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MINIMAL LAGRANGIAN SUBMANIFOLDS VIA THE GEODESIC GAUSS MAP.

CHRIS DRAPER AND IAN MCINTOSH

ABSTRACT. For an oriented isometric immersion $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ the spherical Gauss map is the Legendrian immersion of its unit normal bundle UM^\perp into the unit sphere subbundle of TS^n , and the geodesic Gauss map γ projects this into the manifold of oriented geodesics in S^n (the Grassmannian of oriented 2-planes in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}), giving a Lagrangian immersion of UM^\perp into a Kähler-Einstein manifold. We give expressions for the mean curvature vectors for both the spherical and geodesic Gauss maps in terms of the second fundamental form of f , and show that when f has conformal shape form this depends only on the mean curvature of f . In particular we deduce that the geodesic Gauss map of every minimal surface in S^n is minimal Lagrangian. We also give simple proofs that: deformations of f always correspond to Hamiltonian deformations of γ ; the mean curvature vector of γ is always a Hamiltonian vector field. This extends work of Palmer on the case when M is a hypersurface.

1. INTRODUCTION.

A well-known example in symplectic geometry says that, when $f : M \rightarrow (N, g)$ is an immersion of a manifold into a Riemannian manifold (N, g) , its normal bundle $TM^\perp \rightarrow TN$ is a Lagrangian immersion when TN is equipped with the canonical symplectic structure it obtains from the isomorphism $TN \simeq TN^*$ induced by g . Moreover, the unit sphere bundle $UN \subset TN$ has a contact structure and the unit normal bundle of M provides a Legendrian immersion $\mu : UM^\perp \rightarrow UN$. This map is sometimes called the *spherical Gauss map*. The Reeb vector field for this contact structure is the geodesic flow. When this flow is generated by a one-parameter group action (for example, when every geodesic is closed and has the same length, as is the case with compact rank one symmetric spaces) the quotient by this action is the manifold of oriented geodesics in N , which we will denote by \mathcal{Q} . For example, when $N = S^n$ this manifold of geodesics is isomorphic to the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(2, n+1)$ of oriented 2-planes in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Taking this quotient is an example of symplectic reduction of TN , and the Legendrian immersion μ projects to a Lagrangian immersion $\gamma : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$. We will call γ the *geodesic Gauss map* for $f : M \rightarrow N$. We will always assume $f(M)$ is orientable, in which case its geodesic Gauss map assigns to each unit normal vector the oriented geodesic it generates. When $N = S^n$ and M is a hypersurface, this is just the usual Gauss map for a codimension two submanifold of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Now it is interesting to ask what the relationship is between the Riemannian properties of $f : M \rightarrow N$ and $\gamma : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ as isometric immersions. For this one needs a metric on \mathcal{Q} . In this article we examine the most natural case, where $N = S^n$ (with the metric of constant curvature 1) and TS^n is given the Sasaki metric. In this case geodesic flow preserves the metric, which descends to the standard Kähler-Einstein metric on $\mathcal{Q} \simeq \text{Gr}(2, n+1)$.

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These correspondences are most easily understood using homogeneous geometry, since S^n , US^n and \mathcal{Q} are all reductive homogeneous spaces of $SO(n+1)$ and the metric for each is just the normal metric determined by a choice of adjoint-invariant bilinear form on $\mathfrak{so}(n+1)$. Given this, we derive expressions for the mean curvature vectors H_μ and H_γ of μ and γ in terms of the second fundamental form \mathbb{I}_f of f . In fact, we first show that $H_\gamma = (\pi_{\mathcal{Q}})_* H_\mu$ for the projection $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}} : US^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, so that we need only do calculations for μ . When M is a hypersurface the resulting expression for H_γ gives another way of looking at Palmer's formula [24] for H_γ , which he wrote in terms of the principal curvatures of f .

The relationship between H_μ and \mathbb{I}_f is mediated by the normal bundle projection $\pi^\perp : UM^\perp \rightarrow M$, and it is only when this is conformal that one obtains a direct relationship between H_μ and $H_f = \text{tr}_g \mathbb{I}_f$. In fact π^\perp is conformal if and only if f has *conformal shape form*, by which we mean that its shape operator $A_f : TM^\perp \rightarrow \text{End}(TM)$ satisfies $A_f(\xi)^2 = r(\xi)^2 I$ for every $\xi \in UM^\perp$ and some smooth function $r : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (cf. [7], where they refer to this property by the name *conformal second fundamental form*). Under this condition we prove (Theorem 3.5 below) that:

- (1) when M has codimension two or more, γ is minimal Lagrangian if and only if f is minimal,
- (2) when M is a hypersurface, γ is minimal Lagrangian if and only if f has constant (possibly zero) mean curvature.

The condition that f have conformal shape form is somewhat restrictive, but still allows large families of examples. It is easy to see that every minimal surface has conformal shape form, so these produce extensive families of minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in \mathcal{Q} for $n \geq 3$: when $n = 3$ this had already been observed by Palmer [23] (see also [3]). Palmer's more general formula [24] already makes it clear that any isoparametric hypersurface of S^n provides a minimal Lagrangian submanifold of $\text{Gr}(2, n+1)$. For hypersurfaces of dimension three or more, the combined conditions of conformal shape form and constant mean curvature force the hypersurface to be isoparametric with at most two distinct principal curvatures, so our correspondence provides no new examples for hypersurfaces.

In the final section we discuss Lagrangian and Hamiltonian deformations of the geodesic Gauss map. We prove two results using simple circle bundle arguments which exploit the fact that the pullback $\gamma^{-1}US^n$ is a flat circle bundle for which μ is a horizontal section. Any deformation of f which preserves the diffeomorphism class of the unit normal bundle corresponds to a (not necessarily unique) deformation of γ through Lagrangian immersions, and we prove that these are always Hamiltonian deformations. For hypersurfaces this was proved in [15], where the converse (that short term Hamiltonian deformations arise from deformations of the hypersurface) was also proved. This converse cannot be expected to hold for higher codimension immersions f and we explain why. We also prove that the mean curvature variation H_γ is always a Hamiltonian variation, and deduce that γ will be minimal Lagrangian if it is Hamiltonian stationary. This also means it is reasonable to ask when the Lagrangian mean curvature flow of γ will keep it inside the class of geodesic Gauss maps of immersions of M . At present we have no answer to this question.

