

Nijenhuis Tensor in Para Almost F-3 Structure Manifold

Savita Patni

Nanhi Pari Seemant Engineering Institute,
 Pithoragarh

Abstract: In this Paper, I have defined Nijenhuis tensor in Para Almost F-3 Structure Manifold and decompositions of Nijenhuis tensor have also been done in this manifold.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let F_x , $x = 1, 2, 3$ be three structures on V_n , such that

$$\text{rank}((F_x)) = r, \text{ everywhere,} \tag{1.1}$$

$$(F_x)^2 F_y = - \epsilon_{xyz} F_x F_z + \delta F_x, \quad x \text{ not summed,} \tag{1.2 a}$$

$$F_x (F_y)^2 = - \epsilon_{xyz} F_x F_z + \delta F_y, \quad y \text{ not summed.} \tag{1.2 b}$$

Then F_x is called Para almost F-3 structure.

Consequently,

$$F_x^3 - F_x = 0 \text{ in Para almost F-3 structure manifold.} \tag{1.3}$$

2. NIJENHUIS TENSOR

The Nijenhuis tensor with respect to F_x is defined as

$$N_x(X, Y) = [F_x X, F_x Y] + F_x^2 [X, Y] - F_x [F_x X, Y] - F_x [X, F_x Y]. \tag{2.1}$$

Theorem (2.1). In Para almost F-3 structure manifold, we have

$$N_1(F_1^2 X, Y) = [F_1 X, F_1 Y] + F_1^2 [F_1^2 X, Y] - F_1 [F_1 X, Y] - F_1 [F_1^2 X, F_1 Y], \tag{2.2 a}$$

$$N_1(X, F_1^2 Y) = [F_1 X, F_1 Y] + F_1^2 [X, F_1^2 Y] - F_1 [F_1 X, F_1^2 Y] - F_1 [X, F_1 Y], \tag{2.2 b}$$

$$N_1(F_1^2 X, F_1^2 Y) = [F_1 X, F_1 Y] + F_1^2 [F_1^2 X, F_1^2 Y] - F_1 [F_1 X, F_1^2 Y] - F_1 [F_1^2 X, F_1 Y], \tag{2.2 c}$$

$$N_1(F_1^2 X, Y) = [F_3 F_2 X, F_1 Y] + F_1^2 [F_2^2 X, Y] - F_1 [F_3 F_2 X, Y] - F_1 [X, F_3 F_2 Y], \tag{2.2 d}$$

$$N_1(X, F_1^2 Y) = [F_3 F_2 X, F_3 F_2 Y] + F_1^2 [X, F_2^2 Y] - F_1 [F_1 X, F_2^2 Y] - F_1 [X, F_3 F_2 Y], \tag{2.2 e}$$

$$N_1(F_1^2 X, F_1^2 Y) = [F_3 F_2 X, F_3 F_2 Y] + F_1^2 [F_2^2 X, F_2^2 Y] - F_1 [F_3 F_2 X, F_2^2 Y] - F_1 [F_2^2 X, F_3 F_2 Y], \tag{2.2 f}$$

$$N_2(F_2^2 X, Y) = [F_3 F_1 X, F_2 Y] + F_2^2 [F_2^2 X, Y] - F_2 [F_3 F_1 X, Y] - F_2 [F_2^2 X, F_2 Y], \tag{2.2 g}$$

$$N_2(F_2^2 X, F_2^2 Y) = [F_3 F_1 X, F_3 F_1 Y] + F_2^2 [F_2^2 X, F_2^2 Y] - F_2 [F_3 F_1 X, F_2^2 Y]$$

$$-F[F^2 X, F F Y], \tag{2.2} h$$

$$N(X, F^2 Y) = [F X, F F^2 Y] + F^2[X, F^2 Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y] - F[X, F F^2 Y], \tag{2.2} i$$

$$N(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = -[F F X, F Y] + F^2[F^2 X, F^2 Y] + F[F F X, F^2 Y] - F[F^2 X, F Y], \tag{2.2} j$$

$$N(F^2 X, Y) = -[F F X, F Y] + F^2[F^2 X, Y] + F[F F X, Y] - F[F^2 X, F Y], \tag{2.2} k$$

$$N(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = [F F X, F Y] + F^2[F^2 X, F^2 Y] - F[F F X, F^2 Y] - F[F^2 X, F Y]. \tag{2.2} l$$

