

INTEGRAL GEOMETRY OF REAL SURFACES IN COMPLEX PROJECTIVE SPACES

Dedicated to Professor Katsuhiko Shiohama on his sixtieth birthday

By

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to give a Poincaré formula of real surfaces in complex projective spaces stated in the following theorem.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let CP^n be a complex projective space of complex dimension n , M a real submanifold of CP^n of real dimension 2 and N a complex submanifold of complex dimension $n - 1$. Then we have*

$$\int_{U(n+1)} \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_{U(n+1)}(g) \\ = \frac{\text{vol}(U(n+1)) \text{vol}(N)}{2 \text{vol}(CP^1) \text{vol}(CP^{n-1})} \int_M (1 + \cos^2 \theta_x) d\mu_M(x),$$

where θ_x is the Kähler angle of M at x . Moreover the above formula holds for a real submanifold M of real dimension $2n - 2$ and a complex submanifold N of complex dimension 1, where θ_x is the Kähler angle of $T_x^\perp M$.

One of the oldest results in integral geometry is the Poincaré formula for the average of the intersection number of two curves. Many differential geometers have studied the Poincaré formula from various points of view. In particular, R. Howard [1] has generalized this formula in Riemannian homogeneous spaces and obtained the following formula.

THEOREM 1.2. [1] *Let G/K be a Riemannian homogeneous space with a G -invariant Riemannian metric and take submanifolds M and N of G/K . Assume that $\dim M + \dim N = \dim(G/K)$ and that G is unimodular. Then*

$$\int_G \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_G(g) = \iint_{M \times N} \sigma_K(T_x^\perp M, T_y^\perp N) d\mu_{M \times N}(x, y),$$

where $\sigma_K(T_x^\perp M, T_y^\perp N)$ is defined by (2.1) below. Furthermore, if G is transitive on the sets of tangent spaces to each of M and N then

$$\int_G \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_G(g) = \sigma_K(T_{x_0}^\perp M, T_{y_0}^\perp N) \text{vol}(M) \text{vol}(N),$$

where x_0 and y_0 are any points of M and N , respectively.

Let $\mathbf{C}P^n$ be a complex projective space of complex dimension n . The unitary group $U(n+1)$ acts transitively on $\mathbf{C}P^n$. The isotropy subgroup of $U(n+1)$ at a point in $\mathbf{C}P^n$ is $U(1) \times U(n)$. Thus $\mathbf{C}P^n$ can be realized as a homogeneous space $\mathbf{C}P^n = U(n+1)/(U(1) \times U(n))$. Let $\mathfrak{u}(n+1)$ be the Lie algebra of $U(n+1)$. Define an inner product on $\mathfrak{u}(n+1)$ by

$$(X, Y) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Trace}(XY) \quad (X, Y \in \mathfrak{u}(n+1)).$$

We extend this inner product (\cdot, \cdot) on $\mathfrak{u}(n+1)$ to the left invariant Riemannian metric on $U(n+1)$. Then we obtain a biinvariant Riemannian metric on $U(n+1)$. This biinvariant Riemannian metric on $U(n+1)$ induces a $U(n+1)$ -invariant Riemannian metric on $U(n+1)/(U(1) \times U(n))$. R. Howard [1] has also obtained the following formula in the case of $\mathbf{C}P^n$.

THEOREM 1.3. [1] *Let $\mathbf{C}P^n$ be a complex projective space.*

(1) *Let M and N be complex submanifolds of $\mathbf{C}P^n$ of complex dimension 1 and $n-1$. Then*

$$\int_{U(n+1)} \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_{U(n+1)}(g) = \frac{\text{vol}(U(n+1)) \text{vol}(M) \text{vol}(N)}{\text{vol}(\mathbf{C}P^1) \text{vol}(\mathbf{C}P^{n-1})}.$$

(2) *Let M be a totally real submanifold of $\mathbf{C}P^n$ of real dimension 2 and N a complex submanifold of complex dimension $n-1$. Then*

$$\int_{U(n+1)} \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_{U(n+1)}(g) = \frac{\text{vol}(U(n+1)) \text{vol}(M) \text{vol}(N)}{\text{vol}(\mathbf{R}P^2) \text{vol}(\mathbf{C}P^{n-1})},$$

where $\mathbf{R}P^2$ is a 2-dimensional real projective space.

