Publ. Math. Debrecen
82/3-4 (2013), 591–598
DOI: 10.5486/PMD.2013.5344

An η-Einstein Kenmotsu metric as a Ricci soliton

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Abstract. We prove that, if the metric of an η-Einstein Kenmotsu manifold (of dimension > 3) is a Ricci soliton, then it is Einstein and the soliton is expanding.

1. Introduction

A Ricci soliton is a Riemannian manifold (M, g) together with a vector field V and a constant λ such that

$$\pounds_V g + 2S + 2\lambda g = 0, \tag{1}$$

where $\pounds_V$ denotes the Lie derivative operator along the vector field V and S is the Ricci tensor of g. Actually, it is a fixed point of the HAMILTON's [7] Ricci flow: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g = -2S$, up to diffeomorphisms and scalings. A Ricci soliton with V zero or Killing is known as a trivial soliton. Thus, the Ricci soliton may be considered as an apt generalization of Einstein metric. The Ricci soliton is said to be *shrinking* when $\lambda < 0$, *steady* when $\lambda = 0$, and *expanding* when $\lambda > 0$. If the vector field V is the gradient of a potential function $-f$, then g is called a *gradient Ricci soliton*. We remark that on compact manifold Ricci solitons are always gradient solitons (see PERELMAN [9]). For details about Ricci solitons and their connection to the Ricci flow, we refer to CHOW–KNOPF [3].

In [8], a new class of non-compact almost contact metric manifolds was introduced and studied, which are known as Kenmotsu manifolds. This kind of manifold is characterized through the warped product. Actually, the warped product

Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C25, 53C21.
Key words and phrases: η-Einstein, almost contact metric manifold, Kenmotsu manifold, warped product, Ricci solitons.
The author is very much thankful to the referee for many comments.

space $R \times_f V$ with the warping function $f(t) = ce^t$ on the real line R and V is a Kähler manifold admits such a structure. Moreover, every point of a Kenmotsu manifold has a neighbourhood which is locally a warped product $(-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times_f V$, where $f(t) = ce^t$ is a function on the open interval. Recently, in [5], the author proved that *if the metric of a* 3*-dimensional Kenmotsu manifold is a Ricci soliton, then it is of constant curvature* -1 *and the soliton is expanding.* Such metric also exists on the warped product of a Riemann surface N of constant negative curvature (a Kähler manifold) with the real line. It may be mentioned in this connection that any 3-dimensional Kenmotsu manifold is η-Einstein (i.e. the Ricci tensor S is of the form $S = ag + b\eta \otimes \eta$, where a, b are known as associated functions). However, in higher dimensions this is not true. We also know [8] that for dimension > 3, the associated functions of an η-Einstein Kenmotsu manifold are not constant, like K-contact manifolds [12]. In the literature, the case of compact Ricci solitons has been studied widely and extensively by several authors (e.g. see [3]). Thus, in view of recent results on Sasakian manifold [10] and η-Einstein K-contact manifold [6], a natural question to consider is whether there exist non-compact non-Sasakian almost contact metric manifolds whose metric is a Ricci soliton. For this, we consider an η-Einstein Kenmotsu manifold; such a manifold is not compact and in general not K-contact. Here we prove:

Theorem 1. *If the metric of an* η*-Einstein Kenmotsu manifold* $M^{2n+1}(\varphi, \xi, \eta, g)$*,* $n > 1$ *is a Ricci soliton then it is Einstein and the soliton is expanding.*

Since the warped product $R \times_f V(k)$, where $V(k)$ is a Kähler manifold of constant holomorphic sectional curvature of dimension $2n$ and $f(t) = ce^t$ is the warping function, naturally admits Kenmotsu structure, we have the following:

Corollary 1. *If the metric of the warped product* $R \times_f V(k)$*,* $(n > 1)$ *is a Ricci soliton then it is of constant curvature* -1 *and the soliton is expanding.*

2. Preliminaries

A $(2n + 1)$-dimensional manifold (M, g) is said to have an almost contact metric structure if there exists a $(1, 1)$ tensor field φ, a unit vector field ξ (called the Reeb vector field), and a 1-form η such that

$$\varphi^2 = -I + \eta \otimes \xi,$$

where I is the identity transformation. A Riemannian metric g is said to be the associated metric if it satisfies

$$g(\varphi X, \varphi Y) = g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y),$$

for any vector fields X, Y on M. Then the following formulas also hold

$$\varphi\xi = 0, \quad \eta \circ \varphi = 0, \quad \eta(.) = g(., \xi).$$

The manifold M equipped with the structure (φ, ξ, η, g) is called an almost contact metric manifold. On such a manifold, one can always define a 2-form ϕ by $\phi(., .) = g(., \varphi.)$, known as the fundamental 2-form. An almost contact metric manifold with $\phi = d\eta$ is known as contact metric manifold. If, in addition ξ is Killing, then M is said to be K-contact. Also, an almost contact metric manifold is said to be Sasakian if and only if [2]:

$$(\nabla_X \varphi)Y = g(X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)X,$$

for any vector field X, Y on M. On the other hand, an almost contact metric manifold is said to be Kenmotsu [8], if it satisfies

$$(\nabla_X \varphi)Y = g(\varphi X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)\varphi X, \tag{2}$$

for any vector field X, Y on M. An almost contact metric structure (φ, ξ, η, g) is said to be a Kenmotsu structure if it satisfies the condition (2). The following formulas are also valid for a Kenmotsu manifold (see [8])

$$\nabla_X \xi = X - \eta(X)\xi. \tag{3}$$

$$R(X, Y)\xi = \eta(X)Y - \eta(Y)X. \tag{4}$$

$$Q\xi = -2n\xi, \tag{5}$$

where R denotes the curvature tensor and Q denotes the Ricci operator associated with the S, i.e. $S(X, Y) = g(QX, Y)$. An almost contact metric manifold is said to be η-Einstein if the Ricci tensor S satisfies

$$S(Y, Z) = ag(Y, Z) + b\eta(Y)\eta(Z), \tag{6}$$

for any vector field Y, Z on M and a, b are arbitrary functions on M. For a K-contact manifold of dimension > 3, the functions a, b are constant (see [12]), but for a Kenmotsu manifold this need not be true (see [8]).

3. Proof of the results

Proof of Theorem 1. Since M is η-Einstein, equation (6) shows that the scalar curvature r takes the form

$$r = (2n+1)a + b. \tag{7}$$

Also, making use of (5) in (6) we see that $a + b = -2n$. Combining this with (7) gives $a = 1 + \frac{r}{2n}$ and $b = -\{(2n+1) + \frac{r}{2n}\}$. Therefore, equation (6) can be written as

$$S(Y,Z) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{2n}\right) g(Y,Z) - \left\{(2n+1) + \frac{r}{2n}\right\} \eta(X)\eta(Y). \tag{8}$$

By virtue of this, the soliton equation transforms into

$$(\pounds_V g)(Y,Z) = -\left(2 + \frac{r}{n} + 2\lambda\right) g(Y,Z) + \left\{2(2n+1) + \frac{r}{n}\right\} \eta(Y)\eta(Z). \tag{9}$$

Now, from the well known commutation formula (see p. 23 of [11]):

$$(\pounds_V \nabla_X g - \nabla_X \pounds_V g - \nabla_{[V,X]} g)(Y,Z) \\ = -g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Y), Z) - g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Z), Y),$$

we obtain

$$(\nabla_X \pounds_V g)(Y,Z) = g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Y), Z) + g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Z), Y). \tag{10}$$

Thus, differentiating (1), using it in (10), and through the straightforward combinatorial computation, we easily derive

$$g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Y), Z) = (\nabla_Z S)(X,Y) - (\nabla_X S)(Y,Z) - (\nabla_Y S)(X,Z). \tag{11}$$

Taking $X = Y = e_i$ (where $\{ e_i : i = 1, 2, ..., 2n+1\}$) is an orthonormal frame) in (11) and summing over i, we find

$$(\pounds_V \nabla)(e_i, e_i) = 0, \tag{12}$$

for all vector fields Z. Differentiating (9) along an arbitrary vector field X and using equations (3) and (10), we have

$$g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Y), Z) + g((\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Z), Y) = -\frac{(Xr)}{n} g(Y,Z) + \frac{(Xr)}{n} \eta(Y)\eta(Z) \\ + \left\{2(2n+1) + \frac{r}{n}\right\} \{g(X,Y)\eta(Z) + g(X,Z)\eta(Y) - 2\eta(X)\eta(Y)\eta(Z)\}.$$

By a straightforward combinatorial computation, and since $(\pounds_V \nabla)$ is a symmetric operator, the foregoing equation yields

$$2n(\pounds_V \nabla)(X,Y) = g(Y,Z)Dr - (Xr)Y - (Yr)X + (Xr)\eta(Y) + (Yr)\eta(X) \\ -\eta(X)\eta(Y)Dr + 2\{2n(2n+1) + r\}\{g(X,Y)\xi - \eta(X)\eta(Y)\xi\}, \tag{13}$$

for all vector fields Z and D is the gradient operator of g. Setting $X = Y = e_i$ in (13), we at once obtain

$$(n-1)Dr + (\xi r)\xi + 2n\{2n(2n+1) + r\}\xi = 0. \tag{14}$$

Inner product of (14) with ξ gives $\xi r + 2\{2n(2n+1) + r\} = 0$. Applying this in (14) provides $Dr = (\xi r)\xi$, as $n > 1$. Next, taking $X = \xi$ in (13) it follows that

$$2n(\pounds_V \nabla)(Y,\xi) = (\xi r)\varphi^2 Y. \tag{15}$$

Differentiating (15) along an arbitrary vector field X and making use of (3) and (15), we find

$$2n(\nabla_X \pounds_V \nabla)(Y,\xi) + 2n(\pounds_V \nabla)(Y,X) = (X(\xi r))\varphi^2 Y \\ + (\xi r)\{g(X,Y)\xi + \eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y - \eta(X)\eta(Y)\xi\}.$$

