

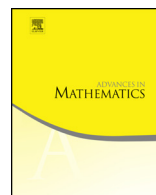


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Mok's characteristic varieties and the normal holonomy group

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we complete the study of the normal holonomy groups of complex submanifolds (non nec. complete) of \mathbb{C}^n or \mathbb{CP}^n . We show that irreducible but non-transitive normal holonomies are exactly the Hermitian s -representations of [4, Table 1] (see Corollary 1.1). For each one of them we construct a non necessarily complete complex submanifold whose normal holonomy is the prescribed s -representation.

We also show that if the submanifold has irreducible non-transitive normal holonomy then it is an open subset of the smooth part of one of the characteristic varieties studied by N. Mok in his work about rigidity of locally symmetric spaces. Finally, we prove that if the action of the normal holonomy group of a projective submanifold is reducible then the submanifold is an open subset of the smooth part of a so called

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join, i.e. the union of the lines joining two projective submanifolds.

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1. Introduction

Given a submanifold M of a Riemannian manifold N , the normal bundle νM carries a natural connection ∇^\perp defined as the projection of the Levi-Civita connection on the tangent bundle TN to the normal bundle νM . The *normal holonomy group* $Hol(M, \nabla^\perp)$ of M is the holonomy group of the connection ∇^\perp . Its connected component of the identity $Hol^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is the *restricted normal holonomy group* of M .

In [17] C. Olmos proved the *Normal Holonomy Theorem* for submanifolds of real space forms. It asserts that the action of the restricted normal holonomy group on any normal space $\nu_p M$ is the holonomy representation of a Riemannian symmetric space. This result plays an important role in the theory of isoparametric submanifolds (see [2]).

A similar result for complex submanifolds of complex space forms was proved in [1] and improved in [7]. Namely, if M is a full complex submanifold of a complex space form, then its restricted normal holonomy group acts on each normal space as the isotropy representation of a Hermitian symmetric space without flat factor.

Therefore a natural problem arises: to determine which among all isotropy representations of Hermitian symmetric spaces is the normal holonomy of a complex submanifold of \mathbb{C}^n or $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$. That is to say, for each Hermitian isotropy representation to decide if there exists a complex submanifold with it as normal holonomy.

If the normal holonomy group of a complex submanifold M of \mathbb{C}^n or $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ acts transitively, on the unit sphere of the normal space, then it must be the whole unitary group $U(k)$, where k is the codimension of M . Therefore it is interesting to study submanifolds whose normal holonomy is *non-transitive*.

Concrete non-trivial examples were studied in [4], where the normal holonomy group of complex parallel submanifolds of the complex projective space were computed. The classification and realization problems for complete irreducible complex submanifolds were completely solved in [5].

In [5, Theorem 2] it was proved that a complete, irreducible and full complex submanifolds of \mathbb{C}^n must have transitive normal holonomy. For the case of complete complex submanifolds of the projective space, it was proved a Berger type theorem. The main result asserts that the action of the normal holonomy group is non-transitive if and only if the submanifold is the complex orbit of the isotropy representation of an irreducible Hermitian symmetric space of rank greater than 2. Notice that such complex orbits are actually the first characteristic varieties, studied by N. Mok [14], whose normal holonomies are those explicitly computed in [4].

It is important to point out that both in the case of a submanifold of \mathbb{C}^n or of \mathbb{CP}^n , these results are false if the completeness of the submanifold is not assumed (cf. [5, Section 5]).

So it is natural to ask which non-transitive normal holonomy representations can appear if the complex submanifold is not complete. Or more generally, if the non-transitivity of the normal holonomy of a non-complete complex submanifold implies that the submanifold belongs to a short list of submanifolds as in the case of being complete.

The answers to these questions are the main results of this paper: the normal holonomy of an irreducible complex submanifold of \mathbb{C}^n or \mathbb{CP}^n is non-transitive if and only if the submanifold is an open subset of one of the (cones over a) Mok's characteristic variety studied in [14]. Namely:

Theorem 1. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a full and irreducible complex submanifold (non necessarily complete w.r.t. the induced metric of \mathbb{C}^n). Let $\text{Hol}^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ be the restricted normal holonomy group of M . If the action of $\text{Hol}^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is non-transitive on the unit sphere of the normal space then there exists an irreducible bounded symmetric domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ (realized as a circled domain) such that M is an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic cone $CS^j(D)$ for $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$.*

Conversely, for any irreducible bounded symmetric domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, the restricted normal holonomy group of an open subset of the smooth part of the cone $CS^j(D)$ for $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$ acts irreducibly but non-transitively on the unit sphere of each normal space.

Theorem 2. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ be a full complex submanifold (non nec. complete) whose restricted normal holonomy group acts irreducibly on the normal space. If this action is non-transitive on the unit sphere of the normal space, then there exists an irreducible bounded symmetric domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ (realized as circled domain) such that M is an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic variety $S^j(D)$ for $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$.*

Conversely, the normal holonomy group of an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic variety $S^j(D)$ for $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$ acts irreducibly but not transitively on the unit sphere of the normal space.

As it will become clear in the proof of the above theorems, the normal holonomy of a j th Mok's characteristic variety $S^j(D)$, over a bounded symmetric domain D , always coincides with the normal holonomy of a first Mok's characteristic variety $S^1(D')$ (over a suitable bounded symmetric domain D' different from D). Therefore, combining the above theorems with the results in [4], we get the following classification result:

Corollary 1.1. *Let M be a full complex submanifold (non nec. complete) of either \mathbb{C}^n or \mathbb{CP}^n whose normal holonomy is irreducible. Then the normal holonomy group representation is either the full unitary group of the normal bundle $U(\nu_p M)$ or one of the following*

isotropy representations $K \hookrightarrow SO(V)$ of compact irreducible Hermitian symmetric spaces G/K :

G/K	K	V
$SU(p+q)/S(U(p) \times U(q)), p, q > 1$	$S(U(p) \times U(q))$	$\mathbb{C}^p \otimes \mathbb{C}^q$
$SO(2n)/U(n), n > 3$	$U(n)$	$\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^n)$
$SO(12)/SO(2) \times SO(10)$	$SO(2) \times SO(10)$	$\mathbb{R}^2 \otimes \mathbb{R}^{10}$
$Sp(n)/U(n), n > 1$	$U(n)$	$S^2\mathbb{C}^n$

Moreover, any of this isotropy representations can be realized as the normal holonomy of a complex submanifold as explained in [Theorems 1 and 2](#).

