ON GROUPS OF ROTATIONS IN MINKOWSKI SPACE II

By

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§ 1.　Introduction.　The present paper is a continuation of the one with the same title "On groups of rotations in Minkowski space I." [7][1] Let M_{n+1} be an $n+1$-dimensional Minkowski space whose indicatrix I_n is defined by $F(X^1, X^2, \cdots, X^{n+1})=1$. As I_n is an n-dimensional hypersurface in M_{n+1}, we may represent I_n by $n+1$ equations involving n parameters as

$$X^i = X^i(u^\alpha). \quad (i=1, 2, \cdots, n+1; \ \alpha=1, 2, \cdots, n)[2]$$

Putting $A_{ijk}(X)=F(X)C_{ijk}$, where $C_{ijk}=\dfrac{1}{2}\dfrac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial X^k}$ and $g_{ij}=\dfrac{1}{2}\partial^2 F/\partial X^i \partial X^j$, A_{ijk} is a symmetric covariant tensor in M_{n+1}. If we denote by $g_{\alpha\beta}$ and $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ the induced components of g_{ij} and A_{ijk} respectively, i.e.

$$g_{\alpha\beta}=g_{ij}X_\alpha^i X_\beta^j, \quad A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=A_{ijk}X_\alpha^i X_\beta^j X_\gamma^k \quad (X_\alpha^i=\partial X^i/\partial u^\alpha),$$

I_n may be considered as an n-dimensional compact Riemannian space with the fundamental metric tensor $g_{\alpha\beta}$, and the Riemannian space is characterized by existence of a symmetric covariant tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. Moreover, it is remarkable that in I_n we have

(1.1) $$R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=S_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}+(g_{\alpha\gamma}g_{\beta\delta}-g_{\alpha\delta}g_{\beta\gamma}),$$

where $R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=g_{\alpha\varepsilon}R^\varepsilon_{\cdot\beta\gamma\delta}$ and

$$R^\alpha_{\cdot\beta\gamma\delta}=\frac{\partial\{^\alpha_{\beta\delta}\}}{\partial u^\gamma}-\frac{\partial\{^\alpha_{\beta\gamma}\}}{\partial u^\delta}+\left\{^\varepsilon_{\beta\delta}\right\}\left\{^\alpha_{\varepsilon\gamma}\right\}-\left\{^\varepsilon_{\beta\gamma}\right\}\left\{^\alpha_{\varepsilon\delta}\right\},$$

$$S_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=A^{\cdot\cdot\sigma}_{\alpha\delta}A_{\sigma\gamma\beta}-A^{\cdot\cdot\sigma}_{\alpha\gamma}A_{\sigma\delta\beta}.$$

Also, $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ satisfies the relation $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=A_{\alpha\beta\delta;\gamma}$ [6].[3]

When a centro-affine transformation in M_{n+1}, with its centre at origin, preserves I_n, the transformation is called a *rotation* in M_{n+1}.

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1) Numbers in brackets refer to the references at the end of the paper.

2) Throughout the present paper, the Greek indices $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \cdots$ are supposed to run over the range $1, 2, \cdots, n$.

3) Semi-colon is used to represent the covariant differentiation with respect to the Christoffel symbols made by $g_{\alpha\beta}$.

By this transformation every point on I_n is transformed into a point on the same. When an infinitesimal point transformation on I_n coincides with the transformation of such a class, we call it an *infinitesimal rotation on I_n* [7]. In the previous paper, the present author derived the fundamental equation of an infinitesimal rotation on I_n, i.e.

(1.2) $$\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{\alpha;\beta} + \eta_{\beta;\alpha} = 2\eta^{\tau}A_{\alpha\beta\tau},$$

and discussed about the integrability conditions of the transformation, where $\mathfrak{L}$ denotes Lie differential with respect to an infinitesimal transformation $\bar{u}^{\alpha} = u^{\alpha} + \eta^{\alpha}(u)\delta t$.

The purpose of the present paper is to study the properties of infinitesimal rotations on I_n and develop the structures of r-parameter Lie groups of the transformations, mainly in connection with the properties of the symmetric tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$.

In § 2 we shall state a few remarks on the connections between properties of I_n and those of the tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$. § 3 contains theorems concerning with properties of r-parameter groups of infinitesimal rotations on I_n. In § 4 we shall discuss about the special cases in which the infinitesimal rotation on I_n coincides with a motion or transformation of other classes. § 5 devoted to give the order of the groups when the infinitesimal rotations on I_n preserve the tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$.

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§ 2. **Preliminary remarks on the structures of I_n.** Let us denote by $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\|$ the matrix with elements $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, where τ denotes the columns, and α and β the rows. If we consider about the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\|$, the followings are exceptional cases in our discussions.

Case I. Rank $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\| = 0$. In this case, at every point on I_n, $A_{\alpha\beta\tau} = 0$ for every α, β and τ. Therefore, as we have $A_{ijk} = A_{\alpha\beta\tau}X_i^{\alpha}X_j^{\beta}X_k^{\tau}$ [6], it follows that $A_{ijk} = 0$ and this means that the considered Minkowski space is essentially a Euclidean space.

