

## 79. Concircular Geometry II. Integrability Conditions of $\rho_{\mu\nu} = \phi g_{\mu\nu}$ .

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In a previous paper entitled Concircular geometry I,<sup>1)</sup> we have considered, in a Riemannian space, curves defined by

$$(0.1) \quad \frac{\delta^3 u^\lambda}{\delta s^3} + \frac{\delta u^\lambda}{\delta s} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\delta^2 u^\mu}{\delta s^2} \frac{\delta^2 u^\nu}{\delta s^2} = 0, \quad (\lambda, \mu, \nu, \dots = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n),$$

which may be regarded as a generalization of circles in ordinary euclidean space, and we have called them *geodesic circles*. If a conformal transformation

$$(0.2) \quad \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} = \rho^2 g_{\mu\nu}$$

of the fundamental metric tensor  $g_{\mu\nu}$  transforms any geodesic circle into a geodesic circle, then the function  $\rho$  must satisfy the following partial differential equations

$$(0.3) \quad \rho_{\mu\nu} \equiv \rho_{\mu,\nu} - \rho_{\lambda} \{ \begin{smallmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu\nu \end{smallmatrix} \} - \rho_{\mu} \rho_{\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha} \rho_{\beta} g_{\mu\nu} = \phi g_{\mu\nu}, \quad \left( \rho_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \log \rho}{\partial u^{\mu}} \right).$$

We have called such a conformal transformation a *concircular transformation*.

In the present Note, we shall consider the integrability conditions<sup>2)</sup> of the partial differential equations (0.3).

§ 1. The function  $\rho$  satisfying the equations

$$(1.1) \quad \rho_{\mu;\nu} - \rho_{\mu} \rho_{\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha} \rho_{\beta} g_{\mu\nu} = \phi g_{\mu\nu},$$

where the semi-colon denotes the covariant derivative, we have

$$(1.2) \quad \rho_{\mu;\nu} - \rho_{\mu} \rho_{\nu} = \psi g_{\mu\nu},$$

where

$$(1.3) \quad \psi = \phi - \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha} \rho_{\beta}.$$

Consequently, putting

$$(1.4) \quad \rho^{\lambda} = g^{\lambda\mu} \rho_{\mu},$$

we obtain, from (1.2),

$$(1.5) \quad \rho^{\lambda}{}_{;\nu} \rho^{\nu} = \rho^{\lambda} (\psi + \rho_{\alpha} \rho^{\alpha}).$$

1) K. Yano, Concircular geometry I. Concircular transformations. Proc. **16** (1940), 195-200.

2) This problem was also studied by A. Fialkow, Conformal geodesics, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **45** (1939), 443-473.