It is interesting to notice that the isotropy representation of a quadric

$$Q_n := SO(n+2)/SO(2) \times SO(n)$$

can be realized as the normal holonomy of a complex submanifold only when $n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10\}$. Indeed, the isotropy representation of Q_{10} is the third one of the above table. The following isomorphisms are well-known:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &\cong \mathbb{CP}^1, \quad Q_2 \cong \mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1, \quad Q_3 \cong Sp(2)/U(2), \\ Q_4 &= SU(4)/S(U(2) \times U(2)), \quad Q_6 \cong SO(8)/U(4) \end{aligned}$$

Then it is clear that the isotropy representations of Q_1, Q_3, Q_4 and Q_6 can be realized as normal holonomies. The isotropy representation of $Q_2 \cong \mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ is a product and can be realized as the normal holonomy of the smooth part of a join as explained in [Theorem 3](#) below.

Remark 1.2. But, for all n , the isotropy representation of Q_n is a normal holonomy of a real submanifold of Euclidean space [\[9, Theorem 1\]](#). It is a remarkable fact that there exist Hermitian s-representations which are normal holonomy of real submanifolds but never arise as normal holonomy of complex submanifolds.

Therefore the classification and realization problems for complex submanifolds whose normal holonomy acts irreducibly are completely solved.

The non-irreducibility of the normal holonomy group for complex submanifolds of \mathbb{C}^n implies a De Rham type theorem. It asserts roughly that if the normal holonomy group is reducible then the complex submanifold is an extrinsic product (cf. [\[6\]](#)).

The following result shows that for full complex submanifolds of \mathbb{CP}^n the non-irreducibility of the normal holonomy group is related to the concept of *join* of algebraic geometry.

Theorem 3. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ be a full complex submanifold (non nec. complete). Let*

$$\nu M = \nu_1 \oplus \nu_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \nu_r$$

be the decomposition of the normal space into $\text{Hol}^(M, \nabla^\perp)$ -irreducible subspaces. Then (locally) there exist full complex subvarieties*

$$M_1 \subset \mathbb{CP}^{n_1}, \dots, M_r \subset \mathbb{CP}^{n_r}$$

such that $n = n_1 + \cdots + n_r$ and M is an open subset of the smooth part of the join

$$J(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r) \subset \mathbb{CP}^n.$$

Moreover, the restricted normal holonomy group $\text{Hol}^(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is the product of the normal holonomies of the submanifolds $M_i \subset \mathbb{CP}^{n_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.*

For the proofs of our main results we use the theory of *Hermitian Jordan triple systems*. This allows us to explicitly describe many important aspects of the geometry of the submanifolds involved in terms of very simple and well known algebraic objects. We hope that the techniques developed here will be helpful for other problems in the theory of complex submanifolds.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Complex submanifolds and normal holonomy

In this section we shall introduce the normal holonomy group and some properties that will be needed for the proofs of the main theorems. For a more detailed explanation see [2].

Let M be a connected complex submanifold of the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n or the complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^n with the Fubini–Study metric. Then at any point $p \in M$, the tangent space of the ambient manifold decomposes as the direct sum

$$T_p M \oplus \nu_p M$$

where $\nu_p M = (T_p M)^\perp$ is the normal space of M at p . The union

$$\nu M := \bigcup_{p \in M} \nu_p M$$

has a natural structure of a vector bundle with base manifold M , called the *normal bundle* of M . If $\bar{\nabla}$ is the Levi-Civita connection of the ambient manifold (\mathbb{C}^n or \mathbb{CP}^n), then the normal part of the derivative $\bar{\nabla}_X \xi$ of any section of νM with respect to a

tangent vector field X to M , defines an affine connection on νM , called the *normal connection* of M and denoted by ∇^\perp .

Consider the holonomy groups associated to ∇^\perp defined in the usual way. Namely, let Ω_p be the set of loops in M based at p and $\Omega_p^0 \subset \Omega_p$ the set of null-homotopic loops in M based at p . If τ_γ^\perp denotes the parallel transport with respect to ∇^\perp along the loop γ , one has the groups

$$\text{Hol}_p(M, \nabla^\perp) := \{ \tau_\gamma^\perp : \gamma \in \Omega_p \}, \quad \text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp) := \{ \tau_\gamma^\perp : \gamma \in \Omega_p^0 \}$$

$\text{Hol}_p(M, \nabla^\perp)$ and $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ are called the *normal holonomy group* and *restricted normal holonomy group* of M at p respectively. $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is the connected component of the identity in $\text{Hol}_p(M, \nabla^\perp)$. When M is connected, these groups are respectively conjugated to each other and we shall omit the base point.

The *local normal holonomy group* $\text{Hol}_p^{\text{loc}}(M, \nabla^\perp)$ of M at p is the intersection of the restricted holonomy groups $\text{Hol}_p^*(U, \nabla_{|U}^\perp)$, varying U among all open neighborhoods of p in M . There always exists a small enough open neighborhood U' of p such that $\text{Hol}_p^{\text{loc}}(M, \nabla^\perp) = \text{Hol}_p^*(U', \nabla_{|U'}^\perp)$.

Remark 2.1. Since M is an analytic submanifold and ∇^\perp is an analytic connection, one has $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp) = \text{Hol}_p^{\text{loc}}(M, \nabla^\perp)$ for each $p \in M$ (cf. [12, Theorem 10.8, Ch. II]).

We shall denote by $\nu_0 M$ the maximal parallel and flat subbundle of νM . Then $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ acts trivially on $(\nu_0 M)_p$ for each p .

Set, for each $p \in M$, $(\nu_s M)_p = (\nu_0 M)_p^\perp \subset \nu_p M$. Then

$$\nu_p M = (\nu_0 M)_p \oplus (\nu_s M)_p.$$

We will refer to $(\nu_s M)_p$ as the *semisimple part* of $\nu_p M$.

We say that the action of the group $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is *non-transitive*, or that M has *non-transitive normal holonomy* if the action of $\text{Hol}_p^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is non-transitive on the unit sphere of $\nu_p M$.

2.2. Normal holonomy of a union of parallel manifolds

An important construction that we will use in the paper is the following *union of parallel submanifolds*.