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Notation. Throughout this article we will set $G = SO(n+1)$, with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(n+1)$, and equip the latter with the Ad_G -invariant inner product $\langle \eta, \zeta \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\eta\zeta)$. For any closed Lie subgroup $K \subset G$, the quotient G/K is a reductive homogeneous space with reductive decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{m}$ (where \mathfrak{k} the Lie algebra of K and $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{k}^\perp$). If $\mathfrak{v} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is a K -invariant subspace for the adjoint action of K , we will denote by $[\mathfrak{v}]_K$ the subbundle

$$[\mathfrak{v}]_K = \{(gK, \text{Ad } g \cdot \eta) : \eta \in \mathfrak{v}\} \subset G/K \times \mathfrak{g}.$$

In particular, the tangent space $T(G/K)$ is canonically isomorphic to $[\mathfrak{m}]_K$ via

$$\beta_K : T(G/K) \rightarrow [\mathfrak{m}]_K; \quad \beta_K(X_p) = (p, \xi), \quad X_p = \frac{d}{dt}(e^{t\xi} \cdot p)_0.$$

2. THE GEOMETRY OF US^n .

By fixing the base point $o = (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ we view S^n as the orbit of o by the standard action of G . This fixes an isomorphism $S^n \simeq G/K$, with isotropy group $K \simeq SO(n)$. The inner product induces the round metric g on S^n of sectional curvature 1. Therefore $US^n \simeq [\mathfrak{um}]_K$ where \mathfrak{um} is the unit sphere in \mathfrak{m} .

Clearly, K acts transitively on \mathfrak{um} (this is true for any compact rank one symmetric space) and therefore G acts transitively on $US^n \simeq [\mathfrak{um}]_K$ by

$$(2.1) \quad G \times [\mathfrak{um}]_K \rightarrow [\mathfrak{um}]_K; \quad g \cdot (aK, \eta) = (gaK, \text{Ad } g \cdot \eta).$$

We fix a base point (o, ν_0) for this action by taking

$$\nu_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{um}.$$

The isotropy group is therefore

$$H = \{g \in K : \text{Ad} \cdot \nu_0 = \nu_0\} \simeq SO(n-1).$$

This fixes an isomorphism $US^n \simeq G/H$. We write the corresponding reductive decomposition as $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{p}$ for $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h}^\perp$, so that $\beta_H : TUS^n \rightarrow [\mathfrak{p}]_H$ is the canonical isomorphism. We will equip G/H with the G -invariant normal metric h induced by the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. It follows that $\pi : (US^n, h) \rightarrow (S^n, g)$ is a G -equivariant Riemannian submersion with totally geodesic fibres. In fact we will show below that h is the restriction of the Sasaki metric on TS^n to US^n . We will denote the horizontal and vertical decomposition of TUS^n with respect to $\pi : US^n \rightarrow S^n$ by $TUS^n = \mathcal{H} + \mathcal{V}$. It follows that β_H produces isomorphisms $\mathcal{H} \simeq [\mathfrak{m}]_H$, $\mathcal{V} \simeq [\mathfrak{n}]_H$, where $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m}^\perp \cap \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{p}$.

The unit sphere bundle US^n is also a contact manifold, and this structure is one of its most important features for our purposes. Recall that for any Riemannian manifold (N, g) the tangent bundle carries a canonical 1-form θ , which can be defined by

$$\theta(Z) = g(d\pi(Z), \pi_{TN}(Z)),$$

where $\pi_{TN} : T(TN) \rightarrow TN$ is the double tangent bundle's projection. It is well-known (see, for example [17, Ex. 3.44]) that when θ is restricted to UN it becomes a contact form, and the corresponding Reeb vector field \mathcal{Z} generates geodesic flow along UN . When $N = S^n$ (or indeed any CROSS) geodesic flow provides a circle action, since every geodesic has the same length. In the homogeneous geometry this circle action is the right action of the circle

subgroup $S = \{\exp(t\nu_0) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ on G/H , which is well-defined since the right actions of H and S commute. Thus US^n has a well-defined quotient by geodesic flow, which we will denote by \mathcal{Q} , and which is isomorphic to the Grassmanian of oriented 2-planes in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} :

$$\mathcal{Q} = US^n/S \simeq G/(H \times S) \simeq SO(n+1)/(SO(n-1) \times SO(2)) \simeq \text{Gr}(2, n+1).$$

We can think of \mathcal{Q} as the manifold which parameterises oriented geodesics for S^n . If we set $L = H \times S \subset G$ then the reductive decomposition for G/L is

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{l} + \mathfrak{q}, \quad \mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{s}, \quad \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{l}^\perp = \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{s}^\perp,$$

where $\mathfrak{s} = \mathbb{R}\nu_0$. Thus $T\mathcal{Q} \simeq [\mathfrak{q}]_L$ and when we equip \mathcal{Q} with the normal metric $h_{\mathcal{Q}}$ compatible with $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the quotient map $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}} : US^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a Riemannian submersion with geodesic fibres. With this metric $\mathcal{Q} \simeq \text{Gr}(2, n+1)$ is a symmetric space, with $[\mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{q}] \subset \mathfrak{l}$, and this implies the following bracket relations which we will make use of later:

$$(2.2) \quad [\mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{n}] \subset \mathfrak{h}, \quad [\mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{m}_0] \subset \mathfrak{s}, \quad [\mathfrak{m}_0, \mathfrak{m}_0] \subset \mathfrak{h}.$$

Here $\mathfrak{m}_0 = \mathfrak{m} \cap \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{m} \cap \mathfrak{s}^\perp$, and we have also used the symmetric space relations for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{m}$.

Remark 2.1. Of course, the first bracket is implicit in the statement that $S^{n-1} \simeq K/H$ is a symmetric space. The last bracket, together with $[\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{m}_0] \subset \mathfrak{m}_0$ from $[\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{m}] \subset \mathfrak{m}$, implies that $\bar{\mathfrak{k}} = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{m}_0$ is also a Lie subalgebra. In fact $\mathfrak{k} \simeq \bar{\mathfrak{k}}$, so for the Lie subgroup \bar{K} we also have $S^n \simeq G/\bar{K}$ and $S^{n-1} \simeq \bar{K}/H$. This gives us two homogeneous projections

$$\pi : G/H \rightarrow G/K, \quad \bar{\pi} : G/H \rightarrow G/\bar{K}.$$

The vertical distribution for π is \mathcal{V} , while that for $\bar{\pi}$ is $\mathcal{H}_0 = [\mathfrak{m}_0]_H = \mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{C}$. Thus each of these distributions is integrable, and each gives a foliation by totally geodesic $(n-1)$ -spheres. The fibres of $\bar{\pi}$ are just the horizontal lifts of totally geodesic $(n-1)$ -spheres in G/K . Since each of these foliations is $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}}$ -horizontal they descend to \mathcal{Q} , where their leaves are totally geodesic Lagrangian $(n-1)$ -spheres. If we view US^n as $\{(p, v) \in S^n \times S^n : p \cdot v = 0\}$ these fibrations are

$$\pi, \bar{\pi} : US^n \rightarrow S^n, \quad \pi(p, v) = p, \quad \bar{\pi}(p, v) = v.$$

They map into each other under the automorphism $(p, v) \mapsto (v, -p)$, which corresponds to rotation through $\pi/2$ under the geodesic flow.

Whenever it is possible, taking the quotient by geodesic flow is an example of symplectic reduction: geodesic flow is the Hamiltonian flow corresponding to the squared-length function $\ell : TN \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\ell(X) = |X|^2$, and $UN/S = \ell^{-1}(1)/S$ carries the symplectic 2-form $\lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}$ which descends from $\lambda = -d\theta$. For S^n we will show below that $\theta = h(\mathcal{Z}, \cdot)$ and therefore the contact distribution $\mathcal{C} = \ker \theta$ is also the horizontal distribution \mathcal{Z}^\perp for $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}}$. Moreover the metric and symplectic structures which descend from US^n are compatible and give the unique (up to scale) G -invariant Kähler-Einstein structure on $\text{Gr}(2, n+1)$.

