ARCHIVUM MATHEMATICUM (BRNO)
Tomus 46 (2010), 71–78

ON A GENERALIZED CLASS OF RECURRENT MANIFOLDS

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Abstract. The object of the present paper is to introduce a non-flat Riemannian manifold called *hyper-generalized recurrent manifolds* and study its various geometric properties along with the existence of a proper example.

1. Introduction

An n-dimensional Riemannian manifold M is said to be locally symmetric due to Cartan if its curvature tensor R satisfies $\nabla R = 0$, where ∇ denotes the Levi-Civita connection. During the last five decades the notion of locally symmetric manifolds has been weakened by many authors in several ways to a different extent such as recurrent manifolds by A. G. Walker [12], 2-recurrent manifolds by A. Lichnerowicz [6], Ricci recurrent manifolds by E. M. Patterson [8], concircular recurrent manifolds by T. Miyazawa [7], [13], weakly symmetric manifolds by L. Tamássy and T. Q. Binh [10], weakly Ricci symmetric manifolds by L. Tamássy and T. Q. Binh [11], conformally recurrent manifolds [1], projectively recurrent manifolds [2], generalized recurrent manifolds [3], generalized Ricci recurrent manifolds [4].

A non-flat n-dimensional Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n \geq 2)$ is said to be a generalized recurrent manifold [3] if its curvature tensor R of type $(0, 4)$ satisfies the following:

$$\nabla R = A \otimes R + B \otimes G\,, \tag{1.1}$$

where A and B are 1-forms of which B is non-zero, $\otimes$ is the tensor product, ∇ denotes the Levi-Civita connection, and G is a tensor of type $(0, 4)$ given by

$$G(X, Y, Z, U) = g(X, U)g(Y, Z) - g(X, Z)g(Y, U)$$

for all $X, Y, Z, U \in \chi(M^n)$, $\chi(M^n)$ being the Lie algebra of smooth vector fields on M. Such a manifold is denoted by GK_n. Especially, if $B = 0$, the manifold reduces to a recurrent manifold, denoted by K_n ([12]).

The object of the present paper is to introduce a generalized class of recurrent manifolds called *hyper-generalized recurrent manifolds.*
A non-flat n-dimensional Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n \geq 3)$ is said to be

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: primary 53B35; secondary 53B50.
Key words and phrases: recurrent, generalized recurrent, conharmonically recurrent, hyper-generalized recurrent, generalized conharmonically recurrent, generalized Ricci recurrent manifold.
Received September 2, 2009, revised October 2009. Editor O. Kowalski.

hyper-generalized recurrent manifold if its curvature tensor R of type $(0,4)$ satisfies the condition

$$\nabla R = A \otimes R + B \otimes (g \wedge S)\,, \tag{1.2}$$

where S is the Ricci tensor of type $(0,2)$, A, B are called associated 1-forms of which B is non-zero such that $A(X) = g(X,\sigma)$ and $B(X) = g(X,\rho)$, and the Kulkarni-Nomizu product $E \wedge F$ of two $(0,2)$ tensors E and F is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}(E \wedge F)(X_1,X_2,X_3,X_4) &= E(X_1,X_4)F(X_2,X_3) + E(X_2,X_3)F(X_1,X_4)\\ &\quad - E(X_1,X_3)F(X_2,X_4) - E(X_2,X_4)F(X_1,X_3)\,,\end{aligned}$$

$X_i \in \chi(M)$, $i = 1,2,3,4$. Such an n-dimensional manifold is denoted by HGK_n. Especially, if the manifold is Einstein with vanishing scalar curvature, then HGK_n reduces to a K_n. And if a HGK_n is Einstein with non-vanishing scalar curvature, then the manifold reduces to a GK_n [4]. Again, if a HGK_n is non-Einstein, then the manifold is neither K_n nor GK_n, and the existence of such manifold is given by a proper example in Section 3. Section 2 deals with some geometric properties of HGK_n.

An n-dimensional Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n \geq 3)$ is said to be generalized Ricci-recurrent if its Ricci tensor is non-vanishing and satisfies the following:

$$\nabla S = A \otimes S + B \otimes g\,, \tag{1.3}$$

where A and B are 1-forms of which B is non-zero. Such a manifold is denoted by GRK_n.

