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A Quarter Symmetric Non-metric Connection in a Generalized Co-symplectic Manifolds

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A QUARTER SYMMETRIC NON-METRIC CONNECTION IN A GENERALIZED CO-SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLDS

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S. Yadav^a, D. L. Suthar^a

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1975, S. Golab [4] introduced the notion of quarter symmetric non-connections in a Riemannian manifold with affine connection. After that S. C. Rastogi ([5], [6]) continue the systematic study quarter symmetric metric connection. In 1980, R. S. Mishra and S. N. Pandey [3] study a quarter symmetric metric connections in

Riemannian, Kaehlerian and Sasakian manifolds. In 1992, S. Mukhopadhyay, A. K. Roy and B. Barua [7] studied quarter symmetric metric connection in a Riemannian manifold with almost complex structure. In 1997, U. C. De and S. C. Biswas [8] studied quarter symmetric metric connection on an SP-Sasakian manifold. Also in 2008, Sular, Ozgur and De [9] quarter symmetric metric connection in Kenmotsu manifold. In 2009, Abul Kalam, Mondal and De [1] studied some properties quarter symmetric metric connection on a Sasakian manifold. In this paper we studied a type of quarter symmetric non-metric connection in a generalized cosymplectic manifold and investigated the properties of this connection in the same manifold.

II. PRELIMINARIES

An n -dimensional differentiable manifold M_n is an almost contact manifold if it admits a tensor field of type F , a vector field U and 1-form u satisfying for arbitrary vector field X .

$$(a) \quad \bar{\bar{X}} + X = A(X)T \quad (b) \quad \bar{U} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

where $\bar{\bar{X}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} FX$

Again (2.1) (a) and (2.1) (b), gives

$$(a) \quad u(\bar{X}) = 0 \quad (b) \quad u(U) = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

An almost contact manifold M_n in which a Riemannian metric tensor g of type $(0, 2)$ satisfies

$$(a) \quad g(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = g(X, Y) - u(X)u(Y) \quad (b) \quad g(X, U) = u(X) \quad (2.3)$$

for arbitrary vector field X and Y , is called an almost contact metric manifold.

Let us put

$${}^F(X, Y) = g(\bar{X}, Y)$$

Then, we obtain

$$(a) \quad {}^F(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = {}^F(X, Y) \quad (b) \quad {}^F(X, Y) = g(\bar{X}, Y) = -g(X, \bar{Y}) = -{}^F(Y, X) \quad (2.4)$$

An almost contact metric manifold satisfying

$$(D_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)(D_X u)(\bar{Z}) - u(Z)(D_Z u)(\bar{Y}) \quad (2.5)$$

$$(D_X {}^F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y {}^F)(Z, X) + (D_Z {}^F)(X, Y) + u(X)[(D_Y u)(\bar{Z}) - (D_Z u)(\bar{Y})] + u(Y)[(D_Z u)(\bar{Z}) - (D_X u)(\bar{Z})] + u(Z)[(D_X u)(\bar{Y}) - (D_Y u)(\bar{X})] = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

for arbitrary vector field X, Y, Z are respectively called generalized co-symplectic and generalized quasi-Sasakian manifolds[11].

If on any manifold U , satisfies

- (a) $(D_X u)(\bar{Y}) = -(D_{\bar{x}} u)(Y) = (D_Y u)(\bar{X})$ (2.7)
- (b) $(D_X u)(Y) = -(D_{\bar{x}} u)(\bar{Y}) = -(D_Y u)(X)$ and
- (c) $(D_{U_1} F) = 0$

then U_1 is said to be the first class.

If on an almost contact metric manifold U satisfies

- (a) $(D_X u)(\bar{Y}) = (D_{\bar{x}} u)(Y) = -(D_Y u)(\bar{X}) \Leftrightarrow$ (2.8)
- (b) $(D_X u)(Y) = -(D_{\bar{x}} u)(\bar{Y}) = -(D_Y u)(X)$ and
- (c) $(D_{U_2} F) = 0$

then U_2 is said to be the second class.

