

局部对偶平坦的 Randers 度量^①

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摘要: 研究 Randers 度量 $F = \alpha + \beta$ (其中 α 是黎曼度量, β 是 1-形式) 的局部对偶平坦问题. 得到了当 α 是局部射影平坦时 F 是局部对偶平坦的充要条件.

关键词: 局部对偶平坦; 局部射影平坦; Randers 度量

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对偶平坦的流形是微分几何中一类重要的研究对象, 应用非常广泛, 在信息几何、相对论、超弦理论中有着重要的作用. 在目前已知的 Finsler 度量中, 只有 Fock 度量和局部闵可夫斯基度量是局部对偶平坦的.

Randers 度量是 Finsler 几何中研究的最多的一类度量, 其应用相当广泛, 有必要对 Randers 度量进行各种分类. 在目前的研究成果中, 文献[1] 已经将射影平坦具有常曲率的 Randers 度量进行分类, 文献[2] 对常曲率的 Randers 度量进行了分类, 文献[3] 对具有迷向 S 曲率的 Randers 度量进行了分类.

本文对局部对偶平坦的 Randers 度量进行了研究, 得到以下定理:

定理 1 设 (M, F) 是 $n (\geq 3)$ 维 Finsler 流形, $F = \alpha + \beta$ 是 Randers 度量, 其中 $\alpha = \sqrt{a_{ij}y^i y^j}$ 是局部射影平坦的黎曼度量, $\beta = b_i y^i$ 是 1-形式. 则 F 是局部对偶平坦的度量当且仅当 F 是下列情形之一:

- (1) F 是局部闵可夫斯基度量;
- (2) F 局部等距为

$$\hat{F} = \frac{\sqrt{|y|^2 + \mu(|x|^2 |y|^2 - \langle x, y \rangle^2)} + 2c \langle x, y \rangle}{1 + \mu |x|^2}$$

其中 $\mu = -4c^2$, c 是一常数.

当 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, \hat{F} 是 Fock 度量.

1 预备知识

本文主要研究 Finsler 度量局部对偶平坦的问题. 下面我们给出局部对偶平坦的 Finsler 度量的定义:

定义 如果一个 Finsler 度量 F 满足

$$[F]_{x^i y^k}^2 y^l - 2[F^2]_{x^k} = 0 \quad (1)$$

则称 F 是局部对偶平坦的.

对于局部射影平坦的 Finsler 度量 F , 我们知道其一定具有标量旗曲率^[4], 且标量曲率的表达式为

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$$K(x, y) = \frac{P^2 - P_x^k y^k}{F^2} \quad (2)$$

如果 Finsler 度量 F 既具有标量旗曲率, 又具有几乎殆向 S 曲率, 即 $S = (n+1)cF + \eta$ (其中 η 是 1-形式), 则我们可以把标量曲率^[5] 表示为

$$K(x, y) = \frac{3c_x^k y^k}{F} + \sigma \quad (3)$$

其中 $\sigma = \sigma(x)$ 是标量函数.

2 局部对偶平坦的 Randers 度量

对于 Randers 流形 (M, F) , 令 $A = [F^2]_{x^k}$, $B = [F^2]_{x^l y^k}$. 经过计算得

$$A = [F^2]_{x^k} = 2FF_{x^k} = 2(1+s)[(y_m + \alpha b_m) \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + \alpha b_{m|k} y^m] \quad (4)$$

$$B = [F^2]_{x^l y^k} = 2s y^k [(y_m + \alpha b_m) \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^l} + \alpha b_{m|l} y^m] + 2(1+s)[(\alpha_{mk} + \alpha y^k b_m) \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^l} + (y_m + \alpha b_m) \frac{\partial^2 G_a^m}{\partial y^l \partial y^k} + \alpha y^k b_{m|l} y^m + \alpha b_{k|l}] \quad (5)$$

因 F 是局部对偶平坦的, 将(4)式和(5)式代入(1)得

$$\begin{aligned} & [F^2]_{x^l y^k} y^l - 2[F^2]_{x^k} \\ &= 2 \frac{b_k \alpha^2 - \beta y_k}{\alpha^3} [2(y_m + \alpha b_m) G_a^m + \alpha r_{00}] + \\ & 2(1+s) \{ 2(\alpha_{mk} + \frac{y_k}{\alpha} b_m) G_a^m - (y_m + \alpha b_m) \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + \frac{r_{00} y_k}{\alpha} + \alpha b_{k|l} y^l - 2\alpha b_{m|k} y^m \} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