In Section 2 it is shown that a HGK_n with non-vanishing scalar curvature is a GRK_n.

A non-flat Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n > 3)$ is said to be generalized 2-recurrent [6] if its curvature tensor R satisfies

$$(\nabla\nabla R) = \alpha \otimes R + \beta \otimes G\,, \tag{1.4}$$

where α, β are tensors of type $(0,2)$. Again M is said to be generalized 2-Ricci recurrent if its Ricci tensor S is not identically zero and satisfies the following:

$$(\nabla\nabla S) = \alpha \otimes S + \beta \otimes g\,, \tag{1.5}$$

where α, β are tensors of type $(0,2)$.

In Section 2 it is shown that a HGK_n with non-zero constant scalar curvature is a generalized 2-Ricci recurent manifold.

As a special subgroup of the conformal transformation group, Y. Ishii [5] introduced the notion of the conharmonic transformation under which a harmonic function transforms into a harmonic function. The conharmonic curvature tensor $\overline{C}$ of type $(0,4)$ on a Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n > 3)$ (this condition is assumed as for $n = 3$ the Weyl conformal tensor vanishes) is given by

$$\overline{C} = R - \frac{1}{n-2} g \wedge S\,. \tag{1.6}$$

If in (1.1) R is replaced by $\overline{C}$, then the manifold (M^n, g) $(n > 3)$ is called a generalized conharmonically recurrent and is denoted by $G\overline{C}K_n$. Every GK_n is a

$G\overline{C}K_n$ but not conversely. However, the converse is true if it is Ricci recurrent. It is shown that a $G\overline{C}K_n$ satisfying certain condition is a HGK_n. Also it is proved that a $G\overline{C}K_n$ is a K_n if it is GRK_n.

2. Some geometric properties of HGK_n

Let $\{e_i : i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ be an orthonormal basis of the tangent space at any point of the manifold. We now prove the following:

Theorem 2.1. *In a Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) $(n \geq 3)$ the following results hold:*

(i) *A HGK_n with non-vanishing scalar curvature is a GRK_n.*

(ii) *In a HGK_n with non-zero and non-constant scalar curvature (r), the relation*

$$A(QX) + (n-2)B(QX) = \frac{r}{2}[A(X) + 2(n-2)B(X)]\,, \tag{2.1}$$

holds for all X, Q being the symmetric endomorphism corresponding to the Ricci tensor S of type $(0, 2)$.

(iii) *In a HGK_n with non-zero constant scalar curvature*

(a) *the associated 1-forms A and B are related by $A + 2(n-1)B = 0$,*

(b) *$\frac{r}{n}$ is an eigenvalue of the Ricci tensor S corresponding to the eigenvector σ as well as ρ.*

(iv) *In a non-Einstein HGK_n with vanishing scalar curvature the relations*

$$A(QX) = 0\,, \quad B(QX) = 0\,, \quad A(R(Z, X)\rho) = 0\,, \quad \text{and}$$
$$A(X)B(R(Y, Z)V) + A(Y)B(R(Z, X)V) + A(Z)B(R(X, Y)V) = 0\,,$$

hold for all X, Y, Z, $V \in \chi(M^n)$.

(v) *A HGK_n $(n > 3)$ of non-vanishing scalar curvature is a $G\overline{C}K_n$.*

(vi) *A HGK_n of vanishing scalar curvature is a conharmonically recurrent manifold.*

(vii) *In a HGK_n with non-vanishing and constant scalar curvature, the associated 1-forms A and B are closed.*

(viii) *A HGK_n with non-zero constant scalar curvature is a generalized 2-Ricci recurent manifold.*

Proof of (i): After suitable contraction, (1.2) yields

$$\nabla S = A_1 \otimes S + B_1 \otimes g\,, \tag{2.2}$$

where A_1 and B_1 are 1-forms given by $A_1 = A + (n-2)B$ and $B_1 = rB$ of which $B_1 \neq 0$ as $r \neq 0$ and $B \neq 0$. This proves (i). □

Proof of (ii): From (2.2), it can be easily shown that the relation (2.1) holds. This proves (ii). □

Proof of (iii): From (2.2) it follows that

$$dr = r[A + 2(n-1)B]\,, \tag{2.3}$$

r being the scalar curvature of the manifold. If r is a non-zero constant, then (2.3) implies that

$$A + 2(n-1)B = 0\,, \tag{2.4}$$

which proves (a) of (iii).

