Abstract. We study biwarped product submanifolds which are special cases of multiply warped product submanifolds in Kähler manifolds. We observe the non-existence of such submanifolds under some circumstances. We show that there exists a non-trivial biwarped product submanifold of a certain type by giving an illustrate example. We also give a necessary and sufficient condition for such submanifolds to be locally trivial. Moreover, we establish an inequality for the squared norm of the second fundamental form in terms of the warping functions for such submanifolds. The equality case is also discussed.

1. Introduction

Bishop and O’Neill [4] introduced the concept of warped product of Riemannian manifolds to construct a large class of complete manifolds of negative curvature. This concept is also a generalization of the usual product of Riemannian manifolds. Nölker [21] considered the notion of multiply warped products as a generalization of the warped products. Since that time, multiply warped products has been studied by many authors. For example, Ünal [38] studied partially the geometry of the multiply warped products when the metrics of such products are Lorentzian. Curvature properties of such products were investigated by Dobarro and Ünal [14].

The concept of warped products or multiply warped products play very important roles in physics as well as in differential geometry, especially in the theory of relativity. In fact, the standard spacetime models such as Robertson-Walker, Schwarzschild, static and Kruscal are warped products. Also, the simplest models of neighborhoods of stars and black holes are warped products [23]. Moreover, many solutions to Einstein’s field equation can be expressed in terms of warped products [2].

In differential geometry, especially in almost complex geometry, one of the most intensively research areas is the theory of submanifolds. In fact, the almost complex structure of an almost Hermitian manifold determines several classes of submanifolds such as holomorphic(invariant), totally real(anti-invariant) [40], CR- [3], generic [6], slant [7], semi-slant [24], hemi-slant(pseudo-slant) [5, 29], pointwise slant [10, 15], bi-slant [5], skew CR- and generic submanifolds [25]. Among them, the last one contains all other classes.
The theory of warped product submanifolds has been becoming a popular research area since Chen [8] studied the warped product CR-submanifolds in Kähler manifolds. In fact, several classes of warped product submanifolds appeared in the last fifteen years (see [26, 28–31]). Also, warped product submanifolds have been studying in different kinds of structures such as nearly Kähler [33], para-Kähler [12], locally product Riemannian [32, 34], cosymplectic [37], Sasakian [19], generalized Sasakian [27], trans-Sasakian [17], (κ, µ)- [36], Kenmotsu [16, 20] and quaternion [18]. Most of the studies related to the theory of warped product submanifolds can be found in Chen’s coming book [9]. Recently, Chen and Dillen [11] were also studied under the name of twice warped products [1].

In this paper, we consider and study biwarped product submanifolds in Kähler manifolds. Here, a biwarped product means that a multiply warped product which has only two fibers. We observe the non-existence of biwarped product submanifolds under some circumstances. After giving an illustrate example, we study such submanifolds in case of the base factor is holomorphic and one of the two fibers is totally real and the other one is pointwise slant submanifold. We also give characterization for this kind of submanifolds. Moreover, we investigate the behavior of the second fundamental form of such submanifolds and as a result, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for such manifolds to be locally trivial. Furthermore, an inequality for the squared norm of the second fundamental form in terms of the warping functions for such submanifolds is obtained. The equality case is also considered.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we recall the fundamental definitions and notions needed further study. In fact, in subsection 2.1, we will recall the definition of the multiply warped product manifolds. In subsection 2.2, we will give the basic background for submanifolds of Riemannian manifolds. The definition of a Kähler manifold and the some classes of submanifolds of Kähler manifolds are placed in subsection 2.3.

2.1. Multiply warped product manifolds

Let \((M_i, g_i)\) be Riemannian manifolds for any \(i \in \{0, 1, ..., k\}\) and let \(f_j : M_0 \to (0, \infty)\) be smooth functions for any \(j \in \{1, 2, ..., k\}\). Then the multiply warped product manifold [21] \(\bar{M} = M_0 \times f_1, M_1 \times ... \times f_k M_k\) is the product manifold \(\bar{M} = M_0 \times M_1 \times ... \times M_k\) endowed with the metric

\[ g = \pi_0^*(g_0) \oplus (f_1 \circ \pi_0)^2 \pi_1^*(g_1) \oplus ... \oplus (f_k \circ \pi_0)^2 \pi_k^*(g_k). \]

More precisely, for any vector fields \(X\) and \(Y\) of \(\bar{M}\), we have

\[ g(X, Y) = g_0(\pi_0 X, \pi_0 Y) + \sum_{i=1}^k (f_i \circ \pi_0)^2 g_i(\pi_i X, \pi_i Y), \]

where \(\pi_i : \bar{M} \to M_i\) is the canonical projection of \(\bar{M}\) onto \(M_i\). \(\pi_i^*(g_i)\) is the pullback of \(g_i\) by \(\pi_i\) and the subscript * denotes the derivative map of \(\pi_i\) for each \(i\). Each function \(f_i\) is called a warping function and each manifold \((M_i, g_i), j \in \{1, 2, ..., k\}\) is called a fiber of the multiply warped product \(\bar{M}\). The manifold \((M_0, g_0)\) is called a base manifold of \(\bar{M}\). As well known, the base manifold of \(\bar{M}\) is totally geodesic and the fibers of \(\bar{M}\) are totally umbilic in \(\bar{M}\).

Let \(\bar{M} = M_0 \times f_1, M_1 \times ... \times f_k M_k\) be multiply warped product manifold, if \(k = 1\), then we get a (singly) warped product [4]. We call the multiply warped product manifolds as biwarped product manifolds for \(k = 2\). In other words, a biwarped product manifold has the form \(M_0 \times f_1, M_1 \times f_2, M_2\). We say that a biwarped product manifold is trivial, if the warping functions \(f_1\) and \(f_2\) are constants. Note that biwarped product manifolds were also studied under the name of twice warped products [1].
Let $\tilde{M} = M_0 \times_{f_1} M_1 \times_{f_2} M_2$ be a biwarped product manifold with the Levi-Civita connection $\tilde{\nabla}$ and $\tilde{\nabla}$ denote the Levi-Civita connection of $M_i$ for $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. By usual convenience, we denote the set of lifts of vector fields on $M_i$ by $\mathcal{L}(M_i)$ and use the same notation for a vector field and for its lift. On the other hand, since the map $\pi_i$ is an isometry and $\pi_1$ and $\pi_2$ are (positive) homotheties, they preserve the Levi-Civita connections. Thus, there is no confusion using the same notation for a connection on $M_i$ and for its pullback via $\pi_i$. Then, the covariant derivative formulas for a biwarped product manifold are given by the following.

**Lemma 2.1.** (11) Let $\tilde{M} = M_0 \times_{f_1} M_1 \times_{f_2} M_2$ be a biwarped product manifold. Then, for any $U, V \in \mathcal{L}(M_0)$, $X \in \mathcal{L}(M_1)$ and $Z \in \mathcal{L}(M_2)$, we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\nabla}_U V &= \nabla_U V, \\
\tilde{\nabla}_V X &= \nabla_\nabla V = V(\ln f_i)X, \\
\tilde{\nabla}_X Z &= \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } i \neq j, \\
\nabla_X Z - g(X, Z)\text{grad } (\ln f_i) & \text{if } i = j,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]  

where, $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$.

