

The Weyl tensors

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Dedicated to Professor L. Tamásy on his 80th birthday

Abstract. The projections of tensor spaces of types $(1, 3)$, $(2, 2)$, and $(1, 4)$ over a real, n -dimensional vector space onto their complementary subspaces of Weyl (i.e. traceless), and Kronecker tensors are considered. The corresponding trace decomposition formulas providing a basis for an algebraic classification of these tensor, are discussed.

1. Introduction

In this paper, $\mathbb{R}$ denotes the field of real numbers, and E is a real, n -dimensional vector space. The space of tensors of type (r, s) over E is denoted by $T_s^r E$. In a (fixed) basis e_i of E , we usually denote a tensor $U \in T_s^r E$ by its components, i.e., we write $U = U_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_s}^{j_1 j_2 \dots j_r}$.

Let r and s be any positive integers. We define a *Weyl tensor* to be any traceless tensor $W \in T_s^r E$. We define a *Kronecker tensor* as a tensor $V \in T_s^r E$, $V = V_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_s}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_r}$, of the form

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_s}^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_r} = & \delta_{j_1}^{i_1} V_{(1)j_2 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(1)i_2 i_3 \dots i_r} + \delta_{j_2}^{i_1} V_{(2)j_1 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(1)i_2 i_3 \dots i_r} + \dots + \delta_{j_s}^{i_1} V_{(s)j_1 j_2 \dots j_{s-1}}^{(1)i_2 i_3 \dots i_r} \\ & + \delta_{j_1}^{i_2} V_{(1)j_2 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(2)i_1 i_3 \dots i_r} + \delta_{j_2}^{i_2} V_{(2)j_1 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(2)i_1 i_3 \dots i_r} + \dots + \delta_{j_s}^{i_2} V_{(s)j_1 j_2 \dots j_{s-1}}^{(2)i_1 i_3 \dots i_r} \end{aligned}$$

Mathematics Subject Classification: 15A72, 53A45, 53B20.

Key words and phrases: tensor, trace, duality, curvature tensor, Weyl tensor.

Supported by grants 201/00/0724 and 201/03/0512 of the Czech Grant Agency (GACR).

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \dots \\
& + \delta_{j_1}^{i_r} V_{(1)j_2 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(r)i_2 i_3 \dots i_{r-1}} + \delta_{j_2}^{i_r} V_{(2)j_1 j_3 \dots j_s}^{(r)i_2 i_3 \dots i_{r-1}} + \dots + \delta_{j_s}^{i_r} V_{(s)j_1 j_3 \dots j_{s-1}}^{(r)i_2 i_3 \dots i_{r-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

for some tensors $V_{(q)}^{(p)} \in T_{s-1}^{r-1} E$, $V_{(q)}^{(p)} = V_{(q)j_1 j_2 \dots j_{s-1}}^{(p)i_1 i_2 \dots i_{r-1}}$; the Kronecker tensors are also called δ -generated. According to the trace decomposition theorem, every tensor $U \in T_s^r E$ can be uniquely decomposed into the *Weyl* (i.e., traceless), and *Kronecker* components. Examples show, however, that for lower dimensions, the tensors $V_{(q)}^{(p)}$ may not be unique. For the general trace decomposition theory we refer to KRUPKA [8], [9], and MIKES [10].

The *natural* trace operation is defined on the basis of *duality* of vector spaces, i.e., only in mixed tensor spaces, and does not require any metric tensor structure on the underlying vector space. In contradistinction to the metric tensor case (see e.g. WEYL [14], HAMERMESH [5], Chapter 10, and WELSH [13]), the trace operation is invariant with respect to the general linear group. In this setting, the trace decomposition problem appears as a problem of the theory of systems of linear equations, or of natural projectors in mixed tensor spaces [7], rather than a problem of the group representation theory.

