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► **To cite this version:**

Julien Roth. GENERAL REILLY-TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR SUBMANIFOLDS OF WEIGHTED EUCLIDEAN SPACES. *Colloquium Mathematicum*, 2016, 144 (1), pp.127-136. hal-01140763

HAL Id: hal-01140763

<https://hal.science/hal-01140763>

Submitted on 9 Apr 2015

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GENERAL REILLY-TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR SUBMANIFOLDS OF WEIGHTED EUCLIDEAN SPACES

JULIEN ROTH

ABSTRACT. We prove new upper bounds for the first positive eigenvalue of a family of second order operators, including the Bakry-Émery Laplacian, for submanifolds of weighted Euclidean spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

A weighted manifold $(\bar{M}, \bar{g}, \bar{\mu}_f)$ is a Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) endowed with a weighted volume form $\bar{\mu}_f = e^{-f} dv_{\bar{g}}$, where f is a real-valued smooth function on \bar{M} and $dv_{\bar{g}}$ is the Riemannian volume form associated with the metric \bar{g} . In the present note, we will focus on the case where (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is the Euclidean space (\mathbb{R}^N, can) with its canonical flat metric and we will consider isometric immersions of Riemannian manifolds (M^n, g) into (\mathbb{R}^N, can) . For such an immersion, we define the weighted mean curvature vector $\mathbf{H}_f = \mathbf{H} - (\bar{\nabla} f)^\perp$, where \mathbf{H} is the mean curvature vector of the immersion and $(\bar{\nabla} f)^\perp$ is the projection of $\bar{\nabla} f$ on the normal bundle $T^\perp M$. We can define on M a divergence and a Laplace operator associated with the volume form $\mu_f = e^{-f} dv_g$ by

$$\operatorname{div}_f Y = \operatorname{div} Y - \langle \nabla f, Y \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_f u = -\operatorname{div}_f(\nabla u) = \Delta u + \langle \nabla f, \nabla u \rangle,$$

where ∇ is the gradient on M , that is the projection on TM of $\bar{\nabla}$. We call them the f -divergence and the f -Laplacian which is often called Bakry-Émery Laplacian, Witten Laplacian or drifting Laplacian in the litterature. It is a classical fact that Δ_f has a discrete spectrum composed of an infinite sequence of nonnegative real numbers

$$0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \longrightarrow +\infty.$$

The eigenvalue $\lambda_0 = 0$ has multiplicity one and corresponds to constant functions. In [4], Batista, Cavalcante and Pyo proved the following upper bound for the first positive eigenvalue of Δ_f :

$$\lambda_1(\Delta_f) \leq \frac{\int_M \|\mathbf{H}_f - \bar{\nabla} f\|^2 \mu_f}{n \operatorname{Vol}_f(M)} = \frac{\int_M (\|\mathbf{H}\|^2 + \|\nabla f\|^2) \mu_f}{n \operatorname{Vol}_f(M)},$$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 53C42, 53C21.

Key words and phrases. Weighted manifolds, Drifting Laplacian.

where $\text{Vol}_f(M) = \int_M \mu_f$ is the f -volume of M . This inequality is a weighted version of the classical Reilly inequality (see [9])

$$\lambda_1(\Delta) \leq \frac{1}{n \text{Vol}(M)} \int_M \|\mathbf{H}\|^2 dv_g.$$

Very recently, Domingo-Juan and Miquel [6] obtained the same inequality with a more complete characterization of the equality case by the use of mean curvature flow.

