Harmonic $\varphi$-Morphisms

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Abstract. By extending the main result of [6], we characterize the harmonicity of any $\varphi$-morphism $\Phi : TM \rightarrow TN$, covering a map $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$, between Riemannian manifolds, when the tangent bundles carry the complete lift metric. By following the pattern of (classical) harmonic morphisms [1], [3], we introduce in a natural way the notion of harmonic $\varphi$-morphism and give a characterization that corresponds to the one obtained in [4], [8]. One of the properties is that $\varphi$ is a harmonic morphism if and only if $d\varphi$ is a harmonic $\varphi$-morphism. We end with some examples and applications to (1,1)-tensor fields.

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Introduction

A distinguished class of harmonic maps is the class of harmonic morphisms, these are defined as maps between (semi)-Riemannian manifolds which pull back local harmonic functions to local harmonic functions. We refer to [1] as the first monograph on this topic.

Let $\varphi : (M, g) \rightarrow (N, h)$ be a map between Riemannian manifolds. From vector bundles category theory $\Phi : TM \rightarrow TN$ is a $\varphi$-morphism, provided the fibre restriction $\Phi_p : T_p M \rightarrow T_{\varphi(p)}N$ is linear at any $p \in M$. Thus $\Phi$ determines a 1-form $\Phi \in A^1(\varphi^{-1}TN)$ with values in the pull-back bundle $\varphi^{-1}TN$. We prove that $\Phi : (TM, g^c) \rightarrow (TN, h^c)$ is a harmonic map
between semi-Riemannian manifolds (where $c$ denotes the complete lift defined in [11]), if and only if $\Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN)$ is coclosed w.r.t. the pull back connection $\nabla^{\varphi^{-1}TN}$. When we particularize $\Phi$ to a (1,1)-tensor field $K$ on $M$, viewed as a map $K : (TM, g^c) \to (TN, h^c)$, then its harmonicity was characterized in [6]. Here we characterize the (1,1)-tensor field $K$ of maximal rank which are harmonic morphisms and we find that $K$ has to be the identity up to a non-zero constant factor. This restrictive condition is a reason to introduce harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms, by following the pattern of (classical) harmonic morphisms. If $\nabla$ is a linear connection of $\varphi^{-1}TN$, compatible with $\Phi$, then we call $\Phi$ a harmonic $\varphi$-morphism w.r.t. $\nabla$, provided any harmonic local function $f$ on $N$ has the pull-back $d f \circ \Phi$ coclosed on $M$.

We prove that $\varphi : (M, g) \to (N, h)$ is a harmonic morphism if and only if $d \varphi : TM \to TN$ is a harmonic $\varphi$-morphism w.r.t. $\nabla^{\varphi^{-1}TN}$. Different from the behaviour of the harmonic maps, the composition of two harmonic morphisms is a harmonic morphism. We provide a class of connections w.r.t. which the same property is valid for $\varphi$-morphisms. Corresponding to the characterization of [4], [8] of harmonic morphisms as horizontally weakly conformal harmonic maps, we characterize here the harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms.

At the end, we apply the notion of harmonic $\varphi$-morphism to certain classes of (1,1)-tensor fields (almost complex and almost product structures and the Ricci (1,1)-tensor field).

Throughout the paper, all data are smooth and we assume the Einstein convention on the summing of repeated indices.

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1. Preliminaries

To fix notations, let $\varphi : (M, g) \to (N, h)$ be a map between Riemannian manifolds, with $\nabla^M$ and $\nabla^N$ the corresponding Levi-Civita connections and let $\Phi : TM \to TN$ be a $\varphi$-morphism.

A linear connection $D$ of a vector bundle $E \to M$, defines the exterior derivative $d$ and the coderivative $\delta$ of any bundle valued 1-form $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^1(E)$, respectively by

$$d \omega(X, Y) = D \omega(X, Y) - D \omega(Y, X),$$

where $D \omega(X, Y) = (D_X \omega)Y, \forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and

$$\delta \omega = -\text{div} \omega = -\text{trace} D \omega.$$ 

$\omega$ is called harmonic if it is both closed ($d \omega = 0$) and coclosed ($\delta \omega = 0$). Note that $d$ and $\delta$ depend on $D$ and therefore the closure, coclosure and harmonicity properties of $\omega$ also depend on $D$. In particular, when $E = \varphi^{-1}TN$ (resp. $E = M \times \mathbb{R}$) carries a linear connection $\nabla$ (resp. standard connection on the trivial bundle), then $d \Phi$ (resp. $d(\theta \circ \Phi)$) denotes the exterior derivative of $\Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN)$ (resp. $\theta \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(M)$, for any $\theta \in \mathcal{A}^1(N)$). We distinguish between $d \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^2(\varphi^{-1}TN)$ and the tangent map $d \Phi : TTM \to TTN$. Which we use will be clear from the context.
Notation. Throughout this note, a pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) will denote any \(\varphi\)-morphism \(\Phi : TM \to TN\) and any linear connection \(\nabla\) on \(\varphi^{-1}TN\).

