

## ON RIEMANN AND WEYL COMPATIBLE TENSORS

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*Dedicated to Professor Witold Roter on his eighty-first birthday*

ABSTRACT. We investigate semi-Riemannian manifolds satisfying some curvature conditions. Those conditions are strongly related to pseudosymmetry.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $\nabla$ ,  $R$ ,  $S$ ,  $\mathcal{S}$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $C$  be the Levi-Civita connection, the Riemann–Christoffel curvature tensor, the Ricci tensor, the Ricci operator, the scalar curvature and the Weyl conformal curvature tensor of an  $n$ -dimensional semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ , respectively. For precise definitions of the symbols used, we refer to Section 2 of this paper and [27] and [29].

Let  $A$  be a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $B$  a generalized curvature tensor on a manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ . According to [72, Definition 3.1] (cf. [73, Definition 7.1]) the tensor  $A$  is called  $B$ -compatible if we have on  $M$

$$(1.1) \quad B(\mathcal{A}X, Y, Z, W) + B(\mathcal{A}Z, Y, W, X) + B(\mathcal{A}W, Y, X, Z) = 0,$$

$\mathcal{A}$  is the endomorphism of the Lie algebra  $\Xi(M)$  of vector fields on  $M$  defined by

$$(1.2) \quad g(\mathcal{A}X, Y) = A(X, Y),$$

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and  $X, Y, Z, W \in \Xi(M)$ . In particular, a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor  $A$  on  $M$  is said to be Riemann compatible ( $R$ -compatible) [73, Definition 1.1], Weyl compatible ( $C$ -compatible) [74, Definition 2.1], respectively, if

$$(1.3) \quad R(\mathcal{A}X, Y, Z, W) + R(\mathcal{A}Z, Y, W, X) + R(\mathcal{A}W, Y, X, Z) = 0,$$

$$(1.4) \quad C(\mathcal{A}X, Y, Z, W) + C(\mathcal{A}Z, Y, W, X) + C(\mathcal{A}W, Y, X, Z) = 0,$$

holds on  $M$ , respectively. In [70, Theorem 3.5] (cf. [71, Theorem 4.14]) it was proved that the Ricci tensor  $S$  of every Ricci-pseudosymmetric semi-Riemannian manifold ( $R \cdot S = L_S Q(g, S)$ , see Section 3) is  $R$ -compatible, i.e., we have on  $M$

$$(1.5) \quad R(\mathcal{S}X, Y, Z, W) + R(\mathcal{S}Z, Y, W, X) + R(\mathcal{S}W, Y, X, Z) = 0.$$

This result was obtained already in [2, Lemma 3.3] and [28, Proposition 3.1(iv)] (cf. [40, Lemma 2.4]). Unfortunately, [2], [28] and [40] are not cited in [70] and [71]. We note that (1.5) was also obtained during the study on manifolds satisfying some other curvature conditions of pseudosymmetry type: [8, Lemma 3.1, eq. (19)], [12, Lemma 3.1, eq. (13); Proposition 3.1, eq. (22)], [38, Theorem 4.1, eq. (26)] and [41, Proposition 3.9, eq. (43)]. If the Ricci tensor  $S$  of a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , is  $R$ -compatible, then also it is  $C$ -compatible [72, Proposition 3.4]. The converse statement is also true [74, Theorem 2.4].

In Section 3 we present definitions of quasi-Einstein, pseudosymmetric and Ricci-pseudosymmetric manifolds. In particular, we present curvature properties of manifolds with parallel Weyl tensor. In Section 4 we show that (1.1), and in particular (1.3) and (1.5), are satisfied on certain semi-Riemannian manifolds (Proposition 4.1, Theorems 4.1–4.4). Finally, in the last section we prove that some warped products manifolds also satisfy (1.5) (Theorem 5.1, Remark 5.1).

## 2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, all manifolds  $(M, g)$  are assumed to be connected, paracompact, manifolds of class  $C^\infty$  with the metric  $g$  of signature  $(s, n - s)$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq n$ . The manifold  $(M, g)$  will be called a semi(pseudo)-Riemannian manifold. Clearly, if  $s = 0$  or  $s = n$  then  $(M, g)$  is a Riemannian manifold. If  $s = 1$  or  $s = n - 1$ , then  $(M, g)$  is a Lorentzian manifold. We define on  $M$  the endomorphisms  $X \wedge_A Y$  and  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  of the Lie algebra  $\Xi(M)$  by  $(X \wedge_A Y)Z = A(Y, Z)X - A(X, Z)Y$  and  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)Z = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z$ , respectively, where  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor on  $M$  and  $X, Y, Z \in \Xi(M)$ . The Ricci tensor  $S$ , the Ricci operator  $\mathcal{S}$ , the scalar curvature  $\kappa$  and the endomorphism  $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$  are defined by  $S(X, Y) = \text{tr}\{Z \mapsto \mathcal{R}(Z, X)Y\}$ ,  $g(\mathcal{S}X, Y) = S(X, Y)$ ,  $\kappa = \text{tr } \mathcal{S}$  and

