

ON THE k -NULLITY FOLIATIONS IN FINSLER GEOMETRY

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Communicated by Jost-Hinrich Eschenburg

ABSTRACT. Here, a Finsler manifold (M, F) is considered with corresponding curvature tensor, regarded as 2-forms on the bundle of non-zero tangent vectors. Certain subspaces of the tangent spaces of M determined by the curvature are introduced and called k -nullity foliations of the curvature operator. It is shown that if the dimension of foliation is constant, then the distribution is involutive and each maximal integral manifold is totally geodesic. Characterization of the k -nullity foliation is given, as well as some results concerning constancy of the flag curvature, and completeness of their integral manifolds, providing completeness of (M, F) . The introduced k -nullity space is a natural extension of nullity space in Riemannian geometry, introduced by Chern and Kuiper and enlarged to Finsler setting by Akbar-Zadeh and contains it as a special case.

1. Introduction

Foliations of manifolds occur naturally in various geometric contexts. They arise in connections with some essential topics as vector fields without singularities, integrable m -dimensional distributions, submersions and fibrations, actions of Lie groups, direct constructions of foliations such as Hopf fibrations, Reeb foliations and finally they appear in

MSC(2010): Primary: 53C60; Secondary: 58B20, 53C12.

Keywords: Foliation, k -nullity, Finsler manifolds, curvature operator.

Received: 20 July 2009, Accepted: 5 January 2010.

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the existence study of solution of certain differential equations. In the latter case, Tanno in [15] applied the concept of the k -nullity spaces to achieve a complete proof for the famous Obata Theorem which is a subject of numerous rigidity results in Riemannian geometry. The nullity space of the Riemannian curvature tensor was first studied by Chern and Kuiper [3] in 1952. They have shown that, if the index of nullity, μ , of a Riemannian manifold is locally constant, then the manifold admits a locally integrable μ -dimensional distribution whose integral submanifolds are locally flat. Kowalski and Sekizawa have proved that vanishing of the index of nullity in some senses resulted in the tangent sphere bundle being a space of negative scalar curvature [8].

The concept of nullity spaces are generalized to the k -nullity spaces in Riemannian geometry in a number of works such as [4, 7] and [11].

In our work here, we answer the following natural questions: Is there any extension for the concept of k -nullity space in Finsler geometry? Is its maximal integral manifold totally geodesic? And finally, is its maximal integral manifold complete, provided that (M, F) is complete? Fortunately, the answer to these questions is affirmative. More precisely, we obtain the following results.

Theorem 1.1. *Let (M, F) be a Finsler manifold for which the index of k -nullity μ_k be constant on an open subset $U \subseteq M$. Then, the local k -nullity distribution on U is completely integrable.*

Theorem 1.2. *The k -nullity space of a Finsler manifold (M, F) at a point $x \in M$ coincides with the kernel of the related curvature operator of Ω .*

Ferus has proved that the maximal integral manifolds of nullity foliation are totally geodesic [6]. This result has been extended to the Finsler case by Akbar-Zadeh [2]. Here, we prove the same result for k -nullity foliation in Finsler manifolds.

Theorem 1.3. *Let (M, F) be a Finsler manifold. If the k -nullity space is locally constant on the open subset U of M , then every k -nullity integral manifold N in U is an auto-parallel Finsler submanifold with a non-negative constant flag curvature k . Moreover, (N, \tilde{F}) is a P -symmetric space.*

The completeness of the nullity foliations is studied by Ferus [5]. The similar result is carried out for Finsler manifolds by Akbar-Zadeh [2].

Theorem 1.4. *Let (M, F) be a complete Finsler manifold and G an open subset of M on which μ_k is minimum. Then, every integral manifold of the k -nullity foliation in G is a complete submanifold of M .*

It is worth mentioning that Sekizawa and Tachibana have studied k th nullity foliations as another generalization of Chern and Kuiper's nullity in Riemannian geometry by considering k th consecutive derivative of the curvature tensor [13, 14].

2. Preliminaries and terminologies

2.1. Regular connections and Finsler manifolds. Let M be a connected differentiable manifold of dimension n . We adopt here the notations and terminologies of [1]. Denote the bundle of tangent vectors of M by $p : TM \longrightarrow M$, the fiber bundle of non-zero tangent vectors of M by $\pi : TM_0 \longrightarrow M$ and the pulled-back tangent bundle by $\pi^*TM \longrightarrow TM_0$. Any point of TM_0 is denoted by $z = (x, v)$, where $x = \pi z \in M$ and $v \in T_{\pi z}M$. We denote by TTM_0 , the tangent bundle of TM_0 and by ϱ , the canonical linear mapping

$$\varrho : TTM_0 \longrightarrow \pi^*TM,$$

where, $\varrho = \pi_*$. For all $z \in TM_0$, let V_zTM be the set of vertical vectors at z , that is, the set of vectors which are tangent to the fiber through z . Equivalently, $V_zTM = \ker \pi_*$ where $\pi_* : TTM_0 \longrightarrow TM$ is the linear tangent mapping.

Let ∇ be a linear connection on the vector bundle $\pi^*TM \longrightarrow TM_0$. We define a linear mapping

$$\mu : TTM_0 \longrightarrow \pi^*TM,$$

by $\mu(\hat{X}) = \nabla_{\hat{X}}\mathbf{v}$ where, $\hat{X} \in TTM_0$ and \mathbf{v} is the canonical section of π^*TM .

The connection ∇ is said to be *regular*, if μ defines an isomorphism between VTM_0 and π^*TM . In this case, there is the horizontal distribution HTM such that we have the Whitney sum:

$$TTM_0 = HTM \oplus VTM.$$

This decomposition permits to write a vector $\hat{X} \in TTM_0$ into the form $\hat{X} = H\hat{X} + V\hat{X}$ uniquely. In the sequel, we denote all vector fields on TM_0 by \hat{X}, \hat{Y} , etc. and the corresponding sections of π^*TM by $X = \varrho(\hat{X}), Y = \varrho(\hat{Y})$, etc., respectively, unless otherwise specified.

