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الصفحة	فهرس البحوث	ت
12 – 1	Impact of Vitamin D3 Deficiency on Liver and Adipose Tissue in Pregnant Mice Amenah Salman Mohammed	1
23 – 13	Diagnostic potential of salivary MMP-9 to differentiate between periodontal health and disease in smokers and non-smokers Tamarah Adil Mohammed Hussein Omar Husham Ali	2
35 – 24	Salivary IL-10 and TNF-α levels in Dental Caries Detection in Pediatric β-Thalassemia Major Patients Ban Hazem Hassan Zainab Abduljabbar Athab	3
46 - 36	Compare Robust Wilk's statistics Based on MM-estimator for the Multivariate Multiple Linear Regression Thamer Warda Hussein Abdullah A. Ameen	4
58 – 47	Curvature Inheritance Symmetry of C_9 –manifolds Humam T. S. Al-Attwani Mohammed Y. Abass	5
67 - 59	The issues of cultural expressions untranslatability from Iraqi Arabic into English language Ahmed Mohamed Fahid	6
80 - 68	Hematological and biochemical parameters changes associated with Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) for some patients in Missan Province Anas, S. Abuali	7
89 - 81	Evaluation of the diagnostic efficacy of salivary malondialdehyde among smokers and nonsmokers with periodontal disease: A case-control study Haneen Fahim Abdulqader Maha Sh. Mahmood	8
104 - 90	Mapping the Slopes' Geomorphological Classification Using Geomatics Techniques: A Case Study of Zawita, Iraq Mohammed Abbas Jaber Al-humairi Elaf Amer Majeed Alyasiri	9
112 - 105	Enhancement methods of intrusion detection systems using artificial intelligence methods (TLBO)Algorithm. Mohammed Saeed Hashim Al-Hammash Haitham Maarouf	10
124 - 113	In Silico Interaction of Select Cardiovascular Drugs with the Developmental Signal Pathway Pax3 Sarah T. Al-Saray	11
135 - 125	Influence of gingivitis in preterm delivery on serum biomarkers COX-2 and PGE-2 Shaden Husham Maddah Ghada Ibrahim Taha	12
143 - 136	Detection and Identification of Chlamydia causing Ear infection by PCR. Rabab Saleh Al.sajedy Ghaida'a . J. AL.Ghizzawi	13
152 - 144	Metric areas and results of best periodic points Maytham zaki oudah Al Behadili	14
157 - 153	Structural and Optical Properties of Co doped CdS Nanoparticles Synthesised by Chemical Method Uday Ali Sabeeh Al-Jarah Hadeel Salih Mahdi	15
166 - 158	The occurrence of <i>Lactobacillus</i> and <i>Candida albicans</i> in patients with thyroid disorders Riam Hassoun Harbi Maha Adel Mahmood	16

173 - 167	An overview of the loquat's (Eriobotrya japonica) active components Shahad Basheer Bahedh Dina Yousif Mohammed	17
183 - 174	Study the mineralogy of Al-Faw soil in southern Iraq and determine swelling properties by indirect methods Haneen.N. Abdalamer Huda.A.Daham	18
192 - 184	The Role of pknF and fbpA as a virulence genes with Interleukin4-and 6, in the Pathogenesis of Tuberculosis Samih Riyadh Faisal	19
203 - 193	لغة الانفعال في النص الشعري التسعيني أحمد عبد الكريم ياسين العزاوي	20
218 - 204	الحماية الدستورية لحقوق الأطفال عديمي الجنسية في التعليم في التشريعات العراقية (دراسة مقارنة) الباحث كامل خالد فهد هند علي محمد	21
230 - 219	التنبؤ بالطلب على الخزين باستعمال الشبكات العصبية الاصطناعية مع تطبيق عملي أيمن خليل اسماعيل لمياء محمد علي حميد	22
240 - 231	بعض التقديرات المعلمية واللامعلمية لأنموذج الانحدار الدائري بالحاكاة رنا صادق نزر عمر عبد المحسن علي	23
258 - 241	القتل في القران والسنة (دراسة في الاسباب والاثار والوقاية) جاسب غازي رشك	24
271 - 259	الطريقة الصوفية البكتاشية دراسة تحليلية جبار ناصر يوسف	25
286 - 272	السياسات التعليمية في الفكر الإسلامي مدخل لتعزيز البناء الاجتماعي حامد هادي بدن	26
306 - 287	دراسة سنديّة لحديث: (أهل بيتي أمان لأمتي...) وفق المنهج الحديث عند أهل السنّة حكمت جراح صبر	27
321 - 307	القياس والافصاح المحاسبي عن الانتاج المرئي وفق معايير المحاسبة الدولية رائد حازم جودة خوله حسين حمدان	28
332 - 322	اسس تطبيق فن الايكيبانا في دروس الإشغال الفنية بقسم التربية الفنية سهاد جواد فرج الساكني	29
353 - 333	تنبؤ العلاقات العامة بالأزمات عبر تطبيقات الذكاء الاصطناعي ليث صبار جابر	30
374 - 354	روايات أهل البيت (ع) في مدح وذم أهل الكوفة دراسة تحليلية محمد جبار جاسم	31
385 - 375	تجليات الصراع الوجودي في لامية اوس بن حجر مشتاق طالب منعم	32
392 - 386	ازدواجية الهوية الدينية وفهم الذات في رواية (عازف الغيوم) لعلي بدر أنموذجا نور خليل علي	33
402 - 393	مشروع الحلف الاسلامي السعودي وموقف الكيان الصهيوني (دراسة تحليلية في الوثائق الامريكية) سعد مهدي جعفر	34



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Curvature Inheritance Symmetry of C_9 –manifolds

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Abstract:

This paper focused on Riemannian curvature tensor R of C_9 –manifolds. The components of covariant derivative of R determined on the space of G –structure. There are fifteen non-zero of such components and the others components given by the symmetry property and Bianchi identity of R . According to these components, the conditions on curvature tensor R of C_9 –manifolds to be has inheritance symmetry established. These conditions summarized by five equations that have common arbitrary scalar function Ψ .

Keywords: Symmetry of Riemannian spaces, Almost contact manifold, Riemannian Curvature tensor.

