

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE DOUBLE ALTERNATED ABSOLUTE DIFFERENTIAL
OF CURVATURE TENSORS OF THE FINSLER SPACE AND INDUCED CURVATURE
TENSORS OF ITS SUBSPACE

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1. INTRODUCTION

The subspace F_m of a Finsler space F_n is given by the equations:

$$x^i = x^i(u^1, u^2, \dots, u^m) \quad i, j, k, l, \dots = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

if the rank of the matrix

$$\|B_\alpha^i\| = \left\| \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial u^\alpha} \right\| \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \dots, \eta, \dots = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

is assumed to be m . To every vector \dot{u}^α , which is tangent to F_m , may be associated a vector \dot{x}^i in the following way:

$$\dot{x}^i = B_\alpha^i \dot{u}^\alpha.$$

At every point P of F_m there are $n-m$ linearly independent vectors

$$\overset{\nu}{N}_i \quad \mu, \nu, \zeta, \rho, \psi = n-m+1, \dots, n$$

which satisfy the relations of [1]

$$\overset{\nu}{N}_i B_\alpha^i = 0 \quad \overset{\nu}{N}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g^{ij}(x, \dot{x}) \overset{\mu}{N}_j$$

$$g_{ij}(x, \dot{x}) \overset{\mu}{N}_i \overset{\nu}{N}_j = \delta_{\nu\mu}$$

If D and Δ are absolute differentials which correspond to the motion from (u^β, \dot{u}^β) to $(u^\beta + du^\beta, \dot{u}^\beta + d\dot{u}^\beta)$ and $(u^\beta + \delta u^\beta, \dot{u}^\beta + \delta \dot{u}^\beta)$

in the subspace F_m of a Finsler space F_n then as in [2]* we have

$$(1.1) \quad [\Delta D] B_\alpha^i = \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta (d, \delta) B_\delta^i + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\mu (d, \delta) N_\mu^i + \tilde{D} B_\alpha^i$$

$$(1.2) \quad [\Delta D] N_\mu^i = \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta (d, \delta) B_\delta^i + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu (d, \delta) N_\nu^i + \tilde{D} N_\mu^i$$

$$(1.3) \quad \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta (d, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\alpha}{}^\delta{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \delta u^\gamma] + \frac{2}{P_\alpha}{}^\delta{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{S_\alpha}{}^\delta{}_{\beta\gamma} [\bar{D} \ell^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma]$$

$$(1.4) \quad \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\mu (d, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\alpha}{}^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \delta u^\gamma] + \frac{2}{P_\alpha}{}^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{S_\alpha}{}^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} [\bar{D} \ell^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma]$$

$$(1.5) \quad \bar{\Omega}_{\mu\alpha} = -\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\mu}$$

$$(1.6) \quad \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu (d, \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\mu}{}^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \delta u^\gamma] + \frac{2}{P_\mu}{}^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} [du^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{S_\mu}{}^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} [\bar{D} \ell^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma]$$

For the arbitrary vector field ξ defined on the subspace F_m of the Finsler space F_n we have

$$(1.7) \quad \xi^i = B_\alpha^i \xi^\alpha + N_\mu^i \xi^\mu$$

It is known that

$$(1.8) \quad [\Delta D] \xi^i = \frac{1}{2} R_j{}^i{}_{hk} \xi^j [dx^h \delta x^k] + P_j{}^i{}_{hk} \xi^j [dx^h \bar{\Delta} \ell^k] + \frac{1}{2} S_j{}^i{}_{hk} \xi^j [D \ell^h \bar{\Delta} \ell^k] + \tilde{D} \xi^i$$

where

$$(1.9) \quad dx^h = B_\alpha^h du^\alpha$$

$$(1.10) \quad D \ell^k = B_\beta^k \bar{D} \ell^\beta + \bar{H}_\beta^k du^\beta$$

On the other hand

$$(1.11) \quad [\Delta D] \xi^i = \xi^\alpha [\Delta D] B_\alpha^i + \xi^\mu [\Delta D] N_\mu^i + (\delta d - d\delta) \xi^\alpha B_\alpha^i + (\delta d - d\delta) \xi^\mu N_\mu^i$$

* One can easily conclude what the tensors $\overset{2}{R}, \overset{2}{P}, \overset{2}{S}$ are from (2.1), (2.9), (2.18) and (2.19), (2.27), (2.33) in [2]. They are explicitly defined in [3].

