



Concircular Curvature on Warped Product Manifolds and Applications

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Abstract

This study aims mainly at investigating the effects of concircular flatness and concircular symmetry of a warped product manifold on its fiber and base manifolds. Concircularly flat and concircularly symmetric warped product manifolds are investigated. The divergence-free concircular curvature tensor on warped product manifolds is considered. Finally, we apply some of these results to generalized Robertson–Walker and standard static space-times.

Keywords Concircular curvature · Concircularly symmetric manifolds · Concircularly flat manifolds · Warped product manifolds

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1 Introduction

A transformation which preserves geodesic circles is called a concircular transformation [31]. The geometry which deals with concircular transformation is called

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concircular geometry. The concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} remains invariant under concircular transformation of a (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold M . M is called concircularly flat if its concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} vanishes at every point. A concircularly flat manifold M is a manifold of constant curvature. Thus, the tensor \mathcal{C} measures the deviation of M from constant curvature. (For further details, see [1,31].)

In a series of studies, Pokhariyal and Mishra studied the recurrent properties and relativistic significance of concircular curvature tensor, among many others, in Riemannian manifolds [22–25]. Concircularly semi-symmetric K -contact manifolds are considered in [18], and concircularly recurrent Finsler manifolds are studied in [33]. In [19], the authors considered $N(k)$ -contact metric manifolds satisfying $\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{P} = 0$, where \mathcal{P} denotes the projective curvature tensor. Similarly, a study of (k, μ, ν) -contact metric 3-manifolds satisfying one of the conditions $\nabla \mathcal{C} = 0$, $\mathcal{C}(\zeta, X) \cdot \mathcal{C} = 0$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta, X) \cdot \mathcal{C} = 0$, where ζ is the Reeb field, is considered in [16]. Perfect fluid space-times with either vanishing or divergence-free concircular curvature tensor are considered in [2]. The authors of [34] considered equitortion concircular mapping between generalized Riemannian manifolds (in the sense of Eisenhart's definition) and obtained some invariant curvature tensors. These tensors are generalizations of concircular curvature tensor on Riemannian manifolds. In a recent paper [10], Chen provided some classification of Ricci solitons with respect to a concircular potential field. In [17], the concept of special concircular vector fields is introduced and it is proved that an n -dimensional Riemannian manifold that admits n linearly independent special concircular vector fields has constant sectional curvature. Similarly, in [9], the authors characterize the local structure of a Riemannian manifold whose Codazzi tensor has exactly two distinct eigenvalues. In [21], it is proven that each concircularly recurrent manifold is necessarily a recurrent manifold.

Motivated by these studies and many others, the main purpose of this article is to study concircular curvature tensor on warped product manifolds and to apply some of the results to two different n -dimensional space-times, namely, generalized Robertson–Walker space-times and standard static space-times. Concircularly flat and concircularly symmetric warped product manifolds are also considered. Finally, divergence-free concircular curvature tensor on warped product manifolds is investigated.

This article is organized as follows. The next section presents the main properties of the concircular curvature tensor. In Sect. 3, the semi-symmetries of the concircular curvature tensor are investigated. Section 4 is devoted to the study of concircularly flat warped product manifolds, whereas Sect. 5 is devoted to the study of concircularly symmetric warped product manifolds. Finally, divergence-free concircular curvature tensor on warped product space-time models is considered in Sect. 6.

2 Concircular Curvature Tensor

Let (M, g) be a pseudo-Riemannian n -dimensional manifold $n \geq 3$. Throughout this section, ∇ , \mathcal{R} , Ric and τ denote the Levi-Civita connection, curvature tensor, Ricci curvature and scalar curvature of the metric tensor g , respectively.

The concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} on a pseudo-Riemannian manifold (M, g, ∇) is defined as follows [2,25,28,32]. Let $X, Y, Z, V \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, then

$$\mathcal{C}(X, Y)Z = \mathcal{R}(X, Y)Z - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} [g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X], \tag{2.1}$$

where $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)Z = \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z + \nabla_{[X, Y]}Z$ is the Riemann curvature tensor. It is clear that $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)Z$ is skew-symmetric in the first two indices. Furthermore,

$$\mathcal{C}(X, Y, Z, V) = \mathcal{R}(X, Y, Z, V) - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} [g(X, Z)g(Y, V) - g(Y, Z)g(X, V)]. \tag{2.2}$$

The definition of the concircular curvature tensor in local coordinates is as follows

$$C_{ijkl} = \mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} [g_{ik}g_{jl} - g_{jk}g_{il}], \tag{2.3}$$

where $\tau = g^{ij}\mathcal{R}_{ij}$ is the scalar curvature. This formula suggests a generalization of this tensor of the form

$$\mathcal{K}_{ijkl} = a_0\mathcal{R}_{ijkl} + a_1g_{ij}g_{kl} + a_2g_{ik}g_{jl} + a_3g_{jk}g_{il}, \tag{2.4}$$

where a_i are constants and $a_0 \neq 0$. Assume that a pseudo-Riemannian manifold (M, g) is a \mathcal{K} -curvature flat manifold, then

$$a_0\mathcal{R}_{ijkl} + a_1g_{ij}g_{kl} + a_2g_{ik}g_{jl} + a_3g_{jk}g_{il} = 0. \tag{2.5}$$

Multiplying both sides by g^{il} , we get

$$-a_0\mathcal{R}_{jk} + a_1g_{kj} + a_2g_{kj} + na_3g_{jk} = 0.$$

Again, by multiplying both sides of Eq. (2.5) by g^{ik} , we get

$$a_0\mathcal{R}_{jl} + a_1g_{jl} + na_2g_{jl} + a_3g_{jl} = 0$$

Thus (M, g) is Einstein with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{jk} &= \frac{a_1 + a_2 + na_3}{a_0} g_{jk} \\ \mathcal{R}_{jl} &= -\left(\frac{a_1 + na_2 + a_3}{a_0}\right) g_{jl}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, a second contraction implies

$$a_1 + a_2 + na_3 = \frac{\tau}{n} a_0$$

$$a_1 + na_2 + a_3 = -\frac{\tau}{n}a_0.$$

However, Eq. (2.5) yields

$$na_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0.$$

These equations imply that

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_2 = -a_3 = \frac{-a_0\tau}{n(n-1)}$$

Again, Eq. (2.5) becomes

$$a_0 \left[\mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} (g_{ik}g_{jl} - g_{jk}g_{il}) \right] = 0.$$

Thus, M is of constant sectional curvature. Therefore, the only \mathcal{K} -curvature flat tensor is the concircular curvature tensor and we have:

Theorem 1 *Let M be a \mathcal{K} -curvature flat manifold. Then M is of constant curvature and*

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_2 = -a_3 = \frac{-a_0\tau}{n(n-1)} \tag{2.6}$$

i.e., \mathcal{K} is a constant multiple of \mathcal{C} .

This result is proved in [31] when $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{C}$. Moreover, it is found in [33] for the Finslerian case. Assume that M is a 4-dimensional space-time obeying Einstein’s field equation with cosmological constant, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{\tau}{2}g_{ij} + \Lambda g_{ij} = kT_{ij} \tag{2.7}$$

where T is the energy-momentum tensor. Let us define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_{jl} &= g^{ik}\mathcal{K}_{ijkl} \\ &= a_0\mathcal{R}_{jl} + (a_1 + na_2 + a_3)g_{jl}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

Now Eq. (2.7) becomes

$$\mathcal{K}_{ij} - (a_1 + na_2 + a_3)g_{ij} - \frac{a_0\tau}{2}g_{ij} + a_0\Lambda g_{ij} = a_0kT_{ij}. \tag{2.9}$$

Thus

$$\nabla_i\mathcal{K}_j^i - \frac{a_0}{2}\nabla_j\tau = a_0k\nabla_iT_j^i.$$

We can now state:

Theorem 2 *In a relativistic space-time obeying Einstein’s field equations, the energy-momentum tensor is divergence free if and only if*

$$\nabla_i \mathcal{K}^i_j = \frac{a_0}{2} \nabla_j \tau.$$

3 Semi-symmetries of \mathcal{C}

It is noted that Eq. (2.2) has the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} &= \mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{2n(n-1)} (g \wedge g) \\ &= \mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

where \wedge is Kulkarni–Nomizu product of two symmetric 2-tensors (see [6, p. 47]) and $\mathcal{G} = \frac{1}{2} (g \wedge g)$. This equation leads us to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{C} &= \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{G} \\ &= \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{C}$ means that $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$ acts as a derivation on \mathcal{C} for any vector fields $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$. However,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{R} &= \left(\mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \right) \cdot \mathcal{R} \\ &= \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{R}. \end{aligned}$$

