

ISOPARAMETRIC HYPERSURFACES WITH FOUR PRINCIPAL CURVATURES REVISITED

QUO-SHIN CHI

ABSTRACT. The classification of isoparametric hypersurfaces with four principal curvatures in spheres in [2] hinges on a crucial characterization, in terms of four sets of equations of the 2nd fundamental form tensors of a focal submanifold, of an isoparametric hypersurface of the type constructed by Ferus, Karcher and Münzner. The proof of the characterization in [2] is an extremely long calculation by exterior derivatives with remarkable cancellations, which is motivated by the idea that an isoparametric hypersurface is defined by an over-determined system of partial differential equations. Therefore, exterior differentiating sufficiently many times should gather us enough information for the conclusion. In spite of its elementary nature, the magnitude of the calculation and the surprisingly pleasant cancellations make it desirable to understand the underlying geometric principles.

In this paper, we give a conceptual, and considerably shorter, proof of the characterization based on Ozeki and Takeuchi's expansion formula for the Cartan-Münzner polynomial. Along the way the geometric meaning of these four sets of equations also becomes clear.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [2], isoparametric hypersurfaces with four principal curvatures and multiplicities (m_1, m_2) , $m_2 \geq 2m_1 - 1$, in spheres were classified to be exactly the isoparametric hypersurfaces of FKM -type constructed by Ferus Karcher and Münzner [4]. The classification goes as follows. Let M_+ be a focal submanifold of codimension m_1 of an isoparametric hypersurface in a sphere, and let \mathcal{N} be the normal bundle of M_+ in the sphere. Suppose on the unit normal bundle UN of \mathcal{N} there hold true

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 53C40.

Key words and phrases. isoparametric hypersurface.

The author was partially supported by NSF Grant No. DMS-0103838.

the four sets of equations

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{\alpha p}^{\mu} &= F_{\alpha p-m}^{\mu}, \\
F_{a+m b}^{\alpha} &= -F_{b+m a}^{\alpha}, \\
F_{a+m b}^{\mu} &= -F_{b+m a}^{\mu}, \\
\omega_a^b - \omega_{a+m}^{b+m} &= \sum_p L_{ba}^p (\theta^{p-m} + \theta^p),
\end{aligned}$$

for some smooth functions L_{ba}^p . Here, $m := m_1$ for notational ease. At $n \in UN$ with base point x , the indices a (and b), p , α , μ run through, respectively, n^\perp , the subspace perpendicular to n in the fiber \mathcal{N}_x , and the three eigenspaces of the shape operator A_n with eigenvalues $0, 1, -1$. Also, F_{ja}^i is, up to constant multiples, the (i, j) -component of the second fundamental form in the normal a -direction at $x \in M_+$ pulled back to $n \in UN$, and θ^i and ω_j^i are the coframe and connection forms on UN . We proved that these four sets of equations characterize an isoparametric hypersurface of FKM -type, on which the Clifford system acts on M_+ .

The first three sets of equations above are algebraic whereas the last one is a system of partial differential equations. We introduced in [2] a spanning property on the 2nd fundamental form of M_+ , which says that the 2nd fundamental form is nondegenerate in the weaker sense that it is a surjective linear map from the subspace of the direct sum of the aforementioned α and μ eigenspaces of the tangent space to the normal space, when one fixes any one of the two slots in the bilinear form. This spanning property turned out to be a crucial one for simplifying the four sets of equations, in that we proved that the spanning property and the first set of equations imply the three remaining sets of equations.

Our next crucial observation is that the first set of equations is really a formulation about Nullstellensatz in the real category in disguise, in view of an identity of Ozeki and Takeuchi [3]. From this point onwards, we complexified to harness the rich complex algebraic geometry to our advantages, which eventually led to an induction procedure and an estimate on the dimension of certain singular varieties, to verify that the first set of equations and the spanning property always hold on M_+ when $m_2 \geq 2m_1 - 1$, where m_2 is the dimension of the other focal submanifold. Therefore, the isoparametric hypersurface is of FKM -type, on which the Clifford system acts on M_+ , if $m_2 \geq 2m_1 - 1$.

The only unsettled cases not handled by the bound $m_2 \geq 2m_1 - 1$ are exactly the exceptional ones with multiplicity pairs $(3, 4)$, $(4, 5)$, $(6, 9)$ and $(7, 8)$. It appears that handling these exceptional cases in general would entail taking all the four sets of equations into account.

The proof that these four sets of equations characterize an isoparametric hypersurface of *FKM*-type in [2] is an extremely long calculation with remarkable cancellations, which is motivated by the idea that an isoparametric hypersurface is defined by an over-determined system of partial differential equations. Therefore, exterior differentiating the four sets of equations sufficiently many times should gather us enough information for the conclusion on a local scale, which then implies its global counterpart by analyticity. In spite of its elementary nature, the magnitude of the calculation and the surprisingly pleasant cancellations make it desirable to understand the underlying geometric principles.

The purpose of this paper is to give a conceptual, and considerably shorter, proof of the characterization that these four sets of equations are equivalent to that the underlying isoparametric hypersurface is of *FKM*-type. We first show that the first three sets of equations give rise to a manifold (diffeomorphic to a sphere of dimension m_1) worth of intrinsic isometries of M_+ , whereas the fourth set of equations asserts that these intrinsic isometries extend to ambient isometries of the ambient sphere. We then explore further geometries of M_+ , in conjunction with Ozeki and Takeuchi's expansion formula of the Cartan-Münzner polynomial [3], to verify that the sphere worth of isometries, when extended to ambient isometries, form a round sphere in the space of symmetric matrices. This says precisely that these isometries form a Clifford sphere, and so the isoparametric hypersurface is of *FKM*-type.

The work would not have been done without the inspiring papers of Ozeki and Takeuchi [3].

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Unit normal bundle of a focal submanifold of an isoparametric hypersurfaces with four principal curvatures. Let

$$\mathbf{x} : M^n \longrightarrow S^{n+m+1}$$

be a submanifold with normal bundle

$$\mathcal{N} =: \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m+2} \times \mathbb{R}^{n+m+2} \mid \mathbf{n} \perp T_{\mathbf{x}}M, \mathbf{n} \perp \mathbf{x}\}$$

Let UN be the unit normal bundle of M . The Riemannian connection on M splits the tangent bundle of UN in such a way that the horizontal vectors X_u at $u = (x, n) \in UN$ are the ones satisfying

$$(1) \quad d\mathbf{n}(X_u) \in T_{\mathbf{x}}M \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m+2}.$$

