WEYL SPACES OF COMPOSITIONS OF SIX BASIC MANIFOLDS

Musa Ajeti¹, Marta Teofilova, and Georgi Zlatanov

ABSTRACT. By help of prolonged covariant differentiation, Cartesian compositions of six basic manifolds are studied. Weyl spaces of such compositions are characterized. Eleven-dimensional Riemannian spaces containing compositions of six basic manifolds are also considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spaces with a symmetric affine connection, Riemannian spaces and Weyl spaces equipped with additional tensor structures of type (1,1) are extensively studied, cf. [1,5,7,8,11,12,14].

In [18,19], an apparatus for the study of spaces with a symmetric affine connection and special compositions or nets is introduced. This apparatus is constructed by means of n independent vector fields and their reciprocal covector fields. The same apparatus is applied to the study of triples of compositions in [2], almost contact and almost paracontact structures in [4], and to four-dimensional spaces with additional structures in [3].

¹corresponding author

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The apparatus of prolonged covariant differentiation in Weyl spaces is constructed in [20, 21]. By help of this apparatus, in [9,10,15,16], the geometry of Weyl spaces is investigated.

In the present work, in Weyl spaces, we consider compositions of six basic manifolds whose tangent planes are translated parallelly along any line in the space, i.e. Cartesian compositions. Spaces containing such compositions are characterized by help of the prolonged covariant differentiation. In the parameters of the chosen coordinate net, the fundamental tensor of Weyl spaces with Cartesian compositions is determined. Eleven-dimensional Riemannian spaces of such compositions are also studied.

2. Preliminaries

Let \( W_N(g_{\alpha\beta}, \omega_\sigma) \) be a Weyl space with metric tensor \( g_{\alpha\beta} \) and additional covector \( \omega_\sigma \). We assume that the metric tensor admits a transformation (renormalization) of the form [6]

\[
\check{g}_{\alpha\beta} = \lambda^2 g_{\alpha\beta},
\]

where \( \lambda \) is a non-zero function of the point. Then, the covector \( \omega_\sigma \) is transformed according to the rule [6]

\[
\check{\omega}_\sigma = \omega_\sigma + \partial_\sigma \ln \lambda,
\]

i.e. \( \omega_\sigma \) is a normalizer.

The renormalization (2.1) of the metric tensor \( g_{\alpha\beta} \) implies the renormalization \( \check{g}^{\alpha\beta} = \lambda^{-2} g^{\alpha\beta} \) of its reciprocal tensor \( g^{\alpha\beta} \).

Let \( v^\alpha (\alpha, \sigma = 1, 2, \ldots, N) \) be independent directional fields. The renormalization of \( v^\sigma \) follows the rule [20,21]

\[
g_{\alpha\beta} v^\alpha v^\beta = 1.
\]

The reciprocal covector fields \( v_\sigma \) of \( v^\alpha \) are defined by

\[
v_\sigma v^\alpha = \delta_\sigma^\alpha \iff v^\alpha v_\sigma = \delta_\beta^\alpha,
\]

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where $\delta^\alpha_\beta$ is the identity tensor. The transformation (2.1) implies

$$\bar{v}^\alpha_\sigma = \lambda^{-1} v^\alpha_\sigma, \quad \bar{v}_\alpha = \lambda v_\alpha.$$  

According to [20,21], a pseudo-quantity $A$ in $W_N$ which by the renormalization (2.1) is transformed according to the rule $\bar{A} = \lambda^k A$ is called a satellite of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ with weight $\{k\}$. Hence, $g^{\alpha\beta}\{2\}, v^\alpha\{1\}, \bar{v}_\alpha\{1\}, \delta^\alpha_\beta\{0\}$. According to [6], we have

$$(2.5)\quad \nabla_\sigma g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\omega_\sigma g_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \nabla_\sigma g^\alpha_\beta = -2\omega_\sigma g^\alpha_\beta,$$

where $\nabla$ is the Weyl connection.

