

## PSEUDO-HOLOMORPHIC CURVES IN COMPLEX GRASSMANN MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. It is proved that the Kähler angle of the pseudo-holomorphic sphere of constant curvature in complex Grassmannians is constant. At the same time we also prove several pinching theorems for the curvature and the Kähler angle of the pseudo-holomorphic spheres in complex Grassmannians with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study conformal minimal two-spheres in complex Grassmann manifolds by using the harmonic sequence. Given a harmonic map  $\varphi$  of surfaces  $M$  into the complex Grassmannian  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$ , by using the  $\partial'$ -transform Chern and Wolfson ([3], [10]) obtained the following harmonic sequence associated to  $\varphi$ :

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_1 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_j \xrightarrow{\partial'} \cdots,$$

where  $\varphi_{j+1} = \partial' \varphi_j$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots$ , and  $\varphi_j : M \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_j, n}$  are harmonic maps,  $k_j = \text{rank}(\varphi_j)$ . If  $\varphi_j$  is anti-holomorphic, then  $k_{j+1} = 0$ . When  $\varphi$  is holomorphic we call  $\varphi_j$  a pseudo-holomorphic curve generated by  $\varphi$ . Such curves with the induced metrics from the associated complex Grassmann manifolds form a class of minimal immersions. When  $k_j = k_{j+1}$  we say that  $\varphi_j$  is *non-degenerate*. When  $k_j = k_{j+1}$  for all  $j$  we say that the harmonic sequence associated to the map  $\varphi$  is *non-degenerate*.

When specialized to  $\mathbf{G}_{1,n} = \mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$ , any pseudo-holomorphic curve is obtained from a holomorphic curve projected into  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$ . Calabi ([2]) showed that any simply connected holomorphic curve in  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$  is completely determined, up to holomorphic isometries of  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$ , by its induced metric. Calabi also showed that a simply connected holomorphic curve of constant curvature in  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$  is the Veronese curve, up to unitary equivalence. For a pseudo-holomorphic curve in  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$ , Bolton, Jensen, Rigoli and Woodward ([1]) showed that, up to a holomorphic isometry of  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$ , the harmonic sequence determined by any linearly full conformal minimal immersion of constant curvature in  $\mathbf{CP}^{n-1}$  is the Veronese sequence, in which each map is a minimal immersion with constant curvature and constant Kähler angle.

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It is well known that the rigidity fails for pseudo-holomorphic curves or holomorphic curves generalized to  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  ([5], [14]). For example, Chi and Zheng ([5]) classified the holomorphic curves of the Riemann sphere into  $\mathbf{G}_{2,4}$  with the induced constant curvature 2 into two classes, up to unitary equivalence, in which none of the curves are congruent. Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve in a complex Grassmannian  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$ . Problem: *Is the Kähler angle  $\theta(\varphi)$  of  $\varphi$  constant when its Gauss curvature  $K(\varphi)$  is constant? What are the relationships between the Kähler angle and the Gauss curvature of  $\varphi$  and its ramification index?* In this paper we will investigate these questions.

In the second and third sections of this paper we obtain some fundamental formulas for pseudo-holomorphic curves in complex Grassmann manifolds.

In the fourth section, by using these formulas we prove that the curvatures of pseudo-holomorphic curves are equal to  $4/N$  ( $N$  is a positive integer) if these curvatures are constant (this result was proved by Chi and Zheng in [5])(Theorem 4.1), and prove that Kähler angles of pseudo-holomorphic curves of constant curvature are constant (Theorem 4.2). In this section, we also give a harmonic sequence, in which each map is a minimal immersion with constant curvature and constant Kähler angle.

In the final section, we give some pinching theorems for pseudo-holomorphic curves with the associated non-degenerate harmonic sequence for curvatures and Kähler angles (Theorems 5.2, 5.6 and 5.7). At the same time we also show that the Kähler angle of a pseudo-holomorphic curve is independent of its ramification index under the assumption of Theorem 5.2.

## 2. MINIMAL IMMERSIONS AND HARMONIC SEQUENCES

Let  $U(n)$  be the unitary group. Let  $M$  be a simply connected domain in the unit sphere  $\mathbf{S}^2$  and let  $(z, \bar{z})$  be a complex coordinate on  $M$ . We take the metric  $ds_M^2 = dzd\bar{z}$  on  $M$ . Denote

$$\partial = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad \bar{\partial} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}, \quad A_z = \frac{1}{2}s^{-1}\partial s, \quad A_{\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}s^{-1}\bar{\partial} s.$$

