

Geodesics and Torsion Tensor according to g-lift of Riemannian Connection on Cotangent Bundle

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ABSTRACT: In this study, the geodesics and torsion tensor according to g-lift of Riemannian connection ∇ on cotangent bundle T^*M are investigated. Firstly, using the components of g-lift of Riemannian connection ∇ on cotangent bundle T^*M the components of torsion tensor according to g-lift of Riemannian connection ∇ are obtained. So the torsion tensor according to g-lift of Riemannian connection ∇ are determined. Finally, geodesics on cotangent bundle T^*M according to g-lift of Riemannian connection ∇ are studied.

Keywords: Cotangent Bundle, Connection, Torsion Tensor, Geodesic, g-lift.

Kotanjant Demette Riemann Konneksiyonun g-liftine göre Burulma Tensörü ve Geodezikler

ÖZET: Bu çalışmada, T^*M kotanjant demette Riemann konneksiyonun g-liftine göre burulma tensörü ve geodezikler incelenir. İlk olarak, T^*M kotanjant demet üzerindeki Riemann konneksiyonun g-liftinin bileşenleri kullanılarak ∇ Riemann konneksiyonun g-liftine göre burulma tensor bileşenleri elde edilir. Böylece ∇ Riemann konneksiyonun g-liftine göre burulma tensörü belirlenir. Son olarak, ∇ Riemann konneksiyonun g-liftine göre T^*M kotanjant demet üzerindeki geodezikler çalışılır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kotanjant Demet, Konneksiyon, Burulma Tensörü, Jeodezik, g-lift.

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INTRODUCTION

Let M be a smooth manifold and T^*M be its cotangent bundle. The various problems of the cotangent bundle are studied by many authors (Mok, 1977; Druta Romaniuc, 2012; Kurek and Mikulski, 2013; Çayır 2019a; Çayır 2019b;). One of basic differential geometric structures on a smooth manifold is geodesic. A geodesic is a curve representing the shortest path between two points in a surface, or more generally in a manifold. The shortest path between two given points in a smooth manifold can defined by using the equation for the length of a curve and then minimizing this length between the points using the calculus variations. The problems of geodesics are studied on the different type tensor bundle of a manifold by some authors. The geodesics in tensor bundle of type $(1, q)$ have been investigated according to the Levi-Civita connection of diagonal lift of g metric (Cengiz and Salimov, 2002). The geodesics in tensor bundle of type (p, q) , $p + q > 0$, have been investigated according to complete lifts of affine connections (Mağden and Salimov, 2004).

On a smooth manifold endowed with an affine connection, torsion and curvature compose the two basic invariants of the connection. In differential geometry, the notion of torsion is a manner of characterizing a twist or screw of a moving frame around a curve. Torsion can be described concretely as a tensor, or as a vector valued two form on the manifold. If ∇ is an affine connection on a smooth manifold, then the torsion tensor is defined

$$T(X, Y) = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y]$$

where X, Y are vector field and $[X, Y]$ is the Lie bracket of vector fields. The torsion tensors are studied on cotangent bundle of a manifold by many authors (Yano and Patterson, 1967; Mok, 1977).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Let M be n – dimensional differentiable manifold. Let TM be the tangent bundle of M . The local coordinates on TM are $(x^i, x^{\bar{i}}) = (x^i, y^i)$ where (x^i) are local coordinates on M and (y^i) are vector space coordinates according to the basis $\partial/\partial x^i$. Let T^*M be the cotangent bundle of M . The local coordinates on T^*M are $(x^i, x^{\bar{i}}) = (x^i, p_i)$ where (x^i) are local coordinates on M and (p_i) are vector space coordinates according to the basis dx^i . In this paper manifolds, mappings and connection are assumed to be differentiable of class C^∞ . The indices i, j, k, \dots have range in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and indices $\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{k}, \dots$ have a range in $\{n+1, \dots, 2n\}$.

Let g be a pseudo Riemannian metric. $g^\# : T^*M \rightarrow TM$ is the musical isomorphism associated with g pseudo Riemannian metric with inverse given by $g^b : TM \rightarrow T^*M$. Then the musical isomorphisms $g^\#$ and g^b are given by

$$g^\# : x^M = (x^m, x^{\bar{m}}) = (x^m, p_m) \rightarrow x^J = (x^j, x^{\bar{j}}) = (\delta_m^j x^m, y^j = g^{jm} p_m) \tag{1.1}$$

and

$$g^b = x^J = (x^j, x^{\bar{j}}) = (x^j, y^j) \rightarrow x^M = (x^m, x^{\bar{m}}) = (\delta_j^m x^j, p_m = g_{mj} y^j) \tag{1.2}$$

where $g^{ik} g_{kj} = \delta_j^i$ is the Kronecker symbol. The Jacobian matrices of g^b and $g^\#$ are given, respectively, by (Cakan et. al., 2016)

$$(g_*^b) = A = (A_J^M) = \begin{pmatrix} A_j^m & A_{\bar{j}}^m \\ A_j^{\bar{m}} & A_{\bar{j}}^{\bar{m}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^M}{\partial x^J} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_j^m & 0 \\ y^s \partial_j g_{ms} & g_{mj} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.3}$$

and

$$(g_*^\#) = A = (A_M^J) = \begin{pmatrix} A_m^j & A_{\bar{m}}^j \\ A_m^{\bar{j}} & A_{\bar{m}}^{\bar{j}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^J}{\partial x^M} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_m^j & 0 \\ p_s \partial_m g^{js} & g^{jm} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.4}$$