The aim of this note is to review recent results on the trace decomposition of tensors of type $(1, 3)$, $(2, 2)$, and $(1, 4)$ (see [6], [8], [9]). Tensors of these types appear in differential geometry of Riemann, and Finsler spaces (curvature tensors and their covariant derivatives), and their trace decompositions represent a basis for an (algebraic) *classification* of the underlying geometric structures. In particular, it turns out that the Weyl components in these cases coincide with the classical Weyl tensors, characterizing various geometric properties of smooth manifolds endowed with linear connections (see e.g., BOKAN [1], CHERN, CHEN, LAM [2], EISENHART [3], GROMOLL, KLINGENBERG, MEYER [4], TAMÁSSY, BINH [11], THOMAS [12], WEYL [15]).

2. The Weyl tensors of type $(1, 3)$

Consider the tensor space $T_3^1 E$. In general, a tensor $U \in T_3^1 E$ has three traces, the $(1, 1)$ -, $(1, 2)$ -, and $(1, 3)$ -traces. the *Ricci tensor* of U is defined

to be the $(1, 2)$ -trace U_{ksm}^s . In the following theorem, we give the basic trace decomposition formula for tensors of type $(1, 3)$, which defines the Weyl component of these tensors. The proof, based on an explicit solution of the trace decomposition equations, can be found in [8]. E denotes a real vector space of dimension $n \geq 3$.

Theorem 1. *Let $\dim E \geq 3$, and let $U \in T_3^1 E$, $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$. There exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and unique tensors $P, Q, R \in T_2^0 E$, $P = P_{\ell m}$, $Q = Q_{km}$, $R = R_{k\ell}$ such that*

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} + \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} + \delta_m^i R_{k\ell}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} P_{k\ell} &= \frac{1}{(n^2 - 1)(n^2 - 4)} (n(n^2 - 3)U_{tk\ell}^t - (n^2 - 2)U_{kt\ell}^t \\ &\quad + nU_{k\ell t}^t - 2U_{t\ell k}^t + nU_{\ell tk}^t - (n^2 - 2)U_{\ell kt}^t), \\ Q_{k\ell} &= \frac{1}{(n^2 - 1)(n^2 - 4)} (-(n^2 - 2)U_{tk\ell}^t + n(n^2 - 3)U_{kt\ell}^t \\ &\quad - (n^2 - 2)U_{k\ell t}^t + nU_{t\ell k}^t - 2U_{\ell tk}^t + nU_{\ell kt}^t), \\ R_{k\ell} &= \frac{1}{(n^2 - 1)(n^2 - 4)} (nU_{tk\ell}^t - (n^2 - 2)U_{kt\ell}^t + n(n^2 - 3)U_{k\ell t}^t \\ &\quad - (n^2 - 2)U_{t\ell k}^t + nU_{\ell tk}^t - 2U_{\ell kt}^t), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$W_{k\ell m}^i = U_{k\ell m}^i - \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} - \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} - \delta_m^i R_{k\ell}.$$

In a series of corollaries, we now compute the Weyl components of tensors $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$, satisfying certain symmetry conditions. The proofs are easy applications of Theorem 1.

Corollary 1. *Let $n \geq 3$, and let $U \in T_3^1 E$, $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$. Assume that*

$$U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{km\ell}^i = 0. \quad (1)$$

Then there exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and unique tensors $P, Q \in T_2^0 E$, $P = P_{\ell m}$, $Q = Q_{km}$, such that

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} + \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} - \delta_m^i Q_{k\ell}. \quad (2)$$

These tensors are given by

$$P_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n-2)}((n-1)U_{tk\ell}^t + U_{\ell tk}^t - U_{kt\ell}^t),$$

$$Q_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{(n^2-2)(n-2)}(-(n-1)U_{tk\ell}^t + (n^2-n-1)U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tk}^t),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W_{k\ell m}^i &= U_{k\ell m}^i - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n-2)}\delta_k^i((n-1)U_{t\ell m}^t + U_{mt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tm}^t) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{(n^2-1)(n-2)}\delta_\ell^i(-(n-1)U_{tkm}^t + (n^2-n-1)U_{ktm}^t - U_{mtk}^t) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(n^2-1)(n-2)}\delta_m^i(-(n-1)U_{tk\ell}^t + (n^2-n-1)U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tk}^t). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. The proof is straightforward. We substitute from (1) to (2), and then we use Theorem 1 and the identities $n^3-3n+2 = (n+2)(n-1)^2$, $n^3+n^2-3n-2 = (n+2)(n^2-n-1)$, and $n^2+n-2 = (n+2)(n-1)$. $\square$

Remark 1. Corollary 1 describes, in particular, the trace decomposition of the curvature tensors of linear connections on smooth manifolds; these tensors satisfy property (1). Note that the δ -components in (2) depends on both the (1,1)-trace, and (1,2)-trace of U .