The aim of this note is to give a general inequality, which contains the above one, for a larger class of f -divergence-type operators. Precisely, for a positive symmetric divergence-free $(1, 1)$ -tensor T , we define the operator $L_{T,f}$ by

$$L_{T,f}u = -\text{div}_f(T\nabla u),$$

for any \mathcal{C}^2 function u on M . We prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let (M^n, g) be a connected and oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^N endowed with a density e^{-f} . Let S and T be two symmetric divergence-free $(1, 1)$ -tensor over M . Assume moreover that T is positive. Then, the first positive eigenvalue of the operator $L_{T,f}$ satisfies the following inequality*

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \text{tr}(S)\mu_f \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \text{tr}(T)\mu_f \right) \int_M (\|H_S\|^2 + \|S\nabla f\|^2)\mu_f.$$

Moreover, if equality holds in the case $S = \text{Id}$ then M is a self-shrinker for the mean curvature flow and $f|_M = a - \frac{\epsilon}{2}r_p^2$, where r_p is the Euclidean distance to the center of mass p of M . In particular, if $n = N - 1$ and $H > 0$ or $n = 2$, $N = 3$ and M is embedded and has genus 0, then M a geodesic hypersphere.

As a corollary, we obtain a similar inequality for submanifolds of the sphere \mathbb{S}^N which generalizes the corresponding inequality of [4] and [6] for the operator $L_{T,f}$ (see Corollary 4.4). We also prove a general non-weighted Reilly-type inequality (Theorem 5.1).

2. PRELIMINARIES

Let (M^n, g) be a connected and oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into \mathbb{R}^N . We denote by X its position vector, B its second fundamental form and $\mathbf{H} = \text{tr}(B)$ its mean curvature vector. For the case of hypersurfaces, we will also consider the real-valued mean curvature $H = \langle \mathbf{H}, \nu \rangle$, where ν is a unit normal vector field (H is defined up to a sign depend of the choice of ν). We denote by $\{\partial_1, \dots, \partial_N\}$ the canonical frame of \mathbb{R}^N and for $k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $X^k = \langle X, \partial_k \rangle$ the coordinate functions. We begin by giving the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *If A is a field of endomorphisms on M , we have*

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \langle A(\nabla X^k), \nabla X^k \rangle = \text{tr}(A).$$

Proof: Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be a local orthonormal frame of TM . It is a classical fact that $\nabla X^k = \partial_k^\top = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \partial_k, e_i \rangle e_i$. Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N \langle A(\nabla X^k), \nabla X^k \rangle &= \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{i,j=1}^n \langle \partial_k, e_j \rangle \langle \partial_k, e_j \rangle \langle Ae_i, e_j \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \langle \partial_k, e_j \rangle \langle \partial_k, e_j \rangle \right) \langle Ae_i, e_j \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \langle e_i, e_j \rangle \langle Ae_i, e_j \rangle = \text{tr}(A). \end{aligned}$$

□

Note that, in particular, for $A = \text{Id}$, we recover the well known identity $\sum_{k=1}^N \|\nabla X^k\|^2 = n$.

Then, we recall briefly by some basic facts about the f -divergence. We first have the weighted version of the divergence theorem:

$$(1) \quad \int_M \text{div}_f Y \mu_f = 0,$$

for any vector field Y on M . From this, we deduce easily the integration by parts formula

$$(2) \quad \int_M u \text{div}_f Y \mu_f = - \int_M \langle \nabla u, X \rangle \mu_f,$$

for any smooth function u and any vector field Y on M .

Now, let T be a divergence-free symmetric $(1,1)$ -tensor. We associate with T the second order differential operator L_T defined by $L_T u := -\text{div}(T\nabla u)$, for any \mathcal{C}^2 function u on M . We also associate with T the following normal vector field:

$$(3) \quad H_T = \sum_{i,j=1}^n T(e_i, e_j) B(e_i, e_j),$$

where $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is a local orthonormal frame of TM . We also defined a corresponding weighted operator by $L_{T,f} u = -\text{div}_f(T\nabla u)$ for any \mathcal{C}^2 function u . We have the following weighted Hsiung-Minkowski formula.