The following lemma summarizes what we need to know about the projection $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}} : US^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ using homogeneous geometry.

Lemma 2.2. *On $US^n \simeq G/H$, the canonical 1-form θ is the G -invariant 1-form corresponding to the Ad_H -invariant linear form $\theta_0 : \mathfrak{p} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\theta_0(\xi) = \langle \nu_0, \xi \rangle$. Consequently, $\mathcal{C} \simeq [\mathfrak{q}]_H \subset [\mathfrak{p}]_H$. The Ad_L -invariant linear map*

$$J_0 : \mathfrak{p} \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}; \quad \eta \mapsto [\nu_0, \eta],$$

corresponds to an endomorphism $J \in \text{End}(TUS^n)$ with $JZ = 0$ and which induces an almost complex structure in \mathcal{C} . Finally, $\lambda = -d\theta$ is the G -invariant 2-form corresponding to the Ad_L -invariant skew bilinear form $\lambda_0 : \mathfrak{p} \times \mathfrak{p} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$(2.3) \quad \lambda_0(\xi, \eta) = \langle \nu_0, [\xi, \eta] \rangle = \langle J_0\xi, \eta \rangle.$$

The pair (λ, J) therefore both descend to $\mathcal{Q} \simeq G/L$, where they give the unique G -invariant KE structure $(\lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}, J_{\mathcal{Q}})$ (i.e., the Hermitian symmetric space structure) compatible with the normal metric $h_{\mathcal{Q}}$.

Our main point here is to make explicit the relationship between the structures θ, J, λ on US^n and $J_{\mathcal{Q}}, \lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}$ on \mathcal{Q} .

Proof. First, θ is clearly G -invariant since the metric g is and the projections π and π_{TN} are G -equivariant. Now about any $X \in US^n$ we may choose a local frame Φ of $G \rightarrow G/H$, so that $\beta_K(X) = \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \nu_0$. For $Y \in T_X US^n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_X(Y) &= \langle \beta_K(X), \beta_K(d\pi(Y)) \rangle \\ &= \langle \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \nu_0, \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(Y) \rangle \\ &= \langle \nu_0, \phi_{\mathfrak{p}} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for $\phi = \Phi^{-1}d\Phi$, using the fact that for $\xi \in \mathfrak{m}$ and $\eta \in \mathfrak{p}$, $\langle \xi, \eta_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle = \langle \xi, \eta \rangle$. This yields the expression for θ_0 above. To obtain the expression for λ we note that $\theta = \langle \nu_0, \phi \rangle$, since $[\nu_0, \mathfrak{h}] = 0$, and therefore

$$d\theta = \langle \nu_0, d\phi \rangle = \langle \nu_0, -\frac{1}{2}[\phi \wedge \phi] \rangle,$$

by the Maurer-Cartan equations. Thus, writing $\eta = \phi(Y)$ and $\zeta = \phi(Z)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(Y, Z) &= \langle \nu_0, [\eta, \zeta] \rangle \\ &= \langle \nu_0, [\eta_{\mathfrak{h}}, \zeta_{\mathfrak{h}}] + [\eta_{\mathfrak{h}}, \zeta_{\mathfrak{p}}] + [\eta_{\mathfrak{p}}, \zeta_{\mathfrak{h}}] + [\eta_{\mathfrak{p}}, \zeta_{\mathfrak{p}}] \rangle \\ &= \langle \nu_0, [\eta_{\mathfrak{p}}, \zeta_{\mathfrak{p}}] \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the adjoint invariance of the inner product to eliminate terms. One can check directly that $\text{ad}^2 \nu_0 = -I$ on \mathfrak{q} , but the geometric reason is that S^n has constant curvature 1, since the curvature on any symmetric space G/K comes from the Ad_K -invariant tri-linear map

$$(2.4) \quad R_0 : \mathfrak{m} \times \mathfrak{m} \times \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}, \quad R_0(\xi, \eta)\zeta = -[[\xi, \eta], \zeta].$$

In constant curvature 1, this gives, for $\eta \in \mathfrak{m}_0 = \mathfrak{m} \cap \mathfrak{s}^{\perp}$,

$$-\text{ad}^2 \nu_0 \cdot \eta = R_0(\eta, \nu_0)\nu_0 = \langle \nu_0, \nu_0 \rangle \eta - \langle \eta, \nu_0 \rangle \nu_0 = \eta$$

Now $\text{ad } \nu_0 : \mathfrak{m}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}$ is an isomorphism, since it is injective and $\dim \mathfrak{m}_0 = n - 1 = \dim \mathfrak{n}$, so the same conclusion holds on \mathfrak{n} . As a consequence, if we set $\mathcal{H}_0 = \mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{C}$, then

$$(2.5) \quad J : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_0, \quad J : \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V},$$

are both isomorphisms. The rest of the lemma follows since $(h_{\mathcal{Q}}, J_{\mathcal{Q}})$ is plainly the standard Hermitian symmetric space structure on $G/L \simeq \text{Gr}(2, n+1)$ corresponding to the centre S of its isotropy subgroup L . \square

We finish this section with some facts about US^n which we will need in the next section. The first describes the geometric meaning of the vertical projection $TUS^n \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ along \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 2.3. *Let $Z \in T_\xi US^n$ be non-vertical, with vertical component $Z^\mathcal{V}$. Then*

$$(2.6) \quad d\pi(JZ^\mathcal{V}) = -\nabla_{\bar{Z}}Y$$

where $\bar{Z} = d\pi(Z)$ and $Y(t)$ is any curve in US^n satisfying $Y(0) = \xi$, $\dot{Y}(0) = Z$. Hence Z is horizontal whenever $Y(t)$ is parallel along $\pi(Y(t))$.

Proof. Let $Y(t)$ be any curve in G/H satisfying $Y(0) = \xi$, $\dot{Y}(0) = Z$ and frame it by a curve $g(t)$ in G , i.e., $Y(t) = g(t)H$ and therefore $\beta_K(Y) = \text{Ad } g \cdot \nu_0$. Set $\eta = (g^{-1}\dot{g})(0)$, so that

$$\beta_H(Z) = \beta_H(\dot{Y}(0)) = \text{Ad } g(0) \cdot \eta_{\mathfrak{p}},$$

and therefore $\beta_H(Z^\mathcal{V}) = \text{Ad } g(0) \cdot \eta_{\mathfrak{n}}$. On the other hand $\bar{Z} = (d\pi \circ Y/dt)(0)$ and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_K(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}Y) &= \text{Ad } g(0) \cdot \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \nu_0 + [\eta, \nu_0] \right\}_{\mathfrak{m}} \\ &= \text{Ad } g(0) \cdot [\eta_{\mathfrak{n}}, \nu_0] \\ &= -\beta_K(d\pi(JZ^\mathcal{V})), \end{aligned}$$

since $[\eta, \nu_0]_{\mathfrak{m}} = [\eta_{\mathfrak{n}}, \nu_0]$ by (2.2). □

It follows from this that the metric h agrees with the Sasaki metric h_s , since, in the notation of the previous lemma,

$$h_s(Z, Z) = g(Z^\mathcal{H}, Z^\mathcal{H}) + g(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}Y, \nabla_{\bar{Z}}Y) = h(Z^\mathcal{H}, Z^\mathcal{H}) + h(JZ^\mathcal{V}, JZ^\mathcal{V}).$$

and J is an isometry within $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{V}$.