Substituting (1.9), (1.10) into (1.8) and (1.1)-(1.6) into (1.11) we get two relations for $[\Delta D] \xi^i$. Equating the coefficients of bivectors

$[du^\beta \delta u^\gamma], [du^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma]$ and $[\bar{D} \ell^\beta \bar{\Delta} \ell^\gamma]$, neglecting infinitesimals of a higher order, we obtain the relations:

$$(1.12) \quad R_j^i{}_{hk} \xi^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + P_j^i{}_{hk} \xi^j B_{[\beta}^j{}_{\gamma]}{}^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i{}_{hk} \xi^j \bar{H}_\beta^k \bar{H}_\gamma^h = \\ = \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha N_\mu^i + \frac{2}{R_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{R_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu N_\nu^i,$$

$$(1.13) \quad P_j^i{}_{hk} \xi^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + S_j^i{}_{hk} \xi^j \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k = \\ \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha N_\mu^i + \frac{2}{P_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{P_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu N_\nu^i,$$

$$(1.14) \quad S_j^i{}_{kh} \xi^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} = \\ \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\alpha N_\mu^i + \frac{2}{S_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{S_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} \xi^\mu N_\mu^i.$$

Using (1.7) and putting $\xi^\mu=0$, then $\xi^\alpha=0$ in (1.12), (1.13) and (1.14) we get

$$(1.15) \quad R_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{jkh} + P_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha}^j{}_{B[\beta}^j{}_{\gamma]}{}^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha}^j{}_{\bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k} = \\ = \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} N_\mu^i$$

$$(1.16) \quad R_j^i{}_{hk} N_{\beta\gamma}^j{}_{B}{}^{hk} + P_j^i{}_{hk} N_{\mu}^j{}_{B[\beta}^j{}_{\gamma]}{}^k \bar{H}_\gamma^h + S_j^i{}_{hk} N_{\mu}^j{}_{\bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k} = \\ = \frac{2}{R_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{R_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} N_\nu^i$$

$$(1.17) \quad P_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{jkh} + S_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha}^j{}_{\bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k} = \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} N_\mu^i$$

$$(1.18) \quad P_j^i{}_{hk} N_{\mu}^j{}_{B}{}^{hk} + S_j^i{}_{hk} N_{\mu}^j{}_{\bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k} = \frac{2}{P_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{P_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} N_\nu^i$$

$$(1.19) \quad S_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{jkh} = \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} B_\epsilon^i + \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} N_\mu^i$$

$$(1.20) \quad S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j N_{\beta\gamma}^i B^{\text{hk}} = \frac{2}{S} \varepsilon_{\mu\beta\gamma} B_\varepsilon^i + \frac{2}{S} v_{\mu\beta\gamma} N_\nu^i$$

The curvature tensors R, P, S of the Finsler space F_n and induced curvature tensors $\bar{R}, \bar{P}, \bar{S}$ of its subspace F_m are connected by the relations (1.15)-(1.20).

2. DOUBLE ALTERNATED ABSOLUTE DIFFERENTIALS OF CURVATURE TENSORS IN F_n

If D_1 and D_2 are the absolute differentials which correspond to the motion from (u^β, \dot{u}^β) to $(u^\beta d_1 u^\beta, u^\beta + d_1 u^\beta)$ and $(u^\beta + d_2 u^\beta, \dot{u}^\beta + d_2 \dot{u}^\beta)$ in the subspace F_m of the Finsler space F_n , then we have from (1.15)-(1.20), using (1.1), (1.2) and

$$(2.1) \quad \bar{H}_\gamma^k = \bar{\Theta}_{\nu\gamma}^\mu \lambda^{\nu\mu} N_\mu^k,$$

