

HELICAL MINIMAL IMMERSIONS OF COMPACT RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLDS INTO A UNIT SPHERE

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ABSTRACT. An isometric immersion of a Riemannian manifold M into a Riemannian manifold \bar{M} is called helical if the image of each geodesic has constant curvatures which are independent of the choice of the particular geodesic. Suppose M is a compact Riemannian manifold which admits a minimal helical immersion of order 4 into the unit sphere. If the Weinstein integer of M equals that of one of the projective spaces, then M is isometric to that projective space with its canonical metric.

0. Introduction. In [2], Besse constructed a minimal immersion with a nice property of a strongly harmonic manifold into a sphere. This nice property is that the images of geodesics of the strongly harmonic manifold are of constant curvatures as curves in the sphere, and the curvatures and the osculating orders are independent of geodesics. Immersions with such a property are said to be *helical* (cf. [8]). Sakamoto [8] studied a helical immersion of a Riemannian manifold M into a unit sphere. The result is that if M is compact, then it is a Blaschke manifold and, moreover, if the helical immersion is minimal, then M is a globally harmonic manifold. It is well known that if a globally harmonic manifold is compact and simply connected, then it is a strongly harmonic manifold (Michel's theorem, cf. [2]). Thus, we can declare that the theory of helical minimal immersions of compact simply connected Riemannian manifolds into a unit sphere is a submanifold version of strongly harmonic manifold theory.

Let $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ be a helical immersion of a compact Riemannian manifold M into a unit sphere $S(1)$. Since M is a Blaschke manifold, all geodesics of M are simply closed and of the same length. Furthermore, if we denote the cut-locus of $x \in M$ by $\text{Cut}(x)$, then the unit tangent vectors at x of geodesics emanating from x and entering to $y \in \text{Cut}(x)$ compose a great sphere in the unit tangent sphere at x . The dimension of the great sphere is independent of x and it is equal to 0, 1, 3, 7, or $n - 1$ ($n = \dim M$), which is the index of the first conjugate point y of x (cf. [2], Proposition 5.39 and Theorem 7.23). Geodesics are also helical in the Euclidean

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space E in which $S(1)$ is naturally embedded. Thus, it is easy to find the equation of geodesics in E if we are given a certain initial condition which consists of the second fundamental form of f and its covariant derivatives. So we can express the immersion f in terms of geodesic polar coordinates by using the second fundamental form and its covariant derivatives at the center (cf. Theorem 1.2). Moreover, we can compute all normal Jacobi fields (precisely, their images by f). Therefore, we are interested in the study of the property of the second fundamental form derived from Blaschke structure.

Helical immersions of order 2 into a sphere are planar geodesic immersions which are completely classified in [5 and 7]. Helical minimal immersions of order 3 into a sphere were determined by Nakagawa [6] under a more general situation. In the present paper we shall study helical minimal immersions of order 4 into a unit sphere.

The organization of this paper is as follows. We deal with a helical immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$, where M is a compact Riemannian manifold. In §1 we explain the results obtained in [8] together with notation. In §2 we compute all normal Jacobi fields by making use of the expression of the immersion f stated in Theorem 1.2. As a corollary we show that the second fundamental form satisfies equations containing the arc length parameter of the geodesic. In §3, we discuss a property of the second fundamental form which is derived from the Blaschke structure. We also characterize the tangent space of the cut-locus and its orthogonal complement (which is a holomorphic section if M is a complex projective space) as eigenspaces of the second fundamental tensor (shape operator) corresponding to some normal vector. In §4, making use of results obtained in §3, we show that compact Riemannian manifolds, admitting helical minimal immersions of order 3 into a unit sphere, are isometric to a sphere of constant curvature. The proof is different from Nakagawa [6]. We also show that if the cut-locus degenerates to one point (and hence M is isometric to a sphere of constant curvature because of [2, Theorem D.1, p. 236]), then the order of the helical minimal embedding f must be odd. These results lead us to conjecture that if the order of a helical minimal embedding of a compact Riemannian manifold into a unit sphere is odd, then the manifold will be isometric to a sphere of constant curvature. As the cut-loci of compact rank-one symmetric spaces are totally geodesic submanifolds, we hope that cut-loci are totally geodesic in M . Here we give good information about the total-geodesicity of cut-loci. At the end of this section we consider the fiber bundle whose total space is the unit tangent sphere at x and whose base space is the cut-locus $\text{Cut}(x)$ (cf. [2, p. 134]).

If the projection of the fiber bundle is a Riemannian submersion, then we can apply Escobales' result [3] to this submersion. We shall give a certain condition for this application. In §5 we consider a helical minimal immersion of order 4. We prove that if $a = \langle \dot{\gamma}(0), \dot{\gamma}(L) \rangle$ for a unit speed geodesic γ , where L denotes the distance from $\gamma(0)$ to the cut point and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, the inner product in E , is positive, then M is isometric to one of the compact rank-one symmetric spaces. In §6 we continue to study helical minimal immersions of order 4 and compute the Weinstein integer of M . We show that if the Weinstein integer of M is equal to that of a certain compact

rank-one symmetric space and if M admits a helical minimal imbedding of order 4 into the unit sphere, then M is isometric to that rank-one symmetric space.

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1. Preliminaries. In this paper, the differentiability of all geometric objects will be C^∞ . Let M be a connected complete Riemannian manifold and $f: M \rightarrow \bar{M}$ an isometric immersion into a Riemannian manifold \bar{M} . Let σ be a curve $I \rightarrow \bar{M}$ parametrized by arc length s . Let $\sigma^{(1)} = \dot{\sigma}$ be the unit tangent vector and put $\kappa_1 = \|\nabla_{\dot{\sigma}}\sigma^{(1)}\|$. If κ_1 vanishes on I , then σ is said to be of order 1. If κ_1 is not identically zero, then we define $\sigma^{(2)}$ by $\nabla_{\dot{\sigma}}\sigma^{(1)} = \kappa_1\sigma^{(2)}$ on the set $I_1 = \{s \in I: \kappa_1(s) \neq 0\}$. Put $\kappa_2 = \|\nabla_{\dot{\sigma}}\sigma^{(2)} + \kappa_1\sigma^{(1)}\|$. If $\kappa_2 \equiv 0$ on I_1 , then σ is said to be of order 2. If κ_2 is not identically zero on I_1 , then we define $\sigma^{(3)}$ by $\nabla_{\dot{\sigma}}\sigma^{(2)} = -\kappa_1\sigma^{(1)} + \kappa_2\sigma^{(3)}$. Inductively we put

$$\kappa_d = \|\nabla_{\dot{\sigma}}\sigma^{(d)} + \kappa_{d-1}\sigma^{(d-1)}\|,$$

and if $\kappa_d \equiv 0$ on I_{d-1} , then σ is said to be of order d . Let γ be an arbitrary geodesic of M . If the curve $\sigma = f \circ \gamma$ in \bar{M} is of order d and has constant curvatures which do not depend on γ , then $f: M \rightarrow \bar{M}$ is called a *helical immersion of order d* . In the sequel, the ambient manifold \bar{M} will be a unit sphere $S(1)$.

Let $\iota: S(1) \rightarrow E$ be the canonical inclusion, where E is a Euclidean space whose origin is the center of $S(1)$. In [8] we showed that $\tilde{f} = \iota \circ f: M \rightarrow E$ is also a helical immersion of order d^* , where

$$d^* = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } d \text{ is an even integer,} \\ d+1 & \text{if } d \text{ is an odd integer.} \end{cases}$$

The curvatures $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{d^*-1}$ of $\tau = \tilde{f} \circ \gamma$ are rational functions of curvatures $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_{d-1}$ of σ (cf. [8, Corollary 4.2]). We computed in [8] the Frenet vectors of the curve τ . If we denote the second fundamental form of the immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ by H and the van der Waerden-Bortolotti covariant differentiation with respect to f by D , then they are given as follows:

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $\gamma: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow M$ be a unit speed geodesic such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. Then Frenet vectors $\tau^{(j)}(X)$, $j = 1, \dots, d$, at x of the curve τ are given by*

$$\tau^{(1)}(X) = \tilde{f}_* X,$$

$$\tau^{(j)}(X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1})^{-1} \left[-b_{j2}f(x) + \sum b_{ji}(D^{i-2}H)(X^i) \right] \quad \text{if } j \text{ is even,}$$

$$\tau^{(j)}(X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1})^{-1} \sum b_{ji}(D^{i-2}H)(X^i) \quad \text{if } j \text{ is odd,}$$

where the index i in the summation runs over the range $\{2, 4, \dots, j\}$ and $\{3, 5, \dots, j\}$, respectively. When d is an odd integer, Frenet vector $\tau^{(d+1)}(X)$ is given by

$$\tau^{(d+1)}(X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_d)^{-1} \left[-b_{d+12}\tilde{f}(x) + \sum (b_{d+1k} - a_{d+1k})(D^{k-2}H)(X^k) \right],$$

where the index k in the summation runs over the range $\{2, 4, \dots, d-1\}$. The coefficients b_{ji} (resp. a_{d+1k}) are polynomials of $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{d^*-1}$ (resp. $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_{d-1}$).

Let Λ be the Frenet matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\lambda_1 & & & & \\ \lambda_1 & 0 & -\lambda_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & -\lambda_{d^*-1} \\ & & & & \lambda_{d^*-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and $(f_1(s), \dots, f_{d^*}(s))$ the first column of the matrix $(e^{s\Lambda} - I)\Lambda^{-1}$. Thus, functions f_i defined on \mathbf{R} satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} f'_1 &= 1 - \lambda_1 f_2, \\ f'_i &= \lambda_{i-1} f_{i-1} - \lambda_i f_{i+1} \quad (2 \leq i \leq d^* - 1), \\ f'_{d^*} &= \lambda_{d^*-1} f_{d^*-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We see easily from the definition that f_1 is an odd function. Therefore if i is odd (resp. even), then f_i is an odd (resp. even) function. For the sake of convenience, we shall adopt the following notation:

$$\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1})^{-1} \sum b_{ji}(D^{i-2}H)(X^i) \quad \text{if } j (\leq d) \text{ is even,}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}^{(d+1)}(X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_d)^{-1} \sum (b_{d+1k} - a_{d+1k})(D^{k-2}H)(X^k) \quad \text{if } d \text{ is odd,}$$

and

$$\xi(s; X) = \sum_{j: \text{even}} f_j(s) \tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X),$$

$$\zeta(s; X) = \sum_{j: \text{odd} \geq 3} f_j(s) \tau^{(j)}(X)$$

for arbitrary unit vector X tangent to M . In [8] we showed

THEOREM 1.2. *For $s \in \mathbf{R}$ and $X \in U_x M$ (unit tangent sphere at x), we have*

$$\tilde{f}(\exp_x sX) = F(s)\tilde{f}(x) + f_1(s)\tilde{f}_*X + \xi(s; X) + \zeta(s; X),$$

where

$$F(s) = 1 - \sum_{j: \text{even}} c_j f_j(s), \quad c_j = \frac{\lambda_2 \lambda_4 \cdots \lambda_{j-2}}{\lambda_1 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{j-1}}.$$

Therefore, we see that position vectors $\tilde{f}(x)$ and $\tilde{f}(y)$ satisfy $\langle \tilde{f}(x), \tilde{f}(y) \rangle = F(\delta(x, y))$ for every $x, y \in M$ where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the inner product on E and δ denotes the distance function on M . From this fact, we obtain

THEOREM 1.3 [8]. *If a compact Riemannian manifold M admits a helical immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$, then M is a Blaschke manifold.*

COROLLARY 1.4. *If a helical immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is not an embedding, then the manifold M is diffeomorphic to a sphere and f is invariant under the action of antipody of the Blaschke structure on M described in the above theorem; in this case the map f is two-sheeted on $f(M)$ which is diffeomorphic to $\mathbf{R}P^n$. Moreover, M is simply connected except for the case that M is diffeomorphic to $\mathbf{R}P^n$.*

If an isometric immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is minimal, then it is well known that height functions are eigenfunctions of the Laplace operator corresponding to the eigenvalue $n = \dim M$. Thus, we obtain

THEOREM 1.5 [8]. *If a Riemannian manifold M admits a helical minimal immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$, then M is a globally harmonic manifold. Furthermore, if M is compact and simply connected, then M is a strongly harmonic manifold.*

Conversely, if M is a strongly harmonic manifold, then M admits a helical minimal immersion into a unit sphere (cf. [2, Theorem 6.99]). Thus, the theory of helical minimal immersions is a submanifold version of harmonic manifolds.