In the previous proof we used the expression for the Levi-Civita connexion ∇ of $(G/K, g)$ in a local frame. Similarly, we note for later use that in a local frame $\Phi : V \rightarrow G$ for G/H the Levi-Civita connexion ∇^h for (US^n, h) takes the form

$$(2.7) \quad \beta_H(\nabla_Z^h W) = \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \{ Z\phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(W) + [\phi_{\mathfrak{h}}(Z), \phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(W)] + [\phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(Z), \phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(W)]_{\mathfrak{p}} \},$$

for $Z, W \in \Gamma(TUS^n)$ and $\phi = \Phi^{-1}d\Phi$.

3. THE SPHERICAL AND GEODESIC GAUSS MAPS.

Let $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ be a smooth immersion of an m -dimensional oriented manifold M , which we equip with the induced metric. The normal bundle TM^\perp is the orthogonal complement to $TM \subset f^{-1}TS^n$ and we will write $\pi^\perp : UM^\perp \rightarrow M$ for the unit normal bundle. Then we have an induced immersion $\mu : UM^\perp \rightarrow US^n$. Following [9] we will call this the *spherical Gauss map* (not to be confused with Obata's Gauss map [19], which is sometimes referred to by this name). This is a Legendrian immersion for the contact structure \mathcal{C} on US^n [17, Ex. 3.44], and therefore it is horizontal for the projection $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}} : US^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$. The composite $\gamma : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ assigns to each normal vector the oriented geodesic it generates, and therefore we will call this the *geodesic Gauss map*. This is a Lagrangian immersion, since μ is Legendrian. Since $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is a Riemannian submersion, the metric on UM^\perp induced by μ agrees with that induced by γ , and this will be the metric we equip UM^\perp with. The following diagram summarizes the relation between maps (cf. [16], where \mathcal{Q} is treated as the complex hyperquadric):

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} UM^\perp & \xrightarrow{\mu} & US^n & & \\ \pi^\perp \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & \searrow \pi_{\mathcal{Q}} & \\ M & \xrightarrow{f} & S^n & & \mathcal{Q} \end{array}$$

We will denote the induced connexion, shape operator and second fundamental form of f by ∇^f , A_f and \mathbb{I}_f (and similarly for μ and γ), and take its mean curvature to be $H_f = \text{tr}_g \mathbb{I}_f$. Our aim is to describe the relationship between the mean curvatures H_f , H_μ and H_γ . For the last two the relationship is straightforward and follows from the next lemma regarding the behaviour of tension fields.

Lemma 3.1. *Let U, P, Q be Riemannian manifolds. Suppose $\varphi : U \rightarrow P$ is a smooth immersion and $\psi : P \rightarrow Q$ is a Riemannian submersion. If φ is horizontal then its tension field $\tau(\varphi)$ is also horizontal and $\tau(\psi \circ \varphi) = \psi_*\tau(\varphi)$. Hence φ is harmonic if and only if $\psi \circ \varphi$ is harmonic. Further, if φ is isometric then so is $\psi \circ \varphi$, therefore $H_{\psi \circ \varphi} = \psi_*H_\varphi$, and φ is minimal if and only if $\psi \circ \varphi$ is minimal.*

Proof. Set $\gamma = \psi \circ \varphi$, then we can think of φ as its horizontal lift. Notice that γ is an immersion since φ is a horizontal immersion. First we show that $\psi_*\tau(\varphi) = \tau(\gamma)$. Let E_i be a locally orthonormal frame for U . Then (using summation convention)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_*\tau(\varphi) &= \psi_*(\nabla_{d\varphi(E_j)}^P \varphi_*E_j - d\varphi(\nabla_{E_j}^U E_j)) \\ &= \nabla_{d\gamma(E_j)}^Q \gamma_*E_j - d\gamma(\nabla_{E_j}^U E_j) \\ &= \tau(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Here we used [22, Lemmas 2,3] to deduce that for $X, Y \in \Gamma(TU)$, since φ_*Y is the horizontal lift of γ_*Y ,

$$\psi_*(\nabla_{d\varphi(X)}^P \varphi_*Y) = \nabla_{d\gamma(X)}^Q \gamma_*Y.$$

Now the vertical component of $\tau(\varphi)$ is the vertical component of $\nabla_{d\varphi(E_j)}^P \varphi_*E_j$. But by [22, Lemma 3] $\nabla_X^P X$ is horizontal whenever X is a horizontal lift. Hence $\tau(\varphi)$ is horizontal. The final statement is obvious since ψ is a Riemannian submersion. \square

Since μ and γ are isometric immersions we have $H_\mu = \tau(\mu)$ and $H_\gamma = \tau(\gamma)$. The conditions of the lemma apply to our situation, and therefore H_μ lies in \mathcal{C} and $H_\gamma = (\pi_Q)_*H_\mu$.

To be able to compare H_μ with H_f we need to understand how the bundle map $\pi^\perp : UM^\perp \rightarrow M$ relates the induced metrics μ^*h and f^*g . Some of what we want to know has already been established by Gudmundsson & Mo [7] in their study of unit normal bundles as harmonic morphisms. First we need a preliminary observation. Let $T(UM^\perp) = \mathcal{H}_M + \mathcal{V}_M$ denote the decomposition into π^\perp -horizontal and vertical subbundles. Although $\mathcal{V}_M \subset \mu^{-1}\mathcal{V}$, it is almost never true that $\mathcal{H}_M \subset \mu^{-1}\mathcal{H}$. In fact this is only true when f is a totally geodesic immersion, for the following reason.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $Z \in T_\xi(UM^\perp)$ be π^\perp -horizontal, and write it as $Z = Z^{\mathcal{H}} + Z^{\mathcal{V}}$ for the splitting $\mu^{-1}\mathcal{H} + \mu^{-1}\mathcal{V}$ and notice that $Z^{\mathcal{H}} \in \mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{C}$. Then*

$$d\pi(JZ^{\mathcal{V}}) = A_f(\xi)\bar{Z},$$

where $\bar{Z} = d\pi(Z^{\mathcal{H}})$ and we think of J as an almost complex structure in $\mathcal{C} = [\mathfrak{q}]_H$. Hence π^\perp is a Riemannian submersion if and only if $A_f = 0$, i.e., f is totally geodesic.