Namely, let M be a submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n and let $x \in M$. Let V be a small ball around x . Then the restriction of $\nu_0 M$ to V is the trivial vector bundle $V \times (\nu_0 M)_x$. So, there is a small ball U centered at 0 in $(\nu_0 M)_x$ such that:

- i) if $\xi_x \in U$, ξ_x extends to a parallel normal vector field ξ to V ;
- ii) the subset

$$M_\xi := \{p + \xi(p) : p \in V\}$$

is a submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n called *parallel submanifold* to M (cf. [2]).

Now, define

$$N := \bigcup_{\xi \in U} M_\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Notice that N is a submanifold diffeomorphic to $V \times U$, hence the codimension of N is $\dim(\nu_s M)_x$. Indeed, the natural projection

$$\pi : N \rightarrow M$$

is a submersion whose fibers $\pi^{-1}(y)$ are balls centered at 0 in $(\nu_0 M)_y$ obtained by normal parallel transport of U .

The following lemma shows how to compute the normal holonomy of N .

Lemma 2.2. *For every $q \in N$, $\nu_q N = (\nu_s M)_{\pi(q)}$ (as subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n) and the local normal holonomy group of N at q is the local normal holonomy group of M at $\pi(q)$ acting on $(\nu_s M)_{\pi(q)}$. In particular, the subspace of fixed points of the local holonomy group of N is trivial.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 4 in [5] but we include it here for the readers convenience.

Let \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{V} be the horizontal and vertical distributions associated to the submersion π . The key observation is that \mathcal{V} is included in the nullity \mathcal{N} of the second fundamental form of N . Indeed, if $p \in \pi^{-1}(x)$, then it is standard to show that

$$T_p N = T_x M \oplus (\nu_0 M)_x. \quad (1)$$

So the tangent space of N is constant along the fibers of π , which implies that $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{N}$.

Observe that equation (1) also implies that $\nu_p N = (\nu_s M)_x$.

Since $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{N}$, by the Ricci equation on N , one has that the normal curvature tensor of N satisfies

$$R_{X,Y}^{N\perp} \equiv 0$$

where X is a horizontal vector and Y is a vertical one.

Let now σ be a loop on N based at a point q . Since we are working locally, we can apply the Lemma in [16, Appendix] to conclude that there exist a horizontal loop σ_h and a vertical loop σ_v based at q such that

$$\tau_\sigma^\perp = \tau_{\sigma_v}^\perp \circ \tau_{\sigma_h}^\perp.$$

Since \mathcal{V} is contained in the nullity of N , $\tau_{\sigma_v}^\perp$ is trivial. This shows that the local normal holonomy group of N at q is the local normal holonomy group of the parallel submanifold M_ξ through q acting on $(\nu_s M_\xi)_q$. But from Lemma 4.4.6 in [2, Page 120], this is the same as the local normal holonomy group of M acting on $(\nu_s M)_{\pi(q)}$. \square

We will use Lemma 2.2 in the case where N and M are complex submanifolds and so the local normal holonomy group and the restricted normal holonomy group coincide (cf. Remark 2.1).

2.3. Normal holonomy of orbits of s -representations

We recall here some well known facts about the theory of normal holonomy groups and s -representations.

Theorem 4. [9] *Let $X = G/K$ be a symmetric space of noncompact type with $G = I_0(X)$, $v \in T_p X$ and let $M = K \cdot v$ be an orbit of the isotropy representation. If M is full, then the normal holonomy of M is equivalent to the slice representation, i.e., the action of the normal holonomy group of M at v is equivalent to the action of K_v on $\nu_v M$.*

Consider a group K acting on \mathbb{R}^n as the isotropy representation of an irreducible symmetric space. Fix $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and choose a normal vector $\xi \in \nu_s(K \cdot v)$. For a small $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, consider now the orbit $K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)$. Notice that $K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)$ is a so called *holonomy tube* (see [2, Page 124] and cf. [10]).

Theorem 5. *With the above notations,*

- (1) $T_{v+\mu\xi}(K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)) = T_v(K \cdot v) \oplus^\perp T_\xi(K_v \cdot \xi)$;
- (2) $(\nu_0(K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)))_{v+\mu\xi} = (\nu_0(K \cdot v))_v \oplus^\perp (\nu_0(K_v \cdot \xi))_\xi$, considering $K_v \cdot \xi$ as a submanifold of $(\nu_s(K \cdot v))_v$.
- (3) $(\nu_s(K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)))_{v+\mu\xi} = (\nu_s(K_v \cdot \xi))_\xi$, considering $(\nu_s(K_v \cdot \xi))_\xi \subset (\nu_s(K \cdot v))_v$.
- (4) *The action of the normal holonomy group of the orbit $K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)$ on $(\nu_s(K \cdot (v + \mu\xi)))_{v+\mu\xi}$ coincides with the action of the iterated isotropy group $(K_v)_\xi$ on $(\nu_s(K_v \cdot \xi))_\xi$.*

The proof follows combining the results in [10], Theorem 4 and Theorem 5.4.12 in [2].

2.4. Hermitian Jordan triple systems

A *Hermitian Jordan triple system* (HJTS for short) is a pair $(V, \{ \})$, where V is a complex vector space and

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \} : V \times V \times V &\longrightarrow V \\ (x, y, z) &\longrightarrow \{x y z\} \end{aligned}$$

is a \mathbb{R} -trilinear map, which is \mathbb{C} -bilinear and symmetric in x and z and \mathbb{C} -antilinear in y and the following *Jordan identity* holds:

$$\{x y \{u v w\}\} = \{\{x y u\} v w\} - \{u \{v x y\} w\} + \{u v \{x y w\}\}$$

Associated to the trilinear map $\{ \}$ one has the operators

$$D : V \times V \rightarrow \text{End}(V), \quad Q : V \times V \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$$

defined as

$$D(x, y)z = \{x y z\}, \quad Q(x, y)z = \{x z y\}$$

for $x, y, z \in V$. We will also denote by Q the quadratic form associated to Q , that is,

$$Q(x) y = \frac{1}{2}Q(x, x) y = \frac{1}{2}\{x y x\}$$

A HJTS V is called a *positive Hermitian Jordan triple system* (PHJTS for short) if for every $x \in V$

$$\text{tr}D(x, x) > 0.$$

In this case $(x | y) = \text{tr}D(x, y)$, $x, y \in V$, defines a Hermitian inner product such that for all $x, y \in V$, $D(x, y)$ is a self-adjoint endomorphism of V .