$$\mathcal{C}(X, Y)Z = \mathcal{R}(X, Y)Z - \frac{1}{n-2} \left( X \wedge_g \mathcal{S}Y + \mathcal{S}X \wedge_g Y - \frac{\kappa}{n-1} X \wedge_g Y \right) Z,$$

respectively. The  $(0, 4)$ -tensors:  $G$ ,  $R$  and  $C$  are defined by  $G(X_1, \dots, X_4) = g((X_1 \wedge_g X_2)X_3, X_4)$ ,  $R(X_1, \dots, X_4) = g(\mathcal{R}(X_1, X_2)X_3, X_4)$ ,  $C(X_1, \dots, X_4) = g(\mathcal{C}(X_1, X_2)X_3, X_4)$ , respectively, where  $X_1, X_2, \dots \in \Xi(M)$ . Further, we set  $U_R = \{x \in M \mid R - (\kappa / ((n-1)n))G \neq 0 \text{ at } x\}$ ,  $U_S = \{x \in M \mid S - (\kappa/n)g \neq 0 \text{ at } x\}$  and  $U_C = \{x \in M \mid C \neq 0 \text{ at } x\}$ . We note that  $U_S \cup U_C = U_R$ .

Let  $\mathcal{B}(X_1, X_2)$  be a skew-symmetric endomorphism of  $\Xi(M)$  and  $B$  a  $(0, 4)$ -tensor associated with  $\mathcal{B}(X_1, X_2)$  by

$$(2.1) \quad B(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) = g(\mathcal{B}(X_1, X_2)X_3, X_4).$$

The tensor  $B$  is said to be a generalized curvature tensor if the following two conditions are fulfilled:  $B(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) = B(X_3, X_4, X_1, X_2)$  and

$$B(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) + B(X_3, X_1, X_2, X_4) + B(X_2, X_3, X_1, X_4) = 0.$$

For the symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensors  $E$  and  $F$  we define their Kulkarni–Nomizu product  $E \wedge F$  (see, e.g., [25])

$$(E \wedge F)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) = E(X_1, X_4)F(X_2, X_3) + E(X_2, X_3)F(X_1, X_4) \\ - E(X_1, X_3)F(X_2, X_4) - E(X_2, X_4)F(X_1, X_3).$$

The following tensors are generalized curvature tensors:  $R$ ,  $C$  and  $E \wedge F$ , where  $E$  and  $F$  are symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensors. We have  $G = \frac{1}{2}g \wedge g$  and

$$(2.2) \quad C = R - \frac{1}{n-2}g \wedge S + \frac{\kappa}{(n-2)(n-1)}G.$$

Let  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$  be an orthonormal basis of  $T_x M$  at a point  $x \in M$  of a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , and let  $g(e_j, e_k) = \varepsilon_j \delta_{jk}$ ,  $\varepsilon_j = \pm 1$ , and  $j, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . For a generalized curvature tensor  $B$  on  $M$  we denote by  $\text{Ric}(B)$ ,  $\kappa(B)$  and  $\text{Weyl}(B)$  its scalar curvature, the Ricci tensor and the Weyl tensor, respectively. Thus at every  $x \in M$  we have:  $\text{Ric}(B)(X, Y) = \sum_{j=1}^n \varepsilon_j B(e_j, X, Y, e_j)$ ,  $\kappa(B) = \sum_{j=1}^n \varepsilon_j \text{Ric}(B)(e_j, e_j)$  and

$$(2.3) \quad \text{Weyl}(B) = B - \frac{1}{n-2}g \wedge \text{Ric}(B) + \frac{\kappa(B)}{(n-2)(n-1)}G.$$

LEMMA 2.1. [22, Lemma 2(ii)]; cf. [50, p.48]; *The Weyl tensor  $\text{Weyl}(B)$  of any generalized curvature tensor  $B$  on a 3-dimensional semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$  vanishes, i.e., on  $M$  we have  $B = g \wedge \text{Ric}(B) - (\kappa(B)/2)G$ .*

Let  $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$  be a skew-symmetric endomorphism of  $\Xi(M)$ , and let  $B$  be the tensor defined by (2.1). We extend the endomorphism  $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$  to a derivation  $\mathcal{B}(X, Y) \cdot$  of the algebra of tensor fields on  $M$ , assuming that it commutes with contractions and  $\mathcal{B}(X, Y) \cdot f = 0$  for any smooth function  $f$  on  $M$ . Now for a  $(0, k)$ -tensor field  $T$ ,  $k \geq 1$ , we can define the  $(0, k+2)$ -tensor  $B \cdot T$  by

$$(B \cdot T)(X_1, \dots, X_k, X, Y) = (\mathcal{B}(X, Y) \cdot T)(X_1, \dots, X_k) \\ = -T(\mathcal{B}(X, Y)X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) - \dots - T(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, \mathcal{B}(X, Y)X_k).$$

If  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor, then we define the  $(0, k+2)$ -tensor  $Q(A, T)$  by

$$Q(A, T)(X_1, \dots, X_k, X, Y) = (X \wedge_A Y \cdot T)(X_1, \dots, X_k) \\ = -T((X \wedge_A Y)X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) - \dots - T(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, (X \wedge_A Y)X_k).$$

In this manner we obtain the  $(0, 6)$ -tensors  $B \cdot B$  and  $Q(A, B)$ . Substituting  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{R}$  or  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}$ ,  $T = R$  or  $T = C$  or  $T = S$ ,  $A = g$  or  $A = S$  in the above formulas, we get the tensors  $R \cdot R$ ,  $R \cdot C$ ,  $C \cdot R$ ,  $R \cdot S$ ,  $Q(g, R)$ ,  $Q(S, R)$ ,  $Q(g, C)$  and  $Q(g, S)$ .