Now let M^n be a focal submanifold of an isoparametric hypersurface in S^{n+m+1} , $n = m+2N$. For each point (x, n) on UN , we let $X_p, m+1 \leq p \leq 2m, X_\alpha, 2m+1 \leq \alpha \leq 2m+N, X_\mu, 2m+N+1 \leq \mu \leq 2m+2N$, be

orthonormal basis eigenvectors with eigenvalues 0, 1, -1, respectively, of the shape operator A_n . Then these eigenvectors can be lifted to the tangent space at (x, n) via the isomorphism between the horizontal distribution at (x, n) and the tangent space to M at x . Explicitly, if

$$\mathbf{x} : M \longrightarrow S^{n+m+1}$$

is the embedding, then by (1), for $k = 0, 1, -1$, respectively,

$$(2) \quad d(k\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n})(\overline{X}) = 0$$

at (x, n) defines exactly the horizontal lift \overline{X} of X , when X is an eigenvector of the shape operator A_n with eigenvalue k . In fact, since

$$d\mathbf{n}(\overline{X}) = -k d\mathbf{x}(\overline{X}) = -kX$$

by (2), we have

$$(3) \quad \overline{X} = (d\mathbf{x}(\overline{X}), d\mathbf{n}(\overline{X})) = (X, -kX),$$

so that the tangent space to UN at (x, n) splits into

$$\mathbf{V} \oplus \mathbf{H}_0 \oplus \mathbf{H}_1 \oplus \mathbf{H}_{-1},$$

where \mathbf{V} is the vertical space spanned by $\overline{X}_a = (0, X_a)$, $a = 1, \dots, m$, \mathbf{H}_s , $s = 0, 1, -1$, are horizontal subspaces spanned by vectors of the form $\overline{X}_p = (X_p, 0)$, $\overline{X}_\alpha = (X_\alpha, -X_\alpha)$, $\overline{X}_\mu = (X_\mu, X_\mu)$, in the p, α, μ ranges specified above, whose dual frames are $\theta^a, \theta^p, \theta^\alpha, \theta^\mu$, respectively.

2.2. Lie sphere geometry. Quantitatively, Lie sphere geometry provides an ideal ground for the unit normal bundle geometry. We will refer to the book [1] for details and further references. Consider \mathbb{R}^{n+m+4} with the metric

$$\langle x, y \rangle := -x^0 y^0 + x^1 y^1 + \dots + x^{n+m+2} y^{n+m+2} - x^{n+m+3} y^{n+m+3}$$

of signature $(n+m+2, 2)$. The equation $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$ defines a quadric Q^{n+m+2} of dimension $n+m+2$ in $\mathbb{R}P^{n+m+3}$. A Lie sphere transformation is precisely a projective transformation of $\mathbb{R}P^{n+m+3}$ which maps Q^{n+m+2} to itself. To realize the Lie sphere transformation group, consider, similar to an orthonormal frame in the case of an orthogonal group, a Lie frame, which is an ordered set of vectors Y_0, \dots, Y_{n+m+3} in \mathbb{R}^{n+m+4} such that $\langle Y_a, Y_b \rangle = h_{ab}$, where

$$(h_{ab}) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -J \\ 0 & I_{n+m} & 0 \\ -J & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where I_{n+m} is the identity matrix of the indicated size, J is the 2×2 matrix with $J_{11} = J_{22} = 0$ and $J_{12} = J_{21} = 1$. A Lie frame induces a Lie transformation, and vice versa.

The unit tangent bundle of the sphere S^{n+m+1} now naturally identifies with $\Lambda^{2n+2m+1}$, the space of dimension $2n+2m+1$ of (projective) lines in Q^{n+m+2} , via the identification

$$(4) \quad \lambda : (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{n}) \longmapsto [(1, \mathbf{x}, 0), (0, \mathbf{n}, 1)],$$

where the image of the map denotes the line spanned by the two points $[1, \mathbf{x}, 0]$ and $[0, \mathbf{n}, 1]$ in Q^{n+m+2} . The unit normal bundle UN of a focal submanifold M^n of an isoparametric hypersurface in S^{n+m+1} therefore inherits a map into $\Lambda^{2n+2m+1}$ via (4). In fact one can readily construct a local smooth Lie frame field on UN as follows. At $(x, n) \in UN$, we let X_a be a choice of orthonormal vertical frame fields, and X_p, X_α, X_μ be a choice of the respective orthonormal characteristic frame fields of A_n . Then

$$\begin{aligned} Y_0 &= (1, x, 0), & Y_1 &= (0, n, 1), \\ Y_a &= (0, X_a, 0), & Y_p &= (0, X_p, 0), \\ Y_\alpha &= (0, X_\alpha, 0), & Y_\mu &= (0, X_\mu, 0), \\ Y_{n+m+2} &= (0, -\frac{1}{2}n, \frac{1}{2}), & Y_{n+m+3} &= (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}x, 0), \end{aligned}$$

is a Lie frame field. We set

$$dY_j = \sum_i \omega_j^i Y_i.$$

Then the Maurer-Cartan equations applied to (ω_j^i) , which lies in the Lie algebra of the Lie sphere group, imply

$$(5) \quad d\omega_j^i = - \sum_k \omega_k^i \wedge \omega_j^k.$$

An easy calculation shows that

$$(6) \quad \omega_0^0 = \omega_1^1 = \omega_0^1 = \omega_1^0 = 0,$$

and

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega_1^a &= \theta^a, & \omega_0^p &= \theta^p, \\ \omega_0^\alpha &= \theta^\alpha, & \omega_0^\mu &= \theta^\mu, \end{aligned}$$

where $\theta^a, \theta^p, \theta^\alpha, \theta^\mu$ are the dual forms on UN introduced in the preceding section. Furthermore, we have

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega_0^a &= 0, & \omega_1^p &= 0, \\ \omega_0^\alpha + \omega_1^\alpha &= 0, & -\omega_0^\mu + \omega_1^\mu &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now, on UN we set

$$(9) \quad \langle dX_j, X_i \rangle = \omega_j^i := \sum_k F_{jk}^i \theta^k,$$

where i, j, k run through the a, p, α, μ ranges. Note that $F_{jk}^i = -F_{ik}^j$. Differentiating (8) with (5), (6) and (7) in mind, we obtain that $F_{jk}^i = 0$ whenever exactly two of the indices come from the same range. Moreover,

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} F_{a\alpha}^p &= -F_{\alpha a}^p = F_{pa}^\alpha = F_{ap}^\alpha, \\ F_{a\mu}^p &= F_{\mu a}^p = -F_{pa}^\mu = F_{ap}^\mu, \\ F_{p\mu}^\alpha &= 2F_{\mu p}^\alpha = -2F_{\alpha p}^\mu = -F_{p\alpha}^\mu, \\ F_{a\mu}^\alpha &= 2F_{\mu a}^\alpha = -2F_{\alpha a}^\mu = F_{\alpha a}^\mu. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, (9) and (10) assert that

