# CARTESIAN PRODUCT OF HYPERBOLIC $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$ STRUCTURE

By

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**ABSTRACT.** In the present paper we have studied the Cartesian product of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure. Cartesian product of two manifolds has been defined and studied by Pandey. In this paper we have taken Cartesian product of  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds, where r is some finite integer and studied some properties of curvature and Ricci tensor of such a product manifold. In section one; introductory part of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure is defined. In section two, we prove that the some theorems of product of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure as well as others important structure. In section three, we have studied some properties of Curvature and Ricci tensor and some theorems. In the end we have discussed the Cartesian product of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure.

**KEW WORDS:** Cartesian product, hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure, Curvature and Ricci tensor, Tachibana manifolds, KH-structure, Einstein space etc.

#### 2010 SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 83C15, 83C57, 53B50.

**1. INTRODUCTION.** Let  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  be  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$ -structure manifolds each of class  $C^{\infty}$  and of dimension  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r$  respectively. Suppose  $(M_1)m_1, (M_2)m_2, \dots, (M_r)m_r$  be their tangent spaces at  $m_1 \in M_1$ ,  $m_2 \in M_2, \dots, m_r \in M_r$ , then the product space  $(M_1)m_1 \times (M_2)m_2 \times \dots \times (M_r)m_r$  contains vector fields of the form  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)$ ,

ISSN: 2231-5373

http://www.ijmttjournal.org

where  $X_1 \in (M_1)m_1, X_2 \in (M_2)m_2, \dots, X_r \in (M_r)m_r$ . Vector addition and scalar multiplication on above product space are defined as follows.

(1.1) 
$$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) + (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r) = (X_1 + Y_1, X_2 + Y_2, \dots, X_r + Y_r),$$

(1.2) 
$$\lambda(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) = (\lambda X_1, \lambda X_2, \dots, \lambda X_r)$$
, where  $X_i, Y_i \in (M_i)m_i$ ,

 $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$  and  $\lambda$  is a scalar.

Under these conditions the product space  $(M_1)m_1 \times (M_2)m_2 \times \dots \times (M_r)m_r$  forms a vector space.

Define a linear transformation F on the product space

(1.3) 
$$F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) = (F_1 X_1, F_2 X_2, \dots, F_r X_r),$$

where  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_r$  are linear transformations on  $(M_1)m_1, (M_2)m_2, \dots, (M_r)m_r$  respectively.

If  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r$  be  $C^{\infty}$  functions over the spaces  $(M_1)m_1, (M_2)m_2, \dots, (M_r)m_r$  respectively. We define the  $C^{\infty}$  function  $(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$  on the product space as

(1.4) 
$$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$$
  
=  $(X_1 f_1, X_2 f_2, \dots, X_r f_r).$ 

Let  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_r$  be the connection on the manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$ respectively. We define the operator D on the product space as

(1.5) 
$$D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r) = (D_{1_{X_1}}Y_1, D_{2_{X_2}}Y_2, \dots, D_{r_{X_r}}Y_r).$$

Then D satisfies all four properties of a connection and thus it is a connection on the product manifold.

#### 2. SOME RESULTS

ISSN: 2231-5373 http://www.ijmttjournal.org

**THEOREM 2.1.** The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  admits a  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure if and only if the manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds.

**PROOF.** Suppose  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds. Thus there exist tensor fields  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_r$  each of type (1, 1) on  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  respectively satisfying

(2.1)  $F_i^2(X_i) = X_i + \xi(X_i)\eta$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$  and a is any complex number and arbitrary vector field X, not equal to zero.

\_\_ Def

$$(2.1)a X = FX$$

(2.1)b  $\xi(\eta) = -1$  and  $\overline{\eta} = \xi(\overline{X}) = 0$ .