We note that $\text{grad}(\ln f_i) \in \mathcal{L}(M_0)$ for $i = 1, 2$ [21].

2.2. Submanifolds of Riemannian manifolds

Let $M$ be an isometrically immersed submanifold in a Riemannian manifold $(\tilde{M}, g)$. Let $\tilde{\nabla}$ be the Levi-Civita connection of $\tilde{M}$ with respect to the metric $g$ and let $\nabla$ and $\nabla^\perp$ be the induced, and induced normal connection on $M$, respectively. Then, for all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}M$ and $\xi \in T^1M$, the Gauss and Weingarten formulas are given respectively by

\[
\begin{align*}
\nabla_U V &= \tilde{\nabla}_U V + h(U, V) \\
\nabla_U \xi &= -A_\xi U + \nabla^\perp_U \xi,
\end{align*}
\]  

where $\mathcal{T}M$ is the tangent bundle and $T^1M$ is the normal bundle of $M$ in $\tilde{M}$. Additionally, $h$ is the second fundamental form of $M$ and $A_\xi$ is the Weingarten endomorphism associated with $\xi$. The second fundamental form $h$ and the shape operator $A$ related by

\[
g(h(U, V), \xi) = g(A_\xi U, V)
\]  

The mean curvature vector field $H$ of $M$ is given by $H = \frac{1}{\dim(M)}(\text{trace } h)$, where $\dim(M) = m$. We say that the submanifold $M$ is totally geodesic in $\tilde{M}$ if $h = 0$, and minimal if $H = 0$. The submanifold $M$ is called totally umbilical if $h(U, V) = g(U, V)H$ for all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}M$. If the manifold $M$ is totally umbilical and its mean curvature vector field $H$ is parallel, i.e. $g(\nabla_U H, \xi) = 0$ for all $U \in \mathcal{T}M$ and $\xi \in T^1M$, then the submanifold $M$ is said to be spherical or extrinsic sphere.

Let $D^1$ and $D^2$ be any two distributions on $M$. Then we say that $M$ is $D^1$-geodesic, if $h(U, V) = 0$ for all $U, V \in D^1$ and we say that $(D^1, D^2)$-mixed geodesic if $h(V, X) = 0$ for $V \in D^1$ and $X \in D^2$. If for all $V \in D^1$ and $X \in D^2$, $\nabla_X V \in D^1$, then $D^1$ is called $D^2$-parallel. We say that $D^1$ is autoparallel if $D^1$ is $D^1$-parallel. If a distribution on $M$ is autoparallel, then by the Gauss formula it is totally geodesic.

2.3. Some classes of submanifolds of Kähler manifolds

Let $\bar{M}$ be an almost complex manifold with almost complex structure $J$. If there is a Riemannian metric $g$ on $\bar{M}$ satisfying

\[
g(JX, JY) = g(X, Y)
\]  

H.M. Taştan / Filomat 32:7 (2018), 2349–2365
for any \( X, Y \in T\bar{M} \), then we say that \((\bar{M}, J, g)\) is an almost Hermitian manifold. Let \( \nabla \) be the Levi-Civita connection of the almost Hermitian manifold \((\bar{M}, J, g)\) with respect to \( g \). Then \((\bar{M}, J, g)\) is called a \( \text{Kähler manifold} \) [40] if \( J \) is parallel with respect to \( \nabla \), i.e.,
\[
(\nabla_X J) Y = 0
\]
for all \( X, Y \in T\bar{M} \).

Let \( M \) be a Riemannian manifold isometrically immersed submanifold in a \( \text{Kähler manifold} \) \((\bar{M}, J, g)\). Then the submanifold \( M \) is called a \( \text{pointwise slant submanifold} \) [10, 15] if for every point \( p \) of \( M \), the Wirtinger angle \( \theta(V) \) between \( JV \) and the tangent space \( T_p M \) at \( p \) is independent of the choice of the nonzero vector \( V \in T_p M \). In this case, the angle \( \theta \) can be viewed as a function on \( M \) and it is called the \( \text{slant function} \) of \( M \). We say that the pointwise slant submanifold \( M \) is \textit{proper} neither \( \cos \theta(p) = 0 \) nor \( \sin \theta(p) = 0 \) at each point \( p \in M \). (This condition is different from Chen’s definition, see [10]).

Now, let \( M \) be a submanifold of a \( \text{Kähler manifold} \) \((\bar{M}, J, g)\). For any \( V \in TM \), we put
\[
JV = TV + FV .
\]
Here \( TV \) is the tangential part of \( JV \), and \( FV \) is the normal part of \( JV \). Then \( M \) is a pointwise slant submanifold of \( \bar{M} \) if and only if, for any \( V \in TM \), we have
\[
T^2 V = -\cos^2 \theta V
\]
for some function \( \theta \) defined on \( M \) [10]. For a pointwise slant submanifold of \( \bar{M} \), using (9), (10) and the \( \text{Kähler structure} \), it is not difficult to prove the following two facts.
\begin{align}
& g(TU, TV) = \cos^2 \theta g(U, V) , \\
& g(FU, FV) = \sin^2 \theta g(U, V)
\end{align}
for \( U, V \in TM \).

Let \( M \) be a pointwise slant submanifold with slant function \( \theta \) of a \( \text{Kähler manifold} \) \((\bar{M}, J, g)\). If the function \( \theta \) is a constant, i.e., it is also independent of the choice of the point \( p \in M \), then we say that \( M \) is a \( \text{slant submanifold} \) [7].

If \( \theta \equiv 0 \), then \( M \) is called a \( \text{holomorphic or complex submanifold} \) of \( \bar{M} \) [40]. In that case, the tangent space \( T_p M \) is invariant with respect to the almost complex structure \( J \) at each point \( p \in M \), i.e., \( J(T_p M) \subseteq T_p M \).

If \( \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} \), then \( M \) is called a \( \text{totally real submanifold} \) of \( \bar{M} \) [40]. In which case, the tangent space \( T_p M \) is anti-invariant with respect to the almost complex structure \( J \) for every point \( p \) of \( M \), i.e., \( J(T_p M) \subseteq T^\perp_p M \).

### 3. Generalized \( J \)-induced submanifolds of order 1

In this section, after renaming the generic submanifolds (in the sense of Ronsse [25]), we will give some results concerning totally geodesicness and integrability of the distributions which are involved in the definition of such submanifolds.

The most general class of submanifolds determined by the almost complex structure is the class of generic submanifolds which was defined by Ronsse [25]. There are two other classes of submanifolds with the same name. One of these is the class of defined by Chen [6] and the other one is the class defined by Yano and Kon [39]. Because of these facts, to avoid name confusion, we call the generic submanifolds (in
the sense of Ronsse [25]) as generalized structure induced or generalized $J$-induced submanifolds.

Let $(\bar{M}, J, g)$ be a Kähler manifold and $M$ be a submanifold of $\bar{M}$. For all $p \in M$ and for any tangent vectors $U, V \in T_pM$, using (7) and (9), we have

$$g(TU, V) = -g(U, TV).$$

(13)

Hence, it follows that

$$g(T^2U, V) = g(T^2V, U).$$

(14)

The equation (14) says that $T^2$ is symmetric operator on $T_pM$ for all $p \in M$.

