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ALMOST GEODESIC MAPPINGS ONTO GENERALIZED RICCI-SYMMETRIC MANIFOLDS

VOLODYMYR BEREZOVSKY, JOSEF MIKEŠ, AND ALENA VANŽUROVÁ

ABSTRACT. Our aim is to continue investigations concerning existence of almost geodesic mappings of manifolds with linear connection. We deduce necessary and sufficient conditions for existence of the so-called canonical almost geodesic mappings of type π of a manifold endowed with a linear connection onto generalized Ricci-symmetric manifolds. Our result is a generalization of some previous results by N. S. Sinyukov.

1. Introduction

First let us recall the main concepts and terminology. Let (M, ∇) be a smooth (C^∞) n-dimensional manifold endowed with a linear connection ∇. Let TM denote the tangent bundle of M, let $p_M : TM \to M$ be the natural projection, and let $\Lambda^2 TM$ denote the associated vector bundle of bivectors. $\mathcal{X}(M)$ denotes the $\mathcal{F}(M)$-module of vector fields on M over the ring $\mathcal{F}(M)$ of smooth functions on M. If $f\colon M \to \bar{M}$ is a diffeomorphism then $Tf\colon TM \to T\bar{M}$ is the corresponding tangent mapping, or differential, $Tf = f_*$. Unless otherwise specified, all objects under consideration are supposed to be differentiable of a sufficiently high class.

1.1. **Vector fields and distributions parallel along a curve.** Recall that an n-dimensional distribution on an open neighborhood $U \subseteq M$ $(\dim M = m \geq n)$ is a map $D\colon U \to TU$, $U \ni x \mapsto D_x \subseteq T_xM$, and D is called differentiable of the class C^k if it admits a local C^k-basis around any point. In short, $D = \operatorname{span}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ on V. A C^k-vector field X (on U) belongs to D, $X \in D$, if $X_x \in D_x$ for all $x \in U$.

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Let $c\colon I \to M$, $t \mapsto c(t)$, with $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ being an open interval, denote a (C^k-, or smooth) curve on M. Let ξ denote the corresponding (C^{k-1}, or smooth) tangent ("velocity") vector field along c, $\xi(t) = \left(c(t), \frac{dc(t)}{dt}\right)$, $t \in I$. In the following, we will consider only those curves which are *regular* in the sense that the tangent vector field ξ along c does not vanish on the definition domain I, that is, $c'(t) = \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \neq 0$ for all $t \in I$. Besides the velocity field ξ, let us introduce vector fields ξ_1, ξ_2, associated to a curve c, by the formula

$$\xi_1 = \nabla_\xi \xi, \qquad \xi_2 = \nabla_\xi \xi_1 \tag{1}$$

Under a (C^k-)*vector field along* c we mean a (C^k-)mapping $Y\colon I \to TM$ such that $p_M \circ Y = c$, that is, $Y(t) \in T_{c(t)}M$ for any $t \in I$. Similarly, a differentiable n-distribution along c can be introduced as a span of an n-tuple of (differentiable) vector fields along c. The velocity field $\xi(t)$ generates a one-dimensional distribution Ξ along c. Remark that any differentiable vector field (differentiable distribution, respectively) along c can be extended into a differentiable vector field (distribution) on some neighborhood U of $c(I)$.

Denote by $\tau_{c(t_0),c(t)}$ the parallel transport along c relative to ∇ from $c(t_0)$ to $c(t)$. A vector field Y along c on (M,∇) is called *parallel* along c relative to the given connection if $\nabla_\xi Y = 0$. A distribution D (defined along c, or on some open neighborhood of $c(I)$) is called *parallel along* c if for any $t_0 \in I$ and any vector $X_0 \in D_{c(t_0)}$, the image of X_0 under the parallel translation τ along c (from the point $c(t_0)$ to $c(t)$) belongs to D, $\tau_{c(t_0),c(t)}X_0 \in D_{c(t)}$ for all $t \in I$. A distribution D parallel along c admits a (local) basis parallel along c; parallelism along c is independent on reparametrizations of the path.

Lemma 1. *Let D be a two-dimensional distribution along c. Let X_1, X_2 be vector fields along c which form a basis of D; $D = \operatorname{span}(X_1, X_2)$. Then the necessary and sufficient condition for D to be parallel along c may be expressed as follows: there are real function $a_i^j\colon I \to \mathbb{R}$ of the parameter t such that*

$$\nabla_\xi X_i = a_i^j X_j, \qquad i,j \in \{1,2\} \tag{2}$$

hold (covariant derivatives along c of basis vector fields belong to the distribution, [5, p. 4].

