On para-Kähler–Norden structures on the tangent bundles

by ARIF SALIMOV, AYDIN GEZER and MURAT ISCAN (Erzurum)

Abstract. The main purpose of this article is to investigate the paraholomorphy property of the Sasaki and Cheeger–Gromoll metrics by using compatible paracomplex structures on the tangent bundle.

1. Introduction. Let $M$ be an $n$-dimensional Riemannian manifold with metric $g$. We denote by $\mathfrak{S}^p_q(M)$ the set of all tensor fields of type $(p,q)$ on $M$. Manifolds, tensor fields and connections are always assumed to be differentiable and of class $C^\infty$.

An almost paracomplex manifold is an almost product manifold $(M,\varphi)$, $\varphi^2 = \text{id}$, $\varphi \neq \pm \text{id}$, such that the two eigenbundles $T^+M$ and $T^-M$ associated to the two eigenvalues $+1$ and $-1$ of $\varphi$, respectively, have the same rank. Note that the dimension of an almost paracomplex manifold is necessarily even. Considering the paracomplex structure $\varphi$, we obtain the following set of affinors on $M_{2k}$: $\{\text{id}, \varphi\}$, $\varphi^2 = \text{id}$, which is an isomorphic representation of the algebra of order 2 over the field $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers, which is called the algebra of paracomplex (or double) numbers and is denoted by $R(j) = \{a_0 + a_1 j \mid j^2 = 1, j \neq \pm 1; a_0, a_1 \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Obviously, it is associative, commutative and unital, i.e., it admits principal unit 1. The canonical base of this algebra $\{1,j\}$. The structure constants of this algebra are $C^1_{11} = C^2_{12} = C^2_{21} = C^1_{22} = 1$, all the others being zero, with respect to the canonical base $\{e_1, e_2\} = \{1,j\}$ of $R(j)$, i.e. $e_i e_j = C^k_{ij} e_k$.

Consider $R(j)$ endowed with the usual topology of $\mathbb{R}^2$ and a domain $U$ of $R(j)$. Let

$$X = x^1 + jx^2$$

be a variable in $R(j)$, where $x^i$ are real coordinates of a point of $U$ for $i = 1, 2$. Using two real-valued functions $f^i(x^1, x^2)$, $i = 1, 2$, we introduce a
paracomplex function
\[ F = f^1 + jf^2 \]
of variable \( X \). It is said to be \textit{paraholomorphic} if
\[ dF = F'(X)dX \]
for the differentials \( dX = dx^1 + jdx^2 \), \( dF = df^1 + jdf^2 \) and the derivative \( F'(X) \). The paraholomorphy of the function \( F = f^1 + jf^2 \) in the variable \( X = x^1 + jx^2 \) is equivalent to the fact that the Jacobian matrix \( D = (\partial_k f^i) \) commutes with the matrix
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
C_{21}^1 & C_{22}^1 \\
C_{21}^2 & C_{22}^2
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]
(see [30, p. 87]). It follows that \( F \) is paraholomorphic if and only if \( f^1 \) and \( f^2 \) satisfy the para-Cauchy–Riemann equations
\[
\frac{\partial f^1}{\partial x^1} = \frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f^1}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^1}.
\]

The integrability of an almost paracomplex structure is equivalent to the vanishing of the Nijenhuis tensor \( N_\varphi \). On the other hand, in order that an almost paracomplex structure be integrable, it is necessary and sufficient that we can introduce a torsion free linear connection such that \( \nabla \varphi = 0 \).

A \textit{paracomplex manifold} is an almost paracomplex manifold \( (M_{2k}, \varphi) \) such that the G-structure defined by the affinor field \( \varphi \) is integrable. We can give another, equivalent definition of paracomplex manifold in terms of local homeomorphisms in the space \( R^k(j) = \{ (X^1, \ldots, X^k) \mid X^i \in \mathbb{R}(j), i = 1, \ldots, k \} \) and paraholomorphic changes of charts in a way similar to [8] (for more details see [30]), i.e. a manifold \( M_{2k} \) with an integrable paracomplex structure \( \varphi \) is a real realization of the paraholomorphic manifold \( X_k(R(j)) \) over the algebra \( R(j) \).

