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Goldberg and Bishop have shown that a homogeneous Kähler manifold of positive holomorphic curvature is isometric to the complex projective space with the usual metric. The aim of this note is to prove that such a Kähler manifold is isomorphic to the complex projective space.

We recall that a compact Kähler manifold M of positive (resp. negative) holomorphic sectional curvature is always algebraic by a well-known theorem of Kodaira since its Ricci curvature is positive (resp. negative) [5]. The positively curved compact Kähler manifolds are simply-connected (cf p. 528, [3]) and their second Betti number b_2 is equal to one [2]. In § 2, we prove that the first Betti number b_1 of a negatively curved compact Kähler surface is always zero.

In what follows, we assume that M is homogeneous and its group of automorphisms acts *effectively*; recall that a homogeneous Kähler manifold is complete.

THEOREM. *A homogeneous Kähler n-manifold M of positive holomorphic curvature is isomorphic to PC_n.*

Proof. It is well-known (p. 527, [3]) that a complete Kähler manifold M of positive holomorphic curvature is compact and is simply-connected; moreover, its second Betti number is 1 [2] and its Euler-Poincaré characteristic E is positive (Theorem 2, [9]). Thus we may assume that $M = K/L$ is the quotient of a compact semi-simple Lie group by a closed subgroup by a well-known theorem of Montgomery. It is well-known that L is of maximal rank in K and K has trivial center. Moreover, L is the centralizer of a 1-parameter subgroup of K [9]. We first prove that K is *simple*; in fact, let us assume that $K = K_1 \times \cdots \times K_m$ with K_i compact, connected and simple. Since L is of maximal rank, we have $L = L_1 \times \cdots \times L_m$, where $L_i \subset K_i$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$. Thus $M = \prod_1^m (K_i/L_i)$ which is impossible in view of the fact $b_2(M) = 1$. Consider now the fibration of K onto K/L with fibre L; since K is simple, the transgression defines an isomorphism of $H^1(L)$ onto $H^2(K/L)$ where the cohomology is taken with real coefficients. But $H^1(L)$ is isomorphic to the center of L; since $b_2(K/L) = 1$, we see that the center of L is of dimension one. K being effective, the isotropy representation of L is faithful and hence the linear isotropy group is irreducible; consequently K/L is irreducible hermitian symmetric (cf., p. 52, [4] and [8]). But the only irreducible compact hermitian symmetric space of positive holomorphic curvature in the list of É. Cartan is the complex projective space.

REMARK. In fact we have shown above the following more general result: Let M be a compact, simply-connected homogeneous complex manifold whose Euler-Poincaré characteristic is positive; if its second Betti number is one, then M is isomorphic to an irreducible hermitian symmetric space (cf. Théorème 1, C.R.A.S. Paris 252, pp. 3377–3378 (1961), and [6]).

2. Let D be an irreducible symmetric bounded domain of one of the following types: $I_{m,m'}$ $(m > m' > 6)$, II_m $(m > 7)$, III_m $(m > 7)$ or IV. If M is a compact quotient of D by a properly discontinuous subgroup of automorphisms of D, it is well known that $b_1(M) = 0$ and $b_2(M) = 1$. In fact, we have the following result essentially due to Remmert-Van de Ven (cf. p. 456, [7]):

PROPOSITION 1. *Let M be a compact Kähler manifold of dimension greater than one; if $b_2 = 1$, then its first Betti number is zero.*

Proof. Suppose that $b_1 = 2q, q = h^{1,0}(M)$, is positive; let $A(M)$ denote the Albanese manifold of M and let $\phi\colon M \to A(M)$ be the nonconstant holomorphic onto projection. Since $b_2 = 1$, we have $h^{2,0}(M) = 0$ and hence M is algebraic by Kodaira's theorem. Therefore $\dim M = \dim A(M)$ by Theorem 1.3 of [7]; let ω be a nonzero holomorphic 2-form on $A(M)$; then $\phi^*\omega$ is a nonzero holomorphic 2-form on M, a contradiction.

In fact, we can prove the following result for negatively curved Kähler surfaces which generalizes a result of [3]:

PROPOSITION 2. *Let M be a compact Kähler surface of negative Ricci curvature; then its first Betti number is zero.*

Proof. Since the Ricci curvature is negative, we have $H^q(M, \Omega^p(K)) = 0$ if $p + q = 1$ by a result of Akizuki-Nakano [1]; consequently, $H^1(M, \Omega^0(K)) = H^{0,1}(K) = 0$ by Dolbeault's theorem. But $H^{0,1}(K) = H^{0,1}(M, K \otimes K^*) = H^{0,1}(M, 1)$ where 1 denote the trivial line bundle, by the duality theorem of Serre. Thus $h^{0,1} = \dim H^{0,1}(M, 1) = 0$ and hence $b_1 = 0$.

REMARK. Note that the Euler-Poincaré characteristic of such a surface is positive (cf., [3]).

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