TRANSACTIONS OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 181, July 1973

DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRIC STRUCTURES ON PRINCIPAL TOROIDAL BUNDLES

BY

DAVID E. BLAIR, GERALD D. LUDDEN AND KENTARO YANO

ABSTRACT. Under an assumption of regularity a manifold with an f-structure satisfying certain conditions analogous to those of a Kähler structure admits a fibration as a principal toroidal bundle over a Kähler manifold. In some natural special cases, additional information about the bundle space is obtained. Finally, curvature relations between the bundle space and the base space are studied.

Let M^{2n+s} be a C^∞ manifold of dimension $2n+s$. If the structural group of M^{2n+s} is reducible to $U(n)\times O(s)$, then M^{2n+s} is said to have an *f-structure of rank $2n$*. If there exists a set of 1-forms $\{\eta^1,\cdots,\eta^s\}$ satisfying certain properties described in §1, then M^{2n+s} is said to have an *f-structure with complemented frames*. In [1] it was shown that a principal toroidal bundle over a Kähler manifold with a certain connection has an f-structure with complemented frames and $d\eta^1=\cdots=d\eta^s$ as the fundamental 2-form. On the other hand, the following theorem is proved in §2 of this paper.

Theorem 1. *Let M^{2n+s} be a compact connected manifold with a regular normal f-structure. Then M^{2n+s} is the bundle space of a principal toroidal bundle over a complex manifold N^{2n} $(=M^{2n+s}/\mathfrak{M})$. Moreover, if M^{2n+s} is a K-manifold, then N^{2n} is a Kähler manifold.*

After developing a theory of submersions in §3, we discuss in §4 further properties of this fibration in the cases where $d\eta^x=0$, $x=1,\cdots,s$ and $d\eta^x=\alpha^x F$, F being the fundamental 2-form of the f-structure.

Finally in §5 we study the relation between the curvature of M^{2n+s} and N^{2n}.

Since $U(n)\times O(s)\subset O(2n+s)$, M^{2n+s} is a new example of a space in the class provided by Chern in his generalization of Kähler geometry [4]. S. I. Goldberg's paper [5] also suggests the study of framed manifolds as bundle spaces over Kähler manifolds with parallelisable fibers.

1. Normal f-structures. Let M^{2n+s} be a $2n+s$-dimensional manifold with an f-structure. Then there is a tensor field f of type (1, 1) on M^{2n+s} that is of rank

Received by the editors January 10, 1972 and, in revised form, April 18, 1972.
AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1969). Primary 5372; Secondary 5730, 5380.
Key words and phrases. Principal toroidal bundles, f-structures, Kähler manifolds.

$2n$ everywhere and satisfies

$$f^3 + f = 0. \tag{1}$$

If there exist vector fields ξ_x, $x = 1, \cdots, s$ on M^{2n+s} such that

$$f\xi_x = 0, \quad \eta^x(\xi_y) = \delta^x_y, \quad \eta^x \circ f = 0, \quad f^2 = -I + \eta^y \otimes \xi_y, \tag{2}$$

we say M^{2n+s} has an *f-structure with complemented frames.* Further we say that the f-structure is *normal* if

$$[f, f] + d\eta^x \otimes \xi_x = 0, \tag{3}$$

where $[f, f]$ is the Nijenhuis torsion of f. It is a consequence of normality that $[\xi_x, \xi_y] = 0$. Moreover it is known that there exists a Riemannian metric g on M^{2n+s} satisfying

$$g(X, Y) = g(fX, fY) + \sum_x \eta_x(X)\eta_x(Y), \tag{4}$$

where X and Y are arbitrary vector fields on M^{2n+s}. Define a 2-form F on M^{2n+s} by

$$F(X, Y) = g(X, fY). \tag{5}$$

A normal f-structure for which F is closed will be called a *K-structure* and a K-structure for which there exist functions $\alpha^1, \cdots, \alpha^s$ such that $\alpha^x F = d\eta^x$ for $x = 1, \cdots, s$ will be called an *S-structure.*

Lemma 1. *If M^{2n+s}, $n > 1$, has an S-structure, then the α^x are all constant.*

Proof. $\alpha^x F = d\eta^x$ so that $d\alpha^x \wedge F = 0$ since $dF = 0$. However $F \neq 0$ so $d\alpha^x = 0$ and hence α^x is constant.