The existence of the normalizer $\omega_\sigma$ allows the introduction of the prolonged covariant differentiation of the satellites $A$ of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ with weight $\{k\}$ by the following formula

$$\nabla^\sigma A = \nabla_\sigma A - k\omega_\sigma A.$$  

According to [20,21], the following equalities are valid:

$$(2.7)\quad \nabla^\sigma g_{\alpha\beta} = \nabla^\sigma g^\alpha_\beta = 0, \quad \nabla^\sigma v^\alpha_\beta = \nabla_\sigma v^\alpha_\beta + \omega_\sigma v^\alpha_\beta, \quad \nabla^\alpha v^\beta_\alpha = \nabla_\sigma^\alpha v^\beta_\alpha - \omega_\sigma^\alpha v^\beta_\alpha.$$  

Further in this work we will use the following notation indices:

$$(2.8)\quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma, \nu, \delta, \tau = 1, 2, ..., N; \quad i, j, k, l, s = 1, 2, ..., m_1; \quad i, \bar{j}, k, \bar{l}, \bar{s} = m_1 + 1, m_1 + 2, ..., m_1 + n_1; \quad a, b, c, d = m_1 + n_1 + 1, m_1 + n_1 + 2, ..., m_1 + n_1 + l_1; \quad \tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}, \tilde{d} = m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + 1, ..., m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + m_2; \quad p, q, r, t = m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + m_2 + 1, ..., m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + m_2 + n_2; \quad \tilde{p}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{r}, \tilde{t} = m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + m_2 + n_2 + 1, ..., m_1 + n_1 + l_1 + m_2 + n_2 + l_2 = N.$$

The independent directional fields $v^\alpha_\sigma$ and the covector fields $\bar{v}_\sigma$ satisfy the derivative equations [17,20]

$$(2.9)\quad \nabla^\sigma v^\beta_\alpha = T^\nu_\alpha v^\beta_\nu, \quad \nabla^\sigma \bar{v}_\beta = -T^\alpha_\nu \bar{v}_\beta,$$

where $T^\alpha_\nu\{0\}$. We denote by $\{v\}$ the lines defined by the directional fields $v^\alpha_\sigma$ and by $\{\bar{v}\}$ the net determined by the independent directional fields $v^\alpha_\sigma (\sigma = 1, 2, ..., N)$.  

Let \( \{ v_\alpha \} \) be the coordinate net. According to (2.3) and (2.4), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
    v_1^\alpha &= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_{11}}}, 0, ..., 0 \right), \\
    v_2^\alpha &= \left( 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_{22}}}, 0, ..., 0 \right), \\
    \vdots \\
    v_N^\alpha &= \left( 0, ..., 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{g_{NN}}} \right), \\
    v_1^\alpha &= \sqrt{g_{11}}, \\
    v_2^\alpha &= \sqrt{g_{22}}, \\
    \vdots \\
    v_N^\alpha &= \sqrt{g_{NN}}.
\end{align*}
\]

In addition to the arbitrary coordinates \( x_\alpha (\alpha = 1, 2, ..., N) \), in \( W_N \) we introduce coordinates with respect to the coordinate net \( \{ v_\alpha \} \) which we will denote by \( u_\alpha \).

Then for an arbitrary directional field \( v_\alpha \) we have

\[
v_\alpha^{\alpha} \left( u_1^{\beta} \sqrt{g_{11}}, u_2^{\beta} \sqrt{g_{22}}, ..., u_N^{\beta} \sqrt{g_{NN}} \right).
\]

The Christoffel symbols \( \Gamma^\nu_{\rho \sigma} \) of the Weyl connection \( \nabla \) are defined by \[6\]

\[
\Gamma^\nu_{\rho \sigma} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\rho \sigma} (\partial_\rho g_{\sigma \nu} + \partial_\sigma g_{\rho \nu} - \partial_\nu g_{\rho \sigma}) - (\omega_\rho^\nu g^g_{\nu \sigma} g_{\sigma \rho} - \omega_\nu^\rho g^g_{\rho \sigma} g_{\sigma \nu}).
\]