1.2. **Almost geodesic curves.** Let (M,∇) be a smooth manifold endowed with a linear connection. Let $c\colon I \to M$ be a smooth regular curve on M. Recall that c is called a *geodesic curve* (in short, g.c.), under a general parametrization, if for any initial value $t_0 \in I$ of the parameter, the vector field $\tau_{c(t_0),c(t)}(\xi(t_0))$ along c arising from images of $\xi(t_0)$ under the parallel propagation along c, belongs to the 1-dimensional distribution $\Xi = \operatorname{span}(\xi)$ along c (generated by the velocity field). Hence the vectors $\xi_1(t)$ and $\xi(t)$ are collinear for any $t \in I$ if and only if c is a geodesic curve. Equivalently, c is a g. c. if and only if ξ is recurrent along

c which means: there is a real function $\lambda(t)\colon I \to \mathbb{R}$ such that the formula

$$\nabla_{\xi(t)}\xi(t) = \lambda(t)\xi(t) \tag{3}$$

holds. If the curve is parametrized by canonical (affine) parameter, the condition (3) for geodesic curves take the usual form $\nabla_{\xi(s)}\xi(s) = 0$ for $\in I$, and we speak about geodesics.

Geodesic curves can be naturally generalized as follows. According to [5], we call c *almost geodesic* if there is a 2-dimensional (differentiable) distribution D (along c, or on some neighborhood of $c(I)$) parallel along c relative to ∇ such that the tangent vector field ξ belongs to D (or Ξ is a subdistribution of D), $\xi(t) \in D_{c(t)}$ for $t \in I$. Equivalently, c is almost geodesic if and only if there exist vector fields X_1, X_2 along c satisfying (2), i.e. parallel, and (differentiable) real functions $b^i(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, defined along c, such that $\xi = b^1X_1 + b^2X_2$ holds. Obviously, geodesic curves, particularly geodesics, can serve as examples of almost geodesic curves.

For almost geodesic curves, ξ_1 and ξ_2 from (1) belong to the corresponding distribution D. If the vector fields ξ and ξ_1 are independent at any point (the (local) curve c is not a geodesic one), then $D = \operatorname{span}(\xi, \xi_1)$. So we can easily check that another equivalent characterization is:

Lemma 2. *A curve is almost geodesic if and only if* $\xi_2 \in \operatorname{span}(\xi, \xi_1)$.

2. Almost geodesic mappings

The concept of an almost geodesic mapping was introduced by V. M. Chernyshenko [3], and later on by N. S. Sinyukov, from a rather different point of view, [5, 6, 7, 8]. The theory of almost geodesic mappings in a developed form can be found in [5, 6, 7, 8].

Let (M, ∇), $(\bar{M}, \bar{\nabla})$ be smooth n-dimensional manifolds, $n > 2$, endowed with torsion-free linear connection.

Definition. [5, 6, 7, 8] A diffeomorphism $f\colon M \to \bar{M}$ is called *almost geodesic* if any geodesic curve of (M, ∇) is mapped under f onto an almost geodesic curve in $(\bar{M}, \bar{\nabla})$.

Conventions. From now on, all connections under consideration are torsion-free ($\equiv$ symmetric). If $f\colon M \to \bar{M}$ is a diffeomorphism we always suppose that the connections ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ are defined on the same manifold M, and we may in fact assume diffeomorphisms $f\colon (M, \nabla) \to (M, \bar{\nabla})$, which is more convenient from the technical reasons: we can make use of the well-known fact that two linear connections ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ on the same manifold M always differ up to a $(1, 2)$-tensor field P,

$$\bar{\nabla}(X, Y) = \nabla(X, Y) + P(X, Y), \qquad X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M), \tag{4}$$

and if the connections are symmetric, then P is also symmetric in X, Y. Moreover, we always identify a given curve c with its image $\bar{c} = f \circ c$, similarly we identify the tangent vector function $\xi(t)$ with the corresponding vector function $\bar{\xi}(t) = Tf(\xi(t))$. Given a diffeomorphism $f\colon (M,\nabla) \to (M,\bar{\nabla})$ then P determined by (4) will be called here the *deformation tensor* of the given connections under f ([6]). For a deformation tensor P (of type $(1,2)$), let us introduce a new tensor field (of type $(1,3)$, denoted by the same symbol) by