The structural equations of the regular connection ∇ are given by:

$$\begin{aligned}\tau(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) &= \nabla_{\hat{X}} \hat{Y} - \nabla_{\hat{Y}} \hat{X} - \varrho[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}], \\ \Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z &= \nabla_{\hat{X}} \nabla_{\hat{Y}} Z - \nabla_{\hat{Y}} \nabla_{\hat{X}} Z - \nabla_{[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]} Z,\end{aligned}$$

where, $X = \varrho(\hat{X})$, $Y = \varrho(\hat{Y})$, $Z = \varrho(\hat{Z})$ and \hat{X} , \hat{Y} and \hat{Z} are vector fields on TM_0 . The tensors τ and Ω are called *Torsion* and *Curvature* tensors of ∇ , respectively. They determine two torsion tensors denoted here by S and T and three curvature tensors denoted by R , P and Q , defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}S(X, Y) &= \tau(H\hat{X}, H\hat{Y}), \quad T(\dot{X}, Y) = \tau(V\hat{X}, H\hat{Y}), \\ R(X, Y) &= \Omega(H\hat{X}, H\hat{Y}), \quad P(X, \dot{Y}) = \Omega(H\hat{X}, V\hat{Y}), \\ Q(\dot{X}, \dot{Y}) &= \Omega(V\hat{X}, V\hat{Y}),\end{aligned}$$

where, $X = \varrho(\hat{X})$, $Y = \varrho(\hat{Y})$, $\dot{X} = \mu(\hat{X})$ and $\dot{Y} = \mu(\hat{Y})$. The tensors R , P and Q are called *hh*-, *hv*- and *vv*-curvature tensors, respectively. Using the Jacobi identity for three vector fields \hat{X} , \hat{Y} and \hat{Z} , one obtains the *Bianchi identities* for a regular connection ∇ with curvature 2-forms Ω as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z &= \sigma\nabla_{\hat{Z}}\tau(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) + \sigma\tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]), \\ \sigma\nabla_{\hat{Z}}\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) + \sigma\Omega(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

where, σ denotes the circular permutation in the set $\{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z}\}$.

Let (x^i) be a local chart with the domain $U \subseteq M$ and (x^i, v^i) be the induced local coordinates on $\pi^{-1}(U)$, where $\mathbf{v} = v^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \in T_{\pi z}M$, with i running over the range $1, 2, \dots, n$. A *Finsler metric* is a function F on TM satisfying the following conditions: **(1)** $F(x, y) > 0$, for every $(x, y) \in TM_0$ and C^∞ on TM_0 , **(2)** $F(x, \lambda v) = \lambda F(x, v)$, for every $\lambda > 0$ and **(3)** $g_{ij}(x, v) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F^2}{\partial v^i \partial v^j}$ is positive definite. The pair (M, F) is called a *Finsler manifold*.

There is a unique regular connection associated with F such that:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\hat{Z}}g &= 0, \\ S(X, Y) &= 0, \\ g(\tau(V\hat{X}, \hat{Y}), Z) &= g(\tau(V\hat{X}, \hat{Z}), Y),\end{aligned}$$

where, $X = \varrho(\hat{X})$, $Y = \varrho(\hat{Y})$ and $Z = \varrho(\hat{Z})$, for all $\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z} \in TTM_0$. The regular connection ∇ is called the *Cartan connection*. Given an

induced natural coordinates on $\pi^{-1}(U)$, the coefficients of ∇ can be written as follows:

$$\nabla_{\partial_j} \partial_i = \Gamma_{ij}^k \partial_k, \quad \nabla_{\dot{\partial}_j} \partial_i = C_{ij}^k \partial_k,$$

where, $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$, $\dot{\partial}_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial v^i}$ and Γ_{ij}^k and C_{ij}^k are smooth functions defined on $\pi^{-1}(U)$. One can observe that components of the second torsion tensor T coincides with components of the Cartan tensor C in this coordinates, that is, $T_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\partial}_k g_{ij}$, where, $T_{ijk} = g_{ir} T_{jk}^r$. It can be shown that the set $\{\delta_j\}$, defined by $\delta_j = \partial_j - \Gamma_{0j}^k \dot{\partial}_k$, forms a local frame field for the horizontal space HTM . Assume that $\nabla_{\delta_j} \partial_i = \dot{\Gamma}_{ij}^k \partial_k$. One can easily see that $\dot{\Gamma}_{ij}^k$ is symmetric with respect to the indices i and j . The curvature operator $\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})$ of the Cartan connection is anti-symmetric in the following sense:

$$(2.1) \quad g(\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) = -g(\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})W, Z),$$

where, $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \chi(TM_0)$, $Z = \varrho(\hat{Z})$ and $W = \varrho(\hat{W})$. The hv -curvature tensor P and the vv -curvatures tensor Q of the Cartan connection ∇ are given respectively by

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} P_{jkl}^i &= \nabla^i T_{jkl} - \nabla_j T_{kl}^i + T_{kr}^i \nabla_0 T_{jl}^r - T_{kj}^r \nabla_0 T_{rl}^i, \\ Q_{jkl}^i &= T_{rl}^i T_{jk}^r - T_{rk}^i T_{jl}^r. \end{aligned}$$

Among the Finsler manifolds, there are some classes determined by non-Riemannian quantities. One of them which is appears in the present work is the P -symmetric Finsler manifolds requiring a kind of partial symmetry in the indices of P . This class of Finsler manifolds, was introduced by Matsumoto and Shimada [9] and Matsumoto [10], and has been extensively studied by several authors.