1. Introduction:

In 1990, China and Gonzalaz classified the almost contact metric manifolds into many classes (China and Gonzalaz, 1990). One of these classes is a C_9 –manifold where its geometry studied by (Rustanov et al., 2019). There are another important classes for instance, manifold of Kenmotsu type and C_{12} –manifold that introduced and examined respectively by (Abood and Abass, 2021), (Abass and Abood, 2019), (Abass and Abood, 2022) and (Abass and Al-Zamil, 2022). Moreover, a new class found by (Yusuf and Abass, 2023) that it is locally conformal of C_{12} –manifold and this class is different from locally conformal almost cosymplectic which studied recently by (Al-Hussaini, et al., 2020).

On the other side, Curvature inheritance symmetry (CI) in Riemannian spaces is defined by (Duggal, 1992). Moreover, (Salman et al., 2022) studied CI in Ricci flat spacetime, whereas (Shaikh et al., 2023) studied CI on M -projectively flat spacetimes.

This article divided into four sections. After the introduction is section 2 that devoted to reviewed the basic related definitions and theorems. In section 3, the exterior differentiation of second group of structure equations done and the components of covariant derivative of R determined on C_9 –manifold to use them in section 4. Section 4 investigated curvature inheritance symmetry on C_9 –manifold.

2. Preliminaries:

Let M be the $(2n + 1)$ –dimensional manifold with $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, ∇ is Levi-Civita connection, and $X(M)$ be the $C^\infty(M)$ –module of smooth vector fields on M .

Definition 2.1 (Chinea and Gonzalez, 1990) A quadruple (η, ξ, Φ, g) of tensor fields on M is called an almost contact metric (AC–) structure on M , if η is a differential 1 –form, ξ is a vector field named the characteristic vector field, Φ is a $(1,1)$ –tensor field named the structure endomorphism of the module $X(M)$, and $g = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a Riemannian metric, such that the following satisfied:

$$i) \eta(\xi) = 1; \quad ii) \eta \circ \Phi = 0; \quad iii) \Phi(\xi) = 0; \quad iv) \Phi^2 = -id + \eta \otimes \xi;$$

$$v) \langle \Phi X, \Phi Y \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle - \eta(X)\eta(Y), \quad \forall X, Y \in X(M).$$

Additionally, a manifold M equipped with an AC –structure (η, ξ, Φ, g) is called an AC –mani -fold.

Definition 2.2 (Rustanov et al., 2019) An AC –manifold M that satisfies the following identity:

$$\nabla_X(\Phi)Y = \eta(Y)\nabla_{\Phi X}\xi - \langle \Phi X, \nabla_Y \xi \rangle \xi, \quad \text{for all } X, Y \in X(M),$$

is called a C_9 –manifold.

Lemma 2.3 (Lee, 2013) If M is a smooth manifold and $\Lambda(M)$ is the Grassmann algebra, then there exists a unique operator $d: \Lambda(M) \rightarrow \Lambda(M)$ called an exterior differentiation, such that the following properties hold:

1. d is linear on \mathbb{R} ;
2. $d(\Lambda_\alpha(M)) \subseteq \Lambda_{\alpha+1}(M)$, where $\Lambda_\alpha(M)$ is the set of all α –forms on M , $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots$;
3. $d(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) = d\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 + (-1)^\alpha \omega_1 \wedge d\omega_2$, where $\omega_1 \in \Lambda_\alpha(M)$, $\omega_2 \in \Lambda_\beta(M)$;
4. $d^2 = d \circ d = 0$;
5. If $f \in C^\infty(M)$ then $df(X) = X(f)$, $\forall X \in X(M)$.

Notation: The range of indexes $i, j, k, l, t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n$; $a, b, c, d, h, f = 1, 2, \dots, n$;

$$\hat{i} = \begin{cases} i + n; & 1 \leq i \leq n \\ i - n; & n + 1 \leq i \leq 2n \end{cases}; \quad \hat{i} = i; \quad \hat{0} = 0; \quad T^{[ab]} = \frac{1}{2}(T^{ab} - T^{ba}); \quad T_{[ab]} = \frac{1}{2}(T_{ab} - T_{ba}); \quad T_{(ab)} = \frac{1}{2}(T_{ab} + T_{ba}).$$

Proposition 2.4 (Rustanov et al., 2019) The first group of structure equations of C_9 –manifolds given by:

$$d\omega = 0; \quad d\omega^a = -\theta_b^a \wedge \omega^b + F^{ab} \omega_b \wedge \omega; \quad d\omega_a = \theta_a^b \wedge \omega_b + F_{ab} \omega^b \wedge \omega,$$

where: $F^{ab} = \sqrt{-1}\Phi_{\hat{a}, \hat{b}}^0$; $F_{ab} = -\sqrt{-1}\Phi_{\hat{a}, \hat{b}}^0$; $F^{ab} = F^{ba}$; $F_{ab} = F_{ba}$; $F^{ab} = \overline{F_{ab}}$. Whereas, $\{\omega^i\}$ and $\{\theta_i^j\}$ are components of the displacement forms and Riemannian connection ∇ , respectively.

Theorem 2.5 (Rustanov et al., 2019) The second group of structure equations of C_9 –manifolds given by:

1. $d\theta_b^a = -\theta_c^a \wedge \theta_b^c + A_{bc}^{ad} \omega^c \wedge \omega_d - F_{bc}^a \omega^c \wedge \omega + F_b^{ac} \omega_c \wedge \omega$;
2. $dF^{ab} = -F^{cb} \theta_c^a - F^{ac} \theta_c^b + F^{abc} \omega_c + F_c^{ab} \omega^c + F^{ab0} \omega$;
3. $dF_{ab} = F_{cb} \theta_a^c + F_{ac} \theta_b^c + F_{abc} \omega^c + F_{ab}^c \omega_c + F^{ab0} \omega$,

where $A_{bc}^{[ad]} = A_{[bc]}^{ad} = 0$ and $F^{a[bc]} = F_{a[bc]} = 0$

Theorem 2.6 (Rustanov et al., 2019) The components of connection forms on associated G –structure (AG –structure) space of C_9 –manifolds are given by:

$$\theta_0^a = -F^{ab} \omega_b; \theta_a^0 = F_{ab} \omega^b; \theta_b^a = 0; \theta_j^i + \theta_i^j = 0.$$

Theorem 2.7 (Rustanov et al., 2019) The components of Riemann-Christoffel tensor R of type (3,1) of C_9 –manifold are determined as follow:

$$R_{a\hat{b}0}^0 = F_{ac} F^{cb}; R_{ab0}^0 = -F_{ab0}; R_{ab\hat{c}}^0 = -F_{ab}{}^c; R_{bc\hat{a}}^a = A_{bc}^{ad} + F^{ad} F_{bc}; R_{bcd}^{\hat{a}} = -2F_{a[c} F_{b|d]},$$

and the other components are identical zero, or deduced by the following properties:

$$1. R_{ijkl} = R_{jkl}^i; 2. -R_{ijkl} = R_{ijkl} = -R_{jikl}; 3. R_{ijkl} = R_{klij}; 4. \overline{R_{ijkl}} = R_{ij\hat{k}l};$$

$$5. R_{ijkl} + R_{iklj} + R_{iljk} = 0 = R_{ijkl} + R_{kijl} + R_{jkil}.$$

Proposition 2.8 (Rustanov et al., 2019) On AG –structure space for any AC –manifold, ξ^i has the the following values: $\xi^0 = 1, \xi^a = 0$, and $\xi^{\hat{a}} = 0$.

