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ON PRODUCT MINIMAL LAGRANGIAN SUBMANIFOLDS IN COMPLEX SPACE FORMS

XIUXIU CHENG, ZEJUN HU, MARILENA MORUZ AND LUC VRANCKEN

ABSTRACT. In this paper we consider minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in n -dimensional complex space forms. More precisely, we study such submanifolds which, endowed with the induced metrics, write as a Riemannian product of two Riemannian manifolds, each having constant sectional curvature. As the main result, we give a complete classification of these submanifolds.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study Lagrangian submanifolds of the n -dimensional complex space forms $\tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ of constant holomorphic sectional curvature $4\tilde{c}$. Indeed, the complex space forms are the easiest examples of Kähler manifolds. These are almost Hermitian manifolds for which the almost complex structure J is parallel with respect to the Levi-Civita connection ∇ of the Hermitian metric g . The standard models of complex space forms are the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$, the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n and the complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^n$, according to whether the holomorphic sectional curvature satisfies $\tilde{c} > 0$, $\tilde{c} = 0$ or $\tilde{c} < 0$.

There are two special classes of submanifolds of a Kähler manifold depending on the behavior of the complex structure J with respect to the submanifold.

A submanifold M of \tilde{M}^n is called almost complex if and only if J maps tangent vectors to tangent vectors. On the other hand, M is called totally real if the almost complex structure J of \tilde{M}^n carries each tangent space of M into its corresponding normal space. The study of minimal totally real submanifolds originates with the work of Chen and Ogiue (see [7]). A special case here happens when the real dimension of the submanifold equals the complex dimension of the ambient space. In that case J interchanges the tangent and the normal spaces. Such submanifolds are called Lagrangian submanifolds. These can also be seen as submanifolds of the largest possible dimension on which the symplectic form vanishes identically.

For the study of minimal Lagrangian immersions in complex space forms one may find a short survey in [5], where some of the main results are mentioned (see also for example [2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24]).

The fundamental question in submanifold theory is then to determine to what extent the geometry of the submanifold determines the immersion of the submanifold in the ambient space. In that respect, it was shown by Ejiri [12] that an

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n -dimensional Lagrangian minimal submanifold of constant sectional curvature c immersed in an n -dimensional complex space form is either totally geodesic or flat ($c = 0$) (cf. also [15] and [10]). More precisely in the latter case it must be congruent to a specific Lagrangian tori in the complex projective space (see Main Theorem below). Note that the condition that the immersion is minimal is unavoidable. From [6] and [21] we can see that one cannot expect to obtain a general classification of all Lagrangian submanifolds of real space forms in complex space forms.

In this paper we consider the logical next step. We will assume that our manifold M is isometric with $M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$, i.e. it is a product of two real space forms of constant sectional curvature, respectively c_1 and c_2 . As the main result of the paper we extend Ejiri's result by proving

Main Theorem. *Let $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ be a minimal Lagrangian immersion into a complex space form with induced metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. If $M^n = M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$, where $n = n_1 + n_2$, $M_1^{n_1}(c_1)$ (resp. $M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$) is an n_1 (resp. n_2)-dimensional Riemannian manifold of constant sectional curvature c_1 (resp. c_2), then $c_1 c_2 = 0$. Moreover,*

- (1) *if $c_1 = c_2 = 0$, then M^n is equivalent to either the totally geodesic immersion in \mathbb{C}^n or the Lagrangian flat torus in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4\tilde{c})$.*
- (2) *if $c_1 c_2 = 0$ and $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$, without loss of generality, we may assume that $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$. Then we have $c_2 = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} > 0$, say $\tilde{c} = 1$, so the ambient space is $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4)$, and the immersion is congruent with*

$$\frac{1}{n_2 + 1}(e^{iu_1}, \dots, e^{iu_{n_1}}, ae^{iu_{n_1+1}}y_1, \dots, ae^{iu_{n_1+1}}y_{n_2+1}),$$

where

- (i) $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_2+1})$ describes the standard sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n_2} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_2+1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n_2+1}$,
- (ii) $a = \sqrt{n_2 + 1}$,
- (iii) $u_1 + \dots + u_{n_1} + a^2 u_{n_1+1} = 0$.

Remark 1.1. The technique we use in the proof of the Main Theorem is based on two steps. The first step is to take cyclic permutation of the covariant derivative of the Codazzi equation. The second step is then expressing the second fundamental form of the submanifold M^n with respect to a conveniently chosen frame. To do so, we proceed by induction (see [22] and [9]). One should notice that, eventually, our main result follows directly from the theorems in [17].

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we will recall the basic formulas for Lagrangian submanifolds in complex space forms. Let $\tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ be a complex space form of complex dimension n and having constant holomorphic sectional curvature $4\tilde{c}$. Let M^n be a minimal Lagrangian submanifold in $\tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ given by the immersion $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ such that

$$(2.1) \quad M^n = M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2),$$

where $n_1 + n_2 = n$, $M_1^{n_1}(c_1)$ and $M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$ are manifolds of real dimensions n_1 and n_2 and have constant sectional curvature c_1 and c_2 , respectively.

Let ∇ and $\tilde{\nabla}$ be the Levi-Civita connections on M^n and $\tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$, respectively. The formulas of Gauss and Weingarten write out as

$$(2.2) \quad \tilde{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + h(X, Y), \quad \tilde{\nabla}_X \xi = -A_\xi X + \nabla_X^\perp \xi,$$

for X, Y tangent to M^n and ξ normal to M^n , where h, A and ∇^\perp are the second fundamental form, the shape operator and the normal connection, respectively.

Notice that we will always identify M^n with its immersed image in $\tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$. As M^n is Lagrangian, we have that the almost complex structure J interchanges the tangent and the normal spaces. Moreover, since J is parallel, we deduce that

$$(2.3) \quad \nabla_X^\perp JY = J\nabla_X Y, \quad A_{JX}Y = -Jh(X, Y) = A_{JY}X.$$

The last formula implies that the cubic form $g(h(X, Y), JZ)$ is totally symmetric. The minimality condition on M^n means that $\text{trace } h = 0$, and one may notice that this is equivalent to $\text{trace } A_J = 0$.

A straightforward computation shows that the equations of Gauss, Codazzi and Ricci are

$$(2.4) \quad R(X, Y)Z = \tilde{c}(\langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y) + [A_{JX}, A_{JY}]Z,$$

$$(2.5) \quad (\nabla h)(X, Y, Z) = (\nabla h)(Y, X, Z),$$

$$(2.6) \quad R^\perp(X, Y)JZ = \tilde{c}(\langle Y, Z \rangle JX - \langle X, Z \rangle JY) + J[A_{JX}, A_{JY}]Z,$$

where X, Y, Z are tangent vector fields and the covariant derivative of h is given by

$$(2.7) \quad (\nabla h)(X, Y, Z) = \nabla_X^\perp(h(Y, Z)) - h(\nabla_X Y, Z) - h(Y, \nabla_X Z).$$

Moreover, the following Ricci identity holds:

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\nabla^2 h)(X, Y, Z, W) - (\nabla^2 h)(Y, X, Z, W) \\ & = JR(X, Y)A_{JZ}W - h(R(X, Y)Z, W) - h(R(X, Y)W, Z), \end{aligned}$$

where X, Y, Z, W are tangent vector fields and

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} (\nabla^2 h)(W, X, Y, Z) &= \nabla_W^\perp((\nabla h)(X, Y, Z)) - (\nabla h)(\nabla_W X, Y, Z) \\ &\quad - (\nabla h)(X, \nabla_W Y, Z) - (\nabla h)(X, Y, \nabla_W Z). \end{aligned}$$

In the following, we will prove an additional relation that is very useful in our computations. To do so, we will make use of the technique introduced in [1], as the *Tsinghua Principle*. First, take the covariant derivative in (2.5) with respect to W , and use (2.9) and (2.5), to obtain straightforwardly that

$$(2.10) \quad (\nabla^2 h)(W, X, Y, Z) - (\nabla^2 h)(W, Y, X, Z) = 0.$$

In the above equation we then cyclicly permute the first three vector fields and express each time the left-hand side of the equations using the Ricci identity in (2.8). It then follows that

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= R(W, X)Jh(Y, Z) - Jh(Y, R(W, X)Z) \\ &\quad + R(X, Y)Jh(W, Z) - Jh(W, R(X, Y)Z) \\ &\quad + R(Y, W)Jh(X, Z) - Jh(X, R(Y, W)Z). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, given [20, Corollary 58, p. 89], we know that

$$(2.12) \quad R(X, Y)Z = c_1(\langle Y_1, Z_1 \rangle X_1 - \langle X_1, Z_1 \rangle Y_1) + c_2(\langle Y_2, Z_2 \rangle X_2 - \langle X_2, Z_2 \rangle Y_2),$$

where X_i, Y_i, Z_i are the projections of X, Y, Z on the $TM_i^{n_i}$ component of TM^n , for $i = 1, 2$, respectively.

We recall the following useful definitions and theorems (see [17]):

Definition 1. Let $\psi_i : (M_i^{n_i}, g_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^{n_i}(4)$, $i = 1, 2$, be two Lagrangian immersions and let $\tilde{\gamma} = (\tilde{\gamma}_1, \tilde{\gamma}_2) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3(1) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be a Legendre curve. Then $\psi = \Pi(\tilde{\gamma}_1\tilde{\psi}_1; \tilde{\gamma}_2\tilde{\psi}_2) : I \times M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n(4)$ is a Lagrangian immersion, where $n = n_1 + n_2 + 1$, $\tilde{\psi}_i : M_i^{n_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n_i+1}(1)$ are horizontal lifts of ψ_i , $i = 1, 2$, respectively, and Π is the Hopf fibration. We call ψ a warped product Lagrangian immersion of ψ_1 and ψ_2 . When n_1 (or n_2) is zero, we call ψ a warped product Lagrangian immersion of ψ_2 (or ψ_1) and a point.

Definition 2. In Definition 1, when

$$(2.13) \quad \tilde{\gamma}(t) = \left(r_1 e^{i\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}at\right)}, r_2 e^{i\left(-\frac{r_1}{r_2}at\right)} \right),$$

where r_1, r_2 and a are positive constants with $r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 1$, we call ψ a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of ψ_1 and ψ_2 . When n_1 (or n_2) is zero, we call ψ a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of ψ_2 (or ψ_1) and a point.