The curvature tensor P_{jkl}^i can be decomposed into the sum of two symmetric and anti-symmetric tensors with respect to the indices k and l , that is to say $P = {}^sP + {}^aP$. By means of (2.2), the symmetric tensor sP can be written in the following form:

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} {}^sP_{jkl}^i &= \nabla^i T_{jkl} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ T_{kr}^i \nabla_0 T_{jl}^r - T_{kj}^r \nabla_0 T_{rl}^i \right. \\ &\quad \left. + T_{lr}^i \nabla_0 T_{jk}^r - T_{lj}^r \nabla_0 T_{rk}^i \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

A Finsler manifold is said to be *P-symmetric* if $P(X, Y) = P(Y, X)$, $\forall X, Y \in \Gamma(\pi^*TM)$. *P*-symmetric spaces are closely related to the Finsler manifolds of isotropic sectional curvature. In this relation, the following result is well-known.

Proposition 2.1. [9] *A Finsler manifold is P-symmetric if and only if $\nabla_{\hat{v}}Q = 0$.*

Next, we consider the *Berwald connection* D which is not metric-compatible but a torsion free regular connection relative to F . There is the following relation between the connections ∇ and D :

$$(2.4) \quad D_{H\hat{X}}Y = \nabla_{H\hat{X}}Y + (\nabla_{\hat{v}}T)(X, Y), \quad D_{V\hat{X}}Y = (V\hat{X}.Y^i)\partial_i$$

where, the vector field $\hat{v} = v^i\delta_i$ is the canonical geodesic spray of F . If we assume $D_{\delta_j}\partial_i = G^k_{ij}\partial_k$, then (2.4) can be written in the following local form:

$$G^i_{jk} = \Gamma^i_{jk} + \nabla_0 T^i_{jk}, \quad D_{\frac{\bullet}{\partial_j}}\partial_i = 0.$$

It is clear from (2.4) that the connections D and ∇ associate with the same geodesic spray, since we have $\nabla_{\hat{X}}\mathbf{v} = D_{\hat{X}}\mathbf{v}$. The metric tensor g related to the Finsler structure F is parallel along any geodesic of the Berwald connection, which is equivalent to $D_{\hat{v}}g = 0$. The Berwald connection D admits the hh -curvature tensors H and the hv -curvature tensors G with the components H^i_{jkl} and G^i_{jkl} . G^i_{jkl} and H^i_{jkl} can be determined by:

$$\begin{aligned} G^i_{jkl} &= \partial_l \partial_k \partial_j G^i = \partial_l G^i_{jk}, \\ H^i_{jkl} &= (\partial_k G^i_{jl} - G^i_{ljs} G^s_k) - (\partial_l G^i_{jk} - G^i_{kjs} G^s_l) \\ &\quad + G^i_{rk} G^i_{jl} - G^i_{rl} G^i_{jk}. \end{aligned}$$

2.2. Some extensions of sectional curvature in Finsler setting.

Let $z \in TM_0$ and $P(\mathbf{v}, X) \subseteq T_{\pi z}M$ be a plane, generated by \mathbf{v} and a linearly independent vector X in $T_{\pi z}M$. The *flag curvature* at the point $z \in TM_0$ with respect to $P(\mathbf{v}, X)$ is denoted by $\mathbf{K}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X))$ as follows:

$$\mathbf{K}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X)) = \frac{g(R(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v}, X)}{g(X, X)F^2 - g(X, \mathbf{v})^2},$$

where, R denotes the hh -curvature of the Cartan connection [12]. Note that the flag curvature $\mathbf{K}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X))$ does not depend on the choice of the Berwald and Cartan connection. In fact, one can easily show that

$$(2.5) \quad H(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} = R(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v}.$$

The Finsler manifold (M, F) is said to be of *scalar flag curvature at the point* $z \in TM_0$, if $\mathbf{K}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X))$ does not depend on the choice of the plane $P(\mathbf{v}, X)$ and it is said to be of *scalar flag curvature*, if it is of scalar flag curvature at all points $z \in TM_0$. In this case, we have

$$R(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{K}(z)\{F^2X - g(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v}\}, \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(\pi^*TM).$$

The flag curvature extends the notion of sectional curvature in Riemannian geometry. Notice that in the Finsler geometry, there is also another generalization of sectional curvature proposed by Akbar-Zadeh. Let $G_2(M) \rightarrow M$ be the Grassmannian fibre bundle of 2-planes on M . Consider the pulled-back bundle $\pi^*G_2(M) \rightarrow TM_0$. Let $z \in TM_0$ and $P(X, Y)$ be a 2-plane defined by two linearly independent tangent vectors $X, Y \in T_{\pi z}M$. One can directly assume a function $\hat{\mathbf{K}} : \pi^*G_2(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\hat{\mathbf{K}}(z, P(X, Y)) := \frac{g(R(X, Y)Y, X)}{g(X, X)g(Y, Y) - g(X, Y)^2}.$$

It is easy to check that $\mathbf{K}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X)) = \hat{\mathbf{K}}(z, P(\mathbf{v}, X))$, for every 2-plane defined by $\mathbf{v}, X \in T_{\pi z}M$. This extension of sectional curvature is more fragile than the flag curvature.

Theorem 2.2. [1] *Let (M, F) be a Finsler manifold and $\dim M \geq 3$. The function $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ is independent of the plane P if and only if $\hat{\mathbf{K}}$ is constant and*

$$R(X, Y)Z = \hat{\mathbf{K}}\{g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y\}, \quad X, Y, Z \in \Gamma(\pi^*TM).$$

If $\hat{\mathbf{K}} \neq 0$, then (M, F) is P -symmetric and $Q = 0$.

