

Umbilicity properties of spacelike codimension two submanifolds

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Let $\Phi : (\mathcal{S}, g) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, \bar{g})$ be an isometric immersion of an n -dimensional Riemannian manifold into an $(n + 2)$ -dimensional semi-Riemannian manifold. \mathcal{S} is said to be *umbilical* with respect to a normal vector ξ if the Weingarten operator A_ξ associated to ξ is proportional to the identity. We say \mathcal{S} is *pseudo-umbilical* (*ortho-umbilical*) if it is umbilical with respect to the mean curvature H (by its orthogonal $\star^\perp H$).

We find necessary and sufficient conditions for \mathcal{S} to be umbilical. These conditions are given in terms of algebraic properties of the Weingarten operators, or equivalently in terms of the trace-free part of the second fundamental form, that we call *total shear tensor*. We also find that if \mathcal{S} is umbilical then the umbilical direction must be unique and we determine it explicitly.

If the ambient manifold \mathcal{M} is Lorentzian, then \mathcal{S} can be pseudo-umbilical and ortho-umbilical at the same time. This is possible when H is *null*, i.e. $\bar{g}(H, H) = 0$. We characterize this situation and present an example for $n = 2$.

This work generalizes to higher dimension and signature the results presented in (cf. [1]).

References

- [1] J. M. M. SENOVILLA, Umbilical-Type Surfaces in Spacetime. In *Recent Trends in Lorentzian Geometry*, Springer Proceedings in Mathematics and Statistics, M. Sánchez et al. (eds.), pp. 87–109, Springer Science+Business Media, New York, 2013.

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