



Generating Curves of Minimal Ruled Real Hypersurfaces in a Nonflat Complex Space Form

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Abstract. We first provide a necessary and sufficient condition for a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form to have constant mean curvature in terms of integral curves of the characteristic vector field on it. This yields a characterization of minimal ruled real hypersurfaces by circles. We next characterize the homogeneous minimal ruled real hypersurface in a complex hyperbolic space by using the notion of strong congruency of curves.

1 Introduction

It is possible in some cases to know properties of a submanifold by examining the behavior of some curves on the submanifold. In this paper, we study ruled real hypersurfaces M in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, in terms of their generating curves.

An n -dimensional *nonflat complex space form* $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ of constant holomorphic sectional curvature c is a complex n -dimensional complete and simply connected Kähler manifold, all of whose holomorphic sectional curvatures take the same value $c (\neq 0)$. It is known that this space $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ is holomorphically isometric to a complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^n(c)$ or a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ according as $c > 0$ or $c < 0$. A ruled real hypersurface M^{2n-1} in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ is a real hypersurface having a one-codimensional foliation whose leaves are totally geodesic complex hyperplanes $\tilde{M}_{n-1}(c)$ (for a precise definition, see Section 3). Such a hypersurface can be constructed as follows: given an arbitrary regular smooth curve $\gamma: I \rightarrow \tilde{M}_n(c)$ defined on an open interval $I (\subset \mathbb{R})$, we attach a totally geodesic complex hyperplane $M_s \cong \tilde{M}_{n-1}(c)$ to each point $\gamma(s)$ ($s \in I$) in such a way that the plane M_s is orthogonal not only to $\dot{\gamma}(s)$ but to $J\dot{\gamma}(s)$. Then the union $M_\gamma := \bigcup_{s \in I} M_s$ is a ruled real hypersurface in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. We call this M_γ and the curve γ a ruled real hypersurface *associated with* γ and a *generating curve* of M_γ , respectively. Note that every integral curve of the characteristic vector field on a ruled real hypersurface is a generating curve of it.

In the class of ruled real hypersurfaces, which is an abundant class as one can see from the above construction, we have important examples that are minimal. Lohnherr and Reckziegel [6] characterized minimal ruled real hypersurfaces in a nonflat

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complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, by the property that their generating curves are *totally real circles*, that is, circles in some totally real totally geodesic real two-dimensional submanifold $\mathbb{R}M^2(c/4)$, in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ (i.e., $\mathbb{R}P^2(c/4)$ or $\mathbb{R}H^2(c/4)$), and they classified such hypersurfaces in three families according to the shapes of generating curves. Also, Adachi, Bao, and Maeda [1] studied congruency of minimal ruled real hypersurfaces in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ with respect to the action of its isometry group. Among others, the homogeneous minimal ruled real hypersurface, the so-called *Lohnherr hypersurface*, in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ is more significant, because it is the only example of a homogeneous real hypersurface that is minimal in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ [4]. Here, a *homogeneous real hypersurface* in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ is an orbit of some subgroup of the full isometry group $I(\tilde{M}_n(c))$.

Inspired by these facts, we establish the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 *Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. Then M has constant mean curvature, i.e., $\text{Trace } A$ is constant on M , where A is the shape operator of M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, if and only if every integral curve of the characteristic vector field on M is a circle in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.*

Recently, M. Domínguez-Vázquez and O. Pérez-Barral [5] proved that there is no ruled real hypersurface with nonzero constant mean curvature in nonflat complex space forms. Hence, combining the result in [5] with [6, Theorem 4] and our Theorem 1.1, we have the following.

Corollary 1.2 *For a ruled real hypersurface M in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, the following four conditions are mutually equivalent.*

- (i) M is minimal in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.
- (ii) M has constant mean curvature.
- (iii) Every integral curve of the characteristic vector field on M is a circle in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.
- (iv) An, hence every, integral curve of the characteristic vector field on M is a totally real circle in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.