Examples of \(\Phi\). (i) Obviously, \(d\varphi : TM \to TN\) is a \(\varphi\)-morphism; (ii) any \((1,1)\)-tensor field on \(M\) determines a \(1_M\)-morphism \(K : TM \to TM\), where \(1_M\) denotes the identity map of \(M\).

Examples of \(\nabla\). (i) Let \(\nabla_{\varphi^{-1}TN}\) be the unique (see [3]) linear connection on \(\varphi^{-1}TN\), which satisfies
\[
\nabla_{\varphi^{-1}TN} \varphi^*U = \varphi^*\nabla_{d\varphi X} U \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(TM), \quad U \in \Gamma(TN),
\]
where
\[
\varphi^*U \in \Gamma(\varphi^{-1}TN), \quad (\varphi^*U)_p = U_{\varphi(p)}, \quad \forall p \in M. \tag{1.3}
\]
(ii) Define \(\nabla^\Phi\) to be the linear connection on \(\varphi^{-1}TN\) which satisfies
\[
\nabla^\Phi X \varphi^*U = \varphi^*\nabla_{\Phi X} U, \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(TM), \quad U \in \Gamma(TN). \tag{1.4}
\]
The existence and uniqueness of \(\nabla^\Phi\) are proved as in [2, pp. 4] by replacing \(d\varphi\) with \(\Phi\).

Obviously (ii) generalizes (i) since \(\nabla_{\varphi^{-1}TN} = \nabla^{d\varphi}\).

From a straightforward calculation, we obtain:

Lemma 1.1. 
(a) The following conditions are equivalent for a pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\):

\[
\nabla \Phi \text{ is symmetric } \iff \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN) \text{ is closed } \iff
\]
\[
\iff \nabla_X(\Phi Y) - \nabla_Y(\Phi X) = \Phi[X, Y], \quad X, Y \in \Gamma(TM); \tag{1.5}
\]

(b) The pair \((d\varphi, \nabla_{\varphi^{-1}TN})\) satisfies (1.6);

(c) The pair \((\Phi, \nabla^\Phi)\) satisfies (1.6) if and only if \(\Phi[X, \Phi Y] = \Phi[X, Y], \forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)\).

Note that not every pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) satisfies these conditions, for example if \((M, g)\) is a Riemannian manifold with \(\nabla\) the Levi-Civita connection, then the pairs \((fI, \nabla)\) do not satisfy (1.6), where \(f\) is a non-constant function on \(M\) and \(I : TM \to TM\) is the identity.

Formula. For any \(\varphi\)-morphisms \(\Phi, \Psi : TM \to TN\), the pair \((\Phi, \nabla^\Psi)\) satisfies:
\[
\nabla^\Psi(\theta \circ \Phi) = \theta \circ \nabla^\Psi \Phi + \nabla^N \theta(\Psi \cdot, \Phi \cdot), \quad \forall \theta \in \mathcal{A}^1(N). \tag{1.7}
\]

Proof.
\[
\nabla^\Psi(\theta \circ \Phi)(X, Y) = (\nabla^\Psi_X(\theta \circ \Phi))Y = (\nabla^\Psi_X(\theta \circ \Phi(Y)) - \theta \circ \Phi(\nabla^M_X Y) =
\]
\[
= (\nabla^N_{\Phi X} \Phi Y + \theta(\nabla^N_X(\Phi Y))) - \theta \circ \Phi(\nabla^M_X Y) = (\nabla^N_{\Phi X} \theta)\Phi Y + \theta(\nabla^N_X(\Phi Y) =
\]
\[
= \nabla^N \theta(\Psi X, \Phi Y) + \theta \circ \nabla^\Psi \Phi(X, Y), \quad \forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM).
\]
2. Compatible pairs

This section is devoted to a certain class of pairs \((\Phi, \nabla)\), for which \(\Phi\) and \(\nabla\) are related by a certain compatibility relation.

More precisely, the above Formula leads us to the following:

**Definition 2.1.** A pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) is called compatible if it satisfies the following compatibility relation

\[ \nabla(\theta \circ \Phi) = \theta \circ \nabla \Phi + \nabla^N \theta(\Phi_\cdot, \Phi_\cdot), \quad \forall \theta \in \mathcal{A}^1(N). \] (2.1)

**Example.** Let \(\Phi, \Psi : TM \to TN\) be \(\varphi\)-morphisms. Then the pair \((\Phi, \nabla \Psi)\) is compatible if and only if \(\Phi = \Psi\). In particular, \((d\varphi, \nabla^{\varphi^{-1}TN})\) is compatible.