Corollary 2. Let $n \geq 3$, and assume that $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$ satisfies

$$U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{km\ell}^i = 0, \quad U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{mk\ell}^i + U_{\ell mk}^i = 0. \quad (3)$$

Then there exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and unique tensors $P, Q \in T_2^0 E$, $P = P_{\ell m}$, $Q = Q_{km}$, such that

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} + \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} - \delta_m^i Q_{k\ell}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$P_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{n+1}(U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tk}^t),$$

$$Q_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}(U_{kt\ell}^t + U_{\ell tk}^t) + \frac{1}{2(n+1)}(U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tk}^t), \quad (4)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W_{k\ell m}^i &= U_{k\ell m}^i - \frac{1}{n+1} \delta_k^i (U_{\ell t m}^t - U_{m t \ell}^t) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{n^2-1} \delta_\ell^i (n U_{k t m}^t + U_{m t k}^t) + \frac{1}{n^2-1} \delta_m^i (n U_{k t \ell}^t + U_{\ell t k}^t). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

PROOF. Using identities (3), we find $U_{tk\ell}^t = -U_{k\ell t}^t - U_{\ell t k}^t = U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell t k}^t$. Formulas (4), (5) now follow from Theorem 1. $\square$

Remark 2. The tensor $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$ (5) is the *Weyl projective curvature tensor*. It follows from Corollary 2 that under the symmetry assumptions (3), the tensor $U = U_{jk\ell}^i$ is completely determined by its (1,2)-trace $U_{kt\ell}^t$, i.e., by the *Ricci tensor*, and by the Weyl projective curvature tensor. Note, however, that the Weyl and the Ricci tensors are not sufficient to determine the trace decomposition (2) in Corollary 1.

Remark 3. Identities (3) are satisfied by the curvature tensor of a connection without torsion (see e.g. GROMOLL, KLINGENBERG, MEYER [4]), and by the first Chern connection in Finsler geometry (see CHERN, CHEN, LAM [2], Chapter 8).

Corollary 3. *Let $n \geq 3$, and assume that $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$ satisfies*

$$U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{k m \ell}^i = 0, \quad U_{\ell t k}^t = U_{k t \ell}^t.$$

Then there exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and unique tensors $P, Q \in T_2^0 E$, $P = P_{\ell m}$, $Q = Q_{km}$, such that

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} + \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} - \delta_m^i Q_{k\ell}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$P_{k\ell} = \frac{n-1}{(n+1)(n-2)} U_{tk\ell}^t, \quad Q_{k\ell} = -\frac{1}{(n+1)(n-2)} U_{tk\ell}^t + \frac{1}{n-1} U_{kt\ell}^t,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W_{k\ell m}^i &= U_{k\ell m}^i - \frac{n-1}{(n+1)(n-2)} \delta_k^i U_{\ell t m}^t \\ &\quad + \delta_\ell^i \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)(n-2)} U_{tkm}^t - \frac{1}{n-1} U_{ktm}^t \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$- \delta_m^i \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)(n-2)} U_{tkl}^t - \frac{1}{n-1} U_{ktl}^t \right).$$

PROOF. We use Theorem 1, and the identity $n^2 - n - 2 = (n-2)(n+1)$. $\square$

Corollary 4. *Let $n \geq 3$, and assume that $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$ satisfies*

$$U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{kml}^i = 0, \quad U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{mk\ell}^i + U_{\ell mk}^i = 0, \quad U_{tkl}^t = 0. \quad (6)$$

Then there exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and a unique tensor $Q \in T_2^0 E$, $Q = Q_{km}$, such that

