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ON MINIMAL LEGENDRIAN SUBMANIFOLDS OF SASAKI-EINSTEIN MANIFOLDS

SIMONE CALAMAI AND DAVID PETRECCA

ABSTRACT. For a given minimal Legendrian submanifold L of a Sasaki-Einstein manifold we construct two families of eigenfunctions of the Laplacian of L and we give a lower bound for the dimension of the corresponding eigenspace. Moreover, in the case the lower bound is attained, we prove that L is totally geodesic and a rigidity result about the ambient manifold. This is a generalization of a result for the standard Sasakian sphere done by Lê and Wang.

INTRODUCTION

Let (M, η, g) be a Sasakian manifold of dimension $2n + 1$. A minimal Legendrian submanifold is an n -dimensional submanifold $i : L \rightarrow M$ on which the contact form vanishes, $i^*\eta = 0$ and is minimal in the sense of Riemannian geometry with respect to the metric induced from g .

In the case where the minimal Legendrian L is embedded in the standard Sasakian round $(2n + 1)$ -sphere, Lê and Wang [9] constructed a family of functions on L which are eigenfunctions of the Laplacian on L of the induced metric. They give also a lower bound of the dimension of the relative eigenspace and if it is attained then the submanifold is totally geodesic. Conversely they prove that a minimal submanifold of the standard sphere admitting that certain family of functions as Laplacian eigenfunctions is necessarily Legendrian.

Although their techniques make a heavy use of the particular situation, namely the theory of minimal immersion in spheres and the presence of an ambient Euclidean space, we prove that some of their ideas can be generalized to any Sasaki-Einstein manifold.

Let L be a minimal Legendrian submanifold of a Sasaki-Einstein M . The aim of this paper is to prove that two certain families of functions on L , one of which constructed in terms of the contact moment map of the action of the Sasaki automorphism group, are eigenfunctions of the Laplacian of L and we give a lower bound for the dimension of the eigenspace.

Theorem 1. *Let L^n be a minimal Legendrian submanifold of an η -Sasaki-Einstein manifold $(M^{2n+1}, \eta, \xi, g, \Phi)$ with algebra of infinitesimal Sasaki automorphisms \mathfrak{g} .*

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Then, for each $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, the function

$$\eta(X) - \frac{1}{\text{vol}(L)} \int_L \eta(X) dv,$$

where dv is the volume form of L of the induced metric, is an eigenfunction of the Laplacian Δ_L with eigenvalue $2n + 2$. Moreover the dimension of the $(2n + 2)$ -eigenspace is at least $\dim \mathfrak{g} - \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1) - 1$.

Moreover we prove, like in the sphere case although with totally different techniques, that if the lower bound is attained then the submanifold is totally geodesic together with a rigidity result about the ambient M , in the case of a regular Sasaki-Einstein manifold over a base Kähler manifold.

Theorem 2. *If M is a regular Sasaki-Einstein manifold and the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $2n + 2$ of Δ_L is exactly $\dim \mathfrak{g} - \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1) - 1$ then M is a Sasaki-Einstein circle bundle over the complex projective space endowed with the Fubini-Study metric. In particular if M is simply connected then $M = S^{2n+1}$.*

Among the techniques we use we mention the theory of deformations of minimal Legendrian submanifolds, for which we refer to [11, 10] and, in the case of regular manifolds, the correspondence between Legendrian submanifolds of Sasakian manifolds and Lagrangian submanifolds of Kähler manifolds, see [12].

This result makes use of the geometry of Legendrian submanifolds of the Kähler-Einstein base, which exists by the regularity assumption. It would be interesting to drop this assumption and prove the result for quasi-regular or irregular Sasaki-Einstein manifolds.

Then in Theorem 3.7 we provide a generalization of the family of eigenfunctions by making use of the immersion of the Sasaki-Einstein manifold M into its Ricci-flat Kähler cone $C(M)$. This family is parameterized by the Lie algebra of the infinitesimal Kähler automorphisms of $C(M)$, which is in general bigger than the Sasaki automorphism group of M . The family is defined by means of the Nomizu operator on $C(M)$. This time our arguments are similar to the ones of Lê and Wang for the sphere and they rely on the Ricci-flatness of $C(M)$ and properties of the Nomizu operator.

It would be interesting to provide sufficient conditions for the Legendrianity of a minimal submanifold by means of any of these families of functions.

Problem 1. *Let M^{2n+1} be a Sasaki-Einstein manifold with big enough automorphism group G , let L^n be a minimal submanifold such that for each $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, the family of functions (2) or (8) are eigenfunctions of Δ_L with eigenvalue $2n + 2$. Can we conclude that L is Legendrian?*

Also, it would be interesting to relate the second family with the moment map of the symplectic action on $C(M)$ of its Kähler automorphism group.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 1 we recall some notions from Sasakian geometry, minimal Legendrian deformations and the contact moment map. In section 2 we introduce the first family of eigenfunctions and prove the main theorems. Finally in section 3 we construct the functions via the Nomizu operator.