2. Jacobi fields. *In the sequel, $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ will be a helical embedding.* By virtue of Corollary 1.4 we may assume that f is an embedding. Thus we shall identify $x \in M$ with $\tilde{f}(x) \in E$. The tangent space $T_x M$ will be identified with the subspace $\tilde{f}_*(T_x M)$ of $T_x E \approx E$. Before computing Jacobi fields, we introduce some notation to avoid complexity. Let X and V be orthonormal vectors at x tangent to M . Define the following normal vectors at x :

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_X(s; V) &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \xi(s; \cos \theta X + \sin \theta V) \big|_{\theta=0}, \\ \zeta_X(s; V) &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \zeta(s; \cos \theta X + \sin \theta V) \big|_{\theta=0}, \\ (D\xi)(s; V; X) &= \sum f_j(s) (D\tilde{\tau}^{(j)})(V; X), \\ (D\zeta)(s; V; X) &= \sum f_j(s) (D\tau^{(j)})(V; X),\end{aligned}$$

where $D\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(V; X)$ is defined by

$$D\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(V; X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1})^{-1} \sum b_{ji} (D^{i-1}H)(V, X, \dots, X)$$

for $j = 2, 4, \dots \leq d$; if d is an odd integer, then

$$D\tilde{\tau}^{(d+1)}(V; X) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_d)^{-1} \sum (b_{d+1k} - a_{d+1k}) (D^{k-1}H)(V, X, \dots, X),$$

and if j is odd, then $D\tau^{(j)}(V; X)$ is defined in a similar way.

Let us now compute Jacobi fields along a unit speed geodesic γ . Let $x = \gamma(0)$, $X = \dot{\gamma}(0)$ and let V be a unit tangent vector orthogonal to X . In Theorem 1.2 we exchange X for $\cos \theta X + \sin \theta V$. Then we have a variation of geodesics. Furthermore, if $X^*(t)$ is a vector field parallel to X along a curve $\beta(t)$ parametrized by arc length such that $\beta(0) = x$ and $\dot{\beta}(0) = V$, then each geodesic which issues from $\beta(t)$ and is tangent to $X^*(t)$ forms another variation. These variations yield all normal Jacobi fields along γ . We have

THEOREM 2.1. *Let J_V and J_V^* be normal Jacobi fields along γ such that $J_V(0) = 0$, $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} J_V(0) = V$ and $J_V^*(0) = V$, $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} J_V^*(0) = 0$, respectively. Then they are given by*

$$(2.1) \quad J_V(s) = f_1(s)V + \xi_X(s; V) + \zeta_X(s; V),$$

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} J_V^*(s) &= F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V - A_{\zeta(s; X)}V \\ &\quad + f_1(s)H(V, X) + (D\xi)(s; V; X) + (D\zeta)(s; V; X), \end{aligned}$$

where $A_{\xi(s; X)}$ (resp. $A_{\zeta(s; X)}$) denotes the second fundamental tensor corresponding to the normal vector $\xi(s; X)$ (resp. $\zeta(s; X)$).

PROOF. Consider the variation $(s, \theta) \mapsto \exp_x s(\cos \theta X + \sin \theta V)$. Then we have, from Theorem 1.2,

$$\begin{aligned} J_\nu(s) &= \frac{d}{d\theta} [F(s)X + f_1(s)(\cos \theta X + \sin \theta V) \\ &\quad + \xi(s; \cos \theta X + \sin \theta V) + \zeta(s; \cos \theta X + \sin \theta V)]|_{\theta=0} \\ &= f_1(s)V + \xi_X(s; V) + \zeta_X(s; V). \end{aligned}$$

Next let $\beta(t)$ and $X^*(t)$ be as above. We then consider the variation $(s, t) \mapsto \exp_{\beta(t)} sX^*(t)$. Theorem 1.2 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} J_\nu^*(s) &= \frac{d}{dt} [F(s)\beta(t) + f_1(s)X^*(t) + \xi(s; X^*(t)) + \zeta(s; X^*(t))]|_{t=0} \\ &= F(s)V + f_1(s)H(X, V) - A_{\xi(s; X)}V + (D\xi)(s; V; X) \\ &\quad - A_{\zeta(s; X)}V + (D\zeta)(s; V; X), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used Gauss and Weingarten equations of the immersion $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ and the fact that $X, \xi(s; X)$ and $\zeta(s; X)$ are orthogonal to V . Q.E.D.

REMARK. For arbitrary $V \in T_x M$ (not necessarily unit vector) orthogonal to X , we also define $\xi_X(s; V)$, $\zeta_X(s; V)$, $(D\xi)(s; V; X)$ and $(D\zeta)(s; V; X)$ in a trivial manner. Thus in the above theorem, the tangent vector V in the initial conditions need not be a unit vector, because both sides of equations (2.1) and (2.2) are linear with respect to V .

COROLLARY 2.2. Let V be an arbitrary tangent vector orthogonal to a unit vector X . Then for any $s \in \mathbf{R}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2.3) \quad f_1(s)(D\xi)(s; V; X) \\ = -\xi_X(s; A_{\xi(s; X)}V) + F(s)\zeta_X(s; V) - \zeta_X(s; A_{\xi(s; X)}V), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.4) \quad (f_1(s))^2 H(V, X) + f_1(s)(D\zeta)(s; V; X) \\ = F(s)\xi_X(s; V) - \xi_X(s; A_{\xi(s; X)}V) - \zeta_X(s; A_{\zeta(s; X)}V). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Let γ be a unit speed geodesic such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. Since $\{J_\nu(s); V \in \{X\}^\perp\}$ spans the subspace $\{\dot{\gamma}\}^\perp$ in $T_\gamma M$, then if $\gamma(s)$ is not a conjugate point of x , there is a tangent vector $W \in \{X\}^\perp$ such that $J_\nu^*(s) = J_W(s)$ at every nonconjugate point $\gamma(s)$ of x , where we note that W may depend on s . Thus we have from (2.1) and (2.2)

$$f_1(s)W = F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V - A_{\zeta(s; X)}V,$$

$$\xi_X(s; W) + \zeta_X(s; W) = f_1(s)H(V, X) + (D\xi)(s; V; X) + (D\zeta)(s; V; X).$$

Substituting the first equation into the second one, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(s)[f_1(s)H(V, X) + (D\xi)(s; V; X) + (D\zeta)(s; V; X)] \\ = \xi_X(s; F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V - A_{\zeta(s; X)}V) \\ + \zeta_X(s; F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V - A_{\zeta(s; X)}V). \end{aligned}$$

Since both sides of this equation are continuous with respect to s , we see that this equation is valid for every $s \in \mathbf{R}$. Exchange X for $-X$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(s) & [-f_1(s)H(V, X) + (D\xi)(s; V; X) - (D\xi)(s; V; X)] \\ & = -\xi_X(s; F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V + A_{\xi(s; X)}V) \\ & \quad + \xi_X(s; F(s)V - A_{\xi(s; X)}V + A_{\xi(s; X)}V). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain the desired equations. Q.E.D.

3. Blaschke structure and the second fundamental form. *In the sequel, we shall assume that M is compact.* Hence by Theorem 1.3 we know M is a Blaschke manifold. Here we recall the definition of a Blaschke manifold (cf. [2]). Let N be a Riemannian manifold. Let $x \in N$ and $\text{Cut}(x)$ be the cut-locus of x in N . If for every $y \in \text{Cut}(x)$ the link $\{\dot{\gamma}(y) \in U_y N: \gamma \text{ is a minimal geodesic from } x \text{ to } y\}$ is a great sphere of $U_y N$, then N is called a Blaschke manifold at the point x . Moreover, N is said to be a *Blaschke manifold* if it is a Blaschke manifold at every point in N . It is well known that N is a Blaschke manifold at x if and only if the distance from x to each point of $\text{Cut}(x)$ is constant (cf. [2, Proposition 5.44, p. 138]). If N is a Blaschke manifold, then every geodesic is a simply closed geodesic loop with the same period (cf. [2, Proposition 5.39, p. 136]). We shall denote the length of geodesics of M by $2L$. Let $X \in U_x M$ and $y = \exp_x LX \in \text{Cut}(x)$. Then define $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ by

$$\mathcal{H}_x(X) = \text{Span}\{\dot{\gamma}(0): \gamma \text{ is a minimal geodesic from } x \text{ to } y\}.$$

This subspace is orthogonal to the tangent space $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ of $\text{Cut}(y)$ at x (cf. [2, Proposition 5.39, p. 136]). The dimension of $\mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$ is constant for every $x \in M$ and $X \in U_x M$, which is equal to the index of the first conjugate point y of x along a geodesic from x to y . Let $e = \dim \mathcal{H}_x(X)$. Then by [2, Theorem 7.23, p. 186] we know that e is equal to 1, 2, 4, 8, or n , corresponding to which $n = m, 2m, 4m, 16$, or any $(m = 1, 2, \dots)$. We notice that if M is a complex projective space with the canonical metric, then $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ is the holomorphic section determined by X . Let $\mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ be the orthogonal complement of X in $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$. We have

LEMMA 3.1. *The subspaces $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ and $\mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_x(X) &= \text{Span}\{Z \in U_x M: \xi(X) = \xi(Z)\}, \\ \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) &= \{Z \in T_x M: \xi_X(Z) = 0, Z \perp X\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\xi(X) = \xi(L; X)$ and $\xi_X(Z) = \xi_X(L; Z)$.