$$P(X,Y,Z) = \sum_{CS(X,Y,Z)} \nabla_Z P(X,Y) + P(P(X,Y),Z), \quad X,Y,Z \in \mathcal{X}(M)$$

where $\sum_{CS(\,,\,,\,)}$ means the cyclic sum on arguments in brackets (i. e. symmetrization without coefficients). Let $X \wedge Y$ means a decomposable bivector, an exterior product of X and Y. A diffeomorphism $f\colon (M,\nabla) \to (M,\bar{\nabla})$ is almost-geodesic if and only if the deformation tensor P satisfies

$$P(X_1,X_2,X_3) \wedge P(X_4,X_5) \wedge X_6 = 0 \text{ for all } X_i \in \mathcal{X}(M),\ i = 1,\dots,6. \tag{5}$$

In local coordinates, (5) reads $P^{[h}_{(pqr}P^{i}_{su}\delta^{j]}_{v)} = 0$ where the round and square brackets denote symmetrization and alternation of indices, respectively.

3. Classification of almost geodesic mappings

N.S. Sinyukov distinguished three kinds of almost geodesic mappings, [5, 6], namely π_1, π_2, and π_3, characterized, respectively, by the conditions for the deformation tensor:

$$\pi_1\colon P(X,X,X) + P(P(X,X),X) = a(X,X)\cdot X + b(X)\cdot P(X,X),\ X \in \mathcal{X}(M),$$

where a is a symmetric type $(0,2)$ tensor field and b is a one-form;

$$\pi_2\colon P(X,X) = \psi(X)\cdot X + \varphi(X)\cdot F(X), \quad X \in \mathcal{X}(M),$$

where ψ and ϕ are one-forms, and F is a type $(1,1)$ tensor field satisfying

$$(\nabla F)(X;X) + F(F(X),X) = \mu(X)\cdot X + \varrho(X)\cdot F(X), \quad X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$$

for some one-forms μ, ϱ;

$$\pi_3\colon P(X,X) = \psi(X)\cdot X + a(X,X)\cdot Z, \quad X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$$

where ψ is a one-form, a is a symmetric bilinear form and $Z \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ is a vector field satisfying

$$(\nabla Z)(X) = h\cdot X + \theta(X)\cdot Z$$

for some scalar function $h\colon M \to \mathbb{R}$ and some one-form θ.

The so-called $\tilde{\pi}_1$-*mappings*, *canonical* almost geodesic mappings, are characterized among almost geodesic mappings by the condition $b = 0$ on the right hand side. That is, the deformation tensor of a $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mapping satisfies

$$P(X,X,X) + P(P(X,X),X) = a(X,X)\cdot X, \quad X \in \mathcal{X}(M). \tag{6}$$

It is known that any π_1-mapping arises as a composition of a $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mapping and a geodesic one. But geodesic mappings can be considered as trivial almost geodesic mappings, and can be omitted in our further considerations; they have been analysed and classified in [1]. Our aim is to study $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mappings of affine manifolds onto particular types of Riemannian spaces, namely those cases that induce integrable systems.

4. Ricci-symmetric and generalized Ricci-symmetric manifolds

Under a *Ricci-symmetric manifold (space)* we mean a manifold (M, ∇) with linear connection (a pseudo-Riemannian space (M, g), respectively) for which the Ricci tensor is parallel (=covariantly constant),

$$\nabla \mathrm{Ric} = 0.$$

It was proven in [6] that the family of all $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mappings of a manifold (M, ∇) (= "affine manifold") onto Ricci-symmetric (pseudo-)Riemannian spaces $(\bar{M}, \bar{g})$ $(\bar{\nabla}\bar{\mathrm{Ric}} = 0)$ is given by an integrable system of differentiable equations (in covariant derivatives). Consequently, given a manifold with a symmetric connection, the family of all Ricci-symmetric Riemannian spaces $(\bar{M}, \bar{g})$ which can serve as images of the given manifold (M, ∇) under some $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mapping, depends on a finite set of parameters.