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1. PRELIMINARIES

We recall some notions from Sasakian geometry, minimal Legendrian submanifolds and their deformations.

1.1. Sasakian manifolds. In this paper we focus on the case where the contact manifold is a Sasakian manifold, i.e. there is a contact form η , its Reeb field ξ , a Riemannian metric g and a $(1, 1)$ -tensor field Φ such that

$$\begin{aligned}\eta(\xi) &= 1, \iota_\xi d\eta = 0 \\ \Phi^2 &= -\text{id} + \xi \otimes \eta \\ g(\Phi \cdot, \Phi \cdot) &= g + \eta \otimes \eta \\ d\eta &= g(\Phi \cdot, \cdot) \\ N_\Phi + \xi \otimes d\eta &= 0\end{aligned}$$

where N_Φ is the torsion of Φ .

An equivalent formulation is to say that a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is Sasakian if and only if its symplectization $C(M) = M \times \mathbb{R}^+$ with metric $\bar{g} = r^2 g + dr^2$ is a Kähler manifold, where r is the coordinate on $\mathbb{R}^+ = (0, +\infty)$.

A Sasakian structure defines a *transverse Kähler structure* on M , that it defines a Kähler structure $(d\eta, \Phi|_D)$ on the contact subbundle $D = \ker \eta$. This Kähler metric is known as the *transverse metric*.

The Reeb field ξ is unitary and Killing and defines a foliation called *characteristic foliation*. We call M *regular* Sasakian if the circle action defined by the characteristic foliation is free. It is known, see e.g. [5, 4] that every compact regular Sasakian manifold is a Riemannian submersion $\pi : M \rightarrow B$ over a compact Kähler manifold. In the *quasi-regular* case, i.e. when the circle action is locally free, we have an orbifold Riemannian submersion.

A Sasaki-Einstein metric is a Sasakian metric which is Einstein, i.e. its Ricci tensor is a multiple of the metric. By curvature properties of Sasakian metrics, see i.e. [5], it follows that this constant is $2n$, where $2n + 1$ is the dimension of M . An η -Sasaki-Einstein metric is a Sasakian metric g such that its Ricci tensor satisfies $\text{Ric} = Ag + (2n - A)\eta \otimes \eta$ for some constant A . The following proposition is well known.

Proposition 1.1 ([15]). *Let (M, g) be a Sasakian manifold. Then g is Sasaki-Einstein if and only if the transverse metric is Kähler-Einstein with constant $2n + 2$, if and only if the Kähler cone $C(M)$ is Ricci-flat.*

1.2. Legendrian immersions and their deformations. We will consider some special submanifolds of Sasakian manifolds, known as *Legendrian* (or *horizontal*), see [12].

A Legendrian submanifold of a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional contact manifold (M, η) is an n -dimensional submanifold $i : L \rightarrow M$ such that for all $p \in L$ we have $i_*(T_p L) \subseteq \ker \eta_{i(p)}$.

We will consider Legendrian submanifolds which are also *minimal* in the sense of Riemannian geometry, i.e. their mean curvature field vanishes.

If we have a Legendrian submanifold L in a Sasakian manifold we can identify the space of sections of the normal bundle NL with $C^\infty(L) \oplus \Omega^1(L)$ via the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \chi : \Gamma(NL) &\longrightarrow C^\infty(L) \oplus \Omega^1(L) \\ V &\longmapsto \left(\eta(V), -\frac{1}{2}i^*(\iota_V d\eta) \right) \end{aligned}$$

see [11].

In the case of a compact regular Sasakian manifold M with contact structure η that fibers over a compact Kähler manifold (B, ω) we can take the projection $\pi(L) \subseteq B$ of a Legendrian L . Following Reckziegel [12] we have that $\pi(L)$ is a Lagrangian submanifold of B , i.e. $(\pi \circ i)^*\omega = 0$ and is finitely covered by L .

Conversely, given a Lagrangian submanifold $j : N \rightarrow B$, a point $q \in N$, for any choice of p in the fiber of q there exists a neighborhood U of q and a Legendrian immersion $i : U \rightarrow M$ such that $\pi \circ i = j|_U$.

Moreover, Riemannian properties of L hold as well for $\pi(L)$ and conversely. Namely we have the following.