**Lemma 2.2.** Any compatible pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) satisfies

\[ d(\theta \circ \Phi) = \theta \circ d\Phi + d\theta(\Phi_\cdot, \Phi_\cdot), \quad \forall \theta \in \mathcal{A}^1(N); \] (2.2)

\[ \nabla(df \circ \Phi)(X,Y) = [(\nabla_X \Phi)Y]f + \nabla^N df(\Phi X, \Phi Y), \quad \forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM), f \in \mathcal{F}(N); \] (2.3)

\[ \delta(df \circ \Phi) = (\delta \Phi)f + \text{trace}\nabla^N df(\Phi_\cdot, \Phi_\cdot), \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}(N). \] (2.4)

**Proof.** (2.1) and (1.1) yield (2.2). From (2.1) applied to any exact form \(\theta\), it follows (2.3). We end the proof by obtaining (2.4) from (2.3) and (1.2).

**Proposition 2.3.** Let \((\Phi, \nabla)\) be a compatible pair.

(i) Let \(\Phi \in \mathcal{A}(\varphi^{-1}TN)\) be closed. Then \(\theta \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(M)\) is closed if and only if \(\nabla^N \theta\) is symmetric in its two variables restricted to the image of \(\Phi\).

In particular, if \(\theta\) is closed, so is \(\theta \circ \Phi\) and the converse holds if \(\text{rank} \ \Phi = \dim N\);

(ii) \(\Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN)\) is closed if and only if \(\theta \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(M)\) is closed whenever \(\theta \in \mathcal{A}^1(N)\) is closed;

(iii) \(\nabla \Phi\) is symmetric if and only if \(\nabla(df \circ \Phi)\) is so.

**Proof.** (i) follows from (2.2) and (1.1). We derive (ii) and (iii) from (2.3) and the symmetry of the Hessian \(\nabla^N df\), \(f \in \mathcal{F}(N)\), which complete the proof.

As a consequence of Proposition 2.3, (ii), we obtain:

**Corollary 2.4.** The following assertions are equivalent for any compatible pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) with closed \(\Phi \in \mathcal{A}^{-1}(\varphi^{-1}TN)\):

(i) For any harmonic local function \(f : \mathcal{U} \subset (N, h) \to \mathbb{R}\), the pull-back \(df \circ \Phi\) is coclosed on \(M\);

(ii) \(\Phi\) pulls back any harmonic 1-form \(\theta\) on \(N\) to a harmonic form \(\theta \circ \Phi\) on \(M\).
3. Harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms

The main notion of this note is naturally introduced in this section, as being suggested by Corollary 2.4; note however that we do not require $\Phi$ to be closed.

**Definition 3.1.** Let $(\Phi, \nabla)$ be a compatible pair. Then we define $\Phi$ to be a harmonic $\varphi$-morphism (w.r.t. $\nabla$), or briefly a $\nabla$-harmonic $\varphi$-morphism, if $\varphi$ pulls back any harmonic 1-form $\theta$ on $N$ to a harmonic form $\theta \circ \varphi$ on $M$.

An example of a large class of harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms is given by the following:

**Theorem 3.2.** Any map $\varphi : (M, g) \to (N, h)$ is a harmonic morphism if and only if $d\varphi : T_M \to T_N$ is a harmonic $\varphi$-morphism w.r.t. $\nabla_{\varphi^{-1}T_N}$.

The proof follows from Lemma 1.1 (b) and Corollary 2.4.

In order to characterize the harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms by analogy with the harmonic morphisms [4], [8], we state first the following:

**Lemma 3.3** Let $\varphi : (M^m, g) \to (N^n, h)$ and $\Phi : T_M \to T_N$ be as above. If $H_p = [\text{Ker } \Phi_p]^\perp$ denotes the horizontal space at $p \in M$, then the following assertions are equivalent:

(i) For any $p \in M^m$, either $\Phi_p = 0$ or $\Phi_p$ is surjective and there exists a positive function $\lambda \in \mathcal{F}(M^m)$, called the dilation, such that:

$$h(\Phi X, \Phi Y) = \lambda g(X, Y), \quad \forall X, Y \in H_p; \quad (3.1)$$

(ii) There exists a positive function $\lambda \in \mathcal{F}(M^m)$ such that

$$g^{ij} \Phi^\alpha_i \Phi^\beta_j = \lambda h^{\alpha\beta} \quad (3.2)$$

for any local frames $\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \ i = 1, m \right\}$ and $\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha}, \ \alpha = 1, n \right\}$ on $M^m$ and $N^n$, respectively.

