REAL HYPERSURFACES IN THE COMPLEX HYPERBOLIC QUADRIC WITH REEB INVARIANT RICCI TENSOR

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ABSTRACT. We first give the notion of Reeb invariant Ricci tensor for real hypersurfaces $M$ in the complex quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}/SO_2 SO_m$, which is defined by $L_\xi \text{Ric} = 0$, where Ric denotes the Ricci tensor of $M$ in $Q^{m*}$, and $L_\xi$ the Lie derivative along the direction of the Reeb vector field $\xi = -JN$. Next we give a complete classification of real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}/SO_2 SO_m$ with Reeb invariant Ricci tensor.

1. Introduction

Since the late 20th century there have been many studies for real hypersurfaces in the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^m$ (see [6], [8], [18], [19], [20]) and the complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^m$ (see Berndt [1], Montiel and Romero [17]), which can be regarded as the class of Hermitian symmetric spaces of rank 1.

Among the class of Hermitian symmetric spaces of compact type or non-compact type with rank 2, we want to mention some examples of Riemannian symmetric spaces like $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2}) = SU_{m+2}/S(U_2 U_m)$ and $G_2^*(\mathbb{C}^{m+2}) = SU_{2,m}/S(U_2 U_m)$, which are said to be complex two-plane Grassmannians and complex hyperbolic two-plane Grassmannians respectively (see [1], [21], [22], [27], [28], [29], and [30]). These are viewed as Hermitian symmetric spaces equipped with the Kähler structure $J$ and the quaternionic Kähler structure $\mathfrak{j}$.

In the class of another Hermitian symmetric space of non-compact type with rank 2, we can give the example of complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$. It is also said to be of type (B) in Hermitian symmetric spaces. By using the method given in Kobayashi and Nomizu [13] Chapter XI, Example 10.6], the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}/SO_2 SO_m$ can be immersed in indefinite complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^{1,m+1}$ as a space-like complex hypersurface (see Montiel and Romero [16], Romero [22], Suh [33]). The complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ is the non-compact...
Hermitian symmetric space $SO_{2,m}/SO_2SO_m$ of rank 2 and also can be regarded as a kind of real Grassmann manifold of all oriented space-like 2-dimensional subspaces in indefinite flat Riemannian space $\mathbb{R}^{m+2}$ (see Montiel and Romero [15, 16]). Accordingly, the complex hyperbolic quadric admits both a complex conjugation structure $\mathcal{A}$ and a Kähler structure $J$, which anti-commute with each other, that is, $AJ = -JA$. Then for $m \geq 2$ the triple $(Q^m, J, g)$ is a Hermitian symmetric space of compact type with rank 2 and its maximal sectional curvature is equal to $-4$.

Montiel and Romero [15] proved that the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^m$ can be immersed in the indefinite complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}_m(-c)$, $c > 0$, by interchanging the Kähler metric with its opposite. Because if we change the Kähler metric of $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}_{m-s}$ by its opposite, we have that $Q_{m-s}$ endowed with its opposite metric $g' = -g$ is also an Einstein hypersurface of $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}_{s+1}(-c)$. When $s = 0$, we know that $(Q_m, g' = -g)$ can be regarded as the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{m,2}/SO_2SO_m$, which is immersed in the indefinite complex hyperbolic quadric $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}_m(-c)$, $c > 0$, as a space-like complex Einstein hypersurface.

In the paper [35] due to Suh and Hwang, we investigated the problem of commuting Ricci tensor, $\text{Ric} = \phi \text{Ric}$, for real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric $Q^m = SO_{m+2}/SO_m SO_2$ and obtained the following result.

**Theorem A.** Let $M$ be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex quadric $Q^m$, $m \geq 4$, with commuting Ricci tensor. If the shape operator commutes with the structure tensor on the distribution $Q^\perp$, then $M$ is locally congruent to an open part of a tube around totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}P^k$ in $Q^{2k}$, $m = 2k$ or $M$ has 3 distinct constant principal curvatures given by

$$
\alpha = \sqrt{2(m-3)} \leq 0, \lambda = 0, \text{ and } \mu = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2(m-3)}}, \text{ or } \\
\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(m-3)} \leq 0, \lambda = 0, \text{ and } \mu = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{m-3}},
$$

with corresponding principal curvature spaces respectively

$$T_\alpha = [\xi], T_\gamma = [A\xi, AN], \phi(T_\lambda) = T_\mu, \text{ and } \dim T_\lambda = \dim T_\mu = m = 2 - 2.$$

**Remark 1.1.** Besides the complex structure $J$, there is another distinguished geometric structure on the complex quadric $Q^m$, namely a parallel rank 2 vector bundle $\mathfrak{A}$ which contains an $S^1$-bundle of real structures, that is, complex conjugations $A$ on the tangent spaces of the complex quadric $Q^m$ (see Reckziegel [23]). This geometric structure determines a maximal $\mathfrak{A}$-invariant subbundle $Q$, which is mentioned in the assumption of Theorem A of the tangent bundle $TM$ of a real hypersurface $M$ in $Q^m$.

Recall that a nonzero tangent vector $W \in T_{[\xi]}Q^{m*}$ is called singular if it is tangent to more than one maximal flat in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$. There are two types of singular tangent vectors for the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$:

1. If there exists a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $W \in V(A)$, then $W$ is singular.

   Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$-principal.