将(6)乘以 α^3 得

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(b_k \alpha^2 - \beta y_k) [2(y_m + \alpha b_m) G_a^m + \alpha r_{00}] + \\ & 2(\alpha + \beta) \alpha [2(\alpha_{mk} \alpha + y_k b_m) G_a^m - (\alpha y_m + \alpha^2 b_m) \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + r_{00} y_k + \alpha^2 b_{k|l} y^l - 2\alpha^2 b_{m|k} y^m] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将(7)式按 α 的多项式整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & (-2b_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + 2b_{k|l} y^l - 4b_{m|k} y^m) \alpha^4 + \\ & (4b_k b_m G_a^m + 2b_k r_{00} + 4\alpha_{mk} G_a^m - 2y_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} - 2\beta b_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + 2\beta b_{k|l} y^l - 4\beta b_{m|k} y^m) \alpha^3 + \\ & (4b_k y_m G_a^m + 4b_k y_k G_a^m + 2r_{00} y_k + 4\beta \alpha_{mk} G_a^m - 2\beta y_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k}) \alpha^2 + \\ & (-4\beta b_m y_k G_a^m - 2\beta y_k r_{00} + 4\beta b_m y_k G_a^m + 2\beta r_{00} y_k) \alpha - 4\beta y_k y_m G_a^m = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由(8)式知道 α 的系数项为零, 故 α^3 的系数项也为零, 所以

$$4b_k b_m G_a^m + 2b_k r_{00} + 4\alpha_{mk} G_a^m - 2y_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} - 2\beta b_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + 2\beta b_{k|l} y^l - 4\beta b_{m|k} y^m = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$(-2b_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} + 2b_{k|l} y^l - 4b_{m|k} y^m) \alpha^4 +$$

$$(4b_k y_m G_a^m + 4b_m y_k G_a^m + 2r_{00} y_k + 4\beta \alpha_{mk} G_a^m - 2\beta y_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k}) \alpha^2 - 4\beta y_k y_m G_a^m = 0 \quad (10)$$

又

$$y_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial (y_m G_a^m)}{\partial y^k} - \alpha_{mk} G_a^m \quad (11)$$

$$b_m \frac{\partial G_a^m}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial (b_m G_a^m)}{\partial y^k} \quad (12)$$

将(9)式用 b^k 缩并,然后将(11)式和(12)式代入得

$$2\left[\frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k + \beta \frac{\partial(b_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k\right] = 4b^2 b_m G_\alpha^m + 2b^2 r_{00} + 6b_m G_\alpha^m + 6\beta s_0 - 2\beta r_0 \quad (13)$$

将(10)式用 b^k 缩并,然后将(11)式和(12)式代入得

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\left[\frac{\partial(b_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k \alpha^4 + \frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k \beta \alpha^2\right] \\ & = (6s_0 - 2r_0)\alpha^4 + (4b^2 y_m G_\alpha^m + 10\beta b_m G_\alpha^m + 2\beta r_{00})\alpha^2 - 4\beta^2 y_m G_\alpha^m \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将(13) $\times \alpha^4$ - (14) $\times \beta$, 然后整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k \alpha^4 - 2\frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k \beta^2 \alpha^2 \\ & = 4b^2 b_m G_\alpha^m \alpha^4 + 6b_m G_\alpha^m \alpha^4 + 2b^2 r_{00} \alpha^4 - 4b^2 y_m G_\alpha^m \beta \alpha^2 - 10b_m G_\alpha^m \beta^2 \alpha^2 - 2r_{00} \beta^2 \alpha^2 + 4\beta^3 y_m G_\alpha^m \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

将(15)式整理得

$$\left[2\frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k - 6b_m G_\alpha^m\right] \alpha^2 (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = (4b_m G_\alpha^m \alpha^2 + 2r_{00} \alpha^2 - 4\beta y_m G_\alpha^m) (b^2 \alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (16)$$

因 $(b^2 \alpha^2 - \beta^2)$ 不能整除 $(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)$ 和 α^2 , 所以存在 $\tau = \tau(x)$, 使得

$$4b_m G_\alpha^m \alpha^2 + 2r_{00} \alpha^2 - 4\beta y_m G_\alpha^m = \tau \alpha^2 (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (17)$$

$$2\frac{\partial(y_m G_\alpha^m)}{\partial y^k} b^k - 6b_m G_\alpha^m = \tau (b^2 \alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (18)$$

将(17)式整理得

$$4\beta y_m G_\alpha^m = (4b_m G_\alpha^m + 2r_{00} - \tau \alpha^2 + \tau \beta^2) \alpha^2 \quad (19)$$

因为 α^2 不能被 β 整除, 所以

$$y_m G_\alpha^m = \theta \alpha^2 \quad (20)$$

$$4\beta \theta = 4b_m G_\alpha^m + 2r_{00} - \tau \alpha^2 + \tau \beta^2 \quad (21)$$

其中 $\theta = \theta_k y^k$ 是 α 的射影因子.