On the other hand, geodesic mappings form a subset in the set of $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mappings; they obey the definition. But basic equations describing geodesic mappings of a manifold with linear connection do not form an integrable system of Cauchy type, since a general solution depends on n arbitrary functions. It follows that the conditions (6) describing $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mappings (i.e. canonical almost geodesic mappings) of affine manifolds do not, in general, induce an integrable system.

In the following, we consider a particular case when (6) can be transformed into an integrable system, generalizing the results of Sinyukov. Namely, we will investigate $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mappings of an affine manifold (M, ∇) onto the so-called generalized Ricci-symmetric manifolds.

An affine manifold (M, ∇) will be called a *generalized Ricci-symmetric manifold* if its Ricci tensor satisfies

$$\nabla \mathrm{Ric}\,(Y, Z; X) + \nabla \mathrm{Ric}\,(X, Z; Y) = 0, \tag{7}$$

that is, $\nabla_X \mathrm{Ric}\,(Y, Z) = -\nabla_Y \mathrm{Ric}\,(X, Z)$. We do not a priori suppose the Ricci tensor be symmetric. If Ric is symmetric and (7) holds then Ric is parallel, $\nabla \mathrm{Ric} = 0$, and (M, ∇) is a Ricci-symmetric manifold. Einstein spaces (Riemannian spaces characterized by the property that the Ricci tensor is proportional to the metric tensor) satisfy (7) since they satisfy $\nabla \mathrm{Ric} = 0$, hence are generalized Ricci-symmetric. In this sense, generalized Ricci-symmetric spaces can be considered as a certain generalization of Einstein spaces.

5. Almost geodesic mappings $\tilde{\pi}_1$ onto generalized Ricci-symmetric manifolds

Given affine m-dimensional manifolds $\mathbb{A} = (M, \nabla)$ and $\bar{\mathbb{A}} = (\bar{M}, \bar{\nabla})$ with the corresponding curvature tensors R and $\bar{R}$, respectively, all connection-preserving mappings $f\colon M \to \bar{M}$ can be described by the following system of (differential) equations, [6, 7, 8]:

$$3(\nabla_Z P(X,Y) + P(Z, P(X,Y))) = \sum_{CS(X,Y)} (R(Y,Z)X - \bar{R}(Y,Z)X) + \sum_{CS(X,Y,Z)} a(X,Y)Z.$$

It becomes clear that the above invariant formulas are rather complicated. As for the rest, we prefer to express our equalities in local coordinates (with respect to a map (U, φ) on M). This formulas have the following local expression

$$3(P^h_{ij,k} + P^h_{k\alpha} P^\alpha_{ij}) = R^h_{(ij)k} - \bar{R}^h_{(ij)k} + a_{(ij}\delta^h_{k)}, \tag{8}$$

where P^h_{ij}, a_{ij}, R^h_{ijk}, $\bar{R}^h_{ijk}$ are local components of tensors P, R, $\bar{R}$ and a, respectively, δ^h_k is the Kronecker delta, "," denotes covariant derivative with respect to ∇.

The system (8) can be considered as a system of partial differential equations for functions P^h_{ij} on M, i.e. for components of the deformation tensor; the corresponding integrability conditions are

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}^h_{(ij)[k,\ell]} = R^h_{(ij)[k,\ell]} + \delta^h_{(i} a_{jk),\ell} - \delta^h_{(i} a_{j\ell),k} - 3(-P^\alpha_{ij}\bar{R}^h_{\alpha k\ell} + P^h_{\alpha(j} R^\alpha_{i)k\ell}) \\ - P^h_{\alpha k}(R^\alpha_{(ij)\ell} - \bar{R}^\alpha_{(ij)\ell}\delta^\alpha_{(i} a_{j\ell)}) + P^h_{\alpha\ell}(R^\alpha_{(ij)k} - \bar{R}^\alpha_{(ij)k}\delta^\alpha_{(i} a_{jk)}).\end{aligned}$$