Proposition 2.9 (Rustanov et al., 2019) On C_9 –manifold M , ξ_j^i has the the following values:

$$\xi_{,0}^0 = \xi_{,0}^a = \xi_{,a}^0 = \xi_{,b}^a = 0, \xi_{,b}^a = -F^{ab}, \text{ and } \overline{\xi_{,j}^i} = \xi_{,j}^i.$$

Definition 2.10 (Lee, 2013) Suppose M is a smooth manifold, V is a smooth vector field on M , and θ is the flow of V . For any smooth vector field W on M , define a rough vector field on M , denoted by $\mathcal{L}_V W$ and called the Lie derivative of W with respect to V , by

$$(\mathcal{L}_V W)_p = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} d(\theta_{-t})_{\theta_t(p)}(W_{\theta_t(p)}) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d(\theta_{-\tau})_{\theta_\tau(p)}(W_{\theta_\tau(p)}) - W_p}{\tau}, \tag{1}$$

provided the derivative exists. For small $\tau \neq 0$, at least the difference quotient makes sense: θ_τ is defined in a neighbourhood of $p \in M$, and $\theta_{-\tau}$ is the inverse of θ_τ , so both $d(\theta_{-\tau})_{\theta_\tau(p)}(W_{\theta_\tau(p)})$ and W_p are elements of the tangent space $\mathcal{T}_p(M)$.

Lemma 2.11 (Kirichenko and Kharitonova, 2012) If R is Riemannian curvature tensor of type (4,0), then the components of its covariant derivative on space of AG –structure satisfy the relation:

$$dR_{ijkl} - R_{tjkl} \theta_i^t - R_{itkl} \theta_j^t - R_{ijtl} \theta_k^t - R_{ijkt} \theta_l^t = R_{ijkl,t} \omega^t \tag{2}$$

Definition 2.12 (Salman,et al. 2022) The curvature tensor R on Riemannian manifold (M, g) is called inheritance along a vector field ξ , if R satisfies the following:

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi R = 2\Psi R, \tag{3}$$

where Ψ is a scalar function. Moreover, the equation (3) can be written in local coordinates as:

$$R_{jkl,t}^i \xi^t - R_{jkl}^t \xi_{,t}^i + R_{tkl}^i \xi_{,j}^t + R_{jtl}^i \xi_{,k}^t + R_{jkt}^i \xi_{,l}^t = 2\Psi R_{jkl}^i \tag{4}$$

3. Covariant Derivative of Curvature Tensor:

In this section, the exterior differentiation of second group of structure equations done and the components of covariant derivative of R determined on C_9 –manifold.

Theorem 3.1 On AG –structure of C_9 –manifold, There exist smooth functions, such that the following equalities absolutely verified:

1. $dA_{bc}^{ad} = A_{hc}^{ad} \theta_b^h + A_{bh}^{ad} \theta_c^h - A_{bc}^{hd} \theta_h^a - A_{bc}^{ah} \theta_h^d + A_{bch}^{ad} \omega^h + A_{bc}^{adh} \omega_h + A_{bc0}^{ad} \omega$;
2. $dF_{ab}^c = F_{hb}^c \theta_a^h + F_{ah}^c \theta_b^h - F_{ab}^h \theta_h^c + F_{ab}^c \omega^h + F_{ab}^{ch} \omega_h + F_{ab}^{c0} \omega$;
3. $dF_{ab}^c = F_{bh}^a \theta_c^h - F_{ah}^c \theta_b^h - F_{bc}^{hb} \theta_h^a + F_{ch}^{ab} \omega^h + F_{bc}^{ah} \omega_h + F_{bc0}^{ab} \omega$;
4. $dF^{abc} = -F^{abh} \theta_c^h - F^{ahc} \theta_b^h - F^{hbc} \theta_h^a + F^{abch} \omega_h + F^{abc} \omega^h + F^{abc0} \omega$;
5. $dF_{abc} = F_{abh} \theta_c^h + F_{ahc} \theta_b^h + F_{hbc} \theta_h^a + F_{abch} \omega^h + F_{abc}^h \omega_h + F_{abc0} \omega$;
6. $dF^{ab0} = -F^{ah0} \theta_b^h - F^{hb0} \theta_h^a + F^{ab0h} \omega_h + F^{ab0} \omega^h + F^{ab00} \omega$;
7. $dF_{ab0} = F_{ah0} \theta_b^h + F_{hb0} \theta_h^a + F_{ab0h} \omega^h + F_{ab0}^h \omega_h + F_{ab00} \omega$,

where $A_{bc}^{[dh]} = A_{b[ch]}^{ad} = F^{ab[ch]} = F_{[ch]}^{ab} = 0$; $A_{bc0}^{ad} + F_{bc}^{ad} + F_{bc}^{ad} = 0$;

$$F^{a[c h]} - A_{bd}^{[c h]} F^{hd} = 0; \quad A_{b[c h]}^{ad} F_{h]d} - F_{b[c h]}^a = 0; \quad F^{abc}_h - F^{ab}_h{}^c - F^{ad} A_{dh}^{bc} - F^{bd} A_{dh}^{ac} = 0;$$

$$F^{ab0}_c + F^{abh} F_{hc} - F^{ab}_c{}^0 + F^{hb} F_{hc}^a + F^{ah} F_{hc}^b = 0;$$

$$F^{ab0c} + F^{ab}_h F^{hc} - F^{abc0} - F^{hb} F_h^{ac} - F^{ah} F_h^{bc} = 0.$$