Now, let $\varrho$ be an eigenvalue of $T^2$ at $p \in M$, then using (13) and (14), we have

$$\varrho = \|TV\|^2 \|V\|^2$$

for any tangent vector $V$ at $p \in M$.

Again, using (7) and (9), we obtain

$$-1 \leq -\frac{\|TV\|^2}{\|TV\|^2 + \|FV\|^2} = -\frac{\|TV\|^2}{\|TV\|^2} = -\frac{\|TV\|^2}{\|V\|^2} \leq 0.$$

Namely, the eigenvalues of $T^2$ are in the closed interval $[-1, 0]$. For arbitrary $p \in M$, we define

$$D^\varrho_p = \text{Ker}(T^2_p + \tau^2(p)I_p),$$

where $I$ is the identity operator on $T_pM$ and $\tau$ is function defined on $M$ with values in $[0, 1]$ such that $-\tau^2(p)$ is an eigenvalue of $T^2_p$. Specially, for boundary values of the function $\tau$, we have

$$D^1_p = \text{Ker}(T^2_p), \text{ and } D^0_p = \text{Ker}(T^2_p).$$

Here, $D^1_p$ is maximal $J$-invariant where as $D^0_p$ is the maximal anti-\(J\)-invariant subspace of $T_pM$. Since, $T^2_p$ is symmetric and diagonalizable, there is some integer $k$ such that $-\tau^2_1(p), \ldots, -\tau^2_k(p)$ are distinct eigenvalues of $T^2_p$. In this case, the tangent space $T_pM$ can be decomposed as a direct sum of the mutually orthogonal $T$-invariant eigenspaces, i.e,

$$T_pM = D^1_p \oplus \ldots \oplus D^k_p.$$

Moreover, if $\tau_i \neq 0$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, then each $D^i_p$ is even dimensional.

We now recall the definitions of generic and skew CR-submanifolds defined first by Ronsse [25].

**Definition 3.1.** ([25]) Let $M$ be a submanifold of a Kähler manifold $(\bar{M}, J, g)$. Then $M$ is called a generic submanifold if there exists an integer $k$ functions $\tau_i, i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ defined on $M$ with values in $(0, 1)$ such that

i) Each $-\tau^2_i, i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ is a distinct eigenvalue of $T^2_p$ with

$$T_pM = D^1_p \oplus D^0_p \oplus D^1_p \oplus \ldots \oplus D^k_p$$

for $p \in M$.

ii) The dimensions of $D^1_p, D^0_p$ and $D^i_p, i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ are independent of $p \in M$. In addition, if each $\tau_i$ is constant on $M$, then $M$ is called a skew CR-submanifold.
As mentioned before, we call the generic submanifolds (in the sense of Ronsse [25]) as generalized structure induced or generalized J-induced submanifolds.

Based on the basic background in subsection 2.3, we see that the notion of $D_p^1$ (respectively, $D_p^0$) coincides with the notion of holomorphic distribution (respectively, totally real distribution). Moreover, the notion of $D_p^i$ coincides with the notion of pointwise slant distribution. In that case, with the help of (10), we have $\tau^2 = \cos^2 \theta$, where $-\tau^2$ is an eigenvalue of $T^2_p$ while $\theta$ is the slant function of the pointwise slant distribution $D_p^i$. From now on, we denote the distributions $D^1$, $D^0$ and $D^i_p$ by $D^T$, $D^i$ and $D_p^i$, respectively. Thus, we rearrange the definition 3.1 as follows.

**Definition 3.2.** Let $M$ be a submanifold of a Kähler manifold $(\bar{M}, J, g)$. Then $M$ is said to be a generalized structure induced or generalized J-induced submanifold if the tangent bundle $TM$ of $M$ has the form

$$TM = D^T \oplus D^i \oplus D^0,$$

where $D^T$ is a holomorphic, $D^i$ is a totally real and each of $D^0$ is a pointwise slant distribution on $M$ and $\theta_i$’s are distinct for $i = 1, \ldots, k$. In addition, if each of $D^0$ is a slant distribution, then we say that $M$ is a skew CR-submanifold.

In a special case, we have the following definition.

**Definition 3.3.** A submanifold $M$ of a Kähler manifold $(\bar{M}, J, g)$ is called a generalized structure induced submanifold of order 1 or generalized J-induced submanifold of order 1 if it is a generalized structure induced submanifold with $k = 1$, i.e. the tangent bundle $TM$ of $M$ has the form

$$TM = D^T \oplus D^i \oplus D^0,$$

where $D^T$ is a holomorphic, $D^i$ is a totally real and each of $D^0$ is a pointwise slant distribution on $M$. Additionally, if the slant function $\theta$ is constant, i.e. $D^0$ is a slant distribution, then $M$ is said to be a skew CR-submanifold of order 1 [30].

In this case, the normal bundle $T^\perp M$ of $M$ is decomposed as

$$T^\perp M = J(D^i) \oplus F(D^0) \oplus \overline{D^T},$$

where $\overline{D^T}$ is the orthogonal complementary distribution of $J(D^i) \oplus F(D^0)$ in $T^\perp M$ and it is an invariant subbundle of $T^\perp M$ with respect to $J$.

We say that a generalized J-induced submanifold of order 1 is proper, if $D^T \neq \{0\}$, $D^i \neq \{0\}$ and the slant function $\theta$ belongs to open interval $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

For the further study of generalized J-induced submanifolds of order 1 of a Kähler manifold, we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.4.** Let $M$ be a generalized J-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\bar{M}, J, g)$. Then, we have

$$g(\nabla_U V, Z) = \csc^2 \theta (A_{FTZ} V - A_{FTZ} V, U),$$

$$g(\nabla_Z W, V) = \csc^2 \theta (A_{FTW} V - A_{FW} V, Z),$$

where $U, V \in D^T$ and $Z, W \in D^0$.

**Proof.** Using (4), (7) and (8), we have

$$g(\nabla_U V, Z) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, JZ) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, TZ) + g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, FTZ)$$

$$= -g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, T^2 Z) - g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, FTZ) + g(\tilde{\nabla}_U V, FZ).$$
for $U, V \in D^T$ and $Z \in D^0$. Now, using (10) and (5), we obtain

$$\sin^2 \theta g(V_U V, Z) = g(A^T_FZ V - A^T_FZ U, U).$$

This gives (17). The other assertion can be obtained in a similar way. □

**Lemma 3.5.** Let $M$ be a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$. Then, we have

$$g(V_U V, X) = g(A^1 J X, J V),$$

$$g(V_U X, Z) = -\sec^2 \theta g(A^1 J X T Z - A^T_FZ X, U),$$

$$g(V_X Y, U) = -g(A^1 J X, J U),$$

$$g(V_Z W, Y) = \sec^2 \theta g(A^1 J Y W - A^T_FTW Y, Z),$$

$$g(V_Z Y, U) = -g(A^1 J Y, U, Z),$$

$$g(V_X Y, Z) = -\sec^2 \theta g(A^1 J X, T Z) - g(A^T_FZ X, Y),$$

$$g(V_X U, Z) = \csc^2 \theta g(A^T_FZ U - A^T_FZ U X),$$

where $U, V \in D^T$, $X, Y \in D^1$ and $Z, W \in D^0$.