2.3. Finsler submanifolds. Let S be a k -dimensional embedded submanifold of the Finsler manifold (M, F) , defined by embedding $\mathbf{i} : S \rightarrow M$. We identify a point $\tilde{x} \in S$ and a tangent vector $\tilde{X} \in T_{\tilde{x}}S$ by $\mathbf{i}(\tilde{x})$ and $\mathbf{i}_*\tilde{X}$, respectively. Hence, $T_{\tilde{x}}S$ can be considered as a subspace of $T_{\tilde{x}}M$. The embedding \mathbf{i} induces a map $\tilde{\mathbf{i}} = \mathbf{i}_* : TS_0 \rightarrow TM_0$. If we identify a point $\tilde{z} \in TS_0$ with its image $\tilde{\mathbf{i}}(\tilde{z})$, then TS_0 can be considered as a sub-fiber bundle of TM_0 . Restricting the map $\pi : TM_0 \rightarrow M$ to TS_0 , we obtain the mapping $q : TS_0 \rightarrow M$. Denote by $\hat{TS} = \mathbf{i}^*TM$, the pulled back bundle of TM . The Finsler metric g on M induces a Finsler metric on S which is denoted by \tilde{g} . Given any point $\tilde{x} = q(\tilde{z}) \in S$, where $\tilde{z} \in TS_0$, we denote by $N_{q(\tilde{z})}$ the orthogonal complementary subspace of

$T_{q(\tilde{z})}M$ in $\hat{T}_{q(\tilde{z})}S$. Therefore, we have the Whitney sum:

$$(2.6) \quad \hat{T}_{q(\tilde{z})}S = T_{q(\tilde{z})}S \oplus N_{q(\tilde{z})}.$$

The above decomposition defines the two projection maps \mathbf{P}_1 and \mathbf{P}_2 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_1 &: \hat{T}S \longrightarrow TS, \\ \mathbf{P}_2 &: \hat{T}S \longrightarrow N, \end{aligned}$$

where, $N = \bigcup_{\tilde{z} \in TS_0} N_{q(\tilde{z})}$. We have $q^*\hat{T}S = q^*TS \oplus N$. N is called *the normal fiber bundle*. We denote by ρ , the canonical linear mapping $TT S_0 \longrightarrow q^*TS$, that is, $\rho = q_*$. Let \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} be two vector fields on TS_0 . Given $\tilde{z} \in TS_0$, $(\nabla_{\tilde{X}}Y)_{\tilde{z}}$ belongs to $\hat{T}_{q(\tilde{z})}S$. Therefore, using the decomposition (2.6), we get

$$(2.7) \quad \nabla_{\tilde{X}}Y = \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{X}}Y + \alpha(\tilde{X}, Y),$$

where, ∇ is the Cartan connection, $Y = \rho(\tilde{Y})$, $\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{X}}Y \in T_{q(\tilde{z})}S$ and $\alpha(\tilde{X}, Y) \in N_{q(\tilde{z})}$. α is called *the second fundamental form of S* . From (2.7), it follows that $\tilde{\nabla}$ is a covariant derivative in the vector bundle $q^*TS \longrightarrow TS_0$ and satisfies $\tilde{\nabla}\tilde{g} = 0$. $\tilde{\nabla}$ is called *the tangential covariant derivation*. $\alpha(\tilde{X}, \rho(\tilde{Y}))$ is a bilinear form possessing its values in N . Let us denote by $\tilde{\tau}$ the torsion tensor of $\tilde{\nabla}$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_1\tau(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) &= \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{X}}Y - \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{Y}}X - \rho[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}], \\ \mathbf{P}_2\tau(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) &= \alpha(\tilde{X}, Y) - \alpha(\tilde{Y}, X), \end{aligned}$$

where, $X = \rho(\tilde{X})$ and $Y = \rho(\tilde{Y})$. The submanifold S is said to be *totally geodesic* at a point $\tilde{x} \in S$, if for every tangent vector $\tilde{X} \in T_{\tilde{x}}S$, the geodesic $\gamma(t)$ of M in the direction of \tilde{X} lies in S for small values of the parameter t . If S is totally geodesic at every point of S , it is called a *totally geodesic submanifold* of M .

Theorem 2.3. [1] *Let S be a submanifold of the Finsler manifold (M, F) with the second fundamental form α . Then, S is a totally geodesic submanifold if and only if $\alpha(\tilde{X}, \mathbf{v}) = 0$, for all $\tilde{X} \in \chi(TS_0)$.*

The submanifold S is also said to be an *auto-parallel submanifold* of M , if the second fundamental form α vanishes identically. Note that, in the Riemannian manifolds, the concepts of auto-parallel and totally geodesic submanifolds coincide. Clearly, every auto-parallel submanifold is also totally geodesic. Notice that, on an auto-parallel submanifold S ,

the induced connection $\tilde{\nabla}$ coincides with the Cartan connection of the induced Finsler structure $\tilde{F} = \tilde{\mathbf{i}}^*F$.

2.4. Nullity space of curvature operator in the Finsler geometry. Let (M, F) be a Finsler manifold and ∇ be the Cartan connection related to F . Given any point $z \in TM_0$, consider the subspace of $H_z TM$ defined by

$$N_z := \{\hat{X} \in H_z TM \mid \Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = 0, \quad \forall \hat{Y} \in H_z TM\},$$

where, Ω is the curvature operator of ∇ . For any point $z \in TM_0$, where, $\pi z = x$, the subspace $N_x = \varrho(N_z) \subset T_x M$ is linearly isomorphic to N_z . N_x is called the *nullity space* of the curvature operator on the Finsler manifold (M, F) at the point $x \in M$, while N denotes the *field of nullity spaces*. Its orthogonal complementary space in $T_x M$ is called the *co-nullity space at x* and is denoted by N_x^\perp . Every element of N_x is called a *nullity vector*. The non-negative integer valued function $\mu_0 : M \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by $\mu_0(p) = \dim N_p$ is called *the index of nullity* at the point $p \in M$. Nullity space is called *locally constant*, if given any $x \in M$, there is a neighborhood U of x such that the function μ_0 is constant on U . In this case, the correspondence $x \in U \mapsto N_x$ is a distribution called the *nullity distribution* on U . In the sequel, we assume $0 < \mu_0 < n$ unless otherwise specified.