\section*{1.1. Para-Norden metric.}
Let \( M_{2k} \) be an almost paracomplex manifold with the structure \( \varphi \). A Riemannian metric \( g \) is a \textit{para-Norden metric} (\textit{B-metric}) if
\[ g(\varphi X, \varphi Y) = g(X, Y) \]
or equivalently
\[ g(\varphi X, Y) = g(X, \varphi Y) \]
for any \( X, Y \in \mathfrak{S}_0^1(M_{2k}) \). If \( (M_{2k}, \varphi) \) is an almost paracomplex manifold with a para-Norden metric \( g \), we say that \( (M_{2k}, \varphi, g) \) is an \textit{almost paracomplex Norden manifold} [12, 21, 22, 29]. If \( \varphi \) is integrable, we say that \( (M_{2k}, \varphi, g) \) is a \textit{paracomplex Norden manifold}. 
1.2. Paraholomorphic (or almost paraholomorphic) tensor fields.

Let $\ast$ be a paracomplex tensor field on $X_k(R(j))$. The real model of such a tensor field is a tensor field on $M_{2k}$ of the same order that is independent of whether its vector or covector argument is subject to the action of the affinor structure $\varphi$. Such tensor fields are said to be pure with respect to $\varphi$. They were studied by many authors (see, e.g., [12, 18, 21, 24, 22, 30, 31]). In particular, being applied to a $(0,q)$-tensor field $\omega$, the purity means that for any $X_1,\ldots,X_q \in \mathfrak{g}_1(M_{2k})$, the following conditions hold:

$$\omega(\varphi X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_q) = \omega(X_1, \varphi X_2, \ldots, X_q) = \cdots = \omega(X_1, X_2, \ldots, \varphi X_q).$$

Consider the operator

$$\Phi_\varphi : \mathfrak{g}_0^0(M_{2k}) \to \mathfrak{g}_0^{1}(M_{2k})$$

associated with $\varphi$ and applied to the pure tensor field $\omega$ by (see [31])

$$(\Phi_\varphi \omega)(X,Y_1,Y_2,\ldots,Y_q) = (\varphi X)(\omega(Y_1,Y_2,\ldots,Y_q)) - X(\omega(\varphi Y_1,Y_2,\ldots,Y_q)) + \omega((L_{Y_1}\varphi)X,Y_2,\ldots,Y_q) + \cdots + \omega(Y_1,Y_2,\ldots,(L_{Y_q}\varphi)X),$$

where $L_Y$ denotes the Lie differentiation with respect to $Y$.

When $\varphi$ is a paracomplex structure on $M_{2k}$ and the tensor field $\Phi_\varphi \omega$ vanishes, the paracomplex tensor field $\ast \omega$ on $X_k(R(j))$ is said to be paraholomorphic [18]. Thus a paraholomorphic tensor field $\ast \omega$ on $X_k(R(j))$ is realized on $M_{2k}$ in the form of a pure tensor field $\omega$ such that

$$(\Phi_\varphi \omega)(X,Y_1,\ldots,Y_q) = 0$$

for any $X,Y_1,\ldots,Y_q \in \mathfrak{g}_0^{1}(M_{2k})$. Therefore such a tensor field $\omega$ on $M_{2k}$ is also called paraholomorphic.

1.3. Paraholomorphic Norden (or para-Kähler–Norden) metrics. If $(M_{2k},\varphi,g)$ is an almost paracomplex Norden manifold with $\Phi_\varphi g = 0$, we say that $(M_{2k},\varphi,g)$ is an almost paraholomorphic Norden manifold. If $\varphi$ is integrable, we say that $(M_{2k},\varphi,g)$ is a paraholomorphic Norden manifold. If $\nabla \varphi = 0$, where $\nabla$ is the Levi-Civita connection of $g$, then we say that $(M_{2k},\varphi,g)$ is a para-Kähler–Norden manifold.