An *ideal* of V is a vector subspace I of V such that

$$\{I V V\} \subset I, \quad \{V I V\} \subset I$$

where $\{A B C\}$ denotes as usual the vector space spanned by all elements of the form $\{x y z\}$ with $x \in A$, $y \in B$, and $z \in C$

Each ideal of V is itself a HJTS and if $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ as direct sum of subspaces with V_1 and V_2 ideals, then V is the direct sum of V_1 and V_2 as HJTS. This means that

$$\{x y z\} = \{x_1 y_1 z_1\} + \{x_2 y_2 z_2\}$$

where $x = x_1 + x_2$, $x_1 \in V_1$, $x_2 \in V_2$, and the same for y and z .

We say that V is *simple* if $V \neq 0$ and V has no proper ideals. Any PHJTS can be decomposed (uniquely up to order) as a direct sum

$$V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k \quad (2)$$

of simple HJTS.

2.5. Tripotents and rank

Let V be a HJTS. An element $e \in V$ is called a *tripotent* if

$$Q(e)e = \frac{1}{2}\{eee\} = e$$

If $e \in V$ is a tripotent, then the endomorphism $D(e, e)$ is diagonalizable with eigenvalues 0, 1 and 2. So

$$V = V_0(e) \oplus V_1(e) \oplus V_2(e) \quad (3)$$

where $V_\alpha(e) = \{z \in V : D(e, e)z = \alpha z\}$. The decomposition (3) is called *Peirce decomposition* of V relative to the tripotent e .

The restriction of $Q(e)$ to $V_0(e) \oplus V_1(e)$ is 0 and its restriction to $V_2(e)$ has 1 and -1 as eigenvalues. We shall denote by

$$V_2^\pm(e) := \{z \in V : Q(e)z = \pm z\}$$

so $V_2(e) = V_2^+(e) \oplus V_2^-(e)$ and $V_2^-(e) = iV_2^+(e)$ (cf. [18, Prop. V.1.1, V.1.2]).

Two tripotents e_1 and e_2 are *orthogonal* if they verify one of the following equivalent conditions (cf. [18, Prop. V.3.1])

$$\text{i) } D(e_1, e_2) = 0, \text{ ii) } D(e_2, e_1) = 0, \text{ iii) } \{e_1 e_1 e_2\} = 0 \text{ iv) } \{e_1 e_2 e_2\} = 0.$$

In this case, the endomorphisms $D(e_1, e_1)$ and $D(e_2, e_2)$ commute, the sum $e = e_1 + e_2$ is a tripotent and $D(e, e) = D(e_1, e_1) + D(e_2, e_2)$. Observe that $V_0(e)$ contains all the orthogonal tripotents to e .

A tripotent e is called *primitive* or *minimal* if it cannot be obtained as the sum of two orthogonal tripotents. e is a primitive tripotent if and only if $V_2(e) = \mathbb{C} \cdot e$ (cf. [18, Page 503]).

A maximal set of primitive mutually orthogonal tripotents is called a *frame* of V . All frames of V have the same number of tripotents and this number is called the *rank* of V and is denoted by $\text{rank}(V)$.

Each element $x \in V$ admits a (unique up to order) *spectral decomposition*

$$x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \cdots + \lambda_p e_p \quad (4)$$

where (e_1, \dots, e_p) are mutually orthogonal (not necessarily primitive) tripotents and $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_p > 0$.

Moreover, each $x \in V$ can also be written as

$$x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + \lambda_r e_r \quad (5)$$

where (e_1, \dots, e_r) is a frame of V and $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r \geq 0$. This is also called a spectral decomposition of x . The number of non-zero λ_i in the decomposition (5) is called the *rank* of x and will be denoted by $\text{rank}(x)$.

2.6. Bounded symmetric domains and PHJTS

Let V be a finite dimensional complex vector space and let $D \subset V$ be a bounded domain. Consider the Bergman metric on D and denote by $\text{Aut}(D)$ the group of biholomorphic automorphisms of D , which is a closed subgroup of the group of isometries of the Bergman metric of D . D is called a *bounded symmetric domain* if for each point $z \in D$, there exists an automorphism $s_z \in \text{Aut}(D)$ such that $s_z^2 = \text{Id}_D$ and z is an isolated fixed point of s_z . Then D is a Hermitian symmetric space with the Bergman metric and s_z is the geodesic symmetry around z (cf. [13]).

A bounded symmetric domain D is called *circled* if $0 \in D$ and $z \cdot e^{it} \in D$ for every $z \in D$ and every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. It is well known that every bounded symmetric domain is isomorphic to a bounded symmetric and circled domain. Therefore we shall only consider circled domains.

A circled bounded symmetric domain D is called *irreducible* if it is not isomorphic to a direct product $D' \times D''$ of lower-dimensional circled bounded symmetric domains.

Denote by $\text{Aut}^0(D)$ the connected component of the identity in $\text{Aut}(D)$ and $K = \text{Aut}^0(D)_0$, the isotropy group at 0. So $D \simeq \text{Aut}^0(D)/K$. We will refer to K as the *isotropy of the bounded symmetric domain* D .

Every bounded symmetric domain has a PHJTS associated to it such that $V = T_0 D$ (cf. [13, § 2]). Conversely, given a PHJTS V and a point $x \in V$, consider the spectral decomposition given by equation (4)

$$x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \dots + \lambda_p e_p$$

($\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_p > 0$) and define $|x| = \lambda_1$. Then the map $x \mapsto |x|$ is a norm on V called *spectral norm* of the PHJTS V . The open unit ball D of this norm is a bounded symmetric domain such that V is the PHJTS associated to it (cf. [13, § 4], [18, Sec. VI.4]).

Given a circled bounded symmetric domain D , we call *rank* of D and denote it by $\text{rank}(D)$, the rank of the PHJTS V associated to it (actually, this idea of rank coincides with the geometric definition of rank of D as a symmetric space, see Remark 3.1).

Now, given a PHJTS V , an *automorphism* $f : V \rightarrow V$ of the PHJTS V is a complex linear isomorphism preserving the triple product, i.e.,

$$f\{u v w\} = \{f u f v f w\}.$$

We will denote by $\text{Aut}(V)$ the group of automorphisms of V . It is a compact Lie group whose Lie algebra is the algebra $\text{Der}(V)$ of *derivations* of V , i.e., the space of complex linear maps $T : V \rightarrow V$ such that

$$T\{u v w\} = \{T u v w\} + \{u T v w\} + \{u v T w\}.$$

It is easy to see that $iD(x, x)$ is a derivation of V and the subspace of derivations generated by $iD(x, x)$, $x \in V$, forms a Lie subalgebra $\text{Int}(V)$ of $\text{Der}(V)$, called the algebra of *inner derivations*. Then for every $x, y \in V$,

$$D(x, y) - D(y, x) \in \text{Int}(V)$$

(see [18, Page 518]). Moreover, $\text{Int}(V)$ is generated by these derivations.