**Proof.** The proofs of all equations are same as the proofs of equations of Lemma 1, Lemma 2 and Lemma 3 of [30]. So, we omit them. □

As applications of Lemma (3.4) and Lemma (3.5), we have the following results.

**Theorem 3.6.** Let $M$ be a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$. Then the holomorphic distribution $D^T$ is totally geodesic if and only if the following equations hold

$$g(A^1 J X, J V) = 0,$$

$$g(A^T_FZ U, J V) = g(A^T_FZ U, V)$$

for $U, V \in D^T$, $X \in D^1$ and $Z \in D^0$.

**Proof.** Let $M$ be a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$. Then, the holomorphic distribution $D^T$ is totally geodesic if and only if $g(V_U V, X) = 0$ and $g(V_U Z, V) = 0$ for all $U, V \in D^T$, $X \in D^1$ and $Z \in D^0$. Thus, both assertions follow from (19) and (17), respectively. □

**Theorem 3.7.** Let $M$ be a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$. Then the pointwise slant distribution $D^0$ is integrable if and only if the following equations hold

$$g(A^T_FZ V - A^T_FZ J V, W) = g(A^T_FW V - A^T_FW J V, Z),$$

$$g(A^1 J X W - A^T_FTW X, Z) = g(A^1 J X Z - A^T_FZ X, W)$$

for $V \in D^T$, $X \in D^1$ and $Z, W \in D^0$.

**Proof.** Let $M$ be a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$. Then, the pointwise slant distribution $D^0$ is integrable if and only if $g(Z, W, X) = 0$ and $g(Z, W, X) = 0$ for all $U \in D^T$, $X \in D^1$ and $Z, W \in D^0$. Thus, both assertions follow from (18) and (22), respectively. □

**Remark 3.8.** From Lemma 1 of [25] or Theorem 4.2 of [35], we know that the totally real distribution $D^1$ is always integrable.

4. Biwarped product submanifolds of Kähler manifolds

In this section, we check that the existence of biwarped product submanifolds in the form $M_0 \times f_1, M_1 \times f_2, M_2$ of a Kähler manifold $(\tilde{M}, J, g)$, where $M_0, M_1$ and $M_2$ are one of the submanifolds given in subsection 2.3.
4.1. Existence problems

Chen proved that there do not exist (non-trivial) warped product submanifolds in the form $M_1 \times_f M_T$ in a Kähler manifold $M$ such that $M_1$ is a totally real and $M_T$ is a holomorphic submanifold of $M$ in Theorem 3.1 of [8]. Thus, we obtain the following result.

**Corollary 4.1.** There do not exist (non-trivial) biwarped product submanifolds in the form $M_1 \times_f M_T \times_x M_0$ of a Kähler manifold $(M, J, g)$ such that $M_1$ is a totally real, $M_T$ is a holomorphic and $M_0$ is a pointwise slant or slant submanifold of $M$.

In Theorem 3.1 of [28], Şahin showed that there is no (non-trivial) warped product submanifolds of the form $M_1 \times_f M_T$ in a Kähler manifold $M$ such that $M_1$ is a proper slant and $M_T$ is a holomorphic submanifold of $M$. Hence, we conclude that:

**Corollary 4.2.** Let $M$ be a Kähler manifold. Then there exist no (non-trivial) biwarped product submanifolds of type $M_0 \times_f M_T \times_x M_1$ of $M$ such that $M_0$ is a proper pointwise slant or proper slant, $M_T$ is a holomorphic and $M_1$ is a totally real submanifold of $M$.

On the other hand, in Theorem 3.2 of [28], Şahin proved that there exists no (non-trivial) warped product submanifolds of the form $M_T \times_f M_0$ in a Kähler manifold $M$ such that $M_T$ is a holomorphic and $M_0$ is a proper slant submanifold of $M$. Thus, we get the following result.

**Corollary 4.3.** There exist no (non-trivial) biwarped product submanifolds of type $M_T \times_f M_0 \times_x M_1$ of a Kähler manifold $(M, J, g)$ such that $M_T$ is a holomorphic, $M_0$ is a proper slant and $M_1$ is a totally real submanifold of $M$.

Now, we consider (non-trivial) biwarped product submanifolds of the form $M_T \times_f M_1 \times_x M_0$ in a Kähler manifold $(M, J, g)$ such that $M_T$ is a holomorphic, $M_1$ is a totally real and $M_0$ is a pointwise slant submanifold of $M$. We first present an example of such a submanifold.

**Example 4.4.** Consider the Kähler manifold $\mathbb{R}^{14}$ with usual Kähler structure. For $u, v \neq 0, 1$ and $x, z, w \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, we consider a submanifold $M$ in $\mathbb{R}^{14}$ given by

$$y_1 = u \cos x, \ y_2 = v \cos z, \ y_3 = u \cos w, \ y_4 = v \cos w,$$
$$y_5 = u \sin z, \ y_6 = v \sin z, \ y_7 = u \sin w, \ y_8 = v \sin w,$$
$$y_9 = z, \ y_{10} = w, \ y_{11} = u \cos x, \ y_{12} = v \cos x, \ y_{13} = u \sin x, \ y_{14} = v \sin x.$$

Then, we see that the local frame of the tangent bundle $TM$ of $M$ is given by

$$U = \cos \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \cos w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} + \sin z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_5} + \sin w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_7} + \cos x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{11}} + \sin x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{13}},$$
$$V = \cos \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \cos w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_4} + \sin z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_6} + \sin w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_8} + \cos x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{12}} + \sin x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{14}},$$
$$X = -u \sin x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + v \sin z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{12}} + u \cos x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{13}} + v \cos x \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{14}},$$
$$Z = -u \sin z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + v \sin z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + u \cos z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_5} + v \cos z \frac{\partial}{\partial y_6} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_9},$$
$$W = -u \sin w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_5} + v \sin w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_4} + u \cos w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_7} + v \cos w \frac{\partial}{\partial y_8} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{10}},$$

where $(y_1, \ldots, y_{14})$ are natural coordinates of $\mathbb{R}^{14}$. Then $\mathcal{D}^U = \text{span}(U, V)$ is a holomorphic, $\mathcal{D}^V = \text{span}(X)$ is a totally real and $\mathcal{D}^W = \text{span}(Z, W)$ is a (proper) pointwise slant distribution with the slant function $\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{1 + u^2 + v^2})$. Thus, $M$ is a generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of $\mathbb{R}^{14}$. Also, one can easily see the distribution $\mathcal{D}^W$ is totally
geodesic and the distributions $\mathcal{D}^1$ and $\mathcal{D}^0$ are integrable. If we denote the integral submanifolds of $\mathcal{D}^T$, $\mathcal{D}^1$ and $\mathcal{D}^0$ by $M_T, M_\perp$ and $M_\theta$, respectively, then the induced metric tensor of $M$ is
\[
ds^2 = 3(du^2 + dv^2) + (u^2 + v^2)dx^2 + (1 + u^2 + v^2)(dz^2 + dw^2) = g_{M_1} + (u^2 + v^2)g_{M_\perp} + (1 + u^2 + v^2)g_{M_\theta}.
\]
Thus, $M = M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta$ is a (non-trivial) biwarped product generalized $f$-induced submanifold of order 1 of $\mathbb{R}^{14}$ with warping functions $f = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{1 + u^2 + v^2}$.