Lemma 2.2. *We have*

$$\int_M (\langle X, H_T - T\nabla f \rangle + \text{tr}(T)) \mu_f = 0.$$

Proof: First, it is well known that $L_T X = -H_T$. The proof of this fact is standard and completely analogue to the case $T = \text{Id}$, that is, $\Delta X = -n\mathbf{H}$ and uses the fact that $\text{div}(T) = 0$. From this, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} L_T \|X\|^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^N L_T ((X^k)^2) \\ &= -2 \sum_{k=1}^N \text{div}(X^k T(\nabla X^k)) \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^N (X^k L_T X^k - \langle \nabla X^k, T(\nabla X^k) \rangle) \\ &= -2 \langle X, H_T \rangle - 2 \text{tr}(T), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $L_T X = -H_T$ and Lemma 2.1 for the last line. Therefore, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} L_{T,f} \|X\|^2 &= \frac{1}{2} L_T \|X\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \langle T(\nabla \|X\|^2), \nabla f \rangle \\ &= -\langle X, H_T \rangle - \text{tr}(T) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \|X\|^2, T\nabla f \rangle, \\ &= -\langle H_T - T\nabla f, X \rangle - \text{tr}(T) \end{aligned}$$

where we have used (4), the symmetry of T and the fact that $\nabla \|X\|^2 = 2X^\top$. We conclude by integrating over M for the measure μ_f and using the fact that $\int_M L_{T,f} \|X\|^2 \mu_f = 0$ by (1). \square

We can obtain a weighted Hsiung-Minkowski inequality by the use of the operator $L_{T,f}$. Namely, we prove the following lemma.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

Now, we have all the ingredients to prove the main theorem of this note. First, since we assume that the tensor T is positive, the operator $L_{T,f}$ has a discrete nonnegative spectrum. The first eigenvalue is $\lambda_0 = 0$ is of multiplicity one and the associated eigenfunctions are the constants. Thus, we denote by $\lambda_1(L_{T,f})$ its first positive eigenvalue. From the definition of $L_{T,f}$ and (2) we have the following the variational characterization of $\lambda_1(L_{T,f})$

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) = \inf \left\{ \frac{\int_M \langle T\nabla u, \nabla u \rangle \mu_f}{\int_M u^2 \mu_f} \mid u \in C^\infty(M), \int_M u \mu_f = 0 \right\}.$$

Up to a translation if needed, we may assume that the μ_f -center of mass of M is zero, that is, $\int_M X \mu_f = \vec{0}$. Hence, the coordinates can be used as test functions in the Rayleigh quotient and we have

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \int_M \|X\|^2 \mu_f \leq \int_M \sum_{i=1}^N \langle T \nabla X^i, X^i \rangle \mu_f,$$

which gives, by Lemma 2.1,

$$(4) \quad \lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \int_M \|X\|^2 \mu_f \leq \int_M \operatorname{tr}(T) \mu_f.$$

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(S) \mu_f \right)^2 &\leq \lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M (\langle X, H_S - S \nabla f \rangle) \mu_f \right)^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \|X\|^2 \mu_f \right) \left(\int_M \|H_S - S \nabla f\|^2 \mu_f \right) \\ &\leq \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \left(\int_M \|H_S - S \nabla f\|^2 \mu_f \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used succesively the weighted Hsiung-Minkowski formula, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and (4). Since H_S is normal and $S \nabla f$ is tangent to M , we get the wanted upper bound

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(S) \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \int_M (\|H_S\|^2 + \|S \nabla f\|^2) \mu_f.$$

Equality case. Now, we assume that $S = \operatorname{Id}$. Then, the inequality becomes

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \leq \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \int_M (\|\mathbf{H}\|^2 + \|\nabla f\|^2) \mu_f.$$

If, equality occurs then all the above inequalities are equalities. In particular, equality occurs in the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and we have $\mathbf{H} - \nabla f = cX$ for some constant c . Identifying tangential and normal parts, we get $\nabla f = -cX^\top$ and $\mathbf{H} = cX^\perp$.