Such complex and totally real submanifolds have constant Kähler angles. In the case (1) the Kähler angle of M is 0 and in the case (2) that of M is $\pi/2$ and

$\text{vol}(\mathbf{R}P^2) = 2\pi = 2 \text{vol}(\mathbf{C}P^1)$. Thus the formulas in Theorem 1.3 are special cases of the formula in Theorem 1.1.

On the other hand, the second author proved the following inequality in [2].

$$\int_{U(n+1)} \#(M \cap g\mathbf{C}P^{n-1}) d\mu_{U(n+1)}(g) \leq \frac{\text{vol}(U(n+1))}{\text{vol}(\mathbf{C}P^1)} \text{vol}(M),$$

where M is a submanifold of $\mathbf{C}P^n$ of real dimension 2. This follows from Theorem 1.1. In this formula, if M is a complex submanifold of $\mathbf{C}P^n$ of complex dimension 1 then the equality holds and this is the case of Kähler angle 0 in Theorem 1.1.

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2. Preliminaries

In this section we shall review the Poincaré formula on Riemannian homogeneous spaces given by R. Howard [1].

Let E be a finite dimensional real vector space with an inner product. For two vector subspaces V and W of dimension p and q in E , take orthonormal bases v_1, \dots, v_p and w_1, \dots, w_q of V and W , respectively, and define

$$\sigma(V, W) = |v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_p \wedge w_1 \wedge \dots \wedge w_q|.$$

This definition is independent of the choice of orthonormal bases. Furthermore, if $p + q = \dim E$ then

$$\sigma(V, W) = \sigma(V^\perp, W^\perp).$$

Let G be a Lie group and K a closed subgroup of G . We assume that G has a left invariant Riemannian metric that is also invariant under the right actions of elements of K . This metric induces a G -invariant Riemannian metric on G/K . We denote by o the origin of G/K . For x and y in G/K and vector subspaces V and W in $T_x(G/K)$ and $T_y(G/K)$, we define $\sigma_K(V, W)$ by

$$(2.1) \quad \sigma_K(V, W) = \int_K \sigma((dg_x)_o^{-1}V, dk_o^{-1}(dg_y)_o^{-1}W) d\mu_K(k)$$

where g_x and g_y are elements of G such that $g_x o = x$ and $g_y o = y$. This definition is independent of the choice of g_x and g_y in G such that $g_x o = x$ and $g_y o = y$.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let V and W be vector spaces with inner product. Assume $\dim V = m \geq n = \dim W$. Let $F : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear mapping. We set $JF = \sup\{|F(u_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge F(u_n)| \mid u_1, \dots, u_n \text{ is orthonormal system of } V\}$. If F is not onto mapping then $JF = 0$. And if F is onto then for any basis v_1, \dots, v_n of $(\text{Ker } F)^\perp$,*

$$JF = \frac{|F(v_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge F(v_n)|}{|v_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge v_n|}.$$

We can easily show this proposition and omit its proof. We will use this later in calculating the coarea formula.

Let \mathbf{C}^n be an n -dimensional complex vector space with standard real inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and almost complex structure J . Let V be a vector subspace of \mathbf{C}^n of real dimension 2. If v_1, v_2 is an orthonormal basis of V then $-1 \leq \langle Jv_1, v_2 \rangle \leq 1$. In the case of $-1 \leq \langle Jv_1, v_2 \rangle < 0$, we choose $-v_2$ instead of v_2 . Then $0 \leq \langle Jv_1, v_2 \rangle \leq 1$. We set

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \langle Jv_1, v_2 \rangle.$$

We call θ the *Kähler angle* of V . We remark that the definition of θ is independent of the choice of the orthonormal basis of V . In particular, the vector subspace V is complex or totally real if and only if $\theta = 0$ or $\theta = \pi/2$, respectively.

The action of $U(1) \times U(n)$ to \mathbf{C}^n is defined by

$$(z, A)v = zvA^*$$

for $(z, A) \in U(1) \times U(n)$ and $v \in \mathbf{C}^n$.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let G_θ be the set of real 2-dimensional vector subspaces with Kähler angle θ of \mathbf{C}^n . Then $U(1) \times U(n)$ acts transitively on G_θ .*

PROOF. Take $V \in G_\theta$ and its orthonormal basis e_1, e_2 such that $\langle Je_1, e_2 \rangle = \cos \theta$. For any $(z, A) \in U(1) \times U(n)$, ze_1A^*, ze_2A^* is an orthonormal basis of zVA^* . Moreover $zVA^* \in G_\theta$, since $\langle J(ze_1A^*), ze_2A^* \rangle = \cos \theta$.