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_\ell^i Q_{km} - \delta_m^i Q_{k\ell}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$Q_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{n-1} U_{\ell tk}^t, \quad W_{k\ell m}^i = U_{k\ell m}^i - \frac{1}{n-1} (\delta_\ell^i U_{mtk}^t - \delta_m^i U_{\ell tk}^t).$$

PROOF. This follows from Corollary 2. $\square$

Remark 4. Conditions (6) are equivalent with

$$U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{kml}^i = 0, \quad U_{k\ell m}^i + U_{mk\ell}^i + U_{\ell mk}^i = 0, \quad U_{ktl}^t = U_{\ell tk}^t.$$

The third of these conditions means that the Ricci tensor is *symmetric*.

We now discuss a symmetry condition which appears in Finsler geometry.

Corollary 5. *Let $\dim E \geq 3$, and let $U \in T_3^1 E$, $U = U_{k\ell m}^i$. Assume that*

$$U_{k\ell m}^i - U_{\ell km}^i = 0.$$

Then there exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_3^1 E$, $W = W_{k\ell m}^i$, and unique tensors $P, R \in T_2^0 E$, $P = P_{\ell m}$, $R = R_{k\ell}$, such that

$$U_{k\ell m}^i = W_{k\ell m}^i + \delta_k^i P_{\ell m} + \delta_\ell^i P_{km} + \delta_m^i R_{k\ell}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$P_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{(n^2-1)(n+4)} ((n^2+n-1)U_{ktl}^t + U_{\ell tk}^t - (n+1)U_{k\ell t}^t),$$

$$R_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+2)}(-U_{kt\ell}^t - U_{\ell tk}^t + (n+1)U_{k\ell t}^t),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W_{k\ell m}^i &= U_{k\ell m}^i - \frac{1}{(n^2-1)(n+4)} \\ &\quad \times (\delta_k^i((n^2+n-1)U_{ktm}^t + U_{mtk}^t - (n+1)U_{kmt}^t) \\ &\quad - \delta_\ell^i((n^2+n-1)U_{ktm}^t + U_{mtk}^t - (n+1)U_{kmt}^t)) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+2)}\delta_m^i(U_{kt\ell}^t + U_{\ell tk}^t - (n+1)U_{k\ell t}^t). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We use Theorem 1, and the identities $n^3 - n^2 - 3n + 2 = (n-2)(n^2+n-1)$, $n^2 - n - 2 = (n-2)(n+1)$, and $n^3 - 3n - 2 = (n+1)^2(n-2)$. $\square$

3. The Weyl tensors of type (2, 2)

Consider the tensor space $T_2^2 E$. A tensor $U \in T_2^2 E$, $U = U_{k\ell}^{ij}$, has four traces, the (1, 1)-, (1, 2)-, (2, 1)-, and (2, 2)-traces. In the following Theorem 2 we recall the trace decomposition formula for tensors of type (2, 2); this formula defines the Weyl component of a tensor $U \in T_2^2 E$. The proof of Theorem 2 can be found in [9]. As before, E denotes a real, n -dimensional vector space such that $n \geq 3$.

Theorem 2. *Let $\dim E \geq 3$, and let $U \in T_2^2 E$, $U = U_{k\ell}^{ij}$. There exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_2^2 E$, $W = W_{k\ell}^{ij}$, unique traceless tensors $P, Q, R, S \in T_1^1 E$, $P = P_k^i$, $Q = Q_k^i$, $R = R_k^i$, $S = S_k^i$, and unique numbers $G, H \in \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$U_{k\ell}^{ij} = W_{k\ell}^{ij} + \delta_k^i P_\ell^j + \delta_\ell^i Q_k^j + \delta_k^j R_\ell^i + \delta_\ell^j S_k^i + \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j G + \delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j H.$$