Theorem 2.1 ([17]). Let $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n(4)$ be a Lagrangian immersion. Then ψ is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of an $(n-1)$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_1 : M_1^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^{n-1}(4)$ and a point if and only if M^n admits two orthogonal distributions \mathcal{D}_1 (of dimension 1, spanned by a unit vector field E_1) and \mathcal{D}_2 (of dimension $n-1$, spanned by $\{E_2, \dots, E_n\}$) and there exist two real constants λ_1 and λ_2 such that

$$(2.14) \quad \begin{aligned} h(E_1, E_1) &= \lambda_1 J E_1, \quad h(E_1, E_i) = \lambda_2 J E_i, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \\ \lambda_1 &\neq 2\lambda_2. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, a Lagrangian immersion $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n(4)$, satisfying the above conditions, has the following properties:

- (1) ψ is Hamiltonian minimal if and only if ψ_1 is Hamiltonian minimal;
- (2) ψ is minimal if and only if $\lambda_2 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ and ψ_1 is minimal. In this case, up to a reparametrization and a rigid motion of \mathbb{CP}^n , locally we have $M^n = I \times M_1^{n-1}$ and ψ is given by $\psi = \Pi \circ \tilde{\psi}$ with

$$\tilde{\psi}(t, p) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} e^{i\frac{1}{n+1}t} \tilde{\psi}_1(p), \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+1}} e^{-i\frac{n}{n+1}t} \right), \quad (t, p) \in I \times M_1^{n-1},$$

where Π is the Hopf fibration and $\tilde{\psi}_1 : M_1^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{2n-1}(1)$ is the horizontal lift of ψ_1 .

Theorem 2.2 ([17]). Let $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n(4)$ be a Lagrangian immersion. If M^n admits two orthogonal distributions \mathcal{D}_1 (of dimension 1, spanned by a unit vector field E_1) and \mathcal{D}_2 (of dimension $n-1$, spanned by $\{E_2, \dots, E_n\}$), and that there exist local functions λ_1, λ_2 such that (2.14) holds, then M^n has parallel second fundamental form if and only if ψ is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of a point and an $(n-1)$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_1 : M_1^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^{n-1}(4)$, which has parallel second fundamental form.

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

In this section, we study a minimal Lagrangian isometric immersion into a complex space form: $\psi : M^n \rightarrow M^n$, where $M^n = M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$, $n = n_1 + n_2$ and $M_1^{n_1}(c_1)$ (resp. $M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$) is n_1 (resp. n_2)-dimensional Riemannian manifold with constant sectional curvature c_1 (resp. c_2). We will prove the Main Theorem stated in introduction.

One should be aware that throughout the paper we will make the following identifications. As $M^n = M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}$, we can write a tangent vector field $Z(p, q) = (X(p, q), Y(p, q))$ where $X(p, q) \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ and $Y(p, q) \in T_q M_2^{n_2}$. In general, the X notation (as well as X_i , $1 \leq i \leq n_1$) will denote a vector tangent at $(p, q) \in M^n$, with zero components on $M_2^{n_2}$. We will also identify $X(p, q) \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ with $(X(p, q), 0) \in T_{(p,q)}(M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2})$ (and similarly $Y(p, q) \in T_q M_2^{n_2}$ with $(0, Y(p, q)) \in T_{(p,q)}(M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2})$). Notice that, a priori, it means that X , as a vector field depends on q as well, not only on p . One should have in mind this meaning when reading $X \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$, respectively $Y \in T_q M_2^{n_2}$. Nonetheless, a complete understanding will be acquired with the proofs of Lemmas 3.6 and 3.7, when we will actually see that due to our particular choice of basis, X only depends on p .

First of all, we consider the case $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$. We begin with the following result.

Lemma 3.1. *If $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$, then the shape operator A_J vanishes nowhere.*

Proof. Assume that A_J vanishes at the point $p \in M^n$. From equation (2.4) it follows that $R(X, Y)Z = \tilde{c}(\langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y)$, which yields that M^n has constant sectional curvature \tilde{c} at p . Moreover, by taking X_1, X_2, X_2 in (2.4) and (2.12), we obtain that $c_1 = \tilde{c}$ and then by taking X, Y, Y in (2.4) and (2.12), $X \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$, $Y \in T_p M_2^{n_2}$, we get $\tilde{c} = 0$. Similarly, taking $Y_1, Y_2, Y_2 \in T_p M_2^{n_2}$ in (2.4) and (2.12), we get that $c_2 = 0$. Therefore, we get a contradiction with $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$. \square

For $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$, if $c_1 c_2 = 0$, without loss of generality, we may assume that $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$. Therefore, we are left to consider the following two cases:

Case (i): $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$; **Case (ii):** $c_1 \neq 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$.

3.1.

In this subsection, we will deal with **Case (i)** and prove the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ be a minimal Lagrangian isometric immersion into a complex space form such that $(M^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) = M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$ and Case (i) occurs. Then we have $c_2 = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} > 0$, say $\tilde{c} = 1$, so the ambient space is $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4)$ and the immersion is congruent with*

$$\frac{1}{n+1}(e^{iu_1}, \dots, e^{iu_{n_1}}, ae^{iu_{n_1+1}}y_1, \dots, ae^{iu_{n_1+1}}y_{n_2+1}),$$

where

- (1) $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_2+1})$ describes the standard sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n_2} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_2+1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n_2+1}$,
- (2) $a = \sqrt{n_2 + 1}$,
- (3) $u_1 + \dots + u_{n_1} + a^2 u_{n_1+1} = 0$.

The proof of Theorem 3.1 consists of several lemmas as following.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ and $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ be orthonormal bases of $M_1^{n_1}(c_1)$ and $M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$, respectively. Then we have*

$$(3.1) \quad \langle A_{JX_i} X_j, Y_k \rangle = 0,$$

and

$$(3.2) \quad \langle A_{JX_i} Y_j, Y_k \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } j \neq k, \\ \mu(X_i), & \text{if } j = k, \end{cases}$$

where $\mu(X_i) =: \mu_i$ depends only on X_i for each $i = 1, \dots, n_1$.

Proof. Expressing (2.11) for $X = Y_k, Y = Y_l, Z = X_i, W = X_j, k \neq l$, and using (2.12), we see that there is only one term remaining in the right-hand side: $0 = R(Y_k, Y_l)A_{JX_i}X_j$. Using (2.12) again, we get

$$(3.3) \quad 0 = \langle Y_l, A_{JX_i}X_j \rangle Y_k - \langle Y_k, A_{JX_i}X_j \rangle Y_l.$$

It follows immediately the assertion (3.1) that

$$(3.4) \quad \langle Y_l, A_{JX_i}X_j \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq n_2.$$

For the second relation, we proceed similarly by choosing in (2.11): $X = Y_m, Y = X_i, Z = Y_l, W = Y_k$, we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad 0 = -c_2(\langle A_{JX_i}Y_l, Y_m \rangle Y_k - \langle A_{JX_i}Y_l, Y_k \rangle Y_m - \delta_{ml}A_{JX_i}Y_k + \delta_{kl}A_{JX_i}Y_m).$$

In (3.5), let k, l, m be distinct, then we get

$$(3.6) \quad \langle A_{JX_i}Y_l, Y_m \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq l, m \leq n_2, \quad l \neq m.$$

Again in (3.5), let assume that $l = m \neq k$, then we have

$$(3.7) \quad \langle A_{JX_i}Y_l, Y_l \rangle = \langle A_{JX_i}Y_k, Y_k \rangle, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq l, k \leq n_2, \quad l \neq k.$$

By (3.4), (3.6) and (3.7), we have $\mu(X_i)$ depends only on X_i such that

$$A_{JX_i}Y_l = \mu(X_i)Y_l, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq n_2.$$

Then the assertion (3.2) immediately follows. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ be an orthonormal basis in the tangent space of $M_1^{n_1}$ at a point. Then it holds that*

$$(3.8) \quad \mu(X_1)^2 + \cdots + \mu(X_{n_1})^2 = \frac{n_1}{n_2+1} \tilde{c}.$$

Proof. We compute the sectional curvature $K(\pi(X_i, Y_j))$ of the plane π spanned by X_i and Y_j , for some fixed $i = 1, \dots, n_1$ and some fixed $j = 1, \dots, n_2$. We use on the one hand (2.12) and on the other hand (2.4) together with (3.2) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \tilde{c} + \langle A_{JY_j}Y_j, A_{JX_i}X_i \rangle - \langle A_{JX_i}Y_j, A_{JY_j}X_i \rangle \\ &= \tilde{c} - \mu(X_i)^2 + \langle A_{JY_j}Y_j, A_{JX_i}X_i \rangle, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n_2. \end{aligned}$$

Taking summation over $i = 1, \dots, n_1$, and using Lemma 3.2, we get

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= n_1 \tilde{c} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mu(X_i)^2 + \langle A_{JY_j}Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} A_{JX_i}X_i \rangle \\ &= n_1 \tilde{c} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mu(X_i)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \langle A_{JX_k}X_i, X_i \rangle \mu(X_k). \end{aligned}$$

However, the minimality condition implies that for each $k = 1, \dots, n_1$ we have

$$(3.10) \quad 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \langle A_{JX_k}X_i, X_i \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \langle A_{JX_k}Y_j, Y_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \langle A_{JX_k}X_i, X_i \rangle + n_2 \mu(X_k).$$

Therefore, from (3.9) and (3.10), we obtain

$$(3.11) \quad \mu(X_1)^2 + \cdots + \mu(X_{n_1})^2 = \frac{n_1}{n_2+1} \tilde{c}.$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.3. \square

Next, we will describe the construction of a local frame of vector fields for which we can determine the values of the shape operator A_J . This is a crucial step and will be stated in Lemma 3.5. Let us describe first a general method for choosing suitable orthonormal vectors at a point on M^n , which will be used recurrently in the proof of Lemma 3.5. The main idea originates from the very similar situation in studying affine hyperspheres in [9, 13, 22].

Let $(p, q) \in M^n$ and $U_p M_1^{n_1} = \{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid \langle u, u \rangle = 1\}$. As the metric on $M_1^{n_1}$ is positive definite, we have that $U_p M_1^{n_1}$ is compact. We define on this set the functions

$$(3.12) \quad f_{(p,q)}(u) = \langle A_{Ju}u, u \rangle, \quad u \in U_p M_1^{n_1}.$$

We know that there exists $e_1 \in U_p M_1^{n_1}$ for which $f_{(p,q)}$ attains an absolute maximum: $f_{(p,q)}(e_1) = \langle A_{Je_1}e_1, e_1 \rangle =: \lambda_1$. Let $u \in U_p M_1^{n_1}$ such that $\langle u, e_1 \rangle = 0$ and define $g(t) = f_{(p,q)}(\cos(t)e_1 + \sin(t)u)$. One may check that

$$(3.13) \quad g'(0) = 3\langle A_{Je_1}e_1, u \rangle,$$

$$(3.14) \quad g''(0) = 6\langle A_{Je_1}u, u \rangle - 3f_{(p,q)}(e_1).$$

Since g attains an absolute maximum for $t = 0$, we have that $g'(0) = 0$ and $g''(0) \leq 0$, i.e.