Passing from $\nabla\bar{R}$ to $\bar{\nabla}\bar{R}$ on the left hand side we get the following integrability conditions of the system (8):

$$\bar{R}^h_{(ij)[k;\ell]} = \delta^h_{(i} a_{jk),\ell} - \delta^h_{(i} a_{j\ell),k} + \Theta^h_{ijk\ell}\,, \tag{9}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta^h_{ijk\ell} = R^h_{(ij)[k,\ell]} - 3(-P^\alpha_{ij}\bar{R}^h_{\alpha k\ell} + P^h_{\alpha(j} R^\alpha_{i)k\ell}) \\ - P^h_{\alpha k}(R^\alpha_{(ij)\ell} - \bar{R}^\alpha_{(ij)\ell}\delta^\alpha_{(i} a_{j\ell)}) + P^h_{\alpha\ell}(R^\alpha_{(ij)k} - \bar{R}^\alpha_{(ij)k}\delta^\alpha_{(i} a_{jk)}) \\ - P^\alpha_{\ell(i}\bar{R}^h_{|\alpha|j)k} - P^\alpha_{\ell(i}\bar{R}^h_{j)\alpha k} + P^\alpha_{k(i}\bar{R}^h_{|\alpha|j)\ell} + P^\alpha_{k(i}\bar{R}^h_{j)\alpha\ell}.\end{aligned}$$

Using the Bianchi identity we can write (9) in local coordinate as

$$\bar{R}^h_{i\ell k;j} + \bar{R}^h_{j\ell k;i} = \delta^h_{(i} a_{jk),\ell} - \delta^h_{(i} a_{j\ell),k} + \Theta^h_{ijk\ell}\,,$$

where ";" denotes covariant derivative with respect to $\bar{\nabla}$. Contraction in h and k gives the following equality for covariant derivatives of components of the Ricci tensor $\bar{\mathrm{Ric}}$ of $\bar{\nabla}$:

$$\bar{R}_{i\ell;j} + \bar{R}_{j\ell;i} = (n+1)a_{ij,\ell} - a_{\ell(i,j)} + \Theta^\alpha_{ij\alpha\ell}\,. \tag{10}$$

In the following let us suppose that the affine manifold $(\bar{M}, \bar{\nabla})$ is a generalized Ricci-symmetric space, that is, (7) holds. In local coordinates, (7) reads

$$\bar{R}_{ij;k} + \bar{R}_{kj;i} = 0.$$

Under this assumption, (10) reads

$$(n+1)a_{ij,\ell} - a_{\ell i,j} - a_{\ell j,i} = -\Theta^{\alpha}_{ij\alpha\ell}. \tag{11}$$

Using symmetrization in ℓ, i gives

$$a_{\ell i,j} + a_{\ell j,i} = -\frac{1}{n}\Theta^{\alpha}_{(i|\ell\alpha|j)} + \frac{2}{n}a_{ij,\ell}.$$

Now (11) reads

$$\frac{n^2+n-2}{n}\,a_{ij,\ell} = -\,\Theta^{\alpha}_{ij\alpha\ell} - \frac{1}{n}\Theta^{\alpha}_{(i|\ell\alpha|j)}. \tag{12}$$

Applying covariant differentiation with respect to $\bar{\nabla}$ to the integrability conditions (9), followed by passing from covariant derivative $\bar{\nabla}$ to ∇ on the right hand side, we get

$$\bar{R}^h_{(ij)k;\ell m} - \bar{R}^h_{(ij)\ell;mk} = \delta^h_{(i}a_{jk),\ell m} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} + T^h_{ijk\ell m}\,, \tag{13}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} T^h_{ijk\ell m} = {} & \bar{R}^h_{\alpha mk}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{(ij)\ell} - \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{\ell mk}\bar{R}^h_{(ij)\alpha} - \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{jmk}\bar{R}^h_{(i\alpha)\ell} - \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{imk}\bar{R}^h_{(j\alpha)\ell} \\ & - P^h_{m\alpha}\delta^{\alpha}_{(i}a_{jk),\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mj}\delta^h_{(i}a_{\alpha k),\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mi}\delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{jk),\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mk}\delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{ij),\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{ml}\delta^h_{(i}a_{jk),\alpha} \\ & - P^h_{m\alpha}\delta^{\alpha}_{(i}a_{j\ell),k} + P^{\alpha}_{mi}\delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{j\ell),k} + P^{\alpha}_{mj}\delta^h_{(i}a_{\alpha\ell),k} + P^{\alpha}_{mk}\delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),\alpha} - P^{\alpha}_{ml}\delta^h_{(i}a_{j\alpha),k} \\ & - \theta^h_{ijk\ell,m} + P^h_{\alpha m}\theta^{\alpha}_{ijk\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mi}\theta^h_{\alpha jk\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mj}\theta^h_{i\alpha k\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{mk}\theta^h_{ij\alpha\ell} - P^{\alpha}_{m\ell}\theta^h_{ijk\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Alternating (13) in ℓ, m we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}^h_{(ij)m;\ell k} - \bar{R}^h_{(ij)\ell;mk} = {} & \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} + T^h_{ijk[lm]} \\ & + \bar{R}^h_{(i|\alpha k|}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{j)m\ell} + \bar{R}^h_{(ij)\alpha}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{km\ell} - \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{(ij)k}\bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell} + \bar{R}^h_{\alpha(i|k|}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{j)m\ell} \\ & + \delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{jk)}R^{\alpha}_{i\ell m} + \delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{ik)}R^{\alpha}_{j\ell m} + \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\alpha)}R^{\alpha}_{k\ell m} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jk)}R^{\alpha}_{\alpha\ell m}\,. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Due to the properties of the Riemannian tensor, (14) can be written as

