PARTIAL GENERALIZATIONS OF SOME CONJECTURES IN LOCALLY SYMMETRIC LORENTZ SPACES

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Abstract. In this paper, first we give a notion for linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces with \( P + \alpha H = b \) in a locally symmetric Lorentz space \( L^{n+1}_p \). Furthermore, we study complete or compact linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces \( L^{n+1}_p \) satisfying some curvature conditions. By modifying Cheng-Yau’s operator \( \Box \) given in \[7\], we introduce a modified operator \( L \) and give new estimates of \( L(nH) \) and \( \Box(nH) \) of such spacelike hypersurfaces. Finally, we give partial generalizations of some Conjectures in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces \( L^{n+1}_p \).

1. Introduction

Let \( L^{n+1}_p \) be an \((n+ p)\)-dimensional connected semi-Riemannian manifold of index \( p (\geq 0) \). It is called a semi-definite space of index \( p \). In particular, \( L^{n+1}_1 \) is called a Lorentz space. A hypersurface \( M^n \) of a Lorentz space is said to be spacelike if the metric on \( M^n \) induced from that of the Lorentz space is positive definite. When the Lorentz space is of constant curvature \( c \), we call it Lorentz space form, denote by \( \bar{M}^{n+1}_c \). When \( c > 0 \), \( \bar{M}^{n+1}_c = S^{n+1}_1 \) is called an \((n + 1)\)-dimensional de Sitter space; when \( c = 0 \), \( \bar{M}^{n+1}_c = L^{n+1}_1 \) is called an \((n + 1)\)-dimensional Lorentz-Minkowski space; when \( c < 0 \), \( \bar{M}^{n+1}_c = H^{n+1}_1 \) is called an \((n + 1)\)-dimensional anti-de Sitter space.

In 1981, it was pointed out by S. Stumbles \[20\] that spacelike hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature in arbitrary spacetime come from its relevance in general relativity. In fact, constant mean curvature hypersurfaces are relevant for studying propagation of gravitational radiation. Hence, many geometers studies the complete spacelike hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature \( H \) in Lorentz space forms \( \bar{M}^{n+1}_c \). For instance, A.J. Goddard \[8\] proposed the following Conjecture:

**Conjecture 1.** If \( M^n \) is a complete spacelike hypersurface of de Sitter space \( S^{n+1}_1 \) with constant mean curvature \( H \), then is \( M^n \) totally umbilical?

J. Ramanathan \[19\] proved Goddard’s conjecture for \( S^{1}_1(1) \) and \( 0 \leq H \leq 1 \). Moreover, when \( H > 1 \), he also showed that the conjecture is false. When \( H^2 \leq c \) if \( n = 2 \) or when \( n \geq 3 \), K. Akutagawa \[11\] proved that Goddard’s conjecture is true. S. Montiel \[13\] solved Goddard’s problem without restriction over the range of \( H \) provided that \( M^n \) is compact. There are also many results such as \[10, 15\].

On the other hand, concerning the study of spacelike hypersurfaces with constant scalar curvature in a de Sitter space, H. Li \[11\] proposed an interesting problem:

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Conjecture 2. If $M^n(n \geq 3)$ is a complete spacelike hypersurface in de Sitter space $S_1^{n+1}(1)$ with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ satisfying $\frac{n-2}{n} \leq R \leq 1$, then is $M^n$ totally umbilical?

Recently, F.E.C. Camargo et al. [4] proved that Li’s question is true if the mean curvature $H$ is bounded. There are also many results such as [3, 5] and [9].

It is natural to study complete or compact spacelike hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature or constant scalar curvature in the more general Lorentz spaces. In 2004, J. Ok Baek, Q.M. Cheng and Y. Jin Suh [16] studied the complete spacelike hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature $H$ and gave some rigidity theorems in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces $L_1^{n+1}$. Recently, J.C. Liu and Z.Y. Sun [12] studied the complete spacelike hypersurfaces with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ and obtained some rigidity theorems in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces $L_1^{n+1}$.

In this paper, firstly, we recall that Choi et al. [6, 21] introduced the class of $(n+1)$-dimensional Lorentz spaces $L_1^{n+1}$ of index 1 which satisfy the following conditions for some constants $c_1$ and $c_2$: (i) for any spacelike vector $u$ and any timelike vector $v$

$$K(u, v) = -\frac{c_1}{n},$$

(1.1)

(ii) for any spacelike vectors $u$ and $v$

$$K(u, v) \geq c_2,$$

(1.2)

where $K$ denotes the sectional curvature on $L_1^{n+1}$.

When $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfies conditions (1.1) and (1.2), we will say that $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfies condition $(*)$.

Remark 1.1 The Lorentz space form $M_1^{n+1}(C)$ satisfies condition $(*)$, where $-\frac{c_1}{R} = c_2 = C$.

In order to present our theorems, we will introduce some basic facts and notations. Let $\bar{R}_{CD}$ be the components of the Ricci tensor of $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfying $(*)$, then the scalar curvature $\bar{R}$ of $L_1^{n+1}$ is given by

$$\bar{R} = \sum_{a=1}^{n+1} \epsilon_{a} \bar{R}_{AA} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{R}_{(n-1)i(n+1)} + \sum_{i}^{n} \bar{R}_{iji} = 2c_1 + \sum_{i}^{n} \bar{R}_{iji}.$$  

It is well known that $\bar{R}$ is constant when the Lorentz space $L_1^{n+1}$ is locally symmetric, so $\sum_{i}^{n} \bar{R}_{iji}$ is constant. From (2.3) in Section 2, we can define a $P$ such that

$$\rho(n-1)P = n^2H^2 - S = \sum_{i}^{n} \bar{R}_{iji} - \rho(n-1)\bar{R}.$$  

(1.3)

Hence, when $M^n$ is a spacelike hypersurface in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfying $(*)$, we conclude from (1.3) that the normalized scalar curvature $\bar{R}$ of $M^n$ is constant if and only if $P$ is constant.