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{cases} \langle A_{Je_1}e_1, u \rangle = 0, \\ \langle A_{Je_1}e_1, e_1 \rangle \geq 2\langle A_{Je_1}u, u \rangle, \quad u \perp e_1, \quad \langle u, u \rangle = 1. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, e_1 is an eigenvector of A_{Je_1} with λ_1 the corresponding eigenvalue. Since A_{Je_1} is self-adjoint, we can further choose orthonormal vectors e_2, \dots, e_{n_1} , which are eigenvectors of A_{Je_1} , with respectively the eigenvalues $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{n_1}$. To sum up, we have

$$(3.16) \quad A_{Je_1}e_i = \lambda_i e_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n_1; \quad \lambda_1 \geq 2\lambda_i \quad \text{for } i \geq 2.$$

Lemma 3.4. *Let $(p, q) \in M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}$ and $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ and $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ be arbitrary orthonormal bases of $T_p M_1^{n_1}$ and $T_q M_2^{n_2}$, respectively. Then*

$$(3.17) \quad A_{JY_j}Y_k = (\mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1})\delta_{jk}, \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq n_2,$$

where $\mu_i := \mu(X_i)$ with μ defined as before. Moreover, we have $c_2 = \frac{n_1+n_2+1}{n_2+1}\tilde{c}$.

Proof. From Lemma 3.2 we know that

$$A_{JY_j}Y_k = (\mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1})\delta_{jk} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \alpha_l^{jk} Y_l,$$

for real numbers $\alpha_1^{jk}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{jk}$.

Now, we claim that $\alpha_l^{jk} = 0$ for all possible indexes, or equivalently,

$$(3.18) \quad \langle A_{JY_j}Y_k, Y_l \rangle = 0, \quad \text{for any } Y_j, Y_k, Y_l \in T_q M_2^{n_2}.$$

We will verify the claim by contradiction.

In fact, if it did not hold, then we could choose a unit vector $Y_1(p, q) \in U_q M_2^{n_2}$ such that $\alpha_1 := \langle A_{JY_1}Y_1, Y_1 \rangle > 0$ is the maximum of the function $f_{(p,q)}$ defined on $U_q M_2^{n_2}$.

Define an operator \mathcal{A} on $T_q M_2^{n_2}$ by

$$\mathcal{A}(Y) = A_{JY_1}Y - \langle A_{JY_1}Y, X_1 \rangle X_1 - \dots - \langle A_{JY_1}Y, X_{n_1} \rangle X_{n_1}.$$

It is easy to show that \mathcal{A} is self-adjoint and Y_1 is one of its eigenvectors. We can choose orthonormal vectors $Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_2} \in U_q M_2^{n_2}$ orthogonal to Y_1 , which are the remaining eigenvectors of the operator \mathcal{A} , associated to the eigenvalues $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}$ (notice that we have changed the notation for the corresponding α_l^{jk} for more simplicity). Therefore, we have

$$(3.19) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JY_1} Y_1 = \mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1} + \alpha_1 Y_1, \\ A_{JY_1} Y_i = \alpha_i Y_i, \quad 1 < i \leq n_2. \end{cases}$$

Taking in (2.4) $X = Z = Y_1, Y = Y_i, 1 < i \leq n_2$, using (3.19) and Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, we can obtain

$$(3.20) \quad \alpha_i^2 - \alpha_1 \alpha_i - \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} + c_2 = 0.$$

It follows that there exist an integer $n_{2,1}$, $0 \leq n_{2,1} \leq n_2 - 1$, if necessary after renumbering the basis, such that

$$(3.21) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_{n_{2,1}+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha_1 + \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + 4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)} \right), \\ \alpha_{n_{2,1}+2} = \dots = \alpha_{n_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha_1 - \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + 4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)} \right). \end{cases}$$

Using Lemma 3.2, (3.19), (3.21) and trace $A_{JY_1} = 0$, we have

$$(3.22) \quad \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)}{\left(\frac{n_2 + 1}{n_2 - 2n_{2,1} - 1} \right)^2 - 1}}.$$

Therefore, if there exists a unit vector field $V \in TM_2^{n_2}$ such that $A_{JV} V = \lambda V + \mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1}$, then we see that

$$(3.23) \quad \lambda \in \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)}{\left(\frac{n_2 + 1}{n_2 - 2n_{2,1} - 1} \right)^2 - 1}} \right\}_{0 \leq n_{2,1} \leq n_2 - 1}.$$

Moreover, α_1 is the absolute maximum of $f_{(p,q)}$ if and only if

$$(3.24) \quad \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)}{\left(\frac{n_2 + 1}{n_2 - 1} \right)^2 - 1}}, \quad \text{corresponding to } n_{2,1} = 0.$$

Next, we show that if $f_{(p,q)}$ attains an absolute maximum in Y_1 , we can extend Y_1 differentiably to a unit vector field which is also denoted by Y_1 on a neighbourhood U of (p, q) such that, at every point $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p',q')}$ attains an absolute maximum in $Y_1(p', q')$.

In order to achieve that purpose, let $\{E_1, \dots, E_{n_2}\}$ be an arbitrary differentiable orthonormal basis defined on a neighbourhood U' of (p, q) such that $E_1(p, q) = Y_1$. Then, we define a function γ by

$$\gamma : \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \times U' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_2} : (a_1, \dots, a_{n_2}, (p', q')) \mapsto (b_1, \dots, b_{n_2}),$$

$$b_k = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_1} a_i a_j \langle A_{JE_i} E_j, E_k \rangle - \alpha_1 a_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_2.$$

Using the fact that $f_{(p,q)}$ attains an absolute maximum in $E_1(p, q)$, we then obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial b_k}{\partial a_m}(1, 0, \dots, 0, (p, q)) &= 2\langle (A_{JE_1(p,q)}E_m(p, q), E_k(p, q)) \rangle - \alpha_1 \delta_{km} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \neq m, \\ \alpha_1, & \text{if } k = m = 1, \\ 2\alpha_k - \alpha_1, & \text{if } k = m > 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_1 > 0$ and given (3.21), we have $2\alpha_k - \alpha_1 \neq 0$ for $k \geq 2$. Hence the implicit function theorem shows that there exist differentiable functions a_1, \dots, a_{n_2} , defined on a neighbourhood U of (p, q) , such that

$$a_1(p, q) = 1, \quad a_2(p, q) = 0, \quad \dots, \quad a_{n_2}(p, q) = 0.$$

Define the local vector field V by

$$V = a_1 E_1 + \dots + a_{n_1} E_{n_1}.$$

Then we have $V(p, q) = Y_1$ and $A_{JV}V = \alpha_1 V + \mu_1 \langle V, V \rangle X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} \langle V, V \rangle X_{n_1}$. Hence

$$A_J \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} + \mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1}.$$

By (3.23), the continuity of $\frac{\alpha_1}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}$ and $\langle V, V \rangle(q) = 1$, we can derive that $\langle V, V \rangle = 1$ identically. Therefore, for any point $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p', q')}$ attains an absolute maximum at $V(p', q')$. Let $Y_1 = V$ and take orthonormal vector fields Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_2} orthogonal to Y_1 , then $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_1}\}$ is a local basis satisfying

$$(3.25) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JY_1}Y_1 = \mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1} + \alpha_1 Y_1, \\ A_{JY_1}Y_i = \alpha_i Y_i, \quad 1 < i \leq n_2, \end{cases}$$

where, α_1 is defined by (3.24), and

$$(3.26) \quad \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_{n_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha_1 - \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + 4 \left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c} - c_2 \right)} \right).$$

We recall that on the product manifold M^n we know that $\langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, X \rangle = 0$, for $i, j = 1, \dots, n_2$ and X tangent to M_1 . Applying (2.5), and (3.24)–(3.26), we have that

$$(3.27) \quad \nabla_{Y_i} Y_1 = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_2.$$

Hence, we have $R(Y_1, Y_2)Y_1 = 0$, a contradiction to the fact that $c_2 \neq 0$. This verifies the claim and thus (3.17) follows. Moreover, using (2.4), (2.12) and (3.17), we easily get the relation $c_2 = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_2 + 1} \tilde{c}$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *In Case (i), we have $\tilde{c} > 0$. Moreover, there exist local orthonormal frames of vector fields $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $M_1^{n_1}$ and $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ of $M_2^{n_2}$, respectively, such that the operator A_J takes the following form:*

$$(3.28) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_{1,1}X_1, \\ A_{JX_i}X_i = \mu_1 X_1 + \dots + \mu_{i-1}X_{i-1} + \lambda_{i,i}X_i, \quad 1 < i \leq n_1, \\ A_{JX_i}X_j = \mu_i X_j, \quad 1 \leq i < j, \\ A_{JX_i}Y_j = \mu_i Y_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n_2, \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda_{i,i}, \mu_i$ are constants and satisfy

$$(3.29) \quad \lambda_{i,i} + (n - i)\mu_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1.$$

Proof. We will give the proof by induction on the index i of A_{JX_i} . According to general principles, this consists of two steps as below.

The first step of induction.

In this step, we should verify the assertion for $i = 1$. To do so, we have to show that, around any given $(p, q) \in M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}$, there exist an orthonormal frame of vector fields $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $TM_1^{n_1}$, $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ of $TM_2^{n_2}$, and smooth functions $\lambda_{1,1}$ and μ_1 , so that we have

$$\begin{cases} A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_{1,1}X_1, & A_{JX_1}Y_j = \mu_1Y_j, & 1 \leq j \leq n_2, \\ A_{JX_1}X_i = \mu_1X_i, & 2 \leq i \leq n_1, \\ \lambda_{1,1} + (n-1)\mu_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

The proof of the above conclusion will be divided into four claims as below.

Claim I-(1). *Given $(p, q) \in M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}$, there exist orthonormal bases $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $T_pM_1^{n_1}$, $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ of $T_qM_2^{n_2}$, and real numbers $\lambda_{1,1} > 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = \cdots = \lambda_{1,n_1}$ and μ_1 , such that the following relations hold:*

$$\begin{cases} A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_{1,1}X_1, & A_{JX_1}X_i = \lambda_{1,i}X_i, & 2 \leq i \leq n_1, \\ A_{JX_1}Y_j = \mu_1Y_j, & 1 \leq j \leq n_2. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, $\lambda_{1,1}$ is the maximum of $f_{(p,q)}$ defined on $U_pM_1^{n_1}$. In particular, $\tilde{c} > 0$.

Proof of Claim I-(1). First, if for an orthonormal basis $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ and for any $i, j, k = 1, \dots, n_1$, $\langle A_{JX_i}X_j, X_k \rangle = 0$ holds, then by the fact $\text{trace}A_{JX_i} = 0$ and Lemma 3.2, we get $\mu_i = 0$. This further implies by Lemma 3.3 that $\tilde{c} = 0$. From this, using (2.4), (2.12) and Lemma 3.4, we can compute the sectional curvature of the section spanned by Y_1 and Y_2 to obtain that $c_2 = 0$, which is a contradiction.

Accordingly, following the idea described right before Lemma 3.4, we can choose a vector $X_1 \in U_pM_1^{n_1}$ such that $f_{(p,q)}$ on $U_pM_1^{n_1}$ attains its absolute maximum $\lambda_{1,1} > 0$ at X_1 . Then, we can choose an orthonormal basis $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $T_pM_1^{n_1}$ and an arbitrary orthonormal basis $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ of $T_qM_2^{n_2}$, such that, for $2 \leq k \leq n_1$, $A_{JX_1}X_k = \lambda_{1,k}X_k$ and $\lambda_{1,1} \geq 2\lambda_{1,k}$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.2, $A_{JX_1}Y_j = \mu_1Y_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n_2$.