The Nijenhuis tensor in a generalized co-symplectic manifold is given by

- (a) $N(X, Y) = (D_X F)Y - (D_{\bar{Y}} F)(X) - \overline{(D_X F)(Y)} + \overline{(D_Y F)(X)}$ (2.9)
- (b) $'N(X, Y, Z) = (D_{\bar{X}}' F)(Y, Z) - (D_{\bar{Y}}' F)(X, Z) + (D_X' F)(Y, \bar{Z}) - (D_Y' F)(X, \bar{Z})$

III. QUARTER SYMMETRIC NON-METRIC CONNECTION IN A GENERALIZED CO-SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLD

Let (M_n, g) be a generalized co-symplectic manifold with Riemannian connection D . we define a linear connection B on (M^n, g) by

$$B_X Y = D_X Y + u(Y)X + a(X)FY \quad (3.1)$$

where u and a is 1-form associated with vector field ξ and A on (M^n, g) that is

- (a) $g(X, U) = u(X)$ and (3.2)
- (b) $g(X, A) = a(X)$

for all vector field $X \in \chi(M_n)$, where $\chi(M_n)$ is the set of all differentiable vector fields on (M^n, g) .

Using (3.1) the torsion tensor T of (M^n, g) with respect to connection B is given by

$$T(X, Y) = u(Y)X - u(X)FY + a(X)FY - a(Y)FX \quad (3.3)$$

A linear connection satisfying (3.3) is called Quarter-symmetric connection and metric tensor g satisfies [10].

$$(B_X g)(Y, Z) = -u(Y)g(FX, Z) - u(Z)g(FX, Y) - 2a(X)g(FY, Z) \quad (3.4)$$

for arbitrary vector field X, Y, Z .

Then a linear connection B defined by (3.1) satisfies (3.3) and (3.4) is called a quarter - symmetric non-metric connection.

If we put

$$B_X Y = D_X Y + H(X, Y)$$

Where H is a tensor of type $(0, 2)$, then we have

$$\begin{cases} (i) & H(X, Y) = u(Y)X + a(X)FY \\ (ii) & 'H(X, Y, Z) = u(Y)g(X, Z) + a(X)g(FY, Z) \\ (iii) & 'T(X, Y, Z) = u(Y)g(FX, Z) - u(X)g(FY, Z) + a(X)g(FY, Z) - a(Y)g(FX, Z) \\ (iv) & (B_X u)(Y) = (D_X u)(Y) + g(X, Y) + 'F(X, Y) \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

where

$${}^{\prime}H(X, Y, Z) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(H(X, Y)Z)$$

$${}^{\prime}T(X, Y, Z) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(T(X, Y)Z)$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} X({}^{\prime}F(Y, Z)) &= (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(D_X Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, D_X Z) \\ &= (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(B_X Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, B_X Z) \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.1) in the above equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} X({}^{\prime}F(Y, Z)) &= (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(D_X Y + u(Y)X + a(X)FY, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, D_X Z + u(Z)X + a(X)FZ) \\ (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) &= (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(FY, Z) + u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, X) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(Y, FZ) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

The Nijenhuis tensor N in term of quarter symmetric non metric connection B is given by

$$\begin{cases} (i) \quad N(X, Y) = (B_{\bar{X}} F)(Y) - (B_{\bar{Y}} F)(X) + \overline{(B_X F)(Y)} + \overline{(B_X F)(X)} \\ (ii) \quad {}^{\prime}N(X, Y, Z) = (B_{\bar{X}} {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) - (B_{\bar{Y}} {}^{\prime}F)(X, Z) - (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, \bar{Z}) - (B_Y {}^{\prime}F)(X, \bar{Z}) \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

Theorem 3.1 : A generalized co-symplectic manifold admitting quarter symmetric non-metric connection such that $B_X {}^{\prime}F = 0$, then ${}^{\prime}F$ is locally killing provided the vector fields X, Y, Z are orthogonal to U .