Proposition 1.2 ([12]). *The Legendrian L is minimal, or totally geodesic, if and only if the Lagrangian $\pi(L)$ is.*

A smooth family of minimal Legendrian immersions $i_t : L \rightarrow M$ is a family of maps $F : [0, 1] \times L \rightarrow M$ such that for each t the map $i_t = F(t, \cdot) : L \rightarrow M$ is a minimal Legendrian immersion. Every smooth family points out a vector field W_t on L given at p by

$$W_t|_p = F_* \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{(t,p)} \right).$$

It is known, e.g. [10, 11], that a family of immersions is Legendrian if and only if the normal component V_t of W_t satisfies

$$(1) \quad V_t = \chi^{-1} \left(\eta(V_t), \frac{1}{2}d\eta(V_t) \right),$$

i.e. $d\eta(V_t) = -i^*(\iota_{V_t} d\eta)$. Normal fields satisfying (1) are called *infinitesimal Legendrian deformations*.

We are interested in minimal Legendrian deformations of a Legendrian $i : L \rightarrow M$, that are smooth families $i_t : L \rightarrow M$ of minimal Legendrian immersions such that $i_0 = i$.

A trivial family of deformations of a minimal Legendrian submanifolds is given by one-parameter families of ambient transformations. We will denote by $\text{Aut}(M)$ the group of such transformations, i.e. diffeomorphisms $M \rightarrow M$ which are isometric contactomorphisms.

If we let $\varphi_t \in \text{Aut}(M)$ be one of such families. Then $i_t = \varphi_t|_{i(L)} : i(L) \rightarrow M$ is a minimal Legendrian deformation, see [10].

In particular, the normal component of every field in the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{aut}(M)$ of $\text{Aut}(M)$ defines an infinitesimal Legendrian deformation. This is also minimal as we are taking the normal component of a Killing vector field, see [13, Sec. 3].

When we restrict ourselves to η -Sasaki-Einstein manifolds with constant A , we have a characterization of the space of infinitesimal minimal Legendrian deformations.

Proposition 1.3 ([10]). *Let $i : L \rightarrow M$ be a minimal Legendrian submanifolds in an η -Sasaki-Einstein manifold with constant A . Then the vector space of infinitesimal minimal Legendrian deformations is identified with*

$$\text{Def}(L) = \mathbb{R} \oplus \{f \in C^\infty(L) : \Delta_L f = (A + 2)f\}$$

where Δ_L denotes the Laplacian of L with the induced metric.

This result is obtained by combining the copy of the space of infinitesimal Legendrian deformations of L given by

$$\left\{ \left(f, \frac{1}{2} df \right) : f \in C^\infty(L) \right\}$$

and the space of minimal deformation given by the kernel of the Jacobi operator \mathcal{J} , for which we refer to [13].

1.3. Contact moment maps. We finally recall the notion of contact moment map, we follow [5, Sec. 8.4.2]. In our setting the group $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ is a compact group acting on M . We can extend this action to the symplectic cone $(C(M), d(r^2\eta))$ by requiring that it leaves the $\{r = \text{const}\}$ levels unchanged, i.e. the action is given by $g(p, r) = (gp, r)$. Being G a contactomorphism group it is easy to see that the action on $C(M)$ is by symplectomorphisms and, being the symplectic form on the cone exact, this action is Hamiltonian. So there exists a map $\varphi : C(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, such that

$$d(\varphi(X)) = -\iota_X d(r^2\eta) = d(r^2\eta(X)).$$

Hence, up to a constant, one can take the map $\varphi(p, r)(X) = r^2\eta_p(X)$. Seeing M as the $\{r = 1\}$ level set, we consider the restriction $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ of φ which we call the *contact moment map* for the G -action on M .

2. EIGENFUNCTIONS USING THE CONTACT MOMENT MAP

In this section we construct one possible generalization of the functions given by Lê-Wang [9]. We briefly recall their setting. They consider the standard Sasakian sphere S^{2n+1} immersed in its Kähler cone $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ with respectively the round metric g and the Euclidean metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. It is known that the both the Sasaki transformation group of the sphere and the Kähler automorphism group of the cone is $G = \text{U}(n+1)$. Let $M \in \mathfrak{u}(n+1)$. Then the moment map for the G -action on the cone is given, up to a constant, by

$$\varphi(p, r)(M) = r^2\eta_p(M_p) = r^2g(\xi_p, M_p) = \langle \xi_p, M_p \rangle$$

We see an infinitesimal Sasaki automorphism $M \in \mathfrak{u}(n+1)$ as a linear vector field whose value at $x \in S^{2n+1}$ is Mx . Then, using that ξ at x is Jx , where J is the standard complex structure, the contact moment map $\mu : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}(n+1)^*$ is given by

$$\mu(x)(M) = \langle Mx, Jx \rangle$$

which is exactly the function of Lê-Wang.

Back to the general setting of the Sasaki group $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} acting on the η -Sasaki-Einstein M , we have the contact moment map that is given by $\mu(p)(X) = \eta_p(X_p)$.

