

The homogeneous lift to the tangent bundle of a Finsler metric

By RADU MIRON (Iași)

Abstract. Notice that the Sasaki–Matsumoto lift $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ from (1.4) of a Finsler metric tensor g is not homogeneous on the fibers of the tangent bundle. We correct this inconvenient by introducing a new kind of lift $\mathbb{G}$ of g , given by (2.1), which is 0-homogeneous. Some properties of the Riemannian space $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G})$ are studied. The almost complex structure $\mathbb{F}$, from (3.1) is introduced. It has the property of homogeneity and $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is an almost Hermitian structure. We prove that in fact $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is a conformal almost Kählerian structure. It depends only on the fundamental function of the Finsler space considered.

Introduction

The Sasaki–Matsumoto lift $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ [6], [11] to the manifold $\widetilde{TM} = TM \setminus \{O\}$ of a Finsler metric tensor g is extremely important in the study of the geometry of a Finsler space $F^n = (M, F(x, y))$. $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ determines a Riemannian structure on $\widetilde{TM}$, which depends only on the fundamental function F . It is not difficult to see that $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ does not have a Finslerian meaning. More precisely, $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ is not homogeneous with respect to the vertical variables y^i . Consequently, we cannot study global properties – as the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem – for the Finsler space F^n by means of this lift [4], [5]. Also, since the two terms of the metric $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ do not have the same physical dimensions, it does not satisfy the principles of the Post-Newtonian Calculus and so it is not convenient for a gauge theory.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C60.

Key words and phrases: Finsler spaces, tangent bundle, homogeneous lift.

In the present paper, using the same ideas as in the Riemannian case [10] we define a new lift $\mathbb{G}$, (2.1), to $\widetilde{TM}$, which depends only on the fundamental function F of the Finsler space F^n and which is 0-homogeneous on the fibers of the tangent bundle TM .

Some geometrical properties of the space $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G})$ are studied by means of the Cartan nonlinear connection of the space F^n : the canonical metrical N -connection, the Levi-Civita connection of $\mathbb{G}$ etc.

We introduce the natural almost complex structure $\mathbb{F}$ by the formulae (3.1). It has the property of homogeneity and depends only on F . The main result is as follows: The space $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is almost Hermitian and its associated almost symplectic structure θ is such that $d\theta = 0$ (modulo θ). We prove that this space is in fact conformal almost Kählerian. It represents the geometrical model of the Finsler space F^n with respect to the homogeneous lift $\mathbb{G}$.

1. Preliminaries

Let $F^n = (M, F)$ be a Finsler space, M being a real n -dimensional differentiable manifold and $F : TM \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ its fundamental function. F is of C^∞ -class on $\widetilde{TM} = TM \setminus \{O\}$ and continuous on the null section of the natural projection $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$. The fundamental tensor field of F^n is

$$(1.1) \quad g_{ij}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F^2}{\partial y^i \partial y^j}, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \widetilde{TM}.$$

The regular Lagrangian $F^2(x, y)$ determines the canonical spray $S = y^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} - 2G^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}$ with the coefficients $G^i = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{jk}^i(x, y) y^j y^k$, where $\gamma_{jk}^i(x, y)$ are the Christoffel symbols of the metric tensor $g_{ij}(x, y)$. The Cartan nonlinear connection N of the space F^n has the coefficients $N_j^i = \frac{\partial G^i}{\partial y^j}$.

N determines a distribution on $\widetilde{TM}$, which is supplementary to the vertical distribution V . We have the following direct sum of linear spaces:

$$(1.2) \quad T_u(\widetilde{TM}) = N_u \oplus V_u, \quad \forall u \in \widetilde{TM}.$$

An adapted basis to N_u and V_u is given by $(\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i})$, $(i = 1, \dots, n)$, where

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} - N_i^j(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}.$$

The dual basis is $(dx^i, \delta y^i)$ with

$$(1.3) \quad \delta y^i = dy^i + N_j^i(x, y) dx^j.$$

M. MATSUMOTO [6] extended to Finsler spaces F^n the notion of Sasaki lift, considering the tensor field

$$(1.4) \quad \overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}(x, y) = g_{ij}(x, y) dx^i \otimes dx^j + g_{ij}(x, y) \delta y^i \otimes \delta y^j, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \widetilde{TM}.$$

It easily follows that $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ is a Riemannian metric globally defined on $\widetilde{TM}$ and depending only on the fundamental function F of the Finsler space F^n .