PROOF. Note that f_j ($1 \leq j \leq d^*$) is a periodic function with period $2L$. If j is an odd integer, then f_j is an odd function. Thus we have $f_j(L) = 0$ for every odd integer j ($1 \leq j < d^*$). It follows that $\xi(L; X) = 0$. Therefore using Theorem 1.2, the cut-locus $\text{Cut}(x)$ of x is given by $\text{Cut}(x) = \{y: y = F(L)x + \xi(X), X \in U_x M\}$. We see that $\exp_x LX = \exp_x LZ$ if and only if $\xi(X) = \xi(Z)$, which shows the first equation. It is clear that $\mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \subset \{Z \in T_x M: \xi_X(Z) = 0, Z \perp X\}$. For $Z \in T_x M$ such that $Z \perp X$, $\xi_X(Z) = 0$ if and only if $J_Z(L) = 0$ because of (2.1). Since the index of the first conjugate point $\exp_x LX$ of x is equal to $e - 1$, we have

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) = \dim\{Z \in T_x M: \xi_X(Z) = 0, Z \perp X\}. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

REMARK. If $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$, then $\mathcal{H}_x(X) = \mathcal{H}_x(Z)$.

Let γ be a unit speed geodesic such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. Define $(D\xi)(X)$ by

$$(D\xi)(X) = \sum f_j(L) D\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X),$$

where $D\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X) = \nabla_X^\perp(\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(\dot{\gamma}))$, ∇^\perp being the normal connection of the embedding $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$.

LEMMA 3.2. Let $y = \gamma(L)$. Then

$$\mathcal{H}_y(\dot{\gamma}(L)) = \text{Span}\{aZ + (D\xi)(Z) : Z \in \mathcal{H}_x(X), \|Z\| = 1\},$$

$$T_y \text{Cut}(x) = \{\xi_X(Y) : Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)\},$$

where $a = f'_1(L)$.

PROOF. Since $\mathcal{H}_y(\dot{\gamma}(L)) = \text{Span}\{\dot{\alpha}(L) : \alpha \text{ is a unit speed geodesic from } x \text{ to } y\}$, for the first equality we have only to show $\dot{\alpha}(L) = aZ + (D\xi)(Z)$ if $\dot{\alpha}(0) = Z$. Since $\alpha(s+L) = b\alpha(s) + \xi(\dot{\alpha}(s))$, where $b = F(L)$, we have

$$\dot{\alpha}(L) = bZ - A_{\xi(Z)}(Z) + (D\xi)(Z).$$

On the other hand, from Theorem 1.2, $\dot{\alpha}(L) = aZ + \zeta'(L; Z)$, where $\zeta'(L; Z) = \sum f'_j(L) \tau^{(j)}(Z)$. Hence $bZ - A_{\xi(Z)}Z = aZ$ and $(D\xi)(Z) = \zeta'(L; Z)$. Next we prove the second equality. Consider the linear map $\xi_X: V \in \{X\}^\perp \mapsto \xi_X(V)$. The curve $\theta \mapsto bX + \xi(\cos \theta X + \sin \theta V)$ is contained in $\text{Cut}(x)$. Thus $\xi_X(V) \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$. Since $\text{Ker } \xi_X = \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ and $\dim T_x \text{Cut}(y) = \dim T_y \text{Cut}(x)$, we see that ξ_X induces an isomorphism from $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ to $T_y \text{Cut}(x)$. Q.E.D.

In the proof of the above lemma, we have also proved

$$(3.1) \quad A_{\xi(X)}X = (b-a)X$$

for every $X \in U_x M$. Furthermore, we note that $J_Y(L) = \xi_X(Y)$ for $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$.

Hereafter we shall assume that the helical embedding $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is minimal. Thus by Theorem 1.5, M is a globally harmonic manifold and, moreover, if M is simply connected, then M is a strongly harmonic manifold.

LEMMA 3.3. We have $a \neq 0$, where $a = f'_1(L)$.

PROOF. Let $X \in T_x M - \{0\}$ and let $\{V_i\}$, $i = 2, \dots, n$, be an orthonormal base in $\{X\}^\perp$.

Let $\{J_i\}$, $i = 2, \dots, n$, be Jacobi fields along the geodesic

$$\gamma: s \mapsto \exp_x \frac{s}{\|X\|} X$$

such that $J_i(0) = 0$ and $J'_i(0) = V_i$ for every i . We define $\theta: TM \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by

$$\theta(0) = 1, \quad \theta(X) = \|X\|^{-n+1} \det(J_2(\|X\|), \dots, J_n(\|X\|)),$$

where the determinant should be understood with respect to the parallel frame field along γ such that it is equal to $\{V_i\}$ at $s = 0$. Since M is globally harmonic, there exists a C^∞ -function $\Theta: \mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ such that $\theta(X) = \Theta(\|X\|)$. Consider the equation (6.2) in [8, p. 78];

$$(3.2) \quad f'_1 + f_1 \cdot ((n-1)/s + \Theta'/\Theta) = nF.$$

Assume that $a = f_1'(L) = 0$. Since $f_1(L) = f_1''(L) = 0$ and, from the definition, $F' = -f_1$, we have

$$F(s) = b + b_4(s - L)^4 + O[(s - L)^6],$$

where $b_4 = F^{(4)}(L)/4!$. In [1, p. 110] Allamigeon proved

$$\Theta(s) = A(s - L)^{e-1} + O[(s - L)^e], \quad (A \neq 0).$$

It follows that

$$\Theta'/\Theta = (e - 1)(s - L)^{-1} + O(1).$$

Thus, from (3.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & -12b_4(s - L)^2 + O[(s - L)^4] \\ & - \{4b_4(s - L)^3 + O[(s - L)^5]\} \{ (e - 1)(s - L)^{-1} + O(1) \} \\ & = n \{ b + b_4(s - L)^4 + O[(s - L)^6] \} \end{aligned}$$

on some interval $(L - \varepsilon, L]$, $\varepsilon > 0$. Thus $b = b_4 = 0$. Repeating this argument, we see that all derivatives of F at $s = L$ vanish. Since F is analytic, we conclude $F \equiv 0$, which contradicts $F(0) = 1$. Q.E.D.

Now we characterize $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ and $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ ($y = \exp_x LX$) as eigenspaces of the second fundamental tensor $A_{\xi(X)}$.

THEOREM 3.4. *The subspace $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ and the tangent space of $\text{Cut}(y)$ at x are characterized by*

$$\mathcal{H}_x(X) = \{ Z \in T_x M : A_{\xi(X)} Z = (b - a)Z \},$$

$$T_x \text{Cut}(y) = \{ Y \in T_x M : A_{\xi(X)} Y = bY \}.$$

PROOF. Let $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$. By Lemma 3.1 and (3.1) we have $A_{\xi(X)} Z = A_{\xi(Z)} Z = (b - a)Z$. Thus $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ is contained in the eigenspace of $A_{\xi(X)}$ corresponding to the eigenvalue $b - a$. Since $T_x M = \mathcal{H}_x(X) \oplus T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ (orthogonal direct sum), it suffices to show that $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ is contained in the eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue b of $A_{\xi(X)}$. Let $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ and let γ be the unit speed geodesic such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. From Lemma 3.2, we see that $Y \mapsto J_Y(L) = \xi_X(Y)$ gives a linear isomorphism from $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ to $T_y \text{Cut}(x)$. Exchanging x for y , we have a Jacobi field $K_{\bar{Y}}$ along γ such that $K_{\bar{Y}}(L) = 0$, $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} K_{\bar{Y}}(L) = \bar{Y} \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$ and $K_{\bar{Y}}(0) = Y$. If we put $W = \nabla_X K_{\bar{Y}}(0)$, then $K_{\bar{Y}} = J_Y^* + J_W$. By Theorem 2.1 we have

$$K_{\bar{Y}}(L) = bY - A_{\xi(X)} Y + (D\xi)(Y; X) + \xi_X(W),$$

where $(D\xi)(Y; X) = (D\xi)(L; Y; X)$. Thus $A_{\xi(X)} Y = bY$. Q.E.D.

COROLLARY 3.5. *We have the equality $a = mb$ ($m = n/e$).*

PROOF. Since $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is minimal, $\text{trace } A_{\xi(X)} = 0$. Hence $e(b - a) + (n - e)b = 0$. Q.E.D.

We will now consider W in the proof of Theorem 3.4. Since $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} K_{\tilde{Y}}(L) = \tilde{Y}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d}{ds} K_{\tilde{Y}} \right|_{s=L} &= \left[\overline{\nabla}_{\dot{\gamma}} K_{\tilde{Y}} + \left\langle \frac{d}{ds} K_{\tilde{Y}}, \gamma(s) \right\rangle \gamma(s) \right] \Big|_{s=L} \\ &= \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} K_{\tilde{Y}}(L) + H(\dot{\gamma}(L), K_{\tilde{Y}}(L)) \\ &= \tilde{Y} \in T_y \text{Cut}(x), \end{aligned}$$

where $\overline{\nabla}$ denotes the covariant differentiation on $S(1)$. On the other hand, Theorem 2.1 implies

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d}{ds} (J_Y^* + J_W) \right|_{s=L} &= -A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y + aH(X, Y) \\ &\quad + (D^2\xi)(Y, X, \dots, X) + aW + (D\xi)_X(W), \end{aligned}$$

where we have defined $(D^2\xi)(Y, X, \dots, X)$ and $(D\xi)_X(W)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} (D^2\xi)(Y, X, \dots, X) &= (D\xi')(L; Y; X) = \frac{d}{ds} (D\xi)(s; Y; X) \Big|_{s=L}, \\ (D\xi)_X(W) &= \xi'_X(L; W) = \frac{d}{ds} \xi_X(s; W) \Big|_{s=L}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by Lemma 3.2 we have $W = \frac{1}{a} A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y$ and

$$(3.3) \quad \tilde{Y} = aH(X, Y) + (D^2\xi)(Y, X, \dots, X) + \frac{1}{a} (D\xi)_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y).$$

Moreover, we obtain

$$(3.4) \quad (D\xi)(Y; X) = -\frac{1}{a} \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y)$$

for every $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *If $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ and $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$, then*

$$J_Y^*(L) = -\frac{1}{a} \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y) \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$$

and

$$J_Z^*(L) = aZ + (D\xi)_X(Z) - \frac{1}{a} \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Z).$$

PROOF. The first equation is clear because of (3.4) and Theorem 2.1. (2.2) shows that $J_Z^*(L) = aZ + (D\xi)_X(Z; X)$. If we differentiate (2.3) with respect to s at $s = L$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} a(D\xi)(Z; X) &= -\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Z) + b(D\xi)_X(Z) - (b - a)(D\xi)_X(Z) \\ &= a(D\xi)_X(Z) - \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Z). \quad \text{Q.E.D.} \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 3.2 we see that $aZ + (D\xi)_X(Z) \in \mathcal{H}_y^*(\dot{\gamma}(L))$ for $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. Hence $aZ + (D\xi)_X(Z)$ is proportional to $aW + (D\xi)(W)$ for some $W \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. Thus $Z = W$ and hence we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad (D\xi)(Z) = (D\xi)_X(Z)$$

for every $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. It follows that the $\mathcal{H}_y^*(\dot{\gamma}(L))$ -component of $J_Z^*(L)$ is equal to $aZ + (D\xi)(Z)$ and its $T_y \text{Cut}(x)$ -component is equal to $-\frac{1}{a} \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Z)$.

