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Annales de l'institut Fourier, tome 18, n° 2 (1968), p. 337-342

http://www.numdam.org/item?id=AIF_1968__18_2_337_0

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PROJECTIVE INVARIANTS OF AN ORTHOGONAL ENNUPLE IN A FINSLER SPACE

by H. D. PANDE (*)

1. Introduction.

We consider an n -dimensional Finsler space F_n with the fundamental metric function $F(x, \dot{x})$. This fundamental function is positive homogeneous of the first degree in \dot{x}^i , it is > 0 for $\Sigma(\dot{x}^i)^2 \neq 0$ and the quadratic form $(\partial^2 F^2 / \partial \dot{x}^i \partial \dot{x}^j) \xi^i \xi^j$ is positive definite in the variables ξ^i . The metric tensor is given by

$$(1.1) \quad g_{ij}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \partial_i \partial_j F^2(x, \dot{x}) \quad (1), (2)$$

This tensor is symmetric in the indices i, j and positive homogeneous of degree zero in \dot{x}^i . The contravariant components $g^{ij}(x, \dot{x})$ of the metric tensor is determined by

$$(1.2) \quad g^{ij}(x, \dot{x}) g_{jk}(x, \dot{x}) = \delta_k^i \quad \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = i. \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq i \end{cases}$$

The covariant components of the unit vector along the direction of the element of support (x^i, \dot{x}^i) are given by

$$(1.3) \quad l_i(x, \dot{x}) = \partial_i F(x, \dot{x}).$$

The covariant derivative of a vector $X^i(x, \dot{x})$, depending on the element of support, with respect to x^k in the sense of

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(1) $\partial_i = \partial / \partial x^i$ and $\dot{\partial}_i = \partial / \partial \dot{x}^i$.

(2) Numbers in brackets refer to the references at the end of the paper.

Cartan is given by

$$(1.4) \quad X^i_{|k}(x, \dot{x}) = (\delta_k X^i) - (\delta_j X^i) G^j_k + X^j \Gamma^*_{jk}{}^i,$$

where

$$(1.5a) \quad G^i_k(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta_k G^i(x, \dot{x}),$$

$$(1.5b) \quad 2G^i(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma^i_{jk}(x, \dot{x}) \dot{x}^j \dot{x}^k,$$

$\gamma^i_{jk}(x, \dot{x})$ being the Christoffel's symbols of second kind [1] and $\Gamma^*_{jk}{}^i(x, \dot{x})$ are the Cartan's connection coefficients symmetric in their lower indices and homogeneous of degree zero in their directional arguments. We have [1]

$$(1.6) \quad G^i_{jk}(x, \dot{x}) \dot{x}^j = \Gamma^*_{jk}{}^i(x, \dot{x}) \dot{x}^j = G^i_k(x, \dot{x}),$$

where $G^i_{jk}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta_k G^i_j(x, \dot{x})$.

Let $\lambda_{(a)}\{a = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ be the unit tangents of n -congruences of an orthogonal ennuple. The subscript « a » in the paranthesis simply distinguishes one congruence from the other. The covariant and contravariant components of $\lambda_{(a)}$ will respectively be denoted by $\lambda_{(a)i}$ and $\lambda^i_{(a)}$. Since n -congruences are mutually orthogonal, we have [2]

$$(1.7) \quad g_{ij}(x, \dot{x}) \lambda^i_{(a)} \lambda^j_{(b)} = \delta_{ab},$$

where the Kronecker delta $\delta_{ab} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } a = b \\ 0, & \text{if } a \neq b \end{cases}$. We have the Ricci coefficients of rotation, given by [2, 3]

$$(1.8) \quad Y_{abc}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda^i_{(a)|j} \lambda_{(b)i} \lambda^j_{(c)},$$

where the symbol $|$ denotes the covariant derivative with respect to x^k in the sense of Cartan and

$$(1.9) \quad \mu^i_{(m)}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_h Y_{mh}{}^i \lambda^h_{(m)}.$$

The geometric entities $\mu^i_{(m)}(x, \dot{x})$ are called the first curvature vector of a curve of congruence in Finsler space [3].