In the parameters of the coordinate net \( \{ v_\alpha \} \) we have \[4,18,19\]

\[
\begin{align*}
    T_\alpha^{\beta} &= \frac{\sqrt{g_{11}}}{g_{\alpha \alpha}}, & \alpha \neq \beta, \\
    \Gamma^\alpha_{\beta \gamma} &= \Gamma^\alpha_{\gamma \beta} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\sigma \ln g_{\alpha \alpha} + \omega_\sigma.
\end{align*}
\]

It is known that a directional field \( v_\alpha \) is translated parallelly along the lines \( (v_\alpha) \) if and only if \( \nabla_\nu v_\alpha^{\nu} v_\beta^{\nu} = \mu v_\alpha^{\nu} \), where \( \mu \) is a function of the point. According to (2.7), the condition for the parallel translation of the field \( v_\nu^{\nu} \) along the lines \( (v_\beta) \) takes the form

\[
\nabla_\nu v_\alpha^{\nu} v_\beta^{\nu} = \lambda v_\alpha^{\nu},
\]

where \( \lambda \) is a function of the point.

### 3. Weyl spaces of compositions of six basic manifolds

In the Weyl space \( W_N \), we consider a composition \( X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2} \) of six basic manifolds denoted by \( X_{m_1}, X_{n_1}, X_{l_1}, X_{m_2}, X_{n_2} \) and \( X_{l_2} \), i.e. their topological product.

According to \[14\], the definition of a composition in \( W_N \) is equivalent to the introduction of a tensor \( a_\alpha^\beta \) which satisfies \( a_\alpha^\beta a_\sigma^\gamma = \delta_\sigma^\alpha \) and the integrability condition (vanishing of the Nijenhuis tensor)

\[
a_\beta^\gamma \nabla_{[\alpha} a_\sigma^\gamma] - a_\alpha^\sigma \nabla_{[\beta} a_\sigma^\gamma] = 0.
\]
Six positions (tangent spaces to the basic manifolds) pass through each point of $W_N$ which are denoted by $P(X_{m_1})$, $P(X_{n_1})$, $P(X_{l_1})$, $P(X_{m_2})$, $P(X_{n_2})$ and $P(X_{l_2})$, respectively. According to [18,19], the six projecting tensors are defined by

$$a_\alpha^\beta = v_\alpha^\beta v_\alpha, \quad 2 a_\alpha^\beta = v_\beta^\alpha v_\alpha, \quad 3 a_\alpha^\beta = v_\beta^\alpha v_\alpha,$$

$$(3.2)$$

$$4 a_\alpha^\beta = v_\alpha^\alpha v_\alpha, \quad 5 a_\alpha^\beta = v_\beta^\beta v_\alpha, \quad 6 a_\alpha^\beta = v_\beta^\beta v_\alpha.$$ 

For an arbitrary directional field $v^\alpha$ we have

$$v^\alpha = \frac{1}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma + \frac{2}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma + ... + \frac{6}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma = V_1^\alpha + V_2^\alpha + ... + V_6^\alpha,$$ 

where $V_1^\alpha = \frac{1}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{m_1})$, $V_2^\alpha = \frac{2}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{n_1})$, $V_3^\alpha = \frac{3}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{l_1})$, $V_4^\alpha = \frac{4}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{m_2})$, $V_5^\alpha = \frac{5}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{n_2})$ and $V_6^\alpha = \frac{6}{3} a_\sigma^\alpha v^\sigma \in P(X_{l_2})$. Obviously, $v^\alpha \in P(X_{m_1})$, $v^\alpha \in P(X_{n_1})$, $v^\alpha \in P(X_{l_1})$, $v^\alpha \in P(X_{m_2})$, $v^\alpha \in P(X_{n_2})$ and $v^\alpha \in P(X_{l_2})$.

**Definition 3.1.** The composition $X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2}$ is said to be Cartesian if the positions $P(X_{m_1})$, $P(X_{n_1})$, $P(X_{l_1})$, $P(X_{m_2})$, $P(X_{n_2})$ and $P(X_{l_2})$ are translated parallelly along any line in the space $W_N$.