By the action of $U(n)$, we can transport e_1 to $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$. We decompose e_2 as

$$e_2 = (z_1, 0, \dots, 0) + (0, z_2, \dots, z_n).$$

Put $e'_2 = (z_1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $e''_2 = (0, z_2, \dots, z_n)$. Then we can transport e''_2 to $(0, |e''_2|, 0, \dots, 0)$ by the action of $U(n-1)$. Set $e'_2 = (z, 0, \dots, 0)$. Since $U(n)$ preserves the inner product and the Kähler angle, we can transport e_2 to

$$(\sqrt{-1} \cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0, \dots, 0)$$

by the action of $U(n)$. Thus we can transport any V in G_θ to V_θ by the action of $U(n)$, where

$$V_\theta = \text{Span}_{\mathbf{R}}\{(1, 0, \dots, 0), (\sqrt{-1} \cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0, \dots, 0)\}.$$

Therefore $U(1) \times U(n)$ acts transitively on G_θ . □

COROLLARY 2.3. *For a real 2-dimensional vector subspace V in \mathbf{C}^n , $\sigma_{U(1) \times U(n)}(V, \mathbf{C}^{n-1})$ is dependent only on the Kähler angle of V .*

3. Poincaré Formulas of Real Surfaces in Complex Projective Spaces

Let CP^n be an n -dimensional complex projective space with almost complex structure J and let M a real 2-dimensional submanifold of CP^n . For x in M let θ_x be the Kähler angle of $T_x M$ in $T_x CP^n$. This is a function on M . We call θ_x the *Kähler angle* of M at x .

Take a complex submanifold N of complex dimension $n-1$. By Theorem 1.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (3.1) \quad & \int_{U(n+1)} \sharp(M \cap gN) d\mu_{U(n+1)}(g) \\ &= \iint_{M \times N} \sigma_{U(1) \times U(n)}(T_x M, T_y N) d\mu_{M \times N}(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

We can simply write

$$\sigma(\theta_x, n) = \sigma_{U(1) \times U(n)}(T_x M, T_y N)$$

by Corollary 2.3. We shall identify the tangent space of CP^n with \mathbf{C}^n and that of N with \mathbf{C}^{n-1} . By the action of $U(1) \times U(n)$ we can identify $T_x M$ with V_θ defined in the proof of Lemma 2.2. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\theta, n) &= \int_{U(1) \times U(n)} \sigma(k^{-1} V_\theta, \mathbf{C}^{n-1}) d\mu_{U(1) \times U(n)}(k) \\ &= \text{vol}(U(1)) \int_{U(n)} \sigma(k^{-1} V_\theta, \mathbf{C}^{n-1}) d\mu_{U(n)}(k). \end{aligned}$$

The one parameter subgroup $e^{\sqrt{-1}t}$ in $U(1)$ corresponds to $\sqrt{-1}$ in the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{u}(1)$, whose length is $1/\sqrt{2}$ with respect to the invariant inner product. So $\text{vol}(U(1)) = 2\pi/\sqrt{2}$.

We put $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $e(\theta) = (\sqrt{-1} \cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0, \dots, 0)$. Let e_1, \dots, e_n be the standard unitary basis of \mathbb{C}^n . For $k = (k_{ij}) \in U(n)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma(k^{-1}V_\theta, \mathbb{C}^{n-1}) \\ &= |k^{-1}e_1 \wedge k^{-1}e(\theta) \wedge e_2 \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_n| \\ &= |e_1 k \wedge e(\theta) k \wedge e_2 \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_n| \\ &= |k_1 \wedge (\sqrt{-1} \cos \theta k_1 + \sin \theta k_2) \wedge e_2 \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_n| \\ &= |k_{11}e_1 \wedge (\sqrt{-1} \cos \theta k_{11}e_1 + \sin \theta k_{21}e_1) \wedge e_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge \sqrt{-1}e_n| \\ &= ||k_{11}|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(k_{11}\bar{k}_{21}) \sin \theta| \end{aligned}$$

where k_1 and k_2 are the first two columns of k and $\mathcal{I}(z)$ is imaginary part of complex number z . Thus we have

$$\sigma(\theta, n) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{U(n)} ||k_{11}|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(k_{11}\bar{k}_{21}) \sin \theta| d\mu_{U(n)}(k).$$