Let  $s : M \rightarrow U(n)$  be a smooth map; then  $s$  is a harmonic map if and only if it satisfies the following equation ([9]):

$$(1) \quad \bar{\partial} A_z = [A_z, A_{\bar{z}}].$$

If  $s : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow U(n)$  is a harmonic map, then  $s$  is a conformal map; so  $s$  is a minimal immersion. Let  $\omega = g^{-1}dg$  be a Maurer-Cartan form on  $U(n)$ , and let  $ds_{U(n)}^2 = \frac{1}{8} \text{tr} \omega \omega^*$  be the metric on  $U(n)$ . Then the metric induced by  $s$  on  $\mathbf{S}^2$  is given by

$$(2) \quad ds^2 = -\text{tr} A_z A_{\bar{z}} dzd\bar{z}.$$

Let  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be the complex Grassmann manifold consisting of all complex  $k$ -dimensional subspaces in  $\mathbf{C}^n$ . Here we consider  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  as the set of Hermitian orthogonal projections onto a  $k$ -dimensional subspace in  $\mathbf{C}^n$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n} = \{\varphi \text{ is the Hermitian orthogonal projection onto a } k\text{-dimensional subspace in } \mathbf{C}^n\}$ . Then  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  is a Hermitian orthogonal projection onto a  $k$ -dimensional subbundle  $\eta \subset \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n$ , and  $s = \varphi - \varphi^\perp$  is a map from  $\mathbf{S}^2$  into  $U(n)$ . It is well known that  $\varphi$  is harmonic if and only if  $s$  is harmonic. If  $\varphi^\perp \bar{\partial} \varphi = 0$  or  $\varphi^\perp \partial \varphi = 0$ , we call  $\varphi$  a *holomorphic curve* or an *anti-holomorphic curve* in  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$ .

Using  $\varphi$ , the harmonic sequences (see [3], [10]) are given by

$$(3) \quad \varphi = \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_1 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_\alpha \xrightarrow{\partial'} \dots,$$

$$(4) \quad \varphi = \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial''} \varphi_{-1} \xrightarrow{\partial''} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial''} \varphi_{-\alpha} \xrightarrow{\partial''} \dots,$$

where  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi_{\alpha-1}^\perp \partial \varphi_{\alpha-1})$  and  $\varphi_{-\alpha} : \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi_{-\alpha+1}^\perp \bar{\partial} \varphi_{-\alpha+1})$  are Hermitian orthogonal projections,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots$ .

**Proposition 2.1** ([7]). *For (3) and (4), we have*

$$\varphi_\alpha \partial \varphi_\alpha = -\varphi_{\alpha-1}^\perp \partial \varphi_{\alpha-1}, \quad \varphi_\alpha^\perp \bar{\partial} \varphi_\alpha = -\varphi_{\alpha-1} \bar{\partial} \varphi_{\alpha-1},$$

where  $\alpha = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ .

If  $\varphi_0$  is a holomorphic curve in (3) or an anti-holomorphic curve in (4), then elements in (3) or (4) are finite and are mutually orthogonal. If there exists a holomorphic curve  $\varphi_0$  in  $\mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  such that  $\varphi$  is an element in the harmonic sequence (3), i.e.,  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha,n}$  belongs to the harmonic sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_1 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi = \varphi_\alpha \xrightarrow{\partial'} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_{\alpha_0} \xrightarrow{\partial'} 0,$$

then we call  $\varphi$  a *pseudo-holomorphic curve* in complex Grassmann manifolds, and  $\alpha_0$  is called the *length* of the harmonic sequence (5).

Now we assume that  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha,n}$  is a pseudo-holomorphic curve. Then we may choose the local unitary frame  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  on  $\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n$  such that  $e_{k_{\alpha-1}+1}, \dots, e_{k_\alpha}$  span  $\text{Im}(\varphi_{\alpha-1}^\perp \partial \varphi_{\alpha-1})$ , where  $k_\alpha = \text{rank}(\varphi_{\alpha-1}^\perp \partial \varphi_{\alpha-1})$ ,  $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, k_0 = \text{rank}(\varphi_0)$ .

Let  $W_\alpha = (e_{k_{\alpha-1}+1}, e_{k_\alpha}, \dots, e_{k_\alpha})$  be an  $(n \times k_\alpha)$ -matrix. Then we have

$$(6) \quad \varphi_\alpha = W_\alpha W_\alpha^*,$$

$$(7) \quad W_\alpha^* W_\alpha = I_{k_\alpha \times k_\alpha}, \quad W_\alpha^* W_{\alpha+1} = 0, \quad W_\alpha^* W_{\alpha-1} = 0.$$

By (7) and a straightforward computation we obtain

$$(8) \quad \begin{cases} \partial W_\alpha = W_{\alpha+1} \Omega_\alpha + W_\alpha \Psi_\alpha, \\ \bar{\partial} W_\alpha = -W_{\alpha-1} \Omega_{\alpha-1}^* - W_\alpha \Psi_\alpha^*, \end{cases}$$

where  $\Omega_\alpha$  is a  $(k_{\alpha+1} \times k_\alpha)$ -matrix and  $\Psi_\alpha$  is a  $(k_\alpha \times k_\alpha)$ -matrix,  $\alpha = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