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2. If there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ such that $W/\|W\| = (X + JY)/\sqrt{2}$, then $W$ is singular. Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic, where $V(A) = \{X \in T[z]Q^{m*} : AX = X\}$ and $JV(A) = \{X \in T[z]Q^{m*} : AX = -X\}$ are respectively the $(+1)$-eigenspace and $(-1)$-eigenspace for the involution $A$ on $T[z]Q^{m*}, [z] \in Q^{m*}$.

When we consider a hypersurface $M$ in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$, under the assumption of some geometric properties the unit normal vector field $N$ of $M$ in $Q^m$ can be divided into two classes if either $N$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$-principal (see \cite{3}, \cite{30}, \cite{33}, and \cite{34}). In the first case where $N$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic, that is, $N = (X + JY)/\sqrt{2}$ for $X, Y \in V(A)$, Suh \cite{33} has shown that a real hypersurface $M$ in $Q^{m*}$ with isometric Reeb flow is locally congruent to a tube over a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k$ in $Q^{2k}$ or a horosphere with $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic center at the infinity. In the second case, when the unit normal $N$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal, that is, $AN = N$ for a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$, we proved that a contact hypersurface $M$ in $Q^{m*}$ is locally congruent to a tube over a totally geodesic and totally real submanifold $\mathbb{R}H^m$ in $Q^{m*}$ (see Klein and Suh \cite{11}).

Also motivated by Theorem A, Suh and Hwang \cite{36} gave a complete classification for real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ with commuting Ricci tensor, that is, $\text{Ric} \cdot \phi = \phi \cdot \text{Ric}$ as follows.

**Theorem B** (Suh and Hwang \cite{36}). Let $M$ be a Hopf real hypersurface with commuting Ricci tensor in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO^0_{2,m}/SO_2SO_m$, $m \geq 3$. Then $M$ is locally congruent to an open part of the following manifolds:

i) a tube around totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k \subset Q^{2k}$;

ii) a horosphere whose center at infinity is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic singular;

iii) a hypersurface with $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic unit normal and 3 distinct constant principal curvatures given by

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2(m - 3)}{2m - 5}}, \quad \gamma = 0, \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2(m - 3)}{2m - 5}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = -\frac{m - 2}{m - 3} \sqrt{\frac{2(m - 3)}{2m - 5}},$$

with corresponding principal curvature spaces respectively

$T_\alpha = [\xi], \ T_\gamma = [A\xi, AN], \ \phi(T_\lambda) = T_\mu, \ \text{and} \ \dim T_\lambda = \dim T_\mu = m - 2$;

iv) a hypersurface with $\mathfrak{A}$-principal unit normal vector field and at most 4 distinct roots $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu_1, \text{and} \ \mu_2$ satisfying the equation

$$(2\lambda - \alpha)^2 + (\lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda + 1)\{h(2\lambda - \alpha) - 2(\lambda^2 - 1)\} = 0,$$

with corresponding principal curvature spaces $T_{\lambda_1}, T_{\lambda_2}, T_{\mu_1}, \text{and} \ T_{\mu_2}$ such that $V(A) = T_{\lambda_1} \oplus T_{\lambda_2} \oplus N$ and $JV(A) = T_{\mu_1} \oplus T_{\mu_2} \oplus \xi$.

**Remark 1.2.** In Theorem B cases i), ii), and iii) can be applied when the unit normal vector field $N$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic, and case iv) corresponds to the $\mathfrak{A}$-principal unit normal vector field $N$ in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$.

Now let us consider the notion of Reeb invariant Ricci tensor for real hypersurfaces $M$ in $Q^{m*} = SO^0_{2,m}/SO_2SO_m$, which is given by $\mathcal{L}_\xi \text{Ric} = 0$, where $\text{Ric}$
and $\mathcal{L}_\xi$ respectively denote the Ricci tensor of $M$ in $Q^{m*}$ and the Lie derivative along the Reeb direction $\xi = -JN$ for the Kähler structure $J$ and the unit normal vector field $N$ of $M$ in $Q^{m*}$. Then motivated by such a notion and the results mentioned above, by the help of Theorem 3 we want to give a complete classification for real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ with Reeb invariant Ricci tensor as follows.

**Main Theorem.** Let $M$ be a Hopf real hypersurface with Reeb invariant Ricci tensor in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_2^m/SO_mSO_2$, $m \geq 3$. Then $M$ is locally congruent to an open part of the following manifolds:

i) a tube around totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k \subset Q^{2k}$;

ii) a horosphere whose center at infinity is $\mathbb{A}$-isotropic singular;

iii) a hypersurface with $\mathbb{A}$-isotropic unit normal and 3 distinct constant principal curvatures given by

\[
\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2(m-3)}{2m-5}}, \gamma = 0, \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2(m-3)}{2m-5}}, \text{ and } \mu = -\frac{m-2}{m-3} \sqrt{\frac{2(m-3)}{2m-5}}
\]

with corresponding principal curvature spaces respectively

$T_\alpha = [\xi], T_\gamma = [A\xi, AN], \phi(T_\lambda) = T_\mu, \text{ and } \dim T_\lambda = \dim T_\mu = m-2$;

iv) a hypersurface with $\mathbb{A}$-principal unit normal and at most 4 distinct roots $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu_1, \text{ and } \mu_2$ satisfying the equation

\[
(2\lambda - \alpha)^2 + (\lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda + 1)\{h(2\lambda - \alpha) - 2(\lambda^2 - 1)\} = 0,
\]

with corresponding principal curvature spaces $T_\lambda_1, T_\lambda_2, T_\mu_1, \text{ and } T_\mu_2$ such that

$V(A) = T_\lambda_1 \oplus T_\lambda_2 \oplus N$ and $Ju(A) = T_\mu_1 \oplus T_\mu_2 \oplus \xi$.