In order to describe Theorem 1.3, we explain the congruency of curves. Let $I(\tilde{M})$ be a full isometry group of a Riemannian manifold \tilde{M} . We say that smooth curves $\gamma_1 = \gamma_1(s)$ and $\gamma_2 = \gamma_2(s)$ in \tilde{M} are *congruent* in the usual sense if there exist $\varphi \in I(\tilde{M})$ and a constant $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\gamma_2(s) = (\varphi \circ \gamma_1)(s + s_0)$ for all s . If there exists $\varphi \in I(\tilde{M})$ with $\gamma_2(s) = (\varphi \circ \gamma_1)(s)$ for all s , we say that they are *strongly congruent*. We can find that a Riemannian manifold \tilde{M} is congruent to either a Euclidean space or a Riemannian symmetric space of rank one if and only if all geodesics on \tilde{M} are strongly congruent with each other by isometries of \tilde{M} .

Let M be an arbitrary Hopf hypersurface (for definition, see Section 3) in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. It is easy to see that all integral curves of the characteristic vector field on M are strongly congruent with each other by holomorphic isometries of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ and that they are circles of the same curvature that lie in a totally geodesic $\tilde{M}_1(c)$ in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. For a ruled real hypersurface, we have the following.

Theorem 1.3 *Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. If all integral curves of the characteristic vector field on M are strongly congruent with each other by holomorphic isometries of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, then the ambient space $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ must be a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ and the ruled real hypersurface M is homogeneous and minimal in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$.*

As an application, we have the following.

Corollary 1.4 *Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. If all integral curves of the characteristic vector field on M are circles of the same curvature in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, then the ambient space $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ must be a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ and the ruled real hypersurface M is homogeneous and minimal in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$.*

2 Curves in a Nonflat Complex Space Form

First, we shall make a survey of the real curve theory in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. Let $\gamma: I \rightarrow \tilde{M}_n(c)$ be a smooth real curve parametrized by its arclength s defined on an open interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ and put $V_1 := \dot{\gamma}$. We then call the function $\kappa_1(s) := \|\tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_1(s)\|$ the *first curvature* of γ , where $\tilde{\nabla}$ is the Riemannian connection of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. A point $\gamma(s_0)$ ($s_0 \in I$) with $\kappa_1(s_0) = 0$ is said to be an *inflection point* of γ . For the curve γ having no inflection points, one can define a unit vector field V_2 along γ by $V_2 := (1/\kappa_1)\tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_1$. Then one finds

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_1 = \kappa_1 V_2, \quad \tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_2 = -\kappa_1 V_1 + W$$

with some vector field W along γ that is orthogonal to V_1 and V_2 . If $\kappa_2 := \|W\|$ vanishes at $s_0 \in I$, we say γ is of *proper order 2* at $\gamma(s_0)$. If $\kappa_2 = \|W\|$ does not vanish on I , we put $V_3 := (1/\kappa_2)W$ and consider $\tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_3$. Generally, a curve γ is said to be a *Frenet curve of proper order d* ($2 \leq d \leq 2n$) if there exist an orthonormal system $\{V_1 = \dot{\gamma}, V_2, \dots, V_d\}$ of vector fields along γ and positive smooth functions $\kappa_1(s), \dots, \kappa_{d-1}(s)$ such that they satisfy the following

$$(2.1) \quad \tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_j(s) = -\kappa_{j-1}(s)V_{j-1}(s) + \kappa_j(s)V_{j+1}(s), \quad 1 \leq j \leq d.$$

Here, $\kappa_0 V_0$ and $\kappa_d V_{d+1}$ are null vector fields along γ . The functions $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_{d-1}$ and the orthonormal frame $\{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_d\}$ are called the *curvatures* and the *Frenet frame* of the curve γ , respectively. Equation (2.1) is known as the *Frenet formula*.

For the Frenet frame $\{V_1, \dots, V_d\}$ of a Frenet curve γ of proper order d in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, we set $\tau_{ij}(s) := g(V_i(s), J V_j(s))$ with $1 \leq i < j \leq d$ and call them the *holomorphic torsions* of γ , where g and J are the Riemannian metric and the Kähler structure of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, respectively. The notion of holomorphic torsions plays a distinguished role in the study of Frenet curves in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. Recall the definition of “strong congruence” of curves. Then the congruence theorem for Frenet curves in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ can be described in terms of curvatures and holomorphic torsions, as follows.