3 定理 1 的证明

必要性 因为 α 是局部射影平坦的, 所以由(20)式得

$$P_\alpha = \frac{\alpha_x^k y^k}{2\alpha} = \frac{y_m G_\alpha^m}{\alpha^2} = \theta$$

其中 P_α 是 α 的射影因子. 所以

$$G_\alpha^m = \theta y^m \quad (22)$$

$$b_m G_\alpha^m = \theta \beta \quad (23)$$

将(23)式代入(21)式得

$$r_{00} = \frac{1}{2} \tau (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (24)$$

将(20)和(21)代回到(18)式得

$$2b^k \theta_k \alpha^2 - 2\theta \beta = \tau (b^2 \alpha^2 - \beta^2) \quad (25)$$

其中 $\theta_k = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y^k}$. 将(25)式整理得

$$(2b^k \theta_k - \tau b^2) \alpha^2 = 2\theta \beta - \tau \beta^2 \quad (26)$$

因为 $2\theta \beta - \tau \beta^2$ 不能整除 α^2 , 所以

$$2b^k \theta_k - \tau b^2 = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$2\theta \beta - \tau \beta^2 = 0 \quad (28)$$

将(27)和(28)式解出得

$$\theta = \frac{\tau}{2}\beta \quad (29)$$

将(21), (22), (23) 和(29) 代入(9) 式得

$$4b_k\theta\beta + \tau b_k(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) + 6\theta y_k - 2(\theta_k\alpha^2 + 2\theta y_k) - 2\beta(\theta_k\beta + b_k\theta) + 6\beta s_{k0} - 2\beta r_{k0} = 0 \quad (30)$$

由(24) 得 $r_{k0} = \frac{1}{2}\tau(y_k - b_k\beta)$, 将其代入(30) 式得 $s_{k0} = 0$, 所以 β 是闭的.

现在我们要分两种情形来讨论.

当 $\tau = 0$ 时, $\theta = 0$. 此时显然有 $b_{ij} = 0$, $G_\alpha^m = 0$, 所以

$$F_{x^k} = \alpha_{x^k} + \beta_{x^k} = 0$$

即 F 是只与 (y^i) 有关的, 所以 F 是局部闵可夫斯基的.

当 $\tau \neq 0$ 时, 因 α 是局部射影平坦的, β 是闭的, 所以 F 是局部射影平坦的. 由(24) 式和文献[7] 可知, F 是具有殆向 S 曲率的, 且 $S = \frac{\tau}{4}(n+1)F$. 又因为 F 是局部射影平坦的, 所以其具有标量旗曲率 $K(x, y)$. 再加上 F 是具有殆向 S 曲率的, 令 $\tau = 4c$, 则 $P_\alpha = \theta = 2c\beta$, 所以

$$K(x, y) = \frac{P^2 - P_{x^k}y^k}{F^2} = -c^2 - \frac{c_{x^k}y^k}{F} \quad (31)$$

$$K(x, y) = \frac{3c_{x^k}y^k}{F} + \sigma \quad (32)$$

综合(31), (32) 得

$$\frac{4c_{x^k}y^k}{F} = -c^2 - \sigma \quad (33)$$

将(33) 展开并整理得

$$4c_{x^k}y^k + (c^2 + \sigma)\beta + (c^2 + \sigma)\alpha = 0$$

由多项式原理有

$$c^2 + \sigma = 0$$

$$4c_{x^k}y^k + (c^2 + \sigma)\beta = 0$$

所以 $c_{x^k}y^k = 0$, 将其代入(32) 式可得, $K(x, y) = -c^2$, 此时 c 是常数. 因为 α 是局部射影平坦的, 所以由 Beltrami 定理^[8] 可知, α 是具有常数曲率的黎曼度量, 且 α 局部等距于 $B^n(r_\mu) \subset R^n$ 上的度量

$$\alpha_\mu = \frac{\sqrt{|y|^2 + \mu(|x|^2|y|^2 - \langle x, y \rangle^2)}}{1 + \mu|x|^2} \quad (34)$$

由(34) 式得

$$P_\alpha = -\frac{\mu\langle x, y \rangle}{1 + \mu|x|^2} \quad (35)$$

将 $P_\alpha = 2c\beta$ 代入(35) 式得

$$\beta = \frac{2c\langle x, y \rangle}{1 + \mu|x|^2}$$

所以 F 局部等距于

$$\hat{F} = \frac{\sqrt{|y|^2 + \mu(|x|^2|y|^2 - \langle x, y \rangle^2)} + 2c\langle x, y \rangle}{1 + \mu|x|^2}$$

其中 $\mu = -4c^2$. 当 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, \hat{F} 可以表示为

$$\hat{F} = \frac{\sqrt{|y|^2 + (|x|^2|y|^2 - \langle x, y \rangle^2)} + \langle x, y \rangle}{1 - |x|^2}$$

此时, \hat{F} 是 Fock 度量.

充分性 显然.

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Locally Dual Flat Randers Metrics

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Abstract: This paper main studies the qualities of locally dual flat metrics. It is obtained that the sufficient and necessary conditions of the dual flat Randers metrics when α is locally projectively flat.

Key words: locally dual flat; locally projectively flat; Randers metrics

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