It is well known that  $\Omega_\alpha = 0$  or  $\Omega_{\alpha-1} = 0$  in (8) if and only if  $\varphi_\alpha$  is anti-holomorphic or holomorphic. It is very evident that integrability conditions for (8) are

$$(9) \quad \bar{\partial} \Omega_\alpha = \Psi_{\alpha+1}^* \Omega_\alpha - \Omega_\alpha \Psi_\alpha^*,$$

$$(10) \quad \bar{\partial} \Psi_\alpha + \partial \Psi_\alpha^* = \Omega_\alpha^* \Omega_\alpha + \Psi_\alpha^* \Psi_\alpha - \Omega_{\alpha-1} \Omega_{\alpha-1}^* - \Psi_\alpha \Psi_\alpha^*.$$

By (8),  $A_z^{(\alpha)}$  and  $A_{\bar{z}}^{(\alpha)}$  for  $\varphi_\alpha$  are given by

$$(11) \quad A_z^{(\alpha)} = -W_\alpha \Omega_{\alpha-1} W_{\alpha-1}^* - W_{\alpha+1} \Omega_\alpha W_\alpha^*,$$

$$(12) \quad A_{\bar{z}}^{(\alpha)} = W_\alpha \Omega_\alpha^* W_{\alpha+1}^* + W_{\alpha-1} \Omega_{\alpha-1}^* W_{\alpha-1}^*.$$

It can easily be checked that (9) is equivalent to (1). An immediate consequence of (8) is

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve, with  $\Omega_\alpha$  and  $\Psi_\alpha$  determined by equations (8). Then  $\Omega_\alpha$  and  $\Psi_\alpha$  satisfy equations (9) and (10).*

Let  $\varphi^{(\alpha)} = \varphi_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus \varphi_\alpha$  for (5) and  $k_{(\alpha)} = k_0 + \cdots + k_\alpha$ . Then by Proposition 2.1 we have

$$(13) \quad \partial\varphi^{(\alpha)} = \varphi_\alpha^\perp \partial\varphi_\alpha.$$

Hence  $\varphi^{(\alpha)} : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_{(\alpha)}, n}$  is a holomorphic map, and the harmonic map sequence (5) becomes

$$(14) \quad 0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi^{(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_{\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{\partial'} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_{\alpha_0} \xrightarrow{\partial'} 0.$$

If  $k_\alpha = k_{\alpha+1}$ , i.e.,  $\text{rank}(\varphi_\alpha) = \text{rank}(\varphi_{\alpha+1})$ , then  $\varphi_\alpha$  is called *non-degenerate*. If  $\varphi_\alpha$  is non-degenerate for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$  in (5), i.e.,  $k_0 = k_1 = \cdots = k_{\alpha_0}$ , then the harmonic sequence (5) is called the *non-degenerate harmonic sequence* associated to the harmonic map  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha$ . Now we assume that  $\varphi_\alpha$  is non-degenerate; then  $\det(\Omega_\alpha)$  is a well-defined invariant on  $\mathbf{S}^2$  and has only isolated zeros. Let

$$(15) \quad l_\alpha = \text{tr}(\Omega_\alpha \Omega_\alpha^*).$$

Then

$$l_\alpha = \text{tr}(\varphi_\alpha^\perp \partial\varphi_\alpha \bar{\partial}\varphi_\alpha) = \text{tr}(\partial\varphi^{(\alpha)} \bar{\partial}\varphi^{(\alpha)}), \quad l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha = -\text{tr}(A_z^{(\alpha)} A_{\bar{z}}^{(\alpha)}),$$

and we have

**Proposition 2.3.** *If  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is a non-degenerate pseudo-holomorphic curve, then*

$$(16) \quad 2\partial\bar{\partial} \log |\det(\Omega_\alpha)| = l_{\alpha-1} - 2l_\alpha + l_{\alpha+1}.$$

*Proof.* By (9) and the rule of differentiating a determinant, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\partial} \log \det(\Omega_\alpha) &= \text{tr}(\Omega_\alpha^{-1} \bar{\partial}\Omega_\alpha) = \text{tr} \Psi_{\alpha+1}^* - \text{tr} \Psi_\alpha^*, \\ \partial \log \det(\Omega_\alpha^*) &= \text{tr}((\Omega_\alpha^*)^{-1} \partial\Omega_\alpha^*) = \text{tr} \Psi_{\alpha+1} - \text{tr} \Psi_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

It is not difficult to obtain (16) by (10). □

*Remark.* If  $\varphi_\alpha$  is non-degenerate for all  $\alpha$  in (5), then

$$(17) \quad 2\partial\bar{\partial} \log |\det(\Omega_\alpha)| = l_{\alpha-1} - 2l_\alpha + l_{\alpha+1}$$

for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ , where  $l_{-1} = l_{\alpha_0} = 0$ . When  $k_\alpha = 1$  for all  $\alpha$ , then  $l_\alpha = |\det(\Omega_\alpha)|^2$ , and (17) is just the *unintegrated Plücker formulae* for  $l_\alpha$  derived by Bolton, Jensen, Rigoli and Woodward in [1].