Theorem A ([7]) *Let $\gamma = \gamma(s)$ and $\sigma = \sigma(s)$ be two Frenet curves of proper orders d and d' in a complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, respectively. Let $\kappa_1^\gamma, \dots, \kappa_{d-1}^\gamma$ (resp.*

$\kappa_1^\sigma, \dots, \kappa_{d-1}^\sigma$ be the curvatures of γ (resp. σ), and τ_{ij}^γ (resp. τ_{kl}^σ) be holomorphic torsions of γ (resp. σ). Then the two curves γ and σ are strongly congruent by a holomorphic isometry of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ if and only if $d = d'$, $\kappa_i^\gamma(s) = \kappa_i^\sigma(s)$ for $1 \leq i \leq d - 1$ and $\tau_{ij}^\gamma(0) = \tau_{ij}^\sigma(0)$ for $1 \leq i \leq d$.

A Frenet curve of proper order 2 with constant first curvature $\kappa_1 = k (> 0)$, that is to say, a curve that satisfies $\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma \dot{\gamma} = kV_2$ and $\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma V_2 = -k\dot{\gamma}$, is called a *circle* of curvature k . We regard a geodesic as a circle of null curvature. For every fixed point $p \in \tilde{M}_n(c)$, each pair of orthonormal vectors X, Y of $T_p\tilde{M}_n(c)$, and an arbitrary positive constant k , there exists locally a unique circle of curvature k satisfying the initial condition that $\gamma(0) = p$, $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$, and $(\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma \dot{\gamma})(0) = kY$.

We find that the holomorphic torsion τ_{12} of the circle γ with positive curvature k is constant along γ as follows:

$$\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma (g(V_1, JV_2)) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma \dot{\gamma}, JV_2) + g(\dot{\gamma}, J\tilde{\nabla}_\gamma V_2) = kg(V_2, JV_2) - kg(\dot{\gamma}, J\dot{\gamma}) = 0.$$

A circle of positive curvature in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ is said to be *totally real* if its holomorphic torsion τ_{12} vanishes. Such a circle lies on a totally real totally geodesic surface $\mathbb{R}M^2(c/4)$ of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ (i.e., $\mathbb{R}P^2(c/4)$ or $\mathbb{R}H^2(c/4)$).

3 Real Hypersurfaces in a Nonflat Complex Space form

In this section we summarize some fundamental notions on real hypersurfaces in a nonflat complex space form. Let $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ be an $n (\geq 2)$ -dimensional nonflat complex space form furnished with standard Riemannian metric g and the canonical Kähler complex structure J , and let M^{2n-1} be a real hypersurface of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ through an isometric immersion. Denote by \mathcal{N} a unit normal local vector field on M and by A the shape operator of M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. We also denote by the same notation g the induced Riemannian metric on M . Then the Riemannian connections $\tilde{\nabla}$ of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ and ∇ of M are related by Gauss and Weingarten formulas

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + g(AX, Y)\mathcal{N}, \quad \tilde{\nabla}_X \mathcal{N} = -AX$$

for vector fields X and Y tangent to M .

An odd-dimensional manifold M^{2n-1} is said to have an *almost contact structure* if it admits a $(1, 1)$ -tensor field ϕ and a vector field ξ with dual 1-form η , i.e., $\eta(\xi) = 1$, such that $\phi^2 = -I + \eta \otimes \xi$, where I denotes the identity map of the tangent bundle TM of M . The vector field ξ is called the *characteristic* or *Reeb vector field* and the 1-form η is called the *contact form* on M . The structure satisfies $\phi\xi = 0$ and $\eta \circ \phi = 0$. In addition, if there exists a Riemannian metric g on M satisfying $g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y)$, then we say that M has an *almost contact metric structure*.

For any real hypersurface M isometrically immersed into $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, an almost contact metric structure (ϕ, ξ, η, g) on M is naturally induced from the Kähler structure J of the ambient space $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ as

$$\xi := -J\mathcal{N}, \quad \eta(X) := g(\xi, X) = g(JX, \mathcal{N}), \quad \text{and} \quad \phi X := JX - \eta(X)\mathcal{N}.$$

Moreover, we have the following equations.

$$(3.1) \quad \nabla_X \xi = \phi AX,$$

$$(3.2) \quad (\nabla_X \phi)Y = \eta(Y)AX - g(AX, Y)\xi,$$

$$(3.3) \quad (\nabla_X A)Y - (\nabla_Y A)X = (c/4)\{\eta(X)\phi Y - \eta(Y)\phi X - 2g(\phi X, Y)\xi\}.$$

The last one is known as Codazzi’s equation.