Our paper is composed as follows. In Section 2 we present basic material about the complex quadric $Q^{m*}$, motivated by the recent work due to Klein and Suh [11]. In Section 3 we study the geometry of the complex subbundle $Q$ for real hypersurfaces in $Q^{m*}$ and some equations including Codazzi’s and fundamental formulas related to the vector fields $\xi, N, A\xi$, and $AN$, where the operator $A$ denotes the complex conjugation of $M$ in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$, which is explicitly constructed in Section 2 by the Lie algebraic method.

In Section 4, the first step is to derive the formula of Ricci tensor for $M$ in $Q^{m*}$ and in the next step we can show the formula of Reeb invariant Ricci tensor from the equation of Gauss for real hypersurfaces $M$ in $Q^{m*}$. Moreover, we give an important Lemma 4.2 which shows that the unit normal vector field $N$ is either $\mathbb{A}$-isotropic or $\mathbb{A}$-principal.

In Section 5 a complete proof of our Main Theorem with $\mathbb{A}$-isotropic unit normal vector field will be given. In this section we prove that a real hypersurface in $Q^{m*}$, $m = 2k$, with invariant Ricci tensor is locally congruent to a tube over a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k$ in $Q^{2k*}$ or a horosphere whose center at infinity is $\mathbb{A}$-isotropic singular.

Finally, in Section 6 we give a complete proof of our Main Theorem with $\mathbb{A}$-principal unit normal vector field. The first part of this proof is devoted to...
studying some fundamental formulas from the Reeb invariant Ricci tensor and \(\mathbb{R}\)-principal unit normal vector field. Then in the latter part we will use some trace formulas given by \(\text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)\) and \(\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2\). Then as a result we will get the formula of commuting Ricci tensor, that is, \(\text{Ric} \cdot \phi = \phi \cdot \text{Ric}\).

2. THE COMPLEX HYPERBOLIC QUADRATIC

In this section, let us introduce a new known result of the complex hyperbolic quadric \(Q^{m*}\) different from the complex quadric \(Q^m\) which is mentioned in [3], [11], and [32]. The \(m\)-dimensional complex hyperbolic quadric \(Q^{m*}\) is the non-compact dual of the \(m\)-dimensional complex quadric \(Q^m\), which is a kind of Hermitian symmetric space of non-compact type with rank 2 (see [5], [2], and [7]).

The complex hyperbolic quadric \(Q^{m*}\) cannot be realized as a homogeneous complex hypersurface of the complex hyperbolic space \(\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}\). In fact, Smyth [26, Theorem 3 (ii)] has shown that every homogeneous complex hypersurface in \(\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}\) is totally geodesic. This is in marked contrast to the situation for the complex quadric \(Q^m\), which can be realized as a homogeneous complex hypersurface of the complex projective space \(\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}\) in such a way that the shape operator for any unit normal vector to \(Q^m\) is a real structure on the corresponding tangent space of \(Q^m\); see [10] and [23]. Another related result by Smyth [26, Theorem 1], which states that any complex hypersurface \(\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}\) for which the square of the shape operator has constant eigenvalues (counted with multiplicity) is totally geodesic, also precludes the possibility of a model of \(Q^{m*}\) as a complex hypersurface of \(\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}\) with the analogous property for the shape operator.

Therefore we realize the complex hyperbolic quadric \(Q^{m*}\) as the quotient manifold \(SO_{2,m}/SO_2SO_m\). As \(Q^1\) is isomorphic to the real hyperbolic space \(\mathbb{R}H^2 = SO_{1,2}/SO_2\), and \(Q^2\) is isomorphic to the Hermitian product of complex hyperbolic spaces \(\mathbb{C}H^1 \times \mathbb{C}H^1\), we suppose \(m \geq 3\) in what follows and throughout this paper. Let \(G := SO_{2,m}\) be the transvection group of \(Q^{m*}\) and \(K := SO_2SO_m\) be the isotropy group of \(Q^{m*}\) at the “origin” \(p_0 := eK \in Q^{m*}\). Then

\[
\sigma : G \to G, \quad g \mapsto sgs^{-1}, \quad \text{with} \quad s := \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & \ldots & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \ldots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \ldots & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

is an involutive Lie group automorphism of \(G\) with \(\text{Fix}(\sigma)_0 = K\), and therefore \(Q^{m*} = G/K\) is a Riemannian symmetric space. The center of the isotropy group \(K\) is isomorphic to \(SO_2\), and therefore \(Q^{m*}\) is in fact a Hermitian symmetric space.