### 3. KÄHLER ANGLES AND GAUSS CURVATURES

If  $\varphi : M \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k, n}$  is a conformal immersion of a Riemann surface  $M$ , we define the Kähler angle of  $\varphi$  to be the function  $\theta : M \rightarrow [0, \pi]$  given in terms of a complex coordinate  $z$  on  $M$  by

$$(18) \quad \tan \frac{\theta(p)}{2} = \frac{|d\varphi(\partial/\partial\bar{z})|}{|d\varphi(\partial/\partial z)|}, \quad p \in M.$$

It is clear that  $\theta$  is globally defined and is smooth at  $p$  unless  $\theta(p) = 0$  or  $\pi$ . Let  $z = x + \sqrt{-1}y$ , and let  $J$  denote the complex structure on  $\mathbf{G}_{k, n}$ ; then  $\theta$  is the angle between  $Jd\varphi(\partial/\partial x)$  and  $d\varphi(\partial/\partial y)$ . The importance of the Kähler angle in

the theory of minimal immersions of surfaces into Kähler manifolds was pointed out by Chern and Wolfson [4]. Indeed,  $\varphi$  is holomorphic if and only if  $\theta(p) = 0$  for all  $p \in M$ , while  $\varphi$  is anti-holomorphic if and only if  $\theta(p) = \pi$  for all  $p \in M$ .

Now suppose that  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  is a conformal minimal immersion in the harmonic sequence (5). Then each  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha,n}$  is a conformal minimal immersion. So there exists a finite set  $X_\alpha$  (see [1]) such that the Kähler angle

$$\theta_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \setminus X_\alpha \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

is well defined, and is smooth on  $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus X_\alpha$ .

Let  $t_\alpha = \left(\tan \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2}\right)^2$ . Then, in terms of a local complex coordinate  $z$ ,

$$(19) \quad t_\alpha = \frac{|d\varphi_\alpha(\partial/\partial\bar{z})|^2}{|d\varphi_\alpha(\partial/\partial z)|^2} = \frac{l_{\alpha-1}}{l_\alpha}.$$

Let  $ds_\alpha^2$  and  $ds_{(\alpha)}^2$  be the metrics on  $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus X_\alpha$  induced by  $\varphi_\alpha$  and  $\varphi^{(\alpha)}$  respectively. Then by (11), (12) and (13) we have

$$(20) \quad ds_\alpha^2 = (l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha)dzd\bar{z}, \quad ds_{(\alpha)}^2 = l_\alpha dzd\bar{z}.$$

The Laplacians  $\Delta_\alpha$  and  $\Delta_{(\alpha)}$  for  $ds_\alpha^2$  and  $ds_{(\alpha)}^2$  are given by

$$(21) \quad \Delta_\alpha = \frac{4}{l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial}, \quad \Delta_{(\alpha)} = \frac{4}{l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial},$$

and the curvatures  $K_\alpha, K_{(\alpha)}$  of  $\varphi_\alpha$  and  $\varphi^{(\alpha)}$  by

$$(22) \quad K_\alpha = -\frac{2}{l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial} \log(l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha), \quad K_{(\alpha)} = -\frac{2}{l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial} \log l_\alpha,$$

the area forms  $dv_\alpha$  and  $dv_{(\alpha)}$  by

$$(23) \quad dv_\alpha = (l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha) \frac{d\bar{z} \wedge dz}{2\sqrt{-1}}, \quad dv_{(\alpha)} = l_\alpha \frac{d\bar{z} \wedge dz}{2\sqrt{-1}}.$$

Choose holomorphic sections  $f_1, \dots, f_{k_{(\alpha)}}$  in  $\Gamma(\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n)$  so that they span  $\text{Im}(\varphi^{(\alpha)})$  and

$$(23) \quad f_1 \wedge \dots \wedge f_{k_{(\alpha)}} : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}}$$

is a nowhere zero holomorphic curve.

Let  $F^{(\alpha)} = f_1 \wedge \dots \wedge f_{k_{(\alpha)}}$ . Now consider the Plücker embedding (see [12], [13])

$$(24) \quad [F^{(\alpha)}] : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1},$$

which is a holomorphic isometry, and

$$(25) \quad [F^{(\alpha)}]^* ds_{\mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}}^2 = l_\alpha dzd\bar{z}.$$

By [1], we have

$$(26) \quad \partial\bar{\partial} \log |F^{(\alpha)}|^2 = l_\alpha,$$

and the degree  $\delta_\alpha$  of  $F^{(\alpha)}$  is given by

$$(27) \quad \delta_\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\mathbf{S}^2} \partial\bar{\partial} \log |F^{(\alpha)}|^2 d\bar{z} \wedge dz = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\mathbf{S}^2} l_\alpha d\bar{z} \wedge dz,$$

which is equal to the degree of the polynomial function  $F^{(\alpha)}$  in  $z$ . We call  $\delta_\alpha$  the degree of the holomorphic curve  $\varphi^{(\alpha)}$ . Thus from (17) and (27) we get

**Proposition 3.1.** *If  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is a non-degenerate pseudo-holomorphic curve, then*

$$(28) \quad -\sharp_\alpha = \delta_{\alpha-1} - 2\delta_\alpha + \delta_{\alpha+1},$$

where  $\sharp_\alpha = -\frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\mathbf{S}^2} \partial\bar{\partial} \log |\det \Omega_\alpha| d\bar{z} \wedge dz$  is the number of singular points of  $\Omega_\alpha$ , i.e., the number of zeros of  $\det \Omega_\alpha$ .