In some respects, paraholomorphic Norden manifolds are similar to para-Kähler manifolds. The following theorem is an analogue of the known result that an almost para-Hermitian manifold is para-Kähler if and only if the almost paracomplex structure is parallel with respect to the Levi-Civita connection.
Theorem 1.1 ([22, 24]; for a complex version see [12]). For an almost paracomplex manifold with a para-Norden metric \( g \), the condition \( \Phi \varphi g = 0 \) is equivalent to \( \nabla \varphi = 0 \), where \( \nabla \) is the Levi-Civita connection of \( g \).

A para-Kähler–Norden manifold can be defined as a triple \((M_{2n}, \varphi, g)\) which consists of a manifold \( M_{2n} \) endowed with an almost paracomplex structure \( \varphi \) and a Riemannian metric \( g \) such that \( \nabla \varphi = 0 \), where \( \nabla \) is the Levi-Civita connection of \( g \) and the metric \( g \) is assumed to be Nordenian. Therefore, there exists a one-to-one correspondence between para-Kähler–Norden manifolds and Norden manifolds with a paraholomorphic metric.

2. Lifts to tangent bundles. Let \( TM \) be the tangent bundle over an \( n \)-dimensional manifold \( M \), and \( \pi \) the natural projection \( \pi : TM \to M \). Let the manifold \( M \) be covered by a system of coordinate neighborhoods \((U, x^i)\), where \((x^i), i = 1, \ldots, n\), is a local coordinate system in \( U \). Let \((y^i)\) be the Cartesian coordinates in each tangent space \( T_p M \) at \( p \in M \) with respect to the natural base \( \{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} | p \} \), \( p \) being an arbitrary point in \( U \) whose coordinates are \((x^i)\). Then we can introduce local coordinates \((x^i, y^i)\) in the open set \( \pi^{-1}(U) \subset TM \). We call them the induced coordinates. The projection \( \pi \) is represented by \((x^i, y^i) \mapsto (x^i)\). The indices \( I, J, \ldots \) run from 1 to \( 2n \), the indices \( \bar{i}, \bar{j}, \ldots \) run from \( n + 1 \) to \( 2n \). Summation over repeated indices is always assumed.

Let \( X = X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \) be the local expression in \( U \) of a vector field \( X \) on \( M \). Then the horizontal lift \( H X \) and the vertical lift \( V X \) of \( X \) are given, in the induced coordinates, by

\[
V X = X^i \partial_{\bar{i}},
\]

(2.1)

\[
H X = X^i \partial_i - y^j \Gamma^i_{jk} X^k \partial_{\bar{i}},
\]

(2.2)

where \( \Gamma^i_{jk} \) are the coefficients of the Levi-Civita connection \( \nabla \) of \( g \) (for more details, see [32]).

In particular, we have the vertical spray \( V u \) and the horizontal spray \( H u \) on \( TM \) defined by

\[
V u = y^i V(\partial_i) = y^i \partial_{\bar{i}}, \quad H u = y^i H(\partial_i) = y^i \delta_i,
\]

(2.3)

where \( \delta_i = \partial_i - y^j \Gamma^i_{ji} \partial_{\bar{j}} \). \( V u \) is also called the canonical or Liouville vector field on \( TM \).

Now, let \( r \) be the norm of a vector \( u \in TM \). Then, for any smooth function \( f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \), we have

\[
H X(f(r^2)) = 0,
\]

(2.4)

\[
V X(f(r^2)) = 2f'(r^2)g(X, u)
\]

(2.5)
and in particular,

(2.6) \quad H X (r^2) = 0,

(2.7) \quad V X (r^2) = 2g(X, u).

Let \( X, Y \) and \( Z \) be any vector fields on \( M \). Then (see [3])

(2.8) \quad H X (g(Y, u)) = g((\nabla_X Y), u),

(2.9) \quad V X (g(Y, u)) = g(X, Y),

(2.10) \quad H X (V (g(Y, Z))) = X(g(Y, Z)),

(2.11) \quad V X (V (g(Y, Z))) = 0.