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} F_{pa}^\alpha &= -\langle A_{X_a}(X_\alpha), X_p \rangle, \\ F_{pa}^\mu &= \langle A_{X_a}(X_\mu), X_p \rangle, \\ F_{\alpha a}^\mu &= \frac{1}{2} \langle A_{X_a}(X_\alpha), X_\mu \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We will see the meaning of $F_{\alpha p}^\mu$ in the next section. Note that (5) through (10) also imply the structural equations (with Einstein summation convention)

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} d\theta^a &= -\omega_b^a \wedge \theta^b - F_{pa}^\alpha \theta^p \wedge \theta^\alpha - F_{pa}^\mu \theta^p \wedge \theta^\mu - 4F_{\alpha a}^\mu \theta^\alpha \wedge \theta^\mu, \\ d\theta^p &= -\omega_q^p \wedge \theta^q + F_{pa}^\alpha \theta^a \wedge \theta^\alpha + F_{pa}^\mu \theta^a \wedge \theta^\mu + 4F_{\alpha p}^\mu \theta^\alpha \wedge \theta^\mu, \\ d\theta^\alpha &= -\omega_\beta^\alpha \wedge \theta^\beta - F_{pa}^\alpha \theta^p \wedge \theta^p + F_{\alpha a}^\mu \theta^a \wedge \theta^\mu - F_{\alpha p}^\mu \theta^p \wedge \theta^\mu, \\ d\theta^\mu &= -\omega_\nu^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu - F_{pa}^\mu \theta^p \wedge \theta^p - F_{\alpha a}^\mu \theta^a \wedge \theta^\alpha + F_{\alpha p}^\mu \theta^p \wedge \theta^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

3. THE SYMMETRIES

Consider the natural isometry

$$T : (p, q) \longmapsto (q, p)$$

from $\mathbb{R}^{n+m+2} \times \mathbb{R}^{n+m+2}$ into itself.

Proposition 1. *Retaining the preceding notations, T leaves UN invariant in the case of four principal curvatures.*

Proof. The exponential map

$$\exp : (x, \mathbf{n}(x)) \longmapsto p = \cos t \ x + \sin t \ \mathbf{n}(x)$$

of the sphere S^{n+m+1} maps UN to an isoparametric hypersurface M_t in general, and returns to the focal submanifold at $t = \pi/2$, at which $p = \mathbf{n}(x)$ and the derivative of the map is $-x$, which is normal to the focal submanifold. \square

Corollary 1. *Any local section $s : M \longrightarrow UN$, $s : x \longmapsto (x, Q(x))$, gives rise to a local map from M into itself.*

Proof. Let $\pi : UN \longrightarrow M$ be the projection. Consider the local map $\pi \circ T \circ s : M \longrightarrow M$, which is just the map

$$g : x \longmapsto Q(x).$$

□

Since T is an isometry on UN , we next understand its tangent map. Note that by (3), at (x, n) , we have the orthonormal frame $(0, X_a), (X_p, 0), (X_\alpha, -X_\alpha), (X_\mu, X_\mu)$ dual to $\theta^a, \theta^p, \theta^\alpha, \theta^\mu$. By the fact that T is a linear map interchanging the two coordinates, we obtain

Proposition 2.

$$\begin{aligned} T_* & : (0, X_a) \longmapsto (X_a, 0), \\ & : (X_p, 0) \longmapsto (0, X_p), \\ & : (X_\alpha, -X_\alpha) \longmapsto (-X_\alpha, X_\alpha), \\ & : (X_\mu, X_\mu) \longmapsto (X_\mu, X_\mu) \end{aligned}$$

from the tangent space at (x, n) to the tangent space at (n, x) on UN , so that T_* interchanges the E_a and E_p distributions and fixes the E_α and E_μ distributions.

It follows immediately from the proposition the following.

Corollary 2. $F_{\alpha p}^\mu$ at $(x, n) \in UN$ is exactly $F_{\alpha a}^\mu$ at $(n, x) \in UN$.

Consider now the local map

$$g : x \longmapsto Q(x)$$

arising from a local section $s : M \longrightarrow UN, s : M \longmapsto (x, Q(x))$, in Corollary 1. We ask when g is a local isometry on the focal submanifold M .

Lemma 1. Retain the notations in Corollary 1 and let X_p, X_α , and X_μ as before be appropriate orthonormal eigenvectors for the shape operator $A_{Q(x)}$. Then g is a local isometry of M if and only if s_* maps X_α and X_μ to their horizontal lifts at $(x, Q(x))$, and maps X_p to (X_p, V_p) such that $X_p \longmapsto V_p$ is an isometry.

Proof. Let $s_*(X_p) = (X_p, V_p)$, $s_*(X_\alpha) = (X_\alpha, -X_\alpha + V_\alpha)$, and $s_*(X_\mu) = (X_\mu, X_\mu + V_\mu)$. That is, we break the three images under s_* into horizontal and vertical components. By the very definition of g we see

$$(13) \quad g_* : X_p \longmapsto V_p,$$

$$(14) \quad g_* : X_\alpha \longmapsto V_\alpha - X_\alpha,$$

$$(15) \quad g_* : X_\mu \longmapsto V_\mu + X_\mu.$$

Since the vertical components V_p , V_α and V_μ are all perpendicular to X_p , X_α and X_μ , we see g_* is a local isometry if and only if $V_\alpha = V_\mu = 0$. \square

At each point $u = (x, n)$ of UN , we set, respectively, $\mathbf{E}_a, \mathbf{E}_p, \mathbf{E}_\alpha, \mathbf{E}_\mu$ to be the vertical space at u and the three horizontal eigenspaces of the shape operator A_n with eigenvalue 0, 1, -1 pulled back to the horizontal space at u . In light of Lemma 1, we assign smoothly an isometry O_u from \mathbf{E}_p to \mathbf{E}_a . Let

$$\mathbf{F}_p = \{X_p + O_u(X_p) | X_p \in \mathbf{E}_p\}$$

at u and consider the distribution

$$\Delta_u = \mathbf{F}_p \oplus \mathbf{E}_\alpha \oplus \mathbf{E}_\mu.$$

If this distribution is integrable, then according to Lemma 1, each leaf $Q(x)$ will induce an isometry on M . In accordance, we seek to find a necessary and sufficient condition for the distribution to be integrable. We can arrange so that

$$(16) \quad -X_{p-m} = O_u(X_p).$$

Remark 1. Before we proceed, let us look at the isoparametric hypersurfaces of FKM-type [4]. Let P_0, \dots, P_m be a Clifford system on \mathbb{R}^{2l} , which are orthogonal symmetric operators on \mathbb{R}^{2l} satisfying

$$P_i P_j + P_j P_i = 2\delta_{ij} I, \quad i, j = 0, \dots, m.$$

The 4th degree homogeneous polynomial

$$F(x) = |x|^4 - 2 \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i(x), x \rangle^2$$

is the Cartan-Münzner polynomial, so that $F^{-1}(t)$, $-1 < t < 1$, on the sphere is a 1-parameter family of isoparametric hypersurfaces whose focal submanifolds are $M_\pm = F^{-1}(\pm 1)$.