We thus have the following:

Proposition 1 *A pseudo-Riemannian manifold M admits a semi-symmetric concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} if and only if M is semi-symmetric.*

Proposition 2 *A pseudo-Riemannian manifold M is pseudo-symmetric (i.e., $\mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R} = \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{R}$) if and only if $\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{R} = 0$.*

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{C} &= \left(\mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \right) \cdot \left(\mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R} - \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} \mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{R}. \end{aligned}$$

We thus have:

Proposition 3 A pseudo-Riemannian manifold M is pseudo-symmetric if and only if $C \cdot C = 0$.

Now, assume that C vanishes on M . Then

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)}\mathcal{G},$$

i.e., M is of constant curvature $\kappa = \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)}$. The converse is also true and we have:

Proposition 4 A concircularly flat pseudo-Riemannian manifold M (i.e., M admits a flat concircular curvature tensor) is of constant curvature.

A pseudo-Riemannian manifold M is said to be concircularly symmetric if $\nabla C = 0$. It is clear that

$$\nabla C = \nabla \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{n(n-1)}(\nabla \tau)\mathcal{G}.$$

Assume that M is concircularly symmetric i.e., $\nabla C = 0$. Then

$$\nabla \mathcal{R} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}(\nabla \tau)\mathcal{G}.$$

The second Bianchi identity implies that M is of constant curvature κ and consequently M is locally symmetric. Conversely, now suppose that M is locally symmetric, that is, $\nabla \mathcal{R} = 0$, then the scalar curvature is constant and hence $\nabla C = 0$. This discussion leads to the following result.

Proposition 5 A pseudo-Riemannian manifold (M, g) is locally symmetric if and only if it is concircularly symmetric.

In [8], it is proved that a semi-symmetric manifold (M, g) whose Ricci tensor is a Codazzi tensor is a locally symmetric manifold. This result and Proposition (5) lead to the following.

Corollary 1 A semi-symmetric manifold (M, g) whose Ricci tensor is a Codazzi tensor is a concircularly symmetric manifold.

4 Concircularly Flat Warped Products

In this section, we shall first give some basic definitions about warped product manifolds and then apply them to study the concircularly flat warped products. Suppose that (M_1, g_1, ∇^1) and (M_2, g_2, ∇^2) are two smooth pseudo-Riemannian manifolds equipped with Riemannian metrics g_i , where ∇^i is the Levi-Civita connection of the metric g_i for $i = 1, 2$. Further suppose that $\pi_1: M_1 \times M_2 \rightarrow M_1$ and $\pi_2: M_1 \times M_2 \rightarrow M_2$ are the natural projection maps of the Cartesian product $M_1 \times M_2$ onto M_1 and M_2 , respectively. If $f: M_1 \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a positive real-valued

smooth function, then the warped product manifold $M_1 \times_f M_2$ is the product manifold $M_1 \times M_2$ equipped with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$ defined by

$$g = \pi_1^*(g_1) \oplus (f \circ \pi_1)^2 \pi_2^*(g_2),$$

where $*$ denotes the pull-back operator on tensors [7,20,30]. The function f is called the warping function of the warped product manifold $M_1 \times_f M_2$. In particular, if $f = 1$, then $M_1 \times_1 M_2 = M_1 \times M_2$ is the usual Cartesian product manifold. It is clear that the submanifold $M_1 \times \{q\}$ is isometric to M_1 for every $q \in M_2$. Moreover, $\{p\} \times M_2$ is homothetic to M_2 . Throughout this article we use the same notation for a vector field and for its lift to the product manifold [11,12,29,30].