5. Biwarped product generalized $f$-induced submanifolds of order 1 in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta$

In this section, we give a characterization for biwarped product generalized $f$-induced submanifolds of order 1 in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta$, where $M_T$ is a holomorphic, $M_\perp$ is a totally real and $M_\theta$ is a pointwise slant submanifold of a Kähler manifold $(M, j, g)$. After that, we investigate the behavior of the second fundamental form of such submanifolds and as a result, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for such manifolds to be locally trivial. Now, we give one of the main theorems of this paper. We first recall the following fact given in [13] to prove our theorem.

**Remark 5.1.** (Remark 2.1 [13]) Suppose that the tangent bundle of a Riemannian manifold $M$ splits into an orthogonal sum $TM = D_0 \oplus D_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus D_k$ of non-trivial distributions such that each $D_1$ is spherical and its complement in $TM$ is autoparallel for $j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$. Then the manifold $M$ is locally isometric to a multiply warped product $M_0 \times_f M_1 \times_f \ldots \times_f M_k$.

**Theorem 5.2.** Let $M$ be a proper generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(M, j, g)$. Then $M$ is a locally biwarped product submanifold of type $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta$ if and only if, we have
\[
A_{JX}V = -jV(\lambda)X, \tag{30}
A_{FTZ}V = -\sin^2 \theta V(\mu)Z, \tag{31}
\]
for some functions $\lambda$ and $\mu$ satisfying $X(\lambda) = Z(\lambda) = 0$ and $X(\mu) = Z(\mu) = 0$, and
\[
g(A_{JY}TZ, X) = g(A_{FTZ}Y, X), \tag{32}
g(A_{JY}TW, Z) = g(A_{FTZ}Y, W). \tag{33}
\]
for $V \in \mathcal{D}^T$, $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}^1$ and $Z, W \in \mathcal{D}^0$.

**Proof.** Let $M$ be a biwarped product proper generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold $(M, j, g)$ in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta$. Then for any $V \in \mathcal{D}^T$, $X \in \mathcal{D}^1$ and $Z \in \mathcal{D}^0$ using (4)~(5) and (7)~(8), we have
\[
g(A_{JX}V, U) = -g(\nabla_U X, V) = g(\nabla_U Z, JX) = g(\nabla_U X, jV).
\]
Here, we know $\nabla_U X = U(\ln f)X$ from (2). Thus, we obtain
\[
g(A_{JX}V, U) = U(\ln f)g(X, jV) = 0, \tag{34}
\]
since $g(X, jV) = 0$. Similarly, we have
\[
g(A_{JX}V, Z) = -g(\nabla_Z X, V) = g(\nabla_Z X, jV) = g(\nabla_Z X, jV).
\]
Thus, we obtain
\[
g(A_{JX}V, Z) = 0, \tag{35}
\]
since $\nabla_Z X = 0$ from (3). Next, by a similar argument, for $Y \in D$, we have

$$g(A_{JX}V, Y) = -g(\nabla_Y JX, V) = g(\nabla_Y X, JV) = -g(\nabla_Y JV, X).$$

Using (2), we obtain

$$g(A_{JX}V, Y) = g(-JV(\ln f)X, Y).$$

Moreover, we have $X \nabla Y$ since

$$1 = \ln f \sigma.$$

Hence, we get

$$1 = \ln f \theta.$$

Here, if we use (2), we obtain

$$g(A_{JX}V, Y) = g(-JV(\ln f)X, Y).$$

Moreover, we have

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, U) = -g(\nabla_Y FTZ, U) + g(\nabla_Y FZ, U)$$

$$= -g(\nabla_Y JTZ, U) + g(\nabla_Y T^2Z, U) + g(\nabla_Y Z, U) - g(\nabla_Y T^2Z, U)$$

$$= + g(\nabla_Y TZ, JU) - V[\cos^2\theta]g(Z, U) - \cos^2\theta g(\nabla_Y Z, U)$$

$$= -g(\nabla_Y Z, JU) - g(\nabla_Y TZ, U).$$

Here, if we use (2), we obtain

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, U) = V(\ln \sigma)g(TZ, JU) - \cos^2\theta V(\ln \sigma)g(Z, U)$$

$$- JV(\ln \sigma)g(Z, JU) - JV(\ln \sigma)g(TZ, U).$$

Hence, we get

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, U) = 0,$$

since $g(TZ, JU) = g(Z, U) = g(Z, JU) = g(TZ, U) = 0$. Similarly, we have

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, X) = -g(\nabla_Y FTZ, V) + g(\nabla_Y FZ, J)$$

$$= -g(\nabla_Y JTZ, V) + g(\nabla_Y T^2Z, V) + g(\nabla_Y Z, J) - g(\nabla_Y T^2Z, J)$$

$$= + g(\nabla_Y TZ, JV) - X[\cos^2\theta]g(Z, V) - \cos^2\theta g(\nabla_Y Z, V)$$

$$= -g(\nabla_Y Z, J) - g(\nabla_Y TZ, JV).$$

Here, we know $\nabla_Y TZ = \nabla_Y Z = 0$ from (3). So, we get

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, X) = 0.$$  (38)

On the other hand, using (18), we have

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, W) = -\sin^2\theta g(VW, V, Z).$$

Using (2), we get

$$g(A_{FTZ}V - A_{FZ}JV, W) = g(-\sin^2\theta V(\ln \sigma)Z, W).$$

Moreover, we have $X(\ln \sigma) = Z(\ln \sigma) = 0$, since $\sigma$ depends on only points of $M_T$. So, we conclude that $\mu = \ln \sigma$. Thus, (31) follows form (37)~(39). Next, we prove (32) and (33). Using (24) and (3), we have

$$g(A_{JY}X, TZ) - g(A_{FTZ}X, Y) = -\cos^2\theta g(\nabla_Y Z, Y) = 0.$$
Thus, (32) follows. Similarly, using (34) and (3), we have
\[ g(A_{1Y}TW, Z) = g(A_{1Y}W, W) = -\cos^2 \theta g(\nabla_Y W, W) = 0 . \]
So, we get (33).

Conversely, assume that \( M \) is a proper generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold \((\tilde{M}, J, g)\) such that (30)~(33) hold. Then we satisfy (26) and (27) by using (30) and (31), respectively. Thus, by Theorem 3.6, the holomorphic distribution \( D^T \) is totally geodesic and as a result it is integrable. By (32) and (33), we easily satisfy (28) and (29). Thus, by Theorem 3.7, the pointwise slant distribution \( D^\perp \) is integrable. Also, by Remark 3.8, the totally real distribution \( D^\perp \) is always integrable. Let \( M_T, M_L \) and \( M_T \) be the integral manifolds of \( D^T, D^\perp \) and \( D^\perp \), respectively. If we denote the second fundamental form of \( M_L \) in \( M \) by \( \nabla^2 \), for \( X, Y \in D^\perp \) and \( Z \in D^\perp \), using (4), (24) and (32), we have
\[ g(\nabla^2_X Y, Z) = g(\nabla_X Y, Z) = 0 . \]