Next, we will show that $\lambda_{1,2} = \cdots = \lambda_{1,n_1}$, and that $\lambda_{1,1}, \lambda_{1,2}$ and μ_1 are all constants independent of (p, q) .

Taking in (2.4) that $X = Z = X_1$ and $Y = X_k$ for $k \geq 2$, and using (2.12), we obtain

$$(3.30) \quad \lambda_{1,k}^2 - \lambda_{1,1}\lambda_{1,k} - \tilde{c} = 0, \quad 2 \leq k \leq n_1.$$

As $\tilde{c} \geq 0$ by (3.11) and $\lambda_{1,1} \geq 2\lambda_{1,k}$ for $2 \leq k \leq n_1$, then (3.30) implies that

$$(3.31) \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \cdots = \lambda_{1,n_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{1,1} - \sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} \right).$$

Similarly, taking $X = Z = X_1$ and $Y \in U_qM_2^{n_2}$ in (2.4) and using (2.12) and Lemma 3.2, we get

$$(3.32) \quad \mu_1^2 - \mu_1\lambda_{1,1} - \tilde{c} = 0.$$

Thus we obtain

$$(3.33) \quad \mu_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{1,1} + \varepsilon_1 \sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} \right), \quad \varepsilon_1 = \pm 1.$$

Then, applying $\text{trace } A_{JX_1} = 0$, we get

$$(3.34) \quad \frac{1}{2}(n+1)\lambda_{1,1} + \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 n_2 - n_1 + 1)\sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} = 0.$$

It follows that $\varepsilon_1 n_2 - n_1 + 1 \neq 0$ and

$$(3.35) \quad \left[\left(\frac{n+1}{\varepsilon_1 n_2 - n_1 + 1} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \lambda_{1,1}^2 = 4\tilde{c}.$$

Moreover, (3.35) shows that $\tilde{c} > 0$, and that

$$(3.36) \quad \lambda_{1,1} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c}}{\left(\frac{n+1}{\varepsilon_1 n_2 - n_1 + 1}\right)^2 - 1}}.$$

This, together with (3.33), implies that $\lambda_{1,1}, \lambda_{1,2} = \dots = \lambda_{1,n_1}$ and μ_1 are all constants independent of (p, q) . \square

Claim I-(2). $\lambda_{1,2} = \dots = \lambda_{1,n_1} = \mu_1$ and $\lambda_{1,1} + (n-1)\mu_1 = 0$.

Proof of Claim I-(2). From (3.31) and (3.33), the first assertion is equivalent to showing that $\varepsilon_1 = -1$. Suppose on the contrary that $\varepsilon_1 = 1$. Then we have

$$(3.37) \quad \mu_1 \lambda_{1,2} = -\tilde{c}.$$

Corresponding to the case $c_2 \neq 0$ we have $n_2 \geq 2$, then (3.34) implies that

$$(3.38) \quad n_1 > n_2 + 1 \geq 3.$$

We rechoose a vector $X_2 \in U_p M_1^{n_1}$, which is orthogonal to X_1 and such that $\lambda_{2,2} = \langle A_{JX_2} X_2, X_2 \rangle$ is the maximum of $f_{(p,q)}$ on $\{u \in U_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp X_1\}$.

Define \mathcal{A} on $\{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp X_1\}$ by $\mathcal{A}(X) = A_{JX_2} X - \langle A_{JX_2} X, X_1 \rangle X_1$. It is easy to show that \mathcal{A} is self-adjoint and X_2 is one of its eigenvectors. We can choose an orthonormal basis $\{X_3, \dots, X_{n_1}\}$ for $\{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp X_1, u \perp X_2\}$ so that they are the remaining eigenvectors of the operator \mathcal{A} , associated to eigenvalues $\lambda_{2,3}, \dots, \lambda_{2,n_1}$. In this way, we have obtained

$$(3.39) \quad A_{JX_2} X_2 = \lambda_{1,2} X_1 + \lambda_{2,2} X_2, \quad A_{JX_2} X_k = \lambda_{2,k} X_k, \quad 3 \leq k \leq n_1.$$

Taking $X = Z = X_2, Y = X_k$ in (2.4) and using (3.39) together with (2.12), we obtain

$$(3.40) \quad \lambda_{2,k}^2 - \lambda_{2,2} \lambda_{2,k} - \tilde{c} - \lambda_{1,2}^2 = 0, \quad 3 \leq k \leq n_1.$$

Given that $\lambda_{2,2} \geq 2\lambda_{2,k}$, this implies that

$$(3.41) \quad \lambda_{2,k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{2,2} - \sqrt{\lambda_{2,2}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \lambda_{1,2}^2)} \right), \quad 3 \leq k \leq n_1.$$

Similarly, taking $X = Z = X_2$ and $Y \in U_q M_2^{n_2}$ in (2.4) and using (3.39) and (2.12), we get

$$(3.42) \quad \mu_2^2 - \mu_2 \lambda_{2,2} - \tilde{c} - \mu_1 \lambda_{1,2} = 0.$$

Combining (3.37) with (3.42) we get

$$(3.43) \quad \mu_2^2 - \mu_2 \lambda_{2,2} = 0.$$

Therefore, we have

$$(3.44) \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{2,2} + \varepsilon_2 \lambda_{2,2}), \quad \varepsilon_2 = \pm 1.$$

By using (3.39), (3.41), (3.44) and $\text{trace } A_{JX_2} = 0$, we have

$$(3.45) \quad \lambda_{2,2} + \frac{1}{2}(n_1 - 2) \left(\lambda_{2,2} - \sqrt{\lambda_{2,2}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \lambda_{1,2}^2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2}n_2(\lambda_{2,2} + \varepsilon_2\lambda_{2,2}) = 0.$$

Hence we have

$$(3.46) \quad \lambda_{2,2} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c} + \lambda_{1,2}^2}{\left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + \varepsilon_2 n_2}{n_1 - 2}\right)^2 - 1}}.$$

Note that for $\varepsilon_1 = 1$, (3.36) gives

$$(3.47) \quad \lambda_{1,1} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c}}{\left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_1 - n_2 - 1}\right)^2 - 1}}.$$

Using (3.38), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_1 - n_2 - 1} - \frac{n_1 + n_2 + \varepsilon_2 n_2}{n_1 - 2} &\geq \frac{n_1 + n_2 + 1}{n_1 - n_2 - 1} - \frac{n_1 + 2n_2}{n_1 - 2} \\ &= \frac{n_1 - n_2 - 1 + 2(n_2 + 1)}{n_1 - n_2 - 1} - \frac{n_1 - 2 + 2n_2 + 2}{n_1 - 2} \\ &= \frac{2(n_2 + 1)(n_2 - 1)}{(n_1 - n_2 - 1)(n_1 - 2)} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\lambda_{2,2} > \lambda_{1,1}$. This is a contradiction.

We have proved that $\varepsilon_1 = -1$ and thus $\lambda_{1,2} = \dots = \lambda_{1,n_1} = \mu_1$.

Finally, from $\text{trace } A_{JX_1} = 0$ we get $\lambda_{1,1} + (n - 1)\mu_1 = 0$ as claimed. \square

Claim I-(3). If there exists a unit vector $V \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ such that $A_{JV}V = \lambda V$, then λ has only a finite number of possible values.

Proof of Claim I-(3). Assume that there exists a unit vector $V \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ such that $A_{JV}V = \lambda V$. Let $X_1 = V$ and $\lambda_{1,1} = \lambda$, then we may complete X_1 to obtain an orthonormal basis $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $T_p M_1^{n_1}$ such that, for each $2 \leq k \leq n_1$, X_k is the eigenvector of A_{JX_1} with eigenvalue $\lambda_{1,k}$. Then we have (3.30), from which we know the existence of an integer $n_{1,1}$, $0 \leq n_{1,1} \leq n_1 - 1$, such that, if necessary after renumbering the basis, we have

$$(3.48) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_{1,2} = \dots = \lambda_{1,n_{1,1}+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{1,1} + \sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} \right), \\ \lambda_{1,n_{1,1}+2} = \lambda_{1,n_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{1,1} - \sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} \right). \end{cases}$$

Similarly, we have (3.33). By (3.48), (3.33) and the fact that $\text{trace } A_{JX_1} = 0$, we have

$$(3.49) \quad \frac{1}{2}(n_1 + n_2 + 1)\lambda_{1,1} + \frac{1}{2}(2n_{1,1} - n_1 + 1 + \varepsilon_1 n_2) \sqrt{\lambda_{1,1}^2 + 4\tilde{c}} = 0.$$

This immediately implies that $\lambda_{1,1}$ has only finite possibilities. \square

Claim I-(4). *The aforementioned tangent vector X_1 at (p, q) can be extended differentiably to a unit vector field, still denoted by X_1 , in a neighbourhood U of (p, q) , such that for each $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p', q')}$ defined on $U_{p'} M_1^{n_1}$ attains the absolute maximum at $X_1(p', q')$.*

Proof of Claim I-(4). Let $\{E_1, \dots, E_{n_1}\}$ be an arbitrary differentiable orthonormal basis defined on a neighbourhood U' of (p, q) such that $E_1(p, q) = X_1$. Then, from the fact $A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_{1,1}X_1$ at (p, q) , we define a function γ by

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times U' &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \\ (a_1, \dots, a_{n_1}, (p', q')) &\mapsto (b_1, \dots, b_{n_1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $b_k = b_k(a_1, \dots, a_{n_1}) := \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_1} a_i a_j \langle A_{JE_i} E_j, E_k \rangle - \lambda_{1,1} a_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq n_1$.

Using the fact that $f_{(p,q)}$ attains an absolute maximum in $E_1(p, q)$, and that, by Claim I-(1), $A_{JE_1} E_k = \lambda_{1,k} E_k$ at (p, q) for $2 \leq k \leq n_1$, we have the calculation that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial b_k}{\partial a_m}(1, 0, \dots, 0, (p, q)) &= 2 \langle A_{JE_1(p,q)} E_m(p, q), E_k(p, q) \rangle - \lambda_{1,1} \delta_{km} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \neq m, \\ \lambda_{1,1}, & \text{if } k = m = 1, \\ 2\lambda_{1,k} - \lambda_{1,1}, & \text{if } k = m \geq 2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Given the fact that $\tilde{c} > 0$, by (3.31) we have that $2\lambda_{1,k} - \lambda_{1,1} \neq 0$ for $k \geq 2$. Hence the implicit function theorem shows that there exist differentiable functions a_1, \dots, a_{n_1} , defined on a neighbourhood U of (p, q) and satisfying

$$a_1(p, q) = 1, \quad a_2(p, q) = 0, \quad \dots, \quad a_{n_2}(p, q) = 0,$$

such that

$$\begin{cases} b_1(a_1(p', q'), \dots, a_{n_1}(p', q'), (p', q')) \equiv 0, \\ \dots \\ b_{n_1}(a_1(p', q'), \dots, a_{n_1}(p', q'), (p', q')) \equiv 0. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the local vector field V defined by

$$V = a_1 E_1 + \dots + a_{n_1} E_{n_1}$$

satisfies $V(p, q) = X_1$ and $A_{JV}V = \lambda_{1,1}V$. Hence

$$(3.50) \quad A_J \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} = \frac{\lambda_{1,1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}.$$

According to Claim I-(3), there is a finite number of possible values that the function $\frac{\lambda_{1,1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}$ can take. On the other hand, since $\frac{\lambda_{1,1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}$ is continuous and $\langle V, V \rangle(p, q) = 1$, it must be that $\langle V, V \rangle = 1$ identically. Define on U a vector field $X_1 := V$. By Claim I-(1) and its proof we know that, for any point $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p', q')}$ attains an absolute maximum at $X_1(p', q')$. This verifies the assertion of Claim I-(4). \square

Finally, having determined the unit vector field X_1 as in Claim I-(4), we further choose vector fields X_2, \dots, X_{n_1} (which are orthogonal to X_1) such that $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ is a local orthonormal frame of $TM_1^{n_1}$. Then, combining with Lemma 3.2, we complete immediately the proof for the first step of induction.