Case II. Rank $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\| = 1$. In this case, we have

(2.1) $$\det. \begin{vmatrix} A_{\alpha\beta\tau} & A_{\alpha\beta\omega} \\ A_{\tau\delta\tau} & A_{\tau\delta\omega} \end{vmatrix} = 0. \quad (\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \tau, \omega = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

On the other hand, by means of the symmetric properties of $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, it

is readily seen that

(2.2) $\qquad S_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=A_{\alpha\delta}^{\cdots\sigma}A_{\sigma\gamma\beta}-A_{\alpha\gamma}^{\cdots\sigma}A_{\sigma\delta\beta}=g^{\sigma\tau}(A_{\alpha\tau\delta}A_{\beta\sigma\gamma}-A_{\alpha\tau\gamma}A_{\beta\sigma\delta})\,.$

Comparing (2.1) and (2.2), we find that $S_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=0$. This also implies that the considered Minkowski space is essentially a Euclidean space [6].

According to the definition, as a rotation in M_{n+1} leaves invariant the indicatrix I_n, the transformation preserves the metric of M_{n+1}. However, as we see from the fundamental equation (1.2), in general an infinitesimal rotation on I_n does not preserve the metric of I_n, which is induced from the one of M_{n+1}. If an infinitesimal rotation $\bar{u}^{\alpha}=u^{\alpha}+\eta^{\alpha}(u)\delta t$ coincides with a motion in I_n, the generating vector η^{α} should satisfy the equation $\eta^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$. Therefore if an infinitesimal rotation coincides with a motion in I_n, the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\|$ is less than the maximum value n, and otherwise the transformation must be an identity transformation.

Theorem 2.1. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\|$ is equal to the maximum value n, an infinitesimal rotation on I_n does not coincide with a motion in I_n, except an identity transformation.*

§ 3. Groups of infinitesimal rotations on I_n.

Let us denote by G_r the r-parameter group of infinitesimal rotations on I_n and by $X_a f \equiv \eta_{(a)}^{\alpha}\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial u^{\alpha}}$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$[4] its r linearly independent symbols. Then by means of the fundamental equations (1.2), we get

(3.1) $\qquad \mathcal{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta}=\eta_{(a)\alpha;\beta}+\eta_{(a)\beta;\alpha}=2\eta_{(a)}^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\,,$

where $\mathcal{L}_a$ denotes Lie differentiation with respect to an infinitesimal transformation generated by the vector $\eta_{(a)}^{\alpha}$.

On the other hand, from the theory of Lie derivatives, we have

(3.2) $\qquad \mathcal{L}_a\eta_{(b)}^{\alpha} = c_{ab}^{\;\;c}\eta_{(c)}^{\alpha}\,,$

(3.3) $\qquad (\mathcal{L}_a, \mathcal{L}_b)T_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\lambda} \equiv (\mathcal{L}_a\mathcal{L}_b-\mathcal{L}_b\mathcal{L}_a)T_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\lambda} = c_{ab}^{\;\;c}\mathcal{L}_c T_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}\,,$

where $T_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\lambda}$ is an arbitrary tensor and $c_{ab}^{\;\;c}$ is a structural constant of G_r and satisfies

$$c_{ab}^{\;\;e}= -c_{ba}^{\;\;e}\,, \qquad c_{ab}^{\;\;e}c_{ec}^{\;\;f}+c_{bc}^{\;\;e}c_{ea}^{\;\;f}+c_{ca}^{\;\;e}c_{eb}^{\;\;f}=0\,.$$

Applying the formula (3.3) to the fundamental tensor $g_{\alpha\beta}$, we get

(3.4) $\qquad (\mathcal{L}_b, \mathcal{L}_c)g_{\alpha\beta} = c_{bc}^{\;\;a}\mathcal{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta}\,.$

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4) Throughout the present paper the Latin indices $a, b, c, \cdots$ take the values $1, 2, \cdots, r$.

Substituting (3.1) and (3.2) into the left hand side of (3.4), it follows that

$$(\mathfrak{L}_b, \mathfrak{L}_c)g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\mathfrak{L}_b(\eta^\tau_{(c)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau}) - 2\mathfrak{L}_c(\eta^\tau_{(b)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau})$$

$$= 4c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\tau_{(a)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau} + 2(\eta^\tau_{(c)}\mathfrak{L}_b A_{\alpha\beta\tau} - \eta^\tau_{(b)}\mathfrak{L}_c A_{\alpha\beta\tau}) \ .$$

Since we have $c^\alpha_{bc}\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} = 2c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\tau_{(a)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, in consequence of the above equation, (3.4) gives rise to the relation

(3.5) $$2c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\tau_{(a)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau} + 2(\eta^\tau_{(c)}\mathfrak{L}_b A_{\alpha\beta\tau} - \eta^\tau_{(b)}\mathfrak{L}_c A_{\alpha\beta\tau}) = 0 \ .$$

If $X_a f$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$ are r generators of G_r, it is satisfied that

$$(X_b, X_c)f \equiv X_b X_c f - X_c X_b f = c^a_{bc} X_a f \ .$$

Now, consider the symbols $X_{bc}f$ $(b, c=1, 2, \cdots, r)$ defined by $X_{bc}f = (X_b, X_c)f$, then each of them determines a subgroup G_1 of G_r and its generating vector is $c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\alpha_{(a)}$. Since c^α_{bc} is constant, it is evident that

(3.6) $$\mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{\alpha\beta} = c^\alpha_{bc}\eta_{(a)\alpha;\beta} + c^\alpha_{bc}\eta_{(a)\beta;\alpha} = 2c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\tau_{(a)}A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \ ,$$

where $\mathfrak{L}_{bc}$ denotes Lie differentiation with respect to an infinitesimal transformation determined by a vector $c^\alpha_{bc}\eta^\alpha_{(a)}$. By means of (3.5) and (3.6), if each transformation of G_r leaves invariant the tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, namely $\mathfrak{L}_a A_{\alpha\beta\tau} = 0$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$, we must have $\mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{\alpha\beta} = 0$. Hence we have the following