We call an eigenvalue and an eigenvector of the shape operator of A a *principal curvature* and a *principal curvature vector* of M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, respectively. If the characteristic vector ξ is a principal curvature vector at each point of M , the hypersurface M is said to be a *Hopf hypersurface*. Every homogeneous real hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}P^n(c)$ is a Hopf hypersurface [9, 10], whereas there exist many non-Hopf homogeneous real hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$ [4]. Ruled real hypersurfaces are typical examples of non-Hopf hypersurfaces in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.

Next, we give a precise definition of ruled real hypersurfaces in a nonflat complex space form and recall some basic results. Let M be a real hypersurface of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. We define the *holomorphic distribution* T^0M on M by

$$T^0M := \{X \in TM \mid \eta(X) = 0\},$$

where η is the contact form on M . A real hypersurface M is said to be *ruled* if the distribution T^0M is integrable and each of its leaves is locally congruent to a totally geodesic complex hypersurface $\tilde{M}_{n-1}(c)$ of the ambient space. The construction of ruled real hypersurfaces stated in the introduction implies that a ruled real hypersurface may have singularities in general. Hence, we must omit such points.

For any real hypersurface M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, we define two functions $\mu, \nu: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\mu := g(A\xi, \xi), \quad \nu := \|A\xi - \mu\xi\|,$$

where A denotes the shape operator of M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. We also define the subsets M_0, M_* of M by

$$M_0 := \{p \in M \mid \nu(p) = 0\}, \quad M_* := \{p \in M \mid \nu(p) > 0\}.$$

Then the following is well known.

Lemma 3.1 ([8]) *A real hypersurface M in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$ is ruled if and only if the following holds. The set M_* is an open dense subset of M and there exists a unit vector field U on M_* that is orthogonal to ξ and satisfies*

$$(3.4) \quad A\xi = \mu\xi + \nu U, \quad AU = \nu\xi, \quad \text{and} \quad AX = 0$$

for any tangent vector X orthogonal to both ξ and U .

One can easily see from (3.4) that a ruled real hypersurface M has three distinct principal curvatures, $(\mu/2) \pm \sqrt{(\mu^2/4) + \nu^2}$ and 0, on M_* . A ruled real hypersurface M is minimal if and only if the function μ vanishes on M . Moreover, when the ambient space is a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$, we have the following.

Theorem B ([1,4,6]) For a ruled real hypersurface M in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, the following four conditions are mutually equivalent.

- (i) M is homogeneous in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$.
- (ii) M has constant principal curvatures.
- (iii) The functions μ and ν satisfy $\mu \equiv 0$ and $\nu \equiv \sqrt{|c|}/2$.
- (iv) There exists a generating curve γ of M such that the curve γ is a totally real circle of curvature $\sqrt{|c|}/2$ in $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$.

4 Proof of Theorems

The proof will require some relations.

Lemma 4.1 Let M be a ruled real hypersurface of a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. Denote by ∇ the Riemannian connection on M . Then on the open dense subset $M_* = \{p \in M \mid \nu(p) > 0\}$ we have the following.

$$(4.1) \quad \nabla_\xi \xi = \nu \phi U,$$

$$(4.2) \quad \nabla_\xi(\phi U) = -\nu \xi + \phi \nabla_\xi U,$$

$$(4.3) \quad X\mu = \xi(\nu g(X, U)) + \mu \nu g(X, \phi U) - \nu g(\nabla_\xi X, U) \quad \text{for } X \in T^0M,$$

$$(4.4) \quad X\nu = \{\nu^2 + (c/4)\}g(X, \phi U) \quad \text{for } X \in T^0M,$$

$$(4.5) \quad (\phi U)\mu = \mu\nu - \nu g(\phi \nabla_\xi U, U),$$

$$(4.6) \quad U\mu = \xi\nu.$$

Proof Relations (4.1) and (4.2) immediately follow from (3.1), (3.2), and (3.4). Next, by Codazzi's equation (3.3) we have

$$(4.7) \quad (\nabla_X A)\xi - (\nabla_\xi A)X = -(c/4)\phi X \quad \text{for } X \in T^0M.$$