The second step of induction.

In this step, we first assume the assertion of Lemma 3.5 for all $i \leq k$, where $k \in \{2, \dots, n_1 - 1\}$ is a fixed integer. Therefore, there exists a local orthonormal

frame of vector fields $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $M_1^{n_1}$, such that the operator A_J takes the following form:

$$(3.51) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_{1,1}X_1, \\ A_{JX_i}X_i = \mu_1X_1 + \cdots + \mu_{i-1}X_{i-1} + \lambda_{i,i}X_i, \quad 1 < i \leq k, \\ A_{JX_i}X_j = \mu_iX_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k, \quad i < j \leq n_1, \\ A_{JX_i}Y = \mu_iY, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k, \quad Y \in TM_2^{n_2}, \end{cases}$$

where μ_i and $\lambda_{i,i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ are constants that satisfy the relations:

$$(3.52) \quad \lambda_{i,i} + (n-i)\mu_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k.$$

Moreover, for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and (p', q') around (p, q) , $\lambda_{i,i}$ is the maximum of $f_{(p', q')}$ defined on

$$\{u \in T_{p'}M_1^{n_1} \mid \langle u, u \rangle = 1, u \perp X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}\}.$$

Then, as purpose of the second step, we should verify the assertion of Lemma 3.5 for $i = k+1$. To do so, we have to show that there exists a local orthonormal frame of vector fields $\{\tilde{X}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $TM_1^{n_1}$ given by

$$\tilde{X}_1 = X_1, \dots, \tilde{X}_k = X_k; \quad \tilde{X}_l = \sum_{t=k+1}^{n_1} T_l^t X_t, \quad k+1 \leq l \leq n_1,$$

such that $T = (T_l^t)_{k+1 \leq l, t \leq n_1}$ is an orthogonal matrix, and the operator A_J takes the following form:

$$(3.53) \quad \begin{cases} A_{J\tilde{X}_1}\tilde{X}_1 = \lambda_{1,1}\tilde{X}_1, \\ A_{J\tilde{X}_i}\tilde{X}_i = \mu_1\tilde{X}_1 + \cdots + \mu_{i-1}\tilde{X}_{i-1} + \lambda_{i,i}\tilde{X}_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq k+1, \\ A_{J\tilde{X}_i}\tilde{X}_j = \mu_i\tilde{X}_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k+1, \quad i+1 \leq j \leq n_1, \\ A_{J\tilde{X}_i}Y = \mu_iY, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k+1, \quad Y \in TM_2^{n_2}, \end{cases}$$

where μ_i and $\lambda_{i,i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k+1$ are constants and satisfy the relations

$$(3.54) \quad \lambda_{i,i} + (n-i)\mu_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k+1.$$

Moreover, for $1 \leq i \leq k+1$ and (p', q') around (p, q) , $\lambda_{i,i}$ is the maximum of $f_{(p', q')}$ defined on

$$\{u \in T_{p'}M_1^{n_1} \mid \langle u, u \rangle = 1, u \perp \tilde{X}_1, \dots, u \perp \tilde{X}_i\}.$$

Similarly to the first step, the proof of the above conclusion will also be divided into the verification of four claims.

Claim II-(1). *For any $(p, q) \in M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}$, there exists an orthonormal basis $\{\bar{X}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $T_pM_1^{n_1}$ and real numbers $\lambda_{k+1, k+1} > 0$, $\lambda_{k+1, k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1, n_1}$ and μ_{k+1} , such that the following relations hold:*

$$\begin{cases} A_{J\bar{X}_1}\bar{X}_1 = \lambda_{1,1}\bar{X}_1, \\ A_{J\bar{X}_i}\bar{X}_i = \mu_1\bar{X}_1 + \cdots + \mu_{i-1}\bar{X}_{i-1} + \lambda_{i,i}\bar{X}_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq k+1, \\ A_{J\bar{X}_{k+1}}\bar{X}_i = \lambda_{k+1, i}\bar{X}_i, \quad i \geq k+2, \\ A_{J\bar{X}_{k+1}}Y = \mu_{k+1}Y, \quad Y \in T_qM_2^{n_2}. \end{cases}$$

Proof of Claim II-(1). By the induction assumption, we have an orthonormal basis $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ such that (3.51) and (3.52) hold. We first take $\bar{X}_1 = X_1(p, q), \dots, \bar{X}_k = X_k(p, q)$. Then, putting

$$V_k = \{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp \bar{X}_1, \dots, u \perp \bar{X}_k\},$$

we will show that, restricting on $U_p M_1^{n_1} \cap V_k$, the function $f_{(p,q)} \neq 0$.

Indeed, suppose on the contrary that $f_{(p,q)}|_{V_k} = 0$. Then, letting $\{u_i\}_{k+1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ be an orthonormal basis of V_k , we have $\langle A_{J u_i} u_j, u_k \rangle = 0$, $k+1 \leq i, j, k \leq n_1$. Taking in (2.4) that $X = u_{k+2}, Y = Z = u_{k+1}$, by assumption of induction and Lemma 3.2, we obtain $\mu_1^2 + \dots + \mu_k^2 + \tilde{c} = 0$. This is a contradiction to the fact $\tilde{c} > 0$.

Now, we can choose \bar{X}_{k+1} such that $f_{(p,q)}$, restricted on $U_p M_1^{n_1} \cap V_k$, attains its maximum with value

$$\lambda_{k+1, k+1} := \langle A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1}, \bar{X}_{k+1} \rangle > 0.$$

Consider the self-adjoint operator $\mathcal{A} : V_k \rightarrow V_k$ defined by

$$\mathcal{A}(X) = A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} X - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} X, \bar{X}_i \rangle \bar{X}_i.$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{A}(\bar{X}_{k+1}) = \lambda_{k+1, k+1} \bar{X}_{k+1}$. Hence, by the assumption of induction, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{k+1, k+1} \bar{X}_{k+1} &= A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1} - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1}, \bar{X}_i \rangle \bar{X}_i \\ &= A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1} - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle A_{J \bar{X}_i} \bar{X}_{k+1}, \bar{X}_{k+1} \rangle \bar{X}_i \\ &= A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1} - \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i \bar{X}_i. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we choose $\bar{X}_{k+2}, \dots, \bar{X}_{n_1}$ as the remaining unit eigenvectors of \mathcal{A} , with corresponding eigenvalues $\lambda_{k+1, k+2}, \dots, \lambda_{k+1, n_1}$, respectively. Thus, by Lemma 3.2 we have μ_{k+1} , and the following relations:

$$(3.55) \quad \begin{cases} A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_{k+1} = \mu_1 \bar{X}_1 + \dots + \mu_k \bar{X}_k + \lambda_{k+1, k+1} \bar{X}_{k+1}, \\ A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} \bar{X}_i = \lambda_{k+1, i} \bar{X}_i, \quad k+2 \leq i \leq n_1, \\ A_{J \bar{X}_{k+1}} Y = \mu_{k+1} Y, \quad Y \in T_q M_2^{n_2}. \end{cases}$$

Now, taking in (2.4) that $X = Z = \bar{X}_{k+1}$ and $Y = \bar{X}_j$ with $j \geq k+2$, combining with (2.12), we can obtain

$$(3.56) \quad \lambda_{k+1, j}^2 - \lambda_{k+1, k+1} \lambda_{k+1, j} - \tilde{c} - (\mu_1^2 + \dots + \mu_k^2) = 0.$$

It follows that

$$(3.57) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_{k+1, k+2} &= \dots = \lambda_{k+1, n_1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{k+1, k+1} - \sqrt{\lambda_{k+1, k+1}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \dots + \mu_{k-1}^2 + \mu_k^2)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, taking in (2.4) that $X = Z = \bar{X}_{k+1}$, and $Y \in T_q M_2^{n_2}$ be a unit vector, combining with (2.12), we can obtain

$$(3.58) \quad \mu_{k+1}^2 - \lambda_{k+1,k+1} \mu_{k+1} - \tilde{c} - (\mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2) = 0.$$

Hence

$$(3.59) \quad \mu_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{k+1,k+1} + \varepsilon_{k+1} \sqrt{\lambda_{k+1,k+1}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2)} \right),$$

where $\varepsilon_{k+1} = \pm 1$. Then, using that $\text{trace } A_{J\bar{X}_{k+1}} = 0$, we get $n_1 - n_2 \varepsilon_{k+1} - k - 1 > 0$ and

$$(3.60) \quad \lambda_{k+1,k+1} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_{k-1}^2 + \mu_k^2}{\left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 - k + 1}{n_1 - n_2 \varepsilon_{k+1} - k - 1}\right)^2 - 1}}.$$

By the assumption that μ_1, \dots, μ_k are constants we see that, as claimed, $\lambda_{k+1,k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1,n_1}$ and μ_{k+1} are also constants. \square

Claim II-(2). $\lambda_{k+1,k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1,n_1} = \mu_{k+1}$ and $\lambda_{k+1,k+1} + (n-k-1)\mu_{k+1} = 0$.

Proof of Claim II-(2). From (3.57) and (3.59), the first assertion is equivalent to showing that $\varepsilon_{k+1} = -1$. Suppose, on the contrary, that $\varepsilon_{k+1} = 1$. Then we have

$$(3.61) \quad \mu_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1,i} = -(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2), \quad i \geq k+2.$$

Similar to getting (3.60), now we have

$$(3.62) \quad n_1 - n_2 - k - 1 > 0$$

and

$$(3.63) \quad \lambda_{k+1,k+1} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2}{\left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 - k + 1}{n_1 - n_2 - k - 1}\right)^2 - 1}}.$$

Put

$$V_{k+1} = \{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp \bar{X}_1, \dots, u \perp \bar{X}_{k+1}\}.$$

Then, a similar argument as in the proof of Claim II-(1) shows that, restricting on $U_p M_1^{n_1} \cap V_{k+1}$, the function $f_{(p,q)} \neq 0$.