For the proof we need to set up some frame conventions which we will use throughout the rest of the section. About each $\xi \in UM^\perp$ we can choose a local frame $\Phi : V \rightarrow G$ for μ , and provided we choose V carefully, so that it is both simply connected and its image

$U = \pi(V) \subset M$ is open, there will be a local frame $F : U \rightarrow G$ for f related by $\Phi = (F \circ \pi)\Psi$ for some $\Psi : V \rightarrow K$. Set $\phi = \Phi^{-1}d\Phi$, $\alpha = F^{-1}dF$. Then

$$\phi = \text{Ad } \Psi^{-1} \cdot (\alpha \circ d\pi) + \psi, \quad \psi = \Psi^{-1}d\Psi.$$

Since ψ takes values in \mathfrak{k} , this means

$$(3.2) \quad \phi_{\mathfrak{k}} = \text{Ad } \Psi^{-1} \cdot (\alpha \circ d\pi)_{\mathfrak{k}} + \psi, \quad \phi_{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{Ad } \Psi^{-1} \cdot (\alpha \circ d\pi)_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

In particular, $\text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(Z) = \text{Ad } F \cdot \alpha_{\mathfrak{m}}(d\pi(Z))$. We also note that whenever $Z \in \mathcal{C}$

$$(3.3) \quad \phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(JZ) = J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{p}}(Z) \Rightarrow \phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(JZ) = J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(Z), \quad \phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(JZ) = J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(Z).$$

Proof. Using Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(JZ^{\vee}) = J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(Z^{\vee}) = [\nu_0, \phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(Z^{\vee})] = -\phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi),$$

where ξ follows any curve tangent to Z . Now since $Z \in (\mathcal{H}_M)_{\xi}$ we have, for all $W \in (\mathcal{V}_M)_{\xi}$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= h(Z, W) = h(Z^{\vee}, W) \\ &= \langle J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(Z), J_0\phi_{\mathfrak{n}}(W) \rangle \\ &= \langle \phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi), \phi_{\mathfrak{m}}(JW) \rangle \\ &= g(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi, \bar{W}). \end{aligned}$$

Now for every $\xi \in UM^{\perp}$, $TM^{\perp} = d\pi(J(\mathcal{V}_M)_{\xi}) + \mathbb{R}\cdot\xi$, and $g(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi, \xi) = 0$. Therefore $(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi)^{\perp} = 0$. Hence $\nabla_{\bar{Z}}\xi = -A_f(\xi)\bar{Z}$. \square

Therefore we can write every π^{\perp} -horizontal vector $Z \in T_{\xi}(UM^{\perp})$ as

$$Z = \bar{Z} - JA_f(\xi)\bar{Z},$$

if we identify $\bar{Z} = d\pi(Z)$ with its π -horizontal lift to $T_{\xi}US^n$. Consequently in \mathcal{H}_M the induced metric has the form

$$(3.4) \quad h(Z, W) = g(\bar{Z}, \bar{W}) + g(A_f(\xi)\bar{Z}, A_f(\xi)\bar{W}), \quad Z, W \in \mathcal{H}_M.$$

Indeed, this holds for any unit normal bundle equipped with the metric induced by the Sasaki metric [7]. This prompts the following definition.

Definition 3.3. *For an isometric immersion $f : M \rightarrow N$ into a Riemannian manifold (N, g) , we will define its shape form to be the operator*

$$a_f : TM^{\perp} \rightarrow S^2TM^*, \quad a_f(\xi)(X, Y) = g(A_f(\xi)X, A_f(\xi)Y),$$

for $\xi \in T_pM^{\perp}$, $X, Y \in T_pM$. We will say f has (weakly) conformal shape form when there exists a smooth function $r : UM^{\perp} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which $a_f(\xi) = r(\xi)^2g$ for all $\xi \in UM^{\perp}$. This is equivalent to the condition that $A_f(\xi)^2 = r(\xi)^2I$ for all $\xi \in UM^{\perp}$, and therefore $r(\xi)^2 = \frac{1}{m}\|A_f(\xi)\|^2$.

Notice that $a_f(\xi)$ is positive semi-definite for all $\xi \neq 0$, since A_f is symmetric.

Gudmundsson & Mo [7, 18] use the terminology *conformal second fundamental form* to refer to the condition defined above. But that phrase was used much earlier by Jensen & Rigoli [9] to refer to a very different condition, and so we have chosen to avoid confusion by providing a different name.

Given the expression (3.4) we deduce immediately:

Lemma 3.4 ([7] Prop. 4.2). *The submersion $\pi^\perp : UM^\perp \rightarrow M$ is horizontally conformal if and only if f has conformal shape form. The conformal factor is $1/(1+r(\xi)^2)$. In particular, every minimal surface has conformal shape form.*

The last statement is easy to see: f is minimal if and only if $\text{tr } A_f(\xi) = 0$ for every unit normal vector ξ . In dimension two this means $A_f(\xi)^2 = -\det(A_f(\xi))I$ and $\det(A_f(\xi)) < 0$. We can now state our main result.

Theorem 3.5. *Suppose $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ has conformal shape form. Then at $\xi \in UM^\perp$, for $Z, W \in T_\xi(UM^\perp)$ with Z π^\perp -horizontal and W vertical,*

$$(3.5) \quad \lambda(H_\mu, Z) = \frac{1}{1+r(\xi)^2} g(\nabla_{\bar{Z}}^\perp H_f, \xi),$$

$$(3.6) \quad \lambda(H_\mu, W) = -\frac{1}{1+r(\xi)^2} g(H_f, \bar{W}),$$

where $r(\xi)^2 = \frac{1}{m} \text{tr}_g A_f(\xi)^2$, $\bar{Z} = d\pi(Z)$ and $\bar{W} = d\pi(JW)$. For hypersurfaces the second equation is vacuous. Thus for $m < n-1$, μ is minimal (equally, γ is minimal Lagrangian) if and only if f is minimal. For hypersurfaces μ is minimal if and only if f has constant mean curvature.

We can be a little more precise about what happens in dimension $m \geq 3$ given the condition of conformal shape form. For f to be minimal and have conformal shape form it must have both $\text{tr } A_f(\xi) = 0$ and $A_f(\xi)^2 = r(\xi)^2 I$ for all ξ . By considering the eigenvalues of $A_f(\xi)$ it is easy to see that when m is odd this forces $r(\xi) = 0$, so f must be totally geodesic. This, and some other implications of conformal shape form, can be found [18]. It is also quite restrictive when M is a constant mean curvature hypersurface for $m \geq 3$: we discuss this in Example 3.8 below.

Before we give the proof of this theorem, we consider some examples and how these fit in with the literature.

Example 3.6. The simplest examples arise when M is a totally geodesic m -sphere. As we have mentioned, this is the only case for which π^\perp is a Riemannian submersion. We can represent M as $V \cap S^n$, where $V \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a linear subspace of dimension $m+1$, and then it is easy to see that

$$UM^\perp = (V \times V^\perp) \cap (S^n \times S^n) \subset US^n \subset S^n \times S^n.$$

So $UM^\perp \simeq S^m \times S^{n-m-1}$. For each m these are isometric to each other, and are homogeneous submanifolds for a subgroup of G isomorphic to $SO(m+1) \times SO(n-m)$. These are totally geodesic in both US^n and \mathcal{Q} . In particular, when $m=1$ and $n \geq 3$ these give the only examples, since M must be a geodesic. The two foliations of \mathcal{Q} described in Remark 2.1 fit into this class of examples: they represent the cases of $m=n-1$ and $m=0$.