In view of equation (1.3) it follows that there exists a linear transformation F on  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  satisfying

(2.2) 
$$F^2(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) = (F^2_1 X_1, F^2_2 X_2, \dots, F^2_r X_r)$$

$$= (X_1 + \xi(X_1)\eta, X_2 + \xi(X_2)\eta, \dots, X_r + \xi(X_r)\eta).$$

Thus the product manifold admits a structure.

Let us define a Riemannian metric g on the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  as

$$(2.3) \quad g(\overline{X}, \overline{Y}) \stackrel{Def}{=} -g(X, Y) - \xi(X)\xi(Y)$$

$$(2.3) g((\overline{X}_1, \overline{X}_2, \dots, \overline{X}_r), (\overline{Y}_1, \overline{Y}_2, \dots, \overline{X}_r))$$

$$= -g_1(X_1, Y_1) - \xi(X_1)\eta - g_2(X_2, Y_2) - \xi(X_2)\eta \dots - g_r(X_r, Y_r) - \xi(X_r)\eta$$

where  $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_r$  are the Riemannian metrics over the manifolds  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  respectively.

If  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r$  be vector fields and  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$  be 1-forms on the GFstructure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  respectively, then a vector field  $\xi$  and a 1-form  $\eta$  on the product manifold is defined as

(2.4) 
$$\eta(X)\xi = (\eta_1(X_1)\xi_1, \eta_2(X_2)\xi_2, \dots, \eta_r(X_r)\xi_r)$$

We now prove the following results.

- **THEOREM 2.2.** The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  admits a generalized almost contact structure if and only if the manifold  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  possess the same structure.
- **PROOF.** Let  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are generalized almost contact manifolds of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure. Thus there exists tensor fields  $F_i$  of type (1,1), vector fields  $\xi_i$  and 1-forms.  $\eta_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$  satisfying.

(2.5) 
$$F_i^2(X_i) = X_i + \eta_i(X_i)\xi_i,$$

for product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$ .

 $F^{2}(X_{1}, X_{2}, \dots, X_{r}) = (F^{2} X_{1}, F^{2} X_{2}, \dots, F^{2} X_{r}),$ 

which by the help of equations (2.4) and (2.5) takes the form

$$F^{2}(X_{1}, X_{2}, \dots, X_{r}) = (X_{1}, X_{2}, \dots, X_{r})$$
$$+ (\eta_{1}(X_{1})\xi_{1}, \eta_{2}(X_{2})\xi_{2}, \dots, \eta_{r}(X_{r})\xi_{r})$$

or  $F^{2}(X) = X + \eta(X)\xi$ .

Hence the product manifold admits a generalized almost contact metric hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure.

**THEOREM 2.3**. The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  admits a KH-structure if and only if the manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are KH-structure manifolds.

**PROOF.** Suppose  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are KH-structure manifolds. Thus

(2.6) 
$$(D_{1_{x_1}}F_1)(Y_1) = (D_{2_{x_2}}F_2)(Y_2)$$
  
= .....  
 $= (D_{r_{x_r}}F_r)(Y_r)$   
= 0.

As D is a connection on the product manifold of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure. Hence

$$(2.7) \quad (D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}F)(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r) = D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}\{F(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r) - F\{D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r)\}$$

This in view of equation (1.3) and equation (1.5) takes the form

$$(D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}F)(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r) = D_{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r)}(F_1Y_1, F_2Y_2, \dots, F_rY_r)$$
  
-  $F(D_{1_{X_1}}Y_1, D_{2_{X_2}}Y_2, \dots, D_{r_{X_r}}Y_r)$   
=  $-(D_{1_{X_1}}F_1Y_1, D_{2_{X_2}}F_2Y_2, \dots, D_{r_{X_r}}F_rY_r)$   
-  $(F_1D_{1_{X_1}}Y_1, F_2D_{2_{X_2}}Y_2, \dots, F_rD_{r_{X_r}}Y_r)$   
=  $((D_{1_{X_1}}F_1)(Y_1), (D_{2_{X_2}}F_2)(Y_2), \dots, (D_{r_{X_r}}F_r)(Y_r))$   
=  $0.$ 

Thus the product manifold is KH-structure manifold of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure.

