

Marie Škodová; Josef Mikeš; Olga Pokorná

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In: Jan Slovák and Martin Čadek (eds.): Proceedings of the 24th Winter School "Geometry and Physics". Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Palermo, 2005. Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Serie II, Supplemento No. 75. pp. [309]--316.

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/701756>

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ON HOLOMORPHICALLY PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS
FROM EQUIAFFINE SYMMETRIC AND RECURRENT SPACES
ONTO KÄHLERIAN SPACES

MARIE ŠKODOVÁ¹, JOSEF MIKEŠ¹, OLGA POKORNÁ²

ABSTRACT. In this paper we consider holomorphically projective mappings from the symmetric and recurrent equiaffine spaces A_n onto (pseudo-) Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n . We proved that in this case space A_n is holomorphically projective flat and \bar{K}_n is space with constant holomorphic curvature.

These results are the generalization of results by T. Sakaguchi, J. Mikeš, V. V. Domashev, which were done for holomorphically projective mappings of symmetric, recurrent and semisymmetric Kählerian spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

Diffeomorphisms and automorphisms of geometrically generalized spaces constitute one of the current main directions in differential geometry. A large number of papers are devoted to geodesic, quasigeodesic, almost geodesic, holomorphically projective and other mappings (see [1], [4], [11], [12], [13], [17], [19], [21], [22], [24], [25], [26], [28]). On the other hand, one line of thought is now the most important one, namely, the investigation of special affine-connected, Riemannian, Kählerian and Hermitian spaces.

As we know, Kählerian spaces are the special case of Hermitian spaces [5]. In many papers, holomorphically projective mappings and transformations of Hermitian spaces are studied (for example see [1], [3], [6], [8], [13], [14], [18], [15], [20], [23], [24], [25], [28]). These are special cases of F_1 -planar mappings. In [11], [13], F_1 -planar mappings from the space A_n with affine connection onto a Riemannian space \bar{V}_n are defined and studied.

In this paper, we present some new results obtained for holomorphically projective mappings from equiaffine semisymmetric, symmetric and recurrent spaces A_n onto Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n .

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 53B20, 53B30, 53B35.

Key words and phrases: holomorphically projective mapping, equiaffine space, affine-connected space, symmetric space, recurrent space, semisymmetric space, Riemannian space, Kählerian space.

Supported by grant No. 201/02/0616 of The Grant Agency of Czech Republic.

The paper is in final form and no version of it will be submitted elsewhere.

2. HOLOMORPHICALLY PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS

J. Mikeš and O. Pokorná [14] considered holomorphically projective mappings from equiaffine spaces A_n onto Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n .

A space A_n with the affine connection Γ is *equiaffine* [19] if in A_n the Ricci tensor is symmetric. These spaces are characterized by a coordinate system x , such that $\Gamma_{\alpha i}^\alpha(x) = \partial f(x)/\partial x^i$, where $f(x)$ is a function on A_n , and Γ_{ij}^h are components of the connection Γ .

A (pseudo-) Riemannian space \bar{K}_n is called a *Kählerian space* if it contains, along with the metric tensor $\bar{g}_{ij}(x)$, an affine structure $F_i^h(x)$ satisfying the following relations

$$(1) \quad F_\alpha^h F_i^\alpha = -\delta_i^h, \quad \bar{g}_{\alpha(i} F_j^\alpha) = 0, \quad F_{ij}^h = 0.$$

Here δ_i^h is the Kronecker symbol, (ij) denotes the symmetrization without division, and "|" denotes the covariant derivative in \bar{K}_n .

As it is known, in Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n there hold the following properties

$$(2) \quad \bar{g}^{\alpha\beta} F_\alpha^i F_\beta^j = \bar{g}^{ij}, \quad \bar{R}_{\alpha j k}^h F_i^\alpha = \bar{R}_{i j k}^\alpha F_\alpha^h, \quad \bar{R}_{i\alpha\beta}^h F_j^\alpha F_k^\beta = \bar{R}_{i j k}^h, \quad \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta} F_i^\alpha F_j^\beta = \bar{R}_{ij},$$

where $\|\bar{g}^{ij}\| = \|\bar{g}_{ij}\|^{-1}$, $\bar{R}_{i j k}^h$ and $\bar{R}_{ij} (= \bar{R}_{i j \alpha}^\alpha)$ are the components of the Riemannian and Ricci tensors in \bar{K}_n , respectively. We note that tensors $\bar{g}_{i\alpha} F_j^\alpha$, $\bar{g}^{i\alpha} F_\alpha^j$ and $\bar{R}_{i\alpha} F_j^\alpha$ are skew symmetric.