The special case where the α^x are all 0 or all 1 has been studied in [1]. Also, the following were proved.

Lemma 2. *If M^{2n+s} has a K-structure, the ξ_x are Killing vector fields and $d\eta^x(X, Y) = -2(\tilde{\nabla}_Y \eta^x)(X)$. Here $\tilde{\nabla}$ is the Riemannian connection of g on M^{2n+s}.*

From Lemma 2, we can see that in the case of an S-structure $\alpha^x fY = -2\tilde{\nabla}_Y \xi_x$.

Lemma 3. *If M^{2n+s} has a K-structure, then*

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X F)(Y, Z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_x (\eta^x(Y) d\eta^x(fZ, X) + \eta^x(Z) d\eta^x(X, fY)).$$

2. Proof of Theorem 1. In Chapter 1 of [9] R. S. Palais discusses quotient manifolds defined by foliations. In particular, a cubical coordinate system $\{U, (u^1, \cdots, u^n)\}$ on an n-dimensional manifold is said to be *regular* with respect

to an involutive m-dimensional distribution if $\{\partial(m)/\partial u^x\}$, $x = 1, \cdots, m$, is a basis of $\mathfrak{M}_m$ for every $m \in U$ and if each leaf of $\mathfrak{M}$ intersects U in at most one m-dimensional slice of $\{U, (u^1, \cdots, u^n)\}$. We say $\mathfrak{M}$ is *regular* if every leaf of $\mathfrak{M}$ intersects the domain of a cubical coordinate system which is regular with respect to $\mathfrak{M}$.

In [9] it is proven that if $\mathfrak{M}$ is regular on a compact connected manifold M, then every leaf of $\mathfrak{M}$ is compact and that the quotient $M/\mathfrak{M}$ is a compact differentiable manifold. Moreover the leaves of $\mathfrak{M}$ are the fibers of a C^∞ fibering of M with base manifold $M/\mathfrak{M}$ and the leaves are all C^∞ isomorphic.

We now note that the distribution $\mathfrak{M}$ spanned by the vector fields $\xi_1, \cdots, \xi_s$ of a normal f-structure is involutive. In fact we have by normality

$$0 = [f, f](\xi_y, \xi_z) + d\eta^x(\xi_y, \xi_z)\xi_x = f^2[\xi_y, \xi_z] - \eta^x([\xi_y, \xi_z])\xi_x = -[\xi_y, \xi_z]$$

from which it easily follows that $\mathfrak{M}$ is involutive. If $\mathfrak{M}$ is regular and the vector fields ξ_x are regular we say that the normal f-structure is *regular.* Thus from the results of [9] we see that if M^{2n+s} is compact and has a regular normal f-structure, then M^{2n+s} admits a C^∞ fibering over the $(2n)$-dimensional manifold $N^{2n} = M^{2n+s}/\mathfrak{M}$ with compact, C^∞ isomorphic, fibers.

Since the distribution $\mathfrak{M}$ of a regular normal f-structure consists of s 1-dimensional regular distributions each given by one of the ξ_x's, if M^{2n+s} is compact, the integral curves of ξ_x are closed and hence homeomorphic to circles S^1. The ξ_x's being independent and regular show that the fibers determined by the distribution $\mathfrak{M}$ are homeomorphic to tori T^s.

Now define the *period function* λ_X of a regular closed vector field X by

$$\lambda_X(m) = \inf\{t > 0 \mid (\exp tX)(m) = m\}.$$

For brevity we denote λ_{ξ_x} by λ_x. W. M. Boothby and H. C. Wang [3] proved that $\lambda_x(m)$ is a differentiable function on M^{2n+s}. We now prove the following

Lemma 4. *The functions λ_x are constants.*

The proof of the lemma makes use of the following theorem of A. Morimoto [7].