Proof. By taken operator d for theorem 2.5; item 1, we get on dA_{bc}^{ad} , dF_{ab}^c and dF_{ab}^c as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 \theta_b^a + d\theta_c^a \wedge \theta_b^c - \theta_c^a \wedge d\theta_b^c \\ = dA_{bc}^{ad} \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d + A_{bc}^{ad} d\omega^c \wedge \omega_d - A_{bc}^{ad} \omega^c \wedge d\omega_d - dF_{bc}^a \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega \\ - F_{bc}^a d\omega^c \wedge \omega + F_{bc}^a \omega^c \wedge d\omega + dF_b^{ac} \wedge \omega_c \wedge \omega + F_b^{ac} d\omega_c \wedge \omega \\ - F_a^{ac} \omega_c \wedge d\omega. \end{aligned}$$

Now, from Lemma 2.3, Proposition 2.4, and Theorem 2.5 and by reorder last equation, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = (dA_{bc}^{ad} + A_{bc}^{hd} \theta_h^a - A_{hc}^{ad} \theta_b^h + A_{bc}^{ah} \theta_h^d - A_{bh}^{ad} \theta_c^h) \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d \\ - (dF_{bc}^a + F_{bc}^h \theta_h^a - F_{hc}^a \theta_b^h - F_{ch}^a \theta_c^h) \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega \\ + (dF_b^{ac} + F_b^{hc} \theta_h^a + F_{bh}^{ah} \theta_c^h - F_h^{ac} \theta_b^h) \wedge \omega_c \wedge \omega \\ + A_{bc}^{a[d} F^{h]c} \omega_d \wedge \omega_h \wedge \omega - A_{b[c h]}^{ad} F_{h]d} \omega^c \wedge \omega^h \wedge \omega. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Since each of $dA_{bc}^{ad} + A_{bc}^{hd} \theta_h^a - A_{hc}^{ad} \theta_b^h + A_{bc}^{ah} \theta_h^d - A_{bh}^{ad} \theta_c^h$, $dF_{bc}^a + F_{bc}^h \theta_h^a - F_{hc}^a \theta_b^h - F_{ch}^a \theta_c^h$, and $dF_b^{ac} + F_b^{hc} \theta_h^a + F_{bh}^{ah} \theta_c^h - F_h^{ac} \theta_b^h$ is 1 –form, then them can be written according to the family of basis for 1 –forms on AG –structure space $\{\theta_f^h, \omega^h, \omega_h, \omega\}$ as follow:

$$dA_{bc}^{ad} + A_{bc}^{hd} \theta_h^a - A_{hc}^{ad} \theta_b^h + A_{bc}^{ah} \theta_h^d - A_{bh}^{ad} \theta_c^h = A_{bch}^{adf} \theta_f^h + A_{bch}^{ad} \omega^h + A_{bc}^{adh} \omega_h + A_{bc0}^{ad} \omega, \tag{6}$$

$$dF_{bc}^a + F_{bc}^h \theta_h^a - F_{hc}^a \theta_b^h - F_{ch}^a \theta_c^h = F_{bc}^{af} \theta_f^h + F_{bc}^a \omega^h + F_{bc}^{ah} \omega_h + F_{bc}^{a0} \omega, \tag{7}$$

$$dF_b^{ac} + F_b^{hc} \theta_h^a + F_{bh}^{ah} \theta_c^h - F_h^{ac} \theta_b^h = F_{bh}^{acf} \theta_f^h + F_{bh}^{ac} \omega^h + F_b^{ac h} \omega_h + F_{b0}^{ac} \omega, \tag{8}$$

where $\{A_{bch}^{adf}, A_{bch}^{ad}, A_{bc}^{adh}, A_{bc0}^{ad}\}, \{F_{bc}^{af}, F_{bc}^a, F_{bc}^{ah}, F_{bc}^{a0}\}$ and $\{F_{bh}^{acf}, F_{bh}^{ac}, F_{b}^{ac h}, F_{b0}^{ac}\}$ are appropriate families of smooth functions. Then the equation (5) be as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= A_{bch}^{adf} \theta_f^h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d + A_{b[ch]}^{ad} \omega^h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d + A_{bc}^{a[dh]} \omega_h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d \\ &+ A_{bc0}^{ad} \omega \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega_d \\ &- F_{bc}^{af} \theta_f^h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega - F_{b[c h]}^a \omega^h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega - F_{bc}^{ah} \omega_h \wedge \omega^c \wedge \omega \\ &+ F_{bh}^{acf} \theta_f^h \wedge \omega_c \wedge \omega + F_{bh}^{ac} \omega^h \wedge \omega_c \wedge \omega + F_b^{a[c h]} \omega_h \wedge \omega_c \wedge \omega \\ &+ A_{bc}^{a[d} F^{h]c} \omega_d \wedge \omega_h \wedge \omega - A_{b[c}^{ad} F_{h]d} \omega^c \wedge \omega^h \wedge \omega. \end{aligned}$$

So, the last equation gives the following relations by changes some indexes and uses the fact:

$$\omega^i \wedge \omega^j = -\omega^j \wedge \omega^i \text{ (note that } \overline{\omega^i} = \omega^i = \omega_i \text{ and } \omega^0 = \omega)$$

$$A_{bch}^{adf} = F_{bc}^{af} = F_{bh}^{acf} = A_{bc}^{a[dh]} = A_{b[ch]}^{ad} = 0;$$

$$A_{bc0}^{ad} + F_{bc}^{ad} + F_{bc}^{ad} = 0; \quad F_b^{a[c h]} - A_{bd}^{a[c} F^{h]d} = 0; \quad A_{b[c}^{ad} F_{h]d} - F_{b[c h]}^a = 0.$$

Now, by using the above relations with equations (6), (7), and (8), we get the result of this theorem in items 1; 2; and 3.