These tensors are given by

$$P_j^i = \frac{1}{n(n^2-4)}((n^2-2)U_{sj}^{si} - nU_{js}^{si} - nU_{sj}^{is} + 2U_{js}^{is} - n\delta_j^i U_{st}^{st} + 2\delta_j^i U_{ts}^{st}),$$

$$Q_j^i = \frac{1}{n(n^2-4)}(-nU_{sj}^{si} + (n^2-2)U_{js}^{si} + 2U_{sj}^{is} - nU_{js}^{is} + 2\delta_j^i U_{st}^{st} - n\delta_j^i U_{ts}^{st}),$$

$$R_j^i = \frac{1}{n(n^2 - 4)}(-nU_{sj}^{si} + 2U_{js}^{si} + (n^2 - 2)U_{sj}^{is} - nU_{js}^{is} + 2\delta_j^i U_{st}^{st} - n\delta_j^i U_{ts}^{st}),$$

$$S_j^i = \frac{1}{n(n^2 - 4)}(2U_{sj}^{si} - nU_{js}^{si} - nU_{sj}^{is} + (n^2 - 2)U_{js}^{is} + 2\delta_j^i U_{ts}^{st} - n\delta_j^i U_{st}^{st}),$$

$$G = \frac{1}{n(n^2 - 1)}(nU_{st}^{st} - U_{ts}^{st}),$$

$$H = \frac{1}{n(n^2 - 1)}(-U_{st}^{st} + nU_{ts}^{st}),$$

and

$$W_{k\ell}^{ij} = U_{k\ell}^{ij} - \delta_k^i P_\ell^j - \delta_\ell^i Q_k^j - \delta_k^j R_\ell^i - \delta_\ell^j S_k^i - \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j G - \delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j H.$$

Before going on to special cases, we fix some notation. We denote by E a real, n -dimensional vector space, endowed with a tensor g of type $(0, 2)$. g is supposed to be *symmetric* and *regular*, but is not necessarily positive definite. As an application of Theorem 2, we discuss the trace decomposition of tensors of type $(0, 4)$ on E . Since g allows us to raise and to lower indices, the trace operation can be applied to the corresponding tensors of type $(2, 2)$. In a basis e_i of E , we write $g = g_{ij}e^i \otimes e^j$, where e^i is the dual basis of this one. Then $g_{ij} = g_{ji}$ and $\det(g_{ij}) \neq 0$. As usual, we denote by g^{ij} the components of the inverse matrix to g_{ij} ; then $g_{ij}g^{jk} = \delta_i^k$, $g^{ij} = g^{ji}$.

We consider tensors $V \in T_4^0 E$, $V = V_{mjkl}$, satisfying

$$V_{ijkl} = -V_{ijlk}, \quad V_{ijkl} + V_{iljk} + V_{iklj} = 0, \quad V_{ijkl} = -V_{jikl}. \quad (1)$$

Then V also satisfies

$$V_{ijkl} = V_{klij}.$$

We define a tensor $U \in T_3^1 E$, $U = U_{jkl}^i$, by

$$U_{jkl}^i = g^{is} V_{jskl}.$$

U obviously satisfies

$$U_{jkl}^i + U_{jlk}^i = 0, \quad U_{jkl}^i + U_{\ell jk}^i + U_{k\ell j}^i = 0.$$

The *Ricci tensor* of U ,

$$M_{j\ell} = U_{js\ell}^s = g^{st}V_{jst\ell}, \quad (2)$$

is symmetric, $M_{j\ell} = g^{st}V_{jst\ell} = g^{st}V_{\ell tsj} = M_{\ell j}$. Therefore, the $(1, 1)$ -trace of U satisfies

$$U_{sk\ell}^s = -U_{\ell sk}^s - U_{k\ell s}^s = -U_{\ell sk}^s + U_{ks\ell}^s = 0.$$

The scalar

$$M = g^{ij}M_{ij} = g^{ij}g^{k\ell}V_{ik\ell j} = g^{ij}U_{isj}^s \quad (3)$$

is the *scalar curvature* of V .

The following is a modification of Corollary 4, Section 2 (see Remark 4, Section 2).