Let us consider the homothety $h_t : (x, y) \rightarrow (x, ty)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}^*$ on the fibers of the tangent bundle TM . Then $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ is transformed as follows:

$$\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}} \circ h_t(x, y) = g_{ij}(x, y) dx^i \otimes dx^j + t^2 g_{ij}(x, y) \delta y^i \otimes \delta y^j, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^*.$$

We see that the Sasaki–Matsumoto lift $\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}$ is not homogeneous on the fibers of the tangent bundle TM .

Next we consider the $\mathcal{F}(\widetilde{TM})$ -linear mapping $\mathbb{F} : \chi(\widetilde{TM}) \rightarrow \chi(\widetilde{TM})$, defined by

$$(1.5) \quad \overset{0}{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, \quad \overset{0}{\mathbb{F}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \right) = \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i}, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

As $\overset{0}{\mathbb{F}}$ maps the 1-homogeneous vector field $\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i}$ onto 0-homogeneous vector fields $\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}$, $(i = 1, \dots, n)$, it does not preserve the property of homogeneity of the vector fields on $\widetilde{TM}$.

It is known that $\overset{0}{\mathbb{F}}$ is an almost complex structure on $\widetilde{TM}$ depending only on the fundamental function F which becomes a complex structure on $\widetilde{TM}$ if and only if the horizontal distribution N is integrable.

Now let us consider the Cartan–Poincaré forms

$$(1.6) \quad \overset{\circ}{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F^2}{\partial y^i} dx^i, \quad \overset{\circ}{\theta} = g_{ij}(x, y) \delta y^i \wedge dx^j.$$

Evidently, $\overset{\circ}{\omega}$ and $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ are globally defined on $\widetilde{TM}$ and $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ is an almost symplectic structure on $\widetilde{TM}$.

As is known, between $\overset{\circ}{\omega}$ and $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ there is the relation

$$(1.7) \quad d\overset{\circ}{\omega} = \overset{\circ}{\theta},$$

d being the exterior differential operator.

It follows that $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ is a closed 2-form. In other words, $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ is a symplectic structure. Remarking that the pair $(\overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}, \overset{0}{\mathbb{F}})$ is an almost Hermitian structure having $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ as its associated symplectic structure, we recall the known result that $H^{2n} = (\widetilde{TM}, \overset{0}{\mathbb{G}}, \overset{0}{\mathbb{F}})$ is an almost Kählerian space.

In the terminology of the book [7], H^{2n} is the almost Kählerian model on $\widetilde{TM}$ of the Finsler space F^n considered. This is important for the geometry of the Finsler space F^n .

2. The homogeneous lift to $\widetilde{TM}$ of a Finsler metric

We define a new lift $\mathbb{G}$ on $\widetilde{TM}$ of the fundamental tensor field g_{ij} of a Finsler space $F^n = (M, F)$ which satisfies the following conditions:

- 1° $\mathbb{G}$ is 0-homogeneous with respect to y^i ;
- 2° It depends only on the fundamental function F ;
- 3° In the mechanical interpretation the terms of $\mathbb{G}$ have the same physical dimensions.

Definition 2.1. By the homogeneous lift to $\widetilde{TM}$ of the fundamental tensor field g_{ij} of a Finsler space F^n we mean the following tensor field on $\widetilde{TM}$:

$$(2.1) \quad \mathbb{G}(x, y) = g_{ij}(x, y)dx^i \otimes dx^j + \frac{a^2}{\|y\|^2} g_{ij}(x, y)\delta y^i \otimes \delta y^j,$$

$$\forall (x, y) \in \widetilde{TM},$$

where $a > 0$ is a constant and

$$(2.2) \quad \|y\|^2 = g_{ij}(x, y)y^i y^j = F^2(x, y).$$

The constant a is required by the applications, in order that the physical dimension of the terms of G be the same.

We get without difficulty the

Theorem 2.1. *The pair $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G})$ is a Riemannian space. $\mathbb{G}$ is 0-homogeneous on the fibers of TM and it depends only on the fundamental function $F(x, y)$ of the Finsler space F^n .*

We consider $\mathbb{G}$ as a (h, v) -metric, that is,

$$(2.3) \quad \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}^H + \mathbb{G}^V, \quad \mathbb{G}^H = g_{ij}(x, y) dx^i \otimes dx^j, \quad \mathbb{G}^V = h_{ij}(x, y) \delta y^i \otimes \delta y^j$$

$$(2.4) \quad h_{ij} = \frac{a^2}{\|y\|^2} g_{ij}(x, y).$$

Consequently, we can apply the theory of the (h, v) -Riemannian metric on $\widetilde{TM}$ investigated by R. MIRON and M. ANASTASIEI in the books [7] and [8].