The proof follows from the following algebraic result:

**Fact.** [3, pp. 41] Let $F : U \to W$ be a non-constant linear map between Euclidean spaces. By the identification $V^* = V$ and $W^* = W$, the adjoint $F^* : W \to V$ is given by $<F^*(w), v> = <F(v), w>$, $\forall v \in V, \ w \in W$. Then $F$ satisfies Lemma 3.3 (i) if and only if $F^*$ embeds $W$ conformally in $(\text{Ker } F)^\perp \subset V$.

**Example.** On any almost Hermitian (resp. Riemannian almost product) manifold, the almost complex (resp. almost product) structure satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 3.3.

**Properties.** Let $\Phi : T_M \to T_N$ be a $\varphi$-morphism which satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 3.3. Then:
Lemma 1.1 (c), \( \Phi \)

**Proof.** From Lemma 3.3 (i), at any \( p \in M \), either \( \lambda(p) = 0 \) and then rank \( \Phi = 0 \), or \( \lambda(p) \neq 0 \) and rank \( \Phi = \dim N \).

The proof given in [3, pp. 42] to characterize the harmonic morphisms can be easily adapted here (by replacing \( d\varphi \) with \( \Phi \)) such that from (2.4) and (3.2) we obtain

**Theorem 3.4.** Let \((\Phi, \nabla)\) be a compatible pair. Then \( \Phi \) is a \( \nabla \)-harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphism if and only if \( \Phi \) satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 3.3 and \( \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN) \) is coclosed (w.r.t. \( \nabla \)).

Corresponding to the composition property of the harmonic morphisms, the harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphisms have the following behaviour:

**Proposition 3.5.** For \( i = 1, 2 \), let \( \varphi_i : M_i \to M_{i+1} \) be a map between Riemannian manifolds and let \( \Phi_i : TM_i \to TM_{i+1} \) be a harmonic \( \varphi_i \)-morphism with \( \Phi_i \in \mathcal{A}^2(\varphi_i^{-1}TM_{i+1}) \) closed w.r.t. \( \nabla^{\Phi_i} \). Then \( \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1 \) is a \( \nabla^{\Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1} \)-harmonic \( \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1 \)-morphism.

**Proposition 3.5.** For \( i = 1, 2 \), let \( \varphi_i : M_i \to M_{i+1} \) be a map between Riemannian manifolds and let \( \Phi_i : TM_i \to TM_{i+1} \) be a harmonic \( \varphi_i \)-morphism with \( \Phi_i \in \mathcal{A}^2(\varphi_i^{-1}TM_{i+1}) \) closed w.r.t. \( \nabla^{\Phi_i} \). Then \( \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1 \) is a \( \nabla^{\Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1} \)-harmonic \( \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1 \)-morphism.

Proof. From Lemma 1.1 (c), \( \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1 \) is closed (since \( \Phi_i \in \mathcal{A}^2(\varphi_i^{-1}TM_{i+1}) \), \( i = 1, 2 \) are so)

We remark that both pairs \((\Phi_i, \nabla^{\Phi_i})\), \( i = 1, 2 \), are compatible from the Example following Definition 2.1. Let \( \theta \) be a harmonic 1-form, then by applying Corollary 2.4 (ii) to \( \Phi_2 \), we see that \( \theta \circ \Phi_2 \) is harmonic; applying it to \( \Phi_1 \) then shows that \( \theta \circ \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1 \) is harmonic.

Due to Theorem 3.4, the main notion of this note, introduced by Definition 3.1 for compatible pairs, may be extended to arbitrary pairs, as follows:

**Definition 3.6.** Let the pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) be arbitrary, then we define \( \Phi \) to be a generalized harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphism (w.r.t. \( \nabla \), or briefly a \( \nabla \)-harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphism), if \( \Phi \) satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 3.3 and \( \Phi \in \mathcal{A}^1(\varphi^{-1}TN) \) is coclosed w.r.t. \( \nabla \).

The class of harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphisms is larger than the one provided by Theorem 3.2 and moreover, the pair \((\Phi, \nabla)\) need not be compatible, as one can see from the following:

**Example.** Let \( M = N = \mathbb{R}^2 \) be the Euclidean space with the canonical coordinates \((x^1, x^2)\) and let \( \varphi \) be the identity map of \( \mathbb{R}^2 \). If \( \Phi : T\mathbb{R}^2 \to T\mathbb{R}^2 \) is the \( \varphi \)-morphism defined such that \( \Phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \right) = x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \) and \( \Phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \right) = -x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \), then \( \delta \Phi = 0 \) w.r.t. the flat connection of \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) and \( \Phi \) satisfies (3.1) with dilation \( \lambda(x^1, x^2) = (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 \). It follows that \( \Phi \) is a generalized harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphism, which is not the tangent map of \( \varphi \).