Proof: From (3.6), we have

$$(B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) = (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(\bar{Y}, Z) + u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, X) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(Y, \bar{Z})$$

Since $B_X {}^{\prime}F = 0$, we get

$$(D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) = -u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) - a(X) {}^{\prime}F(\bar{Y}, Z) - u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, Z) - a(X) {}^{\prime}F(Y, \bar{Z}) \quad (3.8)$$

Similarly

$$(D_Y {}^{\prime}F)(X, Z) = -u(X) {}^{\prime}F(Y, Z) - a(Y) {}^{\prime}F(\bar{X}, Z) - u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) - a(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, \bar{Z}) \quad (3.9)$$

By virtue of equation (3.8) and (3.9), we get

$$(D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y {}^{\prime}F)(X, Z) = [u(X) + u(Z)] {}^{\prime}F(Y, Z) - [u(Y) + u(Z)] {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) \quad (3.10)$$

Taking the vector field X, Y, Z orthogonal to U , we get

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.2 : A generalized co-symplectic manifolds admitting quarter symmetric non-metric connection is locally closed with respect to this connection D if and only if it is locally closed with respect to Riemannian connection provided the vector fields X, Y, Z orthogonal to ξ .

Proof: We have

$$\begin{aligned} X({}^{\prime}F(Y, Z)) &= (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(D_X Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, D_X Z) \\ &= (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(B_X Y, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, B_X Z) \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.1), we get

$$(B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) = (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(FY, Z) + u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, X) + a(X) {}^{\prime}F(Y, FZ) \quad (3.11)$$

from (3.11), we obtained

$$\begin{aligned} (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + (B_Y {}^{\prime}F)(Z, X) + (B_Z {}^{\prime}F)(X, Y) &= (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y {}^{\prime}F)(Z, X) + (D_Z {}^{\prime}F)(X, Y) \\ &\quad + 2u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) + a(X) [{}^{\prime}F(\bar{Y}, Z) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, \bar{Z})] \\ &\quad + 2u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, X) + a(Y) [{}^{\prime}F(\bar{Z}, X) + {}^{\prime}F(Z, \bar{X})] \\ &\quad + 2u(X) [{}^{\prime}F(Z, Y) + {}^{\prime}F(Y, Z)] + a(Z) [{}^{\prime}F(\bar{X}, Y) + {}^{\prime}F(X, \bar{Y})] \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.4)(b) in above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (B_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + (B_Y {}^{\prime}F)(Z, X) + (B_Z {}^{\prime}F)(X, Y) &= (D_X {}^{\prime}F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y {}^{\prime}F)(Z, X) + (D_Z {}^{\prime}F)(X, Y) \\ &\quad + 2[u(X) {}^{\prime}F(Z, Y) + u(Y) {}^{\prime}F(X, Z) + u(Z) {}^{\prime}F(Y, X)] \end{aligned}$$

Taking the vector field X, Y, Z orthogonal to U , we get

$$\begin{aligned} (B_X' F)(Y, Z) + (B_Y' F)(Z, X) + (B_Z' F)(X, Y) \\ = (D_X' F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y' F)(Z, X) + (D_Z' F)(X, Y) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

Theorem 3.3 : A generalized co-symplectic manifolds admitting quarter symmetric non-metric connection satisfies the following relations

- i. $(B_{\bar{X}}' F)(Y) = (D_{\bar{X}}' F)(Y)$
- ii. $(B_{\bar{X}}' F)(\bar{Y}) = (D_{\bar{X}}' F)(\bar{Y})$
- iii. $N(X, Y) = 0$ (Complete integrable) if $D_X' F = 0$
- iv. $'H(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{Z}) = 'T(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{Z})$

Proof : From (3.1), we have

$$B_X Y = D_X Y + H(X, Y) \quad (3.13)$$

where

$$H(X, Y) = u(Y)X + a(X)FY$$

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for any vector field for \bar{Y} , equation (3.13) can be written as

$$(B_X F)(Y) = (D_X F)(Y) - \bar{B}_{\bar{X}} Y + (\bar{D}_{\bar{X}} Y - a(X)Y + A(Y)a(X)T) \quad (3.14)$$

Operating both side equation (3.13) by

$$\bar{B}_{\bar{X}} Y - \bar{D}_{\bar{X}} Y = u(Y)\bar{X} - a(X)Y + a(X)A(Y)T \quad (3.15)$$

Using (3.15) in (3.14), we get

$$(B_X' F)(Y) = (D_X' F)(Y) - u(Y)\bar{X} \quad (3.16)$$

Barring X, Y and respectively in (3.16) and using (2.2) (a), we get the required the result (i, ii).