We then consider for each $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the map $p \mapsto \eta(X)$ restricted to a minimal Legendrian submanifold and up to a constant.

We prove the generalization of one of the implications of [9, Thm. 1.1].

Theorem 2.1. *Let (M, g, η, ξ) be a $(2n+1)$ -dimensional η -Sasaki-Einstein manifold with $\text{Ric} = Ag + (2n-A)\eta \otimes \eta$ and let $L^n \subset M$ be a minimal Legendrian submanifold. Then for all $X \in \mathfrak{aut}(M)$ the function on L given by*

$$(2) \quad f_X = \eta(X) - \frac{1}{\text{vol}(L)} \int_L \eta(X) dv,$$

where dv is the volume form on L of the induced metric, is an eigenfunction of the Laplacian Δ_L on L with eigenvalue $A+2$. Moreover this eigenspace has dimension $\geq \dim \mathfrak{aut}(M) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - 1$.

Proof. We recalled above that the map $\chi : \Gamma(NL) \rightarrow C^\infty(L) \oplus \Omega^1(L)$ given by $\chi(V) = (\eta(V), -\frac{1}{2}\iota_V d\eta)$ is an isomorphism if L is Legendrian and that the space of infinitesimal deformations of a minimal Legendrian L is

$$\text{Def}(L) = \mathbb{R} \oplus \{f \in C^\infty(L) : \Delta_L f = (A+2)f\}.$$

Let $X \in \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{aut}(M)$ and let $X|_L = X_1 + X_2 \in \Gamma(TL) \oplus \Gamma(NL)$ be its decomposition.

From [10] it follows that X_2 defines a Legendrian deformation of L and it is known, e.g. [13], that the normal part of a Killing field defines an infinitesimal minimal deformation. Hence $\chi(X_2) \in \chi(\ker \mathcal{J})$, where \mathcal{J} denotes the Jacobi operator, and so, following Ohnita [10] we have

$$\Delta_L f - (A+2)f = \text{const} = C.$$

and the pair $(C, f - \bar{f}) \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \{f \in C^\infty(L) : \Delta_L f = (A+2)f\}$, where $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(L)} \int_L \eta(X) dv$. So the first claim follows.

Every $X \in \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{aut}(M)$ defines a trivial deformation of L , hence there is a linear map $\alpha : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Def}(L)$ given by $\alpha(X) = \chi(X_2)$.

Its kernel is $\ker \alpha = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : X|_L \in \Gamma(TL)\} \subseteq \mathfrak{iso}(L)$. So we have

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} 1 + \dim E_{A+2} &\geq \dim \alpha(\mathfrak{g}) \\ &= \dim \mathfrak{g} - \dim \ker \alpha \\ &\geq \dim \mathfrak{g} - \dim \mathfrak{so}(n+1) \\ &= \dim \mathfrak{g} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

So we have the second claim in the statement. \square

Let us specialize to Sasaki-Einstein manifolds and assume that M is regular, so it is a principal circle bundle $\pi : M \rightarrow B$ over a Kähler-Einstein base manifold B and consider the case when the equality holds in the previous theorem. We prove the following, generalizing [9, Thm. 1.2] together with a rigidity result.

Theorem 2.2. *If M is regular and the eigenvalue $2n+2$ of Δ_L has multiplicity exactly $\dim \mathfrak{aut}(M) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - 1$ then L is totally geodesic in M and M is a principal circle bundle over the complex projective space.*

Proof. The projection $\tilde{L} = \pi(L) \subseteq B$ is a Lagrangian submanifold of a Kähler-Einstein manifold and it is known that \tilde{L} is covered by L [12].

To have equality one needs to have equality in (3) so we conclude that the isometry group of \tilde{L} is the largest possible, i.e. its Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{so}(n+1)$. Let this isometry group be denoted by K . The group K , being a subgroup of the Sasaki

transformation group of M , sends leaves into leaves and thus acts on B . We claim that the action has cohomogeneity one.

Indeed it is known, see [7], that if $\dim K = \dim \mathfrak{so}(n+1)$ then L^n is either a n -sphere or \mathbb{RP}^n , written as $\mathrm{SO}(n+1)/H$, where $H = \mathrm{SO}(n)$ or $H = \mathbb{Z}_2 \cdot \mathrm{SO}(n)$ is the stabilizer of a $q \in \tilde{L}$. In any case the isotropy representation of H acts transitively on the unit sphere $T_q \tilde{L}$. Being \tilde{L} Lagrangian, the action is transitive also on the unit sphere in the normal space at q and this action has cohomogeneity one, hence also the action of $\mathrm{SO}(n+1)$ on B does.