The normal equation $\mathbf{H} = cX^\perp$ is exactly the definition of a self-similar solution of the mean curvature flow. Since M is a compact submanifold of \mathbb{R}^N , c cannot be zero. The case $c > 0$ is no more possible. Indeed, if $c > 0$, then M is a self-expander, but it is well known that there exists no compact self-expander. Hence, the only possibility is $c < 0$, that is M is a self-shrinker.

In addition, since $X^\top = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \|X\|^2$, the tangential equation becomes $\nabla(f + \frac{c}{2} \|X\|^2) = 0$. Since M is connected, there exists a constant a such that $f|_M = a - \frac{c}{2} \|X\|^2$.

In the particular cases $N = n - 1$ and $H > 0$ or $n = 2$, $N = 3$ and M is embedded

and has genus 0, then we know from [8] and [5] respectively that M has to be a geodesic hypersphere. This finishes the proof of the equality case.

4. SOME COROLLARIES

In this section, we state some corollaries obtained from Theorem 1.1. The first corollary is just a particular case of Theorem 1.1 involving higher order mean curvatures. We before stating it, we recall briefly the definition of higher order mean curvatures and their associated tensors. For $r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we set

$$T_r = \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{\substack{i, i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j, j_1, \dots, j_r}} \epsilon \left(\begin{matrix} i, i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j, j_1, \dots, j_r \end{matrix} \right) \langle B_{i_1 j_1} B_{i_2 j_2} \rangle \cdots \langle B_{i_{r-1} j_{r-1}} B_{i_r j_r} \rangle e_i^* \otimes e_j^*,$$

if r is even and

$$T_r = \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{\substack{i, i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j, j_1, \dots, j_r}} \epsilon \left(\begin{matrix} i, i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j, j_1, \dots, j_r \end{matrix} \right) \langle B_{i_1 j_1} B_{i_2 j_2} \rangle \cdots \langle B_{i_{r-1} j_{r-1}} B_{i_r j_r} \rangle B_{i_r, j_r} \otimes e_i^* \otimes e_j^*,$$

where the B_{ij} 's are the coefficients of the second fundamental form B in a local orthonormal frame $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ and ϵ is the standard signature for permutations. Here, $\{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*\}$ is the dual coframe of $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$. By definition, the r -th mean curvature is $H_r = \frac{1}{c(r)} \text{tr}(T_r)$, where $c(r) = (n-r) \binom{n}{r}$. Note that H_r is a real function if r is even and a normal vector field if r is odd. By convention, we set $H_0 = 1$. Moreover, always if r is even, we show easily that $H_{T_r} = c(r)H_{r+1}$, where H_{T_r} is given by the relation (3).

In the case of hypersurfaces, we can consider the higher order mean curvatures as scalar functions also for odd indices by taking B as the real-valued second fundamental form.

By the symmetry of B , these tensors are clearly symmetric. Moreover, we have the following well-known lemma (the proof of this lemma can be found in [7] for instance).

Lemma 4.1. (1) *If $n = N - 1$, then for any $r \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$, we have $\text{div}(T_r) = 0$.*
 (2) *If $n \leq N - 2$, then for any even $r \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$, we have $\text{div}(T_r) = 0$.*

The tensor T_r is the linearized operator associated with the r -th mean curvature and plays a crucial role in the study of the r -stability of hypersurfaces with constant r -th mean curvature (see [1] for instance).

We can state the following corollary obtained immediately from Theorem 1.1,

since the tensors T_r are divergence-free. Note that this corollary is a weighted version of an inequality of Alias and Malacarne [2].