Theorem 3.1. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\|$ is less than n and each one-parameter group G_1, determined by r generators $X_a f$, leaves invariant the covariant tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, then $X_{bc}f$ are symbols of one-parameter groups of motions on I_n.*

It is well known that, as it follows that

$$(X_{ab}, X_{cd})f = (c^e_{ab}X_e, c^f_{cd}X_f)f = c^e_{ab}c^h_{cd}X_{eh}f \ ,$$

symbols $X_{ab}f$ determine a group which is either G_r itself, or an invariant subgroup of G_r called the derived group of G_r. The order of the derived group is determined by the rank of the matrix $\|c^e_{ab}\|$ where e denotes the columns, and a and b the rows. Specially if the rank of the matrix $\|c^e_{ab}\|$ is equal to r, the derived group coincides with the given group G_r. Then, in consequence of Theorem 3.1 we have

Theorem 3.2. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\tau}\|$ is less than n and an r-parameter group G_r of infinitesimal rotations on I_n leaves invariant the covariant tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on I_n, and G_r itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $\|c^e_{ab}\|$ is equal to r.*

Since Lie derivatives of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ do not vanish for an infinitesimal rotation on I_n, relations $\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$, $\mathfrak{L}A^{\alpha}_{.\beta\gamma}=0$, $\mathfrak{L}A^{\alpha\beta}_{..\gamma}=0$ and $\mathfrak{L}A^{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$ are not equivalent each other. However, in consequence of direct calculations, we can obtain the following analogous results concerning the mixed type of tensors $A^{\alpha}_{.\beta\gamma}$, $A^{\alpha\beta}_{..\gamma}$ and the contravariant tensor $A^{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

Theorem 3.3. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\|$ is less than n and an r-parameter group G_r of infinitesimal rotations on I_n leaves invariant the tensor $A^{\alpha}_{.\beta\gamma}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on I_n, and itself is a group of motions if rank the of the matrix $\|c_{ab}^{\varepsilon}\|$ is equal to r.*

Proof. As r vectors $\eta^{\alpha}_{(a)}$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$ generate infinitesimal rotations on I_n, we have the following equation which is equivalent to the fundamental equation (3.1):

(3.7) $$\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\eta_{(a)\gamma}A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta}.$$

Therefore, we may put the right hand side of (3.4) as follows:

(3.8) $$c_{bc}^a \mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} = 2c_{bc}^a \eta_{(a)\gamma}A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta}.$$

On the other hand, if we assume that $\mathfrak{L}_a A^{\alpha}_{.\beta\gamma}=0$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$, by means of the symmetric property of $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ and (3.1), the left member of (3.4) is reduced as follows:

(3.9)
$$(\mathfrak{L}_b, \mathfrak{L}_c)g_{\alpha\beta}=\mathfrak{L}_b(2\eta_{(c)\gamma}A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta})-\mathfrak{L}_c(2\eta_{(b)\gamma}A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta})$$
$$=2(\eta_{(c)\gamma;\varepsilon}\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(b)}-\eta_{(c)\varepsilon;\gamma}\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(b)}+\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(c)}\eta_{(b)\varepsilon;\gamma}-\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(c)}\eta_{(b)\gamma;\varepsilon})A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta}$$
$$=4(\eta_{(c)\gamma;\varepsilon}\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(b)}-\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(c)}\eta_{(b)\gamma;\varepsilon})A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta}.$$

However, as r vectors $\eta^{\alpha}_{(a)}$ $(a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$ satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation

$$\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(b)}\frac{\partial\eta^{\gamma}_{(c)}}{\partial u^{\varepsilon}}-\eta^{\varepsilon}_{(c)}\frac{\partial\gamma^{\gamma}_{(b)}}{\partial u^{\varepsilon}}=c_{bc}^a\eta^{\gamma}_{(a)},$$

we obtain from (3.9)

(3.10) $$(\mathfrak{L}_b, \mathfrak{L}_c)g_{\alpha\beta}=4c_{bc}^a\eta_{(a)\gamma}A^{\gamma}_{.\alpha\beta}.$$

Making use of (3.4), (3.8) and (3.10), it follows that

$$\mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{\alpha\beta}=2c_{bc}^a\eta^{\gamma}_{(a)}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0.$$

The last equation implies the result of Theorem 3.3.

Theorem 3.4. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\|$ is less than n and an r-parameter group G_r of infinitesimal rotations on I_n leaves invariant the tensor $A^{\alpha\beta}_{..\gamma}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on I_n, and itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $\|c_{ab}^{\varepsilon}\|$ is equal to r.*

Proof. Multiplying the fundamental equation (3.1) by $g^{\alpha\delta}$ and summing for α, we have

(3.11) $$g^{\alpha\delta}(\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta}) = 2\eta_{(a)r}A^{r\delta}_{..\beta}.$$

Because of our assumption $\mathfrak{L}_a A^{r\delta}_{..\beta}=0$ $(a=1,2,\cdots,r)$, from (3.11) it follows that

$$\mathfrak{L}_b g^{\alpha\delta}\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta}-\mathfrak{L}_a g^{\alpha\delta}\mathfrak{L}_b g_{\alpha\beta}+g^{\alpha\delta}(\mathfrak{L}_b,\mathfrak{L}_a)g_{\alpha\beta}=2A^{r\delta}_{..\beta}(\mathfrak{L}_b\eta_{(a)r}-\mathfrak{L}_a\eta_{(b)r}).$$