Explicit expressions for the Lie bracket \([,]\) of the tangent bundle \( TM \) are given by Dombrowski [9]. The bracket operation of vertical and horizontal vector fields is given by the formulas

\[
\begin{align*}
[H, H] & = H[X, Y] - V(R(X, Y)u), \\
[H, V] & = V(\nabla_X Y), \\
[V, V] & = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

for all vector fields \( X \) and \( Y \) on \( M \), where \( R \) is the Riemannian curvature of \( g \) defined by

\[
R(X, Y) = [\nabla_X, \nabla_Y] - \nabla_{[X,Y]}.
\]

3. Almost paracomplex structures with para-Norden metrics on tangent bundles. Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold. A Riemannian metric \( \tilde{g} \) on the tangent bundle \( TM \) of \( M \) is said to be natural with respect to \( g \) on \( M \) if

\[
\tilde{g}(H X, H Y) = g(X, Y), \quad \tilde{g}(H X, V Y) = 0
\]

for all vector fields \( X, Y \in \mathfrak{g} \mathfrak{z} \text{\(0\)}(M) \). A natural metric \( \tilde{g} \) is constructed in such a way that the vertical and horizontal subbundles are orthogonal and the bundle map \( \pi : (TM, \tilde{g}) \to (M, g) \) is a Riemannian submersion. All the preceding metrics belong to the wide class of so-called \( g \)-natural metrics on the tangent bundle, initially classified by Kowalski and Sekizawa [15] and fully characterized by Abbassi and Sarih [1]–[3] (see also [13] for other presentations of the basic result from [15] and for more details about the concept of naturality).

3.1. The well-known example of a \( g \)-natural metric is the Sasaki metric \( Sg \) introduced in [26]. Its construction is based on a natural splitting of the tangent bundle \( TTM \) of \( TM \) into its vertical and horizontal subbundles by means of the Levi-Civita connection \( \nabla \) on \((M, g)\). The Sasaki metric is
defined by
\begin{align}
Sg(HX, HY) &= V(g(X, Y)), \\
Sg(VX, HY) &= Sg(HX, VY) = 0, \\
Sg(VX, VY) &= V(g(X, Y))
\end{align}
for all \(X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_0(M)\) (see [32] pp. 155–175). The Sasaki metric has been extensively studied by several authors, including Kowalski [14], Musso and Tricerri [20], and Aso [4]. Kowalski [14] calculated the Levi-Civita connection \(\hat{\nabla}\) of the Sasaki metric on \(TM\) and its Riemannian curvature tensor \(\hat{R}\). With this in hand Kowalski [14], Aso [4], and Musso and Tricerri [20] derived interesting connections between the geometric properties of \((M, g)\) and \((TM, Sg)\).

Now, define an almost paracomplex structure \(J_S\) on \(TM\) by
\begin{align}
J_S(HX) &= VX, \\
J_S(VX) &= HX,
\end{align}
for all \(X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_0(M)\) [8]. We put
\[A(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = Sg(J_S\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) - Sg(\tilde{X}, J_S\tilde{Y})\]
for any \(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} \in \mathfrak{g}_0(TM)\). For all vector fields \(\tilde{X}\) and \(\tilde{Y}\) which are of the form \(VX, VY\) or \(HX, HY\), from (3.1)–(3.4), we have \(A(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = 0\), i.e. \(Sg\) is pure with respect to \(J_S\). Hence we have the following theorem:

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and let \(TM\) be its tangent bundle equipped with the Sasaki metric \(Sg\) and the paracomplex structure \(J_S\) defined by (3.4). Then the triple \((TM, J_S, Sg)\) is an almost paracomplex Norden manifold.