*Remark.* If  $\varphi_\alpha$  is non-degenerate for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ , then  $-\sharp_\alpha = \delta_{\alpha-1} - 2\delta_\alpha + \delta_{\alpha+1}$  for all  $\alpha$ , and  $\delta_{-1} = \delta_{\alpha_0} = 0$ ; in particular, when  $k_0 = \dots = k_{\alpha_0} = 1$ , (28) is the global Plücker formula (see [6]).

Let  $ds^2 = |\det \Omega_\alpha|^2 dz d\bar{z} = \psi_\alpha \bar{\psi}_\alpha$ , where  $\psi_\alpha$  is a type  $(1, 0)$  analytic 1-form. Then  $ds^2 = \psi_\alpha \oplus \bar{\psi}_\alpha$  is a singular Hermitian metric. Let  $D_S = \sum_{p \in \mathbf{S}^2} \text{ord}_p(\psi_\alpha) p$  be

the singular divisor of  $(\mathbf{S}^2, ds^2)$ , i.e., the zero divisor of  $\psi_\alpha$ . By the Gauss-Bonnet-Chern theorem we have

$$\sharp_\alpha = \tau_\alpha + 2,$$

where  $\tau_\alpha = \text{deg } D_S$ .

We say that  $\tau_\alpha$  is the *ramification index* of  $\varphi_\alpha$ . Evidently,  $\tau_\alpha$  is a non-negative integer. If  $\tau_\alpha = 0$ ,  $\varphi_\alpha$  is called *unramified* by Bolton et al. ([1]).

Let (5) be the non-degenerate harmonic sequence; if  $\tau_\alpha = 0$  for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ , the harmonic sequence (5) is called *totally unramified*. Let  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  be the pseudo-holomorphic conformal immersion with the non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence (5); we say that  $\varphi$  is a *totally unramified pseudo-holomorphic conformal immersion* if  $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_{\alpha_0}$  is totally unramified.

If  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is a conformal minimal immersion with constant Kähler angle, then we have

$$(29) \quad t_\alpha = \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{\delta_\alpha},$$

and from (19) and (22) it follows that

$$(30) \quad K_\alpha = -\frac{2}{l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial} \log l_{\alpha-1} = -\frac{2}{l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial} \log l_\alpha.$$

#### 4. CONFORMAL MINIMAL IMMERSIONS WITH CONSTANT CURVATURES

It is well known that any complex submanifold of a (simply-connected, complete) space of constant holomorphic curvature is completely determined, up to holomorphic isometries of the ambient space, by its induced metric (see [2], [8]). The Veronese sequence is the harmonic sequence

$$(31) \quad 0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_n \xrightarrow{\partial'} 0,$$

where  $n = \text{deg}(\varphi_0)$ , and each  $\varphi_\alpha = [g_{\alpha,0}, \dots, g_{\alpha,n}] : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^n$  is given by

$$g_{\alpha,j} = \frac{\alpha!}{(1+z\bar{z})^\alpha} \sqrt{\binom{n}{j}} z^{j-\alpha} \sum_k (-1)^k \binom{j}{\alpha-k} \binom{n-j}{k} (z\bar{z})^k, \quad \alpha, j = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Each map  $\varphi_\alpha$  in the Veronese sequence (31) is a conformal minimal immersion with constant curvature

$$(32) \quad K(\varphi_\alpha) = \frac{4}{n + 2\alpha(n - \alpha)}$$

and constant Kähler angle  $\theta_\alpha$  given by

$$(33) \quad \left(\tan \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha(n - \alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(n - \alpha)}.$$

Bolton, Jensen, Rigoli and Woodward ([1]) showed that, up to a holomorphic isometry of  $\mathbf{CP}^n$ , the harmonic sequence determined by  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^n$ , which is a linearly full conformal minimal immersion of constant curvature, is the Veronese sequence. It is very complicated for pseudo-holomorphic curves in complex Grassmann manifolds; for example, rigidity fails, but we still believe that there are some good geometric properties. In this section we discuss pseudo-holomorphic curves of constant curvature in complex Grassmann manifolds, and Kähler angles.