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & [D_1 D_2] R_j^i \text{hk}_\alpha^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{\text{hk}} + R_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\nu N_\nu^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^{\text{hk}} + \\ & + R_j^i \text{hk} B_\alpha^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i \text{hk} B_{\alpha\beta}^j (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) + \\ & + [D_1 D_2] P_j^i \text{hk}_\alpha^j B_{[\beta}^j h_{\gamma]} \bar{H}_\gamma^k + P_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\nu N_\nu^j) B_{[\beta}^h \bar{H}_{\gamma]}^k + \\ & + P_j^i \text{hk} B_\alpha^j (\bar{\Omega}_{[\beta}^\delta B_{\delta]}^k + \bar{\Omega}_{[\beta}^\nu N_{\nu]}^j) \bar{H}_{\gamma]}^k + P_j^i \text{hk} B_\alpha^j B_{[\beta}^h \bar{\Theta}_{\nu\gamma]}^{\mu\lambda} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^k + \\ & + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^k) + [D_1 D_2] S_j^i \text{hk}_\alpha^j B_{\beta\gamma}^j \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta B_\delta^j + \\ & + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\nu N_\nu^j) \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk} B_\beta^j \bar{\Theta}_{\nu\gamma}^{\mu\lambda} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^h) \bar{H}_\gamma^k + \\ & + S_j^i \text{hk} B_\alpha^j B_{\beta\gamma}^h \bar{\Theta}_{\nu\gamma}^{\mu\lambda} (\bar{\Omega}_\nu^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\nu^\mu N_\mu^k) = \\ & = \frac{2}{R} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon^\delta B_\delta^i + \bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon^\nu N_\nu^i) + \frac{2}{R} \mu_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^i + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^i), \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & [D_1 D_2] R_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j N_{\beta\gamma}^i B^{\text{hk}} + R_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^{\text{hk}} + \\ & + R_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + [D_1 D_2] P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j B_\mu^k [\beta \bar{H}_\gamma^k] + P_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^j) B_{[\beta}^h \bar{H}_{\gamma]}^k + \\
 & + P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\beta \nu_{\nu}^k) \bar{H}_\gamma^k + P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j B_{\beta}^h \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\ell^1} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^k + \\
 & + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^k) + [D_1 D_2] S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^j) \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{H}_\gamma^k + \\
 & + S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\psi \ell^1} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\psi \nu_{\nu}^k) \bar{H}_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{H}_\beta^h \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\psi \ell^1} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi \delta_{B\delta}^k + \\
 & + \bar{\Omega}_\psi \nu_{\nu}^k) = \frac{2}{R_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \nu_{\nu}^i) + \frac{2}{R_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\nu \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\nu \psi_{\nu}^i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.4) \quad & [D_1 D_2] P_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} B_\alpha^j \text{hk} + P_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha \nu_{\nu}^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^h \text{hk} + \\
 & + P_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha} B_\beta^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta \delta_{B\delta}^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta \nu_{\nu}^h) B_\gamma^k + P_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha\beta} B_\alpha^j \bar{H}_\gamma^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma \nu_{\nu}^k) + \\
 & + [D_1 D_2] S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha} B_\alpha^j \bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha \nu_{\nu}^j) \bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k + \\
 & + S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha} B_\alpha^j \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\psi \ell^1} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi \delta_{B\delta}^h + \bar{\Omega}_\psi \nu_{\nu}^h) B_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha} B_\alpha^j \bar{H}_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma \nu_{\nu}^k) \\
 & = \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \nu_{\nu}^i) + \frac{2}{P_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.5) \quad & [D_1 D_2] P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j B_{\beta\gamma}^h \text{hk} + P_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^h \text{hk} + \\
 & + P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta \delta_{B\delta}^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta \nu_{\nu}^h) B_\gamma^k + P_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma \nu_{\nu}^k) + \\
 & + [D_1 D_2] S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^j) \bar{H}_\beta^h B_\gamma^k + \\
 & + S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\psi \ell^1} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi \delta_{B\delta}^h + \bar{\Omega}_\psi \nu_{\nu}^h) B_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk}_\mu^j \bar{H}_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma \delta_{B\delta}^k + \\
 & + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma \nu_{\nu}^k) = \frac{2}{P_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \nu_{\nu}^i) + \frac{2}{P_\mu} \psi_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\psi \nu_{\nu}^i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.6) \quad & [D_1 D_2] S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} B_\alpha^j \text{hk} + S_j^i \text{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha \delta_{B\delta}^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha \nu_{\nu}^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^h \text{hk} + S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha} B_\beta^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta \delta_{B\delta}^h + \\
 & + \bar{\Omega}_\beta \nu_{\nu}^h) B_\gamma^k + S_j^i \text{hk}_{\alpha\beta} B_\alpha^j \bar{H}_\gamma^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma \delta_{B\delta}^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma \nu_{\nu}^k) = \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon \nu_{\nu}^i) + \\
 & + \frac{2}{S_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu \delta_{B\delta}^i + \bar{\Omega}_\mu \nu_{\nu}^i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.7) \quad & [D_1 D_2] S_j^i h_k N_\mu^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + S_j^i h_k (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\delta j} + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\nu N^j}) B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\
 & + S_j^i h_k N_\mu^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\delta h} + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\nu N^h}) B_\gamma^k + S_j^i h_k N_\mu^j B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\delta k} + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\nu N^k}) = \\
 & = \frac{2}{S_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\nu N^i}) + \frac{2}{S_\mu} \Psi_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\psi^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\psi^{\nu N^i})
 \end{aligned}$$

In formulas (2.2)-(7.2)

$$\bar{\Omega} = \bar{\Omega}(d_2, d_1)$$

for all indices of $\bar{\Omega}$.