Throughout this section, (M, g, ∇) is a (singly) warped product manifold of $(M_i, g_i, \nabla^i), i = 1, 2$ with dimensions $n_i \neq 1$, where $n = n_1 + n_2$. $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}^i$ and Ric, Ric^i denote the curvature tensor and Ricci curvature tensor on M, M_i , respectively. Moreover, $\text{grad} f, \Delta f$ denote gradient and Laplacian of f on M_1 and $f^\sharp = f \Delta f + (n_2 - 1) g_2(\text{grad} f, \text{grad} f)$. Finally, concircular curvature tensor on M and M_i is denoted by \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}^i , respectively.

We now define generalized Robertson–Walker space-times. Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional pseudo-Riemannian manifold and f be a positive smooth function on an open connected subinterval I of \mathbb{R} . Then the $(n + 1)$ -dimensional product manifold $I \times M$ furnished with the metric tensor

$$\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2 g$$

is called a generalized Robertson–Walker space-time and is denoted by $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$, where dt^2 is the Euclidean usual metric tensor on I . These space-times are generalization of the well-known Robertson–Walker space-times [15,26,27]. From now on, we will denote $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \in \mathfrak{X}(I)$ by ∂_t to state our results in simpler forms.

Similarly, we define standard static space-times. Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional pseudo-Riemannian manifold and $f: M \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a smooth function. Then the $(n + 1)$ -dimensional product manifold $I \times M$ furnished with the metric tensor

$$\bar{g} = -f^2 dt^2 \oplus g$$

is called a standard static space-time and is denoted by $\bar{M} = I_f \times M$, where I is an open, connected subinterval of \mathbb{R} and dt^2 is the Euclidean metric tensor on I . Note that standard static space-times can be considered as a generalization of the Einstein static universe [3–6,13,14].

The following theorem provides a description of the concircular curvature tensor on pseudo-Riemannian warped product manifolds.

Proposition 6 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a singly warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. If $X_i, Y_i, Z_i \in \mathfrak{X}(M_i) i = 1, 2$, then the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} on M is given by*

$$\mathcal{C}(X_1, Y_1) Z_1 = \mathcal{R}^1(X_1, Y_1) Z_1$$

$$-\frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} [g_1(X_1, Z_1) Y_1 - g_1(Y_1, Z_1) X_1] \quad (4.1)$$

$$C(X_2, Y_1) Z_1 = \left[\frac{1}{f} H^f(Y_1, Z_1) + \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} g_1(Y_1, Z_1) \right] X_2 \quad (4.2)$$

$$C(X_1, Y_2) Z_2 = f g_2(Y_2, Z_2) \left[\nabla_{X_1}^1 \text{grad} f + \frac{\tau f}{n(n-1)} X_1 \right], \quad (4.3)$$

and

$$C(X_2, Y_2) Z_2 = \mathcal{R}^2(X_2, Y_2) Z_2 - \left(\|\text{grad} f\|_1^2 + \frac{\tau f^2}{n(n-1)} \right) [g_2(X_2, Z_2) Y_2 - g_2(Y_2, Z_2) X_2], \quad (4.4)$$

where $H^f(Y_1, Z_1) = g_1(\nabla_{X_1}^1 \text{grad} f, Z_1)$ is the Hessian of f .

The following theorem is a direct consequence of the above proposition.

Theorem 3 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a singly warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. M is concircularly flat if and only if*

(1) M_1 is of constant curvature

$$\kappa_1 = \kappa = \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)}.$$

(2) $\frac{1}{f} H^f(Y_1, Z_1) + \frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} g_1(Y_1, Z_1) = 0$, and

(3) M_2 is of constant curvature

$$\kappa_2 = \|\text{grad} f\|_1^2 + \frac{\tau f^2}{n(n-1)} = \kappa f^2 + \|\text{grad} f\|_1^2.$$

Now suppose that the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} on $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ vanishes, then equation (4.2) implies that

$$H^f(Y_1, Z_1) = \frac{-\tau f}{n(n-1)} g_1(Y_1, Z_1), \quad (4.5)$$

i.e., M_1 is of Hessian type. Taking the trace of this equation we get that

$$\Delta f = \frac{-n_1 \tau}{n(n-1)} f = -n_1 \kappa_1 f. \quad (4.6)$$

Corollary 2 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a concircularly flat singly warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. Then M_1 is of Hessian type and $\Delta f = -n_1 \kappa_1 f$.*