On the other hand it is evident that we have from (3.1)

(3.12) $$\mathfrak{L}_a g^{\alpha\beta} = -2\eta^r_{(a)}A^{\alpha\beta}_{..r}.$$

Making use of (3.4), (3.12) and the Maurer-Cartan equation, the above equation gives us

(3.13) $$4\eta^r_{(a)}\eta^\delta_{(b)}S_{\alpha\beta r\delta} = 2c^c_{ba}\eta^r_{(c)}A_{\alpha\beta r}.$$

However, from the definition of $S_{\alpha\beta r\delta}$, we must have $S_{\alpha\beta r\delta}=-S_{\beta\alpha r\delta}$. Since $A_{\alpha\beta r}$ is a symmetric covariant tensor, comparing both sides of (3.13), we should have

$$\eta^r_{(a)}\eta^\delta_{(b)}S_{\alpha\beta r\delta}=0 \quad \text{and} \quad c^c_{ba}\eta^r_{(c)}A_{\alpha\beta r}=0.$$

The above equations enable us to obtain the result of Theorem 3.4.

Finally, with regard to the contravariant tensor $A^{\alpha\beta r}$, we have the following

Theorem 3.5. *If the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta r}\|$ is less than n and an r-parameter group G_r of infinitesimal rotations on I_n leaves invariant the tensor $A^{\alpha\beta r}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on I_n, and itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $\|c^e_{ab}\|$ is equal to r.*

Proof. Multiplying the fundamental equation (3.1) by $g^{\alpha\delta}$ and $g^{\beta\varepsilon}$, and summing with respect to α and β, it follows that

(3.14) $$g^{\alpha\delta}g^{\beta\varepsilon}\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\eta_{(a)r}A^{r\delta\varepsilon}.$$

Because of our assumption $\mathfrak{L}_a A^{r\delta\varepsilon}=0$, we have from (3.14)

$$(\mathfrak{L}_b g^{\alpha\delta})g^{\beta\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta})-(\mathfrak{L}_a g^{\alpha\delta})g^{\beta\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{L}_b g_{\alpha\beta})+g^{\alpha\delta}(\mathfrak{L}_b g^{\beta\varepsilon})(\mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta})-g^{\alpha\delta}(\mathfrak{L}_a g^{\beta\varepsilon})(\mathfrak{L}_b g_{\alpha\beta})$$

$$=2A^{r\delta\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{L}_b\eta_{(a)r}-\mathfrak{L}_a\eta_{(b)r})-g^{\alpha\delta}g^{\beta\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{L}_b,\mathfrak{L}_a)g_{\alpha\beta}.$$

Substituting (3.12) into the above equation, and making use of (3.4) and the Maurer-Cartan equation, we find that

(3.15) $$4\eta^r_{(a)}\eta^\delta_{(b)}(S^{\alpha\beta}_{..r\delta}+S^{\beta\alpha}_{..r\delta})=2c^c_{ba}\eta^r_{(c)}A^{\alpha\beta}_{..r}.$$

Since $S^{\alpha\beta}_{..r\delta}=-S^{\beta\alpha}_{..r\delta}$ holds good, (3.15) gives rise to the relation $c^c_{ba}\eta^r_{(c)}A_{\alpha\beta r}=0$. This implies the result of Theorem 3.5.

§ 4. Special calsses of infinitesimal rotations on I_n. Since A_α is a gradient vector [6], $A_{\alpha;\beta}=A_{\beta;\alpha}$ holds good, where $A_\alpha=g^{\beta\tau}A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$. Then it follows that

(4.1)
$$\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha=A_{\alpha;\beta}\eta^\beta+A_\beta\eta^\beta_{;\alpha}=(A_\beta\eta^\beta)_{;\alpha}.$$

On the other hand, if η^α is the generating vector of an infinitesimal rotation on I_n, by means of the fundamental relation (1.2), we get $\eta^\delta_{;\delta}=A_\delta\eta^\delta$. As I_n is a compact Riemannian space, if it is an orientable, in consequence of the theorem of Green, we find from (4.1) and the last relation that

(4.2)
$$\int\limits_{I_n}\eta^\delta_{;\delta}d\sigma=\int\limits_{I_n}A_\delta\eta^\delta d\sigma=0.$$

If the transformation preserves the vector A_α, that is to say, $\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha=0$, by means of (4.1) it should be satisfied that $(A_\beta\eta^\beta)_{;\alpha}=0$, i.e. $A_\beta\eta^\beta=$const. Hence, from (4.2) we get $A_\delta\eta^\delta=0$.

Conversely, from (4.1) it is evident that if $A_\delta\eta^\delta=0$ holds good, we have $\mathfrak{L}A_\delta=0$. Consequently we have the following theorem:

Theorem 4.1. *In order that an infinitesimal rotation on I_n preserves the covariant vector A_α, it is necessary and sufficient that the generating vector of the transformation be orthogonal to the vector A^α.*

Let us suppose that an infinitesimal rotation generated by a vector η^α is a motion on I_n. Then, we should have

(4.3)
$$\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta}=2\eta^\tau A_{\alpha\beta\tau}=0.$$

In this case the vector η^α satisfies the relation $\eta^\tau A_\tau=0$. In consequence of Theorem 4.1, this implies that $\mathfrak{L}A_\delta=0$ holds good. Therefore we have

Theorem 4.2. *If an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a motion on I_n, the generating vector is orthogonal to the vector A^α and the transformation preserves the vector A^α.*