Now, by a totally similar process as in the proof of Claim II-(1), we can choose another orthonormal basis $\{X'_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $T_p M_1^{n_1}$ with $X'_j = \bar{X}_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq k+1$, such that $f_{(p,q)}$, restricting on $U_p M_1^{n_1} \cap V_{k+1}$, attains its maximum $\lambda_{k+2,k+2} > 0$ at X'_{k+2} so that $\lambda_{k+2,k+2} = h(A_{JX'_{k+2}} X'_{k+2}, X'_{k+2})$.

As before, we define a self-adjoint operator $\mathcal{A}: V_{k+1} \rightarrow V_{k+1}$ by

$$\mathcal{A}(X) = A_{JX'_{k+2}} X - \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \langle A_{JX'_{k+2}} X, X'_i \rangle X'_i.$$

Then we have $\mathcal{A}(X'_{k+2}) = \lambda_{k+2,k+2} X'_{k+2}$. As before we will choose $X'_{k+3}, \dots, X'_{n_1}$ as the remaining unit eigenvectors of \mathcal{A} , with corresponding eigenvalues $\lambda_{k+2,k+3}, \dots, \lambda_{k+2,n_1}$, respectively. In this way, we can prove that

$$(3.64) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX'_{k+2}} X'_{k+2} = \mu_1 X'_1 + \cdots + \mu_k X'_k + \lambda_{k+1,k+2} X'_{k+1} + \lambda_{k+2,k+2} X'_{k+2}, \\ A_{JX'_{k+2}} X'_i = \lambda_{k+2,i} X'_i, \quad k+3 \leq i \leq n_1. \end{cases}$$

Taking $X = Z = X'_{k+2}$ and $Y = X'_i$ for $k+3 \leq i \leq n_1$ in (2.4) and using (2.12), we obtain

$$(3.65) \quad \lambda_{k+2,i}^2 - \lambda_{k+2,k+2} \lambda_{k+2,i} - \tilde{c} - (\mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2 + \lambda_{k+1,i}^2) = 0, \quad k+3 \leq i \leq n_1.$$

Noting that for $k+3 \leq i \leq n_1$ we have $\lambda_{k+2,k+2} \geq 2\lambda_{k+2,i}$, it follows from (3.65) that

$$(3.66) \quad \lambda_{k+2,i} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{k+2,k+2} - \sqrt{\lambda_{k+2,k+2}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2 + \lambda_{k+1,i}^2)} \right), \\ i \geq k+3.$$

Similarly, let $X = Z = X'_{k+2}$ and $Y \in T_q M_2^{n_2}$ be a unit vector in (2.4). Using (2.12) we get

$$(3.67) \quad \mu_{k+2}^2 - \mu_{k+2}\lambda_{k+2,k+2} - \tilde{c} - (\mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2 + \lambda_{k+1,i}\mu_{k+1}) = 0, \quad i \geq k+2.$$

Combining (3.61) and (3.67) we obtain

$$(3.68) \quad \mu_{k+2}^2 - \mu_{k+2}\lambda_{k+2,k+2} = 0,$$

and therefore it holds that

$$(3.69) \quad \mu_{k+2} = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{k+2,k+2} + \varepsilon_{k+2}\lambda_{k+2,k+2}), \quad \varepsilon_{k+2} = \pm 1.$$

Then, using $\text{trace } A_{JX'_{k+2}} = 0$, we can get $n_1 - k - 2 > 0$ and

$$(3.70) \quad \lambda_{k+2,k+2} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_k^2 + \lambda_{k+1,i}^2}{\left(\frac{n_1+n_2-k+\varepsilon_{k+2}n_2}{n_1-k-2}\right)^2 - 1}}, \quad i \geq k+2.$$

Given (3.62), we have the following calculations

$$(3.71) \quad \frac{n_1+n_2-k+1}{n_1-n_2-k-1} - \frac{n_1+n_2+\varepsilon_{k+2}n_2-k}{n_1-k-2} > \frac{n_1+n_2-k+1}{n_1-n_2-k-1} - \frac{n_1+2n_2-k}{n_1-k-2} \\ = \frac{2(n_2+1)(n_2-1)}{(n_1-n_2-k-1)(n_1-k-2)}.$$

Then, by (3.63) and (3.70), we get $\lambda_{k+2,k+2} > \lambda_{k+1,k+1}$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, $\varepsilon_{k+1} = -1$ and $\lambda_{k+1,k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1,n_1} = \mu_{k+1}$, as claimed.

Finally, from $\text{trace } A_{J\bar{X}_{k+1}} = 0$, we get

$$\lambda_{k+1,k+1} + (n-k-1)\mu_{k+1} = 0.$$

This completes the verification of **Claim II-(2)**. \square

Claim II-(3). Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ be the local orthonormal vector fields of M^n which form a basis for the first component as in the assumption of induction. If a unit vector field V of $TM_1^{n_1} \setminus \text{span}\{X_1, \dots, X_k\}$ has the property that $A_{JV} = \lambda V + \mu_1 X_1 + \cdots + \mu_k X_k$, then the function λ takes values of only finite possibilities.

Proof of Claim II-(3). We first carry the discussion at an arbitrary fixed point (p, q) . Let $X'_{k+1} := V$, $X'_1 = X_1, \dots, X'_k = X_k$, $\lambda_{k+1,k+1} := \lambda$.

Put $V_k = \{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid u \perp X_1, \dots, u \perp X_k\}$. Define $\mathcal{A} : V_k \rightarrow V_k$ by

$$\mathcal{A}(X) = A_{JV}X - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle A_{JV}X, X_i \rangle X_i.$$

It is easily seen that \mathcal{A} is a self-adjoint transformation and that $\mathcal{A}(V) = \lambda V$. Thus, we can choose an orthonormal basis $\{X'_i\}_{k+1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of V_k , such that $\mathcal{A}(X'_i) = \lambda_{i,i}X'_i$ for $k+2 \leq i \leq n_1$. Then, as before we see that (3.56) holds, and thus there exists an

integer $n_{1,k+1}$, $0 \leq n_{1,k+1} \leq n_1 - (k+1)$ such that, if necessary after renumbering the basis, we have

$$(3.72) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_{k+1,k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1,n_1,k+1+k+1} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{k+1,k+1} + \sqrt{\lambda_{k+1,k+1}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_{k-1}^2 + \mu_k^2)} \right), \\ \lambda_{k+1,n_1,k+1+k+2} = \cdots = \lambda_{k+1,n_1} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_{k+1,k+1} - \sqrt{\lambda_{k+1,k+1}^2 + 4(\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_{k-1}^2 + \mu_k^2)} \right). \end{cases}$$

Then, using $\text{trace } A_{JX'_{k+1}} = 0$, we can show that

$$(3.73) \quad \lambda_{k+1,k+1} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{c} + \mu_1^2 + \cdots + \mu_{k-1}^2 + \mu_k^2}{\left(\frac{n_1 + n_2 - k + 1}{2n_{1,k+1} - n_1 + n_2 \varepsilon_{k+1} + k + 1} \right)^2 - 1}}.$$

Finally, noticing that by assumption μ_1, \dots, μ_k are constants, and that the set

$$\{n_{1,k+1}(p) \mid p \in M_1^{n_1}\}$$

consists of finite numbers, we get the assertion that $\lambda = \lambda_{k+1,k+1}$ takes values of only finite possibilities. \square

Claim II-(4). Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ be the local vector fields on M^n as in the assumption of induction, $V_k = \{u \in T_p M_1^{n_1} \mid \langle u, u \rangle = 1, u \perp X_1, \dots, u \perp X_k\}$. The unit vector $\tilde{X}_{k+1} \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ determined in Claim II-(1) can be extended differentiably to be a unit vector field, denoted by \tilde{X}_{k+1} , in a neighbourhood U of (p, q) , such that for each $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p', q')}$ defined on V_k attains the absolute maximum at $\tilde{X}_{k+1}(p', q')$.

Proof of Claim II-(4). Let $\{E_{k+1}, \dots, E_{n_1}\}$ be arbitrary differentiable orthonormal vector fields of V_k defined on a neighbourhood U' of (p, q) such that $E_{k+1}(p, q) = \tilde{X}_{k+1}$. Then, we define a function γ by

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : \mathbb{R}^{n_1-k} \times U' &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1-k}, \\ (a_{k+1}, \dots, a_{n_1}, (p', q')) &\mapsto (b_{k+1}, \dots, b_{n_1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $b_l = \sum_{i,j=k+1}^{n_1} a_i a_j \langle A_{JE_i} E_j, E_l \rangle - \lambda_{k+1,k+1} a_l$, $l = k+1 \leq l \leq n_1$. Using the fact that $f_{(p,q)}$ attains an absolute maximum in $E_{k+1}(p, q)$ so that

$$\langle A_{JE_{k+1}} E_l, E_l \rangle|_{(p,q)} = \lambda_{k+1,l}, \quad l \geq k+1,$$

we then obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial b_l}{\partial a_m} (1, 0, \dots, 0, (p, q)) &= 2 \langle A_{JE_{k+1}(p,q)} E_m(p, q), E_l(p, q) \rangle - \lambda_{k+1,k+1} \delta_{lm} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } l \neq m, \\ \lambda_{k+1,k+1}, & \text{if } l = m = k+1, \\ 2\lambda_{k+1,l} - \lambda_{k+1,k+1}, & \text{if } l = m \geq k+2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

As $\tilde{c} > 0$, then from (3.57) we obtain that $2\lambda_{k+1,l} - \lambda_{k+1,k+1} \neq 0$. Hence, similar to the proof of Claim I-(4), the implicit function theorem shows that there exist differentiable functions a_{k+1}, \dots, a_{n_1} , defined on a neighbourhood U of (p, q) , such that the local vector field V , defined by

$$V = a_{k+1} E_{k+1} + \cdots + a_{n_1} E_{n_1},$$

has the property $V(p, q) = X_{k+1}$ and satisfies that

$$A_{JV} V = \lambda_{k+1,k+1} V + \mu_1 \langle V, V \rangle X_1 + \cdots + \mu_k \langle V, V \rangle X_k.$$

Hence

$$(3.74) \quad A_J \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} = \frac{\lambda_{k+1, k+1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} \frac{V}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}} + \mu_1 X_1 + \cdots + \mu_k X_k.$$

According to Claim II-(3), the function $\frac{\lambda_{k+1, k+1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}$ can take a finite number of values. On the other hand, $\frac{\lambda_{k+1, k+1}}{\sqrt{\langle V, V \rangle}}$ is continuous and $\langle V, V \rangle(p, q) = 1$. Thus $\langle V, V \rangle = 1$ holds identically. Let $\tilde{X}_{k+1} := V$. Then, (3.74) and $\langle V, V \rangle = 1$ imply that for any $(p', q') \in U$, $f_{(p', q')}$ defined on $V_k(p', q')$ attains an absolute maximum at $\tilde{X}_{k+1}(p', q')$. \square

Finally, we choose vector fields $\tilde{X}_1 = X_1, \dots, \tilde{X}_k = X_k$ and $\tilde{X}_{k+2}, \dots, \tilde{X}_{n_1}$ such that $\{\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{X}_2, \dots, \tilde{X}_{n_1}\}$ are orthonormal vector fields of M^n which together span a basis for the first component of the tangent space. Then, combining with Lemma 3.2, we immediately fulfil the second step of induction.