Since $(D_X' F)(Y) = 0$,

Then from (3.16), we get

$$(B_X' F)(Y) = -u(Y)\bar{X} \quad (3.17)$$

Barring X and using (2.1)(a), we get

$$(B_{\bar{X}}' F)(Y) = u(Y)X - u(Y)A(X)T \quad (3.18)$$

Interchanging X and Y , we get

$$(B_{\bar{Y}}' F)(X) = u(X)Y - u(X)A(Y)T \quad (3.19)$$

Operating both side equation (3.17) by F , we get

$$(\bar{B}_{\bar{X}} F)(Y) = u(Y)X - u(Y)A(X)T \quad (3.20)$$

Interchanging X and Y we get

$$(\bar{B}_{\bar{Y}} F)(X) = u(X)Y - u(X)A(Y)T \quad (3.21)$$

Using (3.18), (3.19), (3.20) and (3.21) in (3.7)(i), we get the result (iii).

Finally barring X, Y, Z in (3.5) (ii, iii), we get the result (iv).

Theorem 3.4 : If U is a killing on generalized co-symplectic manifolds with quarter symmetric non-metric connection then

$$(B_X' F)(Y, \bar{Z}) + (B_Y' F)(\bar{Z}, X) + (B_{\bar{Z}}' F)(X, Y) = 'N(X, Y, Z) - \{u(Y) + u(Z)\}'F(\bar{X}, Z)$$

Proof : From (3.11) and (2.9) (b), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 'N(X, Y, Z) - (B_X' F)(Y, \bar{Z}) - (B_Y' F)(X, \bar{Z}) - (B_{\bar{Z}}' F)(X, Y) = (D_{\bar{X}}' F)(Y, Z) - (D_{\bar{Y}}' F)(X, Z) \\ - (D_{\bar{Z}}' F)(X, Y) + u(Y)'F(\bar{X}, Z) + u(Z)'F(Y, \bar{X}) \\ - u(X)'F(\bar{Y}, Z) - u(Z)'F(X, \bar{Y}) - u(Z)'F(\bar{Z}, X) \end{aligned}$$

$$-u(X)F(Y, \bar{Z})$$

Again using (2.5) in above equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} {}^N(X, Y, Z) - (B_X {}^F)(Y, \bar{Z}) - (B_Y {}^F)(X, \bar{Z}) - (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(X, Y) &= -u(X)[(D_{\bar{Y}}u)(\bar{Z}) + (D_{\bar{Z}}u)(Y)] \\ &\quad + u(Y)[(D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Z}) + (D_{\bar{Z}}u)(\bar{X})] + u(Z)[(D_{\bar{Y}}u)(\bar{X}) - (D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Y})] \\ &\quad + (u(Y) + u(Z))F(\bar{X}, Z) \end{aligned}$$

Since U is a killing then putting $(D_Xu)(Y) + (D_Yu)(X) = 0$ in above equation, we obtained

$$\begin{aligned} (B_X {}^F)(Y, \bar{Z}) + (B_Y {}^F)(\bar{Z}, X) + (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(X, Y) &= {}^N(X, Y, Z) - u(Z)[(D_{\bar{Y}}u)(\bar{X}) - (D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Y})] \\ &\quad - (u(Y) + u(Z))F(\bar{X}, Z) \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

By virtue of equation (2.7) (b), equation (3.22) will be reduces

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, \bar{Z}) + (B_Y {}^F)(\bar{Z}, X) + (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(X, Y) = {}^N(X, Y, Z) - \{u(Y) + u(Z)\}F(\bar{X}, Z)$$