**THEOREM 2.4** The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  of  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  is almost Tachibana if and only if the manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are separately Tachibana manifolds.

**PROOF.** Let a GF-structure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are almost Tachibana manifolds. Then

(2.8) 
$$(D_{i_{x_i}}F_i)(Y_i) + (D_{i_{y_i}}F_i)(Y_i) = 0, \ i = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

## **3.** CURVATURE AND RICCI TENSOR. Let $X = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_r)$ and

 $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_r)$  be  $C^{\infty}$  vector fields on the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$ and  $F = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r)$  be a  $C^{\infty}$  function. Then

 $(3.1) [(X_1, X_2, ..., X_r), (Y_1, Y_2, ...., Y_r)](f_1, f_2, ..., f_r)$ 

 $= (X_1, X_2, ..., X_r) \{ (Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_r)$  $(f_1, f_2, ..., f_r) \} - (Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_r)$  $\{ (X_1, X_2, ..., X_r) (f_1, f_2, ..., f_r) \}$ 

$$= ([X_1, Y_1]f_1, [X_2, Y_2]f_2, \dots, \dots, [X_r, Y_r]f_r).$$

Suppose  $K_i(X_i, Y_i, Z_i), i = 1, 2, ..., r$  be the curvature tensors of the  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure of manifolds  $M_1, M_2, ..., M_r$  respectively. If K(X, Y, Z) be the Curvature tensor of the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times ... \times M_r$ . Then we have

(3.2) 
$$K(X,Y,Z) = [K_1(X_1,Y_1,Z_1), K_2(X_2,Y_2,Z_2), \dots, K_r(X_r,Y_r,Z_r)].$$

If  $W = (W_1, W_2, \dots, W_r)$  be a vector field on the product manifold. Then

(3.3) 
$$K'(X, Y, Z, W) = g(K(X, Y, Z, W)),$$

ISSN: 2231-5373

(3.4) 
$$K'(X,Y,Z,W) = K'_1(X_1,Y_1,Z_1,W_1) + K'_2(X_2,Y_2,Z_2,W_2) + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$+K'_r(X_r,Y_r,Z_r,W_r).$$

Thus we have

**THEOREM 3.1.** The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  is of constant curvature if and only if  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are separately of constant curvature.

**THEOREM 3.2.** The Ricci tensor of the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  is the sum of the Ricci tensor of the  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$ .

**THEOREM 3.3** The product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  is an Einstein space if and if only if the  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are separately Einstein spaces.

**PROOF.** Let the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  be an Einstein space. Thus

$$(3.5) \qquad Ric(X,Y) = Cg(X,Y)$$

Where  $C = \frac{K}{n}$ , K being the scalar curvature and n being the dimension of the product

manifold. Then

 $Ric(X_i, Y_i) = Cg_i(X_i, Y_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ .

Therefore the manifolds  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are also Einstein spaces.

Also

(3.7) 
$$C = \frac{K}{n} = \frac{K_1}{n_1} = \frac{K_2}{n_2} = \dots = \frac{K_r}{n_r}.$$

Conversely if  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  be Einstein spaces so is the product manifold  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  and the scalar curvatures of  $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_r$  and of

ISSN: 2231-5373

 $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_r$  are the ratio  $n: n_1: n_2: \dots, n_r$  where  $n, n_1, n_2: \dots, n_r$  are their

respective dimensions. It can be easily checked that

 $K = K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + \dots + K_r$  provided the product space is an Einstein space.

**DISCUSSION.** The Cartesian product of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure are important role of dealing the extended the product of n-dimensional space of modeling heavenly body with cover because it is construct the higher dimensional space and they allow more complicated structures. We can easily calculate all structures and spaces of manifold of hyperbolic  $(F, g, r, \eta, \xi)$  structure.

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