From Theorem 3.4 we note that the coclosure condition in Definition 3.6 is necessary for any harmonic \( \varphi \)-morphism. We characterize this condition in a special case, by giving a geometrical interpretation of it.

First we recall that some geometrical objects on a manifold \( M \) that can be lifted on \( TM \) by the vertical and complete lifts.
Definition 3.7. [11] Let $\pi : TM \to M$ be the canonical projection. If $f \in \mathcal{F}(M)$, $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, $g \in \mathcal{T}_2^0(M)$ and $\nabla$ denote respectively a real function, a vector field, a $(0,2)$-tensor field and a linear connection on $M$, then their vertical and complete lifts on $TM$ are defined by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma^v, \gamma^c &\in \mathcal{F}(TM), \quad \gamma^v = f \circ \pi, \quad \gamma^c = df; \\
\{ X^v, X^c \in \Gamma(TM), \quad X^v \gamma^v = 0 \\
g^v, g^c &\in \mathcal{T}_2^0(TM), \quad g^v(X^v, Y^v) = g^v(X^c, Y^v) = g^v(X^c, Y^v) = 0 \\
\nabla^c_i Y^c &\equiv 0, \quad \nabla^c_i Y^c = (\nabla^c_i Y^v) = \nabla^c_i Y^v, \quad \forall Y \in \Gamma(TM).
\end{align*}
\]

Remarks. (i) Any tensor field on $TM$ may be expressed locally in terms of the vertical and complete lifts of some tensors on $M$;
(ii) $\Gamma(TM) = \text{span}\{X^v, X^c : X \in \Gamma(TM)\}$;
(iii) If $(M, g)$ is a Riemannian manifold of $m$-dimension and $\nabla$ is its Levi-Civita connection, then $g^c$ is a semi-Riemannian metric on $TM$ of signature $(m, m)$ and $\nabla^c$ is its Levi-Civita connection.

Local coordinates 3.8. If $(M, g)$ is a Riemannian manifold of $m$-dimension, let $(x^i)$ and $(x^i, y^i)$ be local coordinates which induce the local frames

\[
\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} : i = 1, m \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)^c, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)^v : i = 1, m \right\}
\]
on $M$ and $TM$, respectively. With respect to the last local frame, we have the following local expression:

\[
g^c = \begin{pmatrix}
y^k \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} & g_{ij} \\
g_{ij} & 0
\end{pmatrix}, \quad (g^c)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & g^{ij} \\
g^{ij} & y^k \frac{\partial g^{ij}}{\partial x^k}
\end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.7)
\]

Now we characterize the coclosure condition in a special case:

Theorem 3.9. Let $\varphi : (M, g) \to (N, h)$ be a map between Riemannian manifolds. Then any $\varphi$-morphism $\Phi : (TM, g^c) \to (TN, h^c)$ is a harmonic map if and only if $\Phi \in \mathcal{A}(\varphi^{-1}TN)$ is coclosed w.r.t. $\nabla^{\varphi^{-1}TN}$.

This theorem is a consequence of the following
Formula. \[ \tau(\Phi) = 2(\delta \Phi)^v. \]

Proof. The second fundamental form of \( \Phi \) is given by, for all \( U, V \in \Gamma(TTM) \):

\[ \nabla d\Phi(U, V) = \nabla_U^{-1}^{TN} d\Phi(V) - d\Phi \left( \frac{M}{\nabla_U V} \right) = \frac{N}{\nabla_{\Phi(U)} V} d\Phi(V) - d\Phi \left( \frac{M}{\nabla_U V} \right). \quad (3.8) \]

Let \( m \) and \( n \) be the dimensions of \( M \) and \( N \), respectively. Similarly to the local coordinates which induce the local frames

\[ \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} : \alpha = 1, \ldots, n \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} \right)^c, \frac{\partial}{\partial v^\alpha} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} \right)^v : i = 1, m \right\} \]
on \( N \) and \( TN \), respectively. Then the map \( \Phi : TM \to TN \) is given in local coordinates by

\[ \Phi(x, y) = (\varphi^\alpha(x), \Phi^\alpha_i(x)y^i), \quad \alpha = 1, \ldots, n. \quad (3.9) \]

where \( x = (x^1, \ldots, x^m) \), \( y = (y^1, \ldots, y^n) \). Then:

\[ d\Phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right) = \frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\alpha} + \frac{\partial \Phi^\alpha_k y^k}{\partial u^\alpha} ; \quad \frac{\partial \Phi^\alpha_i}{\partial u^\alpha}, \quad i = 1, m. \quad (3.10) \]