Let  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve with constant curvature. Then we know that

$$[F^{(\alpha-1)}] : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha-1)}}-1}, \quad [F^{(\alpha)}] : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}$$

are two holomorphic curves with degrees  $\delta_{\alpha-1}$  and  $\delta_\alpha$  respectively. Consider the tensor product of  $[F^{(\alpha-1)}]$  and  $[F^{(\alpha)}]$ ,

$$(34) \quad T^{(\alpha)} = F^{(\alpha-1)} \otimes F^{(\alpha)}.$$

Then

$$[T^{(\alpha)}] : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha-1)}}\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}$$

is a well-defined holomorphic curve, and from (25) the metric induced by  $[T^{(\alpha)}]$  is given by

$$[T^{(\alpha)}]^* ds^2_{\mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha-1)}}\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}} = [F^{(\alpha-1)}]^* ds^2_{\mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha-1)}}-1}} + [F^{(\alpha)}]^* ds^2_{\mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}},$$

i.e.,

$$(35) \quad [T^{(\alpha)}]^* ds^2_{\mathbf{CP}^{\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha-1)}}\binom{n}{k_{(\alpha)}}-1}} = (l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha) dz d\bar{z}.$$

Hence the curvature  $K_\alpha$  of  $\varphi_\alpha$  is equal to the curvature of  $[T^{(\alpha)}]$ . From [1], an immediate consequence is

**Theorem 4.1.** *If  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k, n}$  is a pseudo-holomorphic curve with constant curvature  $K(\varphi)$ , then  $K(\varphi) = 4/N$ , where  $N$  is a positive integer.*

This theorem was proved by Chi and Zheng ([5]) by the method of the moving frame. In the following we will prove

**Theorem 4.2.** *If  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is a pseudo-holomorphic curve with constant curvature  $K_\alpha$ , then the Kähler angle  $\theta_\alpha$  of  $\varphi_\alpha$  is constant.*

*Proof.* From (22) we have

$$(36) \quad K_\alpha(l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha) = -2\partial\bar{\partial} \log(l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha).$$

When  $K_\alpha$  is constant, from (22), (23), (27) and the Gauss-Bonnet theorem it follows that

$$(37) \quad K_\alpha = \frac{4}{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}.$$

Hence from (22) we obtain

$$(38) \quad -\frac{2}{l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha} \partial\bar{\partial} \log(l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha) = \frac{4}{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}.$$

Choose a complex coordinate  $z$  on  $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus \{pt\}$  so that

$$(39) \quad l_{\alpha-1} + l_\alpha = \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}{(1 + z\bar{z})^2}.$$

From (38), (39) and (26) we obtain

$$(40) \quad \partial\bar{\partial} \log \frac{|F^{(\alpha-1)}|^2 |F^{(\alpha)}|^2}{(1 + z\bar{z})^{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}} = 0.$$

Since we can choose holomorphic sections  $f_1, \dots, f_{k(\alpha)}$  in  $\Gamma(\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^n)$  such that the maps  $F^{(\alpha-1)}$  and  $F^{(\alpha)}$  are polynomial functions on  $\mathbf{C}$  of degrees  $\delta_{\alpha-1}$  and  $\delta_\alpha$  respectively, it follows that  $\frac{|F^{(\alpha-1)}|^2 |F^{(\alpha)}|^2}{(1 + z\bar{z})^{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}}$  is globally defined on  $\mathbf{C}$  and has a non-zero constant limit  $c$ , as  $z \rightarrow \infty$ . So from (40) we get

$$\frac{|F^{(\alpha-1)}|^2 |F^{(\alpha)}|^2}{(1 + z\bar{z})^{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}} = c.$$

Then we have

$$|F^{(\alpha-1)}|^2 = c_{\alpha-1}(1 + z\bar{z})^{\delta_{\alpha-1}}, \quad |F^{(\alpha)}|^2 = c_\alpha(1 + z\bar{z})^{\delta_\alpha},$$

where  $c_{\alpha-1}$  and  $c_\alpha$  are constants.

Hence,  $l_{\alpha-1} = \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{(1 + z\bar{z})^2}$  and  $l_\alpha = \frac{\delta_\alpha}{(1 + z\bar{z})^2}$ , namely,  $\varphi_\alpha$  is of constant curvature and constant Kähler angle. □

From (19) and (22) we know that if  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is a pseudo-holomorphic curve with constant Kähler angle  $\theta_\alpha$ , then  $K_\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + t_\alpha} K_{(\alpha)}$ .

*Remark.* We do not need to assume that  $\varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  is non-degenerate in Theorem 4.2.

To conclude this section, we give an example. This example is a harmonic sequence, in which the Gauss curvature and the Kähler angle of each element are constant.

Let  $f_0(z) = (1, 0, \sqrt{2}z, 0, z^2)$  and  $g_0(z) = (0, 1, 0, z, 0)$ ; then

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{(1 + z\bar{z})^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \sqrt{2}z & 0 & z^2 \\ 0 & 1 + z\bar{z} & 0 & z(1 + z\bar{z}) & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\bar{z} & 0 & 2z\bar{z} & 0 & \sqrt{2}z^2\bar{z} \\ 0 & \bar{z}(1 + z\bar{z}) & 0 & z\bar{z}(1 + z\bar{z}) & 0 \\ \bar{z}^2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}z\bar{z}^2 & 0 & z^2\bar{z}^2 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{2,5}$$

determined by  $f_0(z)$  and  $g_0(z)$  is a holomorphic map.