We notice that $aZ + (D\xi)(Z)$ is the unit tangent vector at $s = L$ of the geodesic $s \mapsto \exp_x sZ$. The next proposition asserts that the linear map $Z \mapsto aZ + (D\xi)_x(Z)$ from $\mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ to $\mathcal{H}_y^*(\gamma(L))$ is an isometry.

PROPOSITION 3.7. *If $Z_1, Z_2 \in \mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$, then*

$$\langle aZ_1 + (D\xi)(Z_1), aZ_2 + (D\xi)(Z_2) \rangle = \langle Z_1, Z_2 \rangle.$$

PROOF. Taking a unit vector Z orthogonal to Z_1 , we write $Z_2 = \cos \theta Z_1 + \sin \theta Z$. Define $\phi(\theta)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\theta) &= \langle aZ_1 + (D\xi)(Z_1), aZ_2 + (D\xi)(Z_2) \rangle \\ &= a^2 \cos \theta + \langle (D\xi)(Z_1), (D\xi)(\cos \theta Z_1 + \sin \theta Z) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\phi'(\theta) = -a^2 \sin \theta + \langle (D\xi)(Z_1), (D\xi)(-\sin \theta Z_1 + \cos \theta Z) \rangle$ where we have used (3.5). Thus we have $\phi''(\theta) = -\phi(\theta)$ because Z_2 is orthogonal to $-\sin \theta Z_1 + \cos \theta Z$. Since $\phi(0) = 1$, it suffices to show $\phi'(0) = 0$. Since $\|(D\xi)(V)\|^2 = 1 - a^2$ for every $V \in \mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$, we have $\phi'(0) = \langle (D\xi)(Z), (D\xi)_z(Z_1) \rangle = 0$. Q.E.D.

4. Some results. At first we consider the case $d = 3$. Since a helical immersion of order 3 is a proper cubic geodesic immersion, we can apply the result obtained by Nakagawa [6] to this case. However, we make use of results in the preceding section.

THEOREM 4.1 [6]. *If $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is a helical minimal embedding of order 3 of a compact Riemannian manifold M into a unit sphere $S(1)$, then M is isometric to a sphere of constant curvature and f is equivalent to a standard minimal embedding of the sphere (for the definition of standard minimal immersions, see [2 or 12]).*

PROOF. Since f is of order 3 and $(D\xi)(X) = \zeta'(L; X)$, we have $(D\xi)(X) = a'_3(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)^{-1}(DH)(X^3)$ where $a'_3 = f'_3(L)$ and we note that $b_{3,3} = 1$ in Theorem 1.1. Assume that $e \geq 2$. By virtue of the Codazzi equation we see that $D\xi$ satisfies

$$(D\xi)(U, V, W) = (D\xi)(V, U, W) = (D\xi)(U, W, V)$$

for every $U, V, W \in T_x M$. Thus $(D\xi)(Z; X) = (D\xi)(Z, X, X) = \frac{1}{3}(D\xi)(Z)$ for $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. By Proposition 3.6 and (3.5), we find $\frac{2}{3}(D\xi)(Z) = \frac{1}{a}\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z)$. Since we see from Lemma 3.2 that both sides of this equation are orthogonal, we conclude that $(D\xi)(Z) = 0$ and hence $a'_3 = 0$. The constants a, b and a'_3 satisfy $a = 1 - \lambda_1 f_2(L)$, $a'_3 = \lambda_2 f_2(L) - \lambda_3 f_4(L)$ and $b = 1 - c_2 f_2(L) - c_4 f_4(L)$. Moreover, $c_2^2 + c_4^2 = 1$ by [8, Remark, p. 74]. From these equations we obtain $a = b$. By virtue of Corollary 3.5 we have $e = n$. Next assume that $e = 1$. Let $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(\gamma) = \{X\}^\perp$ such that $\|Y\| = 1$. By (3.4), we have $\frac{1}{3}(D\xi)_x(Y) = -\frac{1}{a}\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y)$. Noting that $\langle (D\xi)(V), H(V, W) \rangle = 0$ for every $V, W \in U_x M$ (cf. [8, Lemma 3.3, p. 68]), we find

$$\langle (D\xi)(X), H(Y, Y) \rangle = -\langle (D\xi)_x(Y), H(X, Y) \rangle.$$

Thus,

$$\frac{1}{3}\langle (D\xi)(X), H(Y, Y) \rangle = \frac{1}{a}\langle \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y), H(X, Y) \rangle.$$

Since $\langle \xi(V), H(V, W) \rangle = (b - a)\langle V, W \rangle$ for every $V, W \in U_x M$ (cf. [8, Lemma 3.3, p. 68]), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \langle (D\xi)(X), H(Y, Y) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left[-\langle \xi(X), H(A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y, Y) \rangle + (b - a) \langle A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y, Y \rangle \right] \\ &= -\langle (D\xi)(X), H(Y, Y) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is derived from Theorem 3.4. It follows that $A_{(D\xi)(X)} = 0$ and hence $(D\xi)_X(Y) = 0$ for every $Y \in \{X\}^\perp \cap U_x M$. This means that $(D\xi)(V)$ is a constant vector on $U_x M$. Since the covariant degree of $D\xi$ is equal to 3, we have $(D\xi)(X) = 0$, and so $a'_3 = 0$. We conclude $e = n$ in the same way as the case $e \geq 2$. This conclusion contradicts to the assumption $e = 1$. In this way we have proved $e = n$. So we can use [2, D.3, Corollary, p. 236 and 5.57, p. 142]. We conclude that M is isometric to a sphere of constant curvature. The second assertion is derived from the fact that the degree of a helical immersion $M \rightarrow S(1)$ is smaller than the order (cf. [8, Proposition 5.6]) and Wallach's linear rigidity theorem (cf. [12, p. 32]). Q.E.D.

THEOREM 4.2. *Let $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ be a minimal helical embedding. If M is compact and $e = n$ (hence M is isometric to a sphere), then d must be an odd integer. In this case, we have $\xi(X) = 0$ for every $X \in U_x M$ and $a = b = -1$.*

PROOF. In [8, Theorem 6.7] we have proved

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_s(\xi(s; X) + \zeta(s; X)) &= \xi''(s; X) + \zeta''(s; X) \\ &\quad + \omega(s)(\xi'(s; X) + \zeta'(s; X)) + n(\xi(s; X) + \zeta(s; X)), \end{aligned}$$

where $\omega = (nF - f'_1)/f_1$ and Δ_s denotes the Laplace operator with respect to the metric g_s on $U_x M$ induced by the map $X \mapsto \exp_x sX$ from the induced metric on the geodesic sphere with center x and radius s . Since the volume form of the metric g_s is equal to $s^{n-1}\theta dv$ where dv is the canonical volume form on $U_x M$ (cf., [2, p. 159]), we have from Green's theorem

$$\int_{U_x M} [\xi''(s; X) + \omega(s)\xi'(s; X) + n\xi(s; X)] dv = 0$$

for every $s \in (0, L)$. It follows that

$$\sum (f_j'' + \omega f_j' + n f_j) \int_{U_x M} \tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X) dv = 0.$$

From the definition of f_j we have

$$j!f_j(s) = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1})s^j + O(s^{j+1}), \quad \omega(s) = (n-1)/s + O(s).$$

Therefore we obtain

$$f_j'' + \omega f_j' + n f_j = \frac{1}{(j-1)!} (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{j-1}) (n+j-2)s^{j-2} + O(s^j).$$

It follows that we have, inductively, $\int_{U_x M} \tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X) dv = 0$, from which $\int_{U_x M} \xi(X) dv = 0$. Since $e = n$, $\xi(X)$ is constant on $U_x M$. Thus we conclude that $\xi(X) = 0$.

Noting that $\|\xi(X)\|^2 = 1 - b^2$ and f is an embedding, we have $b = -1$. If d is even, then $H(X, X), (D^2H)(X^4), \dots, (D^{d-2}H)(X^d)$ are linearly independent and hence $\tilde{\tau}^{(j)}, j = 2, 4, \dots, d$, are also linearly independent. Thus $f_j(L) = 0$ for $j = 2, 4, \dots, d$, which implies that $b = 1$. This contradicts the assumption that f is an embedding. Q.E.D.

REMARK. The equality $b = -1$ means that the cut-locus $\text{Cut}(x)$ is the antipodal point of x in $S(1)$.

When d is an odd integer, can one show $e = n$? In this case we have $\sum c_j \tilde{\tau}^{(j)}(X) = 0$ (cf. [8, Remark, p. 74]), which is equivalent to $\int_0^L \xi(s; X) ds = 0$. I do not know other conditions equivalent to d is odd.

Next we shall compute the second fundamental form of $\text{Cut}(y)$ in M . Let γ be a unit speed geodesic in M such that $\gamma(0) = x, \dot{\gamma}(0) = X$ and $\gamma(L) = y$.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Let $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$ (unit normal vector at x of $\text{Cut}(y)$ in M). Then the second fundamental tensor \tilde{A}_Z corresponding to Z of the submanifold $\text{Cut}(y)$ in M is given by*

$$\langle \tilde{A}_Z Y_1, Y_2 \rangle = -\frac{1}{a} \langle A_{(D\xi)(Z)} Y_1, Y_2 \rangle$$

for $Y_1, Y_2 \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. In particular, $\text{Cut}(y)$ is a minimal submanifold in M .

PROOF. We may assume that $Z = X$ because of $\mathcal{H}_x(X) = \mathcal{H}_x(Z)$. Consider the Jacobi field $K_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ as in the proof of Theorem 3.4. Since this Jacobi field is a variation vector of a geodesic variation such that each geodesic is orthogonal to $\text{Cut}(y)$ and passes through y at $s = L$, we have

$$-\tilde{A}_X Y - \nabla_X K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(0) \in \mathcal{H}_x(X)$$

(cf. [4]). Since $\nabla_X K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(0) = W = \frac{1}{a} A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y$, we have

$$\langle \tilde{A}_X Y_1, Y_2 \rangle = -\frac{1}{a} \langle A_{(D\xi)(X)} Y_1, Y_2 \rangle. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

The second fundamental tensor $A_{(D\xi)(X)}$ gives good information for the study of Riemannian structure on M . Indeed, we have

PROPOSITION 4.4. *The matrix representation of $A_{(D\xi)(X)}$ is given by*

$$\frac{1}{a} A_{(D\xi)(X)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \frac{1}{a} & Q_X \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \frac{1}{a} & Q_X \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \frac{1}{a} & -\tilde{A}_X \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} X \\ \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \\ T_x \text{Cut}(y) \end{matrix}$$

where Q_X is an $(e-1) \times (n-e)$ matrix. Let $Q_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ be the field of linear transformation $\mathcal{H}_{\tilde{\gamma}}^*(\dot{\gamma}) \rightarrow T_{\tilde{\gamma}} \text{Cut}(\gamma(s+L))$ along γ . Then $Q_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ vanishes along γ if and only if $\mathcal{H}_{\tilde{\gamma}}(\dot{\gamma})$ is parallel along γ .