Proof. Operating F^2_1 on X (or Y or X and Y together) in equation (2.1) and using the equation (1.3) in the resulting equations then we obtain the equations (2.2)a, (2.2)b and (2.2)c. Operating F^2_2 on X for $x = 1$ in equation (2.1), then using the equation (1.2)b, we get

$$N(F^2 X, Y) = [F F^2 X, F Y] + F^2[F^2 X, Y] - F[F F^2 X, Y] - F[F^2 X, F Y] \\ = -[F F X, F Y] + F^2[F^2 X, Y] + F[F F X, Y] - F[F^2 X, F Y],$$

which is the equation (2.2)d. Similarly, we can obtain the equations (2.2)e and (2.2)f.

Now, operating F^2_1 on X for $x = 2$ in equation (2.1) and using the equation (1.2) b, we get (2.2) g. Proof of the equations (2.2) h,....., (2.2) l follows similarly.

Theorem (2.2). If we put

$$P(X, Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, Y]. \tag{2.3}$$

Then

$$P(F^2 X, Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, Y], \tag{2.4} a$$

$$P(X, F^2 Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} b$$

$$P(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} c$$

$$P(F^2 X, Y) = -[F F X, F Y] + F[F F X, Y], \tag{2.4} d$$

$$P(X, F^2 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} e$$

$$P(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = [F F X, F F Y] + F[F F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} f$$

$$P(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} g$$

$$F P(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = -F[F X, F F Y] - F^2[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} h$$

$$F P(F X, F^2 Y) = -F[F^2 X, F F Y] - F^2[F^2 X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} i$$

$$P(X, F^2 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} j$$

$$P(F^2 X, F^2 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2 Y], \tag{2.4} k$$

$$P(X, F^2_3 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_3 Y], \tag{2.4} l$$

$$P(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_3 Y], \tag{2.4} m$$

$$P(X, F^2_1 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_1 Y], \tag{2.4} n$$

$$P(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_1 Y], \tag{2.4} o$$

$$P(X, F^2_2 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_2 Y], \tag{2.4} p$$

$$P(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_2 Y]. \tag{2.4} q$$

Consequently

$$P(X, Y) = P(F^2_1 X, Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, Y], \tag{2.5} a$$

$$P(X, F^2_1 Y) = P(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) = [F X, F Y] - F[F X, F^2_1 Y], \tag{2.5} b$$

$$P(X, F^2_2 Y) = P(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_2 Y], \tag{2.5} c$$

$$P(X, F^2_1 Y) = P(F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_1 Y], \tag{2.5} d$$

$$P(X, F^2_3 Y) = P(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_3 Y] \tag{2.5} e$$

$$P(X, F^2_1 Y) = P(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = -[F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_1 Y], \tag{2.5} f$$

$$P(X, F^2_2 Y) = P(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = [F X, F F Y] - F[F X, F^2_2 Y]. \tag{2.5} g$$

Proof. Operating F^2_1 on X (or Y or X and Y together) for $x = 1$ in equation (2.3) and using the equation (1.3), we get (2.4)a, (2.4)b and (2.4)c. Similarly, operating F^2_2 on X (or Y or X and Y together) for $x = 1$ and using (1.2)b, we obtain the equations (2.4)d, (2.4)e and (2.4)f. Equation (2.4)g is obtained by operating F^2_1 on X and F^2_2 on Y for $x = 1$ then using the equation (1.2)b in the resulting equation. Proof of the equations (2.4)h,, (2.4)o follows similarly.

Comparing the equations (2.4)a and (2.4)b, we get (2.5)a. Equation (2.5)b is obtained by comparing the equations (2.4)c and (2.4)d. Similarly, we can obtain the remaining equations.