In the same way, we can obtain the items 4 – 7 by applying the exterior differentiation operator d on Theorem 2.5; items 2 and 3 and using Lemma 2.3, Proposition 2.4, Theorem 2.5, and changing the indexes of some terms to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (dF^{abc} + F^{hbc} \theta_h^a + F^{ahc} \theta_h^b + F^{abh} \theta_h^c) \wedge \omega_c \\ &+ (dF^{ab0} + F^{cb0} \theta_c^a + F^{ac0} \theta_c^b) \wedge \omega + F_{[ch]}^{ab} \omega^h \wedge \omega^c \\ &+ (F_c^{ab h} + F^{ad} A_{dc}^{bh} + F^{bd} A_{dc}^{ah}) \omega_h \wedge \omega^c \\ &+ (F^{abh} F_{hc} - F_c^{ab 0} + F^{hb} F_{hc}^a + F^{ah} F_{hc}^b) \omega^c \wedge \omega \\ &+ (F_h^{ab} F^{hc} - F^{hb} F_h^{ac} - F^{ah} F_h^{bc}) \omega_c \wedge \omega, \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (dF_{abc} - F_{hbc} \theta_a^h - F_{ahc} \theta_b^h - F_{abh} \theta_c^h) \wedge \omega^c \\ &+ (dF_{ab0} - F_{cb0} \theta_a^c - F_{ac0} \theta_b^c) \wedge \omega + F_{ab}^{[ch]} \omega_h \wedge \omega_c \\ &+ (F_{ab}^c h + F_{ad} A_{bh}^{dc} + F_{bd} A_{ah}^{dc}) \omega^h \wedge \omega_c \\ &+ (F_{abh} F^{hc} - F_{ab}^c 0 + F_{hb} F_a^{hc} + F_{ah} F_b^{hc}) \omega_c \wedge \omega \\ &+ (F_{ab}^h F_{hc} - F_{hb} F_{ac}^h - F_{ah} F_{bc}^h) \omega^c \wedge \omega. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Since each of $dF^{abc} + F^{hbc} \theta_h^a + F^{ahc} \theta_h^b + F^{abh} \theta_h^c$, $dF_{abc} - F_{hbc} \theta_a^h - F_{ahc} \theta_b^h - F_{abh} \theta_c^h$,

$dF^{ab0} + F^{cb0} \theta_c^a + F^{ac0} \theta_c^b$, and $dF_{ab0} - F_{cb0} \theta_a^c - F_{ac0} \theta_b^c$ is 1 –form, then we can write them according to the family of basis for 1 –forms on AG –structure space $\{\theta_f^h, \omega^h, \omega_h, \omega\}$ as follow:

$$dF^{abc} + F^{hbc} \theta_h^a + F^{ahc} \theta_h^b + F^{abh} \theta_h^c = F^{abcf} \theta_f^h + F^{abc} \omega^h + F^{abch} \omega_h + F^{abc0} \omega, \quad (11)$$

$$dF_{abc} - F_{hbc} \theta_a^h - F_{ahc} \theta_b^h - F_{abh} \theta_c^h = F_{abch}^f \theta_f^h + F_{abch} \omega^h + F_{abc}^h \omega_h + F_{abc0} \omega, \quad (12)$$

$$dF^{ab0} + F^{cb0} \theta_c^a + F^{ac0} \theta_c^b = F^{ab0f} \theta_f^h + F^{ab0} \omega^h + F^{ab0h} \omega_h + F^{ab00} \omega, \quad (13)$$

$$dF_{ab0} - F_{cb0} \theta_a^c - F_{ac0} \theta_b^c = F_{ab0h}^f \theta_f^h + F_{ab0h} \omega^h + F_{ab0}^h \omega_h + F_{ab00} \omega. \quad (14)$$

Where $\{F^{abcf}, F^{abc}_h, F^{abch}, F^{abc0}\}$, $\{F_{abch}^f, F_{abc}^h, F_{abch}, F_{abc0}\}$, $\{F^{ab0f}, F^{ab0}_h, F^{ab0h}, F^{ab00}\}$, and $\{F_{ab0h}^f, F_{ab0}^h, F_{ab0h}, F_{ab00}\}$ are appropriate families of smooth functions. Then the equations (9) and (10) be as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (F^{abcf} \theta_f^h + F^{abc} \omega^h + F^{abch} \omega_h + F^{abc0} \omega) \wedge \omega_c \\ &\quad + (F^{ab0f} \theta_f^h + F^{ab0} \omega^h + F^{ab0h} \omega_h) \wedge \omega + F^{ab[ch]} \omega^h \wedge \omega^c \\ &\quad + (F^{abc}_h + F^{ad} A_{dc}^{bh} + F^{bd} A_{dc}^{ah}) \omega_h \wedge \omega^c \\ &\quad + (F^{abh} F_{hc} - F^{ab} c_0 + F^{hb} F_{hc}^a + F^{ah} F_{hc}^b) \omega^c \wedge \omega \\ &\quad + (F^{ab}_h F^{hc} - F^{hb} F_{hc}^a - F^{ah} F_{hc}^b) \omega_c \wedge \omega \\ &= (F^{abcf} \theta_f^h \wedge \omega_c + F^{abc} \omega^h \wedge \omega_c + F^{ab[ch]} \omega_h \wedge \omega_c + F^{abc0} \omega \wedge \omega_c) \\ &\quad + (F^{ab0f} \theta_f^h \wedge \omega + F^{ab0} \omega^h \wedge \omega + F^{ab0h} \omega_h \wedge \omega) + F^{ab[ch]} \omega^h \wedge \omega^c \\ &\quad + (F^{abc}_h \omega_h \wedge \omega^c + F^{ad} A_{dc}^{bh} \omega_h \wedge \omega^c + F^{bd} A_{dc}^{ah} \omega_h \wedge \omega^c) \\ &\quad + (F^{abh} F_{hc} \omega^c \wedge \omega - F^{ab} c_0 \omega^c \wedge \omega + F^{hb} F_{hc}^a \omega^c \wedge \omega + F^{ah} F_{hc}^b \omega^c \wedge \omega) \\ &\quad + (F^{ab}_h F^{hc} - F^{hb} F_{hc}^a - F^{ah} F_{hc}^b) \omega_c \wedge \omega, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (F_{abch}^f \theta_f^h + F_{abch} \omega^h + F_{abc}^h \omega_h + F_{abc0} \omega) \wedge \omega^c \\ &\quad + (F_{ab0h}^f \theta_f^h + F_{ab0h} \omega^h + F_{ab0}^h \omega_h) \wedge \omega + F_{ab}^{[ch]} \omega_h \wedge \omega_c \\ &\quad + (F_{ab}^c_h + F_{ad} A_{bh}^{dc} + F_{bd} A_{ah}^{dc}) \omega^h \wedge \omega_c \\ &\quad + (F_{abh} F^{hc} - F_{ab}^c c_0 + F_{hb} F_{hc}^a + F_{ah} F_{hc}^b) \omega_c \wedge \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (F_{ab}{}^h F_{hc} - F_{hb} F_{ac}{}^h - F_{ah} F_{bc}{}^h) \omega^c \wedge \omega \\
 = & (F_{abch}{}^f \theta_f^h \wedge \omega^c + F_{ab[ch]} \omega^h \wedge \omega^c + F_{abc}{}^h \omega_h \wedge \omega^c + F_{abc0} \omega \wedge \omega^c) \\
 & + (F_{ab0h}{}^f \theta_f^h \wedge \omega + F_{ab0h} \omega^h \wedge \omega + F_{ab0}{}^h \omega_h \wedge \omega) + F_{ab}{}^{[ch]} \omega_h \wedge \omega_c \\
 & + (F_{ab}{}^c \omega^h \wedge \omega_c + F_{ad} A_{bh}{}^{dc} \omega^h \wedge \omega_c + F_{bd} A_{ah}{}^{dc} \omega^h \wedge \omega_c) \\
 & + (F_{abh} F^{hc} \omega_c \wedge \omega - F_{ab}{}^{c0} \omega_c \wedge \omega + F_{hb} F^{hc}{}_a \omega_c \wedge \omega + F_{ah} F^{hc}{}_b \omega_c \wedge \omega) \\
 & + (F_{ab}{}^h F_{hc} \omega^c \wedge \omega - F_{hb} F_{ac}{}^h \omega^c \wedge \omega - F_{ah} F_{bc}{}^h \omega^c \wedge \omega).
 \end{aligned}$$