Corollary 4.2. *Let (M^n, g) be a connected and oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^N endowed with a density e^{-f} . Let $r, s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. Assume that r and s are even if $N > n-1$ and assume moreover that T_r is positive. Then, the first positive eigenvalue of the operator $L_{r,f} = L_{T_r,f}$ satisfies the following inequality*

$$\lambda_1(L_{r,f}) \left(\int_M H_s \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \frac{c(r)}{c(s)} \left(\int_M H_r \mu_f \right) \int_M \left(c(s)^2 \|H_{s+1}\|^2 + \|T_s \nabla f\|^2 \right) \mu_f.$$

Remark 4.3. *In the case of hypersurfaces, it is sufficient to have $H_{r+1} > 0$ to ensure that T_r is positive (see [3] for instance).*

Now, using the embedding of the sphere \mathbb{S}^N into the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{N+1} , we can prove this second corollary for submanifolds of the sphere \mathbb{S}^N . Precisely, we have the following result.

Corollary 4.4. *Let (M^n, g) be a connected and oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into the sphere \mathbb{S}^N endowed with a density e^{-f} . Let S and T be two symmetric divergence-free $(1, 1)$ -tensor over M . Assume moreover that T is positive. Then, the first positive eigenvalue of the operator $L_{T,f}$ satisfies the following inequality*

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \text{tr}(S) \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \text{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \int_M \left(\|H_S\|^2 + \text{tr}(S)^2 + \|S \nabla f\|^2 \right) \mu_f.$$

Proof: The proof comes easily from Theorem 1.1. We denote by ϕ the immersion of M into \mathbb{S}^N and we consider the canonical immersion i of \mathbb{S}^N into \mathbb{R}^{N+1} and we extend the weight f defined on \mathbb{S}^N to a weight \tilde{f} on \mathbb{R}^{N+1} , for instance by taking $\tilde{f}(x) = |x|f\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right)$ for any $x \in \mathbb{S}^N$ and $\tilde{f}(0) = 0$. From Theorem 1.1 we have

$$(5) \quad \lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \text{tr}(S) \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \text{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \int_M \left(|H'_S|^2 + |S \nabla \tilde{f}|^2 \right) \mu_f,$$

where H'_S is defined by $H_S = \sum_{i,j=1}^n S(e_i, e_j) B'(e_i, e_j)$ with B' the second fundamental form of the immersion of M into \mathbb{R}^{N+1} . Obviously, the second fundamental forms B of ϕ and B' of $i \circ \phi$ are linked by the relation $B' = B - g\phi$. Hence, we get immediately $H'_S = H_S - \text{tr}(S)\phi$. Therefore, we deduce that $\|H'_S\|^2 = \|H_S\|^2 + \text{tr}(S)^2$, since H_S and ϕ are orthogonal and $\|\phi\| = 1$ since M is contained in the sphere \mathbb{S}^N . Reporting this in (5), and since f coincides with \tilde{f} on M , we have $\nabla \tilde{f} = \nabla f$ and so

$$\lambda_1(L_{T,f}) \left(\int_M \text{tr}(S) \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \text{tr}(T) \mu_f \right) \int_M \left(\|H_S\|^2 + \text{tr}(S)^2 + \|S \nabla f\|^2 \right) \mu_f.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

For submanifolds of spheres, we have immediately the following corollary involving higher order mean curvatures.

Corollary 4.5. *Let (M^n, g) be a connected, oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into the sphere \mathbb{S}^N endowed with a density e^{-f} . Let $r, s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. Assume that r and s are even if $N > n-1$ and assume moreover that T_r is positive. Then, the first eigenvalue of the operator $L_{r,f}$ satisfies the following inequality*

$$\lambda_1(L_{r,f}) \left(\int_M H_s \mu_f \right)^2 \leq \frac{c(r)}{c(s)} \left(\int_M H_r \mu_f \right) \int_M \left(c(s)^2 \|H_{s+1}\|^2 + c(s)^2 H_s^2 + \|T_s \nabla f\|^2 \right) \mu_f.$$

5. A GENERAL NON-WEIGHTED INEQUALITY

In the classical case, that is, without density, the equality case can be characterized in a more rigid way. Namely, we have the following result