Example 3.7. By Lemma 3.4 and the theorem, for every minimal surface in S^n its unit normal bundle is minimal Legendrian in US^n . By projection into \mathcal{Q} we obtain minimal Lagrangian submanifolds each of which is an S^{n-3} -bundle over a surface, and where each fibre is totally geodesic. This provides a vast supply of compact minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in \mathcal{Q} , since there is a very rich theory of compact minimal surfaces in spheres: in S^3 from Lawson's examples [13] and Hitchin's construction of all minimal tori [8]; in S^4 , from Bryant's superminimal surfaces [1] and the non-superminimal tori of [5]; in higher dimensions from Riemannian twistor theory and integrable systems constructions. For surfaces in S^3 the geodesic Gauss map agrees with the usual Gauss map (for a surface in \mathbb{R}^4). Palmer [23] seems

to have been the first to point out that minimal surfaces in S^3 have minimal Lagrangian Gauss maps; see also [3].

Example 3.8. When M is a hypersurface we may as well restrict our attention to one connected component of UM^\perp and identify this with M . The geodesic Gauss map is then just the usual one, considering $M \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Palmer [24] gave a formula for H_γ which applies in all cases, not just with the assumption of conformal shape form (see Remark 3.10 below). From this formula he deduced that the Gauss map would be minimal Lagrangian whenever M is isoparametric, i.e., has constant principal curvatures. Palmer's formula has been the basis for subsequent constructions of minimal Lagrangian submanifolds: from isoparametric hypersurfaces [15, 21] and from rotationally symmetric (non-isoparametric) hypersurfaces [14]. The previous theorem yields nothing beyond this for hypersurfaces of dimension 3 or more, because the condition that f be CMC and have conformal shape form forces f to be isoparametric. To see why, we compare H_γ , which is the tension field for $\gamma : (M, \mu^*h) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, with the tension field $\tau(\bar{\gamma})$ for $\bar{\gamma} : (M, f^*g) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ (the same map with a different metric on M). We can write $\gamma = \bar{\gamma} \circ \pi^\perp$, and then the composition formula for tension fields [4, 2.20] says that

$$H_\gamma = d\bar{\gamma}(\tau(\pi^\perp)) + \text{tr}_{h_{\mathcal{Q}}} \nabla d\bar{\gamma}(d\pi^\perp, d\pi^\perp).$$

When f has conformal shape form, with $A_f^2(\xi) = r(\xi)^2 I$, the last term is $\frac{1}{1+r^2} \tau(\bar{\gamma})$. When f is additionally CMC, $H_\gamma = 0$ by the previous theorem and $\tau(\bar{\gamma}) = 0$ by the Ruh-Vilms theorem [25]. Therefore π^\perp is conformal and harmonic, and therefore a harmonic morphism (with zero dimensional fibres). When $m \geq 3$ this implies that π^\perp is a homothety [6, Thm 2], so $r(\xi)$ is constant.

To prove Theorem 3.5 we establish the general expressions for H_μ without the assumption of conformal shape form. We first set up an adapted orthonormal frame about each point $\xi \in UM^\perp$. Since UM^\perp is Legendrian, about each point $\xi \in UM^\perp$ we can choose a frame for UM^\perp by taking local orthonormal frames $\{E_i : i = 1, \dots, m\}$ for \mathcal{H}_M and $\{E_\beta : \beta = m+1, \dots, n-1\}$ for \mathcal{V}_M . Then

$$\{E_i, E_\beta, JE_i, JE_\beta : 1 \leq i \leq m, m+1 \leq \beta \leq n-1\},$$

frames $\mu^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ orthonormally about ξ . From now on we will use the index conventions $1 \leq A, B \leq n-1$, $1 \leq i, j \leq m$ and $m+1 \leq \beta \leq n-1$. As before we define $\bar{E}_i = d\pi(E_i)$ and $\bar{E}_\beta = d\pi(JE_\beta)$ (note that $JE_\beta \in \mathcal{H}_\xi$). Then $TM = \text{Sp}\{\bar{E}_i\}$ and $TM^\perp = \text{Sp}\{\bar{E}_\beta, \xi\}$.

Proposition 3.9. *At $\xi \in UM^\perp$, with the adapted frame above and $p = \pi(\xi)$,*

$$(3.7) \quad h_\xi(H_\mu, JE_i) = -g_p\left(\sum_j [\nabla \mathbb{I}_f](\bar{E}_i, \bar{E}_j), \bar{E}_j\right), \xi,$$

$$(3.8) \quad h_\xi(H_\mu, JE_\beta) = g_p\left(\sum_j \mathbb{I}_f(\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j), \bar{E}_\beta\right).$$

Theorem 3.5 is now a direct consequence of these expressions in the case when f has conformal shape form, since $\|\bar{E}_i\|^2 = 1/(1+r(\xi)^2)$ at ξ in that case (and of course $\text{tr}_g \nabla \mathbb{I}_f = \nabla^\perp \text{tr}_g \mathbb{I}_f$).

Proof. By Lemma 3.1 the mean curvature H_μ lies in $\mu^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ so we need only calculate

$$h(H_\mu, JE_B) = \sum_A h(\mathbb{I}_\mu(E_A, E_A), JE_B) = \sum_A h(\nabla_{E_A}^h \mu^* E_A, JE_B).$$

For simplicity, set $H_\mu^i = h(H_\mu, JE_i)$ and $H_\mu^\beta = h(H_\mu, JE_\beta)$. Using the expression (2.7) we have

$$\beta_H(\nabla_{E_A}^\mu E_A) = \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot (E_A \phi_p(E_A) + [\phi_h(E_A), \phi_p(E_A)]).$$

Since each E_β is vertical it has $\phi_m(E_\beta) = 0 = \phi_n(JE_\beta)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} H_\mu^i &= \sum_A \langle E_A \phi_p(E_A) + [\phi_h(E_A), \phi_p(E_A)], \phi_p(JE_i) \rangle \\ &= \sum_j \langle E_j \phi_p(E_j) + [\phi_h(E_j), \phi_p(E_j)], \phi_p(JE_i) \rangle \\ (3.9) \quad &+ \sum_\beta \langle E_\beta \phi_n(E_\beta) + [\phi_h(E_\beta), \phi_n(E_\beta)], \phi_n(JE_i) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.10) \quad H_\mu^\beta = \langle \sum_j E_j \phi_m(E_j) + [\phi_h(E_j), \phi_m(E_j)], \phi_m(JE_\beta) \rangle.$$

The second summand in (3.9) vanishes because the fibre $U_p M^\perp$ is totally geodesic. Each E_β is tangent to this fibre, and the Levi-Civita connexion along this fibre is the restriction of (2.7) to the case where $\phi_m(Z) = 0 = \phi_m(W)$.

