tensor fields \( \varphi^a, \varphi_{\beta}^{a}, \xi^a \) and \( \eta_a \) satisfy the relations (2.4) and (2.5), i.e. these quantities define an almost contact metric structure for the hypersurface \( M^{2n+1} \). (2.3) and (2.8) are rewritten in

\[ N_{j\beta}^i = F_{j,k}^i (F_{j,k}^i - F_{k,j}^i) - F_{j}^i (F_{k,j}^i - F_{k,h}^i) , \]

\[ n_{\beta \gamma}^\alpha = \varphi_{\gamma}^\epsilon (\varphi_{\beta}^{\alpha} - \varphi_{\gamma}^{\alpha}) + \varphi_{\beta}^{\alpha} \eta_{\gamma} - \varphi_{\gamma}^{\alpha} \eta_{\beta} \]

where comma and semi-colon denote covariant differentiation with respect to the Riemannian connection defined by \( g_{ij} \) and its induced connection respectively. From (3.5) it follows that

\[ \varphi_{\beta ; \gamma}^\alpha = F_{j,k}^i X_{i}^a X_{\beta}^j X_{\gamma}^k + H_{\gamma}^\alpha \eta_{\beta} - H_{\beta \gamma} \xi^a \]

\[ \xi_{; \beta}^\alpha = -F_{j,k}^i X_{i}^\alpha X_{j}^k X_{\beta}^l + H_{\beta}^\gamma \varphi_{\gamma}^a . \]

Making use of (3.6), (3.11) and (3.12) it is easy to see that

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\varphi_{\beta ; \gamma}^\alpha = F_{j,k}^i X_{i}^a X_{\beta}^j X_{\gamma}^k + H_{\gamma}^\alpha \eta_{\beta} - H_{\beta \gamma} \xi^a , \\
\xi_{; \beta}^\alpha = -F_{j,k}^i X_{i}^\alpha X_{j}^k X_{\beta}^l + H_{\beta}^\gamma \varphi_{\gamma}^a .
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{l}
n_{\beta \gamma}^\alpha = N_{j}^i X_{i}^a X_{\beta}^j X_{\gamma}^k + F_{j,k}^i X_{i}^a X_{\gamma}^k \eta_{\beta} - F_{j,h}^i X_{i}^a X_{\gamma}^k \eta_{\gamma} \\
+ H_{j}^i \varphi_{\gamma}^a \eta_{\beta} - H_{i}^j \varphi_{\gamma}^a \eta_{\beta} + H_{j}^i \varphi_{\gamma}^a \eta_{\beta} - H_{i}^j \varphi_{\gamma}^a \eta_{\beta} .
\end{array} \]

**§ 4. A certain property of a hypersurface of a K-space.** Let us consider that \( M^{2n+2} \) be a K-space, then we have the following condition [6]:

\[ F_{j,k}^i + F_{k,j}^i = 0 , \]

and from this condition we have
by virtue of (3.11). On the other hand, in a manifold with normal contact metric structure the relation

\[(4.2) \quad \varphi_{a\beta \gamma} = \eta_a g_{\beta \gamma} - \eta_a g_{\beta \gamma} \]

holds good [5]. Then if the hypersurface of a K-space has the normal contact metric structure, by means of (4.1) and (4.2) we get

\[(4.3) \quad -\gamma_{\beta} g_{a \gamma} - \gamma_{\alpha} g_{\beta \gamma} + 2\gamma_{\alpha} g_{\gamma a} = \gamma_{\beta} H_{a \gamma} + \gamma_{\alpha} H_{\gamma a} - 2\gamma_{\gamma} H_{a \beta} \]

Subtracting (4.3') from (4.3) it follows that

\[(4.4) \quad (H_{a \gamma} + g_{a \gamma}) \eta_{\beta} = (H_{\beta \gamma} + g_{\beta \gamma}) \eta_{a} \cdot \]

This equation means that expressions in parentheses for each value of \( \gamma \) are proportional to \( \eta_a \). Then we may put

\[(4.5) \quad H_{a \gamma} = -g_{a \gamma} + \eta_a \rho_\gamma , \]

where \( \rho_\gamma \) being proportional factor. If (4.4) be multiplied by \( \xi^a \xi^\gamma \) and summed for \( \alpha \) and \( \gamma \), we get

\[(4.6) \quad (H_{a \gamma} + g_{a \gamma}) \xi^a \xi^\gamma \eta_{\beta} = H_{\beta \gamma} \xi^\gamma + \eta_{\beta} \cdot \]