The following criteria from the paper [14] hold for holomorphically projective mappings from an equiaffine space A_n onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n .

Consider concrete mappings $f: A_n \rightarrow \bar{K}_n$, both spaces being referred to the general coordinate system x with respect to this mapping. This is a coordinate system where two corresponding points $M \in A_n$ and $f(M) \in \bar{K}_n$ have equal coordinates $x = (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)$; the corresponding geometric objects in \bar{K}_n will be marked with a bar. For example, Γ_{ij}^h and $\bar{\Gamma}_{ij}^h$ are components of the affine connection on A_n and \bar{K}_n , respectively.

The equiaffine space A_n admits a *holomorphically projective mapping* f onto the Kählerian space \bar{K}_n if and only if the following conditions in the common coordinate system x hold

$$(3) \quad \bar{\Gamma}_{ij}^h(x) = \Gamma_{ij}^h(x) + \delta_{(i}^h \psi_{j)} - F_{(i}^h F_{j)}^\alpha \psi_\alpha,$$

where $\psi_i(x)$ is a gradient, i.e. there is a function $\psi(x)$ for $\psi_i(x) = \partial\psi(x)/\partial x^i$.

If $\psi_i \neq 0$ then a holomorphically projective mapping is called *nontrivial*; otherwise it is said to be *trivial* or *affine*.

In this space A_n there is a complex structure F covariantly constant, i.e. $F_{ij}^h = 0$ (*comma* denotes the covariant derivative on A_n) and this condition implies the properties $R_{\alpha j k}^h F_i^\alpha = R_{i j k}^\alpha F_\alpha^h$ for the Riemannian tensor $R_{i j k}^h$ of A_n .

The following theorem is the result of reduction of Theorem 2 from [14]:

Theorem 1. *Let in an equiaffine space A_n exist the solution of the following system of linear differential equations with respect to the unknown functions $a^{ij}(x)$ and $\lambda^i(x)$:*

$$(4) \quad a^{ij}_{,k} = \lambda^i \delta_k^j + \lambda^\alpha F_\alpha^i F_k^j,$$

where the matrix $\|a^{ij}\|$ should further satisfy $\det\|a^{ij}\| \neq 0$ and the algebraic conditions $a^{ij} = a^{ji}$ and $a^{ij} = a^{\alpha\beta} F_\alpha^i F_\beta^j$.

Then A_n admits a holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n . The metric tensor \bar{g}_{ij} of \bar{K}_n and solutions of (4) are connected by relations

$$(5) \quad a) \ a^{ij} = e^{-2\psi} \bar{g}^{ij}, \quad b) \ \lambda^i = -a^{i\alpha} \psi_{,\alpha}.$$

This Theorem is a generalization of results in [3], [13], [24], [25].

The question of existence of a solution of (4) leads to the study of integrability conditions and their differential prolongations. The general solution of (4) does not depend on more than $N_o = 1/4(n+1)^2$ parameters. The number of essential parameters $r \leq N_o$ of a solution of (4) is called the *degree of mobility of an equiaffine space A_n relative to holomorphically projective mappings onto Kählerian spaces* [14].

Let in an equiaffine space A_n the condition

$$(6) \quad R_{ijk}^h = \delta_i^h \psi_{,jk} + \delta_j^h \psi_{,ik} - \delta_k^h \psi_{,ij} + F_i^h \psi_{,jk}^3 + F_j^h \psi_{,ik}^4 - F_k^h \psi_{,ij}^4$$

hold, where ψ are tensors.

If an equiaffine space A_n with condition (6) (*holomorphically projective flat space*) admits a holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n , then \bar{K}_n has the constant holomorphic curvature, and A_n has the degree $r = N_o$ [14].