PROOF. Let $Z_1, Z_2 \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. Then we have

$$\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)} Z_1, Z_2 \rangle = -\langle (D\xi)(Z_1), H(X, Z_2) \rangle$$

by (3.5). If $Z_1 = Z_2$, then $\langle (D\xi)(Z_1), H(X, Z_2) \rangle = 0$. If Z_1 is orthogonal to Z_2 , then

$$\langle (D\xi)(Z_1), H(X, Z_2) \rangle = -\langle (D\xi)(Z_2), H(X, Z_1) \rangle$$

because of (3.5) where we note that $Z_2 \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(Z_1)$. However, $\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z_1, Z_2 \rangle$ is symmetric with respect to Z_1 and Z_2 , so that $\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z_1, Z_2 \rangle = 0$. Since $A_{(D\xi)(X)}X = 0$, we have the first assertion. Let $s_0 \in [0, L]$ and let I be some interval containing s_0 . Let Z^* be a vector field defined on $\gamma(I)$ such that $Z^*(s) \in \mathcal{H}_{\gamma(s)}^*(\dot{\gamma}(s))$ for each $s \in I$. Let W be an arbitrary tangent vector at $\gamma(s_0)$ which is orthogonal to $\dot{\gamma}(s_0)$ and W^* the parallel vector field defined on $\gamma(I)$ such that $W^*(s_0) = W$. Since $A_{\xi(\dot{\gamma})}Z^* = (b - a)Z^*$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (D\xi)(\dot{\gamma}), H(Z^*, W^*) \rangle + \langle \xi(\dot{\gamma}), (DH)(\dot{\gamma}, Z^*, W^*) \rangle \\ + \langle \xi(\dot{\gamma}), H(\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}Z^*, W^*) \rangle = (b - a)\langle \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}Z^*, W^* \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $\langle \xi(V), (DH)(V, V, W) \rangle = 0$ for any $V, W \in T_{\gamma}M$ (cf. [8, Lemma 3.3]), we see that

$$2\langle \xi(\dot{\gamma}), (DH)(\dot{\gamma}, Z^*, W^*) \rangle = -\langle \xi_{\dot{\gamma}}(Z^*), (DH)(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma}, W^*) \rangle.$$

Since $Z^* \in \mathcal{H}_{\gamma}^*(\dot{\gamma})$, the right-hand side vanishes. So we find

$$Q_{\dot{\gamma}}(Z^*) + A_{\xi(\dot{\gamma})}\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}Z^* = (b - a)\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}Z^*,$$

which shows $Q_{\dot{\gamma}}$ vanishes at $s = s_0$ if and only if $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}Z^*|_{s=s_0}$ is contained in $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma(s_0)}^*(\dot{\gamma}(s_0))$. Q.E.D.

Next we shall consider the submersion $\Pi: U_x M \rightarrow \text{Cut}(x)$ defined by $\Pi(X) = \exp_x LX (= bx + \xi(X))$ (cf. [2, p. 134]), whose fiber through X is the $(e - 1)$ -dimensional great sphere $\mathcal{H}_x(X) \cap U_x M$. The total space $U_x M$ and the base space $\text{Cut}(x)$ are equipped with the canonical metric and the metric induced from M , respectively. We hope that Π becomes a Riemannian submersion when the metric on $U_x M$ is changed homothetically. In fact, we have Escobales' theorem [3, Theorem 3.5, p. 273], which states that if $\Pi: S^m(1) \rightarrow B$ is a Riemannian submersion with connected totally geodesic fibers ($1 \leq \dim \text{fiber} \leq m - 1$), then B is isometric to one of \mathbf{CP}^n , \mathbf{QP}^n , S^2 , S^4 and S^8 with maximal curvature 4. Indeed, for $n \geq 2$ and $B = \mathbf{CP}^n$, \mathbf{QP}^n or S^2 , Π is equivalent to the Hopf fibering. Unfortunately, when $B = S^4$ or S^8 , the last assertion is not given in [3] (see [3, Remark, p. 271]). Making use of Escobales' result we have

PROPOSITION 4.5. *Let $e \neq n$. Define $\eta(X)$ by $\eta(X) = \xi''(L; X)$ for every $X \in UM$ (unit sphere bundle of M). If $\mu = \langle A_{\eta(X)}Y, Y \rangle$ is constant for every $x \in M$, $X \in U_x M$ and $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y) \cap U_x M$ ($y = \exp_x LX$), then the cut-locus $\text{Cut}(x)$ is isometric to one of \mathbf{CP}^{m-1} , \mathbf{QP}^{m-1} , S^2 , S^4 , S^8 with standard metric of maximal curvature $2(a + \mu)/a$, or \mathbf{RP}^{n-1} with constant curvature $(a + \mu)/2a$.*

PROOF. Let $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Consider the Jacobi field $K_{\tilde{Y}}$ along $\gamma: s \mapsto \exp_x sX$ satisfying $K_{\tilde{Y}}(0) = Y$, $K_{\tilde{Y}}(L) = 0$ and $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}K_{\tilde{Y}}(L) = \tilde{Y} \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$ as in the proof of Theorem 3.4. Then we have $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}K_{\tilde{Y}}(0) = \frac{1}{a}A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y$ and \tilde{Y} is given by (3.3). The second derivative of (2.4) at $s = L$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} (4.1) \quad 2a^2H(X, V) + 2a(D^2\xi)(V; X, \dots, X) \\ = -a\xi_X(V) - \xi_X(A_{\eta(X)}V) + b\eta_X(V) \\ - \eta_X(A_{\xi(X)}V) - 2(D\xi)_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}V), \end{aligned}$$

where $\eta_X(V) = \xi_X''(L; V)$. If $V = Y$, then from Theorem 3.4 we have

$$(4.2) \quad aH(X, Y) + (D^2\xi)(Y; X, \dots, X) \\ = -\frac{1}{2}\xi_X\left(Y + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}Y\right) - \frac{1}{a}(D\xi)_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y).$$

It follows that $\tilde{Y} = -\frac{1}{2}\xi_X(Y + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}Y)$. Let $W \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Since $\langle K_{\tilde{Y}}, \nabla_{\tilde{Y}}J_W \rangle - \langle \nabla_{\tilde{Y}}K_{\tilde{Y}}, J_W \rangle = \text{constant along } \gamma$, we find

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{1}{2}\langle \xi_X\left(Y + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}Y\right), \xi_X(W) \rangle = \langle Y, W \rangle$$

for every $Y, W \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Thus the assumption implies that

$$\langle \xi_X(Y), \xi_X(W) \rangle = 2a\langle Y, W \rangle / (a + \mu)$$

for every $Y, W \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Consider the metric $2a/(a + \mu)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $U_x M$ and note that $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ is the horizontal space at $X \in U_x M$ of the submersion Π . Since

$$\Pi_* Y = \frac{d}{d\theta} \xi(\cos \theta X + \sin \theta Y)|_{\theta=0}$$

for $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y) \cap U_x M$, we see that Π is a Riemannian submersion. Therefore if $e = 1$, then $\text{Cut}(x)$ is isometric with $\mathbf{R}P^{n-1}$ of constant curvature $(a + \mu)/2a$. If $e = 2, 4$, or 8 , then by Escobales' theorem, $\text{Cut}(x)$ is isometric to one of $\mathbf{C}P^{m-1}$, $\mathbf{Q}P^{m-1}$, S^2 , S^4 , or S^8 with maximal sectional curvature $2(a + \mu)/a$. Q.E.D.

Note. Under the assumption of Proposition 4.5, can one show M is isometric to one of $\mathbf{R}P^n$, $\mathbf{C}P^m$, $\mathbf{Q}P^m$ or $\text{Cay}P^2$ with standard metrics? Perhaps this is possible if the cut-loci are totally geodesic submanifolds in M . It seems that the fact that Π is equivalent to Hopf fibering is useful to show that the cut-loci are totally geodesic in M . However, the corresponding homogeneity of the submersion in the case $B = S^4$ or S^8 is not given in [3].

5. Helical immersions of order 4. In the present and subsequent sections we shall consider the helical minimal embedding of order 4 of compact Riemannian manifold M into a unit sphere $S(1)$. By Theorem 4.2 we have $e \neq n$. For the sake of convenience we shall put

$$a_2 = f_2(L), \quad a_4 = f_4(L), \quad a'_3 = f'_3(L) \quad \text{and} \quad r^2 = c_2^2 + c_4^2.$$

By definition we have $b = 1 - c_2 a_2 - c_4 a_4$, and hence for $X \in U_x M$

$$(5.1) \quad \xi(X) = a_2 \lambda_1^{-1} H(X, X) + a_4 (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)^{-1} [\lambda_2^2 H(X, X) + (D^2 H)(X^4)] \\ = (1 - b) H(X, X) + a_4 (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)^{-1} (D^2 H)(X^4),$$

where we note that $b_{42} = \lambda_2^2$ (cf. Theorem 1.1 and [8, Theorem 4.1]). We also have

$$(5.2) \quad (D\xi)(X) = a'_3 (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)^{-1} (DH)(X, X, X)$$

for $X \in U_x M$. Noting that s is the arc-length parameter and $f(\exp_x sX) \in S(1)$ in Theorem 1.2, we have $\sum_{i=1}^4 (f'_i)^2 = 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^4 f_i^2 = 2(1 - F)$. Thus we obtain

$$(5.3) \quad a^2 + (a'_3)^2 = 1,$$

$$(5.4) \quad a_2^2 + a_4^2 = 2(1 - b).$$

Since $f'_1 = 1 - \lambda_1 f_2$ and $f'_3 = \lambda_2 f_2 - \lambda_3 f_4$, we have

$$(5.5) \quad a_2 = c_2(1 - a),$$

$$(5.6) \quad a_4 = c_4(1 - a) - \lambda_3^{-1} a'_3.$$

Substitute (5.5) and (5.6) into the equation $(a_2 - c_2)^2 + (a_4 - c_4)^2 = r^2$ which is derived from (5.4). Then we find

$$(\lambda_3^{-2} a'_3 + 2c_4 \lambda_3^{-1} a) a'_3 = r^2(1 - a^2),$$

from which we see that $a'_3 = 0$ or $a'_3 = 2c_4 \lambda_3 a / (\lambda_3^2 r^2 - 1)$.

First, we shall consider the case (I): $a'_3 = 0$. In this case, $a^2 = 1$. If $a = 1$, then $a_2 = 0$ and $a_4 = 0$ because of (5.5) and (5.6), respectively. Thus $b = 1$. This result contradicts the assumption that f is an embedding. Thus we have $a = -1$. We need the following

LEMMA 5.1. *Let $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ be a helical minimal embedding of a compact Riemannian manifold M . Then we have*

$$(5.7) \quad \eta(X) = aH(X, X) + (D^2\xi)(X),$$

$$(5.8) \quad aH(X, Z) + (D^2\xi)(Z; X, \dots, X) \\ = -\frac{1}{2a}\xi_X(A_{\eta(X)}Z) + \frac{1}{2}\eta_X(Z) - \frac{1}{a}(D\xi)_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z)$$

for $X \in U_x M$ and $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$.