An immediate computation shows that

$$f_1(z, \bar{z}) = \varphi_0^\perp(\partial f_0(z)) = \left( -\frac{2\bar{z}}{1+z\bar{z}}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}(1-z\bar{z})}{1+z\bar{z}}, 0, \frac{2z}{1+z\bar{z}} \right),$$

$$g_1(z, \bar{z}) = \varphi_0^\perp(\partial g_0(z)) = \left( 0, -\frac{\bar{z}}{1+z\bar{z}}, 0, \frac{1}{1+z\bar{z}}, 0 \right),$$

and  $\varphi_1(z, \bar{z})$  determined by  $f_1$  and  $g_1$  is given by

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{(1+z\bar{z})^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2z\bar{z} & 0 & \sqrt{2}z(z\bar{z}-1) & 0 & -2z^2 \\ 0 & z\bar{z}(1+z\bar{z}) & 0 & -z(1+z\bar{z}) & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\bar{z}(z\bar{z}-1) & 0 & (z\bar{z}-1)^2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}z(z\bar{z}-1) \\ 0 & -\bar{z}(1+z\bar{z}) & 0 & 1+z\bar{z} & 0 \\ -2\bar{z}^2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}\bar{z}(z\bar{z}-1) & 0 & 2z\bar{z} \end{pmatrix},$$

which is obviously a pseudo-holomorphic curve into  $\mathbf{G}_{2,5}$ . Similarly, we have

$$f_2 = \varphi_1^\perp(\partial f_1) = \left( \frac{2\bar{z}^2}{(1+z\bar{z})^2}, 0, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}\bar{z}}{(1+z\bar{z})^2}, 0, \frac{2}{(1+z\bar{z})^2} \right),$$

$$g_2 = \varphi_1^\perp(\partial g_1) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0),$$

and  $\varphi_2$ , determined by  $f_2$  and  $g_2$ , is given by

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{(1+z\bar{z})^2} \begin{pmatrix} z^2\bar{z}^2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}z^2\bar{z} & 0 & z^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}z\bar{z}^2 & 0 & 2z\bar{z} & 0 & -\sqrt{2}z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{z}^2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}\bar{z} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\varphi_2$  is an anti-holomorphic curve, which is isomorphic to the Veronese curve, in  $\mathbf{CP}^2$ .

Hence we obtain a harmonic sequence from  $\varphi_0$ :

$$0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi = \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_1 \xrightarrow{\partial'} \varphi_2 \xrightarrow{\partial'} 0.$$

By a straightforward computation we obtain

$$l_0 = \frac{3}{(1+z\bar{z})^2}, \quad l_1 = \frac{2}{(1+z\bar{z})^2}, \quad l_2 = 0.$$

It is very easy to see that  $K(\varphi_0) = 4/3$ ,  $K(\varphi_1) = 4/5$ ,  $K(\varphi_2) = 2$  and  $t_1 = 3/2$ .

It is well known that the rigidity of holomorphic curves in Grassmannians fails; so this example is a special harmonic sequence.

### 5. PINCHING THEOREM FOR CURVATURE AND KÄHLER ANGLE

In this section we will discuss curvature pinching and Kähler angle pinching of non-degenerate pseudo-holomorphic spheres in complex Grassmann manifolds.

Let  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k_\alpha, n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve with the non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence (5), and let  $\alpha_0$  be the length of its associated harmonic sequence. Then from (28) we have

$$(41) \quad \delta_\alpha = -\delta_{\alpha-2} + 2\delta_{\alpha-1} - \tau_{\alpha-1} - 2$$

for  $\alpha = 1, \dots, \alpha_0$ , and

$$(42) \quad \tau_\alpha = (\delta_\alpha - \delta_{\alpha+1}) - (\delta_{\alpha-1} - \delta_\alpha) - 2$$

for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ .

It is an immediate consequence of (41) and (42) that

$$(43) \quad \delta_\alpha = (\alpha + 1)(\delta_0 - \alpha) - \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha-1} (\alpha - \beta)\tau_\beta$$

for  $\alpha = 1, \dots, \alpha_0$ , and

$$(44) \quad \tau_0 + \dots + \tau_\alpha = (\delta_\alpha - \delta_{\alpha+1}) + \delta_0 - 2(\alpha + 1)$$

for  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ , where  $\delta_0$  is the degree of the holomorphic map  $\varphi_0$  in (5).

From (43) and (44) we have also

$$(45) \quad \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\alpha_0-1} (\alpha_0 - \alpha)\tau_\alpha = (\alpha_0 + 1)(\delta_0 - \alpha_0)$$

and

$$(46) \quad \delta_\alpha = (\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha) + \frac{\alpha_0 - \alpha}{\alpha_0 + 1} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha-1} (\beta + 1)\tau_\beta + \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha_0 + 1} \sum_{\beta=\alpha}^{\alpha_0-1} (\alpha_0 - \beta)\tau_\beta.$$

Denoting  $\tau = \min \{\tau_0, \dots, \tau_{\alpha_0-1}\} (\geq 0)$ , we immediately obtain

$$(47) \quad \delta_0 \geq \alpha_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau), \quad \delta_\alpha \geq (\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha)(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau),$$

and “=” holds if and only if  $\tau_0 = \dots = \tau_{\alpha_0-1}$ , where  $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha_0 - 1$ .