Let $\ker_x \Omega$ be the kernel of the operator Ω , that is,

$$\ker_x \Omega = \{Z \in T_x M \mid \Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = 0, \quad \forall \hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in N_z TM\}.$$

Akbar-Zadeh [2] proved that $N_x = \ker_x \Omega$, and moreover, if the nullity space is locally constant on U , then the nullity distribution on U is completely integrable. This is an extension of the similar result in Riemannian manifolds, established by Maltz [11] and Gray [7]. Akbar-Zadeh proved the following result.

Theorem 2.4. *Let (M, F) be a complete Finsler manifold and G be an open subset in M on which μ_0 is minimum. Then, every nullity manifold is a geodesically complete submanifold of M .*

3. k -NULLITY SPACE OF THE CARTAN CONNECTION CURVATURE OPERATOR

Let (M, F) be an n -dimensional Finsler manifold endowed with the Cartan connection ∇ . The aim of this section is to associate to (M, F)

a k -nullity space of the Cartan connection's curvature operator. We first introduce the concept of k -nullity space as a natural extension of nullity space in the Finsler geometry containing nullity space as a special case $k = 0$. Furthermore, we study fundamental properties of k -nullity spaces. Given any non-negative real number k , we define the tensors η^k and $\bar{\Omega}$ as follows:

$$\eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = k\{g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y\} + {}^aP(X, \dot{Y})Z,$$

$$(3.1) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = \Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z - \eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z,$$

where, $\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z} \in \chi(TM_0)$, $X = \varrho(\hat{X})$, $Y = \varrho(\hat{Y})$, $Z = \varrho(\hat{Z})$ and aP is the anti-symmetric part of $h\nu$ -curvature tensor $P(X, Y)$. We refer to $\bar{\Omega}$ as the related curvature operator of Ω . The local representation of $\bar{\Omega}(H\hat{X}, H\hat{Y})$ is given by

$$\bar{\Omega}^i_{jkl} = R^i_{jkl} - k\{g_{jk}\delta^i_l - g_{jl}\delta^i_k\},$$

and we have from (3.1),

$$(3.2) \quad \bar{\Omega}(H\hat{X}, V\hat{Y}) = {}^sP(X, \dot{Y}),$$

where, $\dot{Y} = \mu(\hat{Y})$. Notice that, (2.3) yields:

$$(3.3) \quad \bar{\Omega}(H\hat{X}, V\hat{Y})\mathbf{v} = {}^sP(X, \dot{Y})\mathbf{v} = 0,$$

where, \mathbf{v} is the canonical section of π^*TM , given by $\mathbf{v} = v^i\partial_i$. Given any point $z \in TM_0$, we define the subspace N_z^k of H_zTM by

$$N_z^k := \{\hat{X} \in H_zTM \mid \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = 0, \quad \forall \hat{Y} \in H_zTM\}.$$

For any point $z \in TM_0$ and $\pi z = x$, we consider the subspace $\mathbf{N}_x^k = \varrho(N_z^k) \subset T_xM$. Clearly, the subspace $\mathbf{N}_x^k = \varrho(N_z^k) \subset T_xM$ is linearly isomorphic to N_z^k , since ϱ is a linear isomorphism between HTM and π^*TM .

Now, we are in a position to define a k -nullity space on Finsler manifolds.

Definition 3.1. Let (M, F) be a Finsler manifold. \mathbf{N}_x^k is called the k -nullity space of the curvature operator on the Finsler manifold (M, F) at the point $x \in M$, while \mathbf{N}^k denotes the field of k -nullity spaces. Its orthogonal complementary space in T_xM is denoted by \mathbf{N}_x^\perp . Every element of \mathbf{N}_x^k is called a k -nullity vector. The non-negative integer valued function $\mu_k : M \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by $\mu_k(p) = \dim \mathbf{N}_p^k$ is called the index of k -nullity at the point $p \in M$. k -nullity space is called locally constant, if

given any $x \in M$, there is a neighborhood U of x such that the function μ_k is constant on U . In this case, the correspondence $x \in U \mapsto N_x^k$ is a distribution called the k -nullity distribution on U .

The function $\mu_k : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semi-continuous. In the sequel, we assume that $0 < \mu_k < n$ unless otherwise specified. Observe that the following relations hold for η^k :

$$(3.4) \quad \sigma\eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = 0, \quad \nabla_{\hat{Z}}\eta^k = 0, \quad \forall \hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z} \in HTM,$$

where, σ is a circular permutation on the set $\{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z}\}$. Thus, it is clear that we have

$$(3.5) \quad \sigma\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = \sigma\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, \quad \forall \hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z} \in HTM.$$

The tensor $\bar{\Omega}$ has somehow the same algebraic properties as Ω . The following properties of $\bar{\Omega}$ are easily verified.

Lemma 3.2. *The following statements hold for $\bar{\Omega}$:*

- (1) $\sigma\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = \sigma\nabla_{\hat{Z}}\tau(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) + \sigma\tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}])$,
- (2) $\sigma\nabla_{\hat{Z}}\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) + \sigma\bar{\Omega}(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = 0$,
- (3) $g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) = -g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})W, Z)$, where, $\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z}, \hat{W} \in HTM$ and σ is a circular permutation in the set $\{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}, \hat{Z}\}$.