M_+ is the variety carved out by the quadrics $\langle P_i(x), x \rangle = 0$, $i = 0, \dots, m$, whose normal bundle at x is spanned by $P_0(x), \dots, P_m(x)$. If we set $Q := \sum_j a^j P_j$, where $\sum_j (a^j)^2 = 1$, then $\{Q(x) : x \in M_+\}$ is a leaf in the unit normal bundle of M_+ . These leaves, as Q varies, give rise to an integrable distribution Δ of the sort we are considering. In fact, at x the 0-eigenspace of the shape operator $A_{Q(x)}$ is spanned by $PQ(x)$, where $P \perp Q$ for all P . Therefore, a typical vector in the 0-eigenspace, say, $X_p := PQ(x)$, will be mapped via Q to $-P(x)$ in the normal space at x , which we designate as $-X_{p-m}$. That is, $-X_{p-m} = Q(X_p)$, which is compatible with (16).

Proposition 3. Δ is involutive if and only if

$$(17) \quad F_{\alpha p}^\mu = F_{\alpha p-m}^\mu,$$

$$(18) \quad F_{a+m b}^\alpha = -F_{b+m a}^\alpha,$$

$$(19) \quad F_{a+m b}^\mu = -F_{b+m a}^\mu.$$

Proof. (Sketch.) Δ is the kernel of

$$\theta^a + \theta^{a+m}$$

for all a , which we differentiate while invoke (12). \square

Proposition 4. When Δ is involutive, the isometries g induced by the leaves of Δ extend to ambient isometries in S^{n+m+1} if and only if

$$(20) \quad \omega_a^b - \omega_{a+m}^{b+m} = \sum_p L_{ba}^p (\theta^{p-m} + \theta^p).$$

for some L_{ba}^p . In particular, the unit normal bundle of M_+ of an isoparametric hypersurface of FKM-type satisfies (17) through (20).

Proof. We will show that each g_* leaves the 2nd fundamental form and the normal connection form invariant, from which the rigidity follows [6].

Recall from Lemma 1 that we let X_α, X_p, X_μ be respective orthonormal characteristic vector fields of $A_{Q(x)}$ in M , and let X_a be orthonormal normal vector fields perpendicular to the normal vector $Q(x)$ at x in M ; in fact, $X_a, X_p, X_\alpha, X_\mu$ form a Lie frame field over the section s . Recall that $g : x \mapsto Q(x)$ is induced from the leaf $s : x \mapsto (x, Q(x))$, where

$$\begin{aligned} s_*(X_p) &= (X_p, -X_{p-m}), \\ s_*(X_\alpha) &= (X_\alpha, -X_\alpha), \\ s_*(X_\mu) &= (X_\mu, X_\mu), \end{aligned}$$

by the definition of the distribution Δ . So we have from (13), (14) and (15)

$$(21) \quad g_*(X_p) = -X_{p-m},$$

$$(22) \quad g_*(X_\alpha) = -X_\alpha,$$

$$(23) \quad g_*(X_\mu) = X_\mu.$$

To keep our notation straight, we let

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{-1}(g(x)) &:= Q(x), \\
Y_0(g(x)) &:= x, \\
Y_a(g(x)) &:= -X_{a+m}(x), \\
Y_p(g(x)) &:= -X_{p-m}(x), \\
Y_\alpha(g(x)) &:= -X_\alpha(x), \\
Y_\mu(g(x)) &:= X_\mu(x).
\end{aligned}$$

We set $X_{-1}(x) := x$, $X_0(x) := Q(x)$. Y_{-1}, Y_0 and Y_a are normal, and Y_p, Y_α, Y_μ are tangent to M at $g(x)$, in contrast to X_{-1}, X_0 and X_a being normal and X_p, X_α, X_μ being tangent to M at x , when we regard M as a submanifold of \mathbb{R}^{n+m+2} . We therefore have set up a normal bundle isomorphism

$$(24) \quad \Psi : X_a \longmapsto Y_a, -1 \leq a \leq m,$$

between the normal bundle of M over x and the normal bundle of M over $g(x)$ covering g_* .

The 2nd fundamental form at x is

$$S(X, Y) = - \sum_a \langle dX_a(X), Y \rangle X_a$$

for $X, Y \in TM$, $a = -1, \dots, m$, and is

$$\Pi(X, Y) = - \sum_a \langle dY_a(X), Y \rangle Y_a$$

at $g(x)$. In view of (21), (22), (23),

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi(g_*(X_\alpha), g_*(X_\mu)) &= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dY_a(g_*(X_\alpha)), g_*(X_\mu) \rangle Y_a \\
&= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \langle -dX_{a+m}(X_\alpha), X_\mu \rangle (-X_{a+m}) \\
&= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dX_{a+m}(s_*(X_\alpha)), X_\mu \rangle X_{a+m} \\
&= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \sum_t F_{a+m}^\mu t \theta^t(s_*(X_\alpha)) X_{a+m} \\
&= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \sum_t F_{a+m}^\mu t \theta^t((X_\alpha, -X_\alpha)) X_{a+m} \\
&= - \sum_{a \geq 1} F_{a+m}^\mu X_{a+m},
\end{aligned}$$

where the third equality follows from the fact that the frames X_α are indeed smoothly defined as part of a Lie frame over the section s , so that the exterior differentiation can be conducted over s with respect to $s_*(X_\alpha)$ that covers X_α . Likewise,

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(S(X_\alpha, X_\mu)) &= -\sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dX_a(X_\alpha), X_\mu \rangle \Psi(X_a) \\ &= -\sum_{a \geq 1} F_{a\alpha}^\mu(-X_{a+m}) = \sum_{a \geq 1} F_{a\alpha}^\mu X_{a+m}.\end{aligned}$$

So they are equal by (10) and (17). We remark that $a = -1, 0$ do not appear in the above equalities because, for instance,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle dY_0(g_*(X_\alpha)), g_*(X_\mu) \rangle Y_0 &= \langle dx(X_\alpha), X_\mu \rangle x \\ &= \langle X_\alpha, X_\mu \rangle x = 0 \\ &= \Psi(S(X_\alpha, X_\mu)).\end{aligned}$$