According to the definition of Lie derivatives, we have

$$\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\tau}=A_{\alpha\beta\tau;\delta}\eta^\delta+A_{\delta\beta\tau}\eta^\delta_{;\alpha}+A_{\alpha\delta\tau}\eta^\delta_{;\beta}+A_{\alpha\beta\delta}\eta^\delta_{;\tau}.$$

However, by means of the fundamental equation (1.2), we can obtain

(4.4)
$$A_{\delta\beta\tau}\eta^\delta_{;\alpha}=\frac{1}{2}(\mathfrak{L}g_{\beta\tau})_{;\alpha}-\eta^\delta A_{\delta\beta\tau;\alpha}.$$

Making use of the relation $A_{\alpha\beta\tau;\delta}=A_{\alpha\beta\delta;\tau}$ (cf. § 1) and (4.4) we find that

$$\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\tau}=-2A_{\alpha\beta\tau;\delta}\eta^\delta+\frac{1}{2}[(\mathfrak{L}g_{\beta\tau})_{;\alpha}+(\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\tau})_{;\beta}+(\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta})_{;\tau}].$$

Therefore, if $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ holds good in I_n, $\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta}=0$ gives rise to the relation $\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$.

On the other hand, considering I_n as an affine hypersurface in an $n+1$-dimensional affine space and applying the theory of affine differential geometry, as A. Kawaguchi has shown in [6], it follows that

$$(4.5) \qquad \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=-\left\{A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}-\frac{1}{n+2}(g_{\alpha\beta}A_{\gamma}+g_{\beta\gamma}A_{\alpha}+g_{\gamma\alpha}A_{\beta})\right\},$$

$$(4.6) \qquad \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma}=\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;}^{\gamma}-\frac{1}{2}(2-n)\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\sigma^{\gamma},$$

where $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma}\equiv\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\delta}g^{\gamma\delta}$, and $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ denotes covariant derivative of $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{G}_{\alpha\beta}$.[5] According to the result obtained by A. Kawaguchi, if $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma}=0$ holds good at every point on I_n, then I_n $(n\geqq2)$ is a hyperquadric. Therefore, in consequence of (4.5) and (4.6), if $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ holds good in I_2, then the considered Minkowski space M_3 is equivalent with a Euclidean space. Thus we have

Theorem 4.3. *When* $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ *is satisfied in* I_n $(n\geqq3)$, *if an infinitesimal rotation is a motion in* I_n, *the transformation leaves invarian the tensor* $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

In the previous paper [7], the present author has shown that the system of linear partial differential equations determining the group of infinitesimal rotations on I_n is completely integrable and then the maximum order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on I_n is equal to $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

If an infinitesimal rotation on I_n coincides with a motion on I_n, the generating vector η^{α} should satisfy the condition $\eta^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$. Now, let us suppose that the rank of the matrix $\|A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\|$ is equal to p, then there exist p independent conditions $\eta^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$. Therefore, the order of a subgroup of motions does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)-p$. However, as was stated in §2, since $p\geqq2$ we can see that the order of the subgroup of motions is less than $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)-1$.

On the other hand, according to the theorem proved by K. Yano [10], in an n-dimensional Riemannian space for $n\neq4$, there exists no group of motions of order r such that

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)+1<r<\frac{1}{2}n(n+1).$$

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5) $\mathfrak{G}_{\alpha\beta}$ denotes the affine fundamental quantity of the second order, and $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ the fundamental tensor of the third order defined on I_n. Cf. W. Blaschke [1].

and if the Riemannian space admits a group of motions of order $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ $+1$, then the group is transitive.

If we call our attention to the fact that a group of infinitesimal rotations on I_n is intransitive [6], we have the following

Theorem 4.4. *In I_n $(n \neq 4)$, the order of the subgroup of motions, contained in the group of infinitesimal rotations on I_n, does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.*

Remembering the fact that the indicatrix I_n is a compact Riemannian space, in consequence of the theorems concerning affine motion or homothetic transformation in a compact Riemannian space [2], [8], we get

Lemma 1. *If an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is an affine motion, it is necessarily a motion on I_n.*

Lemma 2. *If an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a homothetic transformation, it is necessarily a motion on I_n.*

Now, we shall consider the case when an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a conformal transformation on I_n. Then according to the theory of Lie derivatives, it should be satisfied that [9]

(4.7) $$\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\eta^\gamma A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 2\phi g_{\alpha\beta},$$

where ϕ is a scalar function. Contracting $g^{\alpha\beta}$ to the second and third terms of (4.7), we have $\eta^\gamma A_\gamma = n\phi$. Then as $A_{\gamma;\delta} = A_{\delta;\gamma}$ it follows that

$$\mathfrak{L}A_\delta = A_{\delta;\gamma}\eta^\gamma + A_\gamma\eta^\gamma_{;\delta} = n\phi_{;\delta}.$$

The last relation shows us that if the transformation leaves invariant the covariant vector A_δ, the scalar function ϕ becomes constant, and from (4.7) the transformation is a homothetic one. Then, by means of Lemma 2, we have

Theorem 4.5. *When an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a conformal transformation, if the transformation preserves the covariant vector A_δ, it is necessarily a motion.*

Next, we shall consider the case when an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a projective transformation on I_n. In this case it must be satisfied that [9]

(4.8) $$\mathfrak{L}\{^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}\} = \delta^\alpha_\beta \varphi_\gamma + \delta^\alpha_\gamma \varphi_\beta,$$

where φ_α be an arbitrary covariant vector.