Having determined both the Sasaki metric \(Sg\) and the almost paracomplex structure \(J_S\) and by using the fact that \(VXV(g(Y, Z)) = 0\) and \(HXV(g(Y, Z)) = V(Xg(Y, Z))\) we calculate
\[
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z}) = (J_S\tilde{X})(Sg(\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z})) - \tilde{X}(g(J_S\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z})) + Sg((L_{J_S}\tilde{X})\tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z}) + Sg(\tilde{Y}, (L_{J_S}\tilde{X})\tilde{Z})
\]
for all \(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}, \tilde{Z} \in \mathfrak{g}_0(TM)\). Then we get
\begin{align}
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(VX, VY, HZ) &= Sg(H(R(u, Y)X), HZ), \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(VX, VY, VZ) &= 0, \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(VX, HY, VZ) &= Sg(V(R(X, Y)u), VZ), \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(VX, HY, HZ) &= 0, \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(HX, VY, HZ) &= 0, \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(HX, VY, VZ) &= 0, \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(HX, HY, HZ) &= Sg(H(R(Y, X)u - R(u, Y)X), HZ), \\
(\Phi_{J_S}Sg)(HX, HY, VZ) &= 0.
\]
Therefore, from Theorem 1.1 we have

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and let \(TM\) be its tangent bundle equipped with the Sasaki metric \(S_g\) and the paracomplex structure \(J_S\) defined by (3.4). The triple \((TM, J_S, S_g)\) is a para-Kähler–Norden manifold if and only if \(M\) is locally flat.

### 3.2

Another well-known \(g\)-natural Riemannian metric \(g_{CG}\) was considered by Musso and Tricerri [20] who, inspired by the paper [7] of Cheeger and Gromoll, called it the Cheeger–Gromoll metric. The metric was defined by Cheeger and Gromoll; yet, it was Musso and Tricerri who wrote down its expression, constructed it in a more “comprehensible” way, and gave it the name. The Levi-Civita connection of \(g_{CG}\) and its Riemannian curvature tensor were calculated by Sekizawa [27] (for more details see [10, 11]). In [19], Munteanu considered a Cheeger–Gromoll type metric on \(TM\), as well as a compatible complex structure. By direct computations, he obtained some conditions under which \(TM\) is almost Kählerian, locally conformal Kählerian or Kählerian. The geometry of Cheeger–Gromoll metric is well known and has been intensively studied (see [5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25]). A similar metric in theoretical physics has been obtained by Tamm (the 1958 Nobel Laureate in Physics, see [28]).

Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and denote by \(r\) the norm of a vector \(u = (u^i)\), i.e. \(r^2 = g_{ij}u^j u^i\). The Cheeger–Gromoll metric \(g_{CG}\) on the tangent bundle \(TM\) is given by

\[
\begin{align*}
g_{CG}(H_X, H_Y) &= V(g(X, Y)), \\
g_{CG}(H_X, V_Y) &= 0, \\
g_{CG}(V_X, V_Y) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} [V(g(X, Y)) + g(X, u)g(Y, u)]
\end{align*}
\]

for all vector fields \(X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}_0^1(M)\), where \(V(g(X, Y)) = (g(X, Y)) \circ \pi\) and \(\alpha = 1 + r^2\).

**Theorem 3.3 ([10, 11]).** Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and equip its tangent bundle \(TM\) with the Cheeger–Gromoll metric \(g_{CG}\). Then the corresponding Levi-Civita connection \(\nabla^{CG}\) satisfies the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
\nabla^{CG}_{H_X} H_Y &= H(\nabla_X Y) - \frac{1}{2} V(R(X, Y)u), \\
\nabla^{CG}_{H_X} V_Y &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} H(R(u, Y)X) + V(\nabla_X Y), \\
\nabla^{CG}_{V_X} H_Y &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} H(R(u, X)Y),
\end{align*}
\]
\[ CG\nabla_{VX}VY = -\frac{1}{\alpha}(g_{CG}(VX, Vu)VY + g_{CG}(VY, Vu)VX + \frac{1}{\alpha} g_{CG}(VX, VY)Vu - \frac{1}{\alpha} g_{CG}(VX, Vu)g(VY, Vu)Vu \]

for any \( X, Y \in \mathfrak{S}^1_0(M) \), where \( R \) and \( Vu \) denote respectively the curvature tensor of \( \nabla \) and the canonical vector field on \( TM \).