In the same vein, for $a = 1, \dots, m$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi(g_*(X_p), g_*(X_\alpha)) &= -\sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dY_a(g_*(X_p)), g_*(X_\alpha) \rangle Y_a \\ &= -\sum_{a \geq 1} \langle -dX_{a+m}(X_p), -X_\alpha \rangle (-X_{a+m}) \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dX_{a+m}(s_*(X_p)), X_\alpha \rangle X_{a+m} \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} \sum_t F_{a+m,t}^\alpha \theta^t(s_*(X_p)) X_{a+m} \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} \sum_t F_{a+m,t}^\alpha \theta^t((X_p, 0) + (0, -X_{p-m})) X_{a+m} \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} (F_{a+m,p}^\alpha - F_{a+m,p-m}^\alpha) X_{a+m} \\ &= -\sum_{a \geq 1} F_{a+m,p-m}^\alpha X_{a+m},\end{aligned}$$

where we invoke the fact that $s_*(X_p) = (X_p, 0) + (0, -X_{p-m})$ with $(X_p, 0)$ horizontal and $(0, -X_{p-m})$ vertical. Likewise,

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(S(X_p, X_\alpha)) &= - \sum_{a \geq 1} \langle dX_a(X_p), X_\alpha \rangle \Psi(X_a) \\ &= - \sum_{a \geq 1} F_{ap}^\alpha(-X_{a+m}) \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} F_{ap}^\alpha X_{a+m}.\end{aligned}$$

So they are equal by (18). Similar identities hold for other pairs of vectors. In short,

$$(25) \quad \Pi \circ g_* = \Psi \circ S.$$

The normal connection form is

$$DX_a = \sum_b \Lambda_a^b X_b,$$

where $\Lambda_a^b = \langle dX_a, X_b \rangle$ at x and is

$$\overline{D}Y_a = \sum_b \Theta_a^b Y_b,$$

where $\Theta_a^b = \langle dY_a, Y_b \rangle$ at $g(x)$. We next establish

$$g^* \Theta_a^b = \Lambda_a^b,$$

that is,

$$(26) \quad \overline{D}_{g_*(V)}(\Psi(\zeta)) = \Psi(D_V(\zeta)).$$

(25) and (26) will establish the rigidity. Now

$$\begin{aligned}g^* \Theta_a^b(X_\alpha) &= \langle -dX_{a+m}(X_\alpha), -X_{b+m} \rangle \\ &= F_{a+m, \alpha}^{b+m} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

while $\Lambda_a^b(X_\alpha) = 0$ similarly. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}g^* \Theta_a^b(X_p) &= \langle dY_a(g_*(X_p)), Y_b \rangle \\ &= \langle -dX_{a+m}(X_p), -X_{b+m} \rangle \\ &= \omega_{a+m}^{b+m}(s_*(X_p)),\end{aligned}$$

while

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_a^b(X_p) &= \langle dX_a(X_p), X_b \rangle \\ &= \langle dX_a(s_*(X_p)), X_b \rangle = \omega_a^b(s_*(X_p)).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore they are equal if and only if $\omega_a^b - \omega_{a+m}^{b+m}$ annihilates $s_*(X_p)$, if and only if it annihilates the distribution Δ because it automatically

annihilates the horizontal $s_*(X_\alpha)$ and $s_*(X_\mu)$ ($F_{jk}^i = 0$ if exactly two indices are from the same range), if and only if

$$\omega_a^b - \omega_{a+m}^{b+m} = \sum_p L_{ba}^p (\theta^{p-m} + \theta^p)$$

for some L_{ba}^p because $\theta^{p-m} + \theta^p$, for all p , form the dual of Δ . \square

4. THE FOCAL SUBMANIFOLD M_+ IS A REAL AFFINE VARIETY

Conversely, assuming now that (17) through (20) hold true, we will establish that the isoparametric hypersurface is of FKM -type.

By Proposition 4, each leaf now is of the form $(x, Q \cdot x)$ for some constant orthogonal matrix Q , so that in fact it induces a global isometry $x \mapsto Q \cdot x$ on M . (" \cdot " denotes matrix multiplication.) Note also that since $Q \cdot x$ is a normal vector at $x \in M$, we have $\langle Q \cdot x, x \rangle = 0$. In fact we have an S^m -worth of such Q 's because there is a leaf through each point of a fiber of UN ; let the set of the S^m -worth of Q 's be denoted by \mathcal{C} . Now \mathcal{C} begins to look like the Clifford sphere. One needs to establish next the Clifford properties of the Q 's in \mathcal{C} .

We first show that

$$Q^2 = Id$$

for all Q in \mathcal{C} . Retaining all the previous notations, we see that Q is exactly Ψ in (24). Hence $x + Q \cdot x, X_a - X_{a+m}, X_\mu$ are eigenvectors of Q with eigenvalue 1, while $x - Q \cdot x, X_a + X_{a+m}, X_\alpha$ are eigenvectors of Q with eigenvalue -1, which implies that Q is symmetric. So $Q^2 = Id$ because Q is also orthogonal.

Definition 1. M_+ is the focal submanifold satisfying (17) through (20).

Lemma 2.

$$M_+ = \{x \in S^{n+m+1} : \langle Q \cdot x, x \rangle = 0, \text{ all } Q \in \mathcal{C}\},$$

so that M_+ is a real affine variety.

Proof. For x in M_+ , $Q \cdot x$ is a normal vector for any $Q \in \mathcal{C}$. So clearly $\langle Q \cdot x, x \rangle = 0$. Conversely, the sphere S^{n+m+1} is covered by the exponential map

$$(27) \quad \exp : (t, x, P) \mapsto y = (\cos t)x + (\sin t)P \cdot x$$

with x in M_+ and P in \mathcal{C} . We ask when y satisfies $\langle Q \cdot y, y \rangle = 0$ for all Q . This is equivalent to, upon expansion, the condition

$$\sin 2t \langle P \cdot x, Q \cdot x \rangle = 0$$

for all Q in \mathcal{C} . When picking Q to be P , we see by $P^2 = Id$ that this is in turn equivalent to $\sin 2t = 0$. In other words, $t = 0, \pi/2$, or π , which implies that y lies in M_+ . \square

5. MORE GEOMETRY OF M_+

Fix a point $e \in M_+$. We have the decomposition

$$\mathbb{R}^{2+m+n} = \mathbb{R}e \oplus T \oplus N,$$

where T and N are the tangent and normal spaces of M_+ at e . We write a typical element in \mathbb{R}^{2+m+n} as

$$te + y + w,$$

where $t \in \mathbb{R}, y \in T$, and $w \in N$, with respect to the decomposition. We will from now on coordinatize \mathbb{R}^{2+m+n} this way. Clearly, $t = \pm 1, y = w = 0$ are two points on M_+ . (M_+ is diametrically symmetric.) Let

$$CM_+ := \{rx : r \in \mathbb{R}, x \in M_+\}$$

be the cone over M_+ .