Accordingly, we have completed the proof of Lemma 3.5. \square

In the following part, we aim at giving the explicit parametrization of $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$. For this we will use Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 from [17].

Firstly, we will prove that the submanifold M^n has parallel second fundamental form. We will do this by direct computations: for the local orthonormal frame $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ of $M_1^{n_1}$ as determined in Lemma 3.5, we will use the Codazzi equation in (2.5) to show that, for each $1 \leq i \leq n_1$, X_i is a parallel vector field. Then we will further prove that $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ has parallel second fundamental form.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\{X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}\}$ be the local orthonormal vector fields of M^n , as determined in Lemma 3.5 and let $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$ be a local vector fields on M which form a basis for the second component, and moreover, we assume that $\{Y_i\}$ depend only on the second component. Then*

$$\nabla X_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1.$$

Proof. We will proceed by induction on the subscript of X_i and prove separately that $\nabla_X X_i = 0$, $X \in TM_1^{n_1}$ and $\nabla_Y X_i = 0$, $Y \in TM_2^{n_2}$, where $1 \leq i \leq n_1$.

Let us check first that $\nabla_X X_i = 0$, $X \in TM_1^{n_1}$.

For $i \geq 2$, by using (2.3) and (3.28), we have

$$\begin{cases} J(\nabla h)(X_i, X_1, X_1) = (2\mu_1 - \lambda_{1,1})\nabla_{X_i} X_1, \\ J(\nabla h)(X_1, X_i, X_1) = -\mu_1 \nabla_{X_1} X_i + A_{JX_1}(\nabla_{X_1} X_i) + A_{JX_i}(\nabla_{X_1} X_1). \end{cases}$$

Then, the Codazzi equations $J(\nabla h)(X_i, X_1, X_1) = J(\nabla h)(X_1, X_i, X_1)$ give that

$$(3.75) \quad (2\mu_1 - \lambda_{1,1})\nabla_{X_i} X_1 = -\mu_1 \nabla_{X_1} X_i + A_{JX_1}(\nabla_{X_1} X_i) + A_{JX_i}(\nabla_{X_1} X_1).$$

Taking the component in the direction of X_1 in (3.75) we can get $\nabla_{X_i} X_1 = 0$. Substituting $\nabla_{X_1} X_1 = 0$ into (3.75), and then taking the component in the direction of X_i , we get $\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_1, X_k \rangle = 0$ for $2 \leq i, k \leq n_1$.

The above facts immediately verify for the first step of induction that

$$\nabla_X X_1 = 0, \quad X \in TM_1^{n_1}.$$

Next, assume by induction that for a fixed $j \geq 2$ it holds

$$(3.76) \quad \nabla_X X_k = 0, \quad X \in TM_1^{n_1}, \quad k = 1, \dots, j-1.$$

We claim that $\nabla X_j = 0$. The proof of the claim will be given in four cases:

(1) From the induction assumption and the fact that $\langle X_i, X_l \rangle = \delta_{il}$, we get

$$\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_j, X_k \rangle = -\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_k, X_j \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad k \leq j.$$

(2) For $i \leq j - 1$, by the induction assumption we have

$$\begin{aligned} J(\nabla h)(X_i, X_j, X_j) &= -\nabla_{X_i} A_{JX_j} X_j + 2A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_i} X_j \\ &= \lambda_{j,j} \nabla_{X_i} X_j - 2A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_i} X_j \\ &= (\lambda_{j,j} - 2\mu_j) \nabla_{X_i} X_j; \\ J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_i, X_j) &= -\nabla_{X_j} A_{JX_i} X_j + A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_j} X_i + A_{JX_i} \nabla_{X_j} X_j \\ &= -\mu_i \nabla_{X_j} X_j + A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_j} X_i + A_{JX_i} \nabla_{X_j} X_j \\ &= -\mu_i \nabla_{X_j} X_j + A_{JX_i} \nabla_{X_j} X_j. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by $J(\nabla h)(X_i, X_j, X_j) = J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_i, X_j)$, we immediately get

$$\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_j, X_{j_0} \rangle = 0, \quad i \leq j - 1, \quad j + 1 \leq j_0 \leq n_1.$$

(3) For $j + 1 \leq j_0 \leq n_1$, similar and direct calculations give that

$$\begin{aligned} J(\nabla h)(X_{j_0}, X_j, X_j) &= -\nabla_{X_{j_0}} A_{JX_j} X_j + 2A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_{j_0}} X_j \\ &= \lambda_{j,j} \nabla_{X_{j_0}} X_j - 2A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_{j_0}} X_j \\ &= (\lambda_{j,j} - 2\mu_j) \nabla_{X_{j_0}} X_j; \\ J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_{j_0}, X_j) &= -\nabla_{X_j} A_{JX_{j_0}} X_j + A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_j} X_{j_0} + A_{JX_{j_0}} \nabla_{X_j} X_j \\ &= -\mu_j \nabla_{X_j} X_{j_0} + A_{JX_j} \nabla_{X_j} X_{j_0} + A_{JX_{j_0}} \nabla_{X_j} X_j. \end{aligned}$$

By $J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_{j_0}, X_j) = J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_j, X_{j_0})$ and taking the component in the direction of X_j , we obtain that

$$\langle \nabla_{X_j} X_j, X_{j_0} \rangle = 0, \quad j + 1 \leq j_0 \leq n_1.$$

(4) For $i \geq j + 1$, by similar calculations for both sides of

$$J(\nabla h)(X_i, X_j, X_j) = J(\nabla h)(X_j, X_i, X_j),$$

and taking the component in the direction of X_{j_0} for $j_0 \geq j + 1$, we can get

$$\langle \nabla_{X_i} X_j, X_{j_0} \rangle = 0, \quad i \geq j + 1, \quad j_0 \geq j + 1.$$

Summing up the above four cases, we finally get the assertion

$$\nabla_X X_j = 0, \quad X \in TM_1^{n_1}.$$

Finally, we must prove that $\nabla_Y X_i = 0$ for $Y \in TM_2^{n_2}$ and $1 \leq i \leq n_1$. The proof follows the same steps as before. For instance, we start with the Codazzi equation $J(\nabla h)(X_i, Y_1, X_1) = J(\nabla h)(Y_1, X_i, X_1)$, $i > 1$. Multiplying once by X_1 and once by Y_j , $j \leq n_1$, we get that $\nabla_{Y_1} X_1 = 0$. Then, $\nabla_{Y_j} X_1 = 0$, $j > 1$ follows similarly from $J(\nabla h)(Y_i, X_1, X_1) = J(\nabla h)(X_1, Y_i, X_1)$, $i > 1$. We then complete the proof of this part by following the same steps as for $\nabla_X X_i = 0$, $X \in TM_1^{n_1}$.

By induction we have completed the proof of Lemma 3.6. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Under the condition of Theorem 3.1, the submanifold $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}^n(4\tilde{c})$ has parallel second fundamental form: $\nabla h = 0$.*

Proof. We have that $M^n = M_1^{n_1}(c_1) \times M_2^{n_2}(c_2)$, for $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 > 0$ and $\tilde{c} = 1$. Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ and $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ be the local orthonormal frames of vector fields of $M_1^{n_1}$ and $M_2^{n_2}$, respectively, as described in Lemma 3.5. Consider arbitrarily $X \in TM_1^{n_1}$ and $Y \in TM_2^{n_2}$. We will make use of the Codazzi equation (2.5), equations (3.17), (3.28) and the fact that $\nabla X_i = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq n_1$. We need, additionally, to know that $\nabla_{X_i} Y_j = 0$ for $i < n_1$ and each j , where for every Y_j chosen in the basis of $T_q M_2^{n_2}$, we take its horizontal lift on $T_{(p,q)}(M_1^{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2})$, which we denote still by Y_j . Our setting corresponds now to [20, Proposition 56, p. 89]. Hence, $\nabla_X Y_j = 0$.

Given the symmetries of ∇h , it is enough to evaluate the following terms such as $\nabla h(X_k, Y_i, Y_j)$, $\nabla h(Y_i, X_k, Y_j)$, $\nabla h(X, X_i, X_j)$, $\nabla h(Y, Y_i, Y_j)$ and $\nabla h(Y, X_i, X_j)$. Then finally by direct calculations we obtain $\nabla h = 0$. \square

Completion of the Proof of Theorem 3.1.

Let $\{X_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1}$ and $\{Y_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq n_2}$ be the local orthonormal frames of vector fields of $M_1^{n_1}$ and $M_2^{n_2}$, respectively, as described in Lemma 3.5. Now, we consider the two distributions \mathcal{D}_1 spanned by X_1 , and \mathcal{D}_2 spanned by $\{X_2, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$. Given the form of A_{JX_1} in (3.28), we may apply Theorem 2.1 and obtain that $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4)$ is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of an $(n-1)$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_1 : M_{1,1}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(4)$ and a point, i.e., $M^n = I_1 \times M_{1,1}^{n-1}$, $I_1 \subset \mathbb{R}$. As ψ is minimal in our case, we may further apply Theorem 2.1 (2). Therefore, we get that

$$\mu_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ and } \psi_1 \text{ is minimal,}$$

and $\psi = \Pi \circ \tilde{\psi}$ for

$$\tilde{\psi}(t, p) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} e^{i \frac{1}{n+1} t} \tilde{\psi}_1(p), \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+1}} e^{-i \frac{n}{n+1} t} \right), \quad (t, p) \in I_1 \times M_{1,1}^{n-1},$$

where $\Pi : \mathbb{S}^{2n+1}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4)$ is the Hopf fibration and $\tilde{\psi}_1 : M_{1,1}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n-1}(1)$ is the horizontal lift of ψ_1 .

Consider next the immersion $\psi_1 : M_{1,1}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(4)$. From (3.28) we may see that the restriction A_J^1 of the shape operator A_J on $\{X_2, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$ (which spans $TM_{1,1}^{n-1}$) is defined as

$$(3.77) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX_2}^1 X_2 = \lambda_{2,2} X_2, \\ A_{JX_i}^1 X_i = \mu_2 X_2 + \dots + \mu_{i-1} X_{i-1} + \lambda_{i,i} X_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n_1, \\ A_{JX_i}^1 X_j = \mu_i X_j, \quad 2 \leq i \leq j-1, \\ A_{JX_i}^1 Y_j = \mu_i Y_j, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n_2, \\ A_{JY_i}^1 Y_j = \delta_{ij} (\mu_2 X_2 + \dots + \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1}). \end{cases}$$

We then apply Theorem 2.1 on $M_{1,1}^{n-1}$, by identifying \mathcal{D}_1 with $\text{span}\{X_2\}$ and \mathcal{D}_2 with $\text{span}\{X_3, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$, and obtain that $\psi_1 : M_{1,1}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(4)$ is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of an $(n-2)$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_2 : M_{1,2}^{n-2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-2}(4)$ and a point, thus $M_{1,1}^{n-1} = I_2 \times M_{1,2}^{n-2}$ and $M^n = I_1 \times I_2 \times M_{1,2}^{n-2}$, $I_2 \subset \mathbb{R}$.