From equations (3) for the Riemannian and Ricci tensors of A_n and \bar{K}_n follow

$$(7) \quad \bar{R}_{ijk}^h = R_{ijk}^h + \delta_k^h \psi_{,ij} - \delta_j^h \psi_{,ik} + (F_j^h \psi_{,\alpha k} - F_k^h \psi_{,\alpha j}) F_i^\alpha + F_i^h (\psi_{,\alpha k} F_j^\alpha - \psi_{,\alpha j} F_k^\alpha),$$

$$(8) \quad \bar{R}_{ij} = R_{ij} + n \psi_{,ij} + 2 \psi_{,\alpha\beta} F_i^\alpha F_j^\beta,$$

where

$$(9) \quad \psi_{,ij} = \psi_{i,j} - \psi_i \psi_j + \psi_\alpha \psi_\beta F_i^\alpha F_j^\beta.$$

3. HOLOMORPHICALLY PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS WITH A PRESERVATION OF THE RICCI TENSOR IN RESPECT OF THE STRUCTURE ONTO KÄHLERIAN SPACES

Hereafter we shall assume that in the equiaffine space A_n the Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved, i.e.

$$(10) \quad R_{\alpha\beta} F_i^\alpha F_j^\beta = R_{ij}.$$

Because the conditions (2) and (10) hold for the Ricci tensors, from the formula (8) follows

$$(11) \quad \psi_{\alpha\beta} F_i^\alpha F_j^\beta = \psi_{,ij}.$$

Then the form (8) becomes simply

$$(12) \quad \bar{R}_{ij} = R_{ij} + (n + 2) \psi_{,ij}.$$

In this case we see that in A_n holds the analogical formula of (2): $R_{i\alpha\beta}^h F_j^\alpha F_k^\beta = R_{ijk}^h$. We note that from (10) and (11) the tensors $R_{\alpha i} F_j^\alpha$ and $\psi_{\alpha i} F_j^\alpha$ are skew symmetric.

Using (12), we eliminate $\psi_{,ij}$ from (8). In this case $\bar{P}_{ijk}^h = P_{ijk}^h$ holds, where

$$(13) \quad P_{ijk}^h = R_{ijk}^h - \frac{1}{n+2} (\delta_k^h R_{ij} - \delta_j^h R_{ik} + (F_j^h R_{\alpha k} - F_k^h R_{\alpha j}) F_i^\alpha + 2 F_i^h R_{\alpha k} F_j^\alpha)$$

is the *tensor of the holomorphically projective curvature* of A_n . This tensor is an invariant object of the holomorphically projective mappings, see [13], [24], [25], [28]. This tensor is F -traceless [7].

4. HOLOMORPHICALLY PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS
FROM SEMISYMMETRIC EQUIAFFINE SPACES

As it is known, *semisymmetric* spaces A_n are characterized by the condition $R \circ R = 0$ [2]. These spaces were characterized by N. S. Sinyukov [24] by the following differential conditions on the Riemannian tensor: $R^h_{ijk,[lm]} = 0$. On base of the Ricci identity, this condition is written as follows

$$(14) \quad R^h_{\alpha j k} R^{\alpha}_{ilm} + R^h_{i \alpha k} R^{\alpha}_{jlm} + R^h_{i j \alpha} R^{\alpha}_{klm} - R^{\alpha}_{ijk} R^h_{\alpha lm} = 0.$$

We assume that the semisymmetric equiaffine space A_n (where the Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved) admits the holomorphically projective mapping onto Kählerian spaces \bar{K}_n .

We use (7) to eliminate the components R^h_{ijk} from (14). Through the metric tensor \bar{g}_{ij} of \bar{K}_n we lower the index h . Further we make the symmetrization of this term in the indices h and i . The term obtained we multiply with \bar{g}^{kl} and contract with respect to k and l . After we make the symmetrization of the form received in the indices j and m . Finally we obtain

$$(15) \quad \begin{aligned} &\bar{R}_{hj} \psi_{im} + \bar{R}_{ij} \psi_{hm} + \bar{R}_{hm} \psi_{ij} + \bar{R}_{im} \psi_{hj} \\ &- \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{im} - \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{i\alpha} \bar{g}_{hm} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{ij} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{i\alpha} \bar{g}_{hj} \\ &+ (\bar{R}_{\delta j} \psi_{\gamma m} + \bar{R}_{\gamma j} \psi_{\delta m} + \bar{R}_{\delta m} \psi_{\gamma j} + \bar{R}_{\gamma m} \psi_{\delta j} - \bar{R}^{\alpha} \psi_{\delta\alpha} \bar{g}_{\gamma m} \\ &- \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{\gamma\alpha} \bar{g}_{\delta m} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{\delta\alpha} \bar{g}_{\gamma j} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{\gamma\alpha} \bar{g}_{\delta j}) F_i^{\gamma} F_h^{\delta} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{R}_i^h = \bar{g}^{h\alpha} \bar{R}_{\alpha i}$.