Next we will introduce a notion for linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfying $(*)$ as follows:

Definition 1.2 Let $M^n$ be a spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfying $(*)$. We call $M^n$ a linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurface if $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $eP + aH = b$, $e^2 + a^2 \neq 0$, where $e, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. 
Remark 1.3 Let $e = 0$ and $a \neq 0$ in Definition 1.2, a linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurface $M^n$ reduces to a spacelike hypersurface with constant mean curvature $H$. Let $a = 0$ and $e \neq 0$ in Definition 1.2, a linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurface $M^n$ reduces to a spacelike hypersurface with constant normalized scalar curvature $\mathcal{R}$. Hence, the linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces can be regarded as a natural generalization of spacelike hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature $H$ or with constant normalized scalar curvature $\mathcal{R}$ in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}_1$ satisfying $(\ast)$.

In Section 3, by modifying Cheng-Yau’s operator $\Box$ given in [7], we study complete linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}_1$ satisfying $(\ast)$ and give generalizations of [12] Theorem 1.2(ii) and [4] Théorème 1.2. Thus, we get Theorems 3.6 and 3.9.

In Section 4, by using Cheng-Yau’s operator $\Box$ given in [7], we study compact linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}_1$ satisfying $(\ast)$ and give generalizations of [11] Théorème 4.3 and [12] Théorème 1.1. Then, we obtain Theorems 4.4 and 4.8.

Remark 1.4 In this paper, the spacelike hypersurfaces $M^n$ in Theorems 3.6-3.9 and Theorems 4.4-4.8 satisfying $P + aH = b$ are linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in Definition 1.2.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we will introduce some basic facts and give estimate the Laplacian $\triangle S$ of the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form for spacelike hypersurfaces in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces $L^{n+1}_1$ satisfying $(\ast)$. We shall make use of the following convention on the ranges of indices: $1 \leq A, B, C, \ldots \leq n + 1; 1 \leq i, j, k, \ldots \leq n$.

We assume that $M^n$ is a spacelike hypersurface in Lorentz spaces $L^{n+1}_1$. Choose a local field of pseudo-Riemannian orthonormal frames $\{e_i, \ldots, e_{n+1}\}$ in $L^{n+1}_1$ such that, restricted to $M^n$, $\{e_i, \ldots, e_n\}$ are tangent to $M^n$ and $e_{n+1}$ is normal to $M^n$. That is, $\{e_i, \ldots, e_n\}$ are spacelike vectors and $e_{n+1}$ is a timelike vector. Let $\{\omega_A\}$ and $\{\omega_{AB}\}$ be the fields of dual frames and the connection forms of $L^{n+1}_1$, respectively. Let $e_i = 1, e_{n+1} = -1$, then the structure equations of $L^{n+1}_1$ are given by

\[
\begin{align*}
d\omega_A &= -\sum_B e_B \omega_{AB} \wedge \omega_B, \quad \omega_{AB} + \omega_{BA} = 0, \\
d\omega_{AB} &= -\sum_C e_C \omega_{AC} \wedge \omega_{CB} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{CD} e_C e_D \mathcal{R}_{ABCD} \omega_C \wedge \omega_D.
\end{align*}
\]

Here the components $\mathcal{R}_{CD}$ of the Ricci tensor and the scalar curvature $\mathcal{R}$ of Lorentz spaces $L^{n+1}_1$ are given, respectively, by

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{R}_{CD} &= \sum_B e_B \mathcal{R}_{BCDB}, \\
\mathcal{R} &= \sum_A e_A \mathcal{R}_{AA}.
\end{align*}
\]

The components $\mathcal{R}_{ABCD,E}$ of the covariant derivative of the Riemannian curvature tensor $\mathcal{R}$ are defined by

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_E e_E \mathcal{R}_{ABCD,E} \omega_E &= d\mathcal{R}_{ABCD} - \sum_E e_E (\mathcal{R}_{EBCD} \omega_{AE} \\
&\quad + \mathcal{R}_{AECD} \omega_{EB} + \mathcal{R}_{ABED} \omega_{EC} + \mathcal{R}_{ABCDE} \omega_{ED}).
\end{align*}
\]

We restrict these forms to $M^n$ in $L^{n+1}_1$, then $\omega_{n+1} = 0$. Hence, we have $\sum_i \omega_{(n+1)i} \wedge \omega_i = 0$. Using Cartan’s lemma, we know that there are $h_j$ such that $\omega_{(n+1)j} = \sum_j h_j \omega_j$ and $h_j = h_{\bar{j}}$. 


where the $h_{ij}$ are the coefficients of the second fundamental form of $M^n$. This gives the second fundamental form of $M^n$, $h = \sum_{ij} h_{ij} \omega_i \otimes \omega_j$.

The Gauss equation, components $R_{ij}$ of the Ricci tensor and the normalized scalar curvature $R$ of $M^n$ are given, respectively, by

$$R_{ij} = R_{ij} - (h_i h_{jk} - h_k h_{ij}), \quad (2.1)$$

$$R_i = \sum_k R_{ijk} - n H h_i + \sum_k h_k h_{ij}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$R(n-1)R = \sum_{ij} R_{ij} - n^2 H^2 + S, \quad (2.3)$$

where $H = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i h_{ii}$ and $S = \sum_{ij} h_{ij}^2$ are the mean curvature and the squared length of the second fundamental form of $M^n$, respectively.