2. Projective transformation.

The equation of a geodesic

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{d^2 x^i}{ds^2} + \Gamma^*_{jk}{}^i(x, dx/ds) \frac{dx^j}{ds} \frac{dx^k}{ds} = 0$$

assumes the following form by the transformation of its parameter s to t [4]:

$$(2.2) \quad \dot{x}^i \left\{ \frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x}) \dot{x}^j \dot{x}^k \right\} - \dot{x}^i \left\{ \frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^{*i} (x, \dot{x}) \dot{x}^j \dot{x}^k \right\} = 0,$$

where

$$(2.3) \quad \Gamma_{jk}^{*i} (x, \dot{x}) = \Gamma_{kj}^* (x, \dot{x}).$$

The equation (2.2) remains unchanged if we replace the Cartan's connection coefficient $\Gamma_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x})$ by a new symmetric coefficient $\bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x})$, given by [6]

$$(2.4) \quad \bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x}) + 2\delta_{(j} p_{k)} + p_{jk} \dot{x}^i,$$

where $p_k(x, \dot{x})$ is a covariant vector, positively homogeneous of degree zero in its directional arguments and

$$(2.5) \quad p_{jk}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta_j p_k(x, \dot{x}).$$

DÉFINITION 2.1. — *Let F_n and \bar{F}_n be two spaces with fundamental tensor $g_{ij}(x, \dot{x})$ and $\bar{g}_{ij}(x, \dot{x})$ at the corresponding points. Then the spaces are said to be in geodesic correspondence if their geodesics are the same and we shall call (2.4) a « projective change » of the Cartan's function $\Gamma_{jk}^* (x, \dot{x})$.*

Contracting (2.4) with respect to the indices i and j , we get

$$(2.6) \quad \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} (x, \dot{x}) = \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} (x, \dot{x}) + (n + 1)p_k(x, \dot{x}).$$

Differentiating (2.6) with respect to \dot{x}^l , we obtain

$$(2.7) \quad \delta_l \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} (x, \dot{x}) = \delta_l \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} (x, \dot{x}) + (n + 1)p_{lk}(x, \dot{x}).$$

3. Projective invariants.

THEOREM 3.1. — *If $\lambda_{(a)}^i(x)$ and $\lambda_{(a)i}(x)$ are the contravariant and covariant components of an orthogonal ennuple, then the following geometric entities are invariant under the projective change:*

$$(3.1) \quad A_k^i(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_{(a)k}^i - \frac{1}{n + 1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \left\{ 2 \sum_b \lambda_{(b)m} \delta_{(j}^i \lambda_{(b)|k)}^m \right\},$$

and

$$(3.2) \quad A_k^*(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_a \lambda_{(a)i} \lambda_{(a)|k}^i - \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}$$

Proof. — If we denote by $\lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i$ the covariant derivative of $\lambda_{(a)}^i$ in the sense of Cartan for the connection coefficients $\bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^{*i}(x, \dot{x})$, then we have

$$(3.3) \quad \lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i = \partial_k \lambda_{(a)}^i + \lambda_{(a)}^j \bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^{*i}$$

Hence we get in consequence of (2.4)

$$(3.4) \quad \lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i = \lambda_{(a)}^j \{2\delta_{(j} p_{k)} + p_{jk} \dot{x}^i\}.$$

Multiplying (3.4) by $\lambda_{(a)i}$ throughout and summing with respect to a and using the orthogonality condition (1.7), we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad \sum_a \lambda_{(a)i} (\lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i) = (n + 1)p_k.$$

Eliminating the vector $p_k(x, \dot{x})$ from equations (3.4) and (3.5), we get

$$(3.6) \quad \lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i = \frac{1}{n + 1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \left[\delta_j^i \sum_b \lambda_{(b)m} (\lambda_{(b)|\bar{k}}^m - \lambda_{(b)|k}^m) + \delta_k^i \sum_b \lambda_{(b)m} (\lambda_{(b)|\bar{j}}^m - \lambda_{(b)|j}^m) \right].$$

Again, with the help of (2.6), equation (3.5) yields

$$(3.7) \quad \sum_a \lambda_{(a)i} (\lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i) = \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} - \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}$$

which gives us (3.2).