On the other hand, if the vector η^α is the generating vector of an infinitesimal rotation on I_n, by means of (1.2), we have from the symmetric properties of $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ and the relation $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta} = A_{\alpha\beta\delta;\gamma}$,

$$\mathfrak{L}\{^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}\}=\frac{1}{2}\,g^{\alpha\delta}[(\mathfrak{L}g_{\delta\beta})_{;\gamma}+(\mathfrak{L}g_{\delta\gamma})_{;\beta}-(\mathfrak{L}g_{\beta\gamma})_{;\delta}]$$

(4.9)

$$=A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\gamma;\delta}\eta^{\delta}+\eta^{\delta}_{;\lambda}(\delta^{\lambda}_{\gamma}A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\delta}+\delta^{\lambda}_{\beta}A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\gamma\delta}-g^{\alpha\lambda}A_{\beta\gamma\delta})\,.$$

Comparing (4.8) with (4.9) we find that

(4.10) $\qquad \delta^{\alpha}_{\beta}\varphi_{\gamma}+\delta^{\alpha}_{\gamma}\varphi_{\beta}=A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\gamma;\delta}\eta^{\delta}+\eta^{\delta}_{;\lambda}(\delta^{\lambda}_{\gamma}A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\delta}+\delta^{\lambda}_{\beta}A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\gamma\delta}-g^{\alpha\lambda}A_{\beta\gamma\delta})\,.$

Therefore, if we contract α and β in (4.10), it follows that $(n+1)\varphi_{\gamma}=\mathfrak{L}A_{\gamma}$. The last relation gives us that if the transformation leaves invariant A_{γ}, it becomes that $\varphi_{\gamma}=0$, and from (4.8) we have $\mathfrak{L}\{^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}\}=0$. Therefore the transformation becomes an affine motion. Then, by means of Lemma 1, we have

Theorem 4.6. *When an infinitesimal rotation on I_n is a projective transformation, if the transformation preserves the covariant vector A_{δ}, it is necessarily a motion.*

If an n-dimensional Riemannian space I_n is a space of constant curvature, I_n is equivalent with a hypersphere in an $n+1$-dimensional Euclidean space and the considered Minkowski space M_{n+1} is essentially a Euclidean space [6]. Although a space of constant curvature is an Einstein space, there exists an Einstein space which is not a space of constant curvature. Then, we shall consider the case when I_n is an Einstein space.

If an infinitesimal rotation $\bar{u}^{\alpha}=u^{\alpha}+\eta^{\alpha}(u)\delta t$ is a motion or a conformal transformation, as η^{α} satisfies (4.3) or (4.7) respectively, it follows that $\eta^{\alpha}S_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=0$. Then, we have from (1.1)

(4.11) $\qquad \eta^{\alpha}R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=\eta^{\alpha}(g_{\alpha\gamma}g_{\beta\delta}-g_{\alpha\delta}g_{\beta\gamma})\,.$

Multiplying (4.11) by $g^{\beta\gamma}$ and summing for β and γ, we get $\eta^{\alpha}\{R_{\alpha\gamma}-(1-n)g_{\alpha\gamma}\}$ $=0$. If I_n is an Einstein space, substituting the relation $R_{\alpha\gamma}=\dfrac{R}{n}\,g_{\alpha\gamma}$ into the last equation, we get $\eta_{\gamma}\{R-n(1-n)\}=0$. Hence, at any point, if $R\neq n(1-n)$, then η_{γ} must be zero at the same point. Thus we have

Theorem 4.7. *If I_n is an Einstein space and $R\neq n(1-n)$ is satisfied at every point on I_n, an infinitesimal rotation does not coincide with a motion or a conformal transformation with respect to the metric on I_n.*

K. Yano and T. Nagano [12] has shown the following theorem concerning the transformation in a compact Einstein space:

Theorem I. *In a compact Einstein space with negative scalar curvature, there does not exist an infinitesimal projective transformation.*

Also, T. Sumitomo [8] has proved the following theorem concerning the conformal transformation in a compact Riemannian space:

Theorem II. *In a compact Riemannian manifold M with non-positive constant scalar curvature: $R = const. \leqq 0$, $C_0(M)$ coincides with $I_0(M)$.*[6]

In consequence of Theorem I and Theorem II, we have

Theorem 4.8. *If I_n is an Einstein space with $R = n(1-n)$, an infinitesimal rotation on I_n does not coincide with a conformal and a projective transformation in I_n.*

§ 5. Order of groups of infinitesimal rotations on I_n preserving $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

In the following, we shall consider the groups of infinitesimal rotations on I_n such that each element of the groups preserves one of the tensors $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, $A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\gamma}$, $A^{\alpha\beta}_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}$ and $A^{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.[7]

Case I. $\mathcal{L}A^{\alpha}_{\cdot\beta\gamma} = 0$. In this case we have

$$A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha}_{\beta\gamma;\delta}\eta^{\delta} + A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha}_{\delta\gamma}\eta^{\delta}_{;\beta} + A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha}_{\beta\delta}\eta^{\delta}_{;\gamma} - A^{\cdot\cdot\delta}_{\beta\gamma}\eta^{\alpha}_{;\delta} = 0 .$$

Putting

(5.1) $$T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) = \delta^{\varepsilon}_{\beta}A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha}_{\delta\gamma} + \delta^{\varepsilon}_{\gamma}A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha}_{\beta\delta} - \delta^{\alpha}_{\delta}A^{\cdot\cdot\varepsilon}_{\beta\gamma} ,$$

and we denote by $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ the matrix of elements $T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma})$, where $(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})$ denotes the columns and $(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma})$ the rows.