We prove the following

**Theorem 3.1.** **Equalities**

$$\nabla_\alpha a_\beta^\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_\alpha a_\beta^\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_\alpha a_\beta^\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_\alpha a_\beta^\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_\alpha a_\beta^\alpha = 0$$

hold if and only if the coefficients of the derivative equations (2.9) satisfy the following conditions

$$T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0, \quad T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0,$$

$$(3.4)$$

$$T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0, \quad T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0,$$

$$T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0, \quad T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = T_a^i T_a^i = 0.$$

**Proof.** According to (2.9), the first equality in (3.3) takes the form

$$T_i^i v_\alpha^\beta v_\alpha - T_\alpha^\beta v_\alpha^\beta = 0.$$ 

$$(3.5)$$

**Proof.**
The independence of the covector fields $\alpha^\nu_{i \beta}$ implies that (3.5) is equivalent to the following equalities

$$
\begin{align*}
T_{i \nu}^\nu v^\beta - T_{i s}^s v^\beta &= 0, \quad T_{i s}^s v^\beta = 0, \quad T_{i a}^s v^\beta = 0, \\
T_{i a}^a s^\beta &= 0, \quad T_{i p}^a s^\beta = 0, \quad T_{i \bar{p}}^a s^\beta = 0.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.6)

Since the directional fields $v^\beta_{\alpha}$ are also independent if follows that equalities (3.6) are equivalent to

$$
\begin{align*}
T_{i \sigma}^s = T_{i \bar{a}}^s &= T_{i a}^s = T_{i \bar{a}}^a = T_{i p}^s = T_{i \bar{p}}^s = 0, \\
T_{i a}^s &= T_{i a}^s = T_{i a}^a = T_{i a}^\bar{a} = T_{i p}^s = T_{i \bar{p}}^s = 0.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.7)

Hence, $\bigtriangledown_{i \sigma}^1 = 0$ if and only if conditions (3.7) hold. Analogously, one can prove that the rest of the equalities in (3.3) hold if and only if conditions (3.4) are satisfied.

Keeping in mind (2.12) and (3.4), we get

**Corollary 3.1.** In the parameters of the coordinate net $\{v^\alpha\}$ equalities (3.4) have the form

$$
\begin{align*}
\Gamma_{i \sigma \bar{a}}^s &= \Gamma_{i \sigma a}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{a} \sigma}^s = \Gamma_{i a \sigma}^s = \Gamma_{i a \bar{a}}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{a} \sigma}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{a} a}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{a} \bar{a}}^s = 0, \\
\Gamma_{i \sigma \bar{p}}^s &= \Gamma_{i \sigma p}^s = \Gamma_{i p \sigma}^s = \Gamma_{i p \bar{p}}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{p} \sigma}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{p} p}^s = \Gamma_{i \bar{p} \bar{p}}^s = 0.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.8)

By [8,19] and (3.8) we obtain

**Corollary 3.2.** The Weyl space $W_N$ is a space of the Cartesian composition $X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2}$ if and only if conditions (3.3) hold.

Now let us consider the case of an orthogonal Cartesian composition $X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2}$. Then the directional fields $v^\alpha_i$, $v^\alpha_a$, $v^\alpha_{\bar{a}}$, $v^\alpha_p$, $v^\alpha_{\bar{p}}$ are mutually orthogonal. In the parameters of the coordinate net $\{v^\alpha\}$, the
metric tensor is given by

\[
(g_{a\beta}) = \begin{pmatrix}
g_{ij} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & g_{ij} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & g_{ab} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & g_{\bar{a}b} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & g_{pq} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & g_{\bar{p}q}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

(3.9)

Following [14], by (3.8), (2.5) and the integrability condition (3.1), in the parameters of the coordinate net \(\{v^\alpha\}\), we obtain

\[
g_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}_{ij}(u^\alpha), \
g_{ij} = \frac{1}{3} \tilde{g}_{ij}(u^\alpha), \
g_{ab} = \frac{1}{3} \tilde{g}_{ab}(u^\alpha),
\]