3. A SPECIAL CASE

If the space and its subspace are Riemannian, then from (2.2), (2.3) we obtain (in case the Riemannian space tensors P and S are zero)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.1) \quad & [D_1 D_2] R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{j h k} + R_j^i h_k (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^{\delta j} + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^{\nu N^j}) B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\
 & + R_j^i h_k B_\alpha^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\delta h} + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\nu N^h}) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha\beta}^{j h} (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\delta k} + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\nu N^k}) = \\
 & = \frac{2}{R_{\alpha\beta\gamma}} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\nu N^i}) + \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\nu N^i})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.2) \quad & [D_1 D_2] R_j^i h_k N_\mu^j B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + R_j^i h_k (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\delta j} + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\nu N^j}) B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\
 & + R_j^i h_k N_\mu^j (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\delta k} + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\nu N^k}) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i h_k N_\mu^j B_\beta^k (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\delta k} + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^{\nu N^k}) = \\
 & = \frac{2}{R_\mu} \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^{\nu N^i}) + \frac{2}{R_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} (\bar{\Omega}_\nu^{\delta B^i} + \bar{\Omega}_\nu^{\psi N^i})
 \end{aligned}$$

In the two above formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\Omega}_\beta^{\delta} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} [d_2 u^\gamma, d_1 u^\delta] \\
 \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^{\mu} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} [d_2 u^\beta, d_1 u^\gamma] \\
 \bar{\Omega}_\mu^{\nu} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{R_\mu} \nu_{\beta\gamma} [d_2 u^\beta, d_1 u^\gamma] \\
 \frac{2}{R_\alpha} \mu_{\beta\gamma} &= \bar{R}_\alpha^{\mu} \mu_{\beta\gamma} + \bar{\Theta}_\alpha^{\mu} [\bar{\Theta}_{|\beta} \bar{\Theta}_{|\mu} \epsilon_{\gamma]}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}_\alpha^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} &= \bar{R}_\alpha^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} + \bar{\Theta}_\alpha^\nu [\bar{\lambda} | \nu | \gamma] \\ \bar{R}_\mu^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} &= \bar{R}_\mu^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} + \bar{\lambda}_\mu^\xi [\bar{\lambda} | \xi | \gamma] \\ \bar{R}_\alpha^\epsilon{}_{\beta\gamma} &= \partial [\gamma^T | \alpha | \beta] + \bar{\Gamma}_\alpha^k [\bar{T} | k | \gamma] \\ \bar{R}_\alpha^\mu{}_{\beta\gamma} &= \partial [\gamma | \alpha | \beta] + \bar{\Gamma}_\alpha^k [\bar{\Theta} | k | \gamma] \\ \bar{R}_\mu^\nu{}_{\beta\gamma} &= \partial [\gamma | \mu | \beta] + \bar{\Theta}_\mu^k [\bar{\Theta} | k | \gamma] \\ \bar{\Gamma}_{\alpha\gamma\beta} &= g_{ir} B_\gamma^r (B_{\alpha\beta}^i + \Gamma_j^i{}^k B_{\alpha\beta}^{jk}) \\ \bar{\Theta}_{\alpha\nu\beta} &= g_{ir} N_\nu^r (B_{\alpha\beta}^i + \Gamma_j^i{}^k B_{\alpha\beta}^{jk}) \\ \bar{\lambda}_\mu^\psi &= N_i^\psi (\partial_{\gamma\mu} N^i + \Gamma_j^i{}^k N_\mu^j B_\gamma^k) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying (3.1) and (3.2) with B_i^k and N_i^ρ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (3.3) \quad & ([D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk}) B_{\alpha i}^{jk} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + R_j^i{}_{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\nu N_\nu^j) B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} B_i^k + \\ & + R_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha i}^{jk} (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha i}^{jk} B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) = \\ & = \frac{2}{R_\alpha^\epsilon} \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^k + \frac{2}{R_\alpha^\mu} \bar{\Omega}_\mu^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.4) \quad & ([D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk}) B_\alpha^j N_i^\rho B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + R_j^i{}_{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\alpha^\nu N_\nu^j) N_i^\rho B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\ & + R_j^i{}_{hk} B_\alpha^j N_i^\rho (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i{}_{hk} B_\alpha^j N_i^\rho B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) = \\ & = \frac{2}{R_\alpha^\epsilon} \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^\rho + \frac{2}{R_\alpha^\mu} \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.5) \quad & ([D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk}) N_\mu^j B_i^k B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + R_j^i{}_{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^j) B_i^k B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\ & + R_j^i{}_{hk} N_\mu^j B_i^k (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i{}_{hk} N_\mu^j B_i^k B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) = \\ & = \frac{2}{R_\mu^\epsilon} \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^k + \frac{2}{R_\mu^\nu} \bar{\Omega}_\nu^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.6) \quad & ([D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk}) N_\mu^j N_i^\rho B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + R_j^i{}_{hk} (\bar{\Omega}_\mu^\delta B_\delta^j + \bar{\Omega}_\mu^\nu N_\nu^j) N_i^\rho B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} + \\ & + R_j^i{}_{hk} N_\mu^j N_i^\rho (\bar{\Omega}_\beta^\delta B_\delta^h + \bar{\Omega}_\beta^\nu N_\nu^h) B_\gamma^k + R_j^i{}_{hk} N_\mu^j N_i^\rho B_\beta^h (\bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\delta B_\delta^k + \bar{\Omega}_\gamma^\nu N_\nu^k) = \\ & = \frac{2}{R_\mu^\epsilon} \bar{\Omega}_\epsilon^\rho + \frac{2}{R_\mu^\nu} \bar{\Omega}_\nu^\rho \end{aligned}$$