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.5 : A generalized co-symplectic manifold of first class with quarter symmetric non-metric connection satisfy

$$(B_{\bar{X}} {}^F)(\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}) + (B_{\bar{Y}} {}^F)(\bar{Z}, \bar{X}) + (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = 0$$

Proof : From equation (2.5) and (3.11), we get

$$(B_{\bar{X}} {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Z}) + {}^F(\bar{X}, Z)] - u(Z)(D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Y}) + a(\bar{X})F(\bar{Y}, Z) \quad (3.23)$$

Taking cyclic sum of equation (3.23) in X, Y and Z we get

$$\begin{aligned} (B_{\bar{X}} {}^F)(Y, Z) + (B_{\bar{Y}} {}^F)(Z, X) + (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(X, Y) &= u(X)[(D_{\bar{Z}}u)(\bar{Y}) - (D_{\bar{Y}}u)(\bar{Z})] \\ &\quad + u(Y)[(D_{\bar{X}}u)(\bar{Z}) - (D_{\bar{Z}}u)(X)] \\ &\quad + u(Z)[(D_{\bar{Y}}u)(\bar{X}) - (D_{\bar{X}}u)(Y)] \\ &\quad + u(Y)F(\bar{X}, Z) + u(Z)F(\bar{Y}, X) \\ &\quad + u(X)F(\bar{Z}, Y) \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

Barring X, Y and Z in equation (3.24) and using (2.2)(a), we get

$$(B_{\bar{X}} {}^F)(\bar{Y}, \bar{Z}) + (B_{\bar{Y}} {}^F)(\bar{Z}, \bar{X}) + (B_{\bar{Z}} {}^F)(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = 0$$

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.6 : An almost contact metric manifold admitting quarter symmetric non-metric connection B is a generalized co-symplectic if

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(B_Xu)(\bar{Z}) + 2F(X, Z) - F(X, \bar{Z})] + u(Z)[2F(X, Y) - (B_Xu)(\bar{Y}) + F(X, \bar{Y})]$$

Proof : From equation (2.5) and (3.11), we have

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(D_Xu)(\bar{Z}) + {}^F(X, Z)] + u(Z)[{}^F(Y, X) - (D_Xu)(\bar{Y})] \quad (3.25)$$

Using (2.4)(b), (3.5)(iv) in (3.25), we obtain

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(B_Xu)(\bar{Z}) + 2F(X, Z) - F(X, \bar{Z})] + u(Z)[2F(X, Y) - (B_Xu)(\bar{Y}) + F(X, \bar{Y})] \quad (3.26)$$

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.7 : A quasi-Sasakian manifold is normal if and only if

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(B_Zu)(\bar{X}) - F(Z, \bar{X})] + u(Z)[(B_{\bar{X}}u)(Y) - 2F(X, Y) - F(\bar{X}, Y)]$$

Proof : The necessary and sufficient conditions for a quasi-Sasakian manifold to be normal [11] is

$$(D_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)(D_Zu)(\bar{X}) + u(Z)(D_{\bar{X}}u)(Y) \quad (3.27)$$

Using (3.11) in (3.27), we get

$$(B_X {}^F)(Y, Z) = u(Y)[(D_{\bar{Z}}u)(\bar{X}) + {}^F(X, Z)] + u(Z)[(D_{\bar{X}}u)(Y) + {}^F(Y, X)] \quad (3.28)$$

By virtue of equation (2.4)(b), (3.5)(iv) and (3.28), we obtain

$$(B_X' F)(Y, Z) = u(Y) [(B_Z u)(\bar{X}) - 'F(Z, \bar{X})] + u(Z) [(B_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) - 2'F(X, Y) - 'F(\bar{X}, Y)]$$

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.8 : A generalized co-symplectic manifold is quasi-Sasakian manifold if

$$(B_X u)(\bar{Z}) = (B_Z u)(\bar{X}) + 2'F(X, Y)$$

where B is the quarter symmetric non-metric connection.