(3.10)

\[
g_{\bar{a}b} = \frac{1}{4} \tilde{g}_{\bar{a}b}(u^\alpha), \
g_{pq} = \frac{1}{5} \tilde{g}_{pq}(u^\alpha), \
g_{\bar{p}q} = \frac{1}{6} \tilde{g}_{\bar{p}q}(u^\alpha),
\]

where the functions \(f = f(u^\alpha), \bar{f} = \bar{f}(u^\alpha), \bar{f} = \bar{f}(u^\alpha), f = f(u^\alpha)\), \(\bar{f} = \bar{f}(u^\alpha)\) satisfy the conditions

\[
2 \omega_k = \partial_k \ln f = \partial_k \ln f = \partial_k \ln f = \partial_k \ln f = \partial_k \ln f,
\]

(3.11)

\[
2 \omega_k = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f,
\]

\[
2 \omega_k = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f,
\]

\[
2 \omega_k = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f,
\]

\[
2 \omega_k = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f = \partial_{\bar{k}} \ln f.
\]

According to [6], the integrability condition of equalities (2.5) has the form

\[
R_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} + R_{\gamma\delta\beta\alpha} = -4\nabla_{[\gamma, \omega\delta]} g_{\alpha\beta}.
\]

(3.12)

Since the Cartesian composition is orthogonal, the following equalities hold

\[
R_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} a_{\gamma\delta}^{i_1} a_{\sigma}^{s_1} g_{\alpha\beta} = 0,
\]

(3.13)

where \(i_1, s_1 = 1, 2, ..., 6\) and \(i_1 \neq s_1\). Equalities (3.12) and (3.13) imply

\[
R_{\gamma\delta\alpha\beta} a_{\gamma\delta}^{i_1} a_{\sigma}^{s_1} g_{\alpha\beta} = 0.
\]

(3.14)
Equalities (3.14) characterize the form of the curvature tensor of Weyl spaces with orthogonal compositions \( X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2} \). According to [6], the Weyl space \( W_N \) is Riemannian if and only if \( \omega^\alpha = \text{grad} \). Obviously, if \( \omega^\alpha = \text{grad} \) then \( f_1 = f_2 = ... = f_6 \) and vice versa.

4. Eleven-dimensional Riemannian spaces of compositions of six basic manifolds

Let \( N = 11 \), \( m_1 = n_1 = l_1 = m_2 = n_2 = 2 \), \( l_2 = 1 \) and \( \omega^\alpha = \text{grad} \). Then, \( W_N \) is an 11-dimensional Riemannian space which we will denote by \( V_{11} \). According to [6], in \( V_{11} \), a normalization of \( \lambda \) can be chosen so that

\[
(4.1) \quad \tilde{\omega}^\alpha = \partial^\alpha \ln \lambda, \quad \nabla_\sigma g_{\alpha\beta} = 0.
\]

In the space \( V_{11} \), let us consider Cartesian compositions \( X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2} \) of five 2-dimensional and one 1-dimensional basic manifolds and let this composition be orthogonal. Then, in the parameters of the coordinate net \( \{v_\alpha\} \), the matrix of the metric tensor \( g_{\alpha\beta} \) of \( V_{11} \) has the form (3.9) where \( g_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} = g_{11,11} \), and conditions (3.10) have the form

\[
(4.2) \quad g_{ij} = g_{ij}(u^s), \quad g_{ij}^\alpha = g_{ij}^\alpha(u^s), \quad g_{ab} = g_{ab}(u^c),
\]

\[
g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} = g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}(u^c), \quad g_{pq} = g_{pq}(u^r), \quad g_{11,11} = g_{11,11}(u^{11}).
\]