Convention 1. *Pick $P_0, \dots, P_m \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $P_0 \cdot e, \dots, P_m \cdot e$ are orthonormal. This is possible since the map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow U_e N$ given by $P \mapsto P \cdot e$ is a diffeomorphism. Henceforth, we refer to P_0, \dots, P_m as such a choice in \mathcal{C} .*

Remark 2. *All identities to be derived below will not be hard to verify if \mathcal{C} is a round sphere, which will be our end result. However, at this point \mathcal{C} is only diffeomorphic to a sphere. What is remarkable is that the identities remain true under the weaker condition that \mathcal{C} is a diffeomorphic sphere.*

Lemma 3. *Let $t_0e + y_0 + w_0 \in CM_+$. Then the line $te + y_0 + w_0$ parametrized by t intersects CM_+ in exactly one point if $w_0 \neq 0$.*

Proof. First, note that $\langle P_i \cdot e, e \rangle = \langle P_i \cdot e, y_0 \rangle = 0$, since $P_i \cdot e$ is a normal vector to M_+ at e . Furthermore, $\langle P_i \cdot w_0, w_0 \rangle = 0$ because $w_0/|w_0| \in M_+$ as well by Proposition 1. It follows that for $0 \leq i \leq m$, we have

$$(28) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= \langle P_i \cdot (te + y_0 + w_0), te + y_0 + w_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle P_i \cdot y_0, y_0 \rangle + 2t \langle P_i \cdot e, w_0 \rangle + 2 \langle P_i \cdot y_0, w_0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for $te + y_0 + w_0 \in CM_+$. Since $P_i \cdot e, i = 0, \dots, m$, form an orthonormal basis for the normal space N of M_+ at e , if we set

$$w_i := \langle P_i \cdot e, w_0 \rangle,$$

we obtain

$$\sum_i w_i^2 = |w_0|^2.$$

Multiplying through (28) by w_i and summing up over i , we obtain

$$(29) \quad 2t|w_0|^2 = -\sum_{i=0}^m w_i \langle P_i \cdot y_0, y_0 \rangle - 2\sum_{i=0}^m w_i \langle P_i \cdot y_0, w_0 \rangle.$$

If $w_0 \neq 0$, then there is only one solution for t . \square

We record that, along the normal vector $P \cdot e$, we have

$$(30) \quad \langle S(v_1, v_2), P \cdot e \rangle = -\langle P \cdot v_1, v_2 \rangle,$$

where $P \in \mathcal{C}$, S is the 2nd fundamental form and v_1 and v_2 are two tangent vectors to M_+ at e . That is, we have

$$(31) \quad A_{P \cdot e}(v) = -(P \cdot v)^T,$$

where the upper script T denotes orthogonal projection onto the tangential component at e for an tangent vector v . The identity is true because $P \cdot x$, as x varies around e in M_+ , is a normal vector field, whose derivative at e gives (31). For notational ease, we set

$$(32) \quad p_i := -\langle P_i \cdot y_0, y_0 \rangle.$$

Corollary 3. *Let $t_0 e + y_0 + w_0 \in CM_+$, $w_0 \neq 0$. Then t_0 is the double root of the quadratic polynomial (in t)*

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} & 4|w_0|^2 t^2 + 4\left(\sum_{i=0}^m -p_i w_i + 2\sum_{i=0}^m w_i \langle P_i \cdot y_0, w_0 \rangle\right)t \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2 - 4p_i \langle P_i \cdot y_0, w_0 \rangle + 4\langle P_i \cdot y_0, w_0 \rangle^2 \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Squaring (28) and summing over i , we obtain the polynomial for which t_0 is a root. Conversely, suppose t is a root of the polynomial. Tracing backwards, we obtain (28) and so (29). This implies that $t = t_0$. \square

Now we compare (33) with the equation derived in [3]. Let F be the 4th degree homogeneous Cartan-Münzner polynomial. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
(34) \quad & F(te + y + w) = t^4 + (2|y|^2 - 6|w|^2)t^2 + 8\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i w_i\right)t \\
& + |y|^4 - 6|y|^2|w|^2 + |w|^4 - 2\sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2 + 8\sum_{i=0}^m q_i w_i \\
& + 2\sum_{i,j=0}^m \langle \nabla p_i, \nabla p_j \rangle w_i w_j,
\end{aligned}$$

where $q_i(y), i = 0, \dots, m$, are some cubic homogeneous polynomials in y ; in fact, they are the 3rd fundamental forms of M_+ .

Lemma 4. $t_0 e + y_0 + w_0 \in CM_+, w_0 \neq 0$. Then t_0 is the double root of the quadratic polynomial (in t)

$$\begin{aligned}
(35) \quad & 4|w_0|^2 t^2 - 4\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i w_i\right)t \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^m (p_i^2 - 4q_i w_i) + 4|w_0|^2 |(P \cdot y_0)^\perp|^2 \\
& = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where $P \in \mathcal{C}$ is such that

$$P \cdot e = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{w_i}{|w_0|} P_i \cdot e \quad (= w_0/|w_0|),$$

and \perp denotes the orthogonal projection onto the normal space N to M_+ at e .

Proof.

$$f := F(te + y_0 + w_0) - |te + y_0 + w_0|^4 = F(te + y_0 + w_0) - (t^2 + |y_0|^2 + |w_0|^2)^2 = 0,$$

if $te + y_0 + w_0 \in CM_+$, because $F(x) = 1$ for $x \in M_+$; f is a 2nd order polynomial in t by (34). The only messy term in f is the one involving ∇p_i in (34). However, since

$$\nabla p_i = -2(P_i \cdot y_0)^T,$$

we have, in view of (31),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i,j=0}^m \langle \nabla p_i, \nabla p_j \rangle w_i w_j \\
&= 4 \sum_{i,j=0}^m \langle (P_i \cdot y_0)^T, (P_j \cdot y_0)^T \rangle w_i w_j \\
(36) \quad &= 4 \sum_{i,j=0}^m \langle A_{P_i \cdot e}(y_0), A_{P_j \cdot e}(y_0) \rangle w_i w_j \\
&= 4|w_0|^2 \langle A_{P \cdot e}(y_0), A_{P \cdot e}(y_0) \rangle \\
&= 4|w_0|^2 \langle (P \cdot y_0)^T, (P \cdot y_0)^T \rangle \\
&= 4|w_0|^2 \langle P \cdot y_0, P \cdot y_0 \rangle - 4|w_0|^2 \langle (P \cdot y_0)^\perp, (P \cdot y_0)^\perp \rangle \\
&= 4|w_0|^2 |y_0|^2 - 4|w_0|^2 |(P \cdot y_0)^\perp|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

due to the fact that P is orthogonal. Hence t_0 is a root of f as a polynomial of t .

Conversely, suppose t is a root of the polynomial f . Then $te + y_0 + w_0$ must belong to CM_+ . Thus by Lemma 4, we have $t = t_0$. \square

Henceforth, we drop the subscript 0 from y_0 and w_0 for notational ease.