For any \( X, Y \in D^\perp \) and \( V \in D^T \), using (4), (20) and (30), we have
\[ g(\nabla^2_X Y, V) = g(\nabla_X Y, V) = -g(A_{1Y}X, JY) = -V(\lambda)g(X, Y) . \]
After some calculation, we obtain
\[ g(\nabla^2_X Y, V) = g(-g(X, Y)V\lambda, V) , \]
where \( V\lambda \) is the gradient of \( \lambda \). Thus, from (40) and (41), we conclude that
\[ h^2(X, Y) = -g(X, Y)V\lambda . \]
This equation says that \( M_L \) is totally umbilic in \( M \) with the mean curvature vector field \(-V\lambda\). Now, we show that \(-V\lambda\) is parallel. We have to satisfy \( g(V\lambda V\lambda, E) = 0 \) for \( X \in D^\perp \) and \( E \in (D^\perp)^+ = D^T \oplus D^0 \). Here, we can put \( E = V + Z \), where \( V \in D^T \) and \( Z \in D^0 \). By direct computations, we obtain
\[ g(\nabla^2_X V\lambda, E) = [Xg(V\lambda, E) - g(\nabla\lambda, \nabla_X E)] \\
= [X(E(\lambda)) - \Gamma(X, E)\lambda - g(\nabla\lambda, \nabla_X E)] \\
= [X(E(\lambda)) - \Gamma(X, E)\lambda - g(\nabla\lambda, \nabla_X E)] \\
= = -g(V\lambda, V\lambda, \nabla_X E), \]
since \( X(\lambda) = 0 \). Here, for any \( U \in D^T \), we have \( g(V\lambda U, X) = -g(V\lambda X, U) = 0 \), since \( M_T \) is totally geodesic in \( M \). Thus, \( V\lambda X \in D^\perp \) or \( V\lambda X \in D^0 \). In either case, we have
\[ g(V\lambda, V\lambda X) = 0 . \]

On the other hand, from (23), we have \( g(V\lambda X, U) = -g(A_{1X}U, Z) \). Here, using (32), we obtain \( g(V\lambda X, U) = 0 \). That is, \( V\lambda X \in D^\perp \) or \( V\lambda X \in D^0 \). In either case, we get
\[ g(V\lambda, V\lambda X) = 0 . \]

From (42) and (43), we find
\[ g(\nabla_X V\lambda, E) = 0 . \]
Thus, \( M_L \) is spherical, since it is also totally umbilic. Consequently, \( D^\perp \) is spherical.

Next, we show that \( D^0 \) is spherical. Let \( h^0 \) denote the second fundamental form of \( M_T \) in \( M \). Then for \( Z, W \in D^0 \) and \( X \in D^\perp \), using (4), (22) and (32), we have
\[ g(h^0(Z, W), X) = g(V\lambda Z, W) = 0 . \]
By (20), (22) and (32), we get
\[ g(h^0(Z, W), V) = g(V_Z W, V) = \csc^2 \theta g(A_{FTW} V - A_{FW} J V, Z) . \]

Using (31), we obtain
\[ g(h^0(Z, W), V) = -V(\mu)g(Z, W) . \]

After some calculation, we get
\[ g(h^0(Z, W), V) = -g(g(Z, W)V_\mu, V) , \tag{45} \]

where \( V_\mu \) is the gradient of \( \mu \). Thus, from (44) and (45), we deduce that
\[ h^0(Z, W) = -g(Z, W)V_\mu \ . \]

It means that \( M_0 \) is totally umbilic in \( M \) with the mean curvature vector field \(-V_\mu \). What’s left is to show that \(-V_\mu \) is parallel. We have to satisfy \( g(V_Z V_\mu, E) = 0 \) for \( Z \in \mathcal{D}^T \) and \( E \in (\mathcal{D}^0)^\perp = \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^\perp \). Here, \( E = V + X \), for \( V \in \mathcal{D}^T \) and \( X \in \mathcal{D}^\perp \). Upon direct calculation, we obtain
\[ g(V_Z V_\mu, E) = |Zg(V_\mu, E) - g(V_\mu, V_Z E)| = |Z(\mu) - [Z, E]\mu - g(V_\mu, V_Z)| = |Z(\mu) + E(\mu) - [Z, E]\mu - g(V_\mu, V_Z)| = -g(V_\mu, V_Z) - g(V_\mu, V_X) , \]

since \( Z(\mu) = 0 \). Here, for any \( U \in \mathcal{D}^T \), using (25) and (30), we have
\[ g(V_X U, U) = -\csc^2 \theta g(g(A_{FTZ} U - A_{FTZ} U, X)) = 0 . \]

So, \( V_X U \in \mathcal{D}^T \) or \( V_X Z \in \mathcal{D}^0 \). Hence
\[ g(V_\mu, V_X Z) = 0 , \tag{46} \]

since \( V_\mu \in \mathcal{D}^T \). On the other hand, since \( M_T \) is totally geodesic in \( M \), we have \( g(V_\mu Z, U) = -g(V_\mu U, Z) = 0 \). Hence, \( V_\mu Z \in \mathcal{D}^T \) or \( V_\mu Z \in \mathcal{D}^0 \). So, we get
\[ g(V_\mu, V_\mu Z) = 0 . \tag{47} \]

By (46) and (47), we find
\[ g(V_Z V_\mu, E) = 0 . \]

Lastly, we prove that \((\mathcal{D}^T)^+ = \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^0 \) and \((\mathcal{D}^0)^\perp = \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^\perp \) are autoparallel. In fact, \( \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^0 \) is autoparallel if and only if all four types of covariant derivatives \( V_U V, V_U Z, V_Z U, V_Z W \) are again in \( \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^0 \) for \( U, V \in \mathcal{D}^T \) and \( Z, W \in \mathcal{D}^0 \). This is equivalent to say that all four inner products \( g(V_U V, X), g(V_U Z, X), g(V_Z U, X), g(V_Z W, X) \) vanish, where \( X \in \mathcal{D}^\perp \). Using (19) and (30), we get
\[ g(V_U V, X) = g(V_Z U, X) = 0 . \]

By (20), (22) and (32), we get
\[ g(V_U Z, X) = g(V_Z W, X) = 0 . \]

Thus, \( \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^0 \) is autoparallel. On the other hand, \( \mathcal{D}^T \oplus \mathcal{D}^\perp \) is autoparallel if and only if all four inner products \( g(V_U V, Z), g(V_U X, Z), g(V_Z U, Z), g(V_Z Y, Z) \) vanish, where \( U, V \in \mathcal{D}^T \), \( X, Y \in \mathcal{D}^\perp \) and \( Z \in \mathcal{D}^0 \). Firstly, we have already \( g(V_U X, Z) = 0 \) from above. Using (17), (25) and (31), we get
\[ g(V_U V, Z) = g(V_X U, Z) = 0 . \]
Using (24) and (32), we find
\[ g(\nabla_X Y, Z) = 0 \, . \]
So, \( D^T \oplus D^\perp \) is autoparallel. Thus, by Remark 5.1, \( M \) is locally biwarped product submanifold of the form \( M \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \).

Let \( M = M \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) be a non-trivial biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 of a Kähler manifold \( (\bar{M}, J, g) \). Next, we investigate the behavior of the second fundamental form \( h \) of such submanifolds.