Let  $A$  be a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $T$  a  $(0, k)$ -tensor,  $k \geq 2$ . Following [32], we will call the tensor  $Q(A, T)$  the Tachibana tensor of  $A$  and  $T$ , or the Tachibana tensor for short. We would like to point out that in some papers, the tensor  $Q(g, R)$  is called the Tachibana tensor (see, e.g., [57, 61, 62, 81]).

Let  $B_{hijk}, T_{hijk}, A_{ij}, (B \cdot T)_{hijklm}$  and  $Q(A, T)_{hijklm}$ ,  $h, i, \dots, m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , be the local components of the generalized curvature tensors  $B$  and  $T$ , a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor  $A$  and the tensors  $B \cdot T$  and  $Q(A, T)$ , respectively. We have [32]

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} (B \cdot T)_{hijklm} &= g^{rs}(T_{rijk}B_{shlm} + T_{hrjk}B_{sil m} \\ &\quad + T_{hir k}B_{sjlm} + T_{hijr}B_{sklm}), \\ g^{rs}(B \cdot T)_{hrsklm} &= g^{rs}(\text{Ric}(T)_{kr}B_{shlm} + \text{Ric}(T)_{hr}B_{sklm}), \\ Q(A, T)_{hijklm} &= A_{hl}T_{mijk} + A_{il}T_{hmjk} + A_{jl}T_{himk} + A_{kl}T_{hijm} \\ &\quad - A_{hm}T_{lijk} - A_{im}T_{hljk} - A_{jm}T_{hil k} - A_{km}T_{hijl}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} g^{rs}Q(A, T)_{hrsklm} &= A_i^s T_{skhm} - A_i^s T_{shmk} - A_m^s T_{skhl} + A_m^s T_{shlk} \\ &\quad + Q(A, \text{Ric}(T))_{hkml}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $A$  be a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor on a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ . We define the tensors  $A^0, A^1, A^p$ ,  $p \geq 2$ , and the endomorphisms (cf., [82, 83])  $\mathcal{A}^0, \mathcal{A}^1, \mathcal{A}^p$ ,  $p \geq 2$ , by  $A^0 = g$ ,  $A^1 = A$ ,  $A^p(X, Y) = A^{p-1}(\mathcal{A}X, Y)$  and  $\mathcal{A}^0 = Id$ ,  $\mathcal{A}^1 = \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}^p X = \mathcal{A}^{p-1}(\mathcal{A}X)$ , respectively, where  $\mathcal{A}$  is the endomorphism related to  $A$  by (1.2) and  $Id$  the identity transformation of  $\Xi(M)$ .

Using the above presented definitions we can prove the following

**PROPOSITION 2.1.** *If  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $B$  a generalized curvature tensor on a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , expressed by a linear combination of the tensors  $A^{p_1} \wedge A^{p_2}$ ,  $p_1, p_2 \geq 0$ , then  $A^p$ ,  $p \geq 0$ , are  $B$ -compatible.*

Let  $H$  be the second fundamental tensor of a hypersurface  $M$ ,  $\dim M \geq 3$ , isometrically immersed in a conformally flat semi-Riemannian manifold  $N$ . Using Proposition 2.1 and identity (20) of [47] (cf. [37, Section 4]) we can easily prove that the tensors  $H^p$ ,  $p \geq 0$ , are Weyl compatible.

Semi-Riemannian manifolds  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , admitting generalized curvature tensors expressed by a linear combination of the tensors:  $A \wedge A$ ,  $g \wedge A$  and  $g \wedge g$ , where  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor on  $M$ , were investigated in [65]. In particular, [65] contains results on non-quasi Einstein and non-conformally flat manifolds having the Riemann–Christoffel curvature tensor expressed by a linear combination of the tensors  $S \wedge S$ ,  $g \wedge S$  and  $g \wedge g$ . Semi-Riemannian manifolds with this property are called Roter type manifolds, see [27] and [53] and references therein.

**EXAMPLE 2.1.** We define on  $M = \{(x, y, z, t) : x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, t > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  the metric tensor  $g$  by  $ds^2 = \exp(y) dx^2 + (xz)^2 dy^2 + dz^2 - dt^2$ . The Ricci tensor  $S$  of  $(M, g)$  is expressed by a linear combination of  $g$  and some other symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensors [9, Section 4]. Since  $g$  is a product metric of some 3-dimensional and an 1-dimensional metric, the equality  $R \cdot R = Q(S, R)$  is satisfied on  $M$  [11, Corollary 3.2]. We also have on  $M$ :  $\kappa = 1/(2x^2 z^2)$ ,  $\text{rank}(S) = \dots = \text{rank}(S^4) = 3$ ,