Theorem (Morimoto [7]). *Let M be a complex manifold with almost complex structure tensor J. Let X be an analytic vector field on M such that X and JX are closed regular vector fields. Set $p(m) = \lambda_X(m) + \sqrt{-1}\lambda_{JX}(m)$. Then p is a holomorphic function on M.*

Proof of lemma. For s even,

$$\tilde{f} = f + \sum_{i=1}^{s/2} (\eta^i \otimes \xi_{i^*} - \eta^{i^*} \otimes \xi_i), \qquad i = 1, \cdots, s/2,\ i^* = i + s/2,$$

defines a complex structure on $M = M^{2n+s}$ (cf. [6]). It is clear from the normality that ξ_x is a holomorphic vector field. For s odd, a normal almost contract structure $(\tilde{f}, \xi_0, \eta_0)$ is defined where ξ_0 and η_0 generically denote one of the ξ_x's and η_x's respectively [6]. It is well known that this structure induces a complex structure J on $M = M^{2n+s} \times S^1$. Moreover, by the normality, ξ_0 considered as a vector field on M is analytic. Then $p(m) = \lambda_x(m) + \sqrt{-1}\lambda_{x*}(m)$ or $p((m, q)) = \lambda_{\xi_0}((m, q)) + \sqrt{-1}\lambda_{J\xi_0}((m, q))$, $q \in S^1$, for s odd, is a holomorphic function on M by the theorem of Morimoto. Since M is compact, p must be constant. Thus λ_x is constant on M and since $\lambda_x((m, q)) = \lambda_x(m)$, λ_x is constant on M^{2n+s}.

Let $C_x = \lambda_x(m)$, then the circle group S^1_x of real numbers modulo C_x acts on M^{2n+s} by $(t, m) \longrightarrow (\exp t\xi_x)(m)$, $t \in R$. Now the only element in $T^s = S^1_1 \times \cdots \times S^1_s$ with a fixed point in M^{2n+s} is the identity and since M^{2n+s} is a fiber space over N^{2n}, we need only show that M^{2n+s} is locally trivial [3]. Let $\{U_\alpha\}$ be a cover of N^{2n} such that each U_α is the projection of a regular neighborhood on M^{2n+s} and let $s_\alpha: U_\alpha \longrightarrow M^{2n+s}$ be the section corresponding to $u^1 =$ constant, $\cdots$, $u^s =$ constant. Then the maps $\Psi_\alpha: U_\alpha \times T^s \longrightarrow M^{2n+s}$ defined by

$$\Psi_\alpha(p, t_1, \cdots, t_s) = (\exp(t_1\xi_1 + \cdots + t_s\xi_s))(s_\alpha(p))$$

give coordinate maps for M^{2n+s}.

Finally (cf. [1]) we note that $\gamma = (\eta^1, \cdots, \eta^s)$ defines a Lie algebra valued connection form on M^{2n+s} and we denote by $\tilde{\pi}$ the horizontal lift with respect to γ. Define a tensor field J of type (1, 1) on N^{2n} by $JX = \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}X$. Then, since the distribution $\mathfrak{L}$ complementary to $\mathfrak{M}$ is horizontal with respect to γ,

$$J^2X = \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}\, \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}X = \pi_* f^2\tilde{\pi}X = -X.$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
[J, J](X, Y) &= -[X, Y] + [\pi_* f\tilde{\pi}X, \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}Y] - \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}[\pi_* f\tilde{\pi}X, Y] - \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}[X, \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}Y] \\
&= -\pi_*[\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] + \pi_*[f\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}Y] - \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}\, \pi_*[f\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] - \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}\, \pi_*[\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}Y] \\
&= \pi_*(f^2[\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] - \eta^x([\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y]), \xi_x) + \pi_*[f\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}Y] - \pi_* f[f\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] - \pi_* f[\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}Y] \\
&= \pi_*([f, f](\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y) + d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)\xi_x) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that N^{2n} is a complex manifold.