We summarize in the following theorem some useful results that relate some geometrical aspects of a bounded symmetric domain D with some properties of the associated PHJTS V .

Theorem 6. *Let D be a bounded symmetric domain and let V be the PHJTS associated to it. Let K be the isotropy of D . Then:*

- (1) [13, Page 4.11] D is irreducible if and only if V is simple.
- (2) [13, Theorem 2.10] If R is the curvature tensor of D , then for every $x, y \in V$

$$R(x, y) = D(y, x) - D(x, y).$$

- (3) [13, Cor. 4.9] $K = \text{Aut}^0(V)$, where $\text{Aut}^0(V)$ is the connected component of the identity in $\text{Aut}(V)$.

Finally, consider the complexification Γ of the group K . Then the orbits of Γ in V are precisely the sets of elements of the same rank (cf. [11, Page 253]).

2.7. Some basic properties

In this section we present some basic properties of bounded symmetric domains and PHJTS that will be useful later.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a circled bounded symmetric domain and let M be a submanifold of $V = T_0 D = \mathbb{C}^n$. The set of vectors of maximal rank of M is an open subset of M .*

Proof. For $x \in V$, let $x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \cdots + \lambda_r e_r$ be the spectral decomposition of x with respect to a system (e_1, \dots, e_r) of mutually orthogonal primitive tripotents (i.e., a frame), with $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r \geq 0$. So $\text{rank}(x) = k$ if and only if $\lambda_{k+1} = \cdots = \lambda_r = 0$.

There exist polynomials m_1, \dots, m_r on $V \times \bar{V}$ homogeneous of respective bidegrees $(1, 1), \dots, (r, r)$ such that the generic polynomial

$$m(T, x, y) = T^r - m_1(x, y)T^{r-1} + \cdots + (-1)^r m_r(x, y)$$

satisfies [18, page 515]

$$m(T, x, x) = \prod_{i=1}^r (T - \lambda_i^2)$$

So $\text{rank}(x) = k$ if and only if $m_1(x, x) \neq 0, \dots, m_k(x, x) \neq 0$, and $m_{k+1}(x, x) = m_{k+2}(x, x) = \cdots = m_r(x, x) = 0$.

If $\text{rank}(x) = k$, then there exists a neighborhood U of x such that $m_i(y, y) \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$, for all $y \in U$. We conclude that $\text{rank}(y) \geq k$ for all $y \in U$. Therefore if x is of maximal rank k in M , then $\text{rank}(y) = k$ for all $y \in U \cap M$. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let V be a PHJTS. Then all derivations of V are inner derivations.*

Proof. Let D be the circled bounded symmetric domain associated to V and let K be its isotropy group. Let $\text{Der}(V)$ be the set of derivations of V . Then $\text{Der}(V)$ is the Lie algebra of $\text{Aut}^0(V) = K$ (cf. Theorem 6).

On the other hand, if R is the curvature tensor of D , then the Lie algebra of K is generated by the operators of the form $R_{x,y}$, $x, y \in V = T_0 D$.

But again by Theorem 6 we have

$$R_{x,y} = D(y, x) - D(x, y)$$

which generate the Lie algebra of inner derivations. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Let D be a circled bounded symmetric domain and let e be a tripotent of the PHJTS $V = T_0 D$ associated to it. Let K be the isotropy group of D and K_e the isotropy group at e of K acting on V . Then K_e is the connected component of the identity of the group of automorphisms of the PHJTS $V_0(e)$, i.e., $K_e = \text{Aut}^0(V_0(e))$.*

Proof. First of all notice that $V_0(e)$ is a PHJTS, and that the spectral decomposition of any element $x \in V_0(e)$ in $V_0(e)$ coincides with its spectral decomposition as an element of V (cf. [18, Prop. VI.2.4]).

Observe now that $V_0(e)$ is invariant under the action of K_e . Indeed, $x \in V_0(e)$ if and only if $\{e e x\} = 0$ and since by Theorem 6, $K = \text{Aut}^0(V)$ one gets

$$0 = \{k \cdot e \, k \cdot e \, k \cdot x\} = \{e \, e \, k \cdot x\} .$$

We conclude that

$$K_e \subset \operatorname{Aut}^0(V(e)) .$$

We shall see that the Lie algebra $\operatorname{Der}(V_0(e))$ of $\operatorname{Aut}^0(V(e))$ is contained in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{k}_e of K_e . By [Lemma 2.4](#), $\operatorname{Der}(V_0(e))$ is generated by elements of the form $iD(x, x)|_{V_0(e)}$ for $x \in V_0(e)$. On the other hand, \mathfrak{k}_e is generated by the derivations A of the PHJTS V such that $T(e) = 0$. Therefore we only need to prove that $iD(x, x)e = 0$ for every $x \in V_0(e)$.

Fix $x \in V_0(e)$ and consider its spectral decomposition. There exist primitive orthogonal tripotents e_1, \dots, e_k of V , all perpendicular to e (since they must be on $V_0(e)$) such that $x = \lambda_1 e_1 + \dots + \lambda_k e_k$. So

$$\{x \, x \, e\} = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \lambda_j \{e_i \, e_j \, e\} = 0 .$$

Then $iD(x, x)e = 0$ as we wanted to show. \square

Lemma 2.6. *Let V be a simple PHJTS and let e be a minimal tripotent of V . Then $V_0(e)$ is also a simple PHJTS.*

Proof. Assume $V_0(e)$ is not simple. Then it splits as the sum of at least two ideals A and B . Let D_0 , D_A and D_B be the bounded symmetric domains associated to $V_0(e)$, A and B respectively. Then $D_0 = D_A \times D_B$ (see [\[13, Page 4.11\]](#)) and since K_e is the holonomy group of D_0 , it splits accordingly, i.e., $K_e = K_A \times K_B$, such that K_A is the holonomy group of D_A and acts trivially on B , and the same with K_B .

So A and B are K_e invariant.