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} H_\mu^i &= \sum_j \langle E_j \phi_m(E_j) + [\phi_h(E_j), \phi_m(E_j)], \phi_m(JE_i) \rangle \\ (3.11) \quad &+ \sum_j \langle E_j \phi_n(E_j) + [\phi_h(E_j), \phi_n(E_j)], \phi_n(JE_i) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

To simplify this define, for X, Y local vector fields on UM^\perp ,

$$D_X \phi_p(Y) = X \phi_p(Y) + [\phi_h(X), \phi_p(Y)].$$

This represents the (pullback to UM^\perp of the) canonical connexion of G/H in the local frame Φ . We recall that $\phi_p(JX) = J_0 \phi_p(X)$ and observe that $D_X \phi_p(JX) = J_0 D_X \phi_p(X)$ since J_0 is Ad_H -invariant. We claim that whenever $X \in (\mathcal{H}_M)_\xi$ and Y, Z are local sections of \mathcal{C} about ξ , we have

$$(3.12) \quad \langle D_X \phi_m(Y), \phi_m(Z) \rangle = g(\nabla_{\bar{X}} \bar{Y}, \bar{Z}).$$

To see this, we use $\phi_h = \phi_\mathfrak{k} - \phi_n$ to write the left hand side as

$$\langle X \phi_m(Y) + [\phi_\mathfrak{k}(X), \phi_m(Y)], \phi_m(Z) \rangle - \langle [\phi_n(X), \phi_m(Y)], \phi_m(Z) \rangle.$$

Now we observe that, from Lemma 3.2, since $X \in \mathcal{H}_M$,

$$(3.13) \quad \phi_n(X) = -J_0 \phi_m(A_f(\xi) \bar{X}), \quad \phi_m(JX) = J_0 \phi_n(X) = \phi_m(A_f(\xi) \bar{X}),$$

and $\phi_n(JX) = J_0 \phi_m(\bar{X})$. We also note that (3.2) implies

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Ad } \Phi \cdot (X \phi_m(Y) + [\phi_\mathfrak{k}(X), \phi_m(Y)]) \\ &= \text{Ad}(F \circ \pi_N) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{X} \alpha_m(\bar{Y}) + [\alpha_\mathfrak{k}(\bar{X}), \alpha_m(\bar{Y})] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the left hand side of (3.12) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \bar{X}\alpha_m(\bar{Y}) + [\alpha_{\mathfrak{k}}(\bar{X}), \alpha_m(\bar{Y})], \alpha_m(\bar{Z}) \rangle + \langle [[\nu_0, \phi_m(A_f(\xi)\bar{X})], \phi_m(Y)], \phi_m(Z) \rangle, \\ & = g(\nabla_{\bar{X}}\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}) - g(R(\xi, A_f(\xi)\bar{X})\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}), \end{aligned}$$

using the curvature expression (2.4) and (3.2), together with the fact that at the point ξ itself, $\beta_K(\xi) = \text{Ad } \Phi \cdot \nu_0$ since Φ is a frame for μ . But in S^n this curvature term equals

$$g(\xi, \bar{Z})g(A(\xi)\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) - g(\xi, \bar{Y})g(A(\xi)\bar{X}, \bar{Z}) = 0,$$

since $d\pi(\mathcal{C}_\xi) \perp \xi$. This establishes (3.12).

Now using (3.12) and (3.13) we compute the terms in (3.11):

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_{E_j}\phi_m(E_j), \phi_m(JE_i) \rangle & = g(\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}\bar{E}_j, A_f(\xi)\bar{E}_i) = g(A_f(\xi)\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}^f\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_i), \\ \langle D_{E_j}\phi_n(E_j), \phi_n(JE_i) \rangle & = -\langle D_{E_j}\phi_m(JE_j), \phi_m(E_i) \rangle = -g(\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}^f[A_f(\xi)\bar{E}_j], \bar{E}_i), \end{aligned}$$

where we have also used that fact that $A_f(\xi)$ is self-adjoint and J_0 is an isometry. In this second term ξ moves along the integral curve of E_j . Now $(\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}\xi)^\perp = 0$, so the sum of the two expressions can be simplified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g(A_f(\xi)\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}^f\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_i) - g(\nabla_{\bar{E}_j}^f[A_f(\xi)\bar{E}_j], \bar{E}_i) & = -g([\nabla A_f](\bar{E}_j, \xi)\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_i) \\ & = -g([\nabla \mathbb{I}_f](\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_i), \xi) \\ & = -g([\nabla \mathbb{I}_f](\bar{E}_i, \bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j), \xi). \end{aligned}$$

The last equality holds since $\nabla \mathbb{I}_f$ is totally symmetric in spaces of constant sectional curvature (see, e.g., [12, Cor. 4.4]). This proves (3.7).

Finally, we obtain (3.8) directly from (3.10) using (3.12):

$$H_\mu^\beta = g\left(\sum_j \nabla_{\bar{E}_j}^f \bar{E}_j, d\pi(JE_\beta)\right) = g\left(\sum_j \mathbb{I}_f(\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j), \bar{E}_\beta\right).$$

□

Remark 3.10. The calculations in the previous proof lead quickly to Palmer's formula [24, Prop. 3.4] for H_γ when $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ is a hypersurface. We fix a unit normal field ξ and work only with the connected component of UM^\perp it determines, so that $\mu : M \rightarrow US^n$, $\mu(p) = \xi_p$. In this case the adapted local frame for $\mu^{-1}\mathcal{C}$ consists only of $\{E_i, JE_i : i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$. We can choose these so that about p the frame $\{\bar{E}_i\}$ for T_pM is principal, i.e, it diagonalises the shape operator. We write $\mathcal{A}_f\bar{E}_i = \kappa_i\bar{E}_i$, and therefore

$$E_i = \bar{E}_i - \kappa_i J\bar{E}_i,$$

where we are identifying \bar{E}_i with its horizontal lift in \mathcal{H}_ξ . Thus $\|\bar{E}_i\|^2 = 1/(1 + \kappa_i^2)$. The calculations in the previous proof show that

$$\begin{aligned} h(H_\mu, JE_i) & = -\sum_j g([\nabla_{\bar{E}_i}^f A_f]\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j) \\ & = -\sum_j g(d\kappa_j(E_i)\bar{E}_j, \bar{E}_j) \\ & = -\sum_j \frac{1}{1 + \kappa_j^2} d\kappa_j(E_i). \end{aligned}$$