Corollary 1. *Every tensor $V \in T_4^0 E$, $V = V_{mjkl}$, satisfying properties (1) admits a unique decomposition*

$$V_{rjkl} = W_{rjkl} + g_{kr}Q_{j\ell} - g_{\ell r}Q_{jk},$$

such that $U_{jkl}^i = g^{ri}W_{rjkl}$ is a Weyl tensor. The tensors $Q_{k\ell}$ and W_{rjkl} are determined by

$$Q_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{n-1}M_{k\ell}, \quad W_{ijk\ell} = V_{ijk\ell} - \frac{1}{n-1}(g_{jk}M_{i\ell} - g_{j\ell}M_{ik}).$$

PROOF. It follows from Corollary 4, Section 2, that $U_{jkl}^i = W_{jkl}^i + \delta_k^i Q_{j\ell} - \delta_\ell^i Q_{jk}$, where

$$Q_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{n-1}U_{\ell sk}^s = \frac{1}{n-1}M_{k\ell},$$

$$W_{jkl}^i = g^{is}V_{jsk\ell} - \frac{1}{n-1}\delta_k^i M_{j\ell} + \frac{1}{n-1}\delta_\ell^i M_{jk}.$$

Then

$$W_{ijk\ell} = g_{js}W_{ik\ell}^s = V_{ijk\ell} - \frac{1}{n-1}g_{jk}M_{i\ell} + \frac{1}{n-1}g_{j\ell}M_{ik}. \quad \square$$

Remark 1. If $U = g^{is}V_{jsk\ell}$ is the curvature tensor of a Levi-Civita connection, then $W = W_{jkl}^i$ is the well-known *Weyl projective curvature tensor* of U .

Corollary 2. Every tensor $V = T_4^0 E$, $V = V_{mjkl}$, satisfying properties (1), admits a unique decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} V_{rskl} = & g_{ir}g_{js}W_{kl}^{ij} + g_{kr}g_{is}P_\ell^i - g_{lr}g_{is}P_k^i \\ & - g_{ir}g_{ks}P_\ell^i + g_{ir}g_{ls}P_k^i - (g_{lr}g_{ks} - g_{kr}g_{ls})G, \end{aligned}$$

such that the tensors W_{kl}^{ij} , P_ℓ^i are Weyl tensors. The tensors G , P_ℓ^i , V_{kl}^{ij} are given by

$$G = -\frac{1}{n(n-1)}M, \quad P_j^i = -\frac{1}{n-2}g^{iq}M_{qj} + \frac{1}{n(n-2)}\delta_j^i M,$$

and

$$W_{kl}^{ij} = g^{ip}g^{jq}V_{pqkl} - \delta_k^i P_\ell^j + \delta_\ell^i P_k^j + \delta_k^j P_\ell^i - \delta_\ell^j P_k^i + (\delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j - \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j)G.$$

PROOF. We introduce a tensor $T \in T_2^2 E$, $T = T_{kl}^{ij}$, by

$$T_{kl}^{ij} = g^{ip}U_{pkl}^j = g^{ip}g^{jq}V_{pqkl}. \quad (4)$$

The trace decomposition of T is of the form

$$T_{kl}^{ij} = W_{kl}^{ij} + \delta_k^i P_\ell^j + \delta_\ell^i Q_k^j + \delta_k^j R_\ell^i + \delta_\ell^j S_k^i + \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j G + \delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j H, \quad (5)$$

where the tensors W_{kl}^{ij} , P_ℓ^j , Q_k^j , R_ℓ^i , S_k^i , G , and H are uniquely determined by Theorem 2. But by (4), (2), and (3),

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s\ell}^{sj} &= -g^{jq}M_{q\ell}, & T_{ks}^{sj} &= g^{jq}M_{qk}, & T_{s\ell}^{is} &= g^{ip}M_{p\ell}, \\ T_{ks}^{is} &= -g^{ip}M_{pk}, & T_{st}^{st} &= -M, & T_{ts}^{st} &= M. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $T_{s\ell}^{sj} = -T_{\ell s}^{sj} = -T_{s\ell}^{js} = T_{\ell s}^{js}$, $T_{st}^{st} = -T_{ts}^{st}$, and we easily get