We contract the formula (15) with \bar{g}^{im} . Because the tensors \bar{R}_{hj} , \bar{g}_{hj} and ψ_{hj} are symmetric, it follows $\bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha h} = \bar{R}_h^{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha j}$. We make the symmetrization in all indices, we obtain

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} &\bar{R}_{hj} \psi_{im} + \bar{R}_{ij} \psi_{hm} + \bar{R}_{hm} \psi_{ij} + \bar{R}_{im} \psi_{hj} + \bar{R}_{hi} \psi_{jm} + \bar{R}_{jm} \psi_{hi} \\ &- \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{im} - \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{i\alpha} \bar{g}_{hm} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{ij} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{i\alpha} \bar{g}_{hj} \\ &- \bar{R}_i^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{mj} - \bar{R}_m^{\alpha} \psi_{j\alpha} \bar{g}_{hi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We subtract from (15) formula (16) and also formula (16), which was contracted with $F_h^i F_j^i$ after the elimination “’”. We obtain

$$(17) \quad \bar{R}_{hi} \psi_{jm} + \bar{R}_{jm} \psi_{hi} - \bar{R}_i^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} \bar{g}_{jm} - \bar{R}_j^{\alpha} \psi_{m\alpha} \bar{g}_{hi} = 0.$$

We contract (17) with $\bar{g}^{hi} \bar{g}^{jm}$:

$$\bar{R}_{\beta}^{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha\gamma} \bar{g}^{\beta\gamma} = \frac{\Delta \bar{R}}{n}, \quad \text{where } \Delta = \psi_{\alpha\beta} \bar{g}^{\alpha\beta}, \quad \bar{R} = \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta} \bar{g}^{\alpha\beta}$$

is the scalar curvature of \bar{K}_n . And after contracting (18) with \bar{g}^{jm} we have:

$$\bar{R}_i^{\alpha} \psi_{h\alpha} = \frac{\Delta}{n} \bar{E}_{hi} + \frac{\bar{R}}{n} \psi_{hi}, \quad \text{where } \bar{E}_{hi} = \bar{R}_{hi} - \frac{\bar{R}}{n} \bar{g}_{hi}.$$

We use the last formula to eliminate the components $\bar{R}_i^\alpha \psi_{h\alpha}$ from (17):

$$\bar{E}_{hi} \Sigma_{jm} + \bar{E}_{jm} \Sigma_{hi} = 0, \quad \text{where } \Sigma_{hi} = \psi_{hi} - \frac{\Delta}{n} \bar{g}_{hi}.$$

This formula implies $\bar{E}_{hi} = 0$ or $\Sigma_{hi} = 0$, i.e.

$$(18) \quad \text{a) } \bar{R}_{hi} = \frac{\bar{R}}{n} \bar{g}_{hi} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{b) } \psi_{hi} = \frac{\Delta}{n} \bar{g}_{hi}.$$

We have the following

Lemma 1. *If an equiaffine semisymmetric space A_n , where the Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved, admits the holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n , then \bar{K}_n is the Einstein space or \bar{K}_n admits a K -concircular vector field ψ_i , which satisfies (18b).*

The proof consists in the fact that the condition (18a) characterizes \bar{K}_n as the Einstein space and condition (18b) together with formulas (3) and (9) characterizes \bar{K}_n as the K -concircular vector field. [18].

This Lemma is analogical to results for geodesic and holomorphically projective mappings of semisymmetric spaces which were studied by N.S. Sinyukov [24] and T. Sakaguchi [23], see [12], [13].

We shall prove more powerful

Theorem 2. *If an equiaffine semisymmetric space A_n , where the Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved, admits a holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n , then \bar{K}_n is the space with the constant holomorphically projective curvature or \bar{K}_n admits a K -concircular vector field ψ_i , which satisfies (18b), and \bar{K}_n is quasisymmetric.*

Remark. A space \bar{K}_n is called *quasisymmetric* if (see [13])

$$(19) \quad \bar{R}_{\alpha j k}^h \bar{Y}_{ilm}^\alpha + \bar{R}_{i \alpha k}^h \bar{Y}_{jlm}^\alpha + \bar{R}_{ij \alpha}^h \bar{Y}_{klm}^\alpha - \bar{R}_{ijk}^\alpha \bar{Y}_{\alpha lm}^h = 0,$$

where

$$\bar{Y}_{ijk}^h = \bar{R}_{ijk}^h - \frac{\Delta}{n} (\delta_k^h \bar{g}_{ij} - \delta_j^h \bar{g}_{ik} + (F_j^h \bar{g}_{\alpha k} - F_k^h \bar{g}_{\alpha j}) F_i^\alpha + 2F_i^h \bar{g}_{\alpha k} F_j^\alpha).$$