The Lie algebra \(\mathfrak{g} := so_{2,m}\) of \(G\) is given by

\[
\mathfrak{g} = \{ X \in \mathfrak{gl}(m+2,\mathbb{R}) : X^t \cdot s = -s \cdot X \}
\]

(see [12, p. 59]). In what follows we will write members of \(\mathfrak{g}\) as block matrices with respect to the decomposition \(\mathbb{R}^{m+2} = \mathbb{R}^2 \oplus \mathbb{R}^m\), i.e. in the form

\[
X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix}
\]
where $X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{21}, X_{22}$ are real matrices of dimensions $2 \times 2, 2 \times m, m \times 2,$ and $m \times m$, respectively. Then

$$g = \{ \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} : X_{11}^t = -X_{11}, X_{12}^t = X_{21}, X_{22}^t = -X_{22} \}.$$ 

The linearization $\sigma_L = \text{Ad}(s) : g \to g$ of the involutive Lie group automorphism $\sigma$ induces the Cartan decomposition $g = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$, where the Lie subalgebra

$$\mathfrak{t} = \text{Eig}(\sigma_s, 1) = \{ X \in g : sXs^{-1} = X \} = \{ \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ 0 & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} : X_{11}^t = -X_{11}, X_{12}^t = X_{22} \} \cong \mathfrak{so}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{so}_m$$

is the Lie algebra of the isotropy group $K$, and the $2m$-dimensional linear subspace

$$\mathfrak{m} = \text{Eig}(\sigma_s, -1) = \{ X \in g : sXs^{-1} = -X \} = \{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} : X_{12}^t = X_{21} \}$$

is canonically isomorphic to the tangent space $T_{p_0}Q^{m*}$. Under the identification $T_{p_0}Q^{m*} \cong \mathfrak{m}$, the Riemannian metric $g$ of $Q^{m*}$ (where the constant factor of the metric is chosen so that the formulas become as simple as possible) is given by

$$g(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(Y^t \cdot X) = \text{Tr}(Y_{12} \cdot X_{21}), \quad \text{for } X, Y \in \mathfrak{m}.$$ 

g is clearly $\text{Ad}(K)$-invariant, and therefore corresponds to an $\text{Ad}(G)$-invariant Riemannian metric on $Q^{m*}$. The complex structure $J$ of the Hermitian symmetric space is given by

$$JX = \text{Ad}(j)X \quad \text{for } X \in \mathfrak{m}, \quad \text{where } j := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in K.$$ 

Because $j$ is in the center of $K$, the orthogonal linear map $J$ is $\text{Ad}(K)$-invariant, and thus defines an $\text{Ad}(G)$-invariant Hermitian structure on $Q^{m*}$. By identifying the multiplication by the unit complex number $i$ with the application of the linear map $J$, the tangent spaces of $Q^{m*}$ thus become $m$-dimensional complex linear spaces, and we will adopt this point of view in what follows.

For the complex quadric, the Riemannian curvature tensor $\bar{R}$ of $Q^{m*}$ can be fully described in terms of the “fundamental geometric structures” $g$, $J$, and $\mathfrak{A}$. In fact, under the correspondence $T_{p_0}Q^{m*} \cong \mathfrak{m}$, the curvature $\bar{R}(X, Y)Z$ corresponds to $-[[X, Y], Z]$ for $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{m}$; see [13] Chapter XI, Theorem 3.2 (1)]. By evaluating the latter expression explicitly, one can show that one has

$$\bar{R}(X, Y)Z = -g(Y, Z)X + g(X, Z)Y$$

$$- g(JY, Z)JX + g(JX, Z)JY + 2g(JX, Y)JZ$$

$$- g(AY, Z)AX + g(AX, Z)AY$$

$$- g(JAY, Z)JAX + g(JAX, Z)JAY$$

for arbitrary $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{p_0}$. As mentioned in the introduction, the curvature tensor of a space-like complex hypersurface $Q^{m*}$ in $\mathbb{C}H_1^{m+1}(-1)$ can be also obtained from the curvature tensor of $\mathbb{C}H_1^{m+1}(-1)$ by the equation of Gauss (see Kimura and
Ortega [9] and Smyth [25]). Therefore the curvature of $Q^{m*}$ is the negative of that of the complex quadric $Q^m$; cf. [23, Theorem 1]. This confirms that the symmetric space $Q^{m*}$ which we have constructed here is indeed the non-compact dual of the complex quadric.

For any $p \in Q^{m*}$ and $A \in \mathfrak{A}_p$, the real structure $A$ induces a splitting

$$T_pQ^{m*} = V(A) \oplus JV(A)$$

into two orthogonal, maximal totally real subspaces of the tangent space $T_pQ^{m*}$. Here $V(A)$ and $JV(A)$ are the $(+1)$-eigenspace and the $(-1)$-eigenspace of $A$, respectively. For every unit vector $W \in T_pQ^{m*}$ there exist $t \in [0, \pi/4]$, $A \in \mathfrak{A}_p$, and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ so that

$$W = \cos(t)X + \sin(t)JY$$

holds; see [23, Proposition 3]. Here $t$ is uniquely determined by $W$. The vector $W$ is singular, i.e. contained in more than one Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{m}$, if and only if either $t = 0$ or $t = \pi/4$ holds. The vectors with $t = 0$ are called $\mathfrak{A}$-principal, whereas the vectors with $t = \pi/4$ are called $\mathfrak{A}$-isotropic. If $W$ is regular, i.e. if $0 < t < \pi/4$ holds, then also $A$ and $X, Y$ are uniquely determined by $W$.

3. Some general equations

Let $M$ be a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ and denote by $(\phi, \xi, \eta, g)$ the induced almost contact metric structure. Note that $\xi = -JN$, where $N$ is a (local) unit normal vector field of $M$. The tangent bundle $TM$ of $M$ splits orthogonally into $TM = C \oplus \mathbb{R}\xi$, where $C = \ker(\eta)$ is the maximal complex subbundle of $TM$. The structure tensor field $\phi$ restricted to $C$ coincides with the complex structure $J$ restricted to $C$, and $\phi \xi = 0$.

