

## SURFACES WITH A PARALLEL ISOPERIMETRIC SECTION

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This announcement is a continuation of Chen [1] (also, Yau [3]). We shall present additional theorems relating surfaces in a space form with a parallel normal section.

Let  $M$  be a surface in an  $m$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold  $R^m$  with the induced normal connection  $D$ . For a unit normal section  $\xi$  on  $M$  (that is, a unit normal vector field of  $M$  in  $R^m$ ), let  $A_\xi$  be the second fundamental tensor with respect to  $\xi$ ; if we have  $D\xi = 0$  identically, then  $\xi$  is called a *parallel section*; if the trace of  $A_\xi$  is constant (respectively, zero), then  $\xi$  is called an *isoperimetric section* (respectively, *minimal section*) on  $M$ ; if the determinant of  $A_\xi$  is nowhere zero, then  $\xi$  is called a *nondegenerate section*; if  $A_\xi$  vanishes identically, then  $\xi$  is called a *geodesic section*; and if  $A_\xi$  is not proportional to the identity transformation everywhere, then  $\xi$  is called a *umbilical-free section*.

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $M$  be a closed surface in an  $m$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold  $R^m$  of constant sectional curvature such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  does not change its sign. If there exists a parallel umbilical-free isoperimetric section on  $M$ , then  $M$  is flat.*

**THEOREM 2.** *Let  $M$  be a closed surface of a 4-dimensional Riemannian manifold  $R^4$  of constant sectional curvature  $c \leq 0$  such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  does not change its sign. If there exists a parallel nondegenerate minimal section on  $M$ , then the mean curvature vector of  $M$  is parallel.*

**THEOREM 3.** *Let  $M$  be a surface in an  $m$ -dimensional simply-connected complete Riemannian manifold  $R^m$  of constant sectional curvature  $c$  such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  is constant. If there exists a parallel isoperimetric section on  $M$ , then either  $M$  is contained in a (small or great) hypersphere of  $R^m$  or  $M$  is flat.*

**THEOREM 4.** *Let  $M$  be a surface in a 4-dimensional simply-connected complete Riemannian manifold  $R^4$  of constant sectional curvature  $c \leq 0$  such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  is constant. If there exists a parallel minimal section on  $M$ , then either  $M$  is contained in a great hypersphere of  $R^4$  or the mean curvature vector  $H$  of  $M$  is parallel and  $M$  is flat.*

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The proofs of these four theorems use the theory of analytic functions.

From Theorems 2 and 4 we have immediately the following characterization theorems of standard flat tori in euclidean 4-space.

**COROLLARY 1.** *Let  $M$  be a closed surface in a euclidean 4-space such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  does not change its sign. Then  $M$  is the product surface of two plane circles if and only if there exists a parallel nondegenerate minimal section on  $M$  (Chen [2]).*

**COROLLARY 2.** *Let  $M$  be a surface in a euclidean 4-space such that the Gaussian curvature of  $M$  is constant. Then  $M$  is an open piece of a product surface of two plane circles if and only if there exists a nongeodesic parallel minimal section on  $M$ .*

The detailed proofs of these results will be published in the author's forthcoming book *Geometry of submanifolds* published by Marcel-Dekker Inc., New York.

**REMARKS.** 1. If  $R^m$  is euclidean, Theorem 1 was also obtained by B. Wegner.

2. It was pointed out by H. B. Lawson that Corollary 2 of [1] should add the following assumption " $M$  is not minimal surface of any hypersphere of  $E^m$ ". The author would like to express his thanks to Professor Lawson.

#### REFERENCES

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2. ———, *A characterization of standard flat tori*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **37** (1973), 564–567.
3. S.-T. Yau, *Submanifolds with constant mean curvature* (to appear).

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