We define another almost paracomplex structure \( J_{CG} \) on \( TM \) by the formulas

\[
\begin{cases}
J_{CG}(HX) = \sqrt{\alpha}VX - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}g(X, u)Vu, \\
J_{CG}(VX) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}g(X, u)Hu.
\end{cases}
\]

Note that \( J_{CG}Vu = Hu \) and \( J_{CG}Hu = Vu \). It is easily seen that \( J_{CG}^2 = I \). In fact, by (3.8) we have

\[
\begin{align*}
J_{CG}^2(HX) &= J_{CG}(J_{CG}HX) = J_{CG}\left(\sqrt{\alpha}VX - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}g(X, u)Vu\right) \\
&= \sqrt{\alpha}J_{CG}VX - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}g(X, u)J_{CG}Vu \\
&= \sqrt{\alpha}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}g(X, u)Hu\right) - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}g(X, u)Vu \\
&= HX, \\
J_{CG}^2(VX) &= J_{CG}(J_{CG}VX) = J_{CG}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}g(X, u)Hu\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}J_{CG}HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}g(X, u)J_{CG}Hu \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\left(\sqrt{\alpha}VX - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}g(X, u)Vu\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}g(X, u)Hu \\
&= VX
\end{align*}
\]

for any \( X \in \mathfrak{S}^1_0(M) \), which implies \( J_{CG}^2 = I \).

**Theorem 3.4.** Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and let \( TM \) be its tangent bundle equipped with the Cheeger–Gromoll metric \( g_{CG} \) and the almost paracomplex structure \( J_{CG} \) defined by (3.8). Then the triple \((TM, J_{CG}, g_{CG})\) is an almost paracomplex Norden manifold.

**Proof.** We put 

\[ A(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = g_{CG}(J_{CG}\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) - g_{CG}(\tilde{X}, J_{CG}\tilde{Y}) \]
for any $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} \in \mathfrak{S}_0^1(TM)$. From (3.5)–(3.8), we get
\begin{align*}
A(VX, VY) &= g_{CG}(J_{CG}^V X, VY) - g_{CG}(VX, J_{CG}^V Y) \\
&= g_{CG} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) H_u, VY \right) \\
&\quad - g_{CG} \left( VX, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} HY + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) H_u \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g_{CG}(HX, VY) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) g_{CG}(H_u, VY) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g_{CG}(VX, HY) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) g_{CG}(VX, H_u) \\
&= 0,
\end{align*}
\begin{align*}
A(VX, HY) &= g_{CG}(J_{CG}^V X, HY) - g_{CG}(VX, J_{CG}^H Y) \\
&= g_{CG} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} HX + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) H_u, HY \right) \\
&\quad - g_{CG} \left( VX, \sqrt{\alpha} VY - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) V_u \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g_{CG}(HX, HY) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) g_{CG}(H_u, HY) \\
&\quad - \sqrt{\alpha} g_{CG}(VX, VY) + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) g_{CG}(VX, V_u) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(g(X, Y)) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) g(Y, u) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(g(X, Y)) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) g(Y, u) + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) g(X, u) \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} \right) g(X, u) g(Y, u) \\
&= 0,
\end{align*}
\begin{align*}
A(HX, VY) &= g_{CG}(J_{CG}^H X, VY) - g_{CG}(HX, J_{CG}^V Y) \\
&= g_{CG} \left( \sqrt{\alpha} VX - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) V_u, VY \right) \\
&\quad - g_{CG}(HX, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} HY + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) H_u) \\
&= \sqrt{\alpha} g_{CG}(VX, VY) - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) g_{CG}(V_u, VY) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g_{CG}(HX, HY) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) g_{CG}(H_X, H_u)
\end{align*}
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(g(X, Y)) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u)g(Y, u) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(g(X, Y)) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u)g(Y, u) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} (1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u)g(Y, u) \\
&= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

\[A(H^X, H^Y) = g_{CG}(J_{CG}^1 H^X, H^Y) - g_{CG}(H^X, J_{CG}^1 H^Y)
\]