Now, we note that \mathcal{C} can be simplified if the last position is a concurrent field. Let $\zeta = \zeta_1 + \zeta_2$ be a vector field on $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$, $\{e_i | 1 \leq i \leq n_1\}$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathfrak{X}(U_1)$ and $\{e_i | n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n_1 + n_2\}$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathfrak{X}(U_2)$ where U_i is an open subset of M_i . Then $\{e_i | 1 \leq i \leq n_1 + n_2\}$ is an orthogonal basis of $\mathfrak{X}(U_1 \times_f U_2)$. Thus

$$\nabla_{e_i} \zeta - e_i = \nabla_{e_i}^1 \zeta_1 - e_i + e_i (\ln f) \zeta_2$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n_1$ and

$$\nabla_{e_i} \zeta - e_i = \zeta_1 (\ln f) e_i + \nabla_{e_i}^2 \zeta_2 - f g_2 (\zeta_2, e_i) \operatorname{grad} f - e_i$$

for $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n_1 + n_2$.

Lemma 1 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a singly warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. Then $\zeta = \zeta_1 + \zeta_2$ is a concircular vector field on $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ if and only if ζ_1 is a concircular vector field on M_1 and one of the following conditions holds*

- (1) ζ_2 is a concircular vector field on M_2 , and f is constant; or
- (2) $\zeta_2 = 0$ and $\zeta_1(f) = f$.

Let ζ be a concurrent vector field, then

$$\mathcal{R}(X, Y) \zeta = 0.$$

Thus

$$\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \zeta = -\frac{\tau}{n(n-1)} [g(X, \zeta) Y - g(Y, \zeta) X].$$

Suppose that $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ is a concircularly curvature flat warped product manifold, then

$$\tau [g(Y, \zeta) X - g(X, \zeta) Y] = 0$$

for any vector fields X and Y . Thus $\tau = 0$ and consequently M is flat. This discussion leads to the following result.

Theorem 4 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a concircularly flat singly warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. Then M is flat if M_1 admits a concircular vector field ζ_1 and one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) M_2 admits a concircular vector field ζ_2 and f is constant; or
- (2) $\zeta_1(f) = f$.

We will now focus on generalized Robertson–Walker space-times and consider the concircular curvature on this class of space-times by using our previous results. Let

$\bar{M} = I \times_f M$ be a generalized Robertson–Walker space-time equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2g$. Then the concircular curvature tensor \bar{C} on \bar{M} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}(\partial_t, \partial_t)\partial_t &= 0, \quad \bar{C}(X, \partial_t)\partial_t = \frac{-1}{f} \left[\ddot{f} + \frac{\bar{\tau}f}{n(n+1)} \right] X, \\ \bar{C}(\partial_t, X)Y &= fg(X, Y) \left[\ddot{f} + \frac{\bar{\tau}f}{n(n+1)} \right] \partial_t, \\ \bar{C}(X, Y)Z &= \mathcal{R}(X, Y)Z + \left[f^2 - \frac{\bar{\tau}f^2}{n(n+1)} \right] [g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X], \end{aligned}$$

for any vector fields $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, where \mathcal{R} is the (Riemann) curvature tensor on M . By using direct calculation and our previous results one can conclude the following.

Proposition 7 *Let $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional generalized Robertson–Walker space-time equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2g$, $n \geq 3$. \bar{M} is concircularly flat if and only if*

- (1) *The scalar curvature of (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) satisfies $\ddot{f} + \frac{\bar{\tau}f}{n(n+1)} = 0$, and*
- (2) *(M, g) has constant sectional curvature $\kappa \equiv -[f^2 + f\ddot{f}]$.*

The above result gives us a full characterization for the warping function f .