These equations given us the next relations after changing indexes of some terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 & = F_{abch}{}^f = F^{abcf}{}_h; & 0 & = F_{ab0h}{}^f = F^{ab0f}{}_h; \\
 0 & = F_{ab[ch]} = F^{ab[ch]}; & 0 & = F_{ab}{}^{[ch]} = F^{ab}{}_{[ch]}; \\
 0 & = F_{abc}{}^h - F_{ab}{}^h{}_c - F_{ad} A_{bc}{}^{dh} - F_{bd} A_{ac}{}^{dh}; \\
 0 & = F^{abc}{}_h - F^{ab}{}^c{}_h - F^{ad} A_{dh}{}^{bc} - F^{bd} A_{dh}{}^{ac}; \\
 0 & = F_{abc0} - F_{ab0c} - F_{ab}{}^h F_{hc} + F_{hb} F_{ac}{}^h + F_{ah} F_{bc}{}^h; \\
 0 & = F^{abc0} - F^{ab0c} - F^{ab}{}_h F^{hc} + F^{hb} F_{ac}{}^h + F^{ah} F_{bc}{}^h; \\
 0 & = F_{ab0}{}^c + F_{abh} F^{hc} - F_{ab}{}^{c0} + F_{hb} F^{hc}{}_a + F_{ah} F^{hc}{}_b; \\
 0 & = F^{ab0}{}_c + F^{abh} F_{hc} - F^{ab}{}_{c0} + F^{hb} F_{hc}{}^a + F^{ah} F_{hc}{}^b.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, by using the last relations with equations (11), (12), (13), and (14), we obtain the result. ■

Theorem 3.2 On the AG –structure space for the C_9 –manifold, the components of ∇R are given by:

1. $R_{0a\hat{b}0,0} = F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0};$
2. $R_{0a\hat{b}0,h} = F_{ach} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb}{}_h + F_a{}^{bf} F_{fh};$
3. $R_{0a\hat{b}0,\hat{h}} = F_{ac}{}^h F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cbh} + F_{af}{}^b F_{fh};$
4. $R_{0ab0,0} = -F_{ab00};$
5. $R_{0ab0,h} = -(F_{ab0h} + 2F_{ba}{}^f F_{fh});$
6. $R_{0ab0,\hat{h}} = -F_{ab0}{}^h;$
7. $R_{0bc\hat{a},0} = -F_{bc}{}^{d0};$
8. $R_{0bc\hat{a},h} = F_{bf} F^{fd} F_{ch} - F_{bc}{}^d{}_h + (A_{bc}{}^{ad} + F^{ad} F_{bc}) F_{ah};$
9. $R_{0bc\hat{a},\hat{h}} = F_{bc0} F^{dh} - F_{bc}{}^{dh};$
10. $R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},0} = A_{bc0}{}^{ad} + F^{ad0} F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc0};$
11. $R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},h} = A_{bch}{}^{ad} + F^{ad}{}_h F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bch} + F^a{}_c F_{bh} + F^a{}_b F_{ch};$

12. $R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{d},\hat{h}} = A_{bc}^{adh} + F^{adh}F_{bc} + F^{ad}F_{bc}^h + F_{bc}^dF^{ah} + F_{cb}^aF^{dh};$
13. $R_{abcd,0} = F_{ad0}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bc0} - F_{ac0}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bd0};$
14. $R_{abcd,h} = F_{adh}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bch} - F_{ach}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bdh};$
15. $R_{abcd,\hat{h}} = F_{ad}^hF_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bc}^h - F_{ac}^hF_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bd}^h,$

and the remaining components are identical to zero or can determined by the properties of R in Theorem 2.7.

Proof. The results obtain from equation (2) by taking:

$$(l, i, j, k,) = (0,0, a, \hat{b}), (0,0, a, b), (\hat{c}, 0, a, b), (\hat{d}, a, b, c), (d, \hat{a}, b, c);$$

$$t = 0, h, \hat{h}$$

and look at Proposition 2.4 and Theorems 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, and 3.1

1. $(l, i, j, k,) = (0,0, a, \hat{b}); \quad t = 0, h, \hat{h}$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,0} \omega^0 + R_{0a\hat{b}0,h} \omega^h + R_{0a\hat{b}0,\hat{h}} \omega^{\hat{h}} = \mathbf{d}R_{0a\hat{b}0} - R_{\hat{h}a\hat{b}0} \theta_0^{\hat{h}} - R_{0h\hat{b}0} \theta_a^h - R_{0a\hat{h}0} \theta_{\hat{b}}^{\hat{h}} - R_{0a\hat{b}h} \theta_0^h$$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,0} \omega + R_{0a\hat{b}0,h} \omega^h + R_{0a\hat{b}0,\hat{h}} \omega_h = (\mathbf{d}F_{ac}) F^{cb} + F_{ac} \mathbf{d}F^{cb} F_a^{bh} F_{hf} \omega^f - F_{hc} F^{cb} \theta_a^h + F_{ac} F^{ch} \theta_h^b + F_{ah}^b F^{hf} \omega_f$$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,0} \omega + R_{0a\hat{b}0,h} \omega^h + R_{0a\hat{b}0,\hat{h}} \omega_h = (F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0}) \omega + (F_{ach} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cbh} + F_a^{bf} F_{fh}) \omega^h + (F_{ac}^h F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cbh} + F_{af}^b F^{fh}) \omega_h.$$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,0} = F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0},$$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,h} = F_{ach} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cbh} + F_a^{bf} F_{fh},$$

$$R_{0a\hat{b}0,\hat{h}} = F_{ac}^h F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cbh} + F_{af}^b F^{fh}.$$