Theorem 5.1. *Let (M^n, g) be a connected, oriented closed Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed into \mathbb{R}^N . Assume that M is endowed with two symmetric and divergence-free $(1, 1)$ -tensors S et T . Assume in addition that T is positive definite. Then, the first positive eigenvalue of the operator L_T satisfies*

$$(6) \quad \lambda_1(L_T) \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(S) dv_g \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(T) dv_g \right) \left(\int_M \|H_S\|^2 dv_g \right).$$

Moreover, if $N > n-1$ and H_S does not vanish identically and equality occurs, then $\operatorname{tr}(S)$ and $\|H_S\|$ are non-zero constants and M is S -minimally immersed into a geodesic hypersphere of \mathbb{R}^N of radius $\frac{|\operatorname{tr}(S)|}{\|H_S\|}$.

In particular, if $n = N-1$ and H_S does not vanish identically then if equality holds, then $\operatorname{tr}(S)$ and H_S are non-zero constants and M is a geodesic hypersphere of radius $\frac{|\operatorname{tr}(S)|}{|H_S|}$.

Remarks 5.2. (1) Note that for this theorem, contrary to Theorem 1.1, we do not need to assume that M is embedded to characterize the equality case, the embedding is obtained as a consequence.

(2) For $T = \operatorname{Id}$, we have

$$\lambda(\Delta) \left(\int_M \operatorname{tr}(S) dv_g \right)^2 \leq n \operatorname{Vol}(M) \left(\int_M \|H_S\|^2 dv_g \right),$$

which was proved by Grosjean in [7].

Proof: The inequality is immediate from Theorem 1.1 with f identically zero. If equality occurs, then all the above inequalities in the proof of Theorem 1.1 become equalities. In particular, we have $H_S = cX$ from the equality case of Cauchy-Schwarz

inequality, where c is a non-zero constant. This means that the position vector X is everywhere normal to M . But, on the other hand, since $\nabla\|X\|^2 = 2X^\top$, we get that $\nabla\|X\|^2 = 0$. Hence, since M is connected, then $\|X\| = r$ is constant and M lies in a geodesic hypersphere of radius r . Moreover, since $H_S = cX$, we get that $\|H_S\|$ is also constant and from Equation (4), we conclude that $\text{tr}(S) = -\langle X, H_S \rangle = -\frac{1}{c}\|H_S\|^2$. Thus, $\text{tr}(S)$ is also constant. Note that, since we assume that H_S does not vanish identically, $\text{tr}(S)$ and $\|H_S\|$ are non-zero constants and we have $r = \frac{|\text{tr}(S)|}{\|H_S\|}$.

Now, we will show that the immersion of M in this hypersphere $\mathbb{S}^{N-1}(r)$ is S -minimal, that is, $\tilde{H}_S = 0$, where is defined by

$$H_S = \sum_{i,j=1}^n S(e_i, e_j) \tilde{B}(e_i, e_j),$$

with \tilde{B} the second fundamental form of M in $\mathbb{S}^{N-1}(r)$. Clearly, we have $B = \tilde{B} + \bar{B}$ where \bar{B} is the second fundamental form of \mathbb{S}^{N-1} into \mathbb{R}^N and is given by $\bar{B}_{ij} = -\frac{1}{r^2}\delta_{ij}X$. From this fact and the definition of H_S and \tilde{H}_S , we get

$$\begin{aligned} H_S &= \tilde{H}_S - \frac{1}{r^2} \sum_{i,j}^n S(e_i, e_j) \delta_{ij} X \\ &= \tilde{H}_S - \frac{1}{r^2} \text{tr}(S) X \\ &= \tilde{H}_S - \frac{|H_S|^2}{\text{tr}(S)} X \\ &= \tilde{H}_S + cX = \tilde{H}_S + H_S. \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that $\tilde{H}_S = 0$, that is M is S -minimally immersed into $\mathbb{S}^{N-1}(r)$.

If $n = N - 1$, if equality occurs, by the above discussion and since M has no boundary, then M is $\mathbb{S}^{N-1}(r)$. This concludes the proof. \square

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