Obviously,  $\varphi$  is a totally unramified non-degenerate pseudo-holomorphic minimal immersion, i.e., the harmonic sequence  $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_{\alpha_0} : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  is non-degenerate and totally unramified if and only if the degree  $\delta_0$  of  $\varphi_0$  is  $\alpha_0$ . For a totally unramified non-degenerate harmonic sequence  $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_{\alpha_0} : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  we have

$$(48) \quad \delta_\alpha = (\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha).$$

At first, by using the Gauss-Bonnet theorem we have

**Lemma 5.1.** *Suppose that the curvature  $K_\alpha$  of  $\varphi_\alpha$  satisfies either  $K_\alpha \geq \frac{4}{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}$  or  $K_\alpha \leq \frac{4}{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}$ . Then  $K_\alpha = \frac{4}{\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha}$ .*

*Remark.* In Lemma 5.1 we do not need to assume that  $\varphi_\alpha$  is non-degenerate.

**Theorem 5.2.** *Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence, and suppose that  $\varphi$  is the  $\alpha$ -th element  $\varphi_\alpha$  of its non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence.*

(i) *If  $K(\varphi) \geq \frac{4}{(\alpha_0 + 2\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha))(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$ , then*

$$K(\varphi) = \frac{4}{(\alpha_0 + 2\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha))(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)},$$

and  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ .

(ii) *If  $K(\varphi) \leq \frac{4}{(\alpha_0 + 2\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha))(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$  and if  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ , then*

$$K(\varphi) = \frac{4}{(\alpha_0 + 2\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha))(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}.$$

*Proof.* From (47) we see that

$$\delta_{\alpha-1} + \delta_\alpha \geq (\alpha_0 + 2\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha))(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau),$$

with equality if and only if  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ . The result is now immediate from Lemma 5.1.  $\square$

*Remark.* We have  $t_\alpha = \frac{\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha)}$  under the assumption of Theorem 5.2.

This shows that the Kähler angle  $\theta_\alpha$  is independent of  $\tau$ .

The following is an immediate consequence of Theorem 5.2.

**Corollary 5.3.** *Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a holomorphic curve with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence. Suppose  $K(\varphi) \leq \frac{4}{\alpha_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$  and  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ .*

*Then  $K(\varphi) = \frac{4}{\alpha_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$ .*

Similarly, the following theorem is also an immediate consequence of Theorem 5.2.

**Corollary 5.4.** *Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a holomorphic curve with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence, and suppose  $K(\varphi) \geq \frac{4}{\alpha_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$ . Then  $K(\varphi) =$*

*$\frac{4}{\alpha_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\tau)}$ , and  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ .*

We now prove a pinching theorem for the Kähler angle. Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic sphere and let  $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_{\alpha_0}$  be the associated harmonic sequence. We assume that  $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha$ .

**Lemma 5.5** ([1]). *If the Kähler angle  $t_\alpha$  of  $\varphi_\alpha$  satisfies either  $t_\alpha \geq \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{\delta_\alpha}$  or  $t_\alpha \leq \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{\delta_\alpha}$ , then  $t_\alpha = \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{\delta_\alpha}$ .*

**Lemma 5.6.** *Let  $\varphi_\alpha$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence. If  $\tau_\beta = \tau$  for all  $\beta$ , and  $t_\alpha$  satisfies either  $t_\alpha \geq \frac{\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha)}$*

*or  $t_\alpha \leq \frac{\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha)}$ , then  $t_\alpha = \frac{\alpha(\alpha_0 - \alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha_0 - \alpha)}$ .*

The proof of the above theorem is immediate from Lemma 5.5 and (47).

Using (46), we can also prove the following.

**Theorem 5.7.** *Let  $\varphi : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{k,n}$  be a pseudo-holomorphic curve with non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence, and suppose that  $\varphi$  is the  $\alpha$ -th element  $\varphi_\alpha$  of its non-degenerate associated harmonic sequence. If  $t_\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$  (resp.  $t_\alpha \geq 2$ ), then  $t_\alpha = 0$  (resp.  $t_\alpha = \infty$ ), i.e.,  $\varphi$  is a holomorphic (resp. anti-holomorphic) curve.*

*Proof.* When  $\alpha \neq 0$  and  $\alpha_0$ , by (46) an immediate computation shows that

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\delta_{\alpha-1}}{\delta_\alpha} < 2.$$

Hence, by Lemma 5.5, if  $t_\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$  (resp.  $t_\alpha \geq 2$ ), then  $\alpha = 0$  (resp.  $\alpha = \alpha_0$ ), i.e.,  $\varphi$  is a holomorphic (resp. anti-holomorphic) curve.  $\square$

We believe that  $\tau \neq 0$  for the non-degenerate harmonic sequence associated to the holomorphic curve of constant curvature, except for the Veronese sequence.

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