**Lemma 5.3.** Let \( M \) be a biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 in the form \( M \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) of a Kähler manifold \( (\bar{M}, J, g) \). Then for the second fundamental form \( h \) of \( M \) in \( \bar{M} \), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
  g(h(U, V), JX) &= 0, \\
  g(h(V, X), JY) &= -Jf(X, Y), \\
  g(h(V, Z), JX) &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]
where \( U, V \in D^T \), \( X, Y \in D^\perp \) and \( Z \in D^\theta \).

**Proof.** Using (4), (7) and (8), we have
\[
  g(h(U, V), JX) = g(\nabla_U V, JX) = -g(\nabla_U X, V) = g(\nabla_U X, JY)
\]
for \( U, V \in D^T \) and \( X \in D^\perp \). Again, using (4), we obtain \( g(h(U, V), JX) = g(\nabla_U X, JY) \). Here, we know \( V_X = U (\ln f) X \) from (2). Thus, we obtain \( g(h(U, V), JX) = U (\ln f) g(X, V) = 0 \), since \( g(X, V) = 0 \). So, (48) follows. Now, let \( V \in D^T \) and \( X, Y \in D^\perp \). Then using (4), (7) and (8), we have
\[
  g(h(V, X), JY) = g(\nabla_X V, JY) = -g(\nabla_X JY, V) = -g(\nabla_X JY, Y).
\]
Here, we know \( V_X J V = fV(\ln f) X \) from (2). Thus, we get (49). The last assertion can be obtained in a similar method.

The previous lemma shows partially us the behavior of the second fundamental form \( h \) of the biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifolds of order 1 has the form \( M \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) in the normal subbundle \( J(\mathcal{D}^T) \).

**Lemma 5.4.** Let \( M \) be a biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 in the form \( M \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) of a Kähler manifold \( (\bar{M}, J, g) \). Then for the second fundamental form \( h \) of \( M \) in \( \bar{M} \), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
  g(h(U, V), FW) &= 0, \\
  g(h(V, X), FW) &= 0, \\
  g(h(V, Z), FW) &= -fJv(\ln \sigma)g(Z, W) - V(\ln \sigma)g(Z, TW),
\end{align*}
\]
where \( U, V \in D^T \), \( X \in D^\perp \) and \( Z, W \in D^\theta \).

**Proof.** Using (4), (7) and (8), we have
\[
  g(h(U, V), FW) = g(\nabla_U V, FW) = g(\nabla_U V, JZ) - g(\nabla_U V, TZ)
\]
for \( U, V \in D^T \) and \( Z \in D^\theta \). After some calculation, we obtain
\[
  g(h(U, V), FW) = g(\nabla_U Z, JV) + g(\nabla_U TZ, V).
\]
Here, we know \( V_U Z = U(\ln \sigma) Z \) and \( V_U Z = U(\ln \sigma) TZ \) from (2). Thus, we get
\[
  g(h(U, V), FW) = U(\ln \sigma)g(Z, JV) + U(\ln \sigma)g(TZ, V) = 0,
\]
since \( g(Z, JV) = g(TZ, V) = 0 \). So, (51) follows. Now, we prove (53). Let \( V \in D^T \) and \( Z, W \in D^\theta \). Then using (4),(7) and (8), we have
\[
g(h(V, Z), FW) = -g(\nabla_Z JV, W) - g(\nabla_Z V, TW) .
\]
Again, by (2), we easily get (53). Similarly, we can obtain (52). \( \square \)

The last lemma shows partially us the behavior of the second fundamental form \( h \) of the biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifolds of order 1 of type \( M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) in the normal subbundle \( F(D^\theta) \).

**Remark 5.5.** Equation (48) of Lemma 5.3 and equation (51) of Lemma 5.4 also hold for skew CR-warped product submanifolds of Kähler manifolds, see Lemma 5.3 of [31]. Moreover, equations (51) and (53) of Lemma 5.4 are also valid for warped product pointwise semi-slant submanifolds in Kähler manifolds, see Lemma 5.3 of [31].

By (48) and (51), we immediately get the following result.

**Corollary 5.6.** Let \( M \) be a biwarped product generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 in the form \( M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) of a Kähler manifold \( (M, J, g) \) such that the invariant normal subbundle \( \overline{D^J} = \{0\} \). Then \( M \) is \( \overline{D^J} \)-geodesic.

Lastly, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for such submanifolds to be locally trivial.

**Theorem 5.7.** Let \( M \) be a biwarped product proper generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold in the form \( M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) of a Kähler manifold \( (M, J, g) \) such that the invariant normal subbundle \( \overline{D^J} = \{0\} \). Then \( M \) is locally trivial if and only if \( M \) is both \( (D^T, D^\perp) \) and \( (D^J, D^\theta) \)-mixed geodesic.

**Proof.** Let \( M \) be a biwarped product proper generalized \( J \)-induced submanifold of order 1 in the form \( M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_\sigma M_\theta \) of a Kähler manifold \( (M, J, g) \) such that the invariant normal subbundle \( \overline{D^J} = \{0\} \). If \( M \) is locally trivial, then the warping functions \( f \) and \( \sigma \) are constants. By (49), we have \( g(h(V, X), JY) = 0 \) for \( V \in D^T \) and \( X, Y \in D^\perp \), since \( h(V(\ln f)) = 0 \). Taking into account the equation (16) and (52), we get \( h(V, X) = 0 \). It means that \( M \) is \( (D^T, D^\perp) \)-mixed geodesic.

On the other hand, for any \( V \in D^T \) and \( Z, W \in D^\theta \), we have \( g(h(V, Z), FW) = 0 \) from (53), since \( h(V(\ln \sigma)) = 0 \) and \( V(\ln \sigma) = 0 \). Taking into account the equation (16) and (50), we obtain \( h(V, Z) = 0 \). Which says us \( M \) is \( (D^T, D^\theta) \)-mixed geodesic.

Conversely, let \( M \) be both \( (D^T, D^\perp) \) and \( (D^J, D^\theta) \)-mixed geodesic. Then, for any \( V \in D^T \), from (49) we conclude that \( h(V(\ln f)) = 0 \), since \( M \) is \( (D^T, D^\perp) \)-mixed geodesic. Hence, it follows that \( f \) is a constant. Since \( M \) is also \( (D^J, D^\theta) \)-mixed geodesic, for \( V \in D^T \) and \( Z, W \in D^\theta \), we have
\[
J(V(\ln \sigma))g(Z, W) + V(\ln \sigma)g(Z, TW) = 0
\]
from (53). If we put \( V = JV \) in (54), we obtain
\[
-V(\ln \sigma)g(Z, W) + J(V(\ln \sigma))g(Z, TW) = 0 .
\]
If we take \( W = TW \) in the last equation and use (10), the last equation becomes
\[
-V(\ln \sigma)g(Z, TW) - \cos^2 \theta J(V(\ln \sigma))g(Z, W) = 0 .
\]
From (54) and (55), we get
\[
sin^2 \theta J(V(\ln \sigma))g(Z, W) = 0 .
\]
Since \( M \) is proper, \( \sin \theta \neq 0 \). So, we deduce that \( J(V(\ln \sigma)) = 0 \) from (56). Hence, it follows that \( \sigma \) is a constant. Thus, \( M \) must be locally trivial, since we found the warping functions \( f \) and \( \sigma \) as constants. \( \square \)
6. An inequality for non-trivial biwarped product generalized $J$-induced submanifolds of order 1 in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_M M_0$

In this section, by using the results given the preceding section, we shall establish an inequality for the squared norm of the second fundamental form in terms of the warping functions for biwarped product generalized $J$-induced submanifolds of order 1 in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_M M_0$, where $M_T$ is a holomorphic, $M_\perp$ is a totally real and $M_0$ is a pointwise slant submanifold of a Kähler manifold $(\bar M, \bar J, \bar g)$.

