

### 65. Theory of Connections in a Kawaguchi Space of Higher Order.

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The object of the present paper is to give the foundation to the geometry in a Kawaguchi space of order  $m$  ( $m$ : a positive integer) and of dimension  $n$  by generalization of the results in the previous paper.<sup>1)</sup> An element of this space is a line element of not the  $m$ th order but the  $(2m-1)$ -th.

1. The assumption that the metrics in the space with a point coordinate system  $x^i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ):

$$s = \int F(x, x', x'', \dots, x^{(m)}) dt$$

is invariant under any change of parameter  $t$ , offers the necessary and sufficient conditions:

$$(1) \quad \sum_{\lambda=a}^m \binom{\lambda}{a} F_{(\lambda)i} x^{(\lambda-a+1)i} = \delta_a^1 F,$$

putting  $x^{(\lambda)i} = \frac{d^\lambda x^i}{dt^\lambda}$ . Owing to (1) it can be derived from the Synge vectors  $\overset{a}{E}_i$  ( $a=0, 1, \dots, m$ ) the following intrinsic vectors

$$(2) \quad \overset{a}{G}_i = F^{1-a} \sum_{\lambda=a}^m \overset{\lambda}{E}_i A_{\lambda-a+1}^a, \quad a=0, 1, \dots, m,$$

where  $A_b^a$  are defined by the recurring formulae

$$A_1^0 = 1, \quad A_b^a = \frac{dA_{b-1}^a}{dt} + A_{b-1}^{a-1} F,$$

$$A_c^1 = F^{(c-1)}, \quad A_0^c = 0, \quad A_a^0 = 0, \quad c=1, 2, \dots, m; \quad d=2, 3, \dots, m.$$

We shall assume that the matrix  $((mF_{(m)i(m)j} + \overset{m}{G}_i \overset{m}{G}_j))$  is of rank  $n-1$ , then the determinant of the intrinsic tensor

$$(3) \quad g_{ij} = mF^{2m-1} F_{(m)i(m)j} + \overset{m}{G}_i \overset{m}{G}_j + \overset{1}{G}_i \overset{1}{G}_j$$

is not identically equal to zero, for  $g_{ij} x'^j = -F \overset{1}{G}_i$ .  $g_{ij}$  may be functions of a line element of the  $(2m-1)$ -th order and this tensor can be taken as the fundamental tensor. It follows immediately

$$(4) \quad F^{2m-1} \overset{1}{G}_{i(2m-1)j} = g_{ij} - \overset{1}{G}_i \overset{1}{G}_j.$$

1) A. Kawaguchi, Theory of connections in a Kawaguchi space of order two, Proc. 13 (1937), 6. We adopt here the same notations as in this paper.