The natural projection $p : U(n) \rightarrow S^{2n-1} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$; $k \mapsto k^t (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ is $U(n)$ -equivariant, so Jdp is constant on $U(n)$.

$$\sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e_i^* \\ e_i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sqrt{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e_i^* \\ e_i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1)$$

is an orthonormal basis of $(\text{Ker } dp_e)^\perp$. Using Proposition 2.1 we get $Jdp = Jdp_e = \sqrt{2}$. By the coarea formula we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \int_{U(n)} ||k_{11}|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(k_{11}\bar{k}_{21}) \sin \theta| d\mu_{U(n)}(k) \\ &= \text{vol}(U(n-1)) \int_{S^{2n-1}} ||z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(z_1\bar{z}_2) \sin \theta| d\mu_{S^{2n-1}} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Define a mapping $f : S^{2n-1} - \{z \mid z = {}^t(0, 0, z_3, \dots, z_n) \in S^{2n-1}\} \rightarrow S^3$ by

$$f(z) = f({}^t(z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2}} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = w.$$

By the coarea formula, for a function ϕ defined on S^{2n-1} we have

$$\int_{S^3} \left(\int_{f^{-1}(w)} \phi(z) d\mu_{f^{-1}(w)}(z) \right) d\mu_{S^3}(w) = \int_{S^{2n-1}} \phi(z) Jdf_z d\mu_{S^{2n-1}}(z).$$

We first compute Jdf_z at a point $z = {}^t(z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n)$. Since the mapping f is $O(4) \times O(2n-4)$ -equivariant, it is sufficient to compute Jdf_x at

$$x = {}^t(\cos \alpha, 0, 0, 0, \sin \alpha, 0, \dots, 0)$$

where $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2}$ and $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{|z_3|^2 + \dots + |z_n|^2}$. Put

$$y = {}^t(-\sin \alpha, 0, 0, 0, \cos \alpha, 0, \dots, 0).$$

Then

$$y, e_i, e_j \quad (2 \leq i \leq 4, 6 \leq j \leq 2n)$$

is an orthonormal basis of $T_x S^{2n-1}$. It is obvious that y, e_j ($6 \leq j \leq 2n$) are elements of $\text{Ker } df_x$. Using Proposition 2.1, we get

$$Jdf_z = \frac{1}{(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)^{3/2}}.$$

Hence we put

$$\phi(z) = (|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)^{3/2} \cdot \left| |z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta \right|,$$

then we have the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S^{2n-1}} \left| |z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta \right| d\mu_{S^{2n-1}}(z) \\ &= \int_{S^3} \int_{f^{-1}(w)} (|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)^{3/2} \left| |z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta \right| d\mu_{f^{-1}(w)}(z) d\mu_{S^3}(w). \end{aligned}$$

We note that for any $w \in S^3$, $f^{-1}(w)$ is equal to the set

$$\{ {}^t(rw_1, rw_2, \sqrt{1-r^2}z_3, \dots, \sqrt{1-r^2}z_n) \mid 0 < r \leq 1, {}^t(z_3, \dots, z_n) \in S^{2n-5} \}.$$

Here we define a mapping $g : (0, 1] \times S^{2n-5} \rightarrow f^{-1}(w)$ by

$$z' = {}^t(r, (z_3, \dots, z_n)) \mapsto {}^t(rw_1, rw_2, \sqrt{1-r^2}z_3, \dots, \sqrt{1-r^2}z_n).$$

It is clear that g is a diffeomorphism. By a simple calculation, we get

$$Jdg_{z'} = (1-r^2)^{n-3}.$$

By the coarea formula,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{f^{-1}(w)} \phi(z) d\mu_{f^{-1}(w)}(z) \\
&= \iint_{(0,1) \times S^{2n-5}} (\phi \circ g)(z') Jg(z') d\mu_{(0,1) \times S^{2n-5}}(z') \\
&= ||w_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(w_1 \bar{w}_2) \sin \theta| \operatorname{vol}(S^{2n-5}) \int_0^1 r^5 \cdot (1-r^2)^{n-3} dr \\
&= \frac{\operatorname{vol}(S^{2n-5})}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \cdot ||w_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(w_1 \bar{w}_2) \sin \theta|.
\end{aligned}$$

