## A note on theorems of Bott and Samelson

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## Introduction.

Let there be given an  $n \ (\geq 2)$ -dimensional complete and connected Riemannian manifold M of class  $C^{\infty}$ . Throughout this paper, let a geodesic be parametrized by arc length, unless otherwise stated. A geodesic loop is a geodesic segment for which the initial and the final points coincide. Let  $\gamma$  be a geodesic loop parametrized by arc length  $s \ (0 \leq s \leq 2l)$  such that  $\gamma(0) = \gamma(2l)$ , where self-intersections are permitted.  $\gamma$  is said to be fundamental, if there is no parameter s such that  $\gamma(s) = \gamma(0)$  for 0 < s < 2l. Throughout this paper, we mean by a geodesic loop a fundamental geodesic loop. A closed geodesic is by definition a geodesic loop whose initial tangent vector coincides with the final tangent vector. In connection with the study of homological properties of compact irreducible symmetric spaces of rank one, Bott  $[3]^{12}$  has studied the homological structure of Riemannian manifolds M having the following properties:

- (a) there exists a point p such that all geodesics starting from p are closed,
- (b) all of these closed geodesics passing through the point *p* are of the same length,
- (c) all of these closed geodesics passing through the point p are simple and of the same index  $\lambda$ .

Making use of the Morse theory of the loop space and the

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