\[
= g_{CG}\left(\sqrt{\alpha} V^X - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) V_u, H^Y\right)
\]

\[
- g_{CG}\left(H^X, \sqrt{\alpha} V^Y - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) V_u\right)
\]

\[
= \sqrt{\alpha} g_{CG}(V^X, H^Y) - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) g_{CG}(V_u, H^Y)
\]

\[
- \sqrt{\alpha} g_{CG}(H^X, V^Y) - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) g_{CG}(H^X, V_u)
\]

\[= 0,
\]

i.e. $g_{CG}$ is pure with respect to $J_{CG}$. Thus Theorem 3.4 is proved. \hfill \blacksquare

We now consider the covariant derivative of $J_{CG}$. Let us begin with the following lemma which will be used later on.

**Lemma 3.5.** Let $\nabla^{CG}$ be the Levi-Civita connection of the Cheeger–Gromoll metric $g_{CG}$ and $V^u$ and $H^u$ be the vertical spray and horizontal spray on $TM$, respectively. Then

\begin{align*}
\nabla^{CG}_{H^X} V^u &= 0, \\
\nabla^{CG}_{H^X} H^u &= \frac{1}{2} V(R(u, X)u), \\
\nabla^{CG}_{V^X} V^u &= \frac{1}{\alpha} (V^X + g(X, u)V^u) \\
\nabla^{CG}_{V^X} H^u &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} H(R(u, X)u).
\end{align*}

**Proof.** The equalities follow directly from the definition of the vertical and horizontal spray and Theorem 3.3. \hfill \blacksquare

Also note that the definition of the Cheeger–Gromoll metric leads to

\[
(3.9) \quad g_{CG}(V^X, V^u) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (g(X, u) + g(X, u)g(u, u)) = g(X, u).
\]

Using (2.4)–(2.11), (3.8), (3.9), Theorem 3.3 and Lemma 3.5, by direct computation we obtain the following identities:
(i) \((CG \nabla_{hX} J_{CG})(H_Y) = CG \nabla_{hX} (J_{CG} H_Y) - J_{CG} (CG \nabla_{hX} H_Y)\)
\[
= CG \nabla_{hX} \left( \sqrt{\alpha} V_Y - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y,u) V_u \right) \\
- J_{CG} \left( H(\nabla_X Y) - \frac{1}{2} V(R(X,Y)u) \right) \\
= H_X (\sqrt{\alpha}) V_Y + \sqrt{\alpha} CG \nabla_{hX} V_Y - H_X \left( \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y,u) \right) V_u \\
- \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y,u) CG \nabla_{hX} V_u - J_{CG} \left( H(\nabla_X Y) \right) + \frac{1}{2} J_{CG} (V(R(X,Y)u)) \\
= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} H(R(u,Y)X) + \sqrt{\alpha} V(\nabla_X Y) - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(\nabla_X Y, u) V_u \\
- \sqrt{\alpha} V(\nabla_X Y) + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(\nabla_X Y, u) V_u \\
+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} H(R(X,Y)u) + \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(R(X,Y)u, u) H_u \\
= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} H(R(u,Y)X + R(X,Y)u); \\
(ii) \((CG \nabla_{hX} J_{CG})(V_Y) = CG \nabla_{hX} (J_{CG} V_Y) - J_{CG} (CG \nabla_{hX} V_Y)\)
\[
= CG \nabla_{hX} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} H_Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y,u) H_u \right) \\
- J_{CG} \left( \frac{1}{2\alpha} H(R(u,Y)X) + V(\nabla_X Y) \right) \\
= H_X \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} H_Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} CG \nabla_{hX} H_Y \right) + H_X \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y,u) \right) H_u \\
+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y,u) CG \nabla_{hX} H_u - \frac{1}{2\alpha} J_{CG} (H(R(u,Y)X)) \\
- J_{CG} (V(\nabla_X Y)) \\
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} H(\nabla_X Y) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(X,Y)u) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(\nabla_X Y, u) H_u \\
- \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y,u) V(R(X,u)u) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(u,Y)X) \\
+ \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g((R(u,Y)X), u) V_u - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} H(\nabla_X Y) \\
- \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(\nabla_X Y, u) H_u
\[
\begin{align*}
&\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(X, Y)u + R(u, Y)X) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}(1+\sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) V(R(X, u)u)
\right. \\
&\left.\quad + \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g((R(u, Y)X), u) V_u;\right.
\end{align*}
\]