Consider a frame $\{e, e_2, \dots, e_r\}$ of V . So $\{e_2, \dots, e_r\}$ is a frame of $V_0(e)$ and it can be chosen such that $\{e_2, \dots, e_k\}$ is a frame of A and $\{e_{k+1}, \dots, e_r\}$ is a frame of B . But since V is simple, from [\[18, Theorem VI.3.5\]](#), there exists an element $k \in K_e$ that interchanges e_1 and e_{k+1} , which contradicts the fact that A and B are K_e invariant. So $V_0(e)$ is simple. \square

2.8. Mok's characteristic varieties

Throughout this paper we say that M is a complex manifold or submanifold when it has an holomorphic differential structure in the sense of differential geometry.

By an algebraic variety $\tilde{X} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ we intend the zero locus of a collection of polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_{n+1}]$. By a projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ we mean the zero locus of a collection of homogeneous polynomials. That is to say, if S is a subset of $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_{n+1}]$

consisting of homogeneous polynomials, then using homogeneous coordinates in \mathbb{CP}^n we have

$$X = \{x = [z_1, \dots, z_{n+1}] : f(z_1, \dots, z_{n+1}) = 0, \forall f \in S\}$$

If $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$ is the usual projection and X is a projective variety, then it is immediate that

$$\mathcal{C}X := \pi^{-1}(X) = \{\lambda \cdot x : \pi(x) \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}\}$$

is an algebraic variety of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} called the *cone* over X .

The set of smooth points of an algebraic or projective variety will be denoted by X_{sm} and will be called *the smooth part* of X . Then X_{sm} is a complex submanifold which is open and dense in X with the Zariski topology (see [8]).

Consider now a PHJTS with $V = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ associated to a circled bounded symmetric domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. We call *jth-Mok's characteristic variety* the set

$$S^j(D) := \{\pi(x) : 1 \leq \text{rank}(x) \leq j\} \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$$

which is actually a projective variety (cf. [14, Page 252]).

Moreover, each $S^j(D)_{sm}$ is an orbit of the complexification Γ of the isotropy group K of D and $S^1(D)$ is the only smooth variety among all Mok's characteristic varieties (cf. [3, Lemma 2.3, Page 572]).

2.9. Geometry and algebra of the first Mok's characteristic variety

Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be an irreducible circled bounded symmetric domain with $\text{rank}(D) \geq 2$, and let K be its isotropy.

Notice that the first Mok's characteristic variety $S^1(D)$ is the unique complex orbit of K in the complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^n whose normal holonomy was computed in [4].

Locally, the cone $\mathcal{C}S^1(D)$ can be described as the union of parallel submanifolds

$$E_1 := \bigcup_{\xi \in U} (K \cdot e_1)_\xi$$

where U is a small open neighborhood of 0 in $(\nu_0(K \cdot e_1))_{e_1}$ and e_1 is a primitive tripotent. Indeed, in terms of the Peirce decomposition (3) with respect to the tripotent e_1 ,

$$T_{e_1}(K \cdot e_1) = V_2^-(e_1) \oplus V_1(e_1) \quad (6)$$

(cf. [13, Theorem 5.6]). Since e_1 is primitive $V_2(e_1) = \mathbb{C} \cdot e_1$. On the other hand, $(\nu_0(K \cdot e_1))_{e_1}$ has dimension 1 (cf. the Proof of Theorem 5 in [5]) and so

$$(\nu_0(K \cdot e_1))_{e_1} = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 = V_2^+(e_1). \quad (7)$$

Therefore, $T_{e_1}E_1 = V_1(e_1) \oplus V_2(e_1)$. This shows that E_1 is a complex submanifold (locally) invariant by the complexification Γ of the group K . Hence all the vectors in E_1 have rank 1, and so E_1 is an open subset of $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$.

With respect to the normal holonomy of $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$, which is the same as the normal holonomy of E_1 by Remark 2.1, observe that by Lemma 2.2

$$\nu_{e_1}(\mathcal{CS}^1(D)) = (\nu_s(\mathcal{CS}^1(D)))_{e_1} = (\nu_s(K \cdot e_1))_{e_1} = V_0(e_1).$$

By Lemma 2.6, $V^1 := V_0(e_1)$ is itself a simple PHJTS of rank

$$\text{rank}(V_0(e_1)) = \text{rank}(V) - 1.$$

Let $D_1 \subset V^1$ be its associated irreducible circled bounded symmetric domain and let K_1 be its isotropy group. Then by Lemma 2.5, $K_1 = K_{e_1}$ and so, by Theorem 4 and Lemma 2.2 the normal holonomy group of $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$ at e_1 is K_1 .

Then if $\text{rank}(D) \geq 3$, the normal holonomy of $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$ is non-transitive.

Taking into account that the normal holonomy of the cone $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$ is the same as the normal holonomy of $S^1(D)$ the above argument gives a different proof of the results in [4] using the language of Jordan Triple Systems.

It is well-known that $S^1(D)$ is a submanifold with parallel second fundamental form (see [15]). As an application of the language of the Jordan Triple Systems we give a very simple proof of this fact.

Proposition 2.7. *$S^1(D)$ is extrinsically symmetric hence has parallel second fundamental form.*

Proof. The proof consists in an explicit construction of the extrinsic symmetry σ . According to equations (6) and (7):

$$T_{\pi(e_1)}S^1(D) = V_1(e_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{\pi(e_1)}(S^1(D)) = V_0(e_1)$$

So the extrinsic symmetry σ must satisfy

$$\sigma|_{V_1(e_1)} = -\text{Id} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma|_{V_0(e_1)} = \text{Id}.$$

Then we define $\sigma \in \text{End}(V)$ such that the above condition holds and $\sigma|_{V_2(e_1)} = \text{Id}$.

Now it is a straightforward computation to check that for all $x, y, z \in V$ the following holds:

$$\sigma\{x y z\} = \{\sigma x \sigma y \sigma z\}.$$

Thus, $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$. Then σ induces an isometry of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ which preserves $S^1(D)$. \square

3. Proof of the main theorems

3.1. Proof of Theorem 1

Proof. Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a full and irreducible, complex submanifold such that the action of $\text{Hol}^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ is non-transitive on the unit sphere of the normal space. Observe that since M is irreducible, then $\text{Hol}^*(M, \nabla^\perp)$ acts irreducibly on the normal space (cf. [6]).