Proof. The proof is a simple application of Bianchi identities, (2.1), (3.4) and (3.5). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let \hat{X} , \hat{Y} and \hat{Z} be three horizontal vector fields on TM_0 such that $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in N_z^k$. Taking into account (3.3) and (2.5), by a straightforward computation we have

$$(3.6) \quad \rho[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] = [X, Y]_\pi,$$

$$(3.7) \quad \mu([\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = -\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})\mathbf{v} = -\eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})\mathbf{v},$$

$$(3.7) \quad H[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] = [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] + \eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})v^r\partial_r.$$

In this case, the relation (2) in Lemma 3.2 reduces to:

$$\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, [\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{Y}, [\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = 0.$$

The last equation can be written in the following form:

$$(3.8) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, V[\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{Y}, V[\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = 0.$$

Following (3.2) and (3.6), first and second terms of (3.8) become:

$$(3.9) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, V[\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) = {}^sP(X, \mu[\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) = -{}^sP(X, \eta^k(\hat{Y}, \hat{Z})\mathbf{v})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= kg(Z, \mathbf{v}) {}^sP(X, Y) - kg(Y, \mathbf{v}) {}^sP(X, Z), \\
(3.10) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{Y}, V[\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) &= {}^sP(Y, \mu[\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) = -{}^sP(Y, \eta^k(\hat{Z}, \hat{X})\mathbf{v}) \\
&= kg(X, \mathbf{v}) {}^sP(Y, Z) - kg(Z, \mathbf{v}) {}^sP(Y, X).
\end{aligned}$$

By means of (3.9), (3.10) and the symmetry property ${}^sP(X, Y) = {}^sP(Y, X)$, (3.8) can be written in the following form:

$$\bar{\Omega}(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] + \eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})v^r \partial_r) = 0,$$

Following (3.7), the last equation becomes:

$$\bar{\Omega}(\hat{Z}, H[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = 0, \quad \hat{Z} \in H_z TM.$$

Indeed $H[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] \in N_z^k$ and $[X, Y] = \varrho[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}] = \varrho(H[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$. Therefore, k -nullity distribution is involutive or completely integrable. \square
Considering the kernel of the operator $\bar{\Omega}$,

$$\ker_x \bar{\Omega} = \{Z \in T_x M \mid \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = 0, \quad \hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in H_z TM\},$$

we shall show that $\mathbf{N}_x^k = \ker_x \bar{\Omega}$.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let \hat{X}, \hat{Y} and \hat{Z} be three horizontal vector fields on TM_0 such that $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \notin N_z^k$ but $\hat{Z} \in N_z^k$. In this case, the relation (1) in Lemma 3.2 reduces to:

$$\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = \tau(\hat{X}, [\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) + \tau(\hat{Y}, [\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) + \tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]).$$

On the other hand, for every vector field $\hat{W} \in \chi(TM_0)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.11) \quad g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) &= g(\tau(\hat{X}, [\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]), W) + g(\tau(\hat{Y}, [\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]), W) \\
&\quad + g(\tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]), W).
\end{aligned}$$

Considering (3.6), we have the following relations for the torsion tensor τ :

$$(3.12) \quad \tau(\hat{X}, [\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) = T(\hat{X}, \mu[\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]) = kg(Y, \mathbf{v})T(X, Z) - kg(Z, \mathbf{v})T(X, Y),$$

$$(3.13) \quad \tau(\hat{Y}, [\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) = T(\hat{Y}, \mu[\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]) = kg(Z, \mathbf{v})T(Y, X) - kg(X, \mathbf{v})T(Y, Z),$$

$$(3.14) \quad \tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = T(\hat{Z}, \mu[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = kg(X, \mathbf{v})T(Z, Y) - kg(Y, \mathbf{v})T(Z, X).$$

Replacing (3.12), (3.13) and (3.14) in (3.11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) &= 2k\{g(Y, \mathbf{v})g(T(X, Z), W) + g(Z, \mathbf{v})g(T(Y, X), W) \\
&\quad + g(X, \mathbf{v})g(T(Z, Y), W)\}.
\end{aligned}$$

As a consequence of the relation (3) in Lemma 3.2, the left hand side of the previous equation is anti-symmetric with respect to W and Z . Thus, it follows that

$$2k\{g(Y, \mathbf{v})g(T(X, Z), W) + g(X, \mathbf{v})g(T(Z, Y), W)\} = 0.$$

Since W is arbitrarily chosen, we have the following relation:

$$(3.15) \quad g(Y, \mathbf{v})T(X, Z) + g(X, \mathbf{v})T(Z, Y) = 0.$$

From (3.6), one can conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) &= \tau(\hat{Z}, V[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = T(Z, \mu[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) \\ &= kg(X, \mathbf{v})T(Z, Y) - kg(Y, \mathbf{v})T(Z, X). \end{aligned}$$

By anti-symmetry property of the tensor T and (3.15), we get

$$\tau(\hat{Z}, V[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = kg(X, \mathbf{v})T(Z, Y) + kg(Y, \mathbf{v})T(X, Z) = 0.$$

Plugging (3.12), (3.13) and (3.14) into (3.11), results in

$$\begin{aligned} g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) &= g(\tau(\hat{X}, [\hat{Y}, \hat{Z}]), W) + g(\tau(\hat{Y}, [\hat{Z}, \hat{X}]), W) \\ &\quad + g(\tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]), W) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z, W) = g(\tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]), W) = 0.$$

Finally, since W is arbitrarily chosen, we obtain the following equation:

$$(3.16) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})Z = \tau(\hat{Z}, [\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = T(Z, \mu[\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) = 0.$$

The last equation shows that $Z \in \ker_x \bar{\Omega}$, that is, $\mathbf{N}_x^k \subseteq \ker_x \bar{\Omega}$ and $\ker \bar{\Omega}^\perp \subseteq \mathbf{N}_x^k$. Now, let $W \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$ and $U \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$, then we have

$$g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})W, U) = -g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})U, W) = 0.$$