On the other hand, we decompose a vector $X \in T^0M$ into $X = g(X, U)U + X'$ with $X' \in T^0M$, $X' \perp U$. Using (3.4) we find for $X \in T^0M$

$$(4.8) \quad AX = \nu g(X, U)\xi,$$

so that

$$(4.9) \quad \nabla_X \xi = \phi AX = 0.$$

Furthermore, writing the vector $\nabla_\xi X$ for $X \in T^0M$ as

$$\nabla_\xi X = g(\nabla_\xi X, \xi)\xi + g(\nabla_\xi X, U)U + Y$$

with some $Y \in T^0M$, $Y \perp U$, we observe that

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{aligned} A\nabla_\xi X &= \mu g(\nabla_\xi X, \xi)\xi - \nu g(X, \nabla_\xi \xi)U + \nu g(\nabla_\xi X, U)\xi \\ &= \mu g(\nabla_\xi X, \xi)\xi - \nu^2 g(X, \phi U)U + \nu g(\nabla_\xi X, U)\xi \end{aligned}$$

by use of (3.4) and (4.1). We then see from (3.4), (4.1), (4.8), (4.9), and (4.10) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.11) \quad & (\nabla_X A)\xi - (\nabla_\xi A)X \\
 &= \nabla_X(A\xi) - A\nabla_X\xi - \nabla_\xi(AX) + A\nabla_\xi X \\
 &= \nabla_X(\mu\xi + \nu U) - \nabla_\xi(\nu g(X, U)\xi) \\
 &\quad + \mu g(\nabla_\xi X, \xi)\xi - \nu^2 g(X, \phi U)U + \nu g(\nabla_\xi X, U)\xi \\
 &= (X\mu)\xi + (X\nu)U + \nu\nabla_X U - \xi(\nu g(X, U))\xi - \nu^2 g(X, U)\phi U \\
 &\quad - \mu\nu g(X, \phi U)\xi - \nu^2 g(X, \phi U)U + \nu g(\nabla_\xi X, U)\xi.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\nu\nabla_X U$ is orthogonal to both ξ and U . Then, taking the inner product of $(\nabla_X A)\xi - (\nabla_\xi A)X$ with ξ and U , one can get relations (4.3) and (4.4) in our lemma from (4.7) and (4.11). The last two relations, (4.5) and (4.6), can be obtained from (4.3) by putting $X = \phi U, U$. ■

We shall investigate the extrinsic shape of integral curves of the characteristic vector field ξ on M . We argue on the open dense subset $M_* = \{p \in M \mid \nu(p) > 0\}$ of M . Let γ be an integral curve of ξ that is contained in M_* . Since the unit vector field U can be defined on M_* , it follows from (3.4), and (4.1) and the Gauss formula that

$$(4.12) \quad \tilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}}\dot{\gamma} = \nu\phi U + \mu\mathcal{N},$$

so that the first curvature κ_1 of γ , regarding γ as a curve in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, is given by

$$(4.13) \quad \kappa_1(s) = \sqrt{\nu(\gamma(s))^2 + \mu(\gamma(s))^2}.$$

As $\nu > 0$ on M_* , the curve has no inflection points and one can define a unit vector V_2 along γ by

$$(4.14) \quad V_2(s) := (1/\kappa_1(s))\{ \nu(\gamma(s))\phi U_{\gamma(s)} + \mu(\gamma(s))\mathcal{N}_{\gamma(s)} \}.$$

We thus find

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.15) \quad \tau_{12}(s) &= g(\dot{\gamma}(s), JV_2(s)) \\
 &= -(1/\kappa_1(s))g(J\xi_{\gamma(s)}, \nu(\gamma(s))\phi U_{\gamma(s)} + \mu(\gamma(s))\mathcal{N}_{\gamma(s)}) \\
 &= -\mu(\gamma(s))/\kappa_1(s).
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we demonstrate Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$, and let γ be an integral curve of the characteristic vector field ξ .

We first assume that M has constant mean curvature. Let us consider the open dense subset M_* . It then follows from the representation (3.4) of the shape operator A on M_* that μ is a constant function on M_* (hence on the whole of M). Thus relation (4.6) gives $\xi\nu = 0$, that is, the function ν is constant along each integral curve γ of ξ . From (4.13) we see the first curvature κ_1 is constant along γ . Then, by using Gauss

and Weingarten formulas and (3.4), (4.2), and (4.14) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.16) \quad \widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_2 &= (v/\kappa_1)\widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}}(\phi U) + (\mu/\kappa_1)\widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}}\mathcal{N} \\
 &= (v/\kappa_1)\{\nabla_{\xi}(\phi U) + g(A\xi, \phi U)\mathcal{N}\} - (\mu/\kappa_1)A\xi \\
 &= (v/\kappa_1)\{-v\xi + \phi\nabla_{\xi}U\} - (\mu/\kappa_1)(\mu\xi + vU) \\
 &= -\{(\mu^2 + v^2)/\kappa_1\}\xi + (v/\kappa_1)(\phi\nabla_{\xi}U - \mu U).
 \end{aligned}$$