Proof : From (3.11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} (D_X' F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y' F)(Z, X) + (D_Z' F)(X, Y) &= (B_X' F)(Y, Z) + (B_Y' F)(Z, X) + (B_Z' F)(X, Y) \\ &\quad - 2u(Y)'F(X, Z) - a(X)['F(\bar{Y}, Z) + 'F(Y, \bar{Z})] \\ &\quad - 2u(Z)'F(Y, X) - a(Y)['F(\bar{Z}, X) + 'F(Z, \bar{X})] \\ &\quad - 2u(X)['F(Z, Y) + 'F(Z, Y)] - a(Z)['F(\bar{X}, Y) + 'F(X, \bar{Y})] \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

By virtue of equation (3.26) and (3.29), we get

$$\begin{aligned} (D_X' F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y' F)(Z, X) + (D_Z' F)(X, Y) &= u(Y) [(B_X u)(\bar{Z}) - 2'F(X, Z) - (B_Z u)(\bar{X})] \\ &\quad + u(Z) [(B_Y u)(\bar{X}) - (B_X u)(\bar{Y}) - 2'F(Y, X)] \\ &\quad + 2u(X) [(B_Z u)(\bar{Y}) - (B_Y u)(\bar{Z}) - 2'F(Z, Y)] \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

Since the manifold is quasi-Sasakian, therefore

$$(D_X' F)(Y, Z) + (D_Y' F)(Z, X) + (D_Z' F)(X, Y) = 0 \quad (3.31)$$

From equation (3.30) and (3.31), we get

$$(B_X u)(\bar{Z}) = (B_Z u)(\bar{X}) + 2'F(X, Y)$$

we get the required result.

Theorem 3.9 : If the generalized co-symplectic manifold is of first class with respect to Riemannian connection D then it is also first class with respect to the quarter symmetric non-metric connection B and satisfies.

$$(B_X' F)(Y, Z) = u(Y) [(B_Z u)(\bar{Z}) + 2'F(X, Z) - 'F(X, \bar{Y})] - u(Z) [(B_{\bar{X}} u)(\bar{Y}) + 2'F(X, Y) - 'F(X, \bar{Y})]$$

Proof : Barring X and Y in (3.5)(iv) respectively and using (2.3)(a), we have

$$(D_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) = (B_{\bar{Z}} u)(Y) - g(\bar{X}, Y) - 'F(\bar{X}, Y) \quad (3.32)$$

and

$$(D_X u)(\bar{Y}) = (B_X u)(\bar{Y}) - g(X, \bar{Y}) - 'F(X, \bar{Y}) \quad (3.33)$$

Adding (3.32), (3.33) and using (2.4)(b), we get

$$(D_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) + (D_X u)(\bar{Y}) = (B_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) + (B_X u)(\bar{Y}) \quad (3.34)$$

By virtue of (2.7)(a) and (3.34), we have

$$(B_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) = -(B_X u)(\bar{Y}) \quad (3.35)$$

Again in similar way, we have

$$(B_X u)(\bar{Y}) = (B_Y u)(\bar{X}) \quad (3.36)$$

From (3.35) and (3.36), we get

$$(B_X u)(\bar{Y}) = -(B_{\bar{X}} u)(Y) = (B_Y u)(\bar{X}) \quad (3.37)$$

Taking covariant derivative of $FY = \bar{Y}$ with respect to B and using (2.1)(a), (2.2)(a) and (3.11), we get

$$(B_X F)(Y) = (D_X F)(Y) - u(Y)\bar{X} \quad (3.38)$$

Replacing X by U in (3.38) and using (2.1)(a), (2.8)(c), we obtain

$$(B_U F)(Y) = 0 \quad (3.39)$$

By virtue of equation (2.5), (3.5) (iv) and (3.11), we get

$$(B_X{}' F)(Y, Z) = u(Y) \left[(B_Z u)(\bar{Z}) + 2' F(X, Z) - ' F(X, \bar{Y}) \right] - u(Z) \left[(B_{\bar{X}} u)(\bar{Y}) + 2' F(X, Y) - ' F(X, \bar{Y}) \right]$$

We get the required result.

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