Let $M$ be a $(k+n+m)$-dimensional biwarped product generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 of type $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_M M_0$ of a Kähler manifold $\bar M$. We choose a canonical orthonormal basis $\{e_1, ..., e_k, \tilde e_1, ..., \tilde e_n, \check e_1, ..., \check e_m, e'_1, ..., e'_n, \check e'_1, ..., \check e'_m\}$ of $M$ such that $\{e_1, ..., e_k\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^T$, $\{\tilde e_1, ..., \tilde e_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\perp$, $\{\check e_1, ..., \check e_m\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\parallel$, and $\{e'_1, ..., e'_n, \check e'_1, ..., \check e'_m\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\parallel$ and $\{\tilde e_1, ..., \tilde e_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\perp$. Here, $k = \dim(\mathcal{D}^T)$, $n = \dim(\mathcal{D}^\perp)$, $m = \dim(\mathcal{D}^\parallel)$ and $l = \dim(\mathcal{D}^\parallel)$.

**Remark 6.1.** In view of (7), we can observe that $\{|e_1, ..., e_k\}$ is also an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^T$. On the other hand, with the help of (11) and (12), we can see that $\{\sec(\theta \tilde e_1, ..., \sec(\theta \tilde e_n)\}$ is also an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\parallel$ and $\{\csc(\theta \check e_1, ..., \csc(\theta \check e_m)\}$ is also an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{D}^\parallel$, where $\theta$ is the slant function of $\mathcal{D}^\parallel$.

**Theorem 6.2.** Let $M$ be a biwarped product proper generalized $J$-induced submanifold of order 1 in the form $M_T \times_f M_\perp \times_M M_0$ of a Kähler manifold $(\bar M, \bar J, \bar g)$. Then the squared norm of the second fundamental form $h$ of $M$ satisfies

$$||h||^2 \geq 2||h(\ln f)||^2 + m(csc^2 \theta + cot^2 \theta)||\ln(\alpha)||^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (57)

where $n = \dim(M_\perp)$ and $m = \dim(M_0)$. The equality case of (57) holds identically if and only if the following assertions are true.

a) $M_T$ is a totally geodesic submanifold in $\bar M$.

b) $M_\perp$ and $M_0$ are totally umbilic submanifolds in $\bar M$ with their mean curvature vector fields $-\nabla(\ln f)$ and $-\nabla(\ln \alpha)$, respectively.

c) $M$ is minimal in $\bar M$.

d) $M$ is $(\mathcal{D}^\parallel, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)$-mixed geodesic.

**Proof.** By the decomposition (15), the squared norm of the second fundamental form $h$ can be written as

$$||h||^2 = ||h(\mathcal{D}^T, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2 + ||h(\mathcal{D}^\perp, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2 + ||h(\mathcal{D}^\parallel, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2$$

$$+ 2\left(||h(\mathcal{D}^\parallel, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2 + ||h(\mathcal{D}^\parallel, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2 + ||h(\mathcal{D}^\parallel, \mathcal{D}^\parallel)||^2\right).$$

In view of decomposition (16) and (48)–(53), which can be explicitly written as follows:

$$||h||^2 = \sum_{a,b=1}^n g(h(\tilde e_a, \tilde e_b), J\tilde e_a)^2 + \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(\check e_a, \check e_b), J\check e_a)^2$$

$$\quad + \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(\check e_a, \check e_b), J\check e_a)^2 + \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(\check e_a, \check e_b), J\check e_a)^2$$

$$\quad + 2 \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2 + 2 \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2$$

$$\quad + 2 \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2 + 2 \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2$$

$$\quad + \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2 + \sum_{a,b=1}^m g(h(e_a, e_b), J\check e_a)^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (58)
Where the set \( \{ e_i \}_{i \leq k+n+m} \) is an orthonormal basis of \( M \). Hence, we get

\[
\| h \|^2 \geq 2 \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{a,b=1}^{m} g(\bar{h}(e_i, \bar{\xi}_a), J_\perp \bar{h}(e_i, \bar{\xi}_b))^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{r,s=1}^{m} g(h(e_i, \bar{\xi}_r), \csc \theta \bar{h}(e_i, \bar{\xi}_s))^2 \right\}.
\]

(59)

Using (49) and Remark 6.1, we arrive from the inequality (59). Using (53) and after some calculation we find from the last inequality. Here, \( (60) \).

Thus, by Remark 6.1, the equation (11) and the last yield, we deduce the inequality (57) from the inequality (60).

(60)

Next, from (58) we see that the equality case of (57) holds identically if and only if the following conditions hold.

\[
h(D^\perp, D^\perp) = 0, \quad h(D^\perp, D^\perp) = 0, \quad h(D^0, D^0) = 0
\]

(61)

and

\[
h(D^\perp, D^0) = 0.
\]

(62)

Since \( M_T \) is totally geodesic in \( M \), from the first condition in (61) it follows that \( M_T \) is also totally geodesic in \( M \). So, assertion a) follows. Now, let \( h^+ \) denote the second fundamental of \( M_{\perp} \) in \( M \). We know that \( h^+(D^\perp, D^\perp) \subseteq D^\perp \) from [21]. Then for \( V \in D^\perp \) and \( X, Y \in D^\perp \), we have \( g(h+(X,Y), V) = g(\nabla_X Y, V) \). Here, we know \( \nabla_X Y = -\nabla_X Y - g(X, Y)\nabla(\ln f) \) from (3), where \( \nabla \) is an induced connection on \( M_{\perp} \). Hence, we obtain

\[
g(h^+(X,Y), V) = -V(\ln f)g(X,Y) = -g(g(X,Y)\nabla(\ln f), V).
\]

It follows that

\[
h^+(X,Y) = -g(X,Y)\nabla(\ln f)
\]

(63)
from the last equation. Thus, combining the second condition in (61) and (63), we can deduce that $M_t$ is a totally umbilic submanifold in $\mathcal{M}$ with its mean curvature vector field $-\nabla(\ln f)$. By a similar argument, we can find $M_0$ as a totally umbilic submanifold in $\mathcal{M}$ with its mean curvature vector field $-\nabla(\ln \alpha)$. So, assertion b) is obtained. Assertions c) and d) immediately follow from (61) and (62), respectively.

**Remark 6.3.** In case $\mathcal{D}^0 = \{0\}$, Theorem 6.2 coincides with Theorem 5.1 of [8]. In other words, Theorem 6.2 is a generalization of Theorem 5.1 of [8]. Moreover, Theorem 6.2 coincides with Theorem 5.2 of [31] if $\mathcal{D}^1 = \{0\}$. Thus, Theorem 6.2 is also a generalization of Theorem 5.2 of [31].

**References**