We shall verify $\phi\nabla_{\xi}U = \mu U$. First, it is clear that $\phi\nabla_{\xi}U$ is perpendicular to ξ . Secondly, $\phi\nabla_{\xi}U$ is perpendicular to ϕU , because

$$g(\phi\nabla_{\xi}U, \phi U) = g(\nabla_{\xi}U, U) - \eta(\nabla_{\xi}U)\eta(U) = 0.$$

So we can verify our assertion when $n = 2$. Next, when $n \geq 3$, there exists a vector $Y (\neq 0) \in T^0M$ satisfying $Y \perp U$ and $Y \perp \phi U$. For such a vector Y , we can take a vector $X \in T^0M$ with $\phi X = Y$. This X is also perpendicular to U and ϕU . Then, owing to (4.3), we find $v g(\nabla_{\xi}X, U) = 0$. Since $v \neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= g(\nabla_{\xi}X, U) = -g(X, \nabla_{\xi}U) \\
 &= -g(\phi X, \phi\nabla_{\xi}U) - \eta(X)\eta(\nabla_{\xi}U) = -g(Y, \phi\nabla_{\xi}U).
 \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, $\phi\nabla_{\xi}U$ is perpendicular to Y . Lastly, under our assumption, (4.5) yields $g(U, \phi\nabla_{\xi}U) = \mu$. We thus obtain $\phi\nabla_{\xi}U = \mu U$. Consequently, (4.16) implies $\widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} V_2 = -\kappa_1 \dot{\gamma}$ for some constant κ_1 . Hence, every integral curve γ of the characteristic vector field ξ on M_* is a circle in $\widetilde{M}_n(c)$.

Let us consider the case that the curve γ has a point that is not contained in M_* . As mentioned above, if the curve γ , defined on a connected open interval $I = (a, b)$, is contained in M_* , then the function v is constant along γ . Since v is continuous on the whole of M and $v(\gamma(s)) \neq 0$ on I , we see $v(\gamma(a))$ and $v(\gamma(b))$ cannot vanish and hence the curve γ starting at a point $p \in M_*$ cannot intersect the subset

$$M_0 = \{p \in M \mid v(p) = 0\}.$$

Therefore, we have only to examine an integral curve $\gamma: I \rightarrow M$ of ξ that satisfies $\gamma(s) \in M_0$ for all $s \in I$. By the definition of v , we have $A\xi_{\gamma(s)} = \mu\xi_{\gamma(s)}$, so that $\widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}}\dot{\gamma} = \nabla_{\xi}\xi + g(A\xi, \xi)\mathcal{N} = \phi A\xi + \mu\mathcal{N} = \mu\mathcal{N}$. Recall that μ is constant on M . If $\mu = 0$, γ is a geodesic, that is, a circle of null curvature in $\widetilde{M}_n(c)$. If $\mu \neq 0$, we find

$$\widetilde{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}}\mathcal{N} = -A\xi = -\mu\xi.$$

Thus γ is a circle of curvature $\kappa_1 = \mu$. The “only if” part of Theorem 1.1 is proved.

We shall show the converse. Assume that every integral curve of the characteristic vector field ξ on M is a circle in $\widetilde{M}_n(c)$. Take an arbitrary point p of M_* and let γ be an integral curve of ξ through p . We can use (4.12) ~ (4.15). Since γ is a circle in $\widetilde{M}_n(c)$, the first curvature κ_1 and the holomorphic torsion τ_{12} of γ are constant along γ (see Section 2). Hence, (4.13) and (4.15) imply that the functions μ and v are constant along γ , so that

$$(4.17) \quad \xi\mu = \xi v = 0 \quad \text{on } M_*.$$

Moreover, (4.16) is now valid. Noting that γ is of proper order 2 and $v \neq 0$, we have

$$(4.18) \quad \phi\nabla_{\xi}U = \mu U,$$

which, together with (4.1), yields

$$(4.19) \quad \nabla_\xi U = -\mu\phi U.$$

In fact, we see that

$$\mu\phi U = \phi^2\nabla_\xi U = -\nabla_\xi U + \eta(\nabla_\xi U)\xi = -\nabla_\xi U - g(\nabla_\xi\xi, U)\xi = -\nabla_\xi U.$$