This means that the mean curvature 1-form $\sigma_{H_\gamma} = \lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}(H_\gamma, \cdot)$ of γ can be written as

$$(3.14) \quad \sigma_{H_\gamma} = \sum_j \frac{1}{1 + \kappa_j^2} d\kappa_j.$$

4. HAMILTONIAN VARIATIONS.

We now consider smooth deformations $f_t : M \times I \rightarrow S^n$ of an immersion $f_0 : M \rightarrow S^n$ of a closed (i.e., compact without boundary) oriented manifold M . Here $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an open interval about 0 and we assume that, for each t , f_t is an immersion whose normal bundle is diffeomorphic to TM^\perp (i.e., the normal bundle of f_0). As a consequence of the Covering Homotopy Theorem (specifically, [26, Thm 11.4]) there exists a compatible smooth deformation $\mu_t : UM^\perp \times I \rightarrow US^n$ of the spherical Gauss map μ_0 of f_0 , i.e., $\pi \circ \mu_t = f_t \circ \pi^\perp$ at each t . This will only be uniquely determined when M is a hypersurface. Otherwise any two such deformations differ by a smooth family of bundle isomorphisms of UM^\perp , each covering the identity on M (and equal to the identity on UM^\perp at $t = 0$). In any case, $\gamma_t = \pi_{\mathcal{Q}} \circ \mu_t$ is a deformation of the geodesic Gauss map γ_0 of f_0 , through Lagrangian submanifolds. Let $V_t \in \Gamma(\gamma_t^{-1}T\mathcal{Q})$ be the variational vector field corresponding to this, and let

$$\sigma_{V_t} = \lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}(V_t, d\gamma_t) \in \Gamma(T^*(UM^\perp)),$$

be the 1-form corresponding to it. Since V_t is a Lagrangian variation, σ_{V_t} is closed. Recall that γ_t is called a *Hamiltonian* deformation when σ_{V_t} is also exact. We will prove two results about Lagrangian variations of γ . Each relies on the following facts about US^n as a circle bundle over \mathcal{Q} .

For simplicity we will denote US^n as a circle bundle by $\pi_{\mathcal{Q}} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$. The contact distribution \mathcal{C} provides a principal bundle connexion, with connexion 1-form $i\theta$. Its first Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{S})$ is therefore the cohomology class of $\frac{1}{2\pi}\lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}$. Consequently, the pullback of \mathcal{S} to any Lagrangian immersion is a flat bundle. Let $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be the tautological 2-plane bundle of $\text{Gr}(2, n+1)$ and identify $T\mathcal{Q}$ with $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}^\perp)$. The complex structure $J_{\mathcal{Q}}$ coincides with giving \mathcal{L} the Hermitian line bundle structure which identifies its unit circle bundle with \mathcal{S}^{-1} (this is because geodesic flow is a *right* action by S). There is an isomorphism of Hermitian connected lines bundles $\mathcal{L}^{n-1} \simeq K_{\mathcal{Q}}$, where the latter is the canonical bundle. The curvatures are related via the Kähler-Einstein equation $i\rho_{\mathcal{Q}} = (n-1)i\lambda_{\mathcal{Q}}$, where $\rho_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is the Ricci curvature of \mathcal{Q} .

Proposition 4.1. *For every smooth deformation f_t of f_0 preserving the diffeomorphism class of the unit normal bundle, every compatible deformation γ_t of γ_0 is Hamiltonian.*

For hypersurfaces this was proved by Ma & Ohnita [15], where they also proved the converse for short term deformations of γ_t . We will explain below why this converse will not generally hold for immersions $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ which have codimension at least two.

Proof. By [15, Thm. 1.1], for any Lagrangian variation V of a Lagrangian immersion $\gamma_0 : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, σ_{V_t} measures the variation in holonomy of the flat bundle $\mathcal{S} = \gamma_0^{-1}US^n$, in the following sense. Each flat bundle $\mathcal{S}_t = \gamma_t^{-1}US^n$ determines a curve in the moduli space $H^1(U, S^1)$ of flat bundles, whose tangent at \mathcal{S}_t is the cohomology class of $-i\sigma_{V_t}$. In particular, the family \mathcal{S}_t admits a smooth family of horizontal sections μ_t if and only if σ_{V_t} is exact. So if γ_t arises from a deformation f_t each \mathcal{S}_t has a horizontal section given by the spherical Gauss map μ_t , and therefore σ_{V_t} is exact. \square

In [24] Palmer showed that when f is a hypersurface the mean curvature 1-form σ_{H_γ} of γ is closed. In fact this is true for any Lagrangian immersion into a Kähler-Einstein manifold, since by Dazord's formula $d\sigma_{H_\gamma} = \gamma^*\rho_{\mathcal{Q}} = 0$. Here we show that σ_{H_γ} is actually exact for the geodesic Gauss map of any immersion $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ of a closed oriented M , using another simple circle bundle argument.

Proposition 4.2. *For any immersion $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ of a closed oriented submanifold with geodesic Gauss map $\gamma : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, the mean curvature vector field H_γ is a Hamiltonian variation.*

Proof. By [20, Prop. 2.2], $i\sigma_{H_\gamma}$ is the connexion 1-form for the bundle $\gamma^{-1}K_{\mathcal{Q}}$, the pull-back of the canonical bundle over \mathcal{Q} . Now $K_{\mathcal{Q}} \simeq \mathcal{L}^{n-1}$ as Hermitian connected line bundles and $\gamma^{-1}\mathcal{L}$ has trivial holonomy (it has horizontal section μ). Thus $\gamma^{-1}K_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is also has trivial holonomy and thus σ_{H_γ} must be exact. \square

As an immediate corollary we obtain the following.

Corollary 4.3. *Let $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ be an immersion of a closed oriented submanifold. If its geodesic Gauss map $\gamma : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is Hamiltonian stationary (i.e., stationary for all Hamiltonian variations) then γ is minimal Lagrangian.*

This also makes it reasonable to ask under what circumstances H_γ arises from a deformation of f , for it would be interesting to know when Lagrangian mean curvature flow of γ keeps it inside the class of geodesic Gauss maps of immersions of M .

Remark 4.4. If $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ is an immersion of codimension at least two, one cannot expect every Hamiltonian variation of its geodesic Gauss map γ to provide a deformation of f , even for a short time. There are immersions f which admit smooth Lagrangian deformations $\gamma_t : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$, $\gamma_0 = \gamma$, for which γ_t for $t \neq 0$ is the geodesic Gauss map of an immersion of UM^\perp as a hypersurface in S^n . Such families are easy to construct for $n = 3$, by taking a family of immersions $f_t : S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow S^3$ for which $d\mu_t$ is transverse to the vertical distribution \mathcal{V} except at $t = 0$, where one of the S^1 factors becomes vertical and thus μ_0 is the unit normal bundle for a closed curve f_0 in S^3 . For example, such a family arises by considering the pre-image under the Hopf fibration $S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ of the intersection of a plane $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with S^2 . By tilting the plane appropriately one can obtain a family of circles in S^2 which degenerate to a point at $t = 0$. Lying over this on S^3 we have a family of tori which degenerates to a geodesic at $t = 0$.

When f is a hypersurface it is the stability of the transversal intersection $T(UM^\perp) \cap \mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{C}$ which prevents degeneration from happening at least for short term deformations. By contrast, we expect that for every immersion $f : M \rightarrow S^n$ of codimension at least two, there is a Hamiltonian deformation $\gamma_t : UM^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ of its geodesic Gauss map for which $\pi \circ \mu_t : UM^\perp \rightarrow S^n$ is an immersion except at $t = 0$. Of course, the lifts $\mu_t : UM^\perp \rightarrow US^n$ always exist because the bundles $\gamma_t^{-1}\mathcal{S}$ admit horizontal sections for Hamiltonian deformations.

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