2. $(l, i, j, k,) = (0,0, a, b); \quad t = 0, h, \hat{h}$

$$R_{0ab0,0} \omega + R_{0ab0,h} \omega^h + R_{0ab0,\hat{h}} \omega_h = \mathbf{d}R_{0ab0} - R_{\hat{h}ab0} \theta_0^{\hat{h}} - R_{0hb0} \theta_a^h - R_{0ah0} \theta_b^h - R_{0ab\hat{h}} \theta_0^{\hat{h}}$$

$$= -\mathbf{d}F_{ab0} - F_{ba}^h F_{hf} \omega^f + F_{hb0} \theta_a^h + F_{ah0} \theta_b^h$$

$$- F_{ab}^h F_{hf} \omega^f$$

$$= -F_{ab00} \omega - (F_{ab0h} + 2F_{ba}^f F_{fh}) \omega^h - F_{ab0}^h \omega_h$$

$$R_{0ab0,0} = -F_{ab00},$$

$$R_{0ab0,h} = -(F_{ab0h} + 2F_{ba}^f F_{fh}),$$

$$R_{0ab0,\hat{h}} = -F_{ab0}^h.$$

3. $(l, i, j, k) = (\hat{c}, 0, a, b); \quad t = 0, h, \hat{h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{0ab\hat{c},0} \omega + R_{0ab\hat{c},h} \omega^h + R_{0ab\hat{c},\hat{h}} \omega_{\hat{h}} &= \mathbf{d}R_{0ab\hat{c}} - R_{\hat{h}ab\hat{c}} \theta_0^{\hat{h}} - R_{0hb\hat{c}} \theta_a^h - R_{0a0\hat{c}} \theta_b^0 - R_{0ah\hat{c}} \theta_b^h \\
 &\quad - R_{0abo} \theta_{\hat{c}}^0 - R_{0ab\hat{h}} \theta_{\hat{c}}^{\hat{h}} \\
 &= -\mathbf{d}F_{ab}^c + (A_{ab}^{hc} + F^{hc}F_{ab}) F_{hf}\omega^f + F_{hb}^c \theta_a^h \\
 &\quad + F_{af}F^{fc} F_{bh}\omega^h + F_{ah}^c \theta_b^h + F_{abo} F^{ch}\omega_h + F_{ab}^h \theta_{\hat{c}}^{\hat{h}} \\
 &= -F_{ab}^{c0} \omega + (F_{abo} F^{ch} - F_{ab}^{ch}) \omega_h \\
 &\quad + ((A_{ab}^{fc} + F^{fc}F_{ab}) F_{fh} - F_{ab}^c h + F_{af}F^{fc} F_{bh}) \omega^h \\
 R_{0ab\hat{c},0} &= -F_{ab}^{c0}, \\
 R_{0ab\hat{c},h} &= (A_{ab}^{fc} + F^{fc}F_{ab}) F_{fh} - F_{ab}^c h + F_{af}F^{fc} F_{bh}, \\
 R_{0ab\hat{c},\hat{h}} &= F_{abo} F^{ch} - F_{ab}^{ch}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. $(i, j, k, l) = (\hat{a}, b, c, \hat{d}); \quad t = 0, h, \hat{h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},0} \omega + R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},h} \omega^h + R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},\hat{h}} \omega^{\hat{h}} &= \mathbf{d}R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a}} - R_{0bc\hat{a}} \theta_{\hat{a}}^0 - R_{\hat{h}bc\hat{a}} \theta_{\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} - R_{\hat{a}0c\hat{a}} \theta_b^0 - R_{\hat{a}hc\hat{a}} \theta_b^h \\
 &\quad - R_{\hat{a}bo\hat{a}} \theta_c^0 - R_{\hat{a}bh\hat{a}} \theta_c^h - R_{\hat{a}bc0} \theta_{\hat{a}}^0 - R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{h}} \theta_{\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} \\
 &= \mathbf{d}A_{bc}^{ad} + (\mathbf{d}F^{ad})F_{bc} + F^{ad} \mathbf{d}F_{bc} + F_{bc}^d F^{ah}\omega_h \\
 &\quad + (A_{bc}^{hd} + F^{hd}F_{bc}) \theta_h^a + F_c^{ad} F_{bh}\omega^h + F_b^{da} F_{ch}\omega^h \\
 &\quad - (A_{hc}^{ad} + F^{ad}F_{hc}) \theta_b^h - (A_{bh}^{ad} + F^{ad}F_{bh}) \theta_c^h \\
 &\quad + F_{cb}^a F^{dh}\omega_h + (A_{bc}^{ah} + F^{ah}F_{bc}) \theta_h^d \\
 &= (A_{bc0}^{ad} + F^{ad0}F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc0})\omega + (A_{bch}^{ad} + F_h^{ad}F_{bc} \\
 &\quad + F^{ad} F_{bch} + F_c^{ad} F_{bh} + F_b^{da} F_{ch})\omega^h + (A_{bc}^{adh} \\
 &\quad + F^{adh}F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc}^h + F_{bc}^d F^{ah} + F_{cb}^a F^{dh})\omega_h \\
 R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},0} &= A_{bc0}^{ad} + F^{ad0}F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc0}, \\
 R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},h} &= A_{bch}^{ad} + F_h^{ad} F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bch} + F_c^{ad} F_{bh} + F_b^{da} F_{ch}, \\
 R_{\hat{a}bc\hat{a},\hat{h}} &= A_{bc}^{adh} + F^{adh}F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc}^h + F_{bc}^d F^{ah} + F_{cb}^a F^{dh}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. $(i, j, k, l) = (a, b, c, d); \quad t = 0, h, \hat{h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{abcd,0} \omega + R_{abcd,h} \omega^h + R_{abcd,\hat{h}} \omega_{\hat{h}} &= \mathbf{d}R_{abcd} - \theta_a^h R_{hbcd} - \theta_b^{\hat{h}} R_{ahcd} - \theta_c^h R_{abhd} - \theta_d^h R_{abch} \\
 &= -\mathbf{d}(F_{ac}F_{bd} - F_{ad}F_{bc}) + (F_{hc}F_{bd} - F_{hd}F_{bc}) \theta_a^h \\
 &\quad + (F_{ac}F_{hd} - F_{ad}F_{hc}) \theta_b^h + (F_{ah}F_{bd} - F_{ad}F_{bh}) \theta_c^h
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+(F_{ac}F_{bh} - F_{ah}F_{bc}) \theta_d^h$$