Also, multiplying \( \xi^a \) to (4.5) and summed for \( \alpha \) we have

\[(4.7) \quad H_{a \gamma} \xi^a + \eta_{\gamma} = \rho_\gamma \cdot \]

In consequence of (4.6) and (4.7) we can write \( \rho_a = \phi \eta_a \), where \( \phi \) is a scalar function. Therefore the second fundamental tensor has the form

\[(4.8) \quad H_{a \beta} = -g_{a \beta} + \phi \eta_a \eta_\beta . \]

Then we have the following

**Theorem 4.1.** If a hypersurface of a K-space has the normal contact metric structure, the second fundamental tensor has the form (4.8).

§ 5. Some properties of \( \gamma \)-umbilical hypersurface in the space with constant curvature. In the following, when the second fundamental tensor has the form (4.8) we shall call the hypersurface "\( \gamma \)-umbilical hypersurface". A totally umbilical hypersurface of a constant curvature space is also a constant curvature space [1]. Now, we shall seek the analogous problem in the case of \( \gamma \)-umbilical hypersurface.

When \( M^{2n+2} \) is a space of constant curvature, the equation of Gauss-Codazzi may be reduced to
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(5.1) \[ R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = K(g_{\alpha\gamma}g_{\beta\delta} - g_{\alpha\delta}g_{\beta\gamma}) + H_{\alpha\gamma}H_{\beta\delta} - H_{\alpha\delta}H_{\beta\gamma}. \]

Substituting (4.8) into (5.1) we have

(5.2) \[ R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = (K+1)(g_{\alpha\gamma}g_{\beta\delta} - g_{\alpha\delta}g_{\beta\gamma}) + \phi(-g_{\alpha\gamma}\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\delta} - g_{\beta\delta}\eta_{\alpha}\eta_{\gamma} + g_{\alpha\delta}\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\gamma} + g_{\beta\gamma}\eta_{\alpha}\eta_{\delta}). \]

Then, if an \( \eta \)-umbilical hypersurface is also a constant curvature space, we may put

(5.3) \[ -g_{\alpha\gamma}\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\delta} - g_{\beta\delta}\eta_{\alpha}\eta_{\gamma} + g_{\alpha\delta}\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\gamma} + g_{\beta\gamma}\eta_{\alpha}\eta_{\delta} = \psi(g_{\alpha\gamma}g_{\beta\delta} - g_{\alpha\delta}g_{\beta\gamma}), \]

where \( \psi \) being a scalar function. If (5.3) be multiplied by \( g^{\alpha\delta} \) and summed for \( \alpha \) and \( \delta \), we get

(5.4) \[ R_{\beta\gamma} = (2n-1)\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\gamma} = -(2n\psi+1)g_{\beta\gamma}. \]

The last relation gives the fact that the rank of the matrix \( (g_{\alpha\beta}) \) be less than \( 2n+1 \). This result contradicts to the fact that \( g_{\alpha\beta} \) is an induced metric tensor of the hypersurface. Therefore we have

**Theorem 5.1.** An \( \eta \)-umbilical hypersurface of a constant curvature space is not a constant curvature space.

If (5.1) be multiplied by \( g^{\alpha\delta} \) and summed for \( \alpha \) and \( \delta \) we get

(5.4) \[ R_{\beta\gamma} = -2nKg_{\beta\gamma} + H_{\beta\delta}H_{\gamma}^\delta - (2n+1)HH_{\beta\gamma}, \]

where \( H = \frac{1}{2n+1}H_{\alpha\beta}g^{\alpha\beta} \). If we substitute (4.8) into (5.4) it follows that

(5.5) \[ R_{\beta\gamma} = \{(2n+1)H - 2nK + 1\}g_{\beta\gamma} + \{\phi^3 - (2n+1)H + 2\phi\}\eta_{\beta}\eta_{\gamma}. \]

Then we have

**Theorem 5.2.** An \( \eta \)-umbilical hypersurface of a constant curvature space is an \( \eta \)-Einstein space.

According to the theorem obtained by M. Okumura [2], if a normal contact space in an \( \eta \)-Einstein space, i.e. the Ricci tensor has the form \( R_{\alpha\beta} = ag_{\alpha\beta} + b\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta} \), then \( a \) and \( b \) must be constants. Then, in consequence of Theorem 4.1 and Theorem 5.2, if a hypersurface of a K-space has normal contact metric structure we get from (5.5)

(5.4) \[ (2n+1)H - 2nK + 1 = \text{const}. \]

As it follows that

\[ K = \text{const}. \]

from the theorem of Schur, we obtain \( H = \text{const}. \). Then by means of (4.8)
we also have $\phi=\text{const}$. Therefore we have

**Theorem 5.3.** If a hypersurface of a K-space with constant curvature has a normal contact metric structure then

$$H_{\alpha\beta} = -g_{\alpha\beta} + \phi \eta_{\alpha} \eta_{\beta},$$

where $\phi=\text{const}$. and the hypersurface has constant mean curvature.