At each point $[z] \in M$ we define the maximal $\mathfrak{A}$-invariant subspace of $T_{[z]}M$, $[z] \in M$, as follows:

$$Q_{[z]} = \{ X \in T_{[z]}M : AX \in T_{[z]}M \text{ for all } A \in \mathfrak{A}_{[z]} \}.$$ 

**Lemma 3.1** (See [33]). For each $[z] \in M$ we have

1. If $N_{[z]}$ is $\mathfrak{A}$-principal, then $Q_{[z]} = C_{[z]}$.
2. If $N_{[z]}$ is not $\mathfrak{A}$-principal, there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ such that $N_{[z]} = \cos(t)X + \sin(t)JY$ for some $t \in (0, \pi/4]$. Then we have $Q_{[z]} = C_{[z]} \ominus C(JX + Y)$.

We now assume that $M$ is a Hopf hypersurface. Then for the Reeb vector field $\xi$ the shape operator $S$ becomes

$$S\xi = \alpha\xi$$

with the smooth function $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$ on $M$. When we consider a transform $JX$ of the Kähler structure $J$ on the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ for any vector field $X$ on $M$ in $Q^{m*}$, we may put

$$JX = \phi X + \eta(X)N$$
for a unit normal $N$ to $M$. Then from the Riemannian curvature tensor of the complex hyperbolic quadric, we can induce the Codazzi equation as follows:

$$
\begin{align*}
&g((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X, Z) = -\eta(X)g(\phi Y, Z) + \eta(Y)g(\phi X, Z) + 2\eta(Z)g(\phi X, Y) \\
&\quad - g(X, AN)g(AY, Z) + g(Y, AN)g(AX, Z) \\
&\quad - g(X, A\xi)g(JAY, Z) + g(Y, A\xi)g(JAX, Z).
\end{align*}
$$

On the other hand, at each point $z \in M$ we can choose $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that

$$
N = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2
$$
for some orthonormal vectors $Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A)$ and $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ (see Proposition 3 in [23]). Since $\xi = -JN$, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
AN &= \cos(t)Z_1 - \sin(t)JZ_2, \\
\xi &= \sin(t)Z_2 - \cos(t)JZ_1, \\
A\xi &= \sin(t)Z_2 + \cos(t)JZ_1.
\end{align*}
$$

This implies $g(\xi, AN) = 0$. From the property $JA\xi = -AJ\xi = -AN$, we obtain:

**Lemma 3.2** ([14] and [33]). *Let $M$ be a Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ with (local) unit normal vector field $N$. For each point in $z \in M$ we choose $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $N_z = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2$ holds for some orthonormal vectors $Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A)$ and $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. Then

$$
Y\alpha = (\xi \alpha)\eta(Y) - 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)
$$

and

$$
0 = 2g(S\phi SX, Y) - \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) + 2g(\phi X, Y) \\
\quad - 2g(X, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + 2g(Y, AN)g(X, A\xi) \\
\quad - 2g(\xi, A\xi)\{(g(Y, AN)\eta(X) - g(X, AN)\eta(Y))
$$

holds for all vector fields $X$ and $Y$ on $M$.*

Then from (2.1) and the equation of Gauss, the curvature tensor $R$ of $M$ in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*}$ is defined so that

$$
R(X, Y)Z = -g(Y, Z)X + g(X, Z)Y - g(\phi Y, Z)\phi X + g(\phi X, Z)\phi Y \\
\quad + 2g(\phi X, Y)\phi Z - g(AY, Z)(AX)^T + g(AX, Z)(AY)^T \\
\quad - g(JAY, Z)(JAX)^T + g(JAX, Z)(JAY)^T \\
\quad + g(SY, Z)SX - g(SX, Z)SY
$$

(3.2)

where $(AX)^T$ and $S$ denote the tangential component of the vector field $AX$ and the shape operator of $M$ in $Q^{m*}$, respectively.
4. Reeb invariance and a key lemma

Now we consider that \( M \) is a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric \( Q^{m*} \). Then we may put

\[
AX = BX + \rho(X)N,
\]

for any vector field \( X \in T_{[z]}Q^{m*}, z \in M \), \( \rho(X) = g(AX, N) \), where \( BX \) and \( \rho(X)N \) respectively denote the tangential and normal component of the vector field \( AX \). Then \( A\xi = B\xi + \rho(\xi)N \) and \( \rho(\xi) = g(A\xi, N) = 0 \). It follows that

\[
AN = AJ\xi = JA\xi = -(\phi B\xi + \eta(B\xi)N).
\]

The equation gives \( g(AN, N) = -\eta(B\xi) \) and \( g(AN, \xi) = 0 \). From this, together with the curvature tensor (3.2) for \( M \) in \( Q^{m*} \) in Section 3, the Ricci tensor is given by

\[
\text{Ric}(X) = -(2m - 4)\xi + 3\eta(X)\xi + g(AN, N)(AX)^T - g(AX, N)(AN)^T - g(AX, \xi)A\xi + (\text{Tr} S)\alpha\xi - \alpha^2\xi,
\]

where \( (AX)^T \) denotes the tangential component to \( T_{[z]}M, [z] \in M \).