PROOF. Let γ be a unit speed geodesic such that $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X \in U_x M$. Then by Theorem 1.2 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(s+t) &= F(s+t)x + f_1(s+t)X + \xi(s+t; X) + \zeta(s+t; X) \\ &= F(t)\gamma(s) + f_1(t)\dot{\gamma}(s) + \xi(t; \dot{\gamma}(s)) + \zeta(t; \dot{\gamma}(s)). \end{aligned}$$

Differentiate this equation with respect to s at $s = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} -f_1(t)x + f'_1(t)X + \xi'(t; X) + \zeta'(t; X) \\ = F(t)X + f_1(t)(H(X, X) - x) - A_{\xi(t; X)}X + (D\xi)(t; X) \\ - A_{\zeta(t; X)}X + (D\zeta)(t; X), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used Gauss and Weingarten equations. We know $A_{\xi(t; X)}X = 0$ by [8, Lemma 3.3]. It follows that

$$A_{\xi(t; X)}x = (F(t) - f'_1(t))X, \quad \xi'(t; X) = f_1(t)H(X, X) + (D\xi)(t; X)$$

and

$$\zeta'(t; X) = (D\zeta)(t; X).$$

Therefore, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \xi''(t; X) &= f'_1(t)H(X, X) + (D\xi')(t; X) \\ &= f'_1(t)H(X, X) + (D^2\xi)(t; X). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, at $t = L$ we obtain (5.7).

Let $V = Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ in (4.1). Since $A_{\xi(X)}Z = (b - a)Z$ and $\xi_X(Z) = 0$, we obtain (5.8). Q.E.D.

Since $(D\xi)(X) = 0$ for every $X \in UM$, we have $\eta(X) = -H(X, X)$ because of (5.7) and hence $\eta_x(Z) = -2H(X, Z)$ for $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$. Thus (5.8) implies $\xi_x(A_{\eta(X)}Z) = 0$ which means that $A_{\eta(X)}\mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \subset \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$. Noting that $A_{\eta(X)}X$ is proportional to X (cf. [8, Lemma 3.3]), we conclude that $A_{\eta(X)}T_x \text{Cut}(y) \subset T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Let Y_i , $i = e + 1, \dots, n$, be an orthonormal base in $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ such that $A_{\eta(X)}Y_i = \mu_i Y_i$. Then from (4.2) we find

$$-H(X, Y_i) = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \mu_i)\xi_x(Y_i)$$

for each i . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i &= \langle A_{\eta(X)}Y_i, Y_i \rangle = -\langle H(X, X), H(Y_i, Y_i) \rangle \\ &= 2\|H(X, Y_i)\|^2 - (\lambda_1^2 - 1) \\ &= (1 - \mu_i)\langle \xi_x(Y_i), H(X, Y_i) \rangle - (\lambda_1^2 - 1), \end{aligned}$$

where for the third equality we have used the fact that a helical immersion is κ_1^2 -isotropic, as well as [7, (3.5), p. 40]. Since

$$\langle \xi_x(Y_i), H(X, Y_i) \rangle = -\langle \xi(X), H(Y_i, Y_i) \rangle + b - a = 1,$$

we obtain $\mu_i = (2 - \lambda_1^2)/2$ for each i . Hence by Propositions 4.3 and 4.5 the cut-locus is a totally geodesic submanifold in M and isometric to one of \mathbf{CP}^{m-1} , \mathbf{QP}^{m-1} ($m \geq 2$), S^2 , S^4 with standard metric of maximal sectional curvature λ_1^2 , or \mathbf{RP}^{n-1} with constant curvature $\lambda_1^2/4$.

Assume $e \geq 2$. Let $Y_0 \in T_x \text{Cut}(y) \cap U_x M$ and $x_0 = \exp_x LY_0$. Then $\mathcal{H}_x(Y_0) \subset T_x \text{Cut}(y)$ by virtue of the above conclusion. Thus $\mathcal{H}_x(X) \subset T_x \text{Cut}(x_0)$. Since the sectional curvature of $\text{Cut}(x_0)$ corresponding to a section in $\mathcal{H}_x(X)$ is equal to λ_1^2 , [7, (3.6), p. 40] implies $H(X, Z) = 0$ for every $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$. Therefore

$$(DH)(X, X, Z) = 0 \quad \text{for } Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$$

because of Proposition 4.4.

Next we shall prove $(DH)(X, X, Y) = 0$ for $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Recall the Jacobi field $K_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ along $\gamma: s \mapsto \exp_x sX$ such that $K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(0) = Y$, $K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(L) = 0$ and $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(L) = \tilde{Y} \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$, where \tilde{Y} is given by

$$\tilde{Y} = -\frac{1}{2}\xi_x\left(Y + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}Y\right).$$

It is easy to show $d^2K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(L)/ds^2 = 2H(\dot{\gamma}(L), \tilde{Y})$. On the other hand, since $K_{\tilde{\gamma}} = J_{\tilde{\gamma}}^* + J_{A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y/a}$, Theorem 2.1 implies

$$d^2K_{\tilde{\gamma}}(L)/ds^2 = -aY - A_{\eta(X)}Y + (D\eta)(Y; X) + \eta_x\left(\frac{1}{a}A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y\right),$$

where $(D\eta)(Y; X) = (D\xi'')(L; Y; X)$. Thus we have

$$(D\eta)(Y; X) = 2H(\dot{\gamma}(L), \tilde{Y}) + aY + A_{\eta(X)}Y - \eta_x\left(\frac{1}{a}A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y\right).$$

Computing the third derivative of (2.3) at $s = L$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &3a(D\eta)(Y; X) + f_1'''(L)(D\xi)(Y; X) \\ &= -\xi_x(A_{(D\eta)(X)}Y) - 3\eta_x(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y) - 3a(D\xi)_x\left(Y + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}Y\right) \end{aligned}$$

(see the proof of Lemma 5.3). Since $(D\xi)(X) = 0$ for every $X \in UM$, we see that $(D\eta)(Y; X) \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$, from which $2H(\dot{\gamma}(L), \tilde{Y}) - Y + (1 - \lambda_1^2/2)Y \in T_y \text{Cut}(x)$. But this vector is a normal vector at y . Thus we conclude $(DH)(Y, X, X) = -(D\eta)(Y; X) = 0$.

In this way, $(DH)(X, X, V) = 0$ for every $V \in T_x M$ orthogonal to X . This shows that $(DH)(X, X, X)$ is a constant vector on $U_x M$ and so $DH = 0$. This result contradicts the assumption that the order $d = 4$.

Secondly we shall consider the case (II): $a'_3 \neq 0$. In this case, we showed

$$a'_3 = 2c_4\lambda_3a/(\lambda_3^2r^2 - 1),$$

so by definition of c_4 and r^2 ,

$$(5.9) \quad a'_3 = 2\lambda_1\lambda_2a/(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2).$$

LEMMA 5.2. *Let $X \in U_x M$. We have*

$$(5.10) \quad \eta(X) = H(X, X) + \beta\xi(X),$$

$$(5.11) \quad (D\eta)(X) = \alpha(D\xi)(X),$$

where $\alpha = -(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)/2$ and $\beta = \alpha - \lambda_1\lambda_2/a'_3$.

PROOF. From (5.1) we find

$$(D^2\xi)(X) = (1 - b)(D^2H)(X^4) + a_4(\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3)^{-1}(D^4H)(X^6).$$

We proved $(D^3H)(X^5) = -(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)(DH)(X^3)$ in [8, Theorem 3.4, p. 70] (also see [8, Corollary 3.5, p. 71]). Using (5.5), (5.6) and (5.9), we thus have

$$(D^2H)(X^4) = \frac{1}{2a}(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2)(D^2\xi)(X),$$

so that (5.7) implies

$$(D^2H)(X^4) = \frac{1}{2a}(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2)(\eta(X) - aH(X, X)).$$

We now substitute this equation into (5.1). Here we note that

$$a^2 = (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2) / \left\{ (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2)^2 + 4\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 \right\}$$

is derived from (5.3) and (5.9). The straightforward computation shows

$$\xi(X) = \frac{\left\{ (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)a - (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2) \right\} (H(X, X) - \eta(X))}{2a\lambda_1^2\lambda_3^2}.$$

By definition and (5.9) we have

$$\beta = -\left\{ (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)a + (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2) \right\} / 2a.$$

Thus the coefficient of the above equation is equal to $-1/\beta$. Thus (5.10) has been proved. Since $(D\eta)(X) = (DH)(X^3) + \beta(D\xi)(X)$, (5.11) clearly follows from (5.2). Q.E.D.

Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi(X), \eta(X) \rangle &= \langle \xi(X), aH(X, X) + (D^2\xi)(X) \rangle \\ &= a(b - a) - (1 - a^2) = ab - 1, \\ \langle \xi(X), H(X, X) + \beta\xi(X) \rangle &= b - a + \beta(1 - b^2) \end{aligned}$$

for $X \in U_x M$, (5.10) gives

$$(5.12) \quad \beta = (a - 1)/(1 - b) < 0.$$

LEMMA 5.3. Let $X \in U_x M$, $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ and $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Then we obtain

$$(5.13) \quad \delta_1(D\xi)_X(Z) - \frac{1}{a}(\alpha - \beta)\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z) \\ = -3\{2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X, X)}Z)\},$$

$$(5.14) \quad \delta_2(D\xi)_X(Y) - \frac{1}{a}(\alpha - \beta)\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y) \\ = -3\{2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}\dot{Y}) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X, X)}Y)\},$$

where $\delta_1 = (\alpha - \beta)(a + 1) + 3(\beta + 1)$ and $\delta_2 = (\alpha - \beta)a + 3(\beta + 1)$.

PROOF. Differentiate (2.3) with respect to s three times. Then at $s = L$ we have

$$3a(D\eta)(V; X) + f_1'''(L)(D\xi)(V; X) \\ = -\xi_X(A_{(D\eta)(X)}V) - 3\eta_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) \\ - 3a(D\xi)_X(V + \frac{1}{a}A_{\eta(X)}V) + (D\eta)_X(bV - A_{\xi(X)}V)$$

for $V \in \{X\}^\perp$. So by Lemma 5.2,

$$\{a(\alpha - \beta) + 3a - b\alpha\}(D\xi)_X(V) + (3\beta + \alpha)(D\xi)_X(A_{\xi(X)}V) \\ + (3a\beta + f_1'''(L))(D\xi)(V; X) + (3\beta + \alpha)\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) \\ = -3\{2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X, X)}V)\}.$$

It is easily verified that $f_1'''(L) = -\lambda_1^2 a + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a'_3$. Using (5.9), we have $\alpha = -\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a/a'_3$, and hence $f_1'''(L) = \alpha a + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a^2/a'_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a'_3 = \alpha a + \alpha - \beta$. When $V = Z$, the above equation reduces to (5.13), where we have used Theorem 3.4, (5.12) and the equation

$$(D\xi)(Z; X) = (D\xi)_X(Z) - \frac{1}{a}\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z)$$

(cf. Proposition 3.6). When $V = Y$, we have (5.14) in a similar way. Q.E.D.