Lemma 1. *If the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, it follows that $A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha_1}_{\alpha_3\alpha_2} = 0$.*

Proof. From (5.1) we can easily see that $T(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_j})(_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}^{\alpha_i}) = -\delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_j}A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha_1}_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}$,[8] where $\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j$ for $i \neq j$. Then we can select from $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\delta}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_{\alpha_3}{}^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_2})$	$(_{\alpha_3}{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_3}{}^{\alpha_n}_{\alpha_2})$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$-A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha_1}_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}$	0	$\cdots\cdots$	0
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_2})$	0	$-A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha_1}_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}$		
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$*$ $*$ $*$		$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_n})$	0	0	$\cdots\cdots$	$-A^{\cdot\cdot\alpha_1}_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}$

6) $I_0(M)$ denotes the connected component of the identical transformations in $I(M)$, where $I(M)$ is the totality of isometric transformations of M. $C_0(M)$ denotes the connected component of the conformal transformations in $C(M)$, where $C(M)$ is the totality of conformal transformations of M.

7) In the theory of groups in an asymmetric affine connection space, I. P. Egorov [3] proved that "If the rank of matrix $\|T(^{\rho}_{\sigma})(^{\kappa}_{\mu\lambda})\| \equiv \|\delta^{\sigma}_{\mu}S^{\cdot\cdot\kappa}_{\mu\sigma} + \delta^{\rho}_{\lambda}S^{\cdot\cdot\kappa}_{\mu\sigma} - \delta^{\kappa}_{\sigma}S^{\cdot\cdot\rho}_{\mu\lambda}\|$ is less than n, then $S^{\cdot\cdot\kappa}_{\mu\lambda} = 0$.", where $S^{\cdot\cdot\kappa}_{\mu\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}(\Gamma^{\kappa}_{\mu\lambda} - \Gamma^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu})$ and $\Gamma^{\kappa}_{\mu\lambda}$ are parameters of an affine connection. The methods of our proof are analogous as those of I. P. Egorov.

8) Indices α_i, α_j take the values $1, 2, \cdots, n$.

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $(-A_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1})^n = 0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_3\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1} = 0$.   Q.E.D.

Lemma 2. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2} = 0$.[9]

Proof. Noting that $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, from the symmetric properties of $A_{\beta\gamma}^{\ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha}$, we have from (5.1) that $T(^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_1})(_{\alpha_j\alpha_2}^{\ \ \alpha_2}) = \delta_{\alpha_j}^{\alpha_i}A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2} + \delta_{\alpha_2}^{\alpha_i}A_{\alpha_1\alpha_j}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$. Then, if we suppose that $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$, we can select from $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_1{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$(_2{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1}{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_n{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$
$(^1_{\alpha_1})$	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$					0
$(^2_{\alpha_1})$	0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$						
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$*$					$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$\vdots$			$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$				$\vdots$
$\vdots$	0				$*$			$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_1})$	$A_{1\alpha_1}^{\ \cdot\cdot\alpha_2}$	$A_{2\alpha_1}^{\ \cdot\cdot\alpha_2}$	$*$	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$	$*$	$2A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$	$*$	$A_{n\alpha_1}^{\ \cdot\cdot\alpha_2}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$						$*$	0
$(^n_{\alpha_1})$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$						$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2}$

Therefore, by virtue of Lemma 1, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $2(A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2})^n = 0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2} = 0$. By the same way we can prove $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_2} = 0$ for the case $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$.   Q.E.D.

Lemma 3. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1} = 0$.

Proof. Noting that $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, from the symmetric properties of $A_{\beta\gamma}^{\ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha}$, we have from (5.1) that $T(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_j})(_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \alpha_i}) = -\delta_{\alpha_j}^{\alpha_i}A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$. Then, if we suppose that $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$, we can select from $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\ 1}_{\alpha_2})$	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\ 2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_2}{}^{\ n}_{\alpha_2})$
$(^{\alpha_1}_1)$	$-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$					0
$(^{\alpha_1}_2)$	0	$-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$						$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$*$					$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$\vdots$			$-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$				$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$				$*$			$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_2})$	$\vdots$					$-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$		$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$						$*$	0
$(^{\alpha_1}_n)$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$					0	$-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\ \ \cdot\ \cdot\alpha_1}$

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9) In the following, we do not sum up with respect to the indices α_i ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$).

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $(-A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1})^n = 0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1} = 0$. By the same way, we can prove $A_{\alpha_2\alpha_2}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1} = 0$ for the case $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$.   Q.E.D.

Lemma 4. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1} = 0$.

Proof. From (5.1), it follows that $T(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_i})(_{\alpha_1}{}^{\alpha_j}_{\alpha_1}) = 2A_{\alpha_1\alpha_j}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_j} - \delta^{\alpha_j}_{\alpha_i} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1}$. Then we can select from $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_{\alpha_1}{}^{1}_{\alpha_1})$	$(_{\alpha_1}{}^{2}_{\alpha_1})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1}{}^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1}{}^{n}_{\alpha_1})$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{1})$	$-A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1}$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$			0
$(^{\alpha_1}_{2})$	0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1}$				
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$*$			$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1}$		$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$				$*$	0
$(^{\alpha_1}_{n})$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$		0		$-A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1}$

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $-(-A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1})^n = 0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1}^{\;\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha_1} = 0$.   Q.E.D.