On the other hand, it can be easily checked that the Ricci tensor is Reeb invariant, that is, \( L_\xi \text{Ric} = 0 \) if and only if

\[
(\phi S - S\phi) \cdot \text{Ric} = \text{Ric} \cdot (\phi S - S\phi).
\]

**Remark 4.1.** Let \( M \) be a real hypersurface over a totally geodesic \( CH^k \subset Q^{2k*}, m = 2k \) or a horosphere with \( \mathcal{A} \)-isotropic center at the infinity. Then by a theorem due to Suh [33] the structure tensor commutes with the shape operator, that is, \( S\phi = \phi S \). Moreover, the unit normal vector field \( N \) becomes \( \mathcal{A} \)-isotropic. This gives \( \eta(B\xi) = g(A\xi, \xi) = 0 \). So it naturally satisfies the formula (4.2), i.e., it is Reeb invariant.

On the other hand, from (4.2) we assert the following important lemma.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \( M \) be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric \( Q^{m*}, m \geq 3 \), with Reeb invariant Ricci tensor. Then the unit normal vector field \( N \) becomes singular, that is, \( N \) is \( \mathcal{A} \)-isotropic or \( \mathcal{A} \)-principal.

**Proof.** By putting \( X = \xi \) in (4.2) we get

\[
(\phi S - S\phi) \text{Ric}(\xi) = 0.
\]

Here from (4.1) the Ricci curvature along the Reeb direction \( \xi \) is given by

\[
\text{Ric}(\xi) = -(2m - 4)\xi + 3\eta(X)\xi + g(AN, N)A\xi - g(A\xi, \xi)A\xi + (\text{Tr} S)\alpha\xi - \alpha^2\xi,
\]

where \( g(A\xi, \xi) = g(AJN, JN) = -g(JAN, JN) = -g(AN, N) \). Substituting this one into (4.3) gives

\[
g(AN, N)(\phi S - S\phi)A\xi = 0.
\]
The first case gives that \( g(AN, N) = g(A\xi, \xi) = \cos 2t = 0 \), that is, \( t = \frac{\pi}{4} \). This implies that the unit normal \( N \) becomes \( N = \frac{Z_1 + jZ_2}{\sqrt{2}} \), \( Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A) \) from (3.1). This means that \( N \) is \( \mathfrak{a} \)-isotropic.

The second case gives that
\[
\phi S A\xi = S \phi A\xi.
\] (4.4)

Similarly, we also know that
\[
\phi S(AN)^T = S \phi (AN)^T,
\] (4.5)

where \((AN)^T\) denotes the tangential component of the vector field \( AN \) in \( Q^{m*} \). From equations (4.4) and (4.5) we know that the shape operator \( S \) commutes with the structure tensor \( \phi \) on the distribution \( Q^\perp = \text{Span}[A\xi, (AN)^T] \).

On the other hand, by taking the inner product of (4.4) with the tangent vector field \( A\xi \) we know that
\[
S \phi A\xi = \phi S A\xi = 0.
\]

This gives that
\[
SA\xi = \alpha \eta(A\xi)\xi.
\] (4.6)

By virtue of the commuting \( S\phi = \phi S \) on the distribution \( Q^\perp = [A\xi, (AN)^T] \), we know that \( \lambda = 0 \) or \( \lambda = \alpha \) if we put \( SAN = \lambda AN \). Moreover, in papers by Suh [31, 33] we have mentioned that the distribution \( Q^\perp \) is invariant under the shape operator \( S \) if and only if \( \phi S = S \phi \) on the distribution \( Q^\perp \). Then, together with the notion of Hopf, without loss of generality we may put
\[
S\xi = \alpha \xi, \quad SA\xi = \alpha A\xi, \quad SAN = \alpha AN.
\]

From this, together with (4.6), we have for a non-vanishing Reeb function \( \alpha \neq 0 \)
\[
A\xi = \eta(A\xi)\xi = \pm \xi.
\]

When the Reeb function \( \alpha \) is vanishing, by the first formula in Lemma 3.2 that is,
\[
Y\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(Y) - 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi),
\]
it follows that
\[
g(Y, (AN)^T)g(\xi, A\xi) = 0.
\]

Since in the second case we have assumed that \( N \) is not \( \mathfrak{a} \)-isotropic, we know that \( g(\xi, A\xi) \neq 0 \). So it follows that \( (AN)^T = 0 \). This means that
\[
AN = (AN)^T + g(AN, N)N = g(AN, N)N,
\]
which implies that
\[
N = A^2 N = g(AN, N)AN = g^2(AN, N)N.
\]

This gives \( g(AN, N) = \pm 1 \), that is, we can take the unit normal \( N \) such that \( AN = N \). So the unit normal \( N \) is \( \mathfrak{a} \)-principal, that is, \( AN = N \). \( \square \)
In order to prove our Main Theorem in the introduction, by virtue of Lemma 4.2 we are able to consider two classes of hypersurfaces in $Q^m$, with the unit normal $N$ either $\mathcal{A}$-principal or $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic. For $M$ a real hypersurface in $Q^m$ with $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic normal vector field, in Section 5 we will give the proof in detail; in Section 6 we will give the remaining proof for the case that $M$ has a $\mathcal{A}$-principal normal vector field.

5. Proof of Main Theorem with $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic unit normal vector field

In this section we want to prove our Main Theorem for real hypersurfaces $M$ in $Q^m$ with commuting Ricci tensor when the unit normal vector field becomes $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic.

Since we assumed that the unit normal $N$ is $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic, by the definition in Section 3 we know that $t = \pi/4$. Then by the expression of the $\mathcal{A}$-isotropic unit normal vector field, (3.1) gives

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} Z_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J Z_2.$$

This implies that $g(A\xi, \xi) = 0$.

