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REMARK ON LOCAL EXISTENCE OF $\{e\}$ -STRUCTURE WITH PRESCRIBED
STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONS ON A MANIFOLD OF DIMENSION TWO

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This paper is partially connected with my previous paper [1] the definitions and notations of which are freely used here. Manifolds, mappings, functions etc. are always differentiable of class C^∞ .

Let M be a differentiable manifold of dimension 2, $c^1, c^2, d_1^1, d_1^2, d_2^1, d_2^2$ differentiable functions on M . The results of [1] lead to the following question:

Does there exist an $\{e\}$ -structure on M for which c^1, c^2 are structural functions of first order and $d_1^1, d_1^2, d_2^1, d_2^2$ structural functions of second order?

Or, equivalently:

Does there exist vector fields v_1, v_2 on M such that $\nu = \{v_1, v_2\}$ is a full parallelism on M and such that:

$$\begin{aligned} & [v_1, v_2] = c^1 v_1 + c^2 v_2, \\ (1) \quad & [v_1, [v_1, v_2]] = d_1^1 v_1 + d_1^2 v_2, \\ & [v_2, [v_1, v_2]] = d_2^1 v_1 + d_2^2 v_2. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that such an $\{e\}$ -structure need not exist for any choice of $c^i, i = 1, 2; d_{ij}^i, i, j = 1, 2$. (e.g. if c^1, c^2 are constant, then necessarily $d_1^1 = d_2^1 = d_1^2 = d_2^2 = 0$).

We solve the problem locally in a neighborhood of the point 0 in so called general case - i.e. we assume that the differentials $dc^1(0), dc^2(0)$ generate the cotangent space at 0 . Then the functions c^1, c^2 can be taken as a coordinate system (x_1, x_2) in a neighborhood U of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and we can reformulate the equations (1) into the form:

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} [v_1, v_2] &= x^1 v_1 + x^2 v_2, \\ [v_1, [v_1, v_2]] &= d_1^1 v_1 + d_1^2 v_2, \\ [v_2, [v_1, v_2]] &= d_2^1 v_1 + d_2^2 v_2, \end{aligned}$$

where $d_{ij}^i, i = 1, 2$ are functions of the variables x^1, x^2 on U .

Theorem. There exists an $\{e\}$ -structure with the structural functions (1) $d_1^1, d_1^2, d_2^1, d_2^2$ if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied:

(1) $d_{ij}^i, i, j = 1, 2$ satisfy the differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} d_1^1 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^1} + d_1^2 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^2} - d_2^1 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^1} - d_2^2 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^2} - x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^1} - \\ - (x^2)^2 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^1} - (x^1)^2 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^1} - x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^2} + x^1 (d_1^1 + d_2^2) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& d_2^1 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^1} + d_2^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^2} - d_1^1 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^1} - d_1^2 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^2} + (x^1)^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^1} + \\
& + x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^1} + x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^2} + \\
& + (x^2)^2 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^2} - x^2 (d_1^1 + d_2^2) = 0 ,
\end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \det ((d_j^i)) + x^1 x^2 (d_1^1 - d_2^2) - (x^1)^2 d_1^2 + (x^2)^2 d_2^2 \neq 0 \text{ on } U .$$

Proof. We shall try to find functions a_j^i , $i, j = 1, 2$ of the variables x^1, x^2 so that the vector fields $v_i = \sum_{j=1}^2 a_j^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$, $i = 1, 2$ satisfy (2). Substituting in (2) we get immediately the conditions (i) and (ii).

If (i) and (ii) are satisfied, then the vector fields v_1, v_2 can be found in the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad v_1 &= (d_1^1 - x^1 x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + (d_1^2 - (x^2)^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} , \\
v_2 &= (d_2^1 + (x^1)^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + (d_2^2 + x^1 x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} .
\end{aligned}$$

Corollary. The necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of an $\{e\}$ -structure on U with constant structural coefficients d_j^i in (2) are

$$(iii) \quad d_1^1 = -d_2^2 ,$$

(iv) U does not intersect the curve :

$$(x^1)^2 d_1^2 - (x^2)^2 d_2^1 - 2 x^1 x^2 d_1^1 + (d_1^1)^2 + d_2^2 d_1^1 = 0 .$$

R e f e r e n c e

- [1] Jarolím BUREŠ: Deformation and equivalence \mathcal{O} -structures I., to appear in Czech.Math.J.

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