Let $h_{ijk}$ and $h_{ijl}$ be the first and the second covariant derivatives of $h_{ij}$, respectively, so that

$$\sum_k h_{ij} \omega_k = dh_{ij} - \sum_k h_k \omega_{ij} - \sum_k h_{ij} \omega_k,$$

$$\sum_i h_{ij} \omega_l = dh_{ij} - \sum_i h_{ij} \omega_i - \sum_i h_{ij} \omega_l - \sum_i h_{ij} \omega_k.$$

Thus, we have the Codazzi equation and the Ricci identity

$$h_{ijk} - h_{ikj} = R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik} \quad (2.4)$$

$$h_{ijl} - h_{lj} = -\sum_m h_{ml} R_{ijm} - \sum_m h_{jm} R_{ml} \quad (2.5)$$

Let $R_{ABCD,E}$ be the covariant derivative of $R_{ABCD}$. Thus, restricted on $M^n$, $R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik}$ is given by

$$R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik} = R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} + R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik} + \sum_m R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} R_{m}^{ik}, \quad (2.6)$$

where $R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik}$ denotes the covariant derivative of $R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ik}$ as a tensor on $M^n$ so that

$$\sum_i R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} \omega_i = dh_{ij} - \sum_i R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} \omega_i - \sum_i R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} \omega_i - \sum_i R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ij} \omega_k.$$

Next we compute the Laplacian $\triangle h_{ij} = \sum_k h_{kjk}$. From (2.4) and (2.5), we have

$$\triangle h_{ij} = \sum_k h_{kjk} + \bar{R}_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ikk}$$

$$= \sum_k \left(h_{kjk} - \sum_i (h_k R_{ij} + h_l R_{kij}) + R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{ikk}\right).$$

From $h_{kkj} = h_{kjk} + \bar{R}_{n+1}^{ij}h_{kkj}$, we get

$$\triangle h_{ij} = (nH)_{ij} + \sum_k \left(R_{n+1}^{ij}h_{kjk} + \bar{R}_{n+1}^{ij}h_{kkj}\right) - \sum_{kl} (h_{kR_{ij} + h_l R_{kij}}) \quad (2.7)$$
From (2.1) and (2.6) and (2.7), we obtain

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta h_j &= (nH)_{ij} + \sum_k (\tilde{R}_{(nk+1)ij} + \tilde{R}_{(nk+1)i}) - \sum_k (h_k \tilde{R}_{(nk+1)ij}) \\
&\quad + h_j \tilde{R}_{(nk+1)ik} - \sum_{kl} (2h_j \tilde{R}_{ij} + h_j \tilde{R}_{ikk} + h_j \tilde{R}_{jj}) \\
&\quad - nH \sum k h_j h_j + S h_j.
\end{align*}
\]

Hence,

\[
\Delta h_j = 2h_j | h_j | + \sum_k (h_k \tilde{R}_{(nk+1)ij} + h_j \tilde{R}_{ikk} - \sum_{kl} (2h_j \tilde{R}_{ij} + h_j \tilde{R}_{jj})).
\]

According to the above equation, the Laplacian \( \Delta S \) of the squared length \( S \) of the second fundamental form \( h_j \) of \( M^n \) is obtained

\[
\frac{1}{2} \Delta S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( h_{jj} \sum_{i} \lambda_i (nH)_{ii} + nS nH^2 \right) + \left( S - nH \sum_{i} \lambda_i \right)^2.
\]

(2.8)

Choose a local orthonormal frame field \( \{ e_i \} \) such that \( h_i = \lambda_i \delta_{ij} \), where \( \lambda_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), are principal curvatures of \( M^n \). Estimating the right-hand side of (2.8) by using the curvature conditions (*), the following lemma was obtained by J.C. Liu and Z.Y. Sun.

Lemma 2.1 ([2] Lemma 2.1). Let \( M^n \) be a spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space \( L^{n+1} \) satisfying (*), then

\[
\frac{1}{2} \Delta S \geq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( h_{jj} \sum_{i} \lambda_i (nH)_{ii} + nS nH^2 \right) + \left( S - nH \sum_{i} \lambda_i \right)^2.
\]

(2.9)

where \( c = 2c_2 + \frac{1}{2} \) and \( c_1, c_2 \) are given as in (*).

In the following, we will continue to calculate \( \Delta S \) for spacelike hypersurfaces in locally symmetry Lorentz spaces satisfying (*). Thus, we need the following algebraic Lemma.

Lemma 2.2 ([2] [17]). Let \( \mu_1, \ldots, \mu_n \) be real numbers such that \( \sum_i \mu_i = 0 \) and \( \sum_i \mu_i^2 = B^2 \), where \( B > 0 \) is a constant. Then

\[
\left| \sum_i \mu_i \right| \leq \frac{n-2}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} B^3
\]

and equality holds if and only if at least \( n - 1 \) of the \( \mu_i \)’s are equal.

Let \( \phi = \sum_{i,j} \phi_{ij} \omega_i \otimes \omega_j \) be a symmetric tensor defined on \( M^n \), where \( \phi_{ij} = h_{ij} - H \delta_{ij} \). It is easy to check that \( \phi \) is traceless. Choose a local orthonormal frame field \( \{ e_i \} \) such that \( h_i = \lambda_i \delta_{ij} \) and \( \phi_{ij} = \mu_i \delta_{ij} \). Let \( |\phi|^2 = \sum_i \mu_i^2 \). A direct computation gets

\[
|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2 = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i,j} (d_i - \lambda_i)^2.
\]

(2.10)

Hence, \( |\phi|^2 = 0 \) if and only if \( M^n \) is totally umbilical. We also get

\[
\sum_i \lambda_i^3 = nH^3 + 3H \sum_i \mu_i^2 + \sum_i \mu_i^3.
\]
By applying Lemma 2.2 to the real numbers $\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_n$, we obtain
\[
-nH \sum_i a_i^3 = -n^2H^4 - 3nH^2 \sum_i \mu_i^2 - nH \sum_i \mu_i^3 \geq 2n^2H^4 - 3nS\delta^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}|H|(S - nH^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}.
\]  
(2.11)

Substituting (2.10) and (2.11) into (2.9), we obtain the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.3** Let $M^n$ be a spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}$ satisfying $(\ast)$, then
\[
\frac{1}{2}\triangle S \geq \sum_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k}^2 + \sum_i a_i(nH)_{ii} + |\phi|^2 L_{|H|}(\phi),
\]  
(2.12)

where $|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2$, $L_{|H|}(\phi) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}|H||\phi| + nC - nH^2$, $C = 2c_2 + \frac{c_1}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$.