Then the Ricci tensor (4.1) for a real hypersurface $M$ in the complex quadric $Q^m$ reduces to

$$\text{Ric}(X) = -(2m-1)X + 3\eta(X)\xi - g(AX, N)AN - g(AX, \xi)A\xi + hSX - S^2X.$$ 

From this, together with the fact that $A\xi = \phi AN$ and $\phi A\xi = -AN$, it follows that

$$\phi \cdot \text{Ric}(X) = -(2m-1)\phi X - g(AX, N)A\xi + g(AX, \xi)AN$$

$$+ h\phi SX - \phi S^2X$$

and

$$\text{Ric}(\phi X) = -(2m-1)\phi X + g(X, A\xi)AN - g(X, AN)A\xi$$

$$+ hS\phi X - S^2\phi X,$$

where the function $h$ denotes the trace of the shape operator $S$ of $M$ in $Q^m$. Then subtracting (5.2) from (5.1) gives

$$\phi \cdot \text{Ric}(X) - \text{Ric}(\phi X) = h(\phi S - S\phi)X - (\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)X.$$

On the other hand, we know that the Reeb invariant Ricci tensor $\mathcal{L}_\xi \text{Ric} = 0$ is equivalent to

$$(\phi S - S\phi) \cdot \text{Ric} = \text{Ric} \cdot (\phi S - S\phi).$$

(5.4)

By using the formula (5.4) and taking the trace in (5.3), we have

$$\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2 = \sum_{i,j} g(\phi \cdot \text{Ric}(e_i) - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi(e_i), \phi \cdot \text{Ric}(e_i) - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi(e_i))$$

$$= h \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) - \text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)$$

$$= -\text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \phi),$$

(5.5)
where in the second equality we have used (5.4) to get
\[
\text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) = \text{Tr} \phi \cdot \text{Ric}(\phi S - S\phi) - \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi) \text{Ric} \cdot \phi \\
= \text{Tr} \phi(\phi S - S\phi) \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi) \text{Ric} \cdot \phi \\
= \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi) \text{Ric} \cdot \phi - \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi) \text{Ric} \cdot \phi \\
= 0.
\]

On the other hand, the final term in (5.5) becomes
\[
\text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
= \text{Tr} \phi S^2 \phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} S^2\phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} \phi S^2 \text{Ric} \cdot \phi + \text{Tr} S^2\phi \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot \phi \\
= 2 \text{Tr} \phi S^2 \phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} S^2\phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} \phi S^2 \text{Ric} \cdot \phi.
\]

By the property (5.4) due to the Reeb invariant Ricci tensor \(L_\xi \text{Ric} = 0\), we have
\[
\phi S(\phi S \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi S + \text{Ric} \cdot S\phi - S\phi \text{Ric}) = 0.
\]

From this, by taking the trace, the first two terms become
\[
\text{Tr}(\phi S^2 \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} \phi S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot \phi S = \text{Tr}(\phi S)^2 \text{Ric} - \text{Tr}(\phi S)^2 \text{Ric} = 0.
\]

Then taking the trace of the next two terms gives
\[
\text{Tr} \phi S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S\phi = \text{Tr} \phi S^2 \phi \cdot \text{Ric}.
\]

From the notion of Hopf, together with (5.6) and (5.7), the equation (5.5) can be changed as follows:
\[
\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2 = -\text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
= \text{Tr} \phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S^2 + \text{Tr} \phi^2 S^2 \cdot \text{Ric} - 2 \text{Tr} \phi^2 S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S \\
= 2\eta(\text{Ric}(S^2\xi)) - 2\eta(S \cdot \text{Ric}(S\xi)) \\
= 0,
\]

where we have used the equations
\[
\text{Tr} \phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S^2 = \text{Tr}(- \text{Ric} \cdot S^2 + \eta(\text{Ric} \cdot S^2)\xi) \\
= - \text{Tr} \text{Ric} \cdot S^2 + \eta(\text{Ric}(S^2\xi)), \\
\text{Tr} \phi^2 \cdot S^2 \cdot \text{Ric} = \text{Tr}(- S^2 \cdot \text{Ric} + \eta(S^2 \cdot \text{Ric})\xi) \\
= - \text{Tr} \text{Ric} \cdot S^2 + \eta(S^2 \cdot \text{Ric} \xi),
\]

and
\[
-2 \text{Tr} \phi^2 S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S = -2 \text{Tr}(- S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S + \eta(S^2 \cdot \text{Ric})\xi) \\
= 2 \text{Tr} S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S - 2\eta(S \cdot \text{Ric}(S\xi)).
\]

Moreover, by using our assumption of \(N\) being \(A\)-isotropic, that is, \(g(AN, N) = 0\) and \(g(A\xi, \xi) = 0\), the third equality becomes
\[
\text{Ric}(\xi) = \{-2(m - 2) + h\alpha - \alpha^2\} \xi.
\]

From this we conclude that the Ricci tensor \(\text{Ric}\) commutes with the structure tensor \(\phi\) in the case where the unit normal \(N\) is \(A\)-isotropic. Then by Theorem 3.
due to Suh and Hwang \[36\], we give a complete classification in our Main Theorem in the introduction.