We define an Hermitian metric G on N^{2n} by $G(X, Y) = g(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)$. Indeed

$$\begin{aligned}
G(JX, JY) &= g(\tilde{\pi}\, \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}\, \pi_* f\tilde{\pi}Y) = g(f\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}Y) \\
&= g(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y) - \sum \eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X)\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}Y) = G(X, Y).
\end{aligned}$$

Now define the fundamental 2-form Ω by $\Omega(X, Y) = G(X, JY)$. Then for vector fields $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}$ on M^{2n+s} we have

$$\pi^*\Omega(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = \Omega(\pi_*\tilde{X}, \pi_*\tilde{Y}) = G(\pi_*\tilde{X}, J\pi_*\tilde{Y})$$
$$= g(\tilde{\pi}\pi_*\tilde{X}, \tilde{\pi}J\pi_*\tilde{Y}) = g(-f^2\tilde{X}, \tilde{\pi}\pi_*f\tilde{Y}) = g(-f^2\tilde{X}, f\tilde{Y}) = g(\tilde{X}, f\tilde{Y}) = F(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}).$$

Thus $F = \pi^*\Omega$. If now $dF = 0$, then $0 = d\pi^*\Omega = \pi^*d\Omega$ and hence $d\Omega = 0$ since π^* is injective. Thus the manifold N^{2n} is Kählerian.

3. **Submersions.** Let $\tilde{\nabla}$ denote the Riemannian connection of g on M^{2n+s}. Since the ξ_x's are Killing, g is projectable to the metric G on N^{2n}. Then following [8] the horizontal part of $\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y$ is $\tilde{\pi}\nabla_X Y$ where as we shall see ∇ is the Riemannian connection of G. Now for an S-structure we have seen that $\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{X}}\xi_x = \alpha^x f\tilde{X}$ for any vector field $\tilde{X}$ on M^{2n+s}. By normality f is projectable ($\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x} f = 0$) and the α^x's are constants; thus we can write

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\xi_x = -\tilde{\pi}H_x X,$$

where H_x is a tensor field of type (1, 1) on N^{2n}.

We can now find the vertical part of $\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y$.

$$g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y, \xi_x) = -g(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\xi_x) = g(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\pi}H_x X).$$

Thus we can write

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y = \tilde{\pi}\nabla_X Y + h^x(X, Y)\xi_x$$

where each h^x is a tensor field of type (0, 2) and

$$G(H_x X, Y) = h^x(X, Y).$$

Lemma 5. *$\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}(\tilde{\pi}X) = 0$ for any vector field X on N^{2n}, where $\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}$ is the operator of Lie differentiation in the ξ_x direction.*

Proof. We have that $g(\xi_y, \tilde{\pi}X) = 0$ for $y = 1, \cdots, s$. By Lemma 2, the ξ_x are Killing, that is $\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x} g = 0$. From the normality of f, $\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}\xi_y = 0$. Hence, we have that

$$g(\xi_y, \mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}(\tilde{\pi}X)) = 0, \qquad y = 1, \cdots, s,$$

and so $\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}(\tilde{\pi}X)$ is horizontal. However,

$$\pi_*\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}(\tilde{\pi}X) = \pi_*[\xi_x, \tilde{\pi}X] = [\pi_*\xi_x, \pi_*\tilde{\pi}X] = 0$$

and so $\mathfrak{L}_{\xi_x}(\tilde{\pi}X)$ is vertical.

Using the lemma we see that $\tilde{\nabla}_{\xi_x}\tilde{\pi}X = \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\xi_x$ for any vector field X on N^{2n}. Since ξ_x is Killing, we have

$$0 = g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\xi_x, \tilde{\pi}X) = -g(\xi_x, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}X) = -g(\xi_x, h^y(X, X)\xi_y) = -h^x(X, X)$$

for all X. That is to say $h^x(X, Y) = -h^x(Y, X)$ for all X and Y. Now we have that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}(\tilde{\pi}Y) - \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}(\tilde{\pi}X) - [\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] \\ &= \tilde{\pi}(\nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y]) + (h^x(X, Y) - h^x(Y, X) + d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y))\xi_x \qquad (6) \\ &= \tilde{\pi}(\nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y]) + (2h^x(X, Y) + d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y))\xi_x, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the following lemma.

Lemma 6. $[\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] = \tilde{\pi}[X, Y] - d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)\xi_x$.

