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# **Infinitesimal Variation Of The Metric Tensor Induced** On The Cross-section Of Co-tangent Bundle $C_{T(M)}$

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Differential Geometry of fibred spaces with projectable geometrical objects there has tremendous manifestations in Mathematics.

We shall study the infinitesimal on the cross-section of cotangent bundle C<sub>T(M)</sub> by complete lift, horizontal lift and intermediate lift on  $C_{T(M)}$  of an affine connection  $\nabla$  on M. Moreover, we shall also study the infinitesimal variation of the induced metric tensor on the cross-section of C<sub>T(M)</sub> by Tondeur-sato metric  $g^{T}$  on the co-tangent bundle  $C_{T(M)}$  of M.

**KEY WORDS**: CT(M) = Co-tangent bundle;  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$ ;  $\bar{G}$   $\hat{\Lambda}$ μ

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Let M be an n-dimensional differentiable manifold of class  $C^{\infty}$  and  $C_T P(M)$ : the co-tangent space at a point P in M. i.e., the set of all covariant vectors of M at P. Then the set

$$C_{\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{M})} = \bigcup_{P \in M} C_{T_{P}(M)}$$

is defined as co-tangent bundle over the manifold M. Any point  $\emptyset$  of  $C_{T(M)}$  such that  $P \in \mathcal{C}_{T_{p(M)}}$  is a convector at P in M.

The mapping  $\pi: C_{T(M)} \to M$  is a projection map from  $C_{T(M)}$  on to M.  $\pi^{-1}(P) = C_{T_{P}(M)}$  is called the fibre over  $P \in M$ .

#### COMPLETE LIFTS OF TENSOR FIELDS TO $C_{T(M)}$ :

Suppose that there is a given vector field X in M, with components  $X^h$ . The complete lift  $X^c$  of X on M to  $C_{T(M)}$  is a vector field on  $C_{T(M)}$  with components (127).

$$x^{C}: \begin{bmatrix} X^{h} \\ -P_{\alpha}\partial_{h}X^{\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

With respect to the co-ordinate system  $(x^h, P_h)$ .

Let F be a tensor field of type (1, 1) on M with components  $F_i^h$  and let it be complex structure on M, then, the complete lift  $F^C$  of F on M to  $C_{T(M)}$  is a tensor field of type (1,1) on  $C_{T(M)}$  with components

$$F^{\mathcal{C}}:\begin{bmatrix}F^{h} & 0\\ P_{\alpha}(\partial_{i}F^{\alpha}_{h} - \partial_{h}F^{\alpha}_{i}) & F^{i}_{h}\end{bmatrix}$$

#### THEOREM 1:

The necessary and Sufficient condition that on infinitesimal variation of the cross-section of co-tangent bundle  $C_{T(M)}$  associated with induced metric tensor  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  due to complete lift  $\nabla^C$  on  $C_{T(M)}$  to be isometric is that

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} V_{\mathbf{j}} + \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} V_{\mathbf{i}} - 2(\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} V_{\mathbf{k}} + V_{\alpha} R_{kij}^{\alpha}) V^{\mathbf{k}} = 0$$

#### **PROOF:**

Assume that the infinitesimal variation of the cross-section of CT(M) endowed with metric  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  be isometric the  $\delta^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  =0. As a result of (4.9.15), we have

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} V_{\mathbf{j}} + \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} V_{\mathbf{i}} - 2(\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} V_{\mathbf{k}} + V_{\alpha} R_{kij}^{\alpha}) V^{\mathbf{k}} = 0$$

Conversely if  $\nabla_i V_j + \nabla_j V_i - 2(\nabla_i \nabla_j V_k + V_\alpha R_{kij}^\alpha) V^k = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad [\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{j}} + \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i}} - 2(\nabla_{\mathbf{i}} \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{k}} + V_{\alpha} R_{kij}^{\alpha}) \mathbf{V}^{\mathbf{k}}] = 0$$

G being infinitesimal

 $\delta^*\bar{G}_{ij}=0$ :  $\Longrightarrow$  the variation of the cross-section of the cotangent bundle  $C_{T(M)}$  endowed with metric induced by  $\nabla_C$  is isometric.

#### THEORM 2:

The necessary and sufficient condition for a normal variation of the cross-section of C<sub>T(M)</sub> associated with the induced metric tensor  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  due to that complete lift  $\nabla^{\mathbb{C}}$  on  $C_{T(M)}$  to be isometric is that

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{i}}\nabla_{\mathbf{j}}V_{\mathbf{k}}+V_{\alpha}R_{kji}^{\alpha}=0$$

i.e, the cross-section of  $C_{T(M)}$  by the induced metric tensor  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  is geobesic with respect to the normal variation.

#### **PROOF:**

when  $V^{\alpha} = 0$ , i.e., when the variation vector  $V^{\alpha}$  is normal to the cross-section  $C_{T(M)}$ , then the variation is called normal from the result that the normal variation of the cross-section  $C_{T(M)}$  will be isometric iff

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{i}}\nabla_{\mathbf{j}}V_{\mathbf{k}} + V_{\alpha}R_{kij}^{\alpha} = 0$$

## **THEOREM 3**:

In order for a variation of the cross-section of  $C_{T(M)}$  associated with the induced metric tensor  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  due to the completed lift  $\nabla^C$  on  $C_{T(M)}$  to be conformal (homothetic), it is necessary and sufficient then

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j + \nabla_j V_i - 2 \left( \nabla_i \nabla_j V_k + V_\alpha R_{kji}^\alpha \right) V^k = 2 \Lambda^* \bar{G}_{ij}$$

Where  $\Lambda$  being a certain function (constant).

#### **PROOF:**

A variation of the cross-section of  $C_{T(M)}$  associated with the induced metric tensor  ${}^*\bar{G}_{ij}$  due to the complete lift  $\nabla C$  on  $C_{T(M)}$  is said to de conformal (homothetic) iff

$$\delta^* \bar{G}_{ij} = \Lambda^* \bar{G}_{ij}$$

Consequently,

from the result

$$\delta^* \bar{G}_{ij} = \nabla_i \nabla_j + \nabla_j V_i - 2 (\nabla_i \nabla_j V_k + V_\alpha R_{kji}^\alpha) V^k$$

we reach the conclusion that

$$2\Lambda^* \bar{G}_{ij} = \nabla_i \nabla_j + \nabla_j V_i - 2 \left( \nabla_i \nabla_j V_k + V_\alpha R_{kji}^\alpha \right) V^k$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\Lambda^* \bar{G}_{ij} / G = \nabla_i \nabla_j + \nabla_j V_i - 2 (\nabla_i \nabla_j V_k + V_\alpha R_{kji}^\alpha) V^k$$

Where  $2k/\gamma$  to either a certain function or a constant.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Finally we say that infinitesimal variation of the metric tensor induced on CT(M) by complete lift  $\nabla C$  of an affine connection  $\nabla$  on M.

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