THEOREM 3.2. — *When F_n and \bar{F}_n are in geodesic correspondence, we have the following geometric entities which are invariant under the projective change:*

$$(3.8) \quad C_k^i(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_{(a)|k}^i - \frac{1}{n + 1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \{2\delta_{(j}^i \Gamma_{k)\gamma}^{*\gamma} + \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}\},$$

and

$$(3.9) \quad C_k^{*i}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_{(a)|k}^i - \frac{1}{n + 1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \left\{ \sum_b 2\lambda_{(b)m} \delta_{(j}^i \lambda_{(b)|k)}^m + \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} \right\}.$$

Proof. — Using equations (2.6), (2.7) and (3.4), we get

$$(3.10) \quad \lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i = \frac{1}{n+1} \lambda_{(a)}^j [\delta_j^i (\bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} - \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}) + \delta_k^i (\bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma j}^{*\gamma} - \Gamma_{\gamma j}^{*\gamma}) + \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i (\bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} - \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma})],$$

which yields the result (3.8).

Again, eliminating $p_k(x, \dot{x})$ and $p_{ik}(x, \dot{x})$ from equations (2.7), (3.4) and (3.5), we obtain

$$(3.11) \quad \lambda_{(a)|\bar{k}}^i - \lambda_{(a)|k}^i = \frac{1}{n+1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \sum_b (b)_m [\delta_j^i (\lambda_{(b)|\bar{k}}^m - \lambda_{(b)|k}^m) + \delta_k^i (\lambda_{(b)|\bar{j}}^m - \lambda_{(b)|j}^m)] + \frac{\dot{x}^i}{n+1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \delta_j^i (\bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} - \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}),$$

which gives us (3.9).

THEOREM 3.3. — *When F_n and \bar{F}_n are in geodesic correspondence, we have the following projective invariant geometric entities :*

$$(3.12) \quad S_{abc}(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Y_{abc} - \frac{1}{n+1} (\delta_{ab} \lambda_{(c)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} + \delta_{bc} \lambda_{(a)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma j}^{*\gamma}) - \frac{1}{n+1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \lambda_{(b)i} \lambda_{(c)}^k \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma},$$

and

$$(3.13) \quad S_{aed}^*(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Y_{aed} - \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\sum_b (\delta_{ca} Y_{bbd} + \delta_{cd} Y_{bba}) \right] - \frac{1}{n+1} \lambda_{(a)}^j \lambda_{(c)i} \lambda_{(d)}^k \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma},$$

and

$$(3.14) \quad S_b(x, \dot{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_a Y_{aab} - \lambda_{(b)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma},$$

where Y_{abc} are Ricci coefficients of rotation.

Proof. — Multiplying (3.10) by the product $\lambda_{(b)i} \lambda_{(c)}^k$ and using the orthogonality relation (1.7), we get

$$(3.15) \quad \bar{Y}_{abc} - \frac{1}{n+1} (\delta_{ab} \lambda_{(c)}^k \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} + \delta_{bc} \lambda_{(a)}^k \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma j}^{*\gamma}) + \lambda_{(a)}^j \lambda_{(b)i} \lambda_{(c)}^k \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} = Y_{abc} - \frac{1}{n+1} (\delta_{ab} \lambda_{(c)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} + \delta_{bc} \lambda_{(a)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma j}^{*\gamma} + \lambda_{(a)}^j \lambda_{(b)i} \lambda_{(c)}^k \dot{x}^i \delta_j^i \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma}),$$

where the projectively transformed Ricci coefficients of rotation are given by

$$(3.16) \quad \bar{Y}_{abc} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_{(a)i}^i \bar{\lambda}_{(b)i} \lambda_{(c)}^k.$$

Similarly, multiplying (3.11) by the product $\lambda_{(c)i} \lambda_{(a)}^k$ and using the orthogonal relation (1.7), we obtain (3.13).

Again, multiplying (3.7) by $\lambda_{(b)}^k$ and making use of (1.7), we get

$$(3.17) \quad \sum_a \bar{Y}_{aab} - \lambda_{(b)}^k \bar{\Gamma}_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma} = \sum_a Y_{aab} - \lambda_{(b)}^k \Gamma_{\gamma k}^{*\gamma},$$

which shows that $S_b(x, \dot{x})$ are invariant under the projective change.

I am thankful to Professor R. S. Mishra for his kind help in the preparation of this paper and to Professor J. P. O. Silberstein for his valuable suggestions.

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Manuscript reçu le 7 mars 1968

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