CONHARMONIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF LOCALLY CONFORMAL KÄHLER MANIFOLDS

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A Hermitian manifold (M^{2m}, J, g) is called a *locally conformal Kähler manifold* (LCK - manifold) if there is an open cover $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of M^{2m} and a family $\{\sigma_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of C^{∞} functions $\sigma_{\alpha} : U_{\alpha} \to \mathbb{R}$ so that each local metric

$$\hat{g}_{\alpha} = e^{-2\sigma_{\alpha}}g|_{U_{\alpha}}$$

is Kählerian. An LCK - manifold is endowed with some form ω , so called *Lee form* which can be calculated as [1]

$$\omega = \frac{1}{m-1} \delta \Omega \circ J.$$

The form should be closed:

 $d\omega = 0.$

Here and below, we denote by comma covariant differentiation with respect to the Levi-Civita connection of (M^{2m}, J, g) .

If a contravariant analitic vector field ξ generates conformal infinitesimal transformation of an LCKmanifold, then the field satisfy the system [2]

1)
$$\xi_{i,j} = \xi_{ij};$$
2)
$$\xi_{i,j} + \xi_{j,i} = (\omega_{\alpha}\xi^{\alpha} + C)g_{ij};$$
3)
$$\xi_{i,jk} = \xi_{\alpha}R^{\alpha}_{kji} + \frac{1}{2}((\omega_{\alpha}\xi^{\alpha})_{,k}g_{ij} + (\omega_{\alpha}\xi^{\alpha})_{,j}g_{ik} - (\omega_{\alpha}\xi^{\alpha})_{,i}g_{jk});$$
4)
$$J^{i}_{j,k}\xi^{k} - J^{\alpha}_{j}\xi^{i}_{,\alpha} + J^{i}_{\alpha}\xi^{\alpha}_{,j} = 0.$$
(1)

If a conformal transformation (1) also preserves a product Rg_{ij} , i. e. the equation

$$\mathfrak{L}_{\xi}(Rg_{ij}) = 0 \tag{2}$$

holds, then the transformation is called *conharmonic*. We obtain the theorem.

Theorem 1. If an LCK-manifold (M^{2m}, J, g) of non-zero scalar curvature admits nontrivial conharmonic transformations, then the general solution of the PDE system (1)-(2) depends on no more than $m^2 + 2m$ essential parameters.

Also we have proved that the tensor

$$P_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{n-2} R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{i,j} - \frac{1}{4} \omega_i \omega_j + \frac{1}{8} \omega^{\alpha} \omega_{\alpha} g_{ij}$$

is preserved by conharmonic transformations.

References

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