and

$$\begin{aligned} Q(S, S^2 \wedge S^2) &= Q(S^3 - \exp(y)/(2xz^2)S^2, S \wedge S), \\ R &= \phi_1 S \wedge S + \phi_2 S \wedge S^2 + \phi_3 S^2 \wedge S^2, \\ \omega(X)\mathcal{R}(Y, Z) + \omega(Y)\mathcal{R}(Z, X) + \omega(Z)\mathcal{R}(X, Y) &= 0, \\ \phi_1 &= (16x^2z^4 + z^2(4x^2 + 1)\exp(y))/(8z^2 + 2\exp(y)), \\ \phi_2 &= -4x^2z^4\exp(y)/(4z^2 + \exp(y)), \quad \phi_3 = 8x^4z^6\exp(y)/(4z^2 + \exp(y)), \end{aligned}$$

where the 1-form  $\omega$  is defined by  $\omega(\partial_x) = \omega(\partial_y) = 1$ ,  $\omega(\partial_z) = \omega(\partial_t) = 0$ . Finally, from Proposition 2.1 it follows that the tensors  $S^p$ ,  $p \geq 0$ , are  $R$ -compatible.

### 3. Some special classes of semi-Riemannian manifolds

A semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , is said to be an Einstein manifold if its Ricci tensor  $S$  is proportional to  $g$ , i.e., on  $M$  we have  $S = \frac{\kappa}{n}g$ , where  $\kappa$  is the scalar curvature. It is well-known that the scalar curvature  $\kappa$  of an Einstein manifold of dimension  $\geq 3$  is a constant. A semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , is called a quasi-Einstein manifold if at every  $x \in M$  its Ricci tensor satisfies  $\text{rank}(S - \alpha g) \leq 1$ , for some  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , i.e., the condition  $S = \alpha g + \varepsilon w \otimes w$ , for some  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ ,  $w \in T_x^*M$  holds at every  $x \in U_S \subset M$  (see, e.g., [39, 43, 54]). Evidently,  $w$  is non-zero at every point of  $U_S$ . It is well-known that quasi-Einstein manifolds arose during the study of exact solutions of the Einstein field equations as well as during considerations of quasi-umbilical hypersurfaces of conformally flat spaces. We refer to [24, 27, 28, 37, 41, 42, 43, 54] for results on quasi-Einstein hypersurfaces in spaces of constant curvature. Recently, quasi-Einstein manifolds were investigated amongst others in [49, 63, 64, 68].

An extension of the class of Einstein manifolds form Ricci-symmetric manifolds, i.e., manifolds of dimension  $\geq 3$  with  $\nabla S = 0$ . An important subclass of the class of Ricci-symmetric manifolds form locally symmetric manifolds, i.e., manifolds with  $\nabla R = 0$ . The last two equations lead to the integrability conditions

$$(3.1) \quad (a) \ R \cdot S = 0, \quad (b) \ R \cdot R = 0,$$

respectively. Semi-Riemannian manifolds satisfying (3.1)(a) and (3.1)(b) are called Ricci-semisymmetric and semisymmetric [84], respectively. Any semisymmetric manifold is Ricci-semisymmetric. It is known that the converse statement is not true. Semisymmetric Riemannian manifolds were classified in [84]. Ricci-semisymmetric Riemannian manifolds were investigated, amongst others, in [79], see also [69, 80]. In those papers Ricci-semisymmetric manifolds (submanifolds) are called Ric-semisymmetric manifolds (submanifolds).

We consider now non-Riemannian semi-Riemannian manifolds  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , with parallel Weyl tensor ( $\nabla C = 0$ ), which are in addition non-locally symmetric ( $\nabla R \neq 0$ ) and non-conformally flat ( $C \neq 0$ ). Such manifolds are called essentially conformally symmetric manifolds, e.c.s. manifolds, in short (see e.g., [15, 16]). E.c.s. manifolds are semisymmetric manifolds satisfying  $\kappa = 0$  and  $Q(S, C) = 0$  [15, Theorems 7, 8 and 9]. In addition, on every e.c.s. manifold  $(M, g)$  we have [16]

rank  $S \leq 2$  and  $FC = \frac{1}{2}S \wedge S$ , where  $F$  is a function on  $M$ , called the fundamental function. Also the local structure of e.c.s. manifolds is determined [17, 19]. Certain e.c.s. metrics are realized on compact manifolds [18, 20]. E.c.s. warped products were investigated in [59].

A semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , is said to be pseudosymmetric [33] if the tensors  $R \cdot R$  and  $Q(g, R)$  are linearly dependent at every point of  $M$ . This is equivalent on  $U_R \subset M$  to