3. **Complete linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}$ satisfying $(\ast)$**

In this section, according to Cheng and Yau [7], first we introduce a modified operator $L$ acting on any $C^2$-function $f$ by
\[
L(f) = \sum_{i,j} (nH\delta_{ij} - h_{ij})f_{ij} + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} \Delta f,
\]  
(3.1)

where $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Cheng-Yau [7] gave a lower estimate of $\sum_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k}^2$ which is very important in the proof of their theorem. They proved that, for a hypersurface in a space form of constant sectional curvature $C$, if the normalized scalar curvature $R$ is constant and $R > C$, then $\sum_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k}^2 \geq r^2|\nabla H|^2$, where $h_{i,j,k}$s are components of the covariant differentiation of the second fundamental form.

For the spacelike hypersurfaces $M^n$ in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}$ satisfying $(\ast)$, without assumption that the normalized scalar curvature $R$ of $M^n$ is constant, we also obtain the estimate $\sum_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k}^2 \geq r^2|\nabla H|^2$ in the proof of Proposition 3.1.

Next we will prove Propositions 3.1 and 3.3 which will play a crucial role in the proofs of Theorems 3.6 and 3.9.

**Proposition 3.1** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{n+1}$ satisfying $(\ast)$. If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + aH = b$ and $(n-1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then
\[
L(nH) \geq |\phi|^2 L_{|H|}(\phi),
\]  
(3.2)

where $|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2$, $L_{|H|}(\phi) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}|H||\phi| + nC - nH^2$, $C = 2c_2 + \frac{c_1}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$.

**Proof** Choose a local orthonormal frame field $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ such that $h_{ij} = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}$. Since $P + aH = b$, it follows from (1.3) that
\[
n^2H^2 = S = n(n-1)P = -n(n-1)(aH - b),
\]  
(3.3)
Thus, it follows from (2.12) and (3.4) that

\[ L(nH) = \sum_{i,j} (nH\delta_{ij} - h_{ij}(nH)_{ij} + \frac{(n-1)a}{2}\Delta(nH) \]

\[ = nH\Delta(nH) - \sum_i a_i(nH)_{ii} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\left[S - n^2H^2 + n(n-1)b\right] \quad (3.4) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2}\Delta S - n^2|\nabla H|^2 - \sum_i a_i(nH)_{ii}. \]

Thus, it follows from (2.12) and (3.4) that

\[ L(nH) \geq \sum_{i,j,k} h_{ijk}^2 - n^2|\nabla H|^2 + |\phi|^2L_{ij}(|\phi|), \quad (3.5) \]

where \(|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2\) and \(L_{ij}(|\phi|) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-1)}{\sqrt{\text{H}}}|\phi| + n|nH|^2\).

Differentiating formula (3.3) exteriorly yields \(2 \sum_{i,j} h_{ij} = 2n^2HH_k + n(n-1)aH_k\), then by using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

\[ 4S \sum_{i,j,k} h_{ijk}^2 \geq 4 \sum_k \left( \sum_{i,j} h_{ij}h_{ijk} \right)^2 = \left[ 2n^2H + n(n-1)a \right]^2 |\nabla H|^2. \quad (3.6) \]

Combining \((n-1)a^2 + 4nb \geq 0\) and (3.3), we have

\[ \left[ 2n^2H + n(n-1)a \right]^2 = 4n^2H^2 + 4n^2(n-1)aH + n^2(n-1)a^2 \]

\[ - 4n^2 \left[ n^2H^2 + n(n-1)(aH - b) \right] \]

\[ = n^2 \left[ (n-1)^2a^2 + 4n(n-1)b \right] \]

\[ \geq 0. \quad (3.7) \]

Thus, we conclude from (3.6) and (3.7) that

\[ \sum_{i,j,k} h_{ijk}^2 \geq n^2|\nabla H|^2. \quad (3.8) \]

Consequently, (3.2) follows from (3.5) and (3.8). Finally, the Proposition 3.1 is proved. □

We also need the following lemma in the proof of Proposition 3.3.

**Lemma 3.2 (18).** Let \(M^n\) be an \(n\)-dimensional complete Riemannian manifold whose sectional curvature is bounded from below and \(F : M^n \to \mathbb{R}\) be a smooth function which is bounded from above on \(M^n\). Then there exists a sequence of points \(\{x_k\} \subset M^n\) such that

\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} F(x_k) = \sup F, \]

\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} |\nabla F(x_k)| = 0, \]

\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} \sup_{X} \left\langle \nabla^2 F(x_k)(X, X) : |X| = 1\right\rangle \leq 0. \]

**Proposition 3.3** Let \(M^n(n \geq 3)\) be a complete spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space \(L_{1,q}^n\) satisfying (\(\ast\)). Suppose that \(M^n\) has bounded mean curvature \(H\). If \(P\) defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature \(H\) of \(M^n\) satisfy the following conditions:
\( P + aH = b, \ (n - 1)a^2 + 4nb \geq 0 \) and \( a \geq 0 \), where \( a, b \in \mathbb{R} \), then there is a sequence of points \( \{x_k\} \in M^n \) such that
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} nH(x_k) = \sup(nH), \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} |\nabla(nH)(x_k)| = 0, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} \sup (L(nH)(x_k)) = 0.
\]

**Proof** Choose a local orthonormal frame field \( \{e_1, \ldots, e_n\} \) such that \( h_{ij} = \lambda_i \delta_{ij} \). If \( H \equiv 0 \), the proposition is obvious. Let us suppose that \( H \) is not identically zero. By changing the orientation of \( M^n \) if necessary, we may assume \( \sup H > 0 \). In view of (3.1), \( L(nH) \) is given by
\[
L(nH) = \sum_i (nH - \lambda_i)(nH)_{ii} + \frac{(n-1)a^2}{2} \sum_i (nH)_{ii}.
\]
(3.10)