§ 6. *Some properties of a hypersurface of a Kählerian space.* In this section we shall assume that $M^{2n+2}$ be a Kählerian space. Then, we have from (3.12) and (3.13)

(6.1) \[ n_{\beta}^{\alpha} = (H_{\beta}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} - H_{\alpha}^{a} \varphi_{\beta}^{a}) \eta_{\beta}, \]

(6.2) \[ \eta_{\beta,\alpha} - \eta_{\alpha,\beta} = \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} H_{\beta}^{a} - \varphi_{\beta}^{a} H_{\alpha}^{a}. \]

In an almost contact metric space there exists a $(1, 1)$-tensor $n_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ defined by

(6.3) \[ n_{\beta}^{\alpha} = \xi^{\alpha} (\varphi_{\beta,\gamma}^{\alpha} - \varphi_{\gamma,\beta}^{\alpha}) - \varphi_{\beta}^{a} \xi_{\gamma}^{\alpha}. \]

By means of (3.11) and (3.12), we have the following expression of the tensor $n_{\beta}^{\alpha}$:

(6.4) \[ n_{\beta}^{\alpha} = -H_{\beta}^{a} - H_{\gamma}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} + H_{\gamma}^{a} \xi^{\alpha} \eta_{\beta}. \]

Since the vanishment of $n_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ implies the vanishment of $n_{\alpha}^{\beta}$ [4], if an induced almost contact metric structure is normal contact, the second fundamental tensor must satisfy the relation

(6.5) \[ H_{\beta}^{a} + H_{\gamma}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} - H_{\gamma}^{a} \xi^{\alpha} \eta_{\beta} = 0. \]

Conversely if (6.5) be multiplied by $\varphi_{\alpha}^{a}$ and summed for $\beta$, it follows that

(6.6) \[ \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} (H_{\beta}^{a} + H_{\gamma}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} - H_{\gamma}^{a} \xi^{\alpha} \eta_{\beta}) = 0. \]

Making use of the last relation of (2.4), the above relation reduces to

(6.7) \[ H_{\gamma}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} - H_{\beta}^{a} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a} = H_{\gamma}^{a} \xi^{\alpha} \varphi_{\alpha}^{a}. \]

Substituting the right hand side of (6.7) into (6.1), we find that $n_{\beta}^{\alpha} = 0$. Then we have

**Theorem 6.1.** In order that an induced contact metric structure of a hypersurface in a Kählerian space is normal, it is necessary and sufficient that the second fundamental tensor $H_{\alpha\beta}$ satisfy the relation (6.5).

**Corollary.** With respect to an induced contact metric structure of a hypersurface in a Kählerian space, relations $n_{\beta}^{\alpha} = 0$ and $n_{\alpha}^{\beta} = 0$ are equivalent.

Next, we shall consider the case when the induced almost contact metric
structure of a hypersurface in a Kählerian space reduces to a normal contact metric structure.

In consequence of Theorem 4.1, the second fundamental tensor $H_{\alpha\beta}$ has the form (4.8), as a Kählerian space is the special class of a K-space. Conversely from (4.8) and (6.1), we have $n^{\beta}_{\beta\gamma}=0$, i.e. the induced structure is normal. Also, substituting (4.8) into the right hand side of (6.2), it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2}(\varphi^\gamma_a H_{\theta\gamma} - \varphi^\gamma_\beta H_{a\gamma}) = \varphi_{a\beta}.$$  

Then, we have

$$\frac{1}{2}(\eta_{\beta;\alpha} - \eta_{\alpha;\beta}) = \varphi_{a\beta},$$

i.e. the induced structure is contact. Therefore we have

**Theorem 6.2**. In order that an induced almost contact metric structure of a hypersurface in a Kählerian space is normal contact metric structure, it is necessary and sufficient that the second fundamental tensor has the form (4.8).

**References**


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3) This result was obtained by Y. TASHIRO and in the paper [7] it is proved by another way.