(iii) \( (CG\nabla V_X J_{CG})^{(HY)} = CG\nabla V_X (J_{CG} H Y) - J_{CG} (CG\nabla V_X^{H} Y) \)
\[
= CG\nabla V_X \left(\sqrt{\alpha} V_Y - \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) V_u\right) - J_{CG} \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} (R(u, X) Y)\right)
\]
\[
= V_X(\sqrt{\alpha}) V_Y + \sqrt{\alpha} CG\nabla V_X V_Y - V_X \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u)\right) V_u
\]
\[
- \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) CG\nabla V_X V_u - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(u, X) Y)
\]
\[
+ \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(R(u, X)Y, u) V_u
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(X, u) V_Y + \sqrt{\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} V(X, u) V_Y - \frac{1}{\alpha} g(Y, u) V_X
\right.
\]
\[
\left.\quad + \frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha^2} V(g(X, Y)) V_u + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} g(X, u) g(Y, u) V_u\right)
\]
\[
+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})^2} g(X, u) g(Y, u) V_u - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} V(g(X, Y)) V_u
\]
\[
- \frac{1}{\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u)(V_X + g(X, u) V_u) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(u, X) Y)
\]
\[
+ \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(R(u, X)Y, u) V_u
\]
\[
= -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}\right) g(Y, u) V_X
\]
\[
+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \alpha)}{\alpha^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}\right) V(g(X, Y)) V_u
\]
\[
+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}\right) g(X, u) g(Y, u) V_u
\]
\[
- \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} V(R(u, X) Y) + \frac{1}{2\alpha(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(R(u, X)Y, u) V_u;
\]

(iv) \( (CG\nabla V_X J_{CG})^{(HY)} = CG\nabla V_X (J_{CG} H Y) - J_{CG} (CG\nabla V_X^{H} Y) \)
\[
= CG\nabla V_X \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} H_Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) H_u\right)\]
Para-Kähler–Norden structures

\[- J_{CG} \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} g(X, u) V Y - \frac{1}{\alpha} g(Y, u) V X + \frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha^2} V(g(X, Y)) V u \right) \\
+ \frac{1}{\alpha^2} g(X, u) g(Y, u) V u \right) \\
= V X \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) H Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} C_{CG} \nabla_X H Y + V X \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) \right) H u \\
- \frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha^2} V(g(X, Y)) J_{CG} V u - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} g(X, u) J_{CG} V u \\
= - \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}} g(X, u) H Y + \frac{1}{2 \alpha \sqrt{\alpha}} H(R(u, X) Y) \\
+ \frac{-(1 + 2 \sqrt{\alpha})}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})^2} g(X, u) g(Y, u) H u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} V(g(X, Y)) H u \\
+ \frac{1}{2 \alpha \sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(Y, u) H(R(u, X) u) + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) H Y \\
+ \frac{2}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})} g(X, u) g(Y, u) H u + \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}} g(Y, u) H X \\
- \frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha^2} V(g(X, Y)) H u - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} g(X, u) H u \]

Hence, using Theorem 1.1 we deduce:

**Theorem 3.6.** Let \((M, g)\) be a Riemannian manifold and let \(TM\) be its tangent bundle equipped with the Cheeger–Gromoll metric \(g_{CG}\) and the paracomplex structure \(J_{CG}\) defined by (3.8). Then the triple \((TM, J_{CG}, g_{CG})\) is never a para-Kähler–Norden manifold.

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**References**


Arif Salimov, Aydin Gezer, Murat Iscan
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Sciences
Ataturk University
25240 Erzurum, Turkey
E-mail: asalimov@atauni.edu.tr
agezer@atauni.edu.tr
miscan@atauni.edu.tr

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