The previous equation shows that $\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})W \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$, that is, $Im_x \bar{\Omega} \subseteq \mathbf{N}_x^k$. For every k -nullity vector $U \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$, (3.6) yields:

$$g(\mu([\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) + \eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})\mathbf{v}, U) = -g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})\mathbf{v}, U) = g(\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})U, \mathbf{v}) = 0.$$

By definition of η^k and the fact that $X, Y \in \mathbf{N}_x^k$, we obtain $g(\eta^k(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})\mathbf{v}, U) = 0$. Therefore,

$$(3.17) \quad \mu([\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]) \in \mathbf{N}_x^k,$$

from which, $g(\mu([\hat{X}, \hat{Y}]), U) = 0$. Consider the following homomorphism of vector spaces:

$$\Psi : \frac{T_x M}{\ker_x \bar{\Omega}} \cong \text{Im}_x \bar{\Omega} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}_x^k,$$

defined by $W + \ker_x \bar{\Omega} \mapsto \bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})W$. It is clear that Ψ is one-to-one and thus onto, and therefore $\mathbb{N}_x^k = \ker_x \bar{\Omega}^\perp$ and $\mathbb{N}_x^k = \ker_x \bar{\Omega}$. This completes the proof. \square

4. AUTO-PARALLEL k -NULLITY MAXIMAL INTEGRAL MANIFOLD

Proof of Theorem 1.3. The method used here is inspired by Akbar-Zadeh's technique [2]. Let N be an integral manifold of k -nullity distribution in U . For all vector fields $\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \in \chi(TN_0)$, we have by means of (2.7):

$$(4.1) \quad \nabla_{\tilde{W}} X = \tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{W}} X + \alpha(\tilde{W}, X),$$

where, $\tilde{\nabla}$ denotes the induced connection on TN_0 , $X = \rho(\tilde{X})$ and $\alpha(\tilde{W}, X)$ is the second fundamental form of N .

Let $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} \in HTN$ such that $X, Y \in \mathbb{N}_x^k$ and $U \in \mathbb{N}_x^k$. By means of Theorem 1.2, we have $\bar{\Omega}(\hat{X}, \hat{Y})U = 0$. Suppose that $\tilde{Z} \in N_z^k$. It follows immediately from (4.1) that the covariant derivative of $\tilde{\Omega}$ along \tilde{Z} becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_{\tilde{Z}} \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}))U &= \nabla_{\tilde{Z}} \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})U - \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\nabla_{\tilde{Z}} U \\ &= -\bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\nabla_{\tilde{Z}} U \\ &= -\bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})(\tilde{\nabla}_{\tilde{Z}} U + \alpha(\tilde{Z}, U)) \\ &= -\bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(\nabla_{\tilde{Z}} \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}))U + \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = 0.$$

Using the identity (2) in Lemma 3.2 and the above equation, we obtain:

$$(4.2) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = \bar{\Omega}(\tilde{Z}, [\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}])U = {}^s P(\tilde{Z}, \mu[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}])U.$$

If we assume $\mu[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}] = 0$, then we have $\bar{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = 0$. On the other hand, $\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) \in \mathbb{N}_x^k$. Then, it follows that $\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = 0$. In this case, the integral manifold N is an auto-parallel submanifold. Otherwise, assume that $\mu[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}] \neq 0$. Consider a basis $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$ for

$T_x M$ such that the first r vectors form a basis for \mathbf{N}_x^k and the remaining $(n - r)$ vectors is a basis for $\mathbf{N}_x^{\perp k}$. In virtue of (3.17), without loss of generality, one can assume that the vector $\mu[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]$ is an element of the basis $\{\mathbf{e}_{r-1}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$. In the sequel, assume that the following indices run over the indicated ranges:

$$a, b = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad \alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots, r, \quad i, j = r - 1, \dots, n.$$

(3.16) states that, in this basis, we have

$$(4.3) \quad T_{a\alpha j} = 0.$$

Plugging (4.3) into (2.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} {}^s P_{ia\beta j} &= \nabla_i T_{a\beta j} + \frac{1}{2} \{T_{i\beta r} \nabla_0 T_{aj}^r - T_{\beta a}^r \nabla_0 T_{irj} \\ &\quad + T_{ijr} \nabla_0 T_{a\beta}^r - T_{ja}^r \nabla_0 T_{ir\beta}\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

From the last equation, it results that ${}^s P(\tilde{Z}, \mu[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}])U = 0$. (4.2) implies that $\tilde{\Omega}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = 0$, that is to say $\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) \in \ker \tilde{\Omega} = \mathbf{N}_x^k$. It follows $\alpha(\tilde{Z}, U) = 0$ and N is an auto-parallel submanifold.

Denote the curvature 2-forms of $\tilde{\nabla}$ by $\tilde{\Omega}$. Since N is an auto-parallel submanifold of M , its curvature tensors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Omega}(H\tilde{X}, H\tilde{Y})Z &= \Omega(H\tilde{X}, H\tilde{Y})Z = k\{\tilde{g}(Y, Z)X - \tilde{g}(X, Z)Y\}, \\ \tilde{\Omega}(H\tilde{X}, V\tilde{Y})Z &= \Omega(H\tilde{X}, V\tilde{Y})Z = {}^s P(X, \dot{Y})Z, \\ \tilde{\Omega}(V\tilde{X}, V\tilde{Y})Z &= \Omega(V\tilde{X}, V\tilde{Y})Z = Q(\dot{X}, \dot{Y})Z, \end{aligned}$$

where, $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} \in \chi(TN_0)$ and $Z \in \Gamma(\pi^*TN)$. The above relation shows that N is a P -symmetric space. Indeed, components of the hh -curvature $\tilde{R}^\alpha_{\beta\gamma\theta}$ of (N, \tilde{F}) are given by

$$\tilde{R}^\alpha_{\beta\gamma\theta} = k\{\tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}\delta^\alpha_\theta - \tilde{g}_{\beta\theta}\delta^\alpha_\gamma\},$$