We now derive that the function μ is constant on M_* . It follows from (4.6) and (4.17) that

$$(4.20) \quad U\mu = 0.$$

The following is immediate from (4.5) and (4.18):

$$(4.21) \quad (\phi U)\mu = 0.$$

If $n \geq 3$, we may choose a vector $X(\neq 0) \in T^0M$ that is orthogonal to U and ϕU . For such a vector X , by (4.3) and (4.19) one can see that

$$(4.22) \quad X\mu = -vg(\nabla_\xi X, U) = vg(X, \nabla_\xi U) = -vg(X, \mu\phi U) = 0.$$

From (4.17), (4.20), (4.21), and (4.22) we conclude that μ is constant on M_* as desired. Hence Trace A is constant on an open dense subset M_* and on the whole M by continuity. Therefore, we conclude that the ruled real hypersurface M has constant mean curvature. Theorem 1.1 is now proved. ■

We next prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3 Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a nonflat complex space form $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. Suppose that all integral curves of the characteristic vector field ξ on M are strongly congruent with each other by holomorphic isometries of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$.

First of all, we note that any integral curve γ of ξ cannot be a geodesic in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. In fact, if there exists such an integral curve, by our hypothesis all integral curves of ξ on M are geodesics in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. Then $\tilde{\nabla}_\xi\xi = 0$. In particular, its tangential component vanishes so that $\nabla_\xi\xi = \phi A\xi = 0$. This means the characteristic vector ξ is principal at any point of M . However, it is impossible for ruled real hypersurfaces. Hence, the first curvature of each integral curve γ of ξ does not vanish and the holomorphic torsion τ_{12} can be defined.

Next, for arbitrary two points p, q in M_* we choose integral curves γ_1, γ_2 of ξ that are contained in M_* and satisfy $\gamma_1(0) = p, \gamma_2(0) = q$. Since two curves γ_1 and γ_2 are strongly congruent by holomorphic isometry of $\tilde{M}_n(c)$, from Theorem A we have

$$\kappa_1^{\gamma_1}(s) = \kappa_1^{\gamma_2}(s), \quad \tau_{12}^{\gamma_1}(0) = \tau_{12}^{\gamma_2}(0).$$

These, together with (4.13) and (4.15), yield

$$\begin{aligned} v(\gamma_1(s))^2 + \mu(\gamma_1(s))^2 &= v(\gamma_2(s))^2 + \mu(\gamma_2(s))^2, \\ \mu(\gamma_1(0))/\kappa_1^{\gamma_1}(0) &= \mu(\gamma_2(0))/\kappa_1^{\gamma_2}(0). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain $\mu(p) = \mu(q), v(p) = v(q)$ for any $p, q \in M_*$. Since the subset M_* is open and dense in M , the functions μ and v are constant on M . On the other hand, substituting ϕU for X in (4.4) we get $(\phi U)v = v^2 + (c/4)$. Suppose that $c > 0$. We then have $(\phi U)v > 0$ from the above. But it contradicts the fact that v is constant.

Therefore, the ambient space must be a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$. The constancy of μ and ν implies that M has constant principal curvatures (see Section 3), and accordingly, by virtue of Theorem B, we obtain the conclusion of our Theorem 1.3. ■

It remains to prove Corollary 1.4. Suppose that all integral curves of the characteristic vector field ξ on a ruled real hypersurface M are circles of the same curvature in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. By Corollary 1.2, one finds that the real hypersurface M is minimal in $\tilde{M}_n(c)$. Hence every integral curve of ξ on M is a totally real circle and its holomorphic torsion τ_{12} vanishes. Then, in view of Theorem A and Theorem 1.3, our Corollary 1.4 follows.

The following problem related to our Theorem 1.3 is still open.

Problem Let M be a ruled real hypersurface in a complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$, $n \geq 2$. If all integral curves of the characteristic vector field ξ on M are congruent in the usual sense with each other by holomorphic isometries of $\mathbb{C}H^n(c)$, is M homogeneous in this ambient space?

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