Corollary 4.

$$(37) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m w_i \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle = 0,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
(38) \quad & - \sum_{i=0}^m p_i \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle + \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2 \\
&= - \sum_{i=0}^m q_i w_i + |w|^2 |(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2
\end{aligned}$$

for all $te + y + w \in CM_+$. As a consequence, for $w \neq 0$,

$$(39) \quad t = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m w_i p_i}{2|w|^2}.$$

Moreover, the projection of CM_+ onto the $T \oplus N$ -space is the variety carved out by the equations

$$(40) \quad |w|^2 \langle P_i \cdot y, y \rangle - w_i \sum_{j=0}^m w_j \langle P_j \cdot y, y \rangle + 2|w|^2 \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle = 0$$

for all $i = 0, \dots, m$.

Proof. The first two equations are apparently true for $w = 0$. For $w \neq 0$, they follow from comparing the coefficients of (33) and (35), since both quadratic polynomials have the same double root. The third equation is a consequence of the first and (29). Finally, the last set of equations follow from (28) and the third equation. \square .

Lemma 5. *Notation as above, for $e \in M_+$, there is an open set U in T such that for each point $y \in U$, there are only a finite number of $w \in N$ (and hence finitely many t) for which $te + y + w \in M_+$ with the property that these w span N .*

Proof. Consider the orthogonal projection $\pi : M_+ \rightarrow T$ given by $te + y + w \mapsto y$. The map π is surjective onto a neighborhood of $y = 0$, because π is in fact a local diffeomorphism near e due to the fact that T is tangent to M_+ at e . By Sard's theorem, the regular values of π in this neighborhood form a dense and open set S . Pick an open ball U in S . The preimage of π over each point in U is finite with a fixed number of elements, so that π is a covering map over U .

Suppose for some y in U , the elements of $\pi^{-1}(y)$ is contained in a proper subplane L of $\mathbb{R}e \oplus N$, then a slight perturbation from y to a nearby y' in T will disconnect the pertured image of the plane $\mathbb{R}e \oplus N$ from M_+ , which contradicts the constancy of the number of elements of preimages near y , as a slight perturbation does not alter the intersection number. Therefore, the elements of $\pi^{-1}(y)$ span $\mathbb{R}e \oplus N$. However, since t is a function of y and $w \neq 0$ by (39), we see that the elements of $\pi^{-1}(y)$ projects to elements in N which span N . \square

Lemma 5 enables us to say more about (38) now.

Lemma 6. *Let $te + y + w \in CM_+$. Then*

$$(41) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m q_i w_i = \sum_{i=0}^m p_i \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle,$$

and

$$(42) \quad |w|^2 |(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2.$$

Proof. The identities are trivially true if $w = 0$. We assume $w \neq 0$ now. Recall P from (35). We claim that if $t \neq 0$, then

$$(43) \quad |(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 = 0$$

if and only if

$$(44) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2 = 0.$$

To see this, note first of all, that $(P \cdot y)^\perp = 0$ means y belongs to the direct sum of the ± 1 -eigenspace of the shape operator $A_{P \cdot e}$ at e . To see this, recall that $Q \cdot e$ traces out the unit normal sphere of M_+ at e as Q varies in \mathcal{C} . Therefore, $(P \cdot y)^\perp = 0$ gives

$$(45) \quad 0 = \langle (P \cdot y)^\perp, Q \cdot e \rangle = \langle P \cdot y, Q \cdot e \rangle = \langle y, PQ \cdot e \rangle.$$

However, since P is a normal bundle isomorphism of M_+ , P maps the unit normal sphere at e to that at $P \cdot e$. That is, $PQ \cdot e$ traces out the unit normal sphere at $P \cdot e$ as Q varies in \mathcal{C} . On the other hand, the unit normal sphere at $P \cdot e$ generates $\mathbb{R}e \oplus E_0$, where E_0 is the 0-eigenspace of $A_{P \cdot e}$, by Proposition 2. Hence, (45) asserts that y belongs to the direct sum of the ± 1 -eigenspace of the shape operator $A_{P \cdot e}$. In particular, (44) follows because it is equivalent to $\langle P_i \cdot y, P \cdot e \rangle = 0, i = 0, \dots, m$, i.e.,

$$(46) \quad \langle y, P_i P \cdot e \rangle = 0$$

for all i . However, we know $P_i P \cdot e$ are unit normal vectors at the point $P \cdot e$, by the construction of \mathcal{C} , which are thus vectors in $\mathbb{R}e \oplus E_0$. In particular, (46) and so (44) hold true if (43) does, proving one direction of the claim.

Conversely, assume

$$(47) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2 = 0.$$

Set $r =: |w|$, $n =: w/|w|$ and $n_i =: w_i/|w|$. Substituting (39) into (33) and (35), with (37) in mind, we derive

$$(48) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= 4 \left(\sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, n \rangle^2 \right) r^2 \\ &\quad - 4 \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i \langle P_i \cdot y, n \rangle \right) r - \langle P \cdot y, y \rangle^2 + \sum_0^m p_i^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(49) \quad 0 = 4|(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 r^2 - 4\left(\sum_{i=0}^m q_i n_i\right) r - \langle P \cdot y, y \rangle^2 + \sum_0^m p_i^2,$$

where we also employ the identity

$$(50) \quad -\sum_{i=0}^m p_i w_i = r \langle P \cdot y, y \rangle,$$

which follows from (31).

We observe that (47) is equivalent to

$$(51) \quad p_i(y) = 2t w_i$$

for all i by (28). Also,

$$-(\langle P \cdot y, y \rangle)^2 + \sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2 = 0,$$

because (47) implies the first two terms of (48) vanish, and so

$$(52) \quad |(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 |w|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m q_i w_i$$

hold by (49). Substituting (51) into the right hand side of (52), we obtain

$$|(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 |w|^2 = \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{i=0}^m q_i p_i = 0$$

by the identity $\sum_{i=0}^m p_i q_i = 0$ [3]. Therefore,

$$|(P \cdot y)^\perp|^2 = 0,$$

and the claim is established.

By the claim, for $t \neq 0$, either both sides of (42) are zero, in which case (41) holds as well by (38), so that our proof is done, or we can from now on assume that both sides of (42) are nonzero. Now since

$$(53) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2 \neq 0,$$

$\langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle^2 \neq 0$ for some i , for which (40), which is

$$r^2 \langle P_i \cdot y, y \rangle - r^2 n_i \sum_{j=0}^m n_j \langle P_j \cdot y, y \rangle + 2r^3 \langle P_i \cdot y, n \rangle = 0,$$

asserts that there is a single $r \neq 0$ satisfying both (48) and (49), so that in the case when

$$-(\langle P \cdot y, y \rangle)^2 + \sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2 \neq 0,$$

(48) and (49) have the same nonzero double roots. Hence, we compare the coefficients of (48) and (49) to conclude (41) and (42). On the other hand, if

$$-(\langle P \cdot y, y \rangle)^2 + \sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2 = 0,$$

then (50) implies

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i n_i\right)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m p_i^2,$$

from which the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality asserts that

$$p_i = \lambda n_i$$

for some λ , so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i \langle P_i \cdot y, n \rangle\right) r \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{r} \sum_{i=0}^m w_i \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

by (37). This forces $r = 0$ by (53) and (48), which is absurd since $w \neq 0$. Hence, (41) and (42) are verified, when $t \neq 0$.