If $a_4 = 0$, then (5.6) and (5.9) give $a = (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2)/(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)$, which means that $\xi(X) = 0$ (see the proof of Lemma 5.2), so we have $b = 1$. This contradicts the assumption that f is an embedding. Thus we see that $a_4 \neq 0$.

Let $h(s)$, $k(s)$, $l(s)$ be defined by

$$h(s) = 1 - F(s) - (1 - b)f_4(s)/a_4, \\ k(s) = f_4(s)/a_4, \quad l(s) = f_3(s)/a'_3.$$

Since

$$\xi(s; X) = (1 - F(s))H(X, X) + f_4(s)(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)^{-1}(D^2H)(X^4)$$

and

$$\zeta(s; X) = f_3(s)(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)^{-1}(DH)(X^3),$$

we can represent them by

$$(5.15) \quad \xi(s; X) = h(s)H(X, X) + k(s)\xi(X),$$

$$(5.16) \quad \zeta(s; X) = l(s)(D\xi)(X)$$

for every $X \in U_x M$, which are shown by using (5.1) and (5.2). Then (2.3) is rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(\alpha - \beta)f_1 h - Fl \right\} (D\xi)_X(V) + kl(D\xi)_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) \\ & + f_1 k(D\xi)(V; X) + kl\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) \\ & = -hl \left\{ 2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}V) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X,X)}V) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

for every $V \in \{X\}^\perp$. If $V = Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$, then this equation reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(\alpha - \beta)f_1 h - Fl + f_1 k + (b - a)kl \right\} (D\xi)_X(Z) \\ & + \left(kl - \frac{1}{a}f_1 k \right) \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z) \\ (5.17) \quad & = -hl \left\{ 2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X,X)}Z) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

If $V = Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$, then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(\alpha - \beta)f_1 h - Fl + bkl \right\} (D\xi)_X(Y) \\ & + \left(kl - \frac{1}{a}f_1 k \right) \xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y) \\ (5.18) \quad & = -hl \left\{ 2H(X, A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y) + (D\xi)_X(A_{H(X,X)}Y) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 5.4. *Let $X \in U_x M$, $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ and $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Then we have*

$$(5.19) \quad p(D\xi)_X(Z) + q\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Z) = 0,$$

$$(5.20) \quad (p + aq)(D\xi)_X(Y) + q\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y) = 0,$$

where functions p and q are defined by $p = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)f_1 h - Fl + f_1 k + (b - a)kl - \frac{1}{3}\delta_1 hl$ and $q = kl - \frac{1}{a}f_1 k + \frac{1}{3a}(\alpha - \beta)hl$.

PROOF. These equations are easily derived from (5.13), (5.14), (5.17) and (5.18). Q.E.D.

LEMMA 5.5. *The Frenet matrix Λ can be normalized as*

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\nu & & \\ \nu & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & -2\nu \\ & & 2\nu & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\nu = \sqrt{-\beta}$.

PROOF. Suppose that $e \geq 2$. Taking account of Lemma 3.2 into (5.19), we see that p vanishes identically since $\|(D\xi)_X(Z)\|^2 = 1 - a^2 \neq 0$ for $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X) \cap U_x M$. Next suppose $e = 1$. From (5.20) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 & = \langle (p + aq)(D\xi)_X(Y) + q\xi_X(A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y), H(X, Y) \rangle \\ & = -(p + aq)\langle (D\xi)(X), H(Y, Y) \rangle \\ & \quad - bq\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y, Y \rangle + (b - a)q\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y, Y \rangle \\ & = -(p + 2aq)\langle A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y, Y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Assume that $p + 2aq$ does not vanish identically. Then $A_{(D\xi)(X)}Y = 0$, where we note that $A_{(D\xi)(X)}X = 0$. Thus also (5.20) shows $(p + aq)(D\xi)_X(Y) = 0$. If $(D\xi)_X(Y) \neq 0$ for some $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y) = \{X\}^\perp$, then $p + aq$ vanishes identically. If $(D\xi)_X(Y) = 0$ for every $Y \in \{X\}^\perp$, then $(D\xi)(X)$ is a constant vector on $U_x M$ and hence $(D\xi)(X) = 0$, which contradicts $a^2 \neq 1$. We have shown that $p + 2aq$ or $p + aq$ vanishes identically when $e = 1$. We shall compute the fifth derivatives of p and q at $s = 0$. Making use of the differential equation satisfied by f_i , we have the following data:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^{(1)}(0) &= 1, & f_1^{(3)}(0) &= -\lambda_1^2, \\ F(0) &= 1, & F^{(2)}(0) &= -1, & F^{(4)}(0) &= \lambda_1^2, \\ h(0) &= 0, & h^{(2)}(0) &= 1, & h^{(4)}(0) &= -\lambda_1^2 - (1 - b)\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3/a_4, \\ k(0) &= 0, & k^{(2)}(0) &= 0, & k^{(4)}(0) &= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3/a_4, \\ l^{(1)}(0) &= 0, & l^{(3)}(0) &= \lambda_1\lambda_2/a'_3, \\ l^{(5)}(0) &= -\lambda_1\lambda_2(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)/a'_3, \end{aligned}$$

where we note that $f_i'(0) = 0$ if $i \neq 1$. If γ is a geodesic parametrized by arc length, then $\langle \gamma(s), \gamma(t) \rangle = F(s - t)$. It follows that $f_1(s - L) = \langle \gamma(s), \dot{\gamma}(L) \rangle = af_1(s) + a'_3f_3(s)$. Integrating both sides from 0 to L , we have

$$b - 1 = a(1 - b) + a'_3 \int_0^L f_3 ds.$$

Since $f'_4 = \lambda_3 f_3$, we see that $\int_0^L f_3 ds = \lambda_3^{-1}a_4$. Therefore

$$a'_3a_4 = -(1 - b)(1 + a)\lambda_3.$$

Using this relation, $\lambda_1^2 = -\{(\alpha - \beta)a + \alpha\}$ and $\lambda_1\lambda_2/a'_3 = \alpha - \beta$, we can rewrite the above data in terms of α , β and a . For example, $h^{(4)}(0) = 2\alpha - \beta$. Then the routine calculation shows the fifth derivatives of p and q at $s = 0$ are given by

$$p^{(5)}(0) = \frac{2}{3}(\alpha - \beta)(2\alpha - 5\beta), \quad q^{(5)}(0) = \frac{5}{3a}(\alpha - \beta)(2\alpha - 5\beta).$$

Note that $\alpha \neq \beta$. If $e \geq 2$, then $2\alpha = 5\beta$. If $e = 1$, then $p^{(5)}(0) + jaq^{(5)}(0) = 0$ ($j = 1$ or 2), and so $2\alpha = 5\beta$. From the definition of α , we have $\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 = -5\beta$. Since $\lambda_1\lambda_2/a'_3 = \frac{2}{3}\beta$, we have $\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_1^2 = 3a\beta$ because of (5.9), and $\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 = \frac{2}{4}\beta^2(1 - a^2)$. These equations imply

$$(5.21) \quad \lambda_1^2 = -\frac{\beta}{2}(3a + 5), \quad \lambda_2^2 = -\frac{9}{2}\beta\frac{1 - a^2}{3a + 5}, \quad \lambda_3^2 = -\frac{8\beta}{3a + 5}.$$

It is easily verified that the characteristic polynomial of Λ is given by

$$x^4 + (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)x^2 + \lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2,$$

so that the characteristic equation is given by $x^4 - 5\beta x^2 + 4\beta^2 = 0$, which proves the assertion. Q.E.D.

LEMMA 5.6. *We have $\nu L = \pi$ and*

$$(5.22) \quad f_1(s) = \frac{1}{4\nu} \{2(1 - a) \sin \nu s + (1 + a) \sin 2\nu s\},$$

$$(5.23) \quad F(s) = 1 + \frac{3a-5}{8\nu^2} + \frac{1}{8\nu^2} \{4(1-a)\cos \nu s + (1+a)\cos 2\nu s\}.$$

PROOF. In virtue of Lemma 5.5, f_1 is a linear combination of $\sin \nu s$ and $\sin 2\nu s$ (cf. §1). Let

$$f_1 = (u/\nu)\sin \nu s + (v/2\nu)\sin 2\nu s.$$

The conditions $f_1'(0) = 1$ and $f_1^{(3)}(0) = -\lambda_1^2$ give $u + v = 1$ and $u\nu^2 + 4v\nu^2 = \frac{1}{2}\nu^2(3a + 5)$, respectively. It follows that $u = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a)$, $v = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a)$, which show (5.22). Since $F' = -f_1$ and $F(0) = 1$, we have (5.23). It is easy to show $\nu L = \pi$. Q.E.D.

THEOREM 5.7. *Let $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ be a helical minimal embedding of order 4 of a compact Riemannian manifold M into $S(1)$. Then $a > 0$ if and only if there is a unique real number $s_0 \in (0, L)$ such that $f_1(s_0) = 0$. Assume that $a > 0$. Then $a = (e + 2)/(n + 2)$ and M is isometric to one of \mathbf{RP}^n , \mathbf{CP}^m , \mathbf{QP}^m ($m \geq 2$), or $\text{Cay}P^2$ with standard metrics. If $M = \mathbf{RP}^n$, then the curvature is equal to $n/4(n + 3)$. If $M = \mathbf{CP}^m$, \mathbf{QP}^m , or $\text{Cay}P^2$, then the maximal curvature is equal to $n/(n + e + 2)$. And, moreover, f is equivalent to a standard minimal embedding (cf. [2, 11, 12]).*

PROOF. From (5.22) we have

$$f_1(s) = (1/2\nu)\sin t \{(1 - a) + (1 + a)\cos t\},$$

where $t = \nu s$. It follows that $a > 0$ if and only if there is t_0 (uniquely) such that $t_0 \in (0, \pi)$, $\cos t_0 = -(1 - a)/(1 + a)$. Suppose $a > 0$. (3.2) implies that $nF - f_1'$ vanishes at $t = t_0$. Thus by Lemma 5.6 we have

$$\begin{aligned} n(3a - 5 + 8\nu^2) + 4(1 - a)(n - \nu^2)\cos t_0 \\ + (1 + a)(n - 4\nu^2)(2\cos^2 t_0 - 1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Substitute $\cos t_0 = -(1 - a)/(1 + a)$ into this equation. Using Corollary 3.5 and (5.12), we easily obtain $a = (e + 2)/(n + 2)$.