The complete lift on cotangent bundle has been defined and applied to connection in manifold (Yano and Patterson, 1967). The g – lifts of some tensor fields on the cotangent bundle have been defined via musical isomorphism and the g – lifts have been applied to problems of some tensor fields (Salimov and Cakan, 2017). The g – lifts of affine connection and curvature tensor on cotangent bundle have been studied (Cakan and Kemer, 2019). In this paper, we investigate the geodesics and torsion tensor according to the g – lift of the Riemannian connection on cotangent bundle T^*M .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Let M be an differentiable manifold and ∇ be symmetric affine connection on M . Let ${}^c \nabla$ be complete lift of symmetric affine connection on cotangent bundle T^*M . The non-zero components ${}^c \Gamma_{IJ}^K$ of ${}^c \nabla$ is given

$$\begin{aligned} {}^c \Gamma_{ij}^k &= \Gamma_{ij}^k, & {}^c \Gamma_{i\bar{j}}^{\bar{k}} &= -\Gamma_{ik}^j, & {}^c \Gamma_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}^{\bar{k}} &= -\Gamma_{kj}^i \\ {}^c \Gamma_{ij}^{\bar{k}} &= p_s (\partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^s - \partial_i \Gamma_{jk}^s - \partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^s + 2\Gamma_{kt}^s \Gamma_{ij}^t) \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

according to where $I, J, \dots = 1, \dots, 2n$ (Yano and Ishihara, 1973).

Theorem 1 Let M be a n – dimensional pseudo Riemannian manifold with pseudo Riemannian metric g . Let ${}^c \nabla$ and ${}^c \bar{\nabla}$ be complete lifts of ∇ affine connection to TM and T^*M , respectively. Then the differential of ${}^c \nabla$ by g^b , i.e. a g – lift ${}^G \nabla$ in the cotangent bundle T^*M , coincides with the complete lift ${}^c \bar{\nabla}$ in the cotangent bundle T^*M if ∇ is a Riemannian connection which is a metric connection with vanishing torsion. And the g – lift ${}^G \nabla$ has components (Cakan and Kemer, 2019)

$$\begin{aligned} {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^c &= \Gamma_{ab}^c, & {}^G \Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^c &= 0, & {}^G \Gamma_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}^c &= 0, & {}^G \Gamma_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} &= 0 \\ {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} &= p_t (\partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^t - \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^t - \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^t + 2\Gamma_{cr}^t \Gamma_{ab}^r) \\ {}^G \Gamma_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} &= -\Gamma_{ac}^b, & {}^G \Gamma_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} &= -\Gamma_{cb}^a, & {}^G \Gamma_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}^{\bar{\bar{c}}} &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

Let ∇ be a Riemannian connection and T be torsion tensor of Riemannian connection ∇ on M . Let \bar{T} be torsion tensor of the g – lift ${}^G \nabla$ on cotangent bundle T^*M . Using the components ${}^G \Gamma_{AB}^C$ of ${}^G \nabla$ in (1.6) the components \bar{T}_{AB}^C of \bar{T} are obtained with the equation