Further, let the subnets \( (v, v) \), \( s_2 = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 \), be Chebyshevian which according to [20, 21], means that the directional fields \( v^\alpha \) and \( v^\alpha \) are translated parallelly along the lines \( (v) \) and \( (v) \), respectively. Then, by (2.9) and (2.13), it follows that the subnet \( (v, v) \) is Chebyshevian if and only if the coefficients of the derivative equations (2.9) satisfy the conditions

\[
(4.3) \quad T_{s_2+1}^{\nu} = 0, \quad \nu \neq s_2, \quad T_{s_2+1}^{s_2} = 0, \quad \nu \neq s_2 + 1.
\]

According to (2.12), equalities (4.3) imply

\[
(4.4) \quad \Gamma_{s_2+1}^{\nu} = 0, \quad \nu \neq s_2, \quad \Gamma_{s_2+1}^{s_2} = 0, \quad \nu \neq s_2 + 1.
\]

From the fundamental property \( \nabla_\sigma g_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \) and equalities (4.4), in the parameters of the coordinate net \( \{v_\alpha\} \), we obtain \( g_{s_1s_1} = g_{s_1s_1}(u^{s_1}), \) \( s_1 = 1, 2, ..., 10. \)
Since the projecting tensors $a^1_{\alpha \beta}$, $a^2_{\alpha \beta}$, $a^3_{\alpha \beta}$, $a^4_{\alpha \beta}$, $a^5_{\alpha \beta}$ and $a^6_{\alpha \beta}$ have zero weights, then according to (2.6), the prolonged covariant derivative $\nabla^\circ$ in (3.3) can be replaced by the usual covariant derivative $\nabla$.

Further, in the space $V_{11}$ of the Cartesian composition $X_{m_1} \times X_{n_1} \times X_{l_1} \times X_{m_2} \times X_{n_2} \times X_{l_2}$, let us consider the tensor defined by

\begin{equation}
K_{\nu \tau}^{\alpha \beta} = 2 a^1_\nu a^2_\tau + 3 a^3_\nu a^3_\tau + 4 a^4_\nu a^4_\tau - 5 a^5_\nu a^5_\tau - 6 a^6_\nu a^6_\tau.
\end{equation}

According to (3.3) and (4.5), we have

\begin{equation}
\nabla_\sigma K_{\nu \tau}^{\alpha \beta} = 0.
\end{equation}

Let us consider the following tensor constructed by help of the metric tensor $g_{\nu \tau}$ of $V_{11}$

\begin{equation}
\bar{g}_{\alpha \beta} = K_{\alpha \beta}^{\nu \tau} g_{\nu \tau}.
\end{equation}

By (4.6) and (4.7) we obtain

\begin{equation}
\nabla_\sigma \bar{g}_{\alpha \beta} = 0.
\end{equation}

According to (3.9) and (4.7), in the parameters of the coordinate net $\{v^\alpha\}$, the matrix of $\bar{g}_{\alpha \beta}$ is given by

\begin{equation}
(\bar{g}_{\alpha \beta}) = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & g_{ij} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
g_{ij} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & g_{ab} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -g_{pq} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -g_{11,11} & 0
\end{array} \right),
\end{equation}

where $g_{ab} = g_{ab}(u^\nu)$, $g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} = g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}}(u^\nu)$, $g_{pq} = g_{pq}(u^\nu)$ and $g_{11,11} = g_{11,11}(u^{11})$. According to [7], there exists a function $\Phi$ such that $g_{ij} = \partial^2_{ij} \Phi = \frac{\partial^2 u^i}{\partial u^j \partial u^j}$. The space $V_{11}$ equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g}_{\alpha \beta}$ is a space of a composition of the four-dimensional manifold $X_{m_1} \cup X_{n_1}$ and the Riemannian manifolds $X_{l_1}$, $X_{m_2}$, $X_{n_2}$ and $X_{l_2}$. 
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University of Gjilan "Kadri Zeka"
60000 Gjilan
Republic of Kosovo.
Email address: musa.ajeti@uni-gjilan.net

University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski
24 Tzar Asen
4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria.
Email address: marta@uni-plovdiv.bg

University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski
24 Tzar Asen
4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria.
Email address: zlatanovg@gmail.com