6. **Proof of Main Theorem with \(\mathfrak{A}\)-principal normal vector field**

In this section we want to prove our Main Theorem for real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric \(Q^m\) with commuting Ricci tensor and \(\mathfrak{A}\)-principal unit normal vector field. By the Ricci tensor given in the formula (4.1) for \(\mathfrak{A}\)-principal unit normal, that is, 

\[
\text{Ric}(\phi X) = -(2m - 1)\phi X + A\phi X - g(A\phi X, N)AN \\
+ hS\phi X - S^2\phi X,
\]  

(6.1)

and

\[
\phi \text{Ric}(X) = -(2m - 1)\phi X + \phi AX - g(AX, N)\phi AN \\
+ h\phi SX - \phi S^2 X,
\]  

(6.2)

where the function \(h\) denotes the trace of the shape operator \(S\) of \(M\) in \(Q^m\).

When we consider that the unit normal \(N\) is \(\mathfrak{A}\)-principal, the unit normal \(N\) is invariant under the complex conjugation \(A\) in \(\mathfrak{A}\), that is, \(AN = N\) and \(A\xi = -\xi\).

By using such properties into (6.1) and (6.2), we have

\[
\phi \cdot \text{Ric}(X) - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi(X) = \phi AX - A\phi X + h(\phi S - S\phi)X - (\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)X.
\]

From this, together with \(\mathcal{L}_{\xi} \text{Ric} = 0\), which is equivalent to \((\phi S - S\phi) \cdot \text{Ric} = \text{Ric} \cdot (\phi S - S\phi)\), we have

\[
\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2 = h \text{Tr}(\phi S - S\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
- \text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
+ \text{Tr}(\phi A - A\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi).
\]

On the other hand, since the complex conjugation is involutive and anti-commuting, such that \(AJ = -JA\), and the unit normal \(N\) is \(\mathfrak{A}\)-invariant, it follows that

\[
\phi A = -A\phi.
\]

From this, together with \(A\xi = -\xi\), we have

\[
\text{Tr} \phi A(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) = - \text{Tr} A\phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Tr} \text{Ric} \cdot \phi^2 A \\
= 2\text{Tr} \text{Ric} \cdot A - \eta(\text{Ric}(A\xi)) - \eta(A \cdot \text{Ric}(\xi)) \\
= 2\{\text{Tr} \text{Ric} \cdot A + \eta(\text{Ric}(\xi))\}.
\]

Then it follows that

\[
\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2 = - \text{Tr}(\phi S^2 - S^2\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
+ \text{Tr}(\phi A - A\phi)(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi) \\
= 2\eta(\text{Ric} \cdot S^2(\xi)) - 2\eta(S \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot S(\xi)) \\
+ 4\text{Tr}(\text{Ric} \cdot A) + 4\eta(\text{Ric}(\xi)).
\]  

(6.3)
The Ricci tensor given in the formula (4.1) for \( A \)-principal unit normal, that is, \( AN = N \) and \( A\xi = -\xi \), gives
\[
\text{Ric}(X) = -(2m-1)X + 2\eta(X)\xi + AX + hSX - S^2X
\]
and
\[
\text{Ric}(\xi) = \{ -2(m-1) + h\alpha - \alpha^2 \} \xi.
\]
Then it follows that
\[
\text{Ric}(e_i) = -(2m-1)e_i + 2\eta(e_i)\xi + Ae_i + hSe_i - S^2e_i
\]
and
\[
\text{Ric}(Ae_i) = -(2m-1)e_i - 2\eta(e_i)\xi + Ae_i + hSAe_i - S^2Ae_i,
\]
where we have taken an orthonormal basis
\[
\{ \xi, e_1, \ldots, e_{m-1}, \phi_1, \ldots, \phi_{m-1} \}
\]
of \( T[z]M, [z] \in M \) in \( Q^m \) such that \( Ae_i = e_i, A\phi_i = -\phi_i, A\xi = -\xi \), and \( AN = N \). So it follows that
\[
\text{Tr}(\text{Ric} \cdot A) = g(A\xi, \text{Ric}(\xi)) + \sum_{i=1}^{2m-2} g(Ae_i, \text{Ric}(e_i))
\]
\[
= -g(\xi, \text{Ric}(\xi)) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} g(Ae_i, \text{Ric}(e_i)) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} g(A\phi_i, \text{Ric}(\phi_i)).
\]
Substituting these ones into (6.3) and using the orthonormal basis, we have
\[
\text{Tr}(\phi \cdot \text{Ric} - \text{Ric} \cdot \phi)^2 = 4 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \{ g(\text{Ric}(e_i), e_i) - g(\phi e_i, \text{Ric}(\phi e_i)) \}
\]
\[
= 4\{ \text{Tr}^* \text{Ric} + \text{Tr}^* \phi \cdot \text{Ric} \cdot \phi \}
\]
\[
= 4\{ \text{Tr}^* \text{Ric} + \text{Tr}^* \phi^2 \cdot \text{Ric} \}
\]
\[
= 4\{ \text{Tr}^* \text{Ric} - \text{Tr}^* \text{Ric} \}
\]
\[
= 0,
\]
where \( \text{Tr}^* \text{Ric} = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} g(\text{Ric}(e_i), e_i) \) for the orthonormal basis \( \{ \xi, e_1, \ldots, e_{m-1}, \phi_1, \ldots, \phi_{m-1} \} \) of \( T[z]M, [z] \in M \) in \( Q^m \). Accordingly, we conclude that even for the \( A \)-principal normal the Ricci tensor \( \text{Ric} \) commutes with the structure tensor \( \phi \), that is, \( \text{Ric} \cdot \phi = \phi \cdot \text{Ric} \). Then by Theorem [\ref{thm:B}] due to Suh and Hwang [\ref{ref:SuhHwang}], we give a complete classification of our main result.

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