

ON SOME TYPES OF AFFINE MOTIONS IN TACHIBANA RECURRENT SPACE OF SECOND ORDER

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Received- 8-09-09

Accepted-24-12-09

ABSTRACT

In the present paper, we have defined and studied some types of affine motions in Tachibana recurrent space of second order and several theorems have been derived.

KEY WORDS : Almost Tachibana Space, Tachibana Space, Riemannian metric, Tachibana recurrent space of second order, Lie-derivative, Affine motions.

INTRODUCTION

Let us consider $m (= 2n)$ dimensional Real manifold M_{2n} of differentiability class (C^r) with respect to an allowable Co-ordinate system :

$$(x^i, x^{\bar{i}}) \text{ or } (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^{n+1}, x^{\bar{1}}, x^{\bar{2}}, \dots, x^{\bar{n+1}})$$

If there exist a mixed tensor $F_j^h(x^i, x^{\bar{i}})$ of class C^r , which satisfies

$$F_j^i F_i^h = -A_j^h, \quad \dots(1.1)$$

and the Riemannian metric g_{ij} satisfying :

$$dS^2 = g_{ij}(x, \bar{x}) dx^i dx^{\bar{j}}, \quad \dots(1.2)$$

which also satisfies the condition,

$$F_{ih,j} + F_{jh,i} = 0, \quad \dots(1.3)$$

then, the space is called an almost Tachibana Space. If the conditions

$$\frac{\partial^2 x^h}{\partial x^j \partial x^i} - \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x^j} g^{hs} \partial_k g_{js} - \frac{\partial x^h}{\partial x^k} g^{ks} \partial_i g_{js} = 0 \quad \dots(1.4)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\partial^2 x^{\bar{h}}}{\partial x^{\bar{j}} \partial x^{\bar{i}}} + \frac{\partial x^{\bar{k}}}{\partial x^{\bar{j}}} g^{\bar{h}s} \partial_{\bar{k}} g_{\bar{j}s} - \frac{\partial x^{\bar{h}}}{\partial x^{\bar{k}}} g^{\bar{k}s} \partial_{\bar{i}} g_{\bar{j}s} = 0 \quad \dots(1.5)$$

are satisfied, then the space is said to be a Tachibana space.

DEFINITION

A space T_n is said to be a Tachibana recurrent space of second order, if the following condition is satisfied [2]

$$R_{ijk,mm}^h = \lambda_{mm} R_{ijk}^h \quad \dots(1.6)$$

where λ_{mm} is non-zero and in general, non-symmetric covariant tensor of order 2.

It is denoted by 2T_n -space.

Introducing affine motions

$$\bar{x}^i = x^i + v^i(x) \delta t \quad \dots(1.7)$$

of special types, we have studied the essential properties of the space [3]. As a continuation of our study in this paper, we shall try to investigate on the space admitting an affine motion (1.7) of 2T_n -spaces, characterized by

$$v_{,mm}^i = K_{mm} v^i \quad \dots(1.8)$$

where in general, we assume that $K_{mm} \neq \lambda_{mm}$. Being (1.7) an affine motion, it is characterized by

$$\xi_v \Gamma_{ij}^h = v_{,ij}^h + R_{ijk}^h v^k = 0 \quad \dots(1.9)$$

Here, ξ_v denotes the so called Lie-derivative with regard to (1.9).

AFFINE MOTION IN TACHIBANA RECURRENT SPACE OF SECOND ORDER

If the space 2T_n admits affine motion, the condition (1.8) must be integrable and as its integrability condition, we have

$$\xi_v R_{ijk}^h = 0 \quad \dots(2.1)$$

According to a method by E. Cartan, taking $v_i^h = R_{ijk}^h F^{jk}$, for a non-symmetric tensor F^{jk} , condition (2.1) may be replaced by

$$V^a R_{ijk,a}^h = C R_{ijk}^h \quad \dots(2.2)$$

where $C = A_{mm} F^{mm}$ and $A_{mm} = \lambda_{mm} - \lambda_{mm}$.

Occurrence of Two Cases: Under the existence of affine motion (1.7), from (1.8) and (1.9), we have

$$K_{ij} v^h + R_{ijk}^h v^k = 0 \quad \dots(2.3)$$

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