From (3.8), (3.10) and (3.6), it follows:

\[ \nabla d\Phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \right) = 0, \quad i, j = 1, m. \quad (3.11) \]

By using (3.7), (3.8), (3.11) and the symmetry of \( \nabla d\Phi \), we obtain the local expression of the tensor field \( \tau = \text{trace} \nabla d\Phi \):

\[ \tau = 2g^{ij} \nabla d\Phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \right). \quad (3.12) \]

Let \( \Gamma^M_{ij} \) and \( \Gamma^N_{\alpha\beta} \) denote the Christoffel symbols of \( \nabla \) and \( \nabla \), respectively. Then (3.8), (3.10) and (3.6) yield:

\[ \tau = 2g^{ij} \left( \Phi^\alpha_j \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x^i} \Gamma^N_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma^M_{ij} \Phi^\alpha_k \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\gamma}. \quad (3.13) \]

On the other hand, from (1.2) we infer the local expression:

\[ \delta \Phi = g^{ij} \left( \Phi^\alpha_j \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x^i} \Gamma^N_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma^M_{ij} \Phi^\alpha_k \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}. \quad (3.14) \]

From (1.3), by a straightforward calculation, we obtain:

\[ \delta \Phi = g^{ij} \left( \Phi^\alpha_j \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x^i} \Gamma^N_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma^M_{ij} \Phi^\alpha_k \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^\gamma}. \quad (3.15) \]
Then (3.13) and (3.15) yield the formula.

**Remark.** If in particular \( \Phi \) is a (1,1)-tensor field on \( M \) (as in Section 1, Example of \( \Phi \)), then the main theorem of [6] is obtained.

**4. Applications to (1,1)-tensor fields**

In the remaining part of the paper, the results of Section 3 are applied in the case when \((M, g) = (N, h) \) and \( \phi \) is the identity map \( 1_M \) of \( M \). Hence any \( \phi \)-morphism \( \Phi \) becomes a (1,1)-tensor field \( K : TM \to TM \) which is given in the local coordinates (3.8) by

\[
K(x, y) = (K^1, \ldots, K^m; K^{m+1}, \ldots, K^{2m}) = (x^1, \ldots, x^m; K_j^1 y^j, \ldots, K_j^m y^j) \tag{4.1}
\]

where \( x = (x^1, \ldots, x^m) \), \( y = (y^1, \ldots, y^m) \), \( K \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = K_j^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \) and \( K_j^i = K_j^i(x) \), \( i, j = 1, \ldots, m \).

As we mentioned in the last remark of Section 3, the class of all harmonic (1,1)-tensor fields \( K : (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c) \) was studied in [6]. Here we determine the subclass of all (1,1)-tensor fields \( K : (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c) \) which are harmonic morphisms. First we recall one of the equivalent definitions provided in [1].

**Definition 4.1** Let \( F : (A, g) \to (B, h) \) be a map between semi-Riemannian manifolds and let \( a \in A \). Then \( F \) is called:

(i) weakly conformal at \( a \), if there is \( \Lambda(a) \in \mathbb{R} \) such that:

\[
h(dF_a(U), dF_a(V)) = \Lambda(a) g(U, V), \quad \forall U, V \in T_a A, \tag{4.2}
\]

(\( \Lambda(a) \) is called the conformality factor).

(ii) horizontally weakly conformal at \( a \) if there is \( \Lambda(a) \in \mathbb{R} \) such that for any local frame \( \{Z_\alpha : \alpha = 1, \ldots, n\} \) on \( B \):

\[
g(\text{grad } F^\alpha, \text{grad } F^\beta) = \Lambda(a) h^{\alpha\beta}, \quad \alpha, \beta = 1, \ldots, n, \tag{4.3}
\]

where \( n = \dim B \).

(iii) (horizontally) weakly conformal on \( A \) if \( F \) is (horizontally) weakly conformal at all \( a \in A \).