Since \( (n - 1)a^2 + 4nb \geq 0 \), it follows from (3.3) that
\[
(\lambda_i)^2 \leq S = n^2H^2 + n(n-1)(aH - b)
\]
\[
= \left[ nH + \frac{(n-1)a^2}{2} \right] - \frac{(n-1)^2a^2}{4} - n(n-1)b
\]
\[
\leq \left[ nH + \frac{(n-1)a^2}{2} \right].
\]
(3.11)

Thus, it follows from (3.11) that
\[
|\lambda_i| \leq \left| nH + \frac{(n-1)a^2}{2} \right|.
\]
(3.12)

From (1.2) and (2.2), we have
\[
R_{ii} = \sum_k R_{iik} - nHh_{ii} + \sum_k (h_{kk})^2
\]
\[
\geq \sum_k R_{iik} - \frac{nH}{2} 2h_{ii} + (h_{ii})^2
\]
\[
= \sum_k R_{iik} + (h_{ii} - \frac{nH}{2})^2 - \frac{n^2H^2}{4}
\]
\[
\geq nc_2 - \frac{n^2H^2}{4}.
\]
(3.13)

Since \( H \) is bounded, it follows from (3.13) that the sectional curvatures of \( M^n \) are bounded from below. Therefore, we may apply Lemma 3.2 to the function \( nH \), obtaining a sequence of points \( \{x_k\} \in M^n \) such that
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} nH(x_k) = \sup(nH), \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} |\nabla(nH)(x_k)| = 0, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} \sup (nH_{ii}(x_k)) = 0.
\]
(3.14)

Since \( H \) is bounded, taking subsequences if necessary, we can obtain a sequence of points \( \{x_k\} \in M^n \) which satisfies (3.14) and such that \( H(x_k) \geq 0 \) (by changing the orientation of
$M^n$ if necessary). Since $a \geq 0$, it follows from (3.12) that
\[
0 \leq nH(x_k) + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} - |\lambda_i(x_k)| \leq nH(x_k) + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} - \lambda_i(x_k) \\
\leq nH(x_k) + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} + |\lambda_i(x_k)| \leq 2 \left[ nH(x_k) + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} \right].
\]

Using once more the fact that $H$ is bounded, we can conclude from (3.15) that $(nH(x_k) + \frac{(n-1)b}{2} - \lambda_i(x_k))$ is non-negative and bounded. By applying $L(nH)$ at $x_k$, taking the limit and using (3.14) and (3.15), we obtain
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} \sup \left( L(nH)(x_k) \right) \leq \sum_{i} \lim_{k \to \infty} \left( nH + \frac{(n-1)a}{2} - \lambda_i(x_k) \right)(x_k) nH_k(x_k)
\leq 0.
\]

Finally, the Proposition 3.3 is proved. $\square$

In 2010, J.C. Liu and Z.Y. Sun [12] studied the complete spacelike hypersurfaces with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in locally symmetric Lorentz spaces $L_{n+1}^1$ satisfying $(\ast)$ and obtained the following result.

**Theorem 3.4** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a complete spacelike hypersurface with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_{n+1}^1$ satisfying $(\ast)$. Suppose that $M^n$ has bounded mean curvature $H$. If the constant $P$ defined by (1.3) satisfies $0 \leq P < \frac{2c}{n}$ and $c > 0$, where $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

In 2008, F.E.C. Camargo, R.M.B. Chaves and L.A.M. Sousa Jr. [4] studied the complete spacelike hypersurfaces with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in de Sitter spaces $S^n_1(C)$ and proved the following result.

**Theorem 3.5** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a complete spacelike hypersurface with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in a de Sitter space $S^n_1(C)$. If the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form of $M^n$ satisfies
\[
\sup S < 2 \sqrt{n-1}c
\]
and $R \leq c$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

In this Section, we study complete linear Weingarten spacelike hypersurfaces in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_{n+1}^1$. Furthermore, we give generalizations of Theorems 3.4-3.5 and obtain the following results.

**Theorem 3.6** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a complete spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_{n+1}^1$ satisfying $(\ast)$. Suppose that $M^n$ has bounded mean curvature $H$. If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + aH = b_1(n-1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, $a > 0$, $b < \frac{2c}{n}$ and $c > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

**Remark 3.7** When we take $a = 0$ in Theorem 3.6, we obtain that $P = b$ is constant and $0 \leq P \leq \frac{2c}{n}$. Hence, Theorem 3.6 is a generalization of Theorem 3.4. If $a = 0$ and $L_{n+1}^1$ is the de Sitter space $S^n_1(C)$ in Theorem 3.6, then $\frac{2c}{n} = c_2 = c$ and $0 \leq P = b = c - R \leq \frac{2c}{n}$ following from (1.3). At the same time, $0 \leq P = c - R \leq \frac{2c}{n}$ becomes $\frac{2c}{n}c \leq R \leq c$ and $R$ is constant. Hence, Theorem 3.6 is also a generalization of the result due to F.E.C. Camargo et al. in [4], saying that a complete spacelike hypersurface $M^n(n \geq 3)$ in a de
Sitter space $\mathbb{S}^{n+1}(C)$ with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ satisfying $\frac{n-2}{n}C \leq R \leq C$ must be totally umbilical provided that $\mathbb{M}^n$ has bounded mean curvature $H$.