By virtue of (2.4) and (2.1), we obtain

$$A(QX) = \frac{r}{n}A(X)\,, \quad \text{and} \quad B(QX) = \frac{r}{n}B(X)\,, \tag{2.5}$$

provided that r is a non-zero constant. This proves (b) of (iii). □

Proof of (iv): If $r = 0$, then (2.5) implies that $A(QX) = 0$ and $B(QX) = 0$ for all X. Again, by virtue of second Bianchi identity, (1.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned} A(X)R(Y,Z,U,V) &+ B(X)\{(g\wedge S)(Y,Z,U,V)\} + A(Y)R(Z,X,U,V) \\ &+ B(Y)\{(g\wedge S)(Z,X,U,V)\} + A(Z)R(X,Y,U,V) \\ &+ B(Z)\{(g\wedge S)(X,Y,U,V)\} = 0\,. \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

Taking contraction over Y and V in (2.6), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} A(R(Z,X)U) &+ [A(X) + (n-3)B(X)]S(Z,U) - [A(Z) + (n-3)B(Z)]S(X,U) \\ &+ r[B(X)g(Z,U) - B(Z)g(X,U)] + g(X,U)B(QZ) \\ &- g(Z,U)B(QX) = 0\,. \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

Again plugging $U = \rho$ in (2.7), we get

$$A(R(Z,X)\rho) = 0\,.$$

Setting $U = \rho$ in (2.6), we obtain

$$A(X)B(R(Y,Z)V) + A(Y)B(R(Z,X)V) + A(Z)B(R(X,Y)V) = 0\,.$$

Proof of (v): From (1.6) it follows that

$$\nabla\overline{C} = \nabla R - \frac{1}{n-2}\big(g\wedge(\nabla S)\big)\,, \tag{2.8}$$

which yields by virtue of (1.2) and (2.2) that

$$\nabla\overline{C} = A\otimes\overline{C} + D\otimes G\,, \tag{2.9}$$

where D is a non-zero 1-form given by

$$D(X) = -\frac{2r}{n-2}B(X)\,.$$

This proves the result. □

Proof of (vi): If $r = 0$, then $D = 0$ and hence (2.9) implies that

$$\nabla\overline{C} = A\otimes\overline{C}\,.$$

Hence the result. □

Proof of (vii): Differentiating (1.2) covariantly and then using (2.2) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}(\nabla_Y\nabla_X R)(Z,W,U,V) &= [(\nabla_Y A)(X) + A(X)A(Y)]R(Z,W,U,V)\\ &\quad + [(\nabla_Y B)(X)\\ &\quad + A(X)B(Y) + B(X)A(Y)\\ &\quad + (n-2)B(X)B(Y)](g\wedge S)(Z,W,U,V)\\ &\quad + 2rB(X)B(Y)G(Z,W,U,V)\,. \qquad (2.10)\end{aligned}$$

Interchanging X and Y and then subtracting the result we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}(\nabla_Y\nabla_X R)(Z,W,U,V) &= (\nabla_X\nabla_Y R)(Z,W,U,V)\\ &= [(\nabla_Y A)(X) - (\nabla_X A)(Y)]R(Z,W,U,V)\\ &\quad + [(\nabla_X B)(Y) - (\nabla_Y B)(X)](g\wedge S)(Z,W,U,V)\,. \qquad (2.11)\end{aligned}$$

From Walker's lemma ([12], equation (26)) we have

$$\begin{aligned}&(\nabla_X\nabla_Y R)(Z,W,U,V) - (\nabla_Y\nabla_X R)(Z,W,U,V) + (\nabla_Z\nabla_W R)(X,Y,U,V)\\ &\quad - (\nabla_W\nabla_Z R)(X,Y,U,V) + (\nabla_U\nabla_V R)(Z,W,X,Y)\\ &\quad - (\nabla_V\nabla_U R)(Z,W,X,Y) = 0\,. \qquad (2.12)\end{aligned}$$

