

The prolongation of the holonomy group

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(Received Aug. 1, 1967)

(Revised Oct. 2, 1967)

In a series of recent papers [2], Kobayashi and Yano [2; I] have defined a mapping from the tensor algebra of a manifold M into the tensor algebra of its tangent bundle $T(M)$. This mapping they called the "complete lift". They have also defined the complete lift of a connection on M to a connection on $T(M)$. In [2; III], they have shown that the holonomy group of the connection on $T(M)$ is the tangent group of the holonomy group of the connection on M . They mention that it should be possible to prove this in the spirit of [2; I]. The purpose of this paper is to compare the infinitesimal holonomy groups of M and $T(M)$ (see Nijenhuis [3] for definition and properties).

We will suppose that the manifold M is connected and analytic and also that the connection is analytic. In this case, Nijenhuis [3] has shown that the dimension of the infinitesimal holonomy group is constant on M and thus the infinitesimal holonomy group is equal to the restricted holonomy group of M . The main theorem of this paper then tells us that if the dimension of the Lie algebra of the holonomy group of M is r , then the dimension of the Lie algebra of the holonomy group of $T(M)$ is $2r$ and furthermore, it has an abelian ideal of dimension r . The result of [2; III] for M can easily be seen by the constructions contained here.

§ 1. Preliminaries.

Let M be a connected, analytic manifold of dimension n and $\mathfrak{X}(M)$ the module of vector fields on M . The connection will be denoted by ∇ and the covariant derivative operator by $\nabla_x (X \in \mathfrak{X}(M))$. Let R denote the curvature tensor of ∇ . ∇ is assumed to be analytic. If (x^i) is a local coordinate system on M , let the corresponding coordinate system on $T(M)$ (the tangent bundle of M) be denoted by (x^i, y^i) . Here we have $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Let $\pi: T(M) \rightarrow M$ be the natural projection map. Then, following Kobayashi and Yano [2], we define two mappings from the tensor algebra of M into the tensor algebra of $T(M)$. The first is called the "vertical lift", and is characterized by