Summarizing the results of above Lemmas, we see that if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, it follows that $A_{\beta\gamma}^{\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha} = 0$ for every α, β and γ. Consequently, as the maximum order of groups of the infinitesimal rotations on I_n is equal to $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ [7], it follows that

Theorem 5.1. *The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on* I_n, *preserving the tensor* $A_{\beta\gamma}^{\;\cdot\;\cdot\;\alpha}$, *does not exceed* $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

Case II. $\mathfrak{L}A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\alpha\beta} = 0$. In this case we have

$$A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma;\delta}^{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\delta} - A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\varepsilon\beta}\eta^{\alpha}_{;\varepsilon} - A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\alpha\varepsilon}\eta^{\beta}_{;\varepsilon} + A_{\cdot\cdot\delta}^{\alpha\beta}\eta^{\delta}_{;\gamma} = 0 .$$

We put $T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha\beta}_{\gamma}) = \delta^{\alpha}_{\delta}A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\varepsilon\beta} + \delta^{\beta}_{\delta}A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\alpha\varepsilon} - \delta^{\varepsilon}_{\beta}A_{\cdot\cdot\delta}^{\alpha\beta}$, and consider the rank of the matrix $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha\beta}_{\gamma}) \|$. Making use of the analogous way as those in Case I, we obtain

Lemma 5. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^{\varepsilon}_{\delta})(^{\alpha\beta}_{\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\alpha\beta} = 0$.

Consequently, we obtain the following

Theorem 5.2. *The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on* I_n, *preserving the tensor* $A_{\cdot\cdot\gamma}^{\alpha\beta}$, *does not exceed* $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

Case III. $\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0$. In this case we have

$$A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}\eta^{\delta} + A_{\delta\beta\gamma}\eta^{\delta}_{;\alpha} + A_{\alpha\delta\gamma}\eta^{\delta}_{;\beta} + A_{\alpha\beta\delta}\eta^{\delta}_{;\gamma} = 0 .$$

We put

(5.2) $$T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \equiv \delta^\lambda_\alpha A_{\delta\beta\gamma} + \delta^\lambda_\beta A_{\alpha\delta\gamma} + \delta^\lambda_\gamma A_{\alpha\beta\delta}$$

and denote by $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ the matrix of elements $T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma})$, where $(^\lambda_\delta)$ denotes the columns and $(_{\alpha\beta\gamma})$ the rows.

Lemma 6. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1} = 0$.

Proof. Making use of the symmetric properties of $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, we have from (5.2) that $T(^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_1})(_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_j}) = 2\delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_1} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_j} + \delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_j} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1}$. Then, we can select from $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_{\alpha_1\alpha_1 1})$	$(_{\alpha_1\alpha_1 2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1\alpha_1 n})$
$(^1_{\alpha_1})$	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1}$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$			0
$(^2_{\alpha_1})$	0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1}$				$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$*$			$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$*$	$*$	$*$	$3A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1}$	$*$	$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$				$*$	$\vdots$
$(^n_{\alpha_1})$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$			0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1}$

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $3(A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1})^n = 0$, i.e. $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1} = 0$.   Q.E.D.

Lemma 7. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_2} = 0$.

Proof. From (5.2), by means of the symmetric properties of $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, we have $T(^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_1})(_{\alpha_j\alpha_2\alpha_2}) = \delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_j} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2} + 2\delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_2} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_j}$. Then, if we suppose that $\alpha_2 < \alpha_2$, we can select from $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

	$(_{1\alpha_2\alpha_2})$	$(_{2\alpha_2\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{\alpha_2\alpha_2\alpha_2})$	$\cdots\cdots$	$(_{n\alpha_2\alpha_2})$
$(^1_{\alpha_1})$	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2}$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$					0
$(^2_{\alpha_1})$	0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2}$						$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$*$					$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_1}_{\alpha_1})$	$\vdots$			$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2}$				$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$				$*$			$\vdots$
$(^{\alpha_2}_{\alpha_1})$	$*$	$*$	$*$	$*$	$*$	$3A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2}$	$*$	$*$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$						$*$	0
$(^n_{\alpha_1})$	0	$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$					0	$A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2}$

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)(_{\alpha\beta\gamma}) \|$ is less than n, we must have $3(A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2})^n = 0$, i.e. $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2} = 0$. By the same way, we can prove $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_2} = 0$ for the case $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$.   Q.E.D.

Lemma 8. *If the rank of the matrix* $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)_{(\alpha\beta\gamma)} \|$ *is less than* n, *it follows that* $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} = 0$.

Proof. In consequence of the symmetric property of $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, we may assume that $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_3$ without loss of generality. Thus, we have from (5.2) that $T(^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_1})_{(\alpha_j\alpha_2\alpha_3)} = \delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_j} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} + \delta^{\alpha_i}_{\alpha_2} A_{\alpha_j\alpha_1\alpha_3} + \delta^i_3 A_{\alpha_j\alpha_2\alpha_1}$. Then we can select from $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)_{(\alpha\beta\gamma)} \|$ the following n-rowed square matrix:

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)_{(\alpha\beta\gamma)} \|$ is less than n, we must have $4(A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3})^n = 0$, i.e. $A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} = 0$.   Q.E.D.

Summarizing the results of the above Lemmas, we see that if the rank of the matrix $\| T(^\lambda_\delta)_{(\alpha\beta\gamma)} \|$ is less than n, then it follows that $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0$ for every α, β and γ. Consequently we have

Theorem 5.3. *The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on* I_n, *preserving the tensor* $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, *does not exceed* $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

Case IV. $\mathfrak{L}A^{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0$. In this case we can easily obtain the following theorem by means of the analogous way as in Case III:

Theorem 5.4. *The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on* I_n, *preserving the tensor* $A^{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, *does not exceed* $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

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