Jarolím Bureš

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Commentationes Mathematicae Universitatis Carolinae, Vol. 13 (1972), No. 2, 359--362

Persistent URL: `http://dml.cz/dmlcz/105422`

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13,2 (1972)

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

Jarolím BUREŠ, Praha

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 $v = \{v_1, v_2\}$ is a full parallelism on M and such that:

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

AMS, Primary: 53C10 Ref. Ž. 3.933.22

It is easy to see that such an $\{e\}$-structure need not exist for any choice of c^i, $i = 1, 2$; d_j^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 $\mathcal{U}$ of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and we can reformulate the equations (1) into the form:

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

where d_j^i, $i = 1, 2$ are functions of the variables x^1, x^2 on $\mathcal{U}$.

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

(i) d_j^i, $i, j = 1, 2$ satisfy the differential equations:

$$
d_1^1 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^1} + d_1^2 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^2} - d_2^1 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^1} - d_2^2 \frac{\partial d_1^1}{\partial x^2} - x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_2^1}{\partial x^1} -
$$

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

$$d_2^1 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^1} + d_2^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^2} - d_1^1 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^1} - d_1^2 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^2} + (x^1)^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^1} +$$

$$+ x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_2^2}{\partial x^1} + x^1 x^2 \frac{\partial d_1^2}{\partial x^2} +$$

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

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

<u>Proof</u>. 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 $v_i = \sum_{j=1}^{2} a_i^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j},\ i = 1, 2$ 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:

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

<u>Corollary</u>. The necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of an $\{e\}$ -structure on $\mathcal{U}$ with constant structural coefficients d_i^j in (2) are

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

(iv) $\mathcal{U}$ does not intersect the curve :

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

R e f e r e n c e

[1] Jarolím BUREŠ: Deformation and equivalence G-structures I., to appear in Czech.Math.J.

Matematický ústav
Karlova universita
Malostran. nám. 25
Praha 1
Československo

(Oblatum 28.3.1972)