According to [5, Theorem 4], there exists an irreducible bounded symmetric domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ (realized as a circled domain) such that, locally around a generic point q , M may be described as the union of orbits of the isotropy group K of D . More precisely, in a neighborhood of q ,

$$M = \bigcup_{v \in \nu_0(K \cdot q)} (K \cdot q)_v. \quad (8)$$

Consider the set W of points of maximal rank of M and apply the decomposition (8) in a neighborhood U of a point $q \in W$. Since by Lemma 2.3 W is open, U can be chosen so that all its points have the same rank.

Let Γ be the complexification of K . Since M is a complex manifold, M is (locally) invariant under the action of Γ . But, from [11, pg. 253], the orbits of Γ are the set of all vectors of the same rank. This implies that U is an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic cone $\mathcal{CS}^j(D)$ for some $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$.

Now, $\mathcal{CS}^j(D)$ is an algebraic variety. Since M is analytic we get that the whole M is an open subset of $\mathcal{CS}^j(D)_{sm}$.

We will prove the converse by induction on j . In order to better illustrate the procedure we shall do first the proof for the case $j = 2$, based on the construction made for the first Mok's characteristic cone in section 2.9.

Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be an irreducible circled bounded symmetric domain and let K be its isotropy group.

As we have shown in Section 2.9, the normal holonomy of $\mathcal{CS}^1(D)$ is non-transitive if $\text{rank}(D) \geq 3$.

Consider now $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)$, the cone over the second Mok's characteristic variety and assume that $\text{rank}(D) \geq 4$. We are going to construct an open subset E_2 of $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)_{sm}$ in the same way as we did when we constructed $E_1 \subset \mathcal{CS}^1(D)$.

We will keep the notations of Section 2.9. Let now e_2 be a primitive tripotent of V^1 . Then for a small number μ_2 we can construct the (local) submanifold

$$E_2 := \bigcup_{\xi \in U_2} (K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2))_\xi$$

where U_2 is a small open neighborhood of 0 in $(\nu_0(K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)))_{e_1 + \mu_2 e_2}$.

From [Theorem 5](#), the tangent space of $K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)$ is

$$T_{e_1 + \mu_2 e_2}(K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)) = T_{e_1}(K \cdot e_1) \oplus T_{e_2}(K_1 \cdot e_2)$$

and

$$(\nu_0(K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)))_{e_1 + \mu_2 e_2} = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_2.$$

Observe that both subspaces $T_{e_1}(K \cdot e_1) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1$ and $T_{e_2}(K_1 \cdot e_2) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_2$ are complex subspaces of V as we explained in subsection [2.9](#). Indeed, they are the tangent spaces to the respective first Mok's characteristic cone.

So $T_{e_1 + \mu_2 e_2} E_2 = T_{e_1}(K \cdot e_1) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus T_{e_2}(K \cdot e_2) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_2$ is complex. Hence E_2 is a complex submanifold (locally) invariant by the complexification Γ of the group K . So E_2 is open in $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)_{sm}$ since $\text{rank}(e_1 + \mu_2 e_2) = 2$.

We determine now the normal holonomy of E_2 . Again by [Lemma 5](#)

$$(\nu_s(K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)))_{e_1 + \mu_2 e_2} = (\nu_s(K_1 \cdot e_2))_{e_2} \subset V^1$$

and the action of the normal holonomy of $K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2)$ on the semisimple part of its normal space coincides with the action of $(K_1)_{e_2}$ on $(\nu_s(K_1 \cdot e_2))_{e_2}$.

With the same argument made for E_1 in section [2.9](#), we conclude that

$$(\nu_s(K_1 \cdot e_2))_{e_2} = V_0^1(e_2),$$

where $V_0^1(e_2)$ is the 0-space associated to the Peirce decomposition of V^1 relative to the tripotent e_2 and $K_2 := (K_1)_{e_2}$ is the isotropy group of the bounded symmetric domain associated to the simple PHJTS

$$V^2 := V_0^1(e_2) = V_0(e_1) \cap V_0(e_2) = V_0(e_1 + e_2).$$

Hence by [Lemma 2.2](#) and [Remark 2.1](#), the restricted normal holonomy group of $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)_{sm}$ is the isotropy group of the bounded symmetric domain associated to V^2 . Observe that the rank of V^2 is different from 1, since otherwise we would have $\text{rank}(D) \leq 3$. It then follows that the normal holonomy of $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)_{sm}$ is non-transitive.

We now prove the general case by induction, repeating the arguments used for $\mathcal{CS}^2(D)$. Our inductive statement is the following:

Assume $\text{rank}(D) = r$ and fix $1 \leq j < r - 1$. Then there exist orthogonal primitive tripotents e_1, \dots, e_j and (small) real numbers μ_2, \dots, μ_j such that if

$$y_j = e_1 + \mu_2 e_2 + \dots + \mu_j e_j,$$

then

- i) $(\nu_0(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j} = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_j$;
- ii) $E_j := \bigcup_{\xi \in U_j} (K \cdot y_j)_\xi$ is an open submanifold of $CS^j(D)_{sm}$, where U_j is a small open neighborhood of 0 in $(\nu_0(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j}$;
- iii) $\nu_{y_j} E_j = V^j := V_0(e_1 + \cdots + e_j)$ is a simple PHJTS and the restricted normal holonomy group of E_j is the isotropy group K_j of the circled bounded symmetric domain D_j of rank $r - j$ associated to V^j .

Then, since $r - j \geq 2$, the normal holonomy of $CS^j(D)_{sm}$, which by Lemma 2.2 is the same as that of E_j , is non-transitive.

Observe that the case $j = 1$ was proved in section 2.9. Fix then $2 \leq j < r - 1$ and assume that the above statement is true for $j - 1$. Choose a primitive tripotent $e_j \in V^{j-1}$, a small real number μ_j and set $y_j := y_{j-1} + \mu_j e_j$. Consider now the submanifold

$$E_j := \bigcup_{\xi \in U_j} (K \cdot y_j)_\xi$$

where U_j is a small open neighborhood of 0 in $(\nu_0(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j}$ so that E_j is a submanifold of \mathbb{C}^n .