Proof. We will suppose (18b) not to hold. Hence \bar{K}_n is the Einstein space and (18a) holds. In this case the tensor $\bar{P}_{hijk} = \bar{g}_{h\alpha} \bar{P}_{ijk}^\alpha = \bar{g}_{h\alpha} P_{ijk}^\alpha$ is skew symmetric with respect to indices h and i .

The condition $P_{ijk, [lm]}^h = 0$ for the tensor of the holomorphically projective curvature follows from (14). This condition is written in the following form

$$(20) \quad P_{\alpha j k}^h R_{ilm}^\alpha + P_{i \alpha k}^h R_{jlm}^\alpha + P_{ij \alpha}^h R_{klm}^\alpha - P_{ijk}^\alpha R_{\alpha lm}^h = 0.$$

We use (7) to eliminate the components R_{ijk}^h from (20). Through the metric tensor \bar{g}_{ij} of \bar{K}_n we lower the index h . Then we make the symmetrization of this term in the indices h and i . We obtain

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} & \psi_{l(i \bar{P}_{h) m j k} - \psi_{m(i \bar{P}_{h) l j k} - \bar{g}_{l(i \bar{P}_{h) j k}^\gamma} \psi_{\gamma m} + \bar{g}_{m(i \bar{P}_{h) j k}^\gamma} \psi_{\gamma l} \\ & + (\psi_{l \alpha} \bar{P}_{\beta m j k} - \psi_{m \alpha} \bar{P}_{\beta l j k} - \bar{g}_{l \alpha} \bar{P}_{\beta j k}^\gamma \psi_{\gamma m} + \bar{g}_{m \alpha} \bar{P}_{\beta j k}^\gamma \psi_{\gamma l}) F_{(h}^\alpha F_i^\beta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We contract (21) with $F_i^j F_l^i$, after the elimination “'” we add up the obtained formula and (21). Further, we make the symmetrization of this formula in the indices i and l . Finally we obtain

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi_{li} \bar{P}_{h m j k} - \psi_{m \alpha} F_h^\alpha F_i^\beta \bar{P}_{\beta l j k} - \bar{g}_{li} P_{h j k}^\alpha \psi_{\alpha m} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_{m h} \psi_{\alpha(l} P_{i) j k}^\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_{m \beta} F_h^\beta \psi_{\alpha(l} F_{i)}^\gamma P_{\gamma j k}^\alpha = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We contract (22) with \bar{g}^{il} :

$$(23) \quad P_{h j k}^\alpha \psi_{\alpha m} = \frac{\Delta}{n} \bar{P}_{h m j k} - \bar{g}_{m \beta} F_h^\beta Q_{j k},$$

where $Q_{j k}$ is a tensor.

We make the cyclization of indices h, j and k . From the property of the tensor of the holomorphically projective curvature in the Einstein space \bar{K}_n follows

$$\bar{g}_{m \beta} F_h^\beta Q_{j k} + \bar{g}_{m \beta} F_j^\beta Q_{k h} + \bar{g}_{m \beta} F_k^\beta Q_{h j} = 0.$$

Hence it is necessary that $Q_{h j} = 0$. Therefore (23) is more simply: $P_{h j k}^\alpha \psi_{\alpha m} = \frac{\Delta}{n} \bar{P}_{h m j k}$. After the substitution into (22), we obtain

$$\Sigma_{li} \bar{P}_{h m j k} - \Sigma_{m \alpha} F_h^\alpha F_i^\beta \bar{P}_{\beta l j k} = 0.$$

By the analysis of this term we see that

$$\Sigma_{li} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{P}_{h m j k} = 0.$$

On the assumption $\Sigma_{li} \neq 0$, it is easy to see that $\bar{P}_{h m j k} = 0$. It means, that \bar{K}_n is the space with the constant holomorphic curvature.

In case the space \bar{K}_n has not constant holomorphic curvature, (18b) holds. After the substitution (18b) into (7) and the elimination R_{ij}^h from (20) we obtain the condition (19), i.e. \bar{K}_n is quasisymmetric [13], [15]. Theorem 2 is completely proved.