Lastly, we observe that the points in CM_+ with $t = 0$ is a proper subvariety in CM_+ due to the nondegeneracy of M_+ in the ambient sphere. Therefore, as the points $te + y + w$, $t \neq 0$, approach points with $t = 0$ in CM_+ , we see by continuity that (41) and (42) remain true. \square

Corollary 5.

$$(54) \quad \sum_{i=0}^m q_i(y) w_i = \langle \sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y) \langle P_i \cdot y, w \rangle \rangle$$

holds true for all $y \in T$ and all $w \in N$.

Proof. By the preceding lemma, the same equation is valid for the finite w over each y in U defined in Lemma 5. However, these finite w generate the space N for each $y \in U$ by Lemma 5; so the equality is true for all N at each $y \in U$ since both sides of the equation are linear in w . Hence the equation must be true for all T and N since homogeneous polynomials are analytic. \square

Remark 3. In fact, one can see from [3] that

$$F(y, y, y, w) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^m q_i(y) w_i,$$

where $F(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ is the symmetric function associated with the Cartan-Münzner polynomial. Hence by (54), we have derived

$$(55) \quad F(y, y, y, w) = 2 \left\langle \sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y) P_i \cdot y, w \right\rangle.$$

6. THE FINAL ARGUMENT

Now we come to the crucial lemma.

Lemma 7. Let $(P_0 \cdot e, \dots, P_m \cdot e)$ and $(\bar{P}_0 \cdot e, \dots, \bar{P}_m \cdot e)$ be two orthonormal bases for the normal space N to M_+ at e , where $P_0, \dots, P_m, \bar{P}_0, \dots, \bar{P}_m \in \mathcal{C}$. Let

$$(56) \quad \bar{P}_j \cdot e = \sum_{i=0}^m A_j^i (P_i \cdot e)$$

for some constant orthogonal matrix (A_j^i) . Then

$$\bar{P}_j = \sum_{i=0}^m A_j^i P_i.$$

Proof. By (55), we have

$$(57) \quad F(y, y, y, w) = \left\langle \sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y) P_i \cdot y, w \right\rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=0}^m \bar{p}_i(y) \bar{P}_i \cdot y, w \right\rangle.$$

Now since

$$p_i(y) = \langle S(y, y), P_i \cdot e \rangle,$$

by (30) and (32), we have immediately

$$\bar{p}_j(y) = \sum_{i=0}^m A_j^i p_i(y),$$

which results in, by (57),

$$(58) \quad \left\langle \sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y) \left(P_i - \sum_{j=0}^m A_j^i \bar{P}_j \right) \cdot y, w \right\rangle = 0$$

for all $y \in T$ and $w \in N$. For ease of notation, set

$$M_i =: P_i - \sum_{j=0}^m A_j^i \bar{P}_j.$$

In particular, (58) implies that

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot y \in T.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot y \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i^T\right) \cdot y = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the superscript T denotes the orthogonal projection onto T . That it is equal to zero comes from the fact that, e.g., P_i^T is just the shape operator $A_{P_i \cdot e}$, and therefore the correct transformation compatible with (56) prevails. We conclude that

$$(59) \quad \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot y = 0$$

for all $y \in T$. On the other hand,

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot w = 0$$

for all $w \in N$. This is because first of all, e.g., $\langle P_i \cdot w, P_j \cdot e \rangle = 0$. For, again $P_i P_j \cdot e$ is in the span of e and the 0-eigenspace of $A_{P_j \cdot e}$, so that as a result $\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot w$ is perpendicular to the normal space N ; moreover,

$$\left\langle \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot w, y \right\rangle = \left\langle \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot y, w \right\rangle = 0$$

by (59) and the fact that the operators involved are symmetric, so that $\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot w$ is also perpendicular to T . Lastly

$$\left\langle \left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot w, e \right\rangle = 0$$

since

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i\right) \cdot e = 0$$

automatically by (56). The upshot is that

$$\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y)M_i = 0$$

for all $y \in T$.

We are now in the situation where we have $m + 1$ *constant* matrices M_0, \dots, M_m such that

$$\sum_{i=0}^m p_i(y) M_i = 0$$

for all $y \in T$. If one of M_i is nonzero, we will find constants c_0, \dots, c_m , not all zero, such that

$$\sum_{i=0}^m c_i p_i(y) = 0$$

for all $y \in T$, by looking at an appropriate matrix entry. In other words, the symmetric matrix

$$M =: \sum_{i=0}^m c_i A_{P_i \cdot e}$$

(A is the shape operator) satisfies $\langle M \cdot y, y \rangle = 0$ for all y . Thus $M = 0$, which implies that the shape operator A_n , where n is the unit normal vector normalized from the vector $(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i P_i) \cdot e$, will be identically zero. This is a contradiction, since we know all the shape operators for M_+ have $0, \pm 1$ as eigenvalues. In conclusion, all $M_i = 0$, which is what we want to prove. \square

Theorem 1. \mathcal{C} is the Clifford sphere if and only if (17) through (20) hold.

Proof. This follows immediately from the preceding lemma, because it says that \mathcal{C} is the round sphere in the space of symmetric endomorphisms, if (17) through (20) hold. Conversely, we have seen that an isoparametric hypersurface of FKM -type satisfies (17) through (20). \square .

REFERENCES

- [1] T. Cecil, Lie Sphere Geometry, Springer-Verlag, New York Inc., 1992.
- [2] T. Cecil, Q.-S. Chi and G. Jensen, *Isoparametric hypersurfaces with four principal curvatures*, Ann. Math. **166**(2007), 1-76.
- [3] H. Ozeki and M. Takeuchi, *On some types of isoparametric hypersurfaces in spheres I*, Tohoku Math. J. **27**(1975), 515-559; II, Tohoku Math. J. **28**(1976), 7-55.
- [4] D. Ferus, H. Karcher and H.-F. Münzner, *Cliffordalgebren und neue isoparametrische Hyperflächen*, Math. Z. **177**(1981), 479-502.
- [5] R. Miyaoka, *Dupin hypersurfaces and a Lie invariant*, Kodai Math. J. **12**(1989), 228-256.
- [6] M. Spivak, A Comprehensive Introduction to Differential Geometry, Vol. IV, 2nd ed., Publish or Perish Inc., Berkeley, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO
63130
E-mail address: `chi@math.wustl.edu`