Let $p \in \tilde{L}$. Being \tilde{L} homogeneous under K , it is also known from [2] that the orbit $\Omega = K^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot p$ is open dense in B and Stein, hence in particular affine, and that $B \setminus \Omega$ has complex codimension 1.

Let $x \in B$ be a principal point. Being Ω open dense, the $K^{\mathbb{C}}$ -orbit through x is open as well and intersects Ω , then they coincide. So B is a two-orbit Kähler manifold, i.e. is acted on by a complex algebraic group admitting exactly two orbits Ω and A .

They were classified, as complex manifolds, by Ahiezer [1, Table 2] in the case of Ω affine and A of codimension 1. The occurrences of a group K with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{so}(n+1)$ can be one of the following:

- (1) $\tilde{L} = \mathrm{SO}(n+1)/\mathrm{SO}(n) = S^n$ and $B = Q_n$,
- (2) $\tilde{L} = \frac{\mathrm{SO}(n+1)}{\text{center}}/S(\mathrm{O}(1) \times \mathrm{O}(n)) = \mathbb{RP}^n$ and $B = \mathbb{CP}^n$,
- (3) $\tilde{L} = \mathrm{Spin}(7)/\mathrm{G}_2 = S^7$ and $B = Q_7$,
- (4) $\tilde{L} = \mathrm{SO}(7)/\mathrm{G}_2 = \mathbb{RP}^7$ and $B = \mathbb{CP}^7$;

where the projective spaces and the complex hyperquadrics are endowed with the unique Kähler-Einstein metric of constant $2n+2$. This proves that the possible B are only complex hyperquadrics or complex projective spaces and M is a Sasaki-Einstein principal circle bundles over B .

Being the pairs in this list symmetric subspaces of B , we have that \tilde{L} is totally geodesic in B . By Proposition 1.2 of Reckziegel, this is equivalent to say that L is totally geodesic in M .

We want now to exclude the case $B = Q_n$. So far we have the following diagram of immersions and submersions.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (S^n, g) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{i}} & (M, g_{\mathrm{SE}}) & & (S^{2n+3}, g_c) \xrightarrow{\quad} (\mathbb{C}^{n+2}, \frac{4}{c}\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \\
 \downarrow = & & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow p \\
 (S^n, g) & \xrightarrow{i} & (Q_n, g_Q) & \xrightarrow{j} & (\mathbb{CP}^{n+1}, g_c^{\mathrm{FS}})
 \end{array}$$

For the metric point of view, we have the Fubini-Study metric g_c^{FS} on \mathbb{CP}^{n+1} with constant holomorphic curvature c . This rescaling of the Fubini-Study metric on \mathbb{CP}^{n+1} is defined by the metric given by $\frac{4}{c}$ times the round metric on S^{2n+3} , which we denote by g_c [8, vol. II, p. 273]. The choice of c in g_c^{FS} is such that $g_Q = j^* g_c^{\mathrm{FS}}$ is Kähler Einstein of Einstein constant $2n+2$ and this happens exactly for $c = \frac{4n+4}{n}$ from [14].

By [6] the only totally geodesic spheres in the quadric are immersions $i : x \mapsto [x]$ for $x \in S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. The restriction of the quadric metric on it is $\frac{n}{2n+2}$ times the round metric. Being S^n simply connected for $n > 1$, we have that the Legendrian L is isometric to its projection in Q_n .

Let Δ be the Laplacian on S^n associated to the metric $\frac{n}{2n+2}g_{\text{round}}$. An eigenfunction of Δ with eigenvalue $2n+2$ is an eigenfunction of the round Laplacian with eigenvalue n .

It is known from [3] that the round sphere admits the eigenvalue n with multiplicity $n(n+1)$.

To compute the lower bound, we observe that, since every Sasaki automorphism induces by projection a Kähler automorphism of the base, that $\dim \mathfrak{aut}(M) \leq \dim \mathfrak{aut}(B) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(n+2)(n+1) + 1$ since the automorphism group of the hyperquadric is $\text{SO}(n+2)$.

In order not to attain the lower bound we need to have

$$\dim \mathfrak{aut}(M) < \frac{3}{2}n(n+1) + 1$$

and this is always true since for $n > 1$ we have $\frac{1}{2}(n+2)(n+1) + 1 < \frac{3}{2}n(n+1) + 1$.

In the case $n = 1$ the quadric $Q_1 = \mathbb{CP}^1$ is a complex projective space, so we are left with the only case $B = \mathbb{CP}^n$. \square

3. EIGENFUNCTIONS USING THE NOMIZU OPERATOR

In this section we define another family of eigenfunctions on a Legendrian L of M by making use of the geometry of the Kähler cone and its group of Kähler automorphisms.

Let (M, g) be a Sasakian manifold of dimension $2n+1$ and let $(C(M), \bar{g})$ be its Kähler cone. We let e_A for $A \in \{1, \dots, 2n+1\}$ be a local orthonormal frame at some point of M and let θ_A be its dual.