Let us define the tensors

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\kappa} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} & \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\mu{}_\beta\gamma &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\mu} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} \\ \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma &= R_j^i h_k N_{\mu i}^{j\kappa} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} & \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\mu\gamma &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\kappa} N_{\mu\gamma}^{hk} \\ \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\beta\mu &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\kappa} B_{\beta\mu}^{hk} & \frac{2}{R}_\nu{}^\mu{}_\beta\gamma &= R_j^i h_k N_{\nu i}^{j\mu} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} \\ \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\mu{}_\nu\gamma &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\mu} N_{\nu\gamma}^{hk} & \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\mu{}_\beta\nu &= R_j^i h_k B_{\alpha i}^{j\mu} B_{\beta\nu}^{hk} \\ \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\nu{}_\psi\gamma &= R_j^i h_k N_{\mu i}^{j\nu} N_{\psi\gamma}^{hk} & \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\nu{}_\beta\psi &= R_j^i h_k N_{\mu i}^{j\nu} B_{\beta\psi}^{hk} \end{aligned}$$

Some of these tensors appear in (1.5) and (1.6) and for the Riemannian space and subspace are the same as those (above) defined.

Now (3.3) - (3.6) have the form

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{aligned} &([\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] R_j^i) B_{\alpha i}^{j\kappa} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} = \\ &= \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\delta{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\delta{}^\kappa - \frac{2}{R}_\delta{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\alpha{}^\delta - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\delta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\beta{}^\delta - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\beta\delta \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\delta + \\ &+ \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\mu{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\mu{}^\kappa - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\alpha{}^\mu - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\mu\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\beta{}^\mu - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\beta\mu \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} &([\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] R_j^i) B_{\alpha i}^{j\nu} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} = \\ &= \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\delta{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\delta{}^\nu - \frac{2}{R}_\delta{}^\nu{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\alpha{}^\delta - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\delta{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\delta{}^\nu - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\delta{}_\beta\delta \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\delta + \\ &+ \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\mu{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\mu{}^\nu - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\nu{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\alpha{}^\mu - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\nu{}_\beta\mu \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\mu - \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\nu{}_\beta\mu \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \frac{2}{R}_\alpha{}^\nu{}_\beta\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} &([\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] R_j^i) N_{\mu i}^{j\kappa} B_{\beta\gamma}^{hk} = \\ &= \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\delta{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\delta{}^\kappa - \frac{2}{R}_\delta{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\mu{}^\delta - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\delta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\beta{}^\delta - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\delta \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\delta + \\ &+ \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\nu{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\nu{}^\kappa - \frac{2}{R}_\nu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\mu{}^\nu - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\nu\gamma \bar{\Omega}_\beta{}^\nu - \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\nu \bar{\Omega}_\gamma{}^\nu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \frac{2}{R}_\mu{}^\kappa{}_\beta\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.11) \quad & ([D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk} N^j{}_{\mu}{}^{\nu} N_i{}^{\beta\gamma} B^{\alpha\kappa}{}_{\beta\gamma} = \\
 & = \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \delta_{\beta\gamma} \bar{\Omega}^{\nu}{}_{\delta} - \frac{2}{R_{\delta}} \nu_{\beta\gamma} \bar{\Omega}_{\mu}{}^{\delta} - \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \nu_{\delta\gamma} \bar{\Omega}_{\beta}{}^{\delta} - \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \nu_{\beta\delta} \bar{\Omega}_{\gamma}{}^{\delta} + \\
 & + \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \Psi_{\beta\gamma} \bar{\Omega}^{\nu}{}_{\Psi} - \frac{2}{R_{\Psi}} \nu_{\beta\gamma} \bar{\Omega}_{\mu}{}^{\Psi} - \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \nu_{\Psi\gamma} \bar{\Omega}_{\beta}{}^{\Psi} - \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \nu_{\beta\Psi} \bar{\Omega}_{\gamma}{}^{\Psi} \quad \underline{\text{def}} \\
 & [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \frac{2}{R_{\mu}} \nu_{\beta\gamma}{}^{\nu} .
 \end{aligned}$$