This result is an analogue of the similar theorem from the articles by J. Mikeš (see [24], [9], [10], [12], [13]) which holds for geodesic mappings of semisymmetric spaces.

Finally we prove

Theorem 3. *Let an equiaffine semisymmetric space A_n , where a Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved, admit holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n . If A_n is not a holomorphically projective flat space then A_n admits a convergent vector field λ^h ($\lambda_{,i}^h = \text{const } \delta_i^h$), which satisfies (4).*

Proof. We derivate covariantly (5b). Based on the previous theorem, the formula (18b) holds. We accept (3), (5) and (9) and after their analysis we see that the vector field λ^h is concircular ([27], [12], [16]), i.e.

$$(24) \quad \lambda_{,i}^h = \varrho \delta_i^h,$$

where ϱ is a function.

The conditions of integrability (24) have the form: $\lambda^\alpha R_{\alpha j k}^h = \varrho_{,j} \delta_k^h - \varrho_{,k} \delta_j^h$. Because in A_n $R_{i \alpha \beta}^h F_j^\alpha F_k^\beta = R_{i j k}^h$ holds, then $\varrho = \text{const}$. \square

Analogical results were proved by J. Mikeš for the geodesic mappings of the semisymmetric Riemannian spaces and space with the affine connection, see [10], [12], [24], and

for the holomorphically projective mappings of the semisymmetric Kählerian spaces, see [13].

5. HOLOMORPHICALLY PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS FROM SYMMETRIC AND RECURRENT EQUIAFFINE SPACES ONTO KÄHLERIAN SPACES

As it is known, *symmetric* and *recurrent* spaces A_n are characterized by differential conditions on the Riemannian tensor

$$(25) \quad a) R^h_{ijk,l} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad b) R^h_{ijk,l} = \varphi_l R^h_{ijk},$$

respectively, where $\varphi_l \neq 0$ is a covector.

We shall use the formula (25) for symmetric ($\varphi_l = 0$) and recurrent ($\varphi_l \neq 0$) spaces. It is easy to see that the symmetric spaces are semisymmetric. For the recurrent spaces it holds only in case when covector φ_l is a gradient, i.e. $\varphi_l = \varphi_{,l}$. It is known that all recurrent Riemannian spaces are semisymmetric.

Holomorphically projective mappings of symmetric and recurrent Kählerian spaces were studied by T. Sakaguchi [23], J. Mikeš and V. V. Domashev [3], [13], [24], [25]. These results are generalized in the following theorem:

Theorem 4. *Let an equiaffine symmetric (or semisymmetric recurrent) space A_n , where the Ricci tensor R_{ij} with respect to the structure F will be preserved, admit a nontrivial holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n . Then A_n is holomorphically projective flat and the space \bar{K}_n has the constant holomorphically sectional curvature.*

Proof. Let an equiaffine symmetric (or semisymmetric recurrent) space A_n admit a nontrivial holomorphically projective mapping onto a Kählerian space \bar{K}_n . We suppose that A_n is not holomorphically projective flat. Based on the Theorem 3, the vector λ^h of equations (4) is convergent and (24) holds for $\rho = \text{const}$. Hence for λ^h we have $\lambda^\alpha R^i_{\alpha j k} = 0$. The equation (4) has the solution with $\lambda^i \neq 0$. The integrability conditions of these equations based on formula (24) have the simple form

$$a^{i\alpha} R^j_{\alpha k l} + a^{j\alpha} R^i_{\alpha k l} = 0.$$

We derivate covariantly the last formula by x^l . Based on (4) and (25), we obtain

$$\lambda^{(i} R^{j)}_{mkl} + \lambda^\alpha F_\alpha^{(i} F^{j)} R^\beta_{mkl} = 0.$$

By the analysis of these formulas we see that $R^h_{ijk} = 0$, i.e. A_n is a flat space. Herewith the proof is complete. □

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¹ DEPARTMENT OF ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE
PALACKY UNIVERSITY, TOMKOVA 40, 779 00 OLOMOUČ, CZECH REPUBLIC
E-mail: mikes@inf.upol.cz, skodova@inf.upol.cz

² DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, CZECH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE
KAMÝČKÁ 129, PRAHA 6, CZECH REPUBLIC
E-mail: Pokorna@tf.czu.cz