The equation $F(x_0, y) = a$ determines the so called indicatrix of the Finsler space F^n in the point $x_0 \in M$, [6].

Therefore, we have the

Proposition 2.1. *The homogeneous lift $\mathbb{G}$ of the metric tensor $g_{ij}(x, y)$ coincides with the Sasaki–Matsumoto lift of $g_{ij}(x, y)$ on the indicatrix $F(x_0, y) = a$ for every point $x_0 \in M$.*

A linear connection D on $\widetilde{TM}$ is called a metrical N -connection with respect to $\mathbb{G}$, if $D\mathbb{G} = 0$ and D preserves by parallelism the horizontal distribution N .

As we know [7], [8], there exist the metrical N -connections on $\widetilde{TM}$. We represent a linear connection D on $\widetilde{TM}$ in the adapted basis in the following form:

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} D_{\frac{\delta}{\delta x^k}} \frac{\delta}{\delta x^j} &= L_{jk}^H \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} + \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, & D_{\frac{\delta}{\delta x^k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} &= \widetilde{\widetilde{L}}_{jk}^i \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} + L_{jk}^V \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, \\ D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial y^k}} \frac{\delta}{\delta x^j} &= C_{jk}^H \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} + \widetilde{C}_{jk}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, & D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial y^k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} &= \widetilde{\widetilde{C}}_{jk}^i \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} + C_{jk}^V \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}. \end{aligned}$$

where $(L_{jk}^H, \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{\widetilde{L}}_{jk}^i, L_{jk}^V, C_{jk}^H, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{\widetilde{C}}_{jk}^i, C_{jk}^V)$ are the coefficients of D .

By a direct calculation we obtain

Theorem 2.2. *There exist the metrical N -connections D on $\widetilde{TM}$ with respect to $\mathbb{G}$, which depend only on the fundamental function $F(x, y)$ of the Finsler space F^n . One of them has the following coefficients:*

$$(2.6) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i = \widetilde{\widetilde{L}}_{jk}^i = \widetilde{C}_{jk}^i = \widetilde{\widetilde{C}}_{jk}^i = 0 \\ \widetilde{L}_{jk}^H = \frac{1}{2}g^{is} \left(\frac{\delta g_{sk}}{\delta x^j} + \frac{\delta g_{js}}{\delta x^k} - \frac{\delta g_{jk}}{\delta x^s} \right) \\ \widetilde{L}_{jk}^V = \frac{1}{2}h^{is} \left(\frac{\delta h_{sk}}{\delta x^j} + \frac{\delta h_{js}}{\delta x^k} - \frac{\delta h_{jk}}{\delta x^s} \right) \\ \widetilde{C}_{jk}^H = \frac{1}{2}g^{is} \left(\frac{\partial g_{sk}}{\partial y^j} + \frac{\partial g_{js}}{\partial y^k} - \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial y^s} \right) \\ \widetilde{C}_{jk}^V = \frac{1}{2}h^{is} \left(\frac{\partial h_{sk}}{\partial y^j} + \frac{\partial h_{js}}{\partial y^k} - \frac{\partial h_{jk}}{\partial y^s} \right). \end{array} \right.$$

Of course, the structure equations of the previous connection can be written as in the books [7], [8].

For us it is important to express the coefficients $\left(\widetilde{L}_{jk}^H, \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{\widetilde{L}}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{L}_{jk}^V, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^H, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{\widetilde{C}}_{jk}^i, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^V \right)$ of the Levi-Civita connection of the metric $\mathbb{G}$.

To this aim, expressing in the adapted basis the conditions

$$X\mathbb{G}(Y, Z) - \mathbb{G}(D_X Y, Z) - \mathbb{G}(Y, D_X Z) = 0$$

$$D_X Y - D_Y X - [X, Y] = 0$$

and using the torsions R_{jk}^i and P_{jk}^i of the Cartan connection $CT(N)$, we get:

Theorem 2.3. *The Levi-Civita connection of the Riemannian metric $\mathbb{G}$, in the adapted basis, has the following coefficients:*

$$(2.7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \widetilde{L}_{jk}^H, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^V, \widetilde{C}_{jk}^H = \widetilde{\widetilde{L}}_{jk}^i = C_{jk}^i + \frac{1}{2}g^{is}h_{mj}R_{sk}^m, \\ \widetilde{L}_{jk}^V = F_{jk}^i - \frac{1}{2}(\delta_s^i \delta_j^m - g_{sj}g^{im})P_{km}^s, \quad \widetilde{C}_{jk}^i = \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i - B_{jk}^i, \\ \widetilde{L}_{jk}^i = -h^{is}C_{skj} + \frac{1}{2}R_{jk}^i, \quad \widetilde{\widetilde{C}}_{jk}^i = -h_{js}g^{im}\widetilde{C}_{mk}^s \end{array} \right.$$

where L_{jk}^H, C_{jk}^V are from (2.6) and (F_{jk}^i, C_{jk}^i) are the coefficients of the Cartan metrical connection of the Finsler space F^n .