For example, we consider the spacelike hypersurface immersed into $\mathbb{S}^{n+1}(1)$ defined by
\[ T_k = \{ x \in \mathbb{S}^{n+1}(1) \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_n^2 = - \sinh^2 r \}, \]
where $r$ is a positive real number and $1 \leq k \leq n-1$. $T_k$ is complete and isometric to the Riemannian product $\mathbb{H}^k(1 - \coth^2 r) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-k}(1 - \tanh^2 r)$ of a $k$-dimensional hyperbolic space and an $(n-k)$-dimensional sphere of constant sectional curvatures $1 - \coth^2 r$ and $1 - \tanh^2 r$, respectively. It follows from [9] that if $k = 1$, then $R$ satisfies $0 < R = \frac{n-2}{n}(1 - \tanh^2 r) < \frac{n-2}{n}$; similarly, if $k = n-1 \geq 2$, we see that $R = \frac{n-2}{n}(1 - \coth^2 r) < 0$. Thus, for any $R$ satisfying $0 < R < \frac{n-2}{n}$ and for any $R < 0$, we can choose $r$ such that the hypersurfaces $T_{1,r}$ and $T_{n-1,r}$, respectively, are complete, non-totally umbilical and have constant normalized scalar curvature $R$. Hence, when $\mathbb{M}^n(n \geq 3)$ is a complete spacelike hypersurface, the hypothesis that $0 \leq P \leq \frac{\alpha}{C}$ is essential to umbilicity of $\mathbb{M}^n$ in Theorems 3.4. Without assumption that $P$ defined by (1.3) is constant in Theorem 3.6, we generalizes the assumption condition $0 \leq P \leq \frac{\alpha}{C}$ in Theorem 3.4 to more general situations.

**Proof of Theorem 3.6** If $\mathbb{M}^n$ is maximal, i.e., $H \equiv 0$, according to Nishikawa’s result [14], we know that $\mathbb{M}^n$ is totally geodesic. We can assume that $H$ is not identically zero. Hence, by Proposition 3.3 we can obtain a sequence of points $\{x_k\} \in \mathbb{M}^n$ such that
\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} \sup_{M^n} (L(nH)(x_k)) < 0, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} (nH)(x_k) = \sup_{M^n}(nH) > 0. \] (3.16)

From (2.10) and (3.3), we have
\[ |\phi|^2 = n(n-1)(H^2 + aH - b). \] (3.17)

In view of $\lim_{k \to \infty} (nH)(x_k) = \sup_{M^n}(nH) > 0$ and $a \geq 0$, it follows from (3.17) that
\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} |\phi|^2(x_k) = \sup_{M^n}|\phi|^2. \] (3.18)

Next, we will consider the following polynomial given by
\[ L_{\sup H}(x) = x^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} \sup_{M^n}|H| x + nC - n\sup H^2. \]

We claim that
\[ L_{\sup H}(\sup|\phi|) > 0. \] (3.19)

Indeed, if $\sup H^2 < \frac{4(n-1)}{n} C$, then the discriminant of $L_{\sup H}(x)$ is negative. Therefore, we have $L_{\sup H}(\sup|\phi|) > 0$. Suppose that $\sup H^2 \geq \frac{4(n-1)}{n} C$. Let $\xi$ be the biggest root of the equation $L_{\sup H}(\xi) = 0$, which is positive. We know that $\xi$ is the only one root of $L_{\sup H}(x)$ if $\sup H^2 = \frac{4(n-1)}{n} C$.

If we can prove that $(\sup|\phi|)^2 = \sup|\phi|^2 > \xi^2$, then we have $\sup|\phi| > \xi$. Hence, $L_{\sup H}(\sup|\phi|) > 0$. Since $a \geq 0, b \leq \frac{\alpha}{C}$ and $C > 0$, it follows from (3.17) that
\[ \sup|\phi|^2 = n(n-1)(\sup H^2 + a\sup H - b) \geq (n-1)(\sup H^2 - 2C). \] (3.20)

By virtue of (3.20), it is straightforward to verify that
\[ \sup|\phi|^2 - \xi^2 \geq \frac{n-2}{2(n-1)} \left[ r^2 \sup H^2 - n\sup H \sqrt{r^2 \sup H^2 - 4(n-1)C - 2(n-1)C} \right]. \]

Thus, $\sup|\phi|^2 - \xi^2 > 0$ if and only if
\[ r^2 \sup H^2 - n\sup H \sqrt{r^2 \sup H^2 - 4(n-1)C - 2(n-1)C} > 0. \] (3.21)
Taking into account that the inequality (3.21) is equivalent to $4(n-1)^2c^2 > 0$, which is true because of $c > 0$. Hence, $\sup |\phi|^2 - \xi^2 > 0$, which proves our claim.

Evaluating (3.2) at the points $x_k$ of the sequence, taking the limit and using (3.16) and (3.18), we obtain that

$$0 \geq \lim_{k \to \infty} \sup (L(nH)(x_k))$$

$$\geq \sup |\phi|^2 \left( \sup |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{n(n-1)} \sup |H| \sup |\phi| + nc - n \sup H^2 \right)$$

$$= \sup |\phi|^2 L_{\sup |H|}(\sup |\phi|),$$

where

$$L_{\sup |H|}(\sup |\phi|) = \sup |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{n(n-1)} \sup |H| \sup |\phi| + nc - n \sup H^2.$$ 

Therefore, we can conclude from (3.19) and (3.22) that $\sup |\phi|^2 = 0$. That is, $|\phi|^2 = 0$ which shows $M^n$ is totally umbilical. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.6. $\square$

If $L_1^{n+1}$ is a de Sitter space $S_1^{n+1}(c)$ in Theorem 3.5, then $\frac{c}{n} = c_2 = c$ and $P = c - R$ following from (1.3). Hence, we obtain the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.8** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a complete spacelike hypersurface in a de Sitter space $S_1^{n+1}(c)$. Suppose that $M^n$ has bounded mean curvature $H$. If the normalized scalar curvature $R$ and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $R = aH = c - b$, $(n-1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, $a > 0$ and $b < \frac{c}{n}$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