$$\bar{T}_{AB}^C = {}^G \Gamma_{AB}^C - {}^G \Gamma_{BA}^C \tag{1.7}$$

according to the induced coordinates (x^h, p_h) . So we obtain

$$\bar{T}_{ab}^c = {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^c - {}^G\Gamma_{ba}^c = \Gamma_{ab}^c - \Gamma_{ba}^c = \Gamma_{ab}^c - \Gamma_{ab}^c = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{ab}^{\bar{c}} = {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} - {}^G\Gamma_{ba}^{\bar{c}} = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{a\bar{b}}^c = {}^G\Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^c - {}^G\Gamma_{\bar{b}a}^c = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{ab}^{\bar{c}} = {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} - {}^G\Gamma_{ba}^{\bar{c}} = -\Gamma_{cb}^a - (-\Gamma_{bc}^a) = -\Gamma_{cb}^a + \Gamma_{bc}^a = -\Gamma_{bc}^a + \Gamma_{bc}^a = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{a\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} = {}^G\Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} - {}^G\Gamma_{\bar{b}a}^{\bar{c}} = -\Gamma_{ac}^b - (-\Gamma_{ca}^b) = -\Gamma_{ac}^b + \Gamma_{ca}^b = -\Gamma_{ca}^b + \Gamma_{ca}^b = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{ab}^{\bar{c}} = {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} - {}^G\Gamma_{ba}^{\bar{c}} = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_{a\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} = {}^G\Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} - {}^G\Gamma_{\bar{b}a}^{\bar{c}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_{ab}^c &= {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^c - {}^G\Gamma_{ba}^c \\ &= p_s \left(\partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s - \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s - \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s + 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t \right) - p_s \left(\partial_c \Gamma_{ba}^s - \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s - \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s + 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ba}^t \right) \\ &= p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s - p_s \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s - p_s \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s + p_s 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t - p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ba}^s + p_s \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s + p_s \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s - p_s 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ba}^t \\ &= p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s - p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ba}^s + p_s 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t - p_s 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ba}^t \\ &= p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s - p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s + 2p_s \Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t - 2p_s \Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 1 The torsion tensor according to g -lift ${}^G\nabla$ of Riemannian connection ∇ is equal to zero. Let $C : [0,1] \rightarrow T^*M$ be a curve on cotangent bundle T^*M . And we suppose that C is expressed locally by $x^C = x^C(t)$, i.e., $x^c = x^c(t)$, $x^{\bar{c}} = x^{\bar{c}}(t) = p_c(t)$ according to induced coordinates (x^i, p_i) on cotangent bundle T^*M . t is a parameter.

A curve C on cotangent bundle T^*M is a geodesic according to g -lift ${}^G\nabla$ of a Riemannian connection ∇ , when it satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 x^C}{dt^2} + {}^G\Gamma_{AB}^C \frac{dx^A}{dt} \frac{dx^B}{dt} = 0 \tag{1.8}$$

according to the induced coordinates $(x^c, x^{\bar{c}}) = (x^c, p_c)$.

Using the components of g -lift ${}^G\nabla$ we obtain following equations from (1.8):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 x^c}{dt^2} + {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^c \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + {}^G\Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + {}^G\Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^c \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^{\bar{b}}}{dt} + {}^G\Gamma_{a\bar{b}}^{\bar{c}} \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^{\bar{b}}}{dt} &= 0 \\ \frac{d^2 x^c}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{ab}^c \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1.9}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 x^c}{dt^2} + {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^c \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + {}^G \Gamma_{ab}^{\bar{c}} \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0 \\ & \frac{d^2 p_c}{dt^2} + p_s \left(\partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s - \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s - \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s + 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t \right) \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - \Gamma_{cb}^a \frac{dp_a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} \\ & \quad - \Gamma_{ac}^b \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dp_b}{dt} = 0 \\ & \frac{d^2 p_c}{dt^2} + p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - p_s \partial_a \Gamma_{bc}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - p_s \partial_b \Gamma_{ac}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} \\ & \quad + 2\Gamma_{ct}^s \Gamma_{ab}^t \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - \Gamma_{cb}^a \frac{dp_a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - \Gamma_{ac}^b \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dp_b}{dt} = 0 \\ & \frac{d^2 p_c}{dt^2} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\Gamma_{ac}^s p_s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \right) - \Gamma_{ac}^s \frac{dp_s}{dt} \frac{dx^a}{dt} + \Gamma_{ac}^s \Gamma_{bs}^m p_m \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} \\ & \quad + p_s \partial_c \Gamma_{ab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} - p_s \partial_a \Gamma_{cb}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} + p_s \Gamma_{cm}^s \Gamma_{ab}^m \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} \\ & \quad - p_s \Gamma_{am}^s \Gamma_{cb}^m \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0 \\ & \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dp_c}{dt} - \Gamma_{ac}^s p_s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \right) - \Gamma_{ac}^s \left(\frac{dp_s}{dt} - \Gamma_{bs}^m p_m \frac{dx^b}{dt} \right) \frac{dx^a}{dt} \\ & \quad + p_s R_{cab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0 \\ & \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta p_c}{dt} \right) - \Gamma_{ac}^s \frac{\delta p_s}{dt} \frac{dx^a}{dt} + p_s R_{cab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1.10}$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 p_c}{dt^2} + p_s R_{cab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0$$

where $\delta p_c = dp_c - \Gamma_{ac}^s p_s dx^a$. After expressions (1.9) and (1.10) we have

Theorem 2 Let C be a geodesic on cotangent bundle T^*M according to the g -lift ${}^G \nabla^*$ of Riemannian connection ∇ on M . The geodesic C has equations

$$\frac{d^2 x^c}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{ab}^c \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 p_c}{dt^2} + p_s R_{cab}^s \frac{dx^a}{dt} \frac{dx^b}{dt} = 0$$

according to the induced coordinates (x^c, p_c) on cotangent bundle T^*M .

CONCLUSION

In this paper, The torsion tensor and geodesic are studied according to g -lift of Riemannian connection to the cotangent bundle T^*M . The torsion tensor components and geodesic equations are

obtained by using components of g – lift of Riemannian connection ∇ . So the torsion tensor and geodesic according to g – lift of Riemannian connection ∇ are determined on cotangent bundle T^*M

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