**Proposition 4.2.** [1] Let \( F : (A, g) \to (B, h) \) be a map between semi-Riemannian manifolds and let \( a \in A \). Then \( F \) is weakly conformal at \( a \) if and only if one of the following holds:

(i) \( dF_a = 0 \);

(ii) \( dF_a \) maps \( T_a A \) conformally onto its image, i.e. there exists \( \Lambda(a) \neq 0 \) such that (4.2) holds good;

(iii) the image of \( dF_a \) is non-zero and lightlike w.r.t. the semi-Riemannian metric \( h \), i.e. \( h \) restricted to the image of \( dF_a \) is zero.
From (4.1), Definition 4.1 and Proposition 4.2, we obtain:

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $K: (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c)$ be a $(1,1)$-tensor field of maximal rank (i.e. rank $K = \dim M$). Then the following assertions are equivalent:

(a) $K$ is weakly conformal;
(b) $K$ is horizontally conformal;
(c) at any $a \in A$, $K$ satisfies condition (ii) of Proposition 4.2.

**Lemma 4.4.** Let $K$ be a $(1,1)$-tensor field on $M$ and let $m = \dim M$. Then $K: (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c)$ is horizontally weakly conformal of maximal rank and of conformality factor $\Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(TM)$ if and only if (4.4) and (4.5) are satisfied:

$$K = \Lambda I,$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.4)

where $I$ is the identity tensor field and

$$\text{either } \Lambda = 1 \text{ or } \Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(M), \quad \Lambda(x) \neq 0 \hspace{1cm} (4.5)$$

and at any $x \in M$, $2 \frac{\partial \ln |\Lambda - 1|}{\partial x^i} = \text{trace} \left( L_{\partial x^i} g \right), \ i = \overline{1,m},$ where $L$ denotes Lie derivative.

**Remark.** Actually, (4.5) says that $\Lambda$ depends only on $x \in M$ and not on $(x, y) \in TM$.

**Proof.** Let $K^\alpha, \ \alpha = \overline{1,2m}$, be defined as in (4.1). Then:

$$g^c(\text{grad } K^\alpha, U) = UK^\alpha, \quad \forall U \in \Gamma(TTM), \quad \alpha = \overline{1,2m}. \hspace{1cm} (4.6)$$

Replacing all instances of $U$ by $\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)^v, \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)^c, \ i = \overline{1,m},$ in turn we obtain:

$$\text{grad } K^s = g^{sj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}; \hspace{1cm} (4.7)$$

$$\text{grad } K^{m+s} = K^s g^{hk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + y^k \left( g^{ij} \frac{\partial K^h}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g^{jl}}{\partial x^i} K^h \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}, \ s = \overline{1,m}. \hspace{1cm} (4.8)$$

From (4.7) and (3.7) one obtains:

$$g^c(\text{grad } K^t, \text{ grad } K^s) = 0; \hspace{1cm} (4.9)$$

$$g^c(\text{grad } K^t, \ K^{m+s}) = K^t g^{ut}, \quad s, t = \overline{1,m}. \hspace{1cm} (4.10)$$

From (4.3), Lemma 4.3 and (3.7), $K$ is horizontally weakly conformal if and only if there exists $\Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(TM)$ such that (4.8), (4.10) and (4.11) hold good, where

$$g^c(\text{grad } K^t, \text{ grad } K^{m+s}) = \Lambda g^{st}; \hspace{1cm} (4.10)$$

$$g^c(\text{grad } K^{m+t}, \text{ grad } K^{m+s}) = \Lambda y^k \frac{\partial g^{st}}{\partial x^k}, \quad s, t = \overline{1,m}. \hspace{1cm} (4.11)$$
Note that (4.8) is always satisfied and that (4.10) is equivalent to (4.4) by virtue of (4.9). Hence the previous assertion combined with Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.2 ensure that $K$ is horizontally weakly conformal of maximal rank and dilation $\Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(TM)$ if and only if (4.4) and (4.11) are satisfied for $\Lambda(x, y) \neq 0$, $\forall (x, y) \in TM$. Now, the lemma will be a consequence of the following:

**Fact.** If (4.4) is satisfied for $\Lambda(x, y) \neq 0$, $\forall (x, y) \in TM$, then (4.11) is equivalent to (4.5).

To show this fact, we assume (4.4) and then from (4.7) and (3.7) the following equivalence holds:

$$(4.11) \iff \Lambda^2 g^{tk} g^{si} \partial g_{st} \partial_x x^i y^h + \Lambda g^{tk} g^{hl} \left( g^{ij} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^i} \delta^h_s + \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{st}}{\partial x^h} \right) g_{kj} +$$

$$+ \Lambda g^{sk} g^{hl} \left( g^{ij} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^i} \delta^h_s + \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{st}}{\partial x^h} \right) g_{kj} = \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} y^h \iff$$

$$\iff -\Lambda^2 \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} y^h + \Lambda y^h \left( g^{st} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^t} \delta^h_s + g^{st} \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^t} \delta^t_s + 2 \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} \right) = \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} y^h \iff$$

$$\iff \Lambda^2 \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} y^h + \Lambda \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^t} (g^{st} y^s + g^{st} y^t) = \Lambda \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^h} y^h \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^t} (g^{st} y^s + g^{st} y^t) = (1 - \Lambda) y^i \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^t} \quad (\text{since } \Lambda \neq 0 \text{ at any point of } TM) \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial x^t} 2 y^i = (\Lambda - 1) y^i \frac{\partial g^{ts}}{\partial x^t} \iff (4.5),$$

which complete the above fact and hence the Lemma.