$$\bar{R}^h_{im\ell;jk} + \bar{R}^h_{jm\ell;ik} = \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - N^h_{ijk\ell m}\,, \tag{15}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} N^h_{ijk\ell m} = {} & T^h_{ijk[\ell m]} + \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{im\ell}\bar{R}^h_{(\alpha j)k} + \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{jm\ell}\bar{R}^h_{(\alpha i)k} + \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{km\ell}\bar{R}^h_{(ij)\alpha} \\ & - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{(ij)k} + \delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{jk)}R^{\alpha}_{i\ell m} + \delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{ik)}R^{\alpha}_{j\ell m} + \delta^h_{(\alpha}a_{ij)}R^{\alpha}_{k\ell m} - a_{(ij}R^h_{k)\ell m}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us alternate (15) in j, k. We get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}^h_{jm\ell;ik} - \bar{R}^h_{km\ell;ij} = {} & \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{k\ell),jm} + \delta^h_{(i}a_{km),j\ell} \\ & - N^h_{i[jk]\ell m} + \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{ikj} + \bar{R}^h_{i\alpha\ell}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{mkj} + \bar{R}^h_{im\alpha}\bar{R}^{\alpha}_{\ell kj} - \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{im\ell}\bar{R}^h_{\alpha kj}\,. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Let us interchange i and k in (15), and then use (16). We evaluate

$$2\bar{R}^h_{jm\ell;ik} = \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - \delta^h_{(k}a_{jm),i\ell} + \delta^h_{(i}a_{km),j\ell} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{k\ell),jm} + \delta^h_{(j\ell}a_{k),im} + \Omega^h_{ijk\ell m}, \tag{17}$$

where

$$\Omega^h_{ijk\ell m} = -N^h_{ijk\ell m} + N^h_{k[ij]k\ell m} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}\bar{R}^\alpha_{(kj)i} + \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell}\bar{R}^\alpha_{mik} + \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha}\bar{R}^\alpha_{\ell ik} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha i(j}\bar{R}^\alpha_{k)m\ell} + \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell}\bar{R}^\alpha_{mik} + \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha}\bar{R}^\alpha_{\ell ik} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}\bar{R}^\alpha_{ikj} - \bar{R}^h_{i\alpha\ell}\bar{R}^\alpha_{mkj} + \bar{R}^\alpha_{im[\ell}\bar{R}^h_{\alpha]kj}.$$

On the left hand side of (17), let us pass from covariant derivative with respect to $\bar{\nabla}$ to ∇:

$$2\bar{R}^h_{jm\ell,ik} = \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - \delta^h_{(k}a_{jm),i\ell} + \delta^h_{(i}a_{km),j\ell} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{k\ell),jm} - \delta^h_{(k}a_{j\ell),im} + S^h_{ijk\ell m}, \tag{18}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} S^h_{ijk\ell m} = \Omega^h_{ijk\ell m} - 2\,[&\bar{R}^\alpha_{jm\ell,i}P^h_{\ell k} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell,i}P^\alpha_{jk} \\ &- \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell,i}P^\alpha_{mk} - \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha,i}P^\alpha_{\ell k} - \bar{R}^h_{jm\ell,\alpha}P^\alpha_{ik} \\ &- (\bar{R}^\alpha_{jm\ell}P^\beta_{\alpha i} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}P^\alpha_{ij} - \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell}P^\alpha_{im} - \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha}P^\alpha_{i\ell})P^h_{\underline{k}} \\ &- (\bar{R}^\alpha_{jm\ell}P^h_{\alpha\beta} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}P^\alpha_{\beta j} - \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell}P^\alpha_{\beta m} - \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha}P^\alpha_{\beta\ell})P^\beta_{ik} \\ &- (\bar{R}^\alpha_{\underline{m}\ell}P^h_{\alpha i} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\ell}P^\alpha_{\underline{i}} - \bar{R}^h_{\beta\alpha\ell}P^\alpha_{im} - \bar{R}^h_{\beta m\alpha}P^\alpha_{i\ell})P^\beta_{jk} \\ &- (\bar{R}^\alpha_{j\beta\ell}P^h_{\alpha i} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha\beta\ell}P^\alpha_{ji} - \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\ell}P^\alpha_{\underline{i}} - \bar{R}^h_{j\beta\alpha}P^\alpha_{i\ell})P^\beta_{km} \\ &- (\bar{R}^\alpha_{jm\beta}P^h_{\alpha i} - \bar{R}^h_{\alpha m\beta}P^\alpha_{ji} - \bar{R}^h_{j\alpha\beta}P^\alpha_{mi} - \bar{R}^h_{jm\alpha}P^\alpha_{\underline{i}})P^\beta_{k\ell}]. \end{aligned}$$

Denoting $R^h_{jm\ell i} = \bar{R}^h_{jm\ell,i}$, i. e. introducing a new tensor field of type $(1,4)$ we can write the system (18) in the following form

$$\bar{R}^h_{jm\ell,i} = R^h_{jm\ell i} \tag{19}$$

and

$$2R^h_{jm\ell i,k} = \delta^h_{(i}a_{j\ell),km} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{jm),k\ell} - \delta^h_{(k}a_{jm),i\ell} + \delta^h_{(i}a_{km),j\ell} - \delta^h_{(i}a_{k\ell),jm} + \delta^h_{(k}a_{j\ell),im} + S^h_{ijk\ell m}, \tag{20}$$

where we used (12).

It can be verified that the equations (8), (12), (19) and (20) for functions $P^h_{ij}(x)$, $a_{ij}(x)$, $\bar{R}^h_{ijk}(x)$ and $R^h_{ijkm}(x)$ on (M,∇) form an integrable system; the above functions must satisfy also additional algebraic conditions

$$P^h_{ij}(x) = P^h_{ji}(x), \quad a_{ij}(x) = a_{ji}(x), \quad \bar{R}^h_{i(jk)}(x) = \bar{R}^h_{(ijk)}(x) = 0, \quad R^h_{i(jk)\ell}(x) = R^h_{(ijk)\ell}(x) = 0. \tag{21}$$

So we have succeeded to prove the following generalization of the result of Sinyukov [7, 8] (we use the above notation).

Theorem. *Let (M, ∇) be a manifold with affine connection and $(\bar{M}, \bar{\nabla})$ a generalized Ricci-symmetric manifold. There is a $\tilde{\pi}_1$ mapping $f\colon M \to \bar{M}$ (i.e. a canonical almost geodesic mapping of type π_1) if and only if there exist functions $P^h_{ij}(x)$, $a_{ij}(x)$, $\bar{R}^h_{ijk}(x)$ and $R^h_{ijkm}(x)$ which satisfy the equations (8), (12), (19), (20), and (21). The system of equations (8), (12), (19) and (20) forms a Cauchy type system of PDE's in covariant derivatives.*

As a consequence we obtain

Corollary. *The family of all generalized Ricci-symmetric manifolds, which can serve as an image of the given affine manifold (M, ∇) under some $\tilde{\pi}_1$-mapping, depends on at most*

$$\frac{1}{6}\,n(n+1)(2n^3-4n^2+5n+3) \tag{22}$$

parameters.

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Department of Mathematics,
University of Uman,
Institutskaya 1, Uman
Ukraine
E-mail address: berez.volod@rambler.ru

Department of Algebra and Geometry,
Faculty of Science,
Palacky University of Olomouc,
17. Listopadu 12, 77200 Olomouc,
Czech Republic
E-mail address: mikes@inf.upol.cz

Department of Algebra and Geometry,
Faculty of Science,
Palacky University of Olomouc,
17. Listopadu 12, 77200 Olomouc,
Czech Republic
E-mail address: vanzurov@inf.upol.cz