Proof. Since $\pi_*[\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y] = [\pi_*\tilde{\pi}X, \pi_*\tilde{\pi}Y] = [X, Y]$ we see that $\tilde{\pi}[X, Y]$ is the horizontal part of $[\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y]$. By Lemma 2, we have

$$d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y) = -2(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\eta^x)(\tilde{\pi}X) = -2g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\xi_x, \tilde{\pi}X) = +2g(\xi_x, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\tilde{\pi}X).$$

Also $d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y) = -d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\pi}X) = -2g(\xi_x, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y)$. Thus

$$2d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y) = 2g(\xi_x, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\tilde{\pi}X - \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y)$$

or

$$d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)\xi_x = \sum_x g(\xi_x, [\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y])\xi_x = \text{vertical part of } [\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y].$$

From (6) we see $\nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y] = 0$ and $h^x(X, Y) = -\frac{1}{2}d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)$. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} XG(Y, Z) &= \tilde{\pi}Xg(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\pi}Z) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\pi}Z) + g(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Z) \\ &= g(\tilde{\pi}\nabla_X Y, \tilde{\pi}Z) + g(\tilde{\pi}Y, \tilde{\pi}\nabla_X Z) = G(\nabla_X Y, Z) + G(Y, \nabla_X Z). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the following proposition.

Proposition. *∇ is the Riemannian connection of G on N^{2n}.*

4. The S-structure case. Let M^{2n+s}, $n > 1$, be a manifold with an S-structure. Then, as we have seen, there exist constants α^x, $x = 1, \cdots, s$, such that $\alpha^x F = d\eta^x$. We will consider two cases, namely $\Sigma_x(\alpha^x)^2 = 0$ and $\Sigma_x(\alpha^x)^2 \neq 0$.

In the first case each $d\eta_x = 0$ and by Lemma 2 each ξ_x is Killing, hence the

regular vector fields $\xi_1, \cdots, \xi_s$ are parallel on M^{2n+s}. Moreover the complementary distribution $\mathfrak{L}$ (projection map is $-f^2 = I - \eta^x \otimes \xi_x$) is parallel. If now the distribution $\mathfrak{L}$ is also regular, we have a second fibration of M^{2n+s} with fibers the integral submanifolds L^{2n} of $\mathfrak{L}$ and base space an s-dimensional manifold N^s. Thus by a result of A. G. Walker [10] we see that although M^{2n+s} is not necessarily reducible (even though it is locally the product of N^{2n} and T^s) it is a covering space of $N^{2n} \times N^s$ and is covered by $L^{2n} \times T^s$. In summary we have

Theorem 2. *If M^{2n+s} is as in Theorem 1 with $d\eta^x = 0$, $x = 1, \cdots, s$, and $\mathfrak{L}$ regular, then M^{2n+s} is a covering space of $N^{2n} \times N^s$, where N^s is the base space of the fibration determined by $\mathfrak{L}$.*

Now as in Theorem 1, since the ξ_x's, $x = 1, \cdots, s$, are regular, we could fibrate by any $s - t$ of them to obtain a fibration of M^{2n+s} as a principal T^{s-t} bundle over a manifold P^{2n+t}. By normality the remaining t vector fields are projectable to P^{2n+t}. Moreover they are regular on P^{2n+t}; for if not, their integral curves would be dense in a neighborhood U over which M^{2n+s} is trivial with compact fiber T^{s-t} contradicting their regularity on M^{2n+s}. Thus P^{2n+t} is a principal T^t bundle over N^{2n}.

Theorem 3. *If M^{2n+s}, $n > 1$, is as in Theorem 1 with $d\eta^x = \alpha^x F$ and $\Sigma_x(\alpha^x)^2 \neq 0$, then M^{2n+s} is a principal T^{s-1} bundle over a principal circle bundle P^{2n+1} over N^{2n} and the induced structure on P^{2n+1} is a normal contact metric (Sasakian) structure.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we suppose $\alpha^s \neq 0$. Then fibrating as above by $\xi_1, \cdots, \xi_{s-1}$ we have that M^{2n+s} is a principal T^{s-1} bundle over a principal circle bundle P^{2n+1} over N^{2n}. Let $p: M^{2n+s} \longrightarrow P^{2n+1}$ denote the projection map. By normality f, ξ_s, η^s are projectable, so we define ϕ, ξ, η on P^{2n+1} by

$$\phi X = p_* f \tilde{p} X, \quad \xi = p_* \xi_s, \quad \eta(X) = \eta^s(\tilde{p} X)$$

