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TITLE OF THE ARTICLE

AUTHOR[1], AUTHOR[2] AND AUTHOR[3]

ABSTRACT. In this article ...

2000 *MSC*: ....
Keywords and Phrases: ....

1. FIRST SECTION

Let M^n be an n-dimensional Riemannian submanifold of and $(n+m)$–dimensional Euclidean space E^{n+m}, $(n \geq 2, m \geq 1)$ and let g denote the Riemannian metric on M^n.

Theorem 1 [2]**.** *For any submanifold M^n in E^{n+m},*

$$\delta \leq \frac{n^2(n-2)}{2(n-1)} H^2, \tag{1}$$

and in (1) *equality holds at a point p of M^n if and only if, with respect to some suitable adapted orthonormal frame $\{E_i, \xi_\alpha\}$ around p on M^n in $\mathbb{E}^{n+m}$, the shape operators are given by.........*

2. SECOND SECTION

Let M^n be an n-dimensional Riemannian manifold with (positive definite) *metric tensor* g. Let R denote the $(0,4)$ Riemann–Christoffel curvature tensor.

Proposition 2. *Let M^n be an invariant submanifold of a complex space form $\widetilde{M}^{m+n}(c)$. Then:*

i) $4(\tau^\perp)^2 \geq [n(n+2)c - 2\tau]^2 + n^2(m-1)c^2$,
with equality holding identically if and only if M^n is an Einstein manifold.

ii) $4(\tau^\perp)^2 \leq [(n^2+n+1)c - 2\tau]^2 + (mn-1)c^2$,
with equality holding identically if and only if M^n is a quasi-Einstein manifold.

Corollary. *For an invariant submanifold M^n of $\mathbf{C}^m$, we have*

$$\rho \leq \rho^\perp.$$

Lemma. *For an invariant submanifold M^n of $\mathbf{C}^m$, we have....*
Remark. For an invariant submanifold M^n of $\mathbf{C}^m$, we have....

References

[1] X. Author, Y. Author and Z. Author, *Title of the paper*, Name of the journal **No of the volume** (year of the volume), page-page.
[2] X. Author, Y. Author and Z. Author, *Title Of The Book*, Name of the Publishing House, Year of publication.

[1]Affiliation
E-mail: `name@univ.com`

[2]Affiliation
E-mail: `name@univ.com`

[3]Affiliation
E-mail: `name@univ.com`