$$R_{abcd,0} = F_{ad0}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bc0} - F_{ac0}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bd0},$$

$$R_{abcd,h} = F_{adh}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bch} - F_{ach}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bdh},$$

$$R_{abcd,\hat{h}} = F_{ad}^{\hat{h}}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bc}^{\hat{h}} - F_{ac}^{\hat{h}}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bd}^{\hat{h}}. \quad \blacksquare$$

4. Curvature Inheritance on C_9 – manifolds:

In this section we study curvature inheritance on C_9 –manifolds.

Theorem 4.1 The C_9 –manifold has a curvature inheritance if and only if there exist an arbitrary scalar function Ψ , such that the following equalities hold:

$$F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0} = \Psi F_{ac} F^{cb}, \quad (15)$$

$$F_{ab00} + 2F^{ch} F_{a(hF_c)b} = 2\Psi F_{ab0}, \quad (16)$$

$$F_{ab}^{c0} + F_b^{hc} F_{ha} = 2\Psi F_{ab}^c, \quad (17)$$

$$A_{bc0}^{ad} + F^{ad0} F_{bc} + F^{ad} F_{bc0} = 2\Psi (A_{bc}^{ad} + F^{ad} F_{bc}), \quad (18)$$

$$F_{ad0} F_{bc} + F_{ad} F_{bc0} - F_{ac0} F_{bd} - F_{ac} F_{bd0} = 2\Psi (F_{ad} F_{bc} - F_{ac} F_{bd}). \quad (19)$$

Proof. We can obtain the result from equation (4), Theorems 3.2 and 2.7, Propositions 2.8 and 2.9 and taking:

$$(l, i, j, k,) = (0,0, a, \hat{b}), (0,0, a, b), (\hat{c}, 0, a, b), (\hat{d}, a, b, c), (d, \hat{a}, b, c);$$

$$t = 0, h, \hat{h}.$$

1. $(i, j, k, l) = (0, a, \hat{b}, 0)$

$$R_{a\hat{b}0,0}^0 + R_{\hat{h}\hat{b}0}^0 \xi_{,\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} + R_{a\hat{h}0}^0 \xi_{,\hat{b}}^{\hat{h}} = 2\Psi R_{a\hat{b}0}^0$$

$$F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0} + F_{ah0} F^{hb} + F_{ah} F^{hb0} = 2\Psi F_{ac} F^{cb}$$

$$F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0} + F_{ac0} F^{cb} + F_{ac} F^{cb0} = 2\Psi F_{ac} F^{cb}$$

$$2F_{ac0} F^{cb} + 2F_{ac} F^{cb0} = 2\Psi F_{ac} F^{cb}$$

2. $(i, j, k, l) = (0, a, b, 0)$

$$R_{ab0,0}^0 + R_{\hat{h}b0}^0 \xi_{,\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} + R_{a\hat{h}0}^0 \xi_{,b}^{\hat{h}} = 2\Psi R_{ab0}^0$$

$$F_{ab00} + 2F^{ch} F_{a(hF_c)b} = 2\Psi F_{ab0}.$$

3. $(i, j, k, l) = (0, a, b, \hat{c})$

$$R_{a\hat{b}0,0}^0 + R_{\hat{h}\hat{b}\hat{c}}^0 \xi_{,\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} + R_{a\hat{b}\hat{h}}^0 \xi_{,\hat{c}}^{\hat{h}} = 2\Psi R_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}}^0$$

$$F_{ab}^{c0} + F_b^{hc} F_{ha} = 2\Psi F_{ab}^c.$$

$$4. (i, j, k, l) = (\hat{a}, b, c, \hat{d})$$

$$R_{bc\hat{d},0}^{\hat{a}} - R_{bc\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{a}} + R_{\hat{h}c\hat{a}}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{b}} + R_{b\hat{h}\hat{a}}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{c}} + R_{bc\hat{h}}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} = 2\Psi R_{bc\hat{a}}^{\hat{a}}$$

$$A_{bc0}^{ad} + F^{ad}F_{bc} + F^{ad}F_{bc0} = 2\Psi(A_{bc}^{ad} + F^{ad}F_{bc}).$$

$$5. (l, i, j, k) = (d, \hat{a}, b, c)$$

$$R_{bcd,0}^{\hat{a}} - R_{bcd}^{\hat{h}} \xi_{,\hat{a}}^{\hat{h}} + R_{\hat{h}cd}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{b}} + R_{b\hat{h}d}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{c}} + R_{bc\hat{h}}^{\hat{a}} \xi_{,\hat{h}}^{\hat{c}} = 2\Psi R_{bcd}^{\hat{a}}$$

$$F_{ad0}F_{bc} + F_{ad}F_{bc0} - F_{ac0}F_{bd} - F_{ac}F_{bd0} = 2\Psi(F_{ad}F_{bc} - F_{ac}F_{bd}). \quad \blacksquare$$

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توارث خاصية الانحناء التناظري في المنطويات من الصنف C_0

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المستخلص:

في هذا البحث ركزنا على تنسّر الانحناء الريماني R للمنطويات من الصنف C_0 . حيث قمنا بحساب مركبات مشتقة التغيرات للتنسّر R في الفضاءات ذوات التركيب G . لقد استنتجنا بان هنالك 15 مركبة غير صفريّة اساسية من مركبات مشتقة التغيرات للتنسّر R وبقية المركبات يمكن حسابها باستخدام خاصية التناظر و متطابقات بيانتيشي للتنسّر R . وفقا لهذه المركبات استطعنا ايجاد الشروط التي تجعل خاصية الانحناء التناظري للتنسّر R وراثية في المنطويات من الصنف C_0 . تم تلخيص هذه الشروط في 5 معادلات لها دالة عددية اختيارية مشتركة Ψ .