Then by Lemma 5 and item i) of the induction hypothesis,

$$(\nu_0(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j} = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_{j-1} \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_j$$

and

$$T_{y_j}(K \cdot y_j) = T_{y_{j-1}}(K \cdot y_{j-1}) \oplus T_{y_j}(K_{j-1} \cdot e_j).$$

On the other hand,

$$T_{y_j} E_j = T_{y_j}(K \cdot y_j) \oplus (\nu_0(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j}.$$

Observe that $T_{y_{j-1}}(K \cdot y_{j-1}) \oplus (\mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_{j-1}) = T_{y_{j-1}} E_{j-1}$ which is a complex subspace by item iii) of the induction hypothesis. Moreover, $T_{y_j}(K_{j-1} \cdot e_j) \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_j$ is also complex, since it is the tangent space at y_j of the first Mok's characteristic cone over the domain D_{j-1} associated to the PHJTS V^{j-1} .

We conclude that $T_{y_j} E_j$ is complex. Hence E_j is a complex submanifold (locally) invariant by the complexification Γ of the group K . So E_j is open in $CS^j(D)_{sm}$ since $\text{rank}(y_j) = j$.

To compute the normal holonomy of E_j , recall that by Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 5

$$\nu_{y_j} E_j = (\nu_s(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j} = (\nu_s(K_{j-1} \cdot e_j))_{e_j} \subset V^{j-1}.$$

By [Lemma 2.2](#) the action of the normal holonomy group of E_j on $\nu_{y_j} E_j$ coincides with the action of the normal holonomy of $K \cdot y_j$ on $(\nu_s(K \cdot y_j))_{y_j}$. This last action coincides, by [Lemma 5](#), with the action of the iterated isotropy group $(K_{j-1})_{e_j}$ on $(\nu_s(K_{j-1} \cdot e_j))_{e_j}$.

With the same argument as before, we conclude that $(\nu_s(K_{j-1} \cdot e_j))_{e_j} = V_0^{j-1}(e_j)$, where $V_0^{j-1}(e_j)$ is the 0-space associated to the Peirce decomposition of V^{j-1} relative to the tripotent e_j and $K_j := (K_{j-1})_{e_j}$ is the isotropy group of the bounded symmetric domain associated to the simple PHJTS

$$V^j := V_0^{j-1}(e_j) = V_0(e_1 + \cdots + e_j).$$

Hence the normal holonomy group of E_j is the isotropy group K_j of the bounded symmetric domain associated to V^j as we wanted to show. \square

Remark 3.1. Observe that the above construction gives a conceptual simple proof of the fact that the geometric rank of a bounded symmetric domain D , defined as the codimension of a principal orbit of K , coincides with the rank of the PHJTS $V = T_0 D$ associated to it.

Indeed, let $\text{rank}(V) = r$ and let $\{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$ be a frame of V , where e_1, \dots, e_r are chosen as in the previous proof. Set $y = e_1 + \mu_2 e_2 + \cdots + \mu_r e_r$ and consider the orbit $K \cdot y$. Then $K \cdot y$ has flat normal bundle, since the orbit $K \cdot (e_1 + \mu_2 e_2 + \cdots + \mu_{r-1} e_{r-1})$ has transitive normal holonomy on the semisimple part of its normal space. Therefore, $K \cdot y$ is principal (cf. [\[2, Theorem 5.4.1\]](#)). Moreover,

$$\nu_y(K \cdot y) = \nu_0(K \cdot (e_1 + \cdots + \mu_r e_r)) = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R} \cdot e_r$$

and therefore the geometric rank of D is r .

3.2. Proof of [Theorems 2 and 3](#)

Here is the proof of [Theorem 2](#).

Proof. Let $M \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ be a full complex submanifold with irreducible and non-transitive normal holonomy. Let $\mathcal{CM} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be the cone over M . Denote by $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$ the usual projection.

Let $p \in \mathcal{CM}$. According to [\[5, Remark 5, page 211\]](#) the action of the normal holonomy group of the cone \mathcal{CM} at p is the same as the action of the normal holonomy group of M at $\pi(p)$. By [Theorem 1](#), \mathcal{CM} is an open subset of a cone $\mathcal{CS}^j(D)_{sm}$ over a Mok's characteristic variety, for some irreducible circled bounded symmetric domain D and some $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$. Then M is an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic variety $S^j(D)$.

Reciprocally, if M is an open subset of the smooth part of the Mok's characteristic variety $S^j(D)$ for $1 \leq j < \text{rank}(D) - 1$ the normal holonomy group acts irreducibly but

not transitively on the unit sphere as it follows again from [Theorem 1](#) and [\[5, Remark 5, page 211\]](#). \square

We give now the proof of [Theorem 3](#).

Proof. Let $M \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ be a full complex submanifold and let $\mathcal{CM} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be the cone over M . Let $p \in \mathcal{CM}$ and $\pi(p)$ be its projection to M . According to [\[5, Remark 5, page 211\]](#) the action of the normal holonomy group of the cone \mathcal{CM} at p is the same as the action of the normal holonomy group of M at $\pi(p)$.

So the normal space of \mathcal{CM} at p splits as

$$\nu(\mathcal{CM}) = \nu_1 \oplus \nu_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \nu_r$$

where each ν_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$ is invariant by the normal holonomy group. Then by [\[6\]](#) the cone \mathcal{CM} split (locally around p) as an extrinsic product of r complex submanifolds $\mathcal{CM}_j \subset \mathbb{C}^{n_j}$, $j = 1, \dots, r$. The meaning of such splitting is that the submanifolds \mathbb{C}^{n_j} , $j = 1, \dots, r$ are affine subspaces of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} and locally around $p \in \mathcal{CM}$, we have

$$\mathcal{CM} = \mathcal{CM}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{CM}_r \subset \mathbb{C}^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{C}^{n_r} = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.$$

Since \mathcal{CM} is a cone it follows that each \mathcal{CM}_j , $j = 1, \dots, r$ is an open subset of a cone which we also denote by \mathcal{CM}_j . This shows that $\pi(p) \in M$ has a neighborhood which is open in the join $J(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r)$ defined as the union of the lines joining the projective submanifolds M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r associated to the cones \mathcal{CM}_j , [\[8, page 70\]](#). \square

Remark 3.2. Notice that even if the Riemannian metric on the cone \mathcal{CM} induced by the flat metric of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} is locally a product, the Riemannian metric on the join $J(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r)$ induced by the Fubini–Study metric of \mathbb{CP}^n can be locally irreducible.

Corollary 3.3. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{CP}^n$ be a projective variety. Then X is a join if and only if X is projectively equivalent to a variety X' whose normal holonomy group, defined in the smooth Zariski open subset X'_{sm} , does not act irreducibly on the normal space.*

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