By virtue of (2.11), (2.12) yields

$$\begin{aligned}&P(X,Y)R(Z,W,U,V) + L(X,Y)(g\wedge S)(Z,W,U,V) + P(Z,W)R(X,Y,U,V)\\ &\quad + L(Z,W)(g\wedge S)(X,Y,U,V) + P(U,V)R(Z,W,X,Y)\\ &\quad + L(U,V)(g\wedge S)(Z,W,X,Y) = 0\,, \qquad (2.13)\end{aligned}$$

where $P(X,Y) = (\nabla_X A)(Y) - (\nabla_Y A)(X)$
and $L(X,Y) = (\nabla_X B)(Y) - (\nabla_Y B)(X)$.
If the scalar curvature is a non-zero constant, then we have the relation (2.4). Using (2.4) in (2.13) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&P(X,Y)H(Z,W,U,V) + P(Z,W)H(X,Y,U,V)\\ &\quad + P(U,V)H(Z,W,X,Y) = 0 \qquad (2.14)\end{aligned}$$

where $H = R - \frac{1}{2(n-1)}(g\wedge S)$, from which it follows that H is a symmetric $(0,4)$ tensor with respect to the first pair of two indices and the last pair of two indices. Consequently by virtue of Walker's lemma ([12], equation (27)) we obtain

$$P(X,Y) = L(X,Y) = 0$$

for all X, Y. And hence

$$(\nabla_X A)(Y) - (\nabla_Y A)(X) = 0\,,$$

$$(\nabla_X B)(Y) - (\nabla_Y B)(X) = 0\,.$$

Therefore $dA(X,Y) = 0$, $dB(X,Y) = 0$. This proves (vii). □

Proof of (viii): If the manifold is of non-zero constant scalar curvature, then from (2.2) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}(\nabla_Y\nabla_X S)(Z,W) &= [(\nabla_Y A)(X) + (n-2)(\nabla_Y B)(X)]S(Z,W)\\ &\quad + [A(X) + (n-2)B(X)][A(Y) + (n-2)B(Y)]S(Z,W)\\ &\quad + rg(Z,W)[(\nabla_Y B)(X) + B(Y)\{A(X) + (n-2)B(X)\}]\,. \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

Interchanging X, Y and subtracting the result, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}(\nabla_X\nabla_Y S)(Z,W) - (\nabla_Y\nabla_X S)(Z,W) &= [P(X,Y) + (n-2)L(X,Y)]\\ &\quad \times S(Z,W) + rg(Z,W)[L(X,Y) + A(Y)B(X) - A(X)B(Y)]\,. \end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

In view of (2.16) and (2.2) we obtain

$$(R(X,Y)\cdot S)(Z,W) = K(X,Y)g(Z,W) + N(X,Y)S(Z,W)\,, \tag{2.17}$$

where $K(X,Y) = r\,[A(Y)B(X) - A(X)B(Y) + XB(Y) - YB(X) - 2B([X,Y])]$ and

$$N(X,Y) = XA(Y) - YA(X) - 2A([X,Y]) + (n-2)\,[XB(Y) - YB(X) - 2B([X,Y])]\,.$$

The relation (2.17) implies that the manifold is a generalized 2-Ricci recurrent. This proves (viii). □

Theorem 2.2.

(i) *A $G\overline{C}K_n$ $(n>3)$ is a HGK_n provided it satisfies*

$$\nabla S = -\frac{n-2}{2}B\otimes g\,. \tag{2.18}$$

(ii) *A $G\overline{C}K_n$ $(n>3)$ is a GK_n if it is Ricci recurrent.*

(iii) *A $G\overline{C}K_n$ $(n>3)$ is recurrent if it satisfies*

$$\nabla S = A\otimes S - \frac{n-2}{2}B\otimes g\,. \tag{2.19}$$

Proof of (i): If the manifold is $G\overline{C}K_n$ $(n>3)$, then we have

$$\nabla\overline{C} = A\otimes\overline{C} + B\otimes G\,,$$

which yields, by virtue of (1.6), that

$$\nabla R - \frac{1}{n-2}(g\wedge(\nabla S)) = A\otimes(R - \frac{1}{n-2}g\wedge S) + B\otimes G\,. \tag{2.20}$$

By virtue of (2.18), (2.20) takes the form

$$\nabla R = A\otimes R + C\otimes(g\wedge S)\,,$$

where C is a 1-form given by $C = -\frac{1}{n-2}A$. This proves (i). □

Proof of (ii): If the manifold is Ricci recurrent ($\nabla S = A\otimes S$), then (2.20) takes the form (1.1) and hence the result. □

Proof of (iii): In view of (2.19), (2.20) reduces to

$$\nabla R = A\otimes R\,.$$

□

3. An example of $HGK_n (n > 3)$ which is not GK_n

In this section the existence of HGK_n is ensured by a proper example.