Then the set $\{\frac{1}{r}e_1, \dots, \frac{1}{r}e_{2n+1}, \partial_r\}$ is an orthonormal frame for the cone metric $\bar{g} = r^2g + dr^2$ and its dual is $\{r\theta_1, \dots, r\theta_{2n+1}, dr\}$.

Let $\bar{\nabla}$ be the Levi-Civita connection of the cone metric. From the well known relations [15] we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla} \partial_r &= \frac{1}{r} e_A \otimes \theta_A \\ \bar{\nabla} e_B &= \frac{1}{r} e_B \otimes dr + \theta_{BC} \otimes e_C - r \partial_r \otimes \theta_B. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1. *Let $L^n \rightarrow M$ be an immersion and let e_1, \dots, e_n be an orthonormal frame of L . Let ∇ be the Levi Civita connection on M . Then, for any smooth function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$(4) \quad \Delta_L f|_L = - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla df(e_i, e_i)|_L - H \cdot f|_L.$$

where Δ_L is the Hodge Laplacian and H is the mean curvature field of the immersion.

In particular, when the immersion is minimal, we have

$$(5) \quad \Delta_L f|_L = - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla df(e_i, e_i)|_L.$$

Proof. Label as ∇^L the induced connection on L ; by definition we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla df(e_i, e_i)|_L &= \sum_i e_i e_i f|_L - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_{e_i} e_i f|_L \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n e_i e_i f|_L - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_{e_i}^L e_i f|_L - \sum_{i=1}^n (\nabla_{e_i} e_i f|_L - \nabla_{e_i}^L e_i f|_L) \\ &= -\Delta_L f|_L - H \cdot f|_L, \end{aligned}$$

which is precisely the claimed (4). Since the assumption on minimality corresponds to the vanishing of H , we also get the claimed (5). This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let $L^n \rightarrow M$ be a minimal immersion in a Sasaki manifold. Let f be a function on the Kähler cone $C(M)$ which does not depend on r and let Δ_L be the Hodge Laplacian on L ; finally, let e_1, \dots, e_n be an orthonormal frame of L . Then we have*

$$\Delta_L f|_L = - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\nabla} df(e_i, e_i)|_L.$$

Proof. In view of Lemma 3.1, it suffices to show that for any $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, then

$$(6) \quad \bar{\nabla} df(e_i, e_j)|_L = \nabla df(e_i, e_j)|_L,$$

where as usual ∇ is the Levi Civita of the Sasaki metric g , while $\bar{\nabla}$ is the Levi Civita connection of the metric $\bar{g} = r^2 g + dr^2$. By the very definition we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla} df(e_i, e_j)|_L &= e_i e_j f|_L - \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} e_j \cdot f|_L \\ &= e_i e_j f|_L - (\nabla_{e_i} e_j \cdot f|_L - \delta_{ij} r \partial_r f|_L) \\ &= \nabla df(e_i, e_j)|_L, \end{aligned}$$

where at the second equality we applied [15, (1.1)]. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Let us now construct a family of operators. For an infinitesimal Kähler automorphism K on the cone, i.e. Killing and holomorphic, we define the operator on sections of $TC(M)$ given by

$$(7) \quad M_K = \bar{\nabla} K + \frac{1}{2n+2} \operatorname{div}(JK)J.$$

Lemma 3.3. *Let $C(M)$ be the Kähler cone over a Sasaki-Einstein manifold and let K as above. Then*

- (i) $\operatorname{div}(JK) = \operatorname{const}$;
- (ii) M_K is skew-symmetric and $M_K J = J M_K$;
- (iii) $\operatorname{tr}(J M_K) = 0$;
- (iv) $\bar{\nabla} M_K = \bar{\operatorname{Rm}}(\cdot, K)$ where $\bar{\operatorname{Rm}}$ is the Riemann $(3, 1)$ -tensor of \bar{g} .

Proof. Let A_K be the associated Nomizu operator, i.e. $A_K = \bar{\nabla} K$. Then since K is Killing, its covariant derivative is known to be $\bar{\nabla} \bar{\nabla} K = \bar{\operatorname{Rm}}(\cdot, K)$.

- (i) Fix $p \in C(M)$ and let v_i be a geodesic frame at p and let Y be any vector field on $C(M)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
Y \cdot \operatorname{div}(JK)|_p &= \bar{g}(\bar{\nabla}_Y \bar{\nabla}_{v_i} JK, v_i) \\
&= -\bar{g}(\bar{\nabla}_Y \bar{\nabla}_{v_i} K, Jv_i) \\
&= -\bar{g}((\bar{\nabla}_Y A_K)v_i, Jv_i) \\
&= \overline{\operatorname{Rm}}(Y, K, Jv_i, v_i) \\
&= 2\overline{\operatorname{Ric}}(Y, K) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

since $C(M)$ is Ricci-flat (see [15]), where we have used the well known fact that $\operatorname{Ric}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{Rm}(X, Y) \circ J)$.