**Theorem 3.9** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a complete spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L_1^{n+1}$ satisfying (*). Suppose that the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form of $M^n$ satisfies $\sup S < \sqrt{n-1}c$, where $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c_1}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in (*). If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + aH = b$, $(n-1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$ and $a > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

**Proof of Theorem 3.9** First we consider the quadratic form

$$D(u, v) = u^2 - \frac{n-2}{\sqrt{n-1}} uv - v^2$$

and the orthogonal transformation

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \left[ (1 + \sqrt{n-1})u + (1 - \sqrt{n-1})v \right],$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \left[ (\sqrt{n-1} - 1)u + (\sqrt{n-1} + 1)v \right].$$

Using (3.24), we can rewrite (3.2) as follows

$$D(u, v) = D(\xi, \eta) = \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} (\xi^2 - \eta^2)$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} (\xi^2 + \eta^2) + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n-1}} \bar{\xi}.$$ 

From (3.24), we have

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \bar{\xi}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2.$$
Take \( \mathcal{U} = |\phi| \) and \( \mathcal{V} = \sqrt{n} |\mathcal{H}| \). Substituting \( \mathcal{U} \) and \( \mathcal{V} \) into (3.23) and using (3.25), we have
\[
|\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} |\mathcal{H}| |\phi| + n c - n \mathcal{H}^2 = n c + D(\mathcal{U}, \sqrt{n} |\mathcal{H}|)
\]
\[
= n c + \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} (\mathcal{U}^2 - \mathcal{V}^2)
\]
\[
= n c - \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} (\mathcal{U}^2 + \mathcal{V}^2) + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n-1}} \mathcal{U}^2.
\]
From (3.26), we have \( \mathcal{U}^2 + \mathcal{V}^2 = \mathcal{U}^2 + \mathcal{V}^2 = |\phi|^2 + n \mathcal{H}^2 = S \). Hence, it follows from (3.27) that
\[
|\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} |\mathcal{H}| |\phi| + n c - n \mathcal{H}^2 > n c - \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} S.
\]
If \( M^n \) is maximal, i.e., \( \mathcal{H} \equiv 0 \), according to Nishikawa’s result [14], we know that \( M^n \) is totally geodesic. We can assume that \( \mathcal{H} \) is not identically zero. By changing the orientation of \( M^n \) if necessary, we may assume \( \sup H > 0 \). Since \( P + a \mathcal{H} = b \), it follows from (1.3) that \( S = n \mathcal{H}^2 + n(n-1) (a \mathcal{H} - b) \). Together with the assumption \( \sup S < 2 \sqrt{n-1} c \) and \( a > 0 \), so we know that \( \mathcal{H} \) is bounded. Hence, by Proposition 3.3 we can obtain a sequence of points \( \{ x_k \} \in M^n \) such that
\[
\limsup_{k \to \infty} (L(n \mathcal{H})(x_k)) < 0, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} (n \mathcal{H})(x_k) = \sup(n \mathcal{H}) > 0.
\]
From (2.10), (3.18) and (3.29), we have
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} S(x_k) = \sup S.
\]
Combining (3.22), (3.28) and (3.30), we obtain
\[
0 \geq \limsup_{k \to \infty} (L(n \mathcal{H})(x_k))
\]
\[
\geq \sup |\phi|^2 \left( \sup |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} \sup |\mathcal{H}| \sup |\phi| + n c - n \sup \mathcal{H}^2 \right)
\]
\[
\geq \sup |\phi|^2 \left( n c - \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n-1}} \sup S \right).
\]
Since \( \sup S < 2 \sqrt{n-1} c \), we conclude from (3.31) that \( \sup |\phi|^2 = 0 \). That is, \( |\phi|^2 = 0 \) which shows \( M^n \) is totally umbilical. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.9. \( \square \)

If \( L_1^{n+1} \) is a de Sitter space \( S_1^{n+1}(c) \) in Theorem 3.9, then \( -\frac{c_2}{n} = c_2 = c \) and \( P = c - R \) following from (1.3). Thus, we obtain the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.10** Let \( M^n(n \geq 3) \) be a complete spacelike hypersurface in a de Sitter space \( S_1^{n+1}(c) \). Suppose that the squared length \( S \) of the second fundamental form of \( M^n \) satisfies \( \sup S < 2 \sqrt{n-1} c \). If the normalized scalar curvature \( R \) and the mean curvature \( H \) of \( M^n \) satisfy the following conditions: \( R - a \mathcal{H} = c - b, (n-1) a^2 + 4 n b > 0 \) and \( a > 0 \), where \( a, b \in \mathbb{R} \), then \( M^n \) is totally umbilical.

**Remark 3.11** Let \( a = 0 \) in Corollary 3.10, we know that \( R = c - b \) is constant and \( R \leq c \). Hence, Corollary 3.10 is a generalization of Theorem 3.5.
4. Compact Linear Weingarten Spacelike Hypersurfaces in a Locally Symmetric Lorentz Space $L^{p+1}_n$ Satisfying $(\ast)$

According to Cheng and Yau [7] given in [7], we introduce a self-adjoint operator $\Box$ acting on any $C^2$-function $f$ by

$$\Box(f) = \sum_{i,j} (nH\delta_{ij} - h_{ij}) f_{ij}.$$  \quad (4.1)

In order to prove Theorems 4.4 and 4.8, we need the following proposition.

**Proposition 4.1** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{p+1}_n$ satisfying $(\ast)$. If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + ah = b$ and $(n - 1) a^2 + 4nb > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$\Box(nH) \geq -\frac{1}{2} \Delta (\kappa(n - 1)R) + |\phi|^2 L_{|H|}(|\phi|),$$  \quad (4.2)

where $|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2$, $L_{|H|}(|\phi|) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} |H||\phi| + nc - nH^2$, $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c_1}{n} > 0$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$.