As ψ_2 is minimal, we further apply Theorem 2.1 (2), and we get

$$\mu_2 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}, \quad \psi_2 \text{ is minimal,}$$

and $\psi_1 = \Pi_1 \circ \tilde{\psi}_1$ for

$$\tilde{\psi}_1(t, p) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} e^{i\frac{1}{n}t} \tilde{\psi}_2(p), \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} e^{-i\frac{n-1}{n}t} \right), \quad (t, p) \in I_2 \times M_{1,2}^{n-2},$$

where $\Pi_1 : \mathbb{S}^{2n-1}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(4)$ is the Hopf fibration, and $\tilde{\psi}_2 : M_{1,2}^{n-2} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n-3}(1)$ is the horizontal lift of ψ_2 .

In this way, we can apply Theorem 2.1 for the $(n_1-1)^{th}$ time because, inductively, we have that $\psi_{n_1-2} : M_{1,n_1-2}^{n-(n_1-2)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-(n_1-2)}(4)$ is a Lagrangian immersion and the restriction $A_J^{n_1-2}$ of the shape operator A_J on $\{X_{n_1-1}, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$ (which spans $TM_{1,n_1-2}^{n-(n_1-2)}$) is defined as

$$(3.78) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX_{n_1-1}}^{n_1-2} X_{n_1-1} = \lambda_{n_1-1, n_1-1} X_{n_1-1}, \\ A_{JX_{n_1-1}}^{n_1-2} X_{n_1} = \mu_{n_1-1} X_{n_1}, \\ A_{JX_{n_1-1}}^{n_1-2} Y_j = \mu_{n_1-1} Y_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n_2, \\ A_{JY_i}^{n_1-2} Y_j = \delta_{ij} \mu_{n_1-1} X_{n_1-1}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n_2. \end{cases}$$

Then applying Theorem 2.2 by identifying \mathcal{D}_1 with $\text{span}\{X_{n_1-1}\}$, and \mathcal{D}_2 with $\text{span}\{X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$, respectively, we obtain that M_{1,n_1-2} is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of an $(n - (n_1 - 1))$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_{n_1-1} : M_{1,n_1-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-(n_1-1)}(4)$ and a point. Thus $M_{1,n_1-2} = I_{n_1-1} \times M_{1,n_1-1}$ and $M^n = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_{n_1-1} \times M_{1,n_1-1}$, $I_{n_1-1} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

As ψ_{n_1-2} is minimal, we further apply Theorem 2.1 (2) to see that

$$\mu_{n_1-1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n - (n_1 - 1) + 1}}, \quad \psi_{n_1-1} \text{ is minimal,}$$

and $\psi_{n_1-2} = \Pi_{n_1-2} \circ \tilde{\psi}_{n_1-2}$ for

$$\tilde{\psi}_{n_1-2}(t, p) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-(n_1-2)}{(n-(n_1-2))+1}} e^{i\frac{1}{n-(n_1-2)+1}t} \tilde{\psi}_{n_1-1}(p), \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-(n_1-2)+1}} e^{-i\frac{n-(n_1-2)}{n-(n_1-2)+1}t} \right), \quad (t, p) \in I_{n_1-1} \times M_{1,n_1-1}.$$

Here, $\Pi_{n_1-2} : \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n_1+5}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-(n_1-2)}(4)$ is the Hopf fibration, and $\tilde{\psi}_{n_1-1} : M_{1,n_1-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n_1+3}(1)$ is the horizontal lift of ψ_{n_1-1} .

We want to apply Theorem 2.1 for the n_1^{th} time, for the Lagrangian immersion $\psi_{n_1-1} : M_{1,n_1-1}^{n-(n_1-1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-(n_1-1)}(4)$, given that the restriction $A_J^{n_1-1}$ of the shape operator A_J on $\{X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$ (which spans TM_{1,n_1-1}) is defined as

$$(3.79) \quad \begin{cases} A_{JX_{n_1}}^{n_1-1} X_{n_1} = \lambda_{n_1, n_1} X_{n_1}, \\ A_{JX_{n_1}}^{n_1-1} Y_j = \mu_{n_1} Y_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n_2, \\ A_{JY_i}^{n_1-1} Y_j = \delta_{ij} \mu_{n_1} X_{n_1}. \end{cases}$$

Applying Theorem 2.2 again by identifying \mathcal{D}_1 with $\text{span}\{X_{n_1}\}$, and \mathcal{D}_2 with $\text{span}\{Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$, we obtain that $\psi_{n_1-1} : M_{1,n_1-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-(n_1-1)}(4)$ is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of an $(n - n_1)$ -dimensional Lagrangian immersion $\psi_{n_1} : M_{1,n_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-n_1}(4)$ and a point. Thus $M_{1,n_1-1} = I_{n_1} \times M_{1,n_1}$ and

$$(3.80) \quad M^n = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_{n_1} \times M_{1,n_1}, \quad I_{n_1} \subset \mathbb{R}.$$

As ψ_{n_1-1} is minimal, we further apply Theorem 2.1 (2) and we get

$$\mu_{n_1} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n - n_1 + 1}}, \quad \psi_{n_1} \text{ is minimal,}$$

and $\psi_{n_1-1} = \Pi_{n_1-1} \circ \tilde{\psi}_{n_1-1}$ for

$$\tilde{\psi}_{n_1-1}(t, p) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-(n_1-1)}{(n-(n_1-1))+1}} e^{i \frac{1}{n-(n_1-1)+1} t} \tilde{\psi}_{n_1}(p), \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-(n_1-1)+1}} e^{-i \frac{n-(n_1-1)}{n-(n_1-1)+1} t} \right), \quad (t, p) \in I_{n_1} \times M_{1, n_1},$$

where $\Pi_{n_1-1} : \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n_1+3}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-n_1+1}(4)$ is the Hopf fibration and $\tilde{\psi}_{n_1} : M_{1, n_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n-2n_1+1}(1)$ is the horizontal lift of ψ_{n_1} .

Notice that the restriction $A_J^{n_1}$ of the shape operator A_J on $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$ is $A_{JY_i}^{n_1} Y_j = 0$. Therefore, we eventually have that M^n is locally a Calabi product Lagrangian immersion of n_1 points and an n_2 -dimensional Lagrangian immersion

$$\psi_{n_1} : M_2^{n_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-n_1}(4),$$

for $M_2^{n_2} := M_{1, n_1}$ which has vanishing second fundamental form. Moreover,

$$M^n = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_{n_1} \times M_2^{n_2}, \quad I_1, \dots, I_{n_1} \subset \mathbb{R}.$$

Finally, for $q \in M_2^{n_2}$ the parametrization of $\psi : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n(4)$ is given by:

$$\psi(t_1, \dots, t_{n_1}, q) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-(n_1-1)}{n+1}} e^{i \left(\frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} + \dots + \frac{t_{n_1-1}}{n-(n_1-2)+1} + \frac{t_{n_1}}{n-(n_1-1)+1} \right)} \tilde{\psi}_{n_1}(q), \right. \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{i \left(\frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} + \dots + \frac{t_{n_1-1}}{n-(n_1-2)+1} - \frac{n-(n_1-1)}{n-(n_1-1)+1} t_{n_1} \right)}, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{i \left(\frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} + \dots + \frac{t_{n_1-2}}{n-(n_1-3)+1} - \frac{n-(n_1-2)}{n-(n_1-2)+1} t_{n_1-1} \right)}, \\ \dots \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{i \left(\frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} - \frac{n-2}{(n-2)+1} t_3 \right)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{i \left(\frac{t_1}{n+1} - \frac{n-1}{n} t_2 \right)}, \\ \left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{-i \frac{n}{n+1} t_1} \right),$$

which, writing $\tilde{\psi}_{n_1}(q) =: (y_1, \dots, y_{n_2+1})$, is equivalent to

$$(3.81) \quad \psi(t_1, \dots, t_{n_1}, q) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{iu_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} e^{iu_{n_1}}, \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{\frac{n_2+1}{n+1}} e^{iu_{n_1+1}} (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_2+1}) \right),$$

where, $\{u_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n_1+1}$ are defined by

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\frac{n}{n+1} t_1, \\ \dots \\ u_{n_1} = \frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} + \dots + \frac{t_{n_1-1}}{n-(n_1-2)+1} - \frac{n-(n_1-1)}{n-(n_1-1)+1} t_{n_1}, \\ u_{n_1+1} = \frac{t_1}{n+1} + \frac{t_2}{n} + \dots + \frac{t_{n_1-1}}{n-(n_1-2)+1} + \frac{t_{n_1}}{n-(n_1-1)+1}, \end{cases}$$

and they satisfy $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{n_1} + (n_2 + 1)u_{n_1+1} = 0$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. \square

3.2.

Now, we deal with Case (ii), that is, we treat the case when $c_1 \neq 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$. We begin with the following result whose proof is similar to that of (3.4).

Lemma 3.8. *If Case (ii) occurs, then we have*

$$(3.82) \quad \langle Y_i, A_{JX_i}X_j \rangle = \langle X_i, A_{JY_l}Y_m \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n_1, \quad 1 \leq l, m \leq n_2.$$

Then, as main result of this subsection we can prove the following lemma.

Lemma 3.9. *Case (ii) does not occur.*

Proof. Suppose on the contrary that Case (ii) does occur. From Lemma 3.1 we know that A_J vanishes nowhere. We may assume that there exist $X \in T_p M_1^{n_1}$ such that $A_{JX} \neq 0$ at the point p . Given Lemma 3.8, similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.5, we can show that there exists a local orthonormal frame $\{X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}\} \in TM_1^{n_1}$ on a neighbourhood of p such that the shape operator satisfies

$$(3.83) \quad A_{JX_1}X_1 = \lambda_1 X_1, \quad A_{JX_i}X_i = \lambda_2 X_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n_1,$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are constants. Then, similarly to the proof of (3.27), we can show that $\nabla_X X_1 = 0$ for any $X \in TM_1^{n_1}$. This implies that $R(X_1, X_2)X_1 = 0$, which is a contradiction to $c_1 c_2 \neq 0$. \square

Completion of the Proof of the Main Theorem.

If $c_1 = c_2 = 0$, it follows from (2.12) that $(M^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is flat. According to the result of [12, 15] and [7] (see the Gauss equation (3.5) in [7]), we get item (1) of the Main Theorem.

If $c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$, we have two cases: Case (i) and Case (ii).

For Case (i), by Theorem 3.1, we obtain the minimal Lagrangian submanifold as stated in item (2) of the Main Theorem.

Whereas for Case (ii), by Lemma 3.9, it does not occur.

Hence, we have completed the proof of the Main Theorem. \square

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