- (ii) Since K is holomorphic it is $\bar{\nabla}_J K = J\bar{\nabla} K$ so $M_K J = JM_K$. Since K is Killing, $\bar{\nabla} K$ is skew-symmetric and also J , so (ii) follows.
(iii) Let v_i be an orthonormal frame of $C(M)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{tr}(JM_K) &= \bar{g}(JM_K v_i, v_i) \\
&= \bar{g}\left(\bar{\nabla}_{v_i} JK - \frac{1}{2n+2}(\operatorname{div}(JK))v_i, v_i\right) \\
&= \operatorname{div}(JK) - \operatorname{div}(JK) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

- (iv) By (i) and the fact that J is parallel, (iv) follows. \square

We will use the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Let X be any field on M . Then $\overline{\operatorname{Rm}}(r\partial_r, Jr\partial_r)K$ and $\overline{\operatorname{Rm}}(r\partial_r, JX)K$ vanish.*

Proof. We notice that $\bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K$ is holomorphic. Indeed, using that $r\partial_r$ is holomorphic, it is

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K &= [r\partial_r, K] + \bar{\nabla}_K r\partial_r \\
&= [r\partial_r, K] + K
\end{aligned}$$

using that $\bar{\nabla} r\partial_r = \operatorname{id}$. Hence $\bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K$ is holomorphic being the sum of two holomorphic fields. Then we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\operatorname{Rm}}(r\partial_r, Jr\partial_r)K &= \bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} \bar{\nabla}_{Jr\partial_r} K - \bar{\nabla}_{Jr\partial_r} \bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K - \bar{\nabla}_{[r\partial_r, Jr\partial_r]} K \\
&= J\bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} \bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K - J\bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} \bar{\nabla}_{r\partial_r} K - \bar{\nabla}_{J[r\partial_r, r\partial_r]} K \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly $\overline{\operatorname{Rm}}(r\partial_r, JX)K = 0$. \square

Now consider the family of functions on $f_K : C(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$(8) \quad f_K = \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J\partial_r).$$

We exploit the fact that $\operatorname{tr}(JM_K) = 0$ for the following lemma, that also uses that L is Legendrian.

Lemma 3.5. *Let e_i be a frame of the Legendrian L . Then*

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{g}(M_K e_i, J e_i) = -r^2 f_K.$$

Proof. Since L is Legendrian, we can extend $\{e_i\}$ to an orthonormal frame $\{\frac{1}{r}e_i, J\frac{1}{r}e_i, \partial_r, \frac{1}{r}\xi = J\partial_r\}$ of $C(M)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \text{tr}(JM_K) &= \frac{1}{r^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\bar{g}(JM_K e_i, e_i) + \bar{g}(M_K J e_i, J e_i) \right] \\ &\quad + \bar{g}(JM_K J \partial_r, J \partial_r) + \bar{g}(JM_K \partial_r, \partial_r) \end{aligned}$$

and from Lemma 3.3.(ii) we infer

$$2r^2 f + \sum_{i=1}^n 2\bar{g}(M_K e_i, J e_i) = 0. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.6. *For any Killing and holomorphic vector field $K \in \Gamma(TC(M))$, the function f_K is constant along the direction ∂_r .*

Proof. Since $\bar{\nabla}_{\partial_r} \partial_r = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_r f_K &= \bar{g}((\bar{\nabla}_{\partial_r} M_K) \partial_r, J \partial_r) \\ &= \frac{1}{r^3} \overline{\text{Rm}}(r \partial_r, K, r \partial_r, J r \partial_r) \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^3} \overline{\text{Rm}}(r \partial_r, J r \partial_r, K, r \partial_r) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 3.4. \square

We prove the following.

Theorem 3.7. *For any Legendrian minimal immersion $L^n \rightarrow M$ in a Sasaki-Einstein manifold, and for any both holomorphic and Killing vector field on the Kähler cone $K \in \Gamma(TC(M))$, then the functions f_K defined by (8) are eigenfunctions of Δ_L with eigenvalue $2n + 2$.*

Proof. We fix a vector field K as in the statement and we set $f = f_K$. In order to compute $\Delta_L f$, we notice that Lemma 3.6 allows us to apply Lemma 3.2. Thus, let $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be a local frame of L .