Let $X \in U_x M$ and let γ be the geodesic such that $\gamma(0) = x$, and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. We note that $\{J_V(s): V \in \{X\}^\perp\}$ spans the subspace $\{\dot{\gamma}(s)\}^\perp$ on $(0, L)$. Thus, at $s_0 = t_0/\nu$, $\{\dot{\gamma}(s)\}^\perp$ is parallel to the normal space at x in the Euclidean space E by virtue of (2.1). So we see from (2.2) that $F(s_0)I - A_{\xi(s_0; X)} - A_{\zeta(s_0; X)} = 0$ on $\{X\}^\perp$ where I denotes the identity transformation of $\{X\}^\perp$. Exchange X for $-X$. Then we have $F(s_0)I - A_{\xi(s_0; X)} + A_{\zeta(s_0; X)} = 0$ on $\{X\}^\perp$. Thus $F(s_0)I - A_{\xi(s_0; X)} = 0$ and $A_{\zeta(s_0; X)} = 0$ on $\{X\}^\perp$. Since $f_1'' = -\lambda_1^2 f_1 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 f_3$, using (5.21) (5.22) we see that $l(s) = -(2\sin \nu s - \sin 2\nu s)/4\nu < 0$ on $(0, L)$. It follows from (5.2) and (5.16) that $A_{(DH)(X, X, X)} = 0$, and so $\langle H(X_1, X_2), (DH)(X_3, X_4, X_5) \rangle = 0$ for every X_i ($i = 1, \dots, 5$). Recall the Gauss structure equation of f :

$$R(U, V)W = \langle V, W \rangle U - \langle U, W \rangle V + A_{H(V, W)}U - A_{H(U, W)}V.$$

Thus, we conclude that M is locally symmetric. We next make use of $F(s_0)I - A_{\xi(s_0; X)} = F(s_0)I - h(s_0)A_{H(X, X)} - k(s_0)A_{\xi(X)} = 0$ on $\{X\}^\perp$. As $f_1' = 1 - \lambda_1 f_2$ and $f_3' = \lambda_2 f_2 - \lambda_3 f_4$, we can compute f_2 and f_4 . From this computation we have

$$h(s) = (1 - \cos 2\nu s)/4\nu^2, \quad k(s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos \nu s)^2.$$

Thus we see that

$$A_{H(X,X)}Z = [\{n(n-e) - 4(e+2)\}/2(n+2)(n+e+2)]Z$$

for $Z \in \mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ and

$$A_{H(X,X)}Y = [-(e+2)(n+4)/2(n+2)(n+e+2)]Y$$

for $Y \in T_x \text{Cut}(y)$. Since f is isotropic (cf. [8, Proposition 2.1, p. 66]), we have

$$R(U, X)X = (1 - \frac{1}{2}\kappa_1^2)U + \frac{3}{2}A_{H(X,X)}U$$

for $U \in \{X\}^\perp$. Therefore, if $e \geq 2$, then the symmetric linear transformation $R(\cdot, X)X$ of $\{X\}^\perp$ has two distinct eigenvalues $n/(n+e+2)$ and $n/4(n+e+2)$ whose eigenspaces are $\mathcal{H}_x^*(X)$ and $T_x \text{Cut}(y)$, respectively. In this case, we see from [2, Theorem 7.23] and Theorem 1.3 that M is simply connected. Since M is complete and locally symmetric, M is a globally symmetric space (cf. [2, Remark.2.2.13]). We have shown that the minimal (resp. maximal) sectional curvature is equal to $n/4(n+e+2)$ (resp. $n/(n+e+2)$). It follows that the symmetric space M is of rank one. We conclude that M is isometric to one of $\mathbf{C}P^m$, $\mathbf{Q}P^m$ ($m \geq 2$), or $\mathbf{Cay}P^2$. If $e = 1$, then the symmetric linear transformation $R(\cdot, X)X$ is equal to $\{n/4(n+3)\}I$ and hence all sectional curvatures of M are equal to $n/4(n+3)$. Using [2, Proposition 5.57] and Theorem 1.3, we conclude that M is isometric to $\mathbf{R}P^n$. Finally the assertion that f is equivalent with a standard minimal embedding is due to Tsukada [11, Corollary 2.8]. Q.E.D.

REMARK. It is well known in the theory of harmonic manifolds that if M is a compact locally harmonic manifold and locally symmetric, then M is locally isometric to a compact rank-one symmetric space (cf. [2], [8, Theorem 6.5]) shows that if $f: M \rightarrow S(1)$ is a helical minimal immersion, then M is globally harmonic. Thus if we make use of these results, then, in the proof of the above theorem, it suffices to show that $A_{(DH)(X^3)} = 0$.

6. Weinstein integer. In Theorem 5.7 we assumed $a > 0$ to show that M is isometric to a compact rank-one symmetric space. The reason is that we needed $s_0 \in (0, L)$ such that $f_1(s_0) = 0$. In this section we shall study the Weinstein integer (cf. [2, Theorem 2.21, p. 59, and 13]) of the compact Riemannian manifold M which admits a helical minimal embedding of order 4 into a unit sphere $S(1)$ and show that if the Weinstein integer $i(M)$ of M is equal to that of a compact rank-one symmetric space, then $a > 0$. Here we recall the definition of the Weinstein integer. If (N, g) is an n -dimensional C_{2L} -manifold (a manifold all of whose geodesics are periodic geodesics with the same length $2L$), then the ratio

$$\frac{\text{Vol}(N, g)}{\text{Vol}(S^n, \text{can})} \left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^n$$

is an integer $i(N, g)$ called the *Weinstein integer*, where can denotes the standard metric with curvature 1 and

$$\text{Vol}(S^n, \text{can}) = \frac{2\pi^{(n+1)/2}}{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}.$$

In the present situation, we have

$$(6.1) \quad i(M) = \frac{\text{Vol}(M)}{\text{Vol}(S^n, \text{can})} \nu^n.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(M) &= \int_{U_x M} \int_0^L s^{n-1} \Theta(sX) ds d\sigma \\ &= \text{Vol}(S^{n-1}, \text{can}) \int_0^L s^{n-1} \Theta(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

where σ denotes the canonical measure on the unit sphere $U_x M$, we have from (6.1)

$$(6.2) \quad i(M) = \frac{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}{\pi^{1/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \nu^n \int_0^L s^{n-1} \Theta(s) ds.$$

PROPOSITION 6.1. *The Weinstein integer $i(M)$ of M is given by*

$$i(M) = 2^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma((n+1)/2) \Gamma(e/2)}{\pi^{1/2} \Gamma((n+e)/2)} F\left(\frac{n}{2}, \chi, \frac{n+e}{2}, a+1\right),$$

where $F(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ denotes the hypergeometric function (cf. [14]) and

$$\chi = \{(e+2) - (n+2)a\}/2(1-a).$$

PROOF. From (3.2) we have

$$(\log s^{n-1} \Theta(s))' = (nF(s) - f_1'(s))/f_1(s) \equiv \omega(s).$$

Thus we have

$$s^{n-1} \Theta(s) = C \exp \int_0^s \omega(u) du,$$

C being a certain constant. If we put $t = \nu u$, then by Lemma 5.6

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(u) &= \frac{1}{2\nu} \left[\frac{n(3a-5+8\nu^2)}{2(1-a)\sin t + (1+a)\sin 2t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4(1-a)(n-\nu^2)\cos t + (1+a)(n-4\nu^2)\cos 2t}{2(1-a)\sin t + (1+a)\sin 2t} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

A long but routine calculation shows

$$s^{n-1} \Theta(s) = C |1-a + (1+a)\cos t|^{-\chi} (\sin(t/2))^{n-1} (\cos(t/2))^{e-1} \Big|_{t=\nu s}.$$

Since $\Theta(0) = 1$, we see that

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} s^{n-1} \Theta(s) &= (2/\nu)^{n-1} 2^\chi \{(1+a)\cos \nu s + 1-a\}^{-\chi} \\ &\quad \cdot (\sin(\nu s/2))^{n-1} (\cos(\nu s/2))^{e-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Here we note that if $a > 0$, then $a = (e+2)/(n+2)$, and hence $\chi = 0$. Substitute (6.3) into (6.2). Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} i(M) &= \frac{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}{\pi^{1/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \\ &\quad \cdot 2^{n-1+\chi} \int_0^\pi \{(1+a)\cos t + 1-a\}^{-\chi} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left(\cos \frac{t}{2}\right)^{e-1} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that

$$(1 + a) \cos t + 1 - a = 2(\cos^2(t/2) - a \sin^2(t/2)),$$

we integrate by substitution $u = \sin^2(t/2)$. Then we obtain

$$i(M) = \frac{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}{\pi^{1/2}\Gamma(n/2)} 2^{n-1} \int_0^1 \{1 - (a+1)u\}^{-\chi} u^{n/2-1} (1-u)^{e/2-1} du.$$

Thus, the formula

$$F(a, b, c, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 u^{a-1} (1-u)^{c-a-1} (1-zu)^{-b} du,$$

where a, b, c and z are complex numbers such that $\Re c > \Re a > 0$ and $|z| < 1$ (cf. [14, p. 293]) gives the assertion. Q.E.D.

If $a > 0$, then $\chi = 0$. Since $F(n/2, 0, (n+e)/2, a+1) = 1$, the condition $a > 0$ implies that

$$i(M) = 2^{n-1} \Gamma((n+1)/2) \Gamma(e/2) / \pi^{1/2} \Gamma((n+e)/2).$$

We can see that this number is equal to the Weinstein integer of a compact rank-one symmetric space. For instance, if $e = 2$, then

$$i(M) = 2^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(m+1/2)}{\pi^{1/2} \Gamma(m+1)} = 2^{2m-1} \frac{(2m)! \pi^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2} (m!)^2 2^{2m}} = \binom{2m-1}{m-1},$$

which is the Weinstein integer of \mathbf{CP}^m with the canonical metric (see [2, p. 60]). Conversely, we have

THEOREM 6.2. *Assume that a compact n -dimensional Riemannian manifold M admits a helical minimal embedding of order 4 into a unit sphere. If $i(M) = i(\mathbf{RP}^n, \text{can})$ ($e = 1$), then M is isometric to \mathbf{RP}^n of constant curvature $n/4(n+3)$. If $i(M) = i(\mathbf{CP}^m, \text{can})$ ($e = 2$), $i(\mathbf{QP}^m, \text{can})$ ($e = 4$) and $i(\text{CayP}^2, \text{can})$ ($e = 8$), then M is isometric to \mathbf{CP}^m , \mathbf{QP}^m and CayP^2 , respectively, with standard metrics of maximal curvature $n/(n+e+2)$.*

PROOF. If $a < 0$, then $\chi > 0$, and hence

$$F(n/2, \chi, (n+e)/2, a+1) > 1,$$

where we note that $a > -1$. By Proposition 6.1 we see that

$$i(M) > 2^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) / \pi^{1/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+e}{2}\right).$$

This contradicts the assumption. Thus we have $a > 0$. The assertion follows from Theorem 5.7. Q.E.D.

Unfortunately, at present we can not prove $a > 0$ without condition $i(M) = i$ (compact rank-one symmetric space).

REMARK. Since M is a globally harmonic manifold, if $e = 1$, then we see from [2, Proposition 5.57, p. 142 and Corollary D.3, p. 236] that M is isometric to \mathbf{RP}^n of constant curvature. Thus in Theorem 6.2 the condition $i(M) = i(\mathbf{RP}^n)$ is redundant.

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