$$(3.2) \quad R \cdot R = L_R Q(g, R),$$

where  $L_R$  is a function on this set. A pseudosymmetric manifold is called a pseudosymmetric space of constant type if the function  $L_R$  is constant [4, 66]. We mention that [33] is the first publication, in which a semi-Riemannian manifold satisfying (3.2) was called the pseudosymmetric manifold. However results on manifolds satisfying (3.2) also are contained in some papers published earlier than [33] (see, e.g., [1, 55, 78]). For instance, in [55, proof of Lemma 3] it was stated that fibres of semisymmetric warped products satisfy (3.2). We note that (3.2) is equivalent to  $(R - L_R G) \cdot (R - L_R G) = 0$ . Such expression of (3.2) was used in [78]. Evidently, any semisymmetric manifold is pseudosymmetric. The converse statement is not true. For instance, the Schwarzschild spacetime, the Kottler spacetime and the Reissner-Nordström spacetime satisfy (3.2) with non-zero function  $L_R$  [48] (see also [34, 56]). It is well-known that the Schwarzschild spacetime was discovered in 1916 by Schwarzschild, during his study on solutions of Einstein's equations. It seems that the Schwarzschild spacetime, the Reissner-Nordström spacetime, as well as some Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker spacetimes are the "oldest" examples of a non-semisymmetric pseudosymmetric warped product manifolds (cf. [35]). We also mention that Roter type manifolds are non-quasi-Einstein and non-conformally flat pseudosymmetric (see, e.g., [27, 53]).

A semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , is said to be Ricci-pseudosymmetric [21, 36] if the tensors  $R \cdot S$  and  $Q(g, S)$  are linearly dependent at every point of  $M$ . This is equivalent on  $U_S \subset M$  to

$$(3.3) \quad R \cdot S = L_S Q(g, S),$$

where  $L_S$  is some function on this set. A Ricci-pseudosymmetric manifold is called a Ricci-pseudosymmetric manifold of constant type if the function  $L_S$  is constant [52]. We note that (3.2) implies (3.3). The converse statement is not true, provided that  $n \geq 4$ , (see, e.g., [27, 32]). However, 3.2 and 3.3 are equivalent on every 3-dimensional manifold. Ricci-pseudosymmetric warped product manifolds were investigated, amongst others, in [7, 21, 36, 46]. An example of quasi-Einstein pseudosymmetric, resp. non-pseudosymmetric Ricci-pseudosymmetric, warped product manifold are given in [37], respectively [43]. Recently in [60] Ricci-semisymmetric and Ricci-pseudosymmetric Riemannian manifolds were called Riemannian manifolds having semi-parallel Ricci operator  $\mathcal{S}$ ,  $R(X, Y) \cdot \mathcal{S} = 0$ , and pseudo-parallel Ricci operator  $\mathcal{S}$ ,  $R(X, Y) \cdot \mathcal{S} = L(X \wedge Y) \cdot \mathcal{S}$ , respectively, where  $L$  is a function on  $M$  and  $X, Y \in \Xi(M)$ . Evidently, the last two conditions are equivalent to (3.1)(a) and (3.3), respectively.

We refer to [23, 28, 35, 57, 58, 61, 62] for further results related to those classes of manifolds. We mention only that a geometrical interpretation of (3.2) and (3.3), in the Riemannian case, is given in [57] and [62], respectively.

#### 4. Riemann compatible tensors

LEMMA 4.1. *Let  $A$  be a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $B$ ,  $T$  and  $T_1$  generalized curvature tensors on a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , satisfying on  $M$  the condition  $B \cdot T = Q(A, T) + LQ(g, T_1)$ , where  $L$  is a function. Then*

$$(4.1) \quad B(\mathcal{T}X, Y, Z, W) + B(\mathcal{T}Z, Y, W, X) + B(\mathcal{T}W, Y, X, Z) \\ + 3(T(\mathcal{A}X, Y, Z, W) + T(\mathcal{A}Z, Y, W, X) + T(\mathcal{A}W, Y, X, Z)) = 0$$

holds on  $M$ , where  $\mathcal{A}$  is defined by (1.2) and  $\mathcal{T}$  by  $g(\mathcal{T}X, Y) = \text{Ric}(T)(X, Y)$ .

PROOF. From the equation  $(B \cdot T)_{hijklm} = Q(A, T)_{hijklm} + LQ(g, T_1)_{hijklm}$ , by contraction with  $g^{ij}$  and making use of (2.4) and (2.5), we get

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{T}_h^s B_{sklm} + \mathcal{T}_k^s B_{shlm} = Q(A, \text{Ric}(T))_{hklm} + LQ(g, \text{Ric}(T_1))_{hklm} \\ - \mathcal{A}_l^s R_{skmh} - \mathcal{A}_m^s R_{skhl} - \mathcal{A}_l^s R_{shmk} - \mathcal{A}_m^s R_{shkl},$$

Summing (4.2) cyclically in  $h, l, m$  we obtain

$$\mathcal{T}_h^s B_{sklm} + \mathcal{T}_l^s B_{skmh} + \mathcal{T}_m^s B_{skhl} + 2(\mathcal{A}_h^s T_{sklm} + \mathcal{A}_l^s T_{skmh} + \mathcal{A}_m^s T_{skhl}) \\ = \mathcal{A}_h^s (T_{smkl} + T_{slmk}) + \mathcal{A}_l^s (T_{shkm} + T_{smhk}) + \mathcal{A}_m^s (T_{slkh} + T_{shlk}), \\ \mathcal{T}_h^s B_{sklm} + \mathcal{T}_l^s B_{skmh} + \mathcal{T}_m^s B_{skhl} + 3(\mathcal{A}_h^s T_{sklm} + \mathcal{A}_l^s T_{skmh} + \mathcal{A}_m^s T_{skhl}) = 0,$$

completing the proof.  $\square$

Similarly, we also can prove the following

LEMMA 4.2. *If  $A$ ,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensors and  $B$  a generalized curvature tensor on a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , satisfying on  $M$  the condition  $B \cdot A = Q(A_1, A_2)$ , then (1.1) holds on  $M$ .*