In the Riemannian space the double alternated differentials of the curvature tensor of the space and its subspace are connected by (3.8)-(3.11).

4. RECURRENT RIEMANNIAN SPACE OF THE SECOND ORDER

If the surrounding Riemannian space has the property

$$(4.1) \quad R_j^i{}_{hk|p|q} = a_{pq} R_j^i{}_{hk}$$

then from

$$[D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk} = R_j^i{}_{hk} [|p|q] [d_2 x^p, d_1 x^q]$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.2) \quad & [D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{pq} - a_{qp}) R_j^i{}_{hk} [d_2 x^p, d_1 x^q] = \\
 & = b_{pq} R_j^i{}_{hk} [d_2 x^p, d_1 x^q]
 \end{aligned}$$

where b_{pq} is the second order antisymmetric covariant tensor

$$b_{pq} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{pq} - a_{qp})$$

In this case (3.8) becomes

$$(4.3) \quad [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \bar{R}_{\alpha}{}^{\kappa}{}_{\beta\gamma} = b_{pq} [d_2 x^p, d_1 x^q] R_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha}^j{}_{\beta\gamma}{}^{\kappa h k}$$

Denoting

$$K = b_{pq} [d_2 x^p, d_1 x^q]$$

we have for (4.3)

$$(4.4) \quad [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\kappa} = K R_j^i{}_{hk} B_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{j \kappa h k} = K \overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\kappa}$$

In a similar manner (3.9), (3.10) and (3.11) become in this case

$$(4.5) \quad [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\nu} = K \overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\nu}$$

$$(4.6) \quad [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\kappa} = K \overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\kappa}$$

$$(4.7) \quad [\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2] \overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\nu} = K \overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\nu}$$

From the above we can conclude.

If in the Riemannian space the curvature tensor R has the property (4.1) then the curvature tensor $\overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\kappa}$, $\overset{2}{R}_{\alpha \beta \gamma}^{\nu}$, $\overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\kappa}$, $\overset{2}{R}_{\mu \beta \gamma}^{\nu}$ defined by (3.7) have the property (4.4)-(4.7), where the left hand side of these formulas are defined by (3.8)-(3.11).

The formulas (4.4)-(4.7) are valid if instead of condition (4.1) we have the weaker condition

$$(4.8) \quad [D_1 D_2] R_j^i{}_{hk} = K R_j^i{}_{hk}$$

From (4.1) follows (4.8) for every motion $d_1 x^p$, $d_2 x^q$, but from (4.8) only (4.2) follows.

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REZIME

VEZA IZMEDJU DUPLOG ALTERNIRANOG APSOLUTNOG DIFERENCIJALA
 TENZORA KRIVINE FINSLEROVOG PROSTOPA I INDUKOVANIH KRIVINA
 PODPROSTORA

U uvodu su date formule (1.15)-(1.20) koje povezuju tenzore krivi na prostoru F_n i potprostora F_m . U 2. su date veze izmedju duplog alterniranog apsolutnog diferencijala ovih tenzora krivina. Te formule se uprošćuju za Riemannov prostor, što je određeno u 3. U 4. je ispitivan 2 - rekurentni Riemannov prostor i njegov potprostor. Tada važe formule (4.4) - (4.7).