where $\tilde{p}$ denotes the horizontal lift with respect to the connection $(\eta^1, \cdots, \eta^{s-1})$ considered as a Lie algebra valued connection form as in the proof of Theorem 1. Then by a straight-forward computation we have

$$\eta(\xi) = 1, \quad \phi\xi = 0, \quad \eta \circ \phi = 0, \quad \phi^2 = -I + \xi \otimes \eta, \quad [\phi, \phi] + \xi \otimes d\eta = 0,$$

that is, (ϕ, ξ, η) is a normal almost contact structure on P^{2n+1}. Defining a metric $\dot{g}$ by $\dot{g}(X, Y) = g(\tilde{p}X, \tilde{p}Y)$ we have $\dot{g}(X, \xi) = \eta(X)$ and $\dot{g}(\phi X, \phi Y) = \dot{g}(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y)$. Moreover setting $\Phi(X, Y) = \dot{g}(X, \phi Y)$ we obtain $F = p^*\Phi$. Thus since

$d\eta^s = \alpha^s F$, $p^*\Phi = d\eta^s/\alpha^s$ and

$$\Phi(X, Y) = g(\tilde{p}X, \tilde{p}\phi Y) = d\eta^s(\tilde{p}X, \tilde{p}Y)/\alpha^s$$
$$= (X\eta(Y) - Y\eta(X) - \eta^s([\tilde{p}X, \tilde{p}Y]))/\alpha^s = d\eta(X, Y)/\alpha^s$$

since η^s is horizontal. Thus we have that $\eta_\wedge(d\eta)^n = \eta_\wedge(\alpha^s\Phi)^n \neq 0$ and hence that P^{2n+1} has a normal contact metric structure with ξ regular.

Remark 1. While it is already clear that P^{2n+1} is a principal circle bundle over N^{2n}, it now also follows from the well-known Boothby-Wang and Morimoto fibrations.

Remark 2. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 3, it is possible to assume without loss of generality that α^x equals 0 or $1/\sqrt{t}$ where t is the number of nonzero α^x and hence there exist constants β_q^x, $q = 1, \cdots, s-1$, such that $\bar{\eta}^q = \Sigma_x \beta_q{}^x \eta^x$ and $\bar{\eta}^s = \Sigma_x \alpha^x \eta^x$ are 1-forms with $d\bar{\eta}^q = 0$ and $d\bar{\eta}^s = F$. Then f, $\bar{\eta}^x$ and the dual vector fields $\bar{\xi}_x$ again define a K-structure on M^{2n+s}. If now this K-structure is regular, then, since the distribution spanned by $\bar{\xi}_1, \cdots, \bar{\xi}_{s-1}$ and its complement are parallel, M^{2n+s} is a covering of the product of P^{2n+1} and a manifold P^{s-1} as in the proof of Theorem 2.

Remark 3. In [1] one of the authors gave the following example of an S-manifold as a generalization of the Hopf-fibration of the odd-dimensional sphere over complex projective space, $\pi' : S^{2n+1} \longrightarrow PC^n$. Let Δ denote the diagonal map and define a space H^{2n+s} by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^{2n+s} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\Delta}} & S^{2n+1} \times \cdots \times S^{2n+1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi' \times \cdots \times \pi' \\ PC^n & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & PC^n \times \cdots \times PC^n \end{array}$$

that is $H^{2n+s} = \{(P_1, \cdots, P_s) \in S^{2n+1} \times \cdots \times S^{2n+1} | \pi'(P_1) = \cdots = \pi'(P_s)\}$ and thus H^{2n+s} is diffeomorphic to $S^{2n+1} \times T^{s-1}$. Further properties of the space H^{2n+s} are given in [1], [2].

If however the $d\eta^x$'s are independent then there can be no intermediate bundle P^{2n+t} over N^{2n} such that M^{2n+s} is trivial over P^{2n+t}.

Remark 4. If M^{2n+s} is as in Theorem 1 with the $d\eta^x$'s independent, then there is no fibration by $s-t$ of the ξ_x's yielding a principal toroidal bundle P^{2n+t} over N^{2n} such that $M^{2n+s} = P^{2n+t} \times T^{s-t}$. For suppose P^{2n+t} is such an intermediate bundle, then it is necessary that $\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\xi_x = 0$ (see e.g. [8]) and thus the η^x's are parallel contradicting the independence of the $d\eta^x$'s.