**Proof** Choose a local orthonormal frame field $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ such that $h_{ij} = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}$. Noticing that $nH\Delta(nH) = \frac{1}{4} \Delta(nH)^2 - n^2\nabla H^2$, it follows from (2.3) and (4.1) that

$$\Box(nH) = \sum_{i,j} (nH\delta_{ij} - h_{ij})(nH)_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Delta(nH)^2 - n^2\nabla H^2 - \sum_i \lambda_i (nH)_{ii}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \Delta (\kappa(n - 1)R) + \frac{1}{2} S - n^2\nabla H^2 - \sum_i \lambda_i (nH)_{ii}.$$  \quad (4.3)

Thus, we conclude from (2.12) and (4.3) that

$$\Box(nH) \geq -\frac{1}{2} \Delta (\kappa(n - 1)R) + \sum_{i,j,k} H_{ijk}^2 - n^2\nabla H^2 + |\phi|^2 L_{|H|}(|\phi|),$$  \quad (4.4)

where $|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2$ and $L_{|H|}(|\phi|) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{(n-2)}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} |H||\phi| + nc - nH^2$.

Hence, (4.2) follows from (3.8) and (4.4). Finally, the Proposition 4.1 is proved. \quad □

In 1997, H. Li [11] studied the compact spacelike hypersurfaces with constant normalized scalar curvature in de Sitter spaces $S^{n+1}_1(C)$ and obtained the following result.

**Theorem 4.2** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}_1(C)$. If $\frac{n-2}{n} c \leq R \leq c$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

In 2010, J.C. Liou and Z.Y. Sun [12] gave a generalization of Theorem 4.2 in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{p+1}_n$ satisfying $(\ast)$ and obtained the Theorem 4.3.

**Theorem 4.3** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$ in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{p+1}_n$ satisfying $(\ast)$. If the constant $P$ defined by (1.3) satisfies $0 \leq P < \frac{2c}{n}$ and $c > 0$, where $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c_1}{n} \quad$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in $(\ast)$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

In this Section, we give generalizations of Theorems 4.2-4.3 and get the following results.

**Theorem 4.4** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{p+1}_n$ satisfying $(\ast)$. If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$
Corollary 4.6: Let $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + aH = b$, $(n - 1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in (*), then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

Remark 4.5: When we take $a = 0$ in Theorem 4.4, we obtain $P$ is constant and $0 \leq P \leq \frac{2c}{n}$.

Thus, Theorem 4.4 is a generalization of Theorem 4.3.

Proof of Theorem 4.4: By using the similar processing as in the proof of Theorem 3.6 on the inequality $L_{\phi} = (\sup \phi) > 0$, we obtain

$$L_{\phi}(\phi) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n - 2)}{n - 1} |\phi| + nc - nH^2 > 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Since $M^n$ is compact and $\square$ is self-adjoint operator, we get

$$\int_{M^n} \phi(nH) d\text{vol}_{M^n} = 0. \quad (4.6)$$

From (4.2) and (4.6), we get

$$0 \geq \int_{M^n} |\phi|^2 L_{\phi}(\phi) d\text{vol}_{M^n}, \quad (4.7)$$

where $|\phi|^2 = S - nH^2$ and $L_{\phi}(\phi) = |\phi|^2 - \frac{n(n - 2)}{n - 1} |\phi| + nc - nH^2$.

Hence, we can conclude from (4.5) and (4.7) that $|\phi|^2 = 0$ which shows $M^n$ is totally umbilical. This completes the proof of Theorem 4.4. □

When $L_{1}^{m+1}$ is a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}(c)$ in Theorem 4.4, we know that $-\frac{c_1}{n} = c_2 = c$ and $P = c - R$ following from (1.3). Thus, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4.6: Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface in a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}(c)$. If the normalized scalar curvature $R$ and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $R - aH = c - b$, $(n - 1)a^2 + 4nb \geq 0$ and $b \leq \frac{2c}{n}$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

Remark 4.7: When we take $a = 0$ in Corollary 4.6, we obtain that $R = c - b$ is constant and $\frac{n-2}{n}c \leq R \leq c$. Thus, Corollary 4.6 is a generalization of Theorem 4.2.

Theorem 4.8: Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface in a locally symmetric Lorentz space $L^{m+1}$ satisfying (*). Suppose that the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form of $M^n$ satisfies $S < 2 \sqrt{n-1}c$, where $c = 2c_2 + \frac{c}{n}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are given as in (*). If $P$ defined by (1.3) and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $P + aH = b$ and $(n - 1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

Proof of Theorem 4.8: From (3.28) and (4.7), we obtain

$$0 \geq \int_{M^n} |\phi|^2 \left(nc - \frac{n}{2 \sqrt{n - 1}}S\right) d\text{vol}_{M^n}. \quad (4.8)$$

Since $S < 2 \sqrt{n-1}c$, we can conclude from (4.8) that $|\phi|^2 = 0$ which shows $M^n$ is totally umbilical. This completes the proof of Theorem 4.8. □

When $L_{1}^{m+1}$ is a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}(c)$ in Theorem 4.8, we know that $-\frac{c_1}{n} = c_2 = c$ and $P = c - R$ following from (1.3). Thus, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4.9: Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface in a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}(c)$. Suppose that the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form of $M^n$ satisfies $S < 2 \sqrt{n-1}c$. If the normalized scalar curvature $R$ and the mean curvature $H$ of $M^n$ satisfy the following conditions: $R - aH = c - b$ and $(n - 1)a^2 + 4nb > 0$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.
When we take $a = 0$ in Corollary 4.9, we obtain that $R = c - b$ is constant and $R \leq c$. Thus, we obtain the following corollary.

**Corollary 4.10** Let $M^n(n \geq 3)$ be a compact spacelike hypersurface in a de Sitter space $S^{n+1}_1(c)$ with constant normalized scalar curvature $R$, $R \leq c$. If the squared length $S$ of the second fundamental form of $M^n$ satisfies $S < 2 \sqrt{n-1}c$, then $M^n$ is totally umbilical.

**References**


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