$$\begin{aligned} P_j^i &= S_j^i = -Q_j^i = -R_j^i = -\frac{1}{n-2}g^{iq}M_{qj} + \frac{1}{n(n-2)}\delta_j^i M, \\ G &= -H = -\frac{1}{n(n-1)}M. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{kl}^{ij} &= T_{kl}^{ij} - \delta_k^i P_\ell^j - \delta_\ell^i Q_k^j - \delta_k^j R_\ell^i - \delta_\ell^j S_k^i - \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j G - \delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j H \\ &= g^{ip}g^{jq}V_{pqkl} - \delta_k^i P_\ell^j + \delta_\ell^i P_k^j + \delta_k^j P_\ell^i - \delta_\ell^j P_k^i + (\delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j - \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j)G. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Formulas (6), (7) completely determine the trace decomposition (5). We have

$$T_{k\ell}^{ij} = W_{k\ell}^{ij} + \delta_k^i P_\ell^j - \delta_\ell^i P_k^j - \delta_k^j P_\ell^i + \delta_\ell^j P_k^i - (\delta_\ell^i \delta_k^j - \delta_k^i \delta_\ell^j) G.$$

To conclude the proof, it is now sufficient to compute the induced decomposition of the tensor $V_{rsk\ell} = g_{ir} g_{js} T_{k\ell}^{ij}$. $\square$

Remark 2. We have more possibilities of raising the subscripts of $V = V_{mjkl}$ in (4). However, the components of tensors which arise in this way are expressible as linear combinations of (4).

Remark 3. Denote in Corollary 2,

$$C_{ijkl} = g_{ir} g_{js} W_{k\ell}^{rs}.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} g_{is} P_j^s &= -\frac{1}{n-2} g_{is} g^{sq} M_{qj} + \frac{1}{n(n-2)} g_{is} \delta_j^s M \\ &= -\frac{1}{n-2} M_{ij} + \frac{1}{n(n-2)} g_{ij} M, \end{aligned}$$

we get by a routine calculation

$$\begin{aligned} C_{ijkl} &= W_{rsk\ell} + \frac{1}{n-2} (g_{kr} W_{s\ell} - g_{\ell r} W_{sk} - g_{ks} W_{r\ell} + g_{\ell s} W_{rk}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} g_{\ell r} g_{ks} W - \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)} g_{kr} g_{\ell s} W. \end{aligned}$$

This is the well-known expression for the *Weyl conformal curvature tensor* of a metric tensor $g = g_{ij}$.

4. The Weyl tensors of type (1, 4)

In this section, we consider the tensor space $T_4^1 E$. In Theorem 3 we give the trace decomposition formula for tensors $U \in T_4^1 E$, $U = U_{jklm}^i$, which defines the Weyl component of U . The formula has been derived by KOVÁR with the help of *Maple* (see [6]). For the sake of uniqueness of the trace decomposition in this case, we have to assume that $\dim E = n \geq 4$.

Since the trace decomposition formula in this case is very long, we first introduce some abbreviations. We set

$$A = (n^2 - 9)(n^2 - 4)(n^2 - 1),$$

$$B = n^6 - 11n^4 + 22n^2 - 6,$$

$$C = n^4 - 9n^2 + 10, \quad D = n^4 - 6n^2 + 3,$$

$$E = n^2 + 1, \quad F = n^2 - 4, \quad G = 2n^2 - 3.$$

Theorem 3. Let $\dim E \geq 4$, and let $U \in T_4^1 E$, $U = U_{jklm}^i$. There exists a unique Weyl tensor $W \in T_4^1 E$, $W = W_{jklm}^i$ and unique tensors $P, Q, R, S \in T_3^0 E$, $P = P_{klm}$, $Q = Q_{klm}$, $R = R_{klm}$, $S = S_{klm}$, such that

$$U_{jklm}^i = W_{jklm}^i + \delta_j^i P_{klm} + \delta_k^i Q_{jlm} + \delta_l^i R_{jkm} + \delta_m^i S_{jkl}.$$