So we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{S^{2n-1}} ||z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta| d\mu_{S^{2n-1}}(z) \\
&= \frac{\operatorname{vol}(S^{2n-5})}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \int_{S^3} ||w_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(w_1 \bar{w}_2) \sin \theta| d\mu_{S^3}(w).
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$||\alpha z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}((\alpha z_1) \cdot \overline{\alpha z_2}) \sin \theta| = ||z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta|$$

for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$ with $|\alpha| = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{S^3} ||z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta| d\mu_{S^3}(z) \\
&= 2\pi \int_{\mathbf{C}P^1} ||z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{J}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta| d\mu_{\mathbf{C}P^1}[z].
\end{aligned}$$

Let $H(2, \mathbf{C})$ be a vector space of 2 by 2 Hermitian matrices. Define an inner product on $H(2, \mathbf{C})$ by

$$(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Trace}(AB^*)$$

where B^* is the conjugate transpose of B . We define S_*^2 by

$$S_*^2 = \{X \in H(2, \mathbf{C}) \mid X^2 = X, \operatorname{Trace}(X) = 1\}.$$

REMARK 3.1. S_*^2 is a 2-dimensional Riemannian submanifold in $H(2, \mathbf{C})$.

LEMMA 3.2. Let $h : \mathbf{C}P^1 \rightarrow S_*^2$ be a mapping given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \bar{z}_1 & z_1 \bar{z}_2 \\ z_2 \bar{z}_1 & z_2 \bar{z}_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $(z_1, z_2) \in S^3$. Then h is an isometry.

A direct computation shows that S_*^2 is a sphere with center

$$o = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

and radius $1/2$. So we put $S^2(1/2) = S_*^2$. Set

$$L = \{X \in H(2, \mathbf{C}) \mid \text{Trace}(X) = 0\}.$$

Then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{-1} \\ -\sqrt{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

is an orthonormal basis of L . Hence any point x of $S^2(1/2)$ is represented by

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{-1} \\ -\sqrt{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_3 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 + x_1 & x_2 + \sqrt{-1}x_3 \\ x_2 - \sqrt{-1}x_3 & 1/2 - x_1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbf{C}P^1} \left| |z_1|^2 \cos \theta - \mathcal{I}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \sin \theta \right| d\mu_{\mathbf{C}P^1}[z] \\ &= \int_{S^2(1/2)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + x_1 \cos \theta - x_3 \sin \theta \right| d\mu_{S^2(1/2)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

By the isometric variable transformation

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

the above integral is equal to

$$\int_{S^2(1/2)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + u_1 \right| d\mu_{S^2(1/2)}(u) = \int_{S^2(1/2)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - u_1 \right| d\mu_{S^2(1/2)}(u).$$

Using the spherical coordinates, we have the following.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S^2(1/2)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - u_1 \right| d\mu_{S^2(1/2)}(u) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \phi_1 \right| \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin \phi_1 d\phi_1 d\phi_2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + \cos^2 \theta). \end{aligned}$$

Using $\text{vol}(S^{2m-1}) = 2\pi^m / (m-1)!$, we obtain

$$\sigma(\theta, n) = \frac{\text{vol}(U(n+1))}{2 \text{vol}(CP^1) \text{vol}(CP^{n-1})} (1 + \cos^2 \theta).$$

Now (3.1) implies Theorem 1.1 for a real submanifold M of real dimension 2 and a complex submanifold N of complex dimension $n-1$.

In the case of a real submanifold M of real dimension $2n-2$ and a complex submanifold N of complex dimension 1 we can prove Theorem 1.1 using (3.1) and the above formula of $\sigma(\theta, n)$.

REMARK 3.3. By the transfer principle in integral geometry (see [1] paragraph 3.5 on pages 14–15), it is clear that Theorem 1.1 holds for all complex space forms with isotropy subgroup $U(1) \times U(n)$.

References

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