As an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.1 we have

LEMMA 4.3. *If  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $T$  a generalized curvature tensor on a semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n = 3$ , then we have on  $M$*

$$(4.3) \quad T(\mathcal{A}X, Y, Z, W) + T(\mathcal{A}Z, Y, W, X) + T(\mathcal{A}W, Y, X, Z) \\ = g(X, Y)D(W, Z) + g(Z, Y)D(X, W) + g(W, Y)D(Z, X), \\ T(\mathcal{T}X, Y, Z, W) + T(\mathcal{T}Z, Y, W, X) + T(\mathcal{T}W, Y, X, Z) = 0,$$

where  $D(X, Y) = \text{Ric}(T)(\mathcal{A}X, Y) - \text{Ric}(T)(\mathcal{A}Y, X)$ ,  $\mathcal{T}$  is defined in Lemma 4.1 and  $\mathcal{A}$  by (1.2).

From the above lemmas it follows

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , be a semi-Riemannian manifold.*

(i) *If  $B$  and  $T$  are generalized curvature tensors on  $M$  satisfying on  $M$*

$$(4.4) \quad B \cdot T = Q(\text{Ric}(T), T) + LQ(g, \text{Weyl}(T)),$$

where  $L$  is a function, then

$$(4.5) \quad B(\mathcal{T}X, Y, Z, W) + B(\mathcal{T}Z, Y, W, X) + B(\mathcal{T}W, Y, X, Z) \\ + 3(T(\mathcal{T}X, Y, Z, W) + T(\mathcal{T}Z, Y, W, X) + T(\mathcal{T}W, Y, X, Z)) = 0$$

holds on  $M$ , where  $\mathcal{T}$  is defined in Lemma 4.1.

(ii) [32, Proposition 2.1] *If the following condition is satisfied on  $M$*

$$(4.6) \quad R \cdot R = Q(S, R) + LQ(g, C),$$

where  $L$  is a function, then (1.5) holds on  $M$ .

(iii) [10, Lemma 2.2(i)] *If the following condition is satisfied on  $M$*

$$(4.7) \quad R \cdot R = LQ(S, R),$$

where  $L$  is a function, then we have on  $M$

$$(1 + 3L)(R(SX, Y, Z, W) + R(SZ, Y, W, X) + R(SW, Y, X, Z)) = 0.$$

(iv) [32, Remark 2.1] (1.5) *is satisfied on any 3-dimensional manifold  $(M, g)$ .*

As it was shown in [77, Theorems 2.2 and 2.5], some curvature 2-forms on a Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$  are closed if and only if (1.5) holds on  $M$ . For further results related to the questions related to the closedness of some forms and (1.5) see [71, Theorem 4.2], [75, Theorem 6.2] or [76, Theorem 3.4]. We mention that the result presented in Proposition 4.1(iii), i.e., Lemma 2.2(i) of [10], was also proved in [71, Theorem 4.17]. However, Lemma 2.2(i) of [10] is not cited in [71]. Similarly, the result presented in Proposition 4.1(iv), i.e., Remark 2.1 of [32], was also proved in [73, ] (see Section 5.1). Unfortunately, [32] is not cited in [73].

Let  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , be a semi-Riemannian manifold satisfying the condition

$$(4.8) \quad R \cdot R = LQ(S^p, R), \quad p \geq 0,$$

where  $L$  is a function on  $M$ . From Lemma 4.1 it follows that (4.8) implies (1.3), with  $A = S + LS^p$ . We mention that special para-Sasakian Riemannian manifolds satisfying (4.8) were investigated in [82, 83]. For instance, in [82] it was proved that such manifolds, under some additional assumptions, are the spaces of quasi constant curvature. Thus, in particular, they are quasi-Einstein manifolds.

Let  $M$  be a hypersurface isometrically immersed in a semi-Riemannian space of constant curvature  $N_s^{n+1}(c)$ , with signature  $(s, n+1-s)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , where  $c = \tilde{\kappa}/(n(n+1))$  and  $\tilde{\kappa}$  are the sectional and the scalar curvature of the ambient space, respectively. It is known that  $R \cdot R = Q(S, R) - ((n-2)\tilde{\kappa})/(n(n+1))Q(g, C)$  holds on  $M$  [47]. Now Proposition 4.1(ii) implies (cf. [41, eq. (43)])

THEOREM 4.1. (1.5) *holds on every hypersurface  $M$  in  $N_s^{n+1}(c)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .*

Chen ideal submanifolds  $M$  isometrically immersed in Euclidean spaces [5, 6], satisfying some conditions of pseudosymmetry type, were investigated in [31, 44, 45]. Using equations (26.1)–(26.4) of [31] we can easily prove the following



**THEOREM 4.2.** (1.5) holds on every Chen ideal submanifold  $M$ , of dimension  $\geq 4$ , isometrically immersed in a Euclidean space.