Theorem (2.3). If we put

$$Q(X, Y) = F^2_x [X, Y] - F[X, F Y]. \tag{2.6}$$

Then

$$Q(F^2_1 X, Y) = F^2_1 [F^2_1 X, Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F Y], \tag{2.7} a$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1 [F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F Y], \tag{2.7} b$$

$$F^2_1 Q(X, Y) = F^2_1 [X, Y] - F[X, F Y], \tag{2.7} c$$

$$F^2_1 Q(X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1 [X, F^2_1 Y] - F[X, F Y], \tag{2.7} d$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = F[F^2_1 X, F F Y] + F^2_1 [F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y], \tag{2.7} e$$

$$Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_2 [F^2_2 X, F^2_2 Y] + F[F^2_2 X, F F Y], \tag{2.7} f$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_1 [F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F F Y], \tag{2.7} g$$

$$Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y] - F[F^2_2 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) h$$

$$Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y] + F[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) i$$

$$Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y] + F[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) j$$

$$Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y] - F[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 F^2_2 Y], \quad (2.7) k$$

$$F^2_1 Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_1[F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F^2_2 F^2_3 Y], \quad (2.7) l$$

$$F^2_2 Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y] - F[F^2_2 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) m$$

$$F^2_2 Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y] + F[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) n$$

$$F^2_3 Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y] + F[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.7) o$$

$$F^2_3 Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y] - F[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 F^2_2 Y]. \quad (2.7) p$$

Consequently

$$Q(F^2_1 X, Y) = F^2_1 Q(F^2_1 X, Y) = F^2_1[X, F^2_1 Y] - F[X, F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) a$$

$$Q(X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1 Q(X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1[X, F^2_1 Y] - F[X, F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) b$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1 Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_1[F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) c$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_1 Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_1[F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F^2_2 F^2_3 Y], \quad (2.8) d$$

$$Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_2 Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_2 X, F^2_1 Y] - F[F^2_2 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) e$$

$$Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_2 Q(F^2_2 X, F^2_3 Y) = F^2_2[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y] + F[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) f$$

$$Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_3 Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 Y] + F[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.8) g$$

$$Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_3 Q(F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_3[F^2_3 X, F^2_2 Y] - F[F^2_3 X, F^2_1 F^2_2 Y]. \quad (2.8) h$$

Proof. The proof follows the pattern of the proof of the theorem (2.2).

Corollary (2.1). In the Para almost F-3 structure manifold, we have

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = -F P(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = F[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 F^2_2 Y] + F^2_1[F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y], \quad (2.9) a$$

$$Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = -F P(F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y) = F[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 F^2_2 Y] + F^2_1[F^2_1 X, F^2_3 Y], \quad (2.9) b$$

$$F^2_1 P(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_2 Y) = F^2_1[F^2_2 X, F^2_2 Y] - F[F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y], \quad (2.9) c$$

$$P(F^2_1 X, Y) + Q(F^2_1 X, Y) = N(F^2_1 X, Y) \quad (2.9) d$$

$$P(X, F^2_1 Y) + Q(X, F^2_1 Y) = N(X, F^2_1 Y), \quad (2.9) e$$

$$P(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) + Q(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y) = N(F^2_1 X, F^2_1 Y), \quad (2.9) f$$

$$P(F_1^2 X, Y) + Q(F_1^2 X, Y) = N(F_1^2 X, Y), \quad (2.9) \text{ g}$$

$$P(F_1^2 X, F_2^2 Y) + Q(F_1^2 X, F_2^2 Y) = N(F_1^2 X, F_2^2 Y). \quad (2.9) \text{ h}$$

Proof. Comparing the equations (2.4)h and (2.7)h, we get (2.9)a. Similarly comparing (2.4)i and (2.7)i, we get (2.9)b. Operating F_1 on X and Y in (2.3) for $x = 1$, we get

$$P(F_1 X, F_1 Y) = [F_1^2 X, F_1^2 Y] - F_1[F_1^2 X, F_1 Y]. \quad (2.10)$$

Operating F_1^2 in (2.10) throughout and using (1.3) then comparing the resulting equation with (2.7)c, we obtain (2.9)c. Adding the equations (2.4)a and (2.7)a then comparing the resulting equation with (2.2)g, we get (2.9)d. Proof of the remaining equations follows similarly.

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