5. **Curvature.** Let $\tilde{R}$ and R denote the curvature tensors of $\tilde{\nabla}$ and ∇ respectively. Then

$$g(\tilde{R}_{\tilde{\pi}X\tilde{\pi}Y}\tilde{\pi}Z, \tilde{\pi}W) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\tilde{\pi}Z - \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}\tilde{\pi}Z - \tilde{\nabla}_{[\tilde{\pi}X,\tilde{\pi}Y]}\tilde{\pi}Z, \tilde{\pi}W)$$

$$= g(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}X}(\tilde{\pi}\nabla_Y Z + b^x(Y, Z)\xi_x) - \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}Y}(\tilde{\pi}\nabla_X Z + b^x(X, Z)\xi_x)$$

$$- \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{\pi}[X,Y]-d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X,\tilde{\pi}Y)\xi_x}\tilde{\pi}Z, \tilde{\pi}W)$$

$$= g(\tilde{\pi}\nabla_X\nabla_Y Z - b^x(Y, Z)\tilde{\pi}(H_x X) - \tilde{\pi}\nabla_Y\nabla_X Z + b^x(X, Z)\tilde{\pi}(H_x Y)$$

$$- \tilde{\pi}\nabla_{[X,Y]}Z - d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)\tilde{\pi}(H_x Z), \tilde{\pi}W)$$

$$= G(R_{XY}Z, W) - \sum_x (b^x(Y, Z)b^x(X, W) - b^x(X, Z)b^x(Y, W) + d\eta^x(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}Y)b^x(Z, W))$$

$$= G(R_{XY}Z, W) - \sum_x (b^x(Y, Z)b^x(X, W) - b^x(X, Z)b^x(Y, W) - 2b^x(X, Y)b^x(Z, W)).$$

In [1], one of the present authors developed a theory of manifolds with an f-structure of constant f-sectional curvature. This is the analogue of a complex manifold of constant holomorphic curvature. A plane section of M^{2n+s} is called an f-section if there is a vector X orthogonal to the distribution spanned by the ξ_x's such that $\{X, fX\}$ is an orthonormal pair spanning the section. The sectional curvature of this section is called an *f-sectional curvature* and is of course given by $g(\tilde{R}_{XfX}X, fX)$. M^{2n+s} is said to be of constant *f-sectional curvature* if the f-sectional curvatures are constant for all f-sections. This is an absolute constant. We then have the following theorem.

Theorem 5. *If M^{2n+s} is a compact, connected manifold with a regular S-structure of constant f-sectional curvature c, then N^{2n} is a Kähler manifold of constant holomorphic curvature.*

Proof. That N^{2n} is Kähler follows from Theorem 1. By definition there exist $\alpha^1, \cdots, \alpha^s$, necessarily constant such that $\alpha^x F = d\eta^x$. If X is a unit vector on N^{2n}, then we have

$$G(R_{XJX}JX, X) = g(\tilde{R}_{\tilde{\pi}X\tilde{\pi}JX}\tilde{\pi}JX, \tilde{\pi}X)$$

$$+ \sum_x (\tfrac{1}{2}\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}JX, \tilde{\pi}JX)\tfrac{1}{2}\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}X)$$

$$- \tfrac{1}{2}\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}JX)\tfrac{1}{2}\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}JX, \tilde{\pi}X)$$

$$- 2(\tfrac{1}{2})\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}X, \tilde{\pi}JX)\tfrac{1}{2}\alpha^x F(\tilde{\pi}JX, \tilde{\pi}X))$$

$$= c + \tfrac{3}{4}\sum_x (\alpha^x)^2 (F(\tilde{\pi}X, f\tilde{\pi}X))^2$$

$$= c + \tfrac{3}{4}\sum_x (\alpha^x)^2, \quad \text{which is constant.}$$

Remark. This agrees with the results in [1] on H^{2n+s}. H^{2n+s} is a principal toroidal bundle over PC^n and PC^n is of constant holomorphic curvature equal to 1. Also, $\alpha^x = 1$ for $x = 1, \cdots, s$ and H^{2n+s} was found to be of constant f-sectional curvature equal to $1 - 3s/4$.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823