For a  $(0, 6)$ -tensor  $T$  on  $M$  we denote by

$$\sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X_5, X_6)} T(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6)$$

the sum  $T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6) + T(X_3, X_4, \dots, X_6, X_1, X_2) + T(X_5, X_6, X_1, \dots, X_4)$ , where  $X_1, \dots, X_4, X, Y \in \Xi(M)$ . It is well-known that on every semi-Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$  the following identity, called the Walker identity, is satisfied

$$(4.9) \quad \sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X, Y)} (R \cdot R)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X, Y) = 0.$$

We can also investigate semi-Riemannian manifolds, of dimension  $\geq 4$ , satisfying:

$$(4.10) \quad \sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X, Y)} (R \cdot C)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X, Y) = 0,$$

$$(4.11) \quad \sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X, Y)} (C \cdot R)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X, Y) = 0,$$

$$(4.12) \quad \sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X, Y)} (R \cdot C - C \cdot R)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X, Y) = 0.$$

We mention that hypersurfaces in spaces of constant curvature satisfying (4.10)–(4.12) were investigated in [29], [43] and [51]. We also have

**PROPOSITION 4.2.** Let  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , be a semi-Riemannian manifold.

(i) [14, Lemma 1] For a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor  $A$  and a generalized curvature tensor  $B$  on  $M$  we have  $\sum_{(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4), (X, Y)} Q(A, B)(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X, Y) = 0$ .

(ii) [29, Proposition 4.1] The conditions (4.10)–(4.12) are equivalent.

It is easy to check that every pseudosymmetric manifold satisfies (4.10). More generally, in [7, Theorem 2.3] it was proved that (4.10) holds on any Ricci-pseudosymmetric manifold. In that paper it was proved that  $R \cdot S = -(1/n)Q(g, A)$ , holds on any semi-Riemannian manifold, of dimension  $\geq 5$ , satisfying (4.10), where  $A$  is the  $(0, 2)$ -tensor with the local components  $A_{ij} = g^{hk}(R \cdot S)_{hijk}$ . Thus we have

**THEOREM 4.3.** (1.5) holds on every manifold  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 5$ , satisfying (4.10).

In the next section we also prove that (1.5) holds on any 4-dimensional warped product satisfying (4.10). In addition, Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 4.3 imply

**THEOREM 4.4.** Let  $(M, g)$ ,  $n \geq 5$ , be a semi-Riemannian manifold. If the tensor  $R \cdot C$ , or  $C \cdot R$ , or  $R \cdot C - C \cdot R$ , is expressed on  $M$  by a linear combination of the Tachibana tensors of the form  $Q(A, B)$ , where  $A$  is a symmetric  $(0, 2)$ -tensor and  $B$  a generalized curvature tensor, then (1.5) holds on  $M$ .

### 5. Warped products with Riemann compatible Ricci tensor

Let now  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$  and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$ ,  $\dim \overline{M} = p$ ,  $\dim \tilde{N} = n - p$ ,  $1 \leq p < n$ , be semi-Riemannian manifolds covered by systems of charts  $\{U; x^a\}$  and  $\{V; y^\alpha\}$ , respectively. Let  $F$  be a positive smooth function on  $\overline{M}$ . The warped product  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$  of  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$  and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$  is the product manifold  $\overline{M} \times \tilde{N}$  with the metric  $g = \overline{g} \times_F \tilde{g}$  defined by ([3], [67])  $\overline{g} \times_F \tilde{g} = \pi_1^* \overline{g} + (F \circ \pi_1) \pi_2^* \tilde{g}$ , where  $\pi_1 : \overline{M} \times \tilde{N} \rightarrow \overline{M}$  and  $\pi_2 : \overline{M} \times \tilde{N} \rightarrow \tilde{N}$  are the natural projections on  $\overline{M}$  and  $\tilde{N}$ , respectively. Let  $\{U \times V; x^1, \dots, x^p, x^{p+1} = y^1, \dots, x^n = y^{n-p}\}$  be a product chart for  $\overline{M} \times \tilde{N}$ . The local components  $g_{ij}$  of the metric  $g = \overline{g} \times_F \tilde{g}$  with respect to this chart are the following  $g_{ij} = \overline{g}_{ab}$  if  $i = a$  and  $j = b$ ,  $g_{ij} = F \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}$  if  $i = \alpha$  and  $j = \beta$ , and  $g_{ij} = 0$  otherwise, where  $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ ,  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \mu \in \{p+1, \dots, n\}$  and  $h, i, j, k, l, m, r, s \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . We will denote by bars (resp., by tildes) tensors formed from  $\overline{g}$  (resp.,  $\tilde{g}$ ).