Using the previous Levi-Civita connection we can study the main geometrical properties of the space $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G})$.

3. The almost Hermitian structure $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$

The almost complex structure $\overset{0}{\mathbb{F}}$ defined by (1.5) does not preserve the property of homogeneity of the vector fields. It applies the 1-homogeneous vector fields $\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i}$, $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ onto the 0-homogeneous vector fields $\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}$, $(i = 1, \dots, n)$.

We can eliminate this inconvenient by defining a new kind of almost complex structure $\mathbb{F} : \chi(\widetilde{TM}) \rightarrow \chi(\widetilde{TM})$, setting

$$(3.1) \quad \mathbb{F} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i} \right) = -\frac{\|y\|}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, \quad \mathbb{F} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \right) = \frac{a}{\|y\|} \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i}, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

Taking into account that the norm of the Liouville vector field, $\|y\|$, and the Cartan nonlinear connection N are defined on $\widetilde{TM}$, it is not difficult to prove

Theorem 3.1. *The following properties hold:*

- 1° $\mathbb{F}$ is a tensor field of type (1.1) on $\widetilde{TM}$.
- 2° $\mathbb{F} \circ \mathbb{F} = -I$.
- 3° $\mathbb{F}$ depends only on the fundamental function F of the Finsler space F^n .
- 4° The $\mathcal{F}(\widetilde{TM})$ -linear mapping $\mathbb{F} : \chi(\widetilde{TM}) \rightarrow \chi(\widetilde{TM})$ preserves the property of homogeneity of the vector fields from $\chi(\widetilde{TM})$.

It is important to know when is $\mathbb{F}$ a complex structure.

Theorem 3.2. $\mathbb{F}$ is a complex structure on $\widetilde{TM}$ if and only if the Finsler space F^n has the following property:

$$(3.2) \quad R_{ij}^h = \frac{1}{a^2} (y_i \delta_j^h - y_j \delta_i^h).$$

PROOF. The Nijenhuis tensor $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$:

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{F}}(X, Y) = \mathbb{F}^2[X, Y] + [\mathbb{F}X, \mathbb{F}Y] - \mathbb{F}[\mathbb{F}X, Y] - \mathbb{F}[X, \mathbb{F}Y]$$

vanishes if and only if the previous equations hold. $\square$

Remark. If F^n is reducible to a Riemannian space, then the equation (3.2) says that it is of constant sectional curvature.

The pair $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ has remarkable properties:

Theorem 3.3. *We have:*

- 1° $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is an almost Hermitian structure on $\widetilde{TM}$ and depends only on the fundamental function F of the Finsler space F^n .
- 2° The associated almost symplectic structure θ has the expression

$$(3.3) \quad \theta = \frac{a}{\|y\|} \overset{\circ}{\theta}$$

where $\overset{\circ}{\theta}$ is the symplectic structure (1.6).

- 3° The following formula holds:

$$(3.3)' \quad d\theta = -\frac{a}{\|y\|} d\|y\| \wedge \theta.$$

- 4° Consequently, $(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is a conformal almost Kählerian structure and we have

$$d\theta = 0 \text{ (modulo } \theta \text{)}.$$

The conformal almost Kählerian space $(\widetilde{TM}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{F})$ is the geometrical model of the Finsler space F^n with respect to the homogeneous lift $\mathbb{G}$.

The previous considerations are important for the study of Finslerian gauge theory, [1]–[3], and in general in the Geometry of the Finsler space F^n .

Acknowledgments. The problems discussed in this paper were suggested by some discussions with P. L. ANTONELLI, D. HRIMIUC, L. TAMÁSSY, D. BAO, Z. SHEN and M. ANASTASIEI at the Conference on Finsler Geometry, Alberta University of Edmonton, Canada, August 1998, organized by Prof. P. L. ANTONELLI and his collaborators. Some important remarks were sent us by Prof. L. TAMÁSSY. Many thanks to all of them.

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RADU MIRON
UNIVERSITATEA "AL.I.CUZA" IAȘI
6600, IAȘI
ROMANIA
E-mail: rmiron@uaic.ro

(Received April 2, 1999; revised September 25, 1999)