Example 3.1. We consider a Riemannian manifold $(\mathbb{R}^4, g)$ endowed with the metric g given by

$$ds^2 = g_{ij}dx^i dx^j = (1+2q)[(dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2 + (dx^4)^2]\,, \quad (i,j = 1,2,...,4) \tag{3.1}$$

where $q = \frac{e^{x^1}}{k^2}$ and k is a non-zero constant. This metric was first appeared in a paper of Shaikh and Jana [9]. The non-vanishing components of the Christoffel symbols of second kind, the curvature tensor and their covariant derivatives are

$$\Gamma^1_{22} = \Gamma^1_{33} = \Gamma^1_{44} = -\frac{q}{1+2q}\,, \quad \Gamma^1_{11} = \Gamma^2_{12} = \Gamma^3_{13} = \Gamma^4_{14} = \frac{q}{1+2q}\,,$$

$$R_{1221} = R_{1331} = R_{1441} = \frac{q}{1+2q}\,, \quad R_{2332} = R_{2442} = R_{4334} = \frac{q^2}{1+2q}\,,$$

$$R_{1221,\,1} = R_{1331,\,1} = R_{1441,\,1} = \frac{q(1-4q)}{(1+2q)^2}\,,$$

$$R_{2332,\,1} = R_{2442,\,1} = R_{4334,\,1} = \frac{2q^2(1-q)}{(1+2q)^2}\,.$$

From the above components of the curvature tensor, the non-vanishing components of the Ricci tensor and scalar curvature are obtained as

$$S_{11} = \frac{3q}{(1+2q)^2}\,, \quad S_{22} = S_{33} = S_{44} = \frac{q}{(1+2q)}\,, \quad r = \frac{6q(1+q)}{(1+2q)^3} \neq 0\,.$$

We consider the 1-forms as follows:

$$A(\partial_i) = A_i = \begin{cases} \frac{2q^3-6q^2-6q+1}{(1+2q)(1-q^2)} & \text{for} \quad i = 1\,, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$B(\partial_i) = B_i = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{2(1-q^2)} & \text{for} \quad i = 1\,, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^i}$, u^i being the local coordinates of $\mathbb{R}^4$.
In our $\mathbb{R}^4$, (1.2) reduces with these 1-forms to the following equations:

$$R_{1ii1,\,1} = A_1 R_{1ii1} + B_1[S_{ii}g_{11} + S_{11}g_{ii}] \quad \text{for} \quad i = 2,3,4\,, \tag{3.2}$$

$$R_{2ii2,\,1} = A_1 R_{2ii2} + B_1[S_{ii}g_{22} + S_{22}g_{ii}] \quad \text{for} \quad i = 3,4\,, \tag{3.3}$$

$$R_{4334,\,1} = A_1 R_{4334} + B_1[S_{44}g_{33} + S_{33}g_{44}]\,. \tag{3.4}$$

For $i = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S. of } (3.2) = R_{1221,\,1} &= \frac{q(1-4q)}{(1+2q)^2} \\ &= A_1 R_{1221} + B_1[S_{22}g_{11} + S_{11}g_{22}] \\ &= \text{R.H.S. of } (3.2)\,.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly for $i = 3, 4$, it can be shown that the relation is true. By a similar argument it can be shown that (3.3) and (3.4) are also true. Hence the manifold under consideration is a HGK_4. Thus we can state the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Let $(\mathbb{R}^4, g)$ be a Riemannain manifold equipped with the metric given by* (3.1)*. Then $(\mathbb{R}^4, g)$ is a HGK_4 with non-vanishing and non-constant scalar curvature which is neither GK_4 nor K_4.*

Acknowledgement. The authors wish to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the referee for his valuable suggestions towards the improvement of the paper. The first author (A. A. Shaikh) gratefully acknowledges the financial support of CSIR, New Delhi, India [Project F. No. 25(0171)/09/EMR-II].

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