**Example.** Let $M = S^2 = \{ x = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, \pi] \}$ be the unit sphere endowed with the metric $g = (d\varphi)^2 + \sin^2 \theta (d\varphi)^2$ induced from $\mathbb{R}^3$. Then the identity $I$ is the only one $(1,1)$-tensor field $K : (TM, g^c) \rightarrow (TM, g^c)$ which are horizontally weakly conformal and of maximal rank.

**Theorem 4.5.** Any $(1,1)$-tensor field $K : (TM, g^c) \rightarrow (TM, g^c)$ of maximal rank is a harmonic morphism (of conformal factor $\Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(TM)$) if and only if $K$ is the identity tensor field up to a non-zero constant factor $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, which satisfies (4.5)

**Proof.** As we mentioned in Introduction, the harmonic morphisms are characterized in the Riemannian case by [4], [8] and in the semi-Riemannian case by [4], as to be the maps which are horizontally weakly conformal and harmonic. From Theorem 3.9 and Lemma 4.4, $K$ is a harmonic morphism of maximal rank and of conformal factor $\Lambda \in \mathcal{F}(TM)$ if and only if it satisfies three relations: $\delta K = 0$, (4.4) and (4.5). From (4.4) and $\delta K = 0$ one can see that $\Lambda$ is constant. Therefore these relations are equivalent to $K = \Lambda I$, with $\Lambda$ a non-zero constant satisfying (4.5) which complete the proof.
Proposition 4.6. [1] Let $F : A \to B$ be a weakly conformal map between semi-Riemannian manifolds of the same dimension $m$ which is non-degenerate on a dense subset. Then

(i) if $m = 2$, $F$ is harmonic;
(ii) if $m \geq 3$, $F$ is harmonic if and only if the conformality factor is constant.

Remark. From Proposition 4.6 and Lemma 4.3, any $(1,1)$-tensor field $K : (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c)$ of maximal rank which is a harmonic morphism, has a constant conformality factor when $\dim TM \geq 3$ (i.e. $\dim M > 1$). Therefore Theorem 4.5 shows that Proposition 4.6 (ii) holds for any $(1,1)$-tensor field $K : (TM, g^c) \to (TM, g^c)$ of maximal rank which is a harmonic morphism, even when $\dim M = 1$.

Among the $(1,1)$-tensor fields of maximal rank, the class of (classical) harmonic morphisms determined by Theorem 4.5 is very restricted, so that we are motivated to study $(1,1)$-tensor fields which are harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms with $\varphi$ the identity map.

5. Examples of harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms

Some of the examples of harmonic $(1,1)$-tensor fields obtained in [6] turn out to be of maximal rank and moreover turn out to be harmonic $\varphi$-morphisms (with $\varphi$ the identity map) w.r.t. the canonical connection. We note that the notion of harmonic $(1,1)$-tensor field given in [6] is different of that used in [2]. As they are consequences of Definition 3.6 and Theorem 3.9 all the statements of this section are given without proof.

Proposition 5.1. The identity tensor field of a Riemannian manifold $M$ is a harmonic $1_M$-morphism of dilation one.

Proposition 5.2. On any Einstein manifold $M$, the Ricci $(1,1)$-tensor field $\text{Ric} : TM \to TM$ is a harmonic $1_M$-morphism.

We recall that an almost Hermitian manifold $(M, g, J)$ is called cosymplectic [10] or semi-Kähler [7], provided $\delta J = 0$.

Proposition 5.3. An almost Hermitian manifold $(M, g, J)$ is semi-Kähler if and only if $J$ is a harmonic $1_M$-morphism.

Next, an almost product Riemannian manifold is defined as a Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ endowed with an almost product structure $P$ (that is a $(1,1)$-tensor field $P \neq \pm 1_{TM}$, with $P^2 = 1_{TM}$) such that $g(PX, PY) = g(X, Y)$, $\forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$. A classification of these manifolds is given in [9].

Proposition 5.4. If $(M, P, g)$ is an almost product Riemannian manifold lying in the class $W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_4 \oplus W_5$, [9] then $P$ is a harmonic $1_M$-morphism.

The needed property of being in the given class is $\delta P = 0$. 
References


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