Interchanging X, Y of this equation and applying the identity (see p. 23 of [11]):

$$(\pounds_V R)(X,Y)Z = (\nabla_X \pounds_V \nabla)(Y,Z) - (\nabla_Y \pounds_V \nabla)(X,Z),$$

it follows that

$$2n(\pounds_V R)(X,Y)\xi = (X(\xi r))\varphi^2 Y - (Y(\xi r))\varphi^2 X + 2(\xi r)\{\eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y\}.$$

Contracting this equation over X and since $Dr = (\xi r)\xi$, we have $(\pounds_V S)(Y,\xi) = 0$. Next, taking the Lie derivative of (5) along V, using the last equation and (8), we obtain

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{2n}\right) g(Y, \pounds_V \xi) - \left\{(2n+1) + \frac{r}{2n}\right\} \eta(\pounds_V \xi)\eta(Y) \\ = -4n(2n - \lambda)\eta(Y) - 2ng(Y, \pounds_V \xi). \tag{16}$$

Setting $Y = \xi$ in (16) we see that $\lambda = 2n$ and hence the soliton is expanding. On the other hand, substituting ξ for Y and Z in (9) yields $\eta(\pounds_V \xi) = 0$. Consequently, equation (16) implies that

$$[r + 2n(2n+1)]\pounds_V \xi = 0.$$

Now if $r = -2n(2n+1)$, then from (8) we see that M is Einstein. So we suppose that $r \neq -2n(2n+1)$ in some open set N of M. Then on N, $\pounds_V \xi = 0$. This together with (3) provides

$$\nabla_\xi V = V - \eta(V)\xi. \tag{17}$$

Finally, taking $Y = \xi$ in the well-known formula (see p. 39 of [4]):

$$(\pounds_V \nabla)(X, Y) = \nabla_X \nabla_Y V - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y} V + R(V, X)Y,$$

and making use of (3), (15), (17) and (4), we have $\xi r = 0$. Since $Dr = (\xi r)\xi$, we see that r is constant. Therefore, (14) implies that $r = -2n(2n+1)$ on N. Thus, we arrive at a contradiction on N. This completes the proof. □

Proof of Corollary 1. By the result mentioned in the introduction, it is obvious that the warped product under consideration is a Kenmotsu manifold. Moreover, the curvature tensor of such a warped product space is given by (see [8], [1])

$$\begin{aligned} R(X, Y)Z = {} & H(t)\{g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y\} + (H(t) + 1)\{g(X, Z)\eta(Y)\xi \\ & - g(Y, Z)\eta(X)\xi + \eta(X)\eta(Z)Y - \eta(Y)\eta(Z)X \\ & + g(X, \varphi Z)\varphi Y - g(Y, \varphi Z)\varphi X + 2g(X, \varphi Y)\varphi Z\}. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

From (18) it is easy to see that the Ricci tensor S takes the form

$$S(X, Y) = 2\{(n-1)H(t) - 1\}g(X, Y) - 2(n-1)(H(t) + 1)\eta(X)\eta(Y).$$

This is clearly η-Einstein. Hence applying Theorem 1 we see that the warped product is Einstein and since $n > 1$, the last equation implies that $H(t) = -1$. Finally, using this in (18) we complete the proof. □

4. Example

We shall now exhibit an example of a Kenmotsu manifold which satisfies the Theorem 1. Let M be an η-Einstein Kenmotsu manifold (any Kenmotsu space form provides such example). For this class of space it is well known that (see [8]) $a + b = -2n$ and $Xb + 2b\eta(X) = 0$, if $n > 1$, for any vector field X on M. We choose the vector field V of the Ricci soliton as a constant multiple of the

Reeb vector field, i.e. $V = f\xi$, for some constant f. Differentiating this along an arbitrary vector field X and using (3) we get

$$\nabla_X V = (Xf)\xi + f(X - \eta(X)\xi). \tag{19}$$

Making use of this and (6) it is easy to see that

$$(\pounds_V g)(X,Y) + 2S(X,Y) + 2\lambda g(X,Y) = (Xf)\eta(Y) + (Yf)\eta(X) + 2(a + f + \lambda)g(X,Y) + 2(b - f)\eta(X)\eta(Y). \tag{20}$$

Since f is constant, the left hand side of this equation will vanish if and only if $f = b$ and $\lambda = -(a + b) = 2n$. Hence the soliton is expanding. By this choice of f, it remains to show that the manifold is Einstein. This easily follows from the formula $Xb + 2b\eta(X) = 0$.

In particular, the metric of the warped product space $R \times_f V(k)$ is a Ricci soliton whose potential vector field V is given by $-2\{(n-1)(H(t)+1)\}\xi$, for $n > 1$.

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(Received September 26, 2011; revised March 12, 2012)