These tensors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} P_{klm} = & \frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{B}{n} U_{sklm}^s + \frac{3E}{n} (U_{slmk}^s + U_{smkl}^s) - 2F (U_{slkm}^s + U_{smlk}^s + U_{skml}^s) \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{kslm}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{lskm}^s + U_{mslk}^s) - E (U_{lsmk}^s + U_{mskl}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{ksml}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{lkms}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{klms}^s + U_{mksl}^s) - E (U_{mlsk}^s + U_{kmsl}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{lmsk}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{mkls}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{klms}^s + U_{kmls}^s) - E (U_{klms}^s + U_{lmsk}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{mlks}^s \right), \\ Q_{klm} = & \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{sklm}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{slkm}^s + U_{smlk}^s) - E (U_{slmk}^s - U_{smkl}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{skml}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{B}{n} U_{kslm}^s + \frac{3E}{n} (U_{lsmk}^s + U_{mskl}^s) - 2F (U_{lskm}^s + U_{mslk}^s + U_{ksml}^s) \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{klms}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{klms}^s + U_{kmsl}^s) - E (U_{lmsk}^s + U_{mksl}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{mlsk}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{kmls}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{klms}^s + U_{mksl}^s) - E (U_{klms}^s + U_{lmsk}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{lmks}^s \right), \\ R_{klm} = & \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{slkm}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{sklm}^s + U_{slmk}^s) - E (U_{smlk}^s + U_{skml}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{smkl}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{kslm}^s + \frac{D}{n} (U_{lskm}^s + U_{ksml}^s) - E (U_{lsmk}^s + U_{mskl}^s) + \frac{2G}{n} U_{mslk}^s \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{B}{n} U_{klms}^s + \frac{3E}{n} (U_{lmsk}^s + U_{mksl}^s) - 2F (U_{lkms}^s + U_{mlsk}^s + U_{kmsl}^s) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{\ell m s}^s - E(U_{\ell m k s}^s + U_{m k \ell s}^s) + \frac{D}{n}(U_{m \ell k s}^s + U_{k m \ell s}^s) + \frac{2G}{n}U_{\ell k m s}^s \right), \\
S_{k \ell m} = & \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{s \ell m k}^s + \frac{D}{n}(U_{s \ell k m}^s + U_{s k m \ell}^s) - E(U_{s k \ell m}^s + U_{s m k \ell}^s) + \frac{2G}{n}U_{s m \ell k}^s \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{k s m \ell}^s + \frac{D}{n}(U_{k s \ell m}^s + U_{\ell s m k}^s) - E(U_{\ell s k m}^s + U_{m s \ell k}^s) + \frac{2G}{n}U_{m s k \ell}^s \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{A} \left(-CU_{\ell k s m}^s + \frac{D}{n}(U_{m \ell s k}^s + U_{k m s \ell}^s) - E(U_{\ell m s k}^s + U_{m k s \ell}^s) + \frac{2G}{n}U_{\ell k s m}^s \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{B}{n}U_{\ell k m s}^s + \frac{3E}{n}(U_{\ell m k s}^s + U_{m k \ell s}^s) - 2F(U_{\ell k m s}^s + U_{m \ell k s}^s + U_{k m \ell s}^s) \right),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$W_{j k \ell m}^i = U_{j k \ell m}^i - \delta_j^i P_{k \ell m} - \delta_k^i Q_{j \ell m} - \delta_\ell^i R_{j k m} - \delta_m^i S_{j k \ell}.$$

PROOF. To prove Theorem 3, we solve the trace decomposition equations

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{j k \ell m}^i &= W_{j k \ell m}^i + \delta_j^i P_{k \ell m} + \delta_k^i Q_{j \ell m} + \delta_\ell^i R_{j k m} + \delta_m^i S_{j k \ell}, \\
W_{s k \ell m}^s &= 0, \quad W_{j s \ell m}^s = 0, \quad W_{j k s m}^i = 0, \quad W_{j k \ell s}^i = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

□

Remark 1. If $n \leq 3$, then the trace decomposition equations (1) have more solutions. For $n = 3$, all solutions are described in [6].

Remark 2. Theorem 3 provides a basis for an algebraic (as well as geometric) classification of the tensors, arising as the covariant derivative of curvature tensors.

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(Received November 8, 2002; revised March 24, 2003)