We begin with observing that, for any such vector field e_i , then there holds

$$(9) \quad e_i f = \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J e_i).$$

In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} e_i f &= \bar{g}((\bar{\nabla}_{e_i} M_K) \partial_r, J \partial_r) + \bar{g}(M_K \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \partial_r, J \partial_r) + \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \partial_r) \\ &= \bar{g}(\overline{\text{Rm}}(e_i, K) \partial_r, J \partial_r) + 2\bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \partial_r) \\ &= \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J e_i), \end{aligned}$$

where at the second equality we applied Lemma 3.3.(ii) and (iv), at the third equality we applied Lemma 3.4 and [15, (1.1)]. Similarly as for (9), we also get

$$(10) \quad \nabla_{e_i} e_i f = \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \nabla_{e_i} e_i).$$

Now we compute

$$\begin{aligned} e_i e_i f &= e_i \left(\frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J e_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{r} \left(\bar{g}((\bar{\nabla}_{e_i} M_K) \partial_r, J e_i) + \bar{g}(M_K \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \partial_r, J e_i) + \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} e_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{r} \left(\bar{g}(\overline{\text{Rm}}(e_i, K) \partial_r, J e_i) + \frac{1}{r} \bar{g}(M_K e_i, J e_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \nabla_{e_i} e_i) - \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J r \partial_r) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{r^2} \bar{g}(M_K e_i, J e_i) + \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \nabla_{e_i} e_i) - 2 \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \partial_r), \end{aligned}$$

where at the third equality we applied Lemma 3.3.iv and [15, (1.1)], at the third equality we applied Lemma 3.4 and [15, (1.1)].

Finally we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_L f|_L &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\nabla} df(e_i, e_i)|_L \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^n (e_i e_i f - \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} e_i f)|_L \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^n (e_i e_i f - \nabla_{e_i} e_i f + r \partial_r f)|_L \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2}{r^2} \bar{g}(M_K e_i, J e_i) + \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \nabla_{e_i} e_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2 \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \partial_r) - \frac{2}{r} \bar{g}(M_K \partial_r, J \nabla_{e_i} e_i) \right) \Big|_L \\ &= (2n+2) f|_L, \end{aligned}$$

where at the third equality we applied [15, (1.1)], at the fourth equality we applied Lemma 3.6 and (10), at the fifth equality we applied Lemma 3.5. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 3.8. Let us see how to recover the functions of Lê-Wang in this setting. Let $M \in \mathfrak{su}(n+1)$ and consider it as a real $(2n+2) \times (2n+2)$ matrix. It is skew-symmetric and such that $\text{tr}(JM) = 0$. Consider the vector field on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} given at x by $K_x = Mx$, which is Killing and holomorphic. We claim that the function f_K is exactly the function $\langle Mx, Jx \rangle$. Indeed, if $\bar{\nabla}$ is the flat connection on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , it is $\bar{\nabla}_y K = My$ for $y \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. Moreover $\text{div}(JK) = \text{tr}(JU) = 0$. So $f_K = \langle Mx, Jx \rangle$ after identifying x with $\partial_r|_{(x,1)}$.

Let us now see the connection between our two different generalizations. It is known that there is an inclusion $\mathbf{aut}(M) \subseteq \mathbf{aut}(C(M))$ of the algebra of infinitesimal

Sasaki automorphisms of M into the algebra of infinitesimal Kähler automorphisms of the cone $C(M)$. It consists in seeing a field $V \in \mathfrak{aut}(M)$ trivially extended to the cone and it turns out to be holomorphic and Killing with respect to the cone metric.

We proved in Theorem 2.1 that for $X \in \mathfrak{aut}(M)$ the functions on L given by $\eta(X) - \frac{1}{\text{vol}(L)} \int_L \eta(X) dv$ are eigenfunctions of Δ_L with eigenvalue $2n + 2$, in the Sasaki-Einstein assumption. By seeing X as an infinitesimal Kähler automorphism of $C(M)$ we compute

$$M_X \partial_r = \frac{1}{r} \left[\bar{\nabla}_r \partial_r X + \frac{1}{2n+2} \text{div}(JX) \xi \right]$$

and $J\partial_r = \frac{1}{r} \xi$. Taking their inner product we have
(11)

$$f_X = \bar{g}(M_X \partial_r, J\partial_r) = \frac{1}{r^2} \bar{g}(X, \xi) + \frac{1}{2n+2} \text{div}(JX) = \eta(X) + \frac{1}{2n+2} \text{div}(JX).$$

Using Theorem 2.1 together with Theorem 3.7 we have, after applying the Laplacian to (11), that

$$(12) \quad f_X = \eta(X) - \frac{1}{\text{vol}(L)} \int_L \eta(X) dv.$$

Hence our second generalization extends the first.

In the Lê-Wang setting, we reobtain the fact that $\int_L \eta(X) dv = 0$, which is a fortiori true being $\eta(X)$ an eigenfunction of Δ_L .

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