The local components of the Riemann–Christoffel curvature tensor  $R$  and the local components  $S_{ij}$  of the Ricci tensor  $S$  of the warped product  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$  which may not vanish identically are the following (see, e.g., [22, 25, 48])

$$(5.1) \quad R_{abcd} = \overline{R}_{abcd}, \quad R_{\alpha\alpha\beta\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} T_{ab} \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}, \quad R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = F \tilde{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} - \frac{\Delta_1 F}{4} \tilde{G}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta},$$

$$(5.2) \quad S_{ab} = \overline{S}_{ab} - \frac{n-p}{2F} T_{ab}, \quad S_{\alpha\beta} = \tilde{S}_{\alpha\beta} - \left( \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}^{ab} T_{ab} + \frac{n-p-1}{4F} \Delta_1 F \right) \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta},$$

where  $\Delta_1 F = \Delta_{1\overline{g}} F = \overline{g}^{ab} F_a F_b$ ,  $T_{ab} = \overline{\nabla}_b F_a - \frac{1}{2F} F_a F_b$  and  $F_a = (\partial F)/(\partial x^a)$ . Further, let  $\text{Hess}(\sqrt{F})$  be the Hessian of  $\sqrt{F}$ . We have  $(\text{Hess}(\sqrt{F}))_{ab} = 1/(2\sqrt{F}) T_{ab}$ . Using now (5.1) and (5.2) we can easily prove the following

PROPOSITION 5.1. *The manifold  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$  satisfies (1.5) if and only if*

$$(5.3) \quad \overline{g}^{ef} (\overline{S}_{ae} \overline{R}_{fbcd} + \overline{S}_{ce} \overline{R}_{fbda} + \overline{S}_{de} \overline{R}_{fbac}) \\ - \frac{n-p}{2F} \overline{g}^{ef} (\overline{T}_{ae} \overline{R}_{fbcd} + \overline{T}_{ce} \overline{R}_{fbda} + \overline{T}_{de} \overline{R}_{fbac}) = 0,$$

$$(5.4) \quad \overline{g}^{ef} (\overline{S}_{de} (\text{Hess}(\sqrt{F}))_{fa} - \overline{S}_{ae} (\text{Hess}(\sqrt{F}))_{fd}) = 0,$$

$$(5.5) \quad \tilde{g}^{\varepsilon\mu} (\tilde{S}_{\alpha\varepsilon} \tilde{R}_{\mu\beta\gamma\delta} + \tilde{S}_{\gamma\varepsilon} \tilde{R}_{\mu\beta\delta\alpha} + \tilde{S}_{\delta\varepsilon} \tilde{R}_{\mu\beta\alpha\gamma}) = 0.$$

As an immediate consequence of propositions 4.1 (iv) and 5.1 we get

THEOREM 5.1. (i) *The manifold  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ ,  $\dim \overline{M} = p \leq 2$ ,  $\dim \tilde{N} = n - p \leq 3$ , satisfies (1.5).*

(ii) *If  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$  is an  $p$ -dimensional manifold,  $p \leq 2$ , and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$  a manifold satisfying (5.5), then (1.5) holds on  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ .*

(iii) *If  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$ ,  $\dim \overline{M} = 3$ , and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$  are manifolds satisfying (5.4) and (5.5), respectively, then (1.5) holds on  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ .*

(iv) *If  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$ ,  $\dim \overline{M} = p \geq 3$ , is a space of constant curvature and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$  a manifold satisfying (5.5), then (1.5) holds on  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ .*

REMARK 5.1. (i) From Theorem 5.1(i) it follows that any 4-dimensional warped product, with 1-dimensional base manifold  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$ , satisfies (1.5). In addition such warped product also satisfies (4.6) [13, Theorem 4.1]. Thus in particular, every generalized Robertson-Walker spacetime satisfies (1.5) and (4.6).

(ii) From Theorem 5.1(ii) it follows that if  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$  is an 2-dimensional manifold and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$  an  $(n - p)$ -dimensional semi-Riemannian space of constant curvature,  $n - p \geq 2$ , then (1.5) holds on  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ . Such warped product is a manifold with pseudosymmetric Weyl tensor [30], i.e., the condition  $C \cdot C = L_C Q(g, C)$  is satisfied, where  $L_C$  is a function.

(iii) From Proposition 5.1 it follows that if  $(\overline{M}, \overline{g})$ ,  $\dim \overline{M} = p \geq 2$ , and  $(\tilde{N}, \tilde{g})$ ,  $\dim \tilde{N} = n - p \geq 2$ , are Einstein manifolds and  $\text{Hess}(\sqrt{F})$  is proportional to  $\overline{g}$ , then (1.5) holds on  $\overline{M} \times_F \tilde{N}$ .

(iv) In the previous section we proved that (1.5) holds on any manifold, of dimension  $\geq 5$ , satisfying (4.10). The condition (1.5) also holds on any 4-dimensional warped product satisfying (4.10). This is a consequence of Theorem 5.1 (i) and (iii) and the fact that (5.4) holds on any warped product satisfying (4.10) [7].

EXAMPLE 5.1. We define on  $M = \{(x, y, w, z) : x > 0, y > 0, w > 0, z > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  the family of warped product metrics by

$$ds^2 = x^{\alpha_1} y^{\beta_1} w^{\gamma_1} dx^2 + x^{\alpha_2} y^{\beta_2} w^{\gamma_2} dy^2 + x^{\alpha_3} y^{\beta_3} w^{\gamma_3} dw^2 + x^{\alpha_4} y^{\beta_4} w^{\gamma_4} dz^2,$$

where  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \gamma_4 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Certain metrics of that family do not satisfy (1.5).

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