

## On bounds of holomorphic sectional curvature

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The aim of this paper is to study holomorphic sectional curvature and bounds on the holomorphic sectional curvature of an indefinite invariant submanifold of an indefinite complex space form.

**Key words:** invariant submanifold, complex space form.

### INTRODUCTION

Let  $\bar{M}_{s+t}^{n+p}(c)$ ,  $c \neq 0$  be an indefinite complex space form of holomorphic sectional curvature  $c$ , then  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \bar{M} = 2n + 2p$  and  $\text{index} = 2s + 2t$ , with  $0 \leq s \leq n$  and  $0 \leq t \leq p$ . Let  $J$  be the almost complex structure and  $g$  the metric tensor of  $\bar{M}_{s+t}^{n+p}(c)$  given by

$$g(X, Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{s+t} X_i Y_i + \sum_{j=s+t+1}^{n+p} X_j Y_j \quad (1.1)$$

Let  $M_s^n$  be a  $2n$ -dimensional indefinite invariant submanifold of index  $2s$  immersed in  $\bar{M}_{s+t}^{n+p}(c)$ . A submanifold  $M$  of a Kaehler manifold is called invariant if each tangent space of  $M$  is mapped into itself by the almost complex structure of the Kaehler manifold (Chen & Ogiue, 1974). A Kaehler manifold of constant holomorphic sectional curvature is called a complex space form. We choose a local orthonormal frame field  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n; Je_1, \dots, Je_n; e_{n+1}, \dots, e_{n+p}; Je_{n+1}, \dots, Je_{n+p}\}$  on a neighbourhood of  $\bar{M}_{s+t}^{n+p}$  in such a way that restricted to  $M_s^n$ ,  $e_1, \dots, e_n; Je_1, \dots, Je_n$  are tangent to  $M_s^n$  and  $e_{n+1}, \dots, e_{n+p}; Je_{n+1}, \dots, Je_{n+p}$  are normal to  $M_s^n$ . Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_i &= g(e_i, e_i) = g(Je_i, Je_i) = -1, \text{ when } 1 \leq i \leq s \\ \varepsilon_i &= g(e_i, e_i) = g(Je_i, Je_i) = 1, \text{ when } s+1 \leq i \leq n \\ \varepsilon_\alpha &= g(e_\alpha, e_\alpha) = g(Je_\alpha, Je_\alpha) = -1, \text{ when } n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+t \\ \varepsilon_\alpha &= g(e_\alpha, e_\alpha) = g(Je_\alpha, Je_\alpha) = 1, \text{ when } n+t+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+p. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\bar{\nabla}$  be the covariant differentiation with respect to  $g$  and  $\nabla$  the covariant differentiation induced on  $M_s^n$  from  $g$ . Then the Gauss and Weingarten formulas are

$$\bar{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + h(X, Y) \text{ and } \bar{\nabla}_X N = -A_N X + \nabla_X^\perp N \quad (1.2)$$

for all  $X, Y \in T(M_s^n)$  and  $N \in T^\perp(M_s^n)$ . Here  $h(X, Y)$  is the second fundamental form of the immersion,  $A_N$  the second fundamental tensor associated with  $N$  and  $\nabla^\perp$  the connection on the normal bundle induced from  $\bar{\nabla}$ . Tensors  $h$  and  $A$  are related by the following equation: