World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology
International Journal of Mathematical and Computational Sciences
Vol:10, No:9, 2016

On Quasi Conformally Flat LP-Sasakian Manifolds with a Coefficient α

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Abstract—The aim of the present paper is to study properties of Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α. In this paper, we prove that a Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M $(n > 3)$ with a constant coefficient α is an $\eta-$Einstein and in a quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M $(n > 3)$ with a constant coefficient α if the scalar curvature tensor is constant then M is of constant curvature.

Keywords—LP-Sasakian manifolds, coefficient α, quasi conformal curvature tensor, concircular vector field, torse forming vector field, η-Einstein manifold.

I. Introduction

The notion of LP-Sasakian manifolds has been introduced by Matsumoto [4]. Then in this line, Mihai and Rosca [5] introduced the same notion independently and obtained several results in this manifold. In 2002, De et al. [2] introduced the notion of LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α which generalizes the notion of LP-Sasakian manifolds. In [3], De et al. studied these manifolds with conformally flat curvature tensor and then Bagewadi et al. [1] investigated it with pseudo projectively flat curvature tensor.

In 1968, Yano and Sawaki [8] defined and studied a tensor field W of type (1,3) which includes both the conformal curvature tensor and concicular curvature tensor as special cases and called Quasi conformal curvature tensor which is given as

$$\begin{aligned} W(X,Y)Z &= aR(X,Y)Z + b[S(Y,Z)X \\ &- S(X,Z)Y + g(Y,Z)QX - g(X,Z)QY] \\ &- \frac{r}{n}(\frac{a}{n-1} + 2b)\{g(Y,Z)X \\ &- g(X,Z)Y\}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where R, S, Q, r denote curvature tensor, Ricci tensor, Ricci operator, scalar curvature tensor respectively and a, b are arbitrary constant not simultaneously zero. Motivated by these studies in this paper, we have studied some properties of quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α. Here, we prove that in a Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α, the characteristic vector field ξ is a concircular vector field if and only if the manifold is η-Einstein. Finally, we prove that Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α is a manifold of constant curvature if the scalar curvature r is constant.

II. Preliminaries

Let M be an n-dimensional differentiable manifold endowed with a (1,1) tensor field ϕ, contravariant vector field ξ, a covariant vector field η, and a Lorentzian metric g of type (1,2) such that for each point $p \in M$, the tensor $g_p : T_pM \times T_pM \longrightarrow R$ is a non degenerate inner product of signature $(-,+,+,...,+)$ where T_pM denotes the tangent vector space of M at p and R is real number space, which satisfies

$$\eta(\xi) = -1, \qquad \phi^2 X = X + \eta(X)\xi \tag{2}$$

$$g(X,\xi) = \eta(X)$$

$$g(\phi X, \phi Y) = g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y), \tag{3}$$

for all vector fields X, Y. The structures (ϕ, ξ, η, g) are said to be Lorentzian almost paracontact structure and the manifold M with the structures (ϕ, ξ, η, g) is called Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold [4]. In the Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold M, the following relations hold [4]:

$$\phi\xi = 0, \qquad \eta(\phi X) = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\Omega(X,Y) = \Omega(Y,X), \tag{5}$$

where $\Omega(X,Y) = g(X,\phi Y)$.

In the Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold M, if the relations

$$\begin{aligned} (D_Z\Omega)(X,Y) &= \alpha[\{g(X,Z) + \eta(X)\eta(Z)\}\eta(Y) \\ &+ \{g(Y,Z) + \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\}\eta(X)], \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\Omega(X,Y) = \frac{1}{\alpha}(D_X\eta)(Y), \tag{7}$$

hold where D denotes the operator of covariant differentiation with respect to the Lorentzian metric g, then M is called LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α [2]. An LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient $\alpha = 1$ is an LP-Sasakian manifolds [4].

If a vector field V satisfies the equation

$$D_XV = \beta X + T(X)V,$$

where β is a non zero scalar function and T is a covariant vector field, then V is called a torse forming vector field [7]. In a Lorentzian manifold M, if we assume that ξ is a unit torse forming vector field, then we have:

$$(D_X\eta)(Y) = \alpha[g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)], \tag{8}$$

where α is a non zero scalar function. Hence, the manifold admitting a unit torse forming vector field satisfying (8) is an

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LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α. Especially, if η satisfies

$$(D_X\eta)(Y) = \epsilon[g(X,Y)+\eta(X)\eta(Y)], \quad \epsilon^2 = 1 \quad (9)$$

then M is called an LSP-Sasakian Manifold [4]. In particular, if α satisfies (8) and the following equation

$$\alpha(X) = p\ \eta(X), \quad \alpha(X) + D_X\alpha, \quad (10)$$

where p is a scalar function, then ξ is called a concircular vector field. Let us consider an LP-Sasakian manifolds M (ϕ,ξ,η,g) with a coefficient α. Then we have the following relations [4]

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(R(X,Y)Z) &= -\alpha(X)\Omega(Y,Z) + \alpha(Y)\Omega(X,Z) \\ &+ \alpha^2\{g(Y,Z)\eta(X) \\ &- g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$S(X,\xi) = -\Psi\alpha(X) + (n-1)\alpha^2\eta(X) + \alpha(\phi X), \quad (12)$$

where Ψ=Trace(ϕ).

We now state the following results which will be needed in the later section.

Lemma 1. [2] In an LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α, one of the following cases occur;

$$i) \quad \Psi^2 = (n-1)^2$$
$$ii) \quad \alpha(Y) = -p\ \ \eta(Y), \quad where \quad p = \alpha(\xi).$$

Lemma 2. [2] In a Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold M with its structure (ϕ,ξ,η,g) satisfying $\Omega(X,Y) = \frac{1}{\alpha}(D_X\eta)(Y)$, where α is a non-zero scalar function, the vector field ξ is a torse forming if and only if the relation $\Psi^2 = (n-1)^2$ holds good.

III. Quasi Conformally Flat LP-Sasakian Manifolds with a Coefficient α

Let us consider a Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds M $(n > 3)$ with a coefficient α. Then, since the quasi conformal curvature tensor W vanishes, (1) reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} R(X,Y,Z,U) &= -\frac{b}{a}\big[S(Y,Z)g(X,U) - S(X,Z)g(Y,U) \\ &+ S(X,U)g(Y,Z) - g(X,Z)S(Y,U)\big] \\ &+ \frac{r}{n}(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{2b}{a})\big\{g(Y,Z)g(X,U) \\ &- g(X,Z)g(Y,U)\big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Putting $U = \xi$ in (13) and using (11) and (12), we get

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha(X)\Omega(Y,Z) &+ \alpha(Y)\Omega(X,Z) \\ &+ \alpha^2\{g(Y,Z)\eta(X) - g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\} \\ &= -\frac{b}{a}\Big[\{S(Y,Z)\eta(X) - S(X,Z)\eta(Y)\} \\ &+ g(Y,Z)\{-\Psi\alpha(X) + (n-1)\alpha^2\eta(X) \\ &+ \alpha(\phi X)\} - g(X,Z)\{-\Psi\alpha(Y) \\ &+ (n-1)\alpha^2\eta(Y) + \alpha(\phi Y)\}\Big] \\ &+ \frac{r}{n}(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{2b}{a})\big\{(g(Y,Z)\eta(X) \\ &- g(X,Z)\eta(Y))\big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Again putting $X = \xi$ in (14) and using (4) and (12), we obtain by straightforward calculations

$$\begin{aligned} S(Y,Z) &= \big\{\frac{ar}{n(n-1)b} + \frac{2r}{n} - p\Psi - (n-1)\alpha^2 \\ &- \frac{a}{b}\alpha^2\big\}g(Y,Z) + \big\{\frac{ar}{n(n-1)b} \\ &+ \frac{2r}{n} - 2(n-1)\alpha^2 - \frac{a}{b}\alpha^2\big\}\eta(Y)\eta(Z) \\ &+ \big\{\Psi\alpha(Z) - \alpha(\phi Z)\big\}\eta(Y) \\ &+ \big\{\Psi\alpha(Y) - \alpha(\phi Y)\big\}\eta(Z) \\ &- \frac{a}{b}p\ \ \Omega(Y,Z), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $p = \alpha(\xi)$. If an LP-Sasakian manifolds M with a coefficient α satisfies the relation

$$S(X,Y) = cg(X,Y) + d\eta(X)\eta(Y),$$

where c, d are associated functions on the manifold, then the manifold M is said to be an η-Einstein manifold. Now we have [2]

$$\begin{aligned} S(Y,Z) &= [\frac{r}{(n-1)} - \alpha^2 + \frac{p\Psi}{n-1}]g(X,Y) \\ &+ [\frac{r}{(n-1)} - \alpha^2 + \frac{np\Psi}{n-1}]\eta(X)\eta(Y). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Contracting (16), we obtain

$$r = n(n-1)\alpha^2 + n\ \ p\Psi. \quad (17)$$

By virtue of (15) and (16), we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\Big[\frac{\{a+(n-2)b\}r}{n(n-1)b} - \{a+(n-2)b\}\frac{\alpha^2}{b} \\ &+ \frac{(2-n)p\Psi}{n-1}\Big]g(Y,Z) + \Big[\frac{\{a+(n-2)b\}r}{n(n-1)b} \\ &- \{a+(n-2)b\}\frac{\alpha^2}{b} + \frac{np\Psi}{n-1}\Big]\eta(Y)\eta(Z) \\ &+ \big\{\Psi\alpha(Z) - \alpha(\phi Z)\big\}\eta(Y) \\ &+ \big\{\Psi\alpha(Y) - \alpha(\phi Y)\big\}\eta(Z) \\ &- p\frac{a}{b}\Omega(Y,Z) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Putting $Z = \xi$ in (18), we obtain

$$\Psi\alpha(Y) - \alpha(\phi Z) = -\Psi p\ \ \eta(Y), \quad (19)$$

for all vector fields Y. In consequence of (17) and (19), (18) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{b}[\frac{\Psi}{n-1}\{g(Y,Z) &+ \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\} \\ &- \Omega(Y,Z)] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

If p=0, then from (19) we have $\alpha(\phi Y) = \Psi\alpha(Y)$. Thus, since Ψ is an eigenvalue of the matrix ϕ, Ψ is equal to ± 1. Hence by Lemma 1, we get $\alpha(Y) = 0$ for all Y and hence α is constant which contradict to our assumption. Consequently, we have $p \neq 0$ and hence from (20) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{b}\big[\frac{\Psi}{n-1}\{g(Y,Z) &+ \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\} \\ &- \Omega(Y,Z)\big] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Replacing Y by ϕY in (21) and using (4), we get

$$\frac{a}{b}\big[\Omega(Y,Z) - \frac{\Psi}{n-1}\{g(Y,Z) + \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\}\big] = 0, \quad (22)$$

Combining (21) and (22), we get

$$\{\Psi^2 - (n-1)^2\}[g(Y,Z) + \eta(Y)\eta(Z)] = 0,$$

which gives by virtue $n > 3$

$$\Psi^2 = (n-1)^2. \quad (23)$$

Hence, Lemma 2 proves that ξ is torse forming. Again, we have

$$(D_X\eta)(Y) = \beta\{g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)\}.$$

Now from (7) we get

$$\Omega(X,Y) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\{g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)\} = g(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}(X + \eta(X)\xi, Y)),$$

and $\Omega(X,Y) = g(X, \phi Y)$.
Since g is non singular, we have

$$\phi(X) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}(X + \eta(X)\xi)$$

and

$$\phi^2(X) = (\frac{\beta}{\alpha})^2(X + \eta(X)\xi).$$

It follows from (2) that $(\frac{\beta}{\alpha})^2 = 1$ and hence $\alpha = \pm\beta$. Thus, we have

$$\phi(X) = \pm(X + \eta(X)\xi).$$

By virtue of (19) we see that $\alpha(Y) = -p\eta(Y)$. Thus, we conclude that ξ is a concircular vector field. Conversely suppose that ξ is a concircular vector field. Then we have:

$$(D_X\eta)(Y) = \beta\{g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)\},$$

where β is a certain function and $(D_X\beta)(Y) = q\eta(X)$ for a certain scalar function q. Hence by virtue of (7), we have $\alpha = \pm\beta$. Thus

$$\Omega(X,Y) = \epsilon\{g(X,Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y)\}, \epsilon^2 = 1,$$
$$\Psi = \epsilon(n-1), D_X\alpha = \alpha(X) + p\eta(X), p = \epsilon q.$$

Using these relations and (19) in (15), it can be easily seen that M is η-Einstein manifold. This leads to the following theorem:

Theorem 1. In a Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold $M(n > 3)$ with a non constant coefficient α, the characteristic vector field η is a concircular vector field if and only if M is η-Einstein manifold.

Next we consider the case when α is constant. In this case, the following relations hold:

$$\eta(R(X,Y)Z) = \alpha^2\{g(Y,Z)\eta(X) - g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\}, \quad (24)$$

$$S(X,\xi) = (n-1)\eta(X). \quad (25)$$

Putting $U = \xi$ in (13) and then using (31) and (25), we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha^2\{g(Y,Z)\eta(X) - g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\} \\ = &-\frac{b}{a}\Big[S(Y,Z)\eta(X) - S(Y,Z)\eta(Y) \\ + &(n-1)\alpha^2 g(Y,Z)\eta(X) \\ - &(n-1)\alpha^2 g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\Big] \\ + &\frac{r}{n}(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{2b}{a})\{g(Y,Z)\eta(X) \\ - &g(X,Z)\eta(Y)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Again putting $U = \xi$ in above and making use of (25) we get

$$\begin{aligned} S(Y,Z) = &\Big[\frac{\{a + 2b(n-1)\}r}{bn(n-1)} \\ - &\frac{\alpha^2}{b}\{a + b(n-1)\}\Big]g(Y,Z) \\ + &\Big[\frac{\{a + 2b(n-1)\}r}{bn(n-1)} \\ - &\frac{\alpha^2}{b}\{a + 2b(n-1)\}\Big]\eta(Y)\eta(Z). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Thus, we can state the following theorem:

Theorem 2. A Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M ($n > 3$) with a constant coefficient α is an η-Einstein.

Differentiating covariantly (26) along X and making use of (7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (D_X S)(Y,Z) = &\frac{dr(X)}{b(n-1)n}\{a + 2b(n-1)\} \times \\ &\{g(Y,Z) + \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\} \\ + &\frac{\alpha\{a + 2b(n-1)\}}{b}(\frac{r}{n(n-1)} - \alpha^2) \times \\ &\{\Omega(X,Y)\eta(Z) + \Omega(X,Z)\eta(Y)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where $dr(X) = D_X r$. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} (D_X S)(Y,Z) - &(D_Y S)(X,Z) \\ = &\frac{dr(X)}{n}\big(2 + \frac{a}{b(n-1)}\big)\big\{g(Y,Z) \\ + &\eta(Y)\eta(Z)\big\} - \frac{dr(Y)}{n}\big(2 \\ + &\frac{a}{b(n-1)}\big)\big\{g(X,Z) + \eta(X)\eta(Z)\big\} \\ + &\frac{\alpha}{b}\{a + 2b(n-1)\}(\frac{r}{n(n-1)} - \alpha^2) \times \\ &\big\{\Omega(X,Z)\eta(Y) + \Omega(Y,Z)\eta(X)\big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

On the other hand, we also have for a Quasi conformally flat curvature tensor [6]

$$\begin{aligned} &(D_X S)(Y,Z) - (D_Y S)(X,Z) \\ = &\frac{\{2a - (n-1)(n-4)b\}}{2(a+b)n(n-1)}\big[dr(X)g(Y,Z) \\ - &dr(Y)g(X,Z)\big], \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

provided $a + 2b(n-1) \neq 0$. From (28) and (29), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{dr(X)}{n}\big(2 + \frac{a}{b(n-1)}\big)\big\{g(Y,Z) + \eta(Y)\eta(Z)\big\} \\ - & \frac{dr(Y)}{n}\big(2 + \frac{a}{b(n-1)}\big)\big\{g(X,Z) + \eta(X)\eta(Z)\big\} \\ + & \frac{\alpha}{b}\{a + 2(n-1)b\}(\frac{r}{n(n-1)} - \alpha^2) \times \\ & \{\Omega(X,Z)\eta(Y) + \Omega(Y,Z)\eta(X)\} \\ = & \frac{\{2a - (n-1)(n-4)b\}}{2(a+b)n(n-1)}\big[dr(X)g(Y,Z) \\ - & dr(Y)g(X,Z)\big]. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

If r is constant then (30) yields

$$r = n(n-1)\alpha^2.$$

Hence from (13), it follows that

$$R(X,Y,Z,U) = \alpha^2[g(Y,Z)g(X,U) - g(X,Z)g(Y,U)], \quad (31)$$

which shows that the manifold is of constant curvature. Thus, we can state the following:

Theorem 3. In a Quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M $(n > 3)$ with a constant coefficient α, if the scalar curvature tensor is constant then M is of constant curvature.

IV. Conclusion

The present paper is about the study of some geometrical properties of quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifolds with a coefficient α. It is established that a quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M $(n > 3)$ with a constant coefficient α is an $\eta-$ Einstein and in a quasi conformally flat LP-Sasakian manifold M $(n > 3)$ with a non coefficient α, the characteristic vector field η is a concircular vector field if and only if M is $\eta-$Einstein manifold.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank to the referee for his/her valuable suggestions for the improvement of the paper.

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