where, \tilde{g} denotes the induced metric on (N, \tilde{F}) . Following (2.5), we have

$$\tilde{H}(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} = \tilde{R}(X, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v} = k\{\tilde{g}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})Y - \tilde{g}(Y, \mathbf{v})\mathbf{v}\},$$

which shows that N is of constant flag curvature k . \square

4.1. Completeness of the k -nullity foliation. *Proof of Theorem 1.4.* Let (M, F) be an n -dimensional Finsler manifold and $\gamma : [0, c) \rightarrow N$ be a geodesic on the integral manifold N of the k -nullity foliation in G . We shall prove that γ can be extended to a geodesic $\tilde{\gamma} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow N$ on N . We shall proceed the proof with the contrary assumption, by supposing that such a geodesic does not exist. Following Theorem 1.3, every k -nullity manifold is auto-parallel and hence is totally geodesic. Therefore, γ is a geodesic on M and has an extension $\tilde{\gamma} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ such that $\gamma = \tilde{\gamma} \cap N$. It follows that $p = \tilde{\gamma}(c) \notin G$. Suppose that $p_0 = \gamma(0) = \tilde{\gamma}(0)$ and put $r_0 = \mu_k(p_0)$, the dimension of the k -nullity space at p_0 . The function $\mu_k : M \rightarrow M$ attains its minimum on G and it results in $\mu_k(p) > r_0$. Consider a basis $B_0 = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{r_0}, e_{r_0+1}, \dots, e_n\}$ for $T_{p_0}M$ such that $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{r_0}\}$ is a basis for $N_{p_0}^k$ and e_1 is the tangent vector to γ at the point $p_0 = \gamma(0)$. Using the system of differential equations

$$\frac{\nabla \mathbf{E}_i}{dt} = 0, \quad \mathbf{E}_i(0) = \mathbf{e}_i,$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, one can translate the basis B_0 into the parallel frame $B = \{\mathbf{E}_1, \mathbf{E}_2, \dots, \mathbf{E}_{r_0}, \mathbf{E}_{r_0+1}, \dots, \mathbf{E}_n\}$ along $\tilde{\gamma}$. There is a neighborhood U of p on M such that the subset $\{\mathbf{E}_1, \mathbf{E}_2, \dots, \mathbf{E}_{r_0}\}$ is a basis for the k -nullity space at every point $\tilde{\gamma}(t)$ in $G \cap U$. Since $\mu_k(p) > r_0$, there is a vector field \mathbf{E}_a along $\tilde{\gamma}$, for a fixed number a in the range $r_0 + 1, \dots, n$, such that for every $t \in [0, c)$, we have $\mathbf{E}_a(t) \in N_{\gamma(t)}^{\perp k}$ and $\mathbf{E}_a(c) \in N_p^k$. Now, let $\hat{\tilde{\gamma}} = (\tilde{\gamma}, \dot{\tilde{\gamma}})$ be the natural lift of $\tilde{\gamma}$ to TM_0 and $\hat{B} = \{\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_2, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{r_0}, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{r_0+1}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_n\}$ be the basis for $H_{\hat{\tilde{\gamma}}(t)}TM$ such that $\varrho(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i) = \mathbf{E}_i$. Assume that the coefficients f_{ija} are defined as follows:

$$(4.4) \quad \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_j)\mathbf{E}_a = f_{ija}.$$

Using the relation (2) in Lemma 3.2, the Cartan horizontal derivative of both sides of (4.4) along $\hat{\tilde{\gamma}}$ in $\pi^{-1}(G \cap U)$ and using the fact that $\bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, V[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_i]) = 0$, we obtain

$$(4.5) \quad f'_{ija} + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, [\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, [\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_j]) = 0,$$

where, $i, j = r_0 + 1, \dots, n$. Plugging $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j$, $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i$ and $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1$ instead of \hat{X} , \hat{Y} and \hat{Z} into (3.9) and (3.10), respectively, we obtain:

$$\bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, V[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, V[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_j]) = 0.$$

Therefore, (4.5) becomes:

$$(4.6) \quad f'_{ija} + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, H[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1]) + \bar{\Omega}(\hat{\mathbf{E}}_i, H[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_j]) = 0.$$

But, the horizontal part of $[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1]$ can be written in the basis $\hat{\mathbf{B}}$ in the form

$$H[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_j] = \mathbf{W}_j^k \hat{\mathbf{E}}_k + \mathbf{W}_j^a \hat{\mathbf{E}}_a,$$

for some functions \mathbf{W}_j^k defined on $\hat{\gamma}$ in $\pi^{-1}(U)$, where the index k runs over the range $1, \dots, \hat{a}, \dots, n$ and the hat over a indicates that the index a is omitted. Plugging the terms $H[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_j, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_1]$ and $H[\hat{\mathbf{E}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{E}}_i]$ into Eq.(4.6), we obtain the homogenous system of ODEs,

$$f'_{ija} + \mathbf{W}_i^k f_{jka} - \mathbf{W}_j^k f_{ika} = 0.$$

Since \mathbf{E}_a is a k -nullity vector field at p , by means of (4.4), we have clearly for the fixed index a , $f_{lma}(c) = 0$, where, $l, m = r_0 + 1, \dots, n$. Solving the system of ODEs above with the initial value $f_{lma}(c) = 0$ implies that $f_{lma} \equiv 0$. (4.4) implies that \mathbf{E}_a is a k -nullity vector at every point of $\hat{\gamma}$ in $G \cap U$ and specially, it is a k -nullity vector at every point of γ in $G \cap U$. Obviously, this is merely a contradiction to the contrary hypothesis and γ can be extended to a geodesic $\tilde{\gamma} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow N$. \square

Remark 4.1. *Relaxing the constant k to be zero in the (3.1) leads to a notion of nullity space in the Finsler geometry which is a special case of the nullity space in [2].*

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