Proposition 8 *Let $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional concircularly flat generalized Robertson–Walker space-time equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2g$. Suppose that $\bar{X} = h\partial_t + X$ is a vector field on \bar{M} , where X is a vector field on M and h is a smooth function on I . Then (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is flat if one of the following conditions holds*

- (1) *M admits a concircular vector field and f is constant, or*
- (2) *$f(t) = at + b$.*

Now, we are ready to study concircular curvature tensor \bar{C} on $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$. Let $\bar{M} = I_f \times M$ be a standard static space-time equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -f^2dt^2 \oplus g$. Then the concircular curvature tensor \bar{C} on \bar{M} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}(X, \partial_t)\partial_t &= -f \left[\nabla_X \text{grad} f + \frac{\bar{\tau}f}{n(n+1)} X \right], \\ \bar{C}(\partial_t, X)Y &= \left[\frac{1}{f} H^f(X, Y) + \frac{\bar{\tau}}{n(n+1)} g(X, Y) \right] \partial_t, \\ \bar{C}(X, Y)Z &= \bar{\mathcal{R}}(X, Y)Z - \frac{\bar{\tau}}{n(n+1)} [g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X], \end{aligned}$$

for any vector fields $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, where $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ is the (Riemann) curvature tensor on M . Now, we can characterize concircularly flat standard static space-time as:

Proposition 9 *Let $\bar{M} = I_f \times M$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional standard static space-time equipped with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -f^2dt^2 \oplus g$, $n \geq 3$. \bar{M} is concircularly flat if and only if*

- (1) $\nabla_X \text{grad} f = -\frac{\bar{\tau}}{n(n+1)} X$ for any vector field X on M , and
- (2) (M, g) has constant sectional curvature $\kappa = \frac{\bar{\tau}}{n(n+1)}$.

5 Concircularly Symmetric Warped Product Manifolds

A pseudo-Riemannian singly warped product manifold M is said to be concircular symmetric if

$$(\nabla_\zeta \mathcal{C})(X, Y, Z) = 0$$

for any vector fields X, Y, Z and ζ . It is clear that (see Sect. 3)

$$(\nabla_\zeta \mathcal{R})(X, Y, Z) = 0.$$

This condition yields the following consequences

$$(\nabla_{\zeta_1} \mathcal{R})(X_1, Y_1, Z_1) = (\nabla_{\zeta_1}^1 \mathcal{R}^1)(X_1, Y_1, Z_1) = 0. \tag{5.1}$$

Thus M_1 is locally symmetric. The second case is

$$(\nabla_{\zeta_1} \mathcal{R})(X_2, Y_1, Z_1) = 0. \tag{5.2}$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{f^2} \zeta_1(f) H^f(Y_1, Z_1) X_2 \\ & + \frac{1}{f} g_1(\nabla_{\zeta_1}^1 \nabla_{Y_1}^1 \text{grad} f, Z_1) X_2 - \frac{1}{f} H^f(\nabla_{\zeta_1}^1 Y_1, Z_1) X_2 = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

i.e., $\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{f} H^f$ is parallel. The next case is

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_{\zeta_2} \mathcal{R})(X_2, Y_1, Z_1) &= 0 \\ &= \nabla_{\zeta_2} \mathcal{R}(X_2, Y_1) Z_1 - \mathcal{R}(\nabla_{\zeta_2} X_2, Y_1) Z_1 - Z_1(\ln f) \mathcal{R}(X_2, Y_1) \zeta_2 \\ &= \mathcal{F}(Z_1, Y_1) \nabla_{\zeta_2} X_2 - \mathcal{R}(\nabla_{\zeta_2} X_2, Y_1) Z_1 + Z_1(f) g_2(X_2, \zeta_2) \nabla_{Y_1}^1 \text{grad} f \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\mathcal{R}^1(\text{grad} f, Y_1) Z_1 = \mathcal{F}(Z_1, Y_1) \text{grad} f - Z_1(\ln f) \nabla_{Y_1}^1 \text{grad} f$$

Now, we have

$$(\nabla_{\zeta_1} \mathcal{R})(X_2, Y_2, Z_2) = (\nabla_{\zeta_2} \mathcal{R})(X_1, Y_2, Z_2) = 0$$

Thus

$$X_1(f) \mathcal{R}^2(\zeta_2, Y_2) Z_2 = \left(X_1(f) \|\text{grad} f\|^2 - f^2 \mathcal{F}(X_1, \text{grad} f) \right) G_2(\zeta_2, Y_2, Z_2), \tag{5.4}$$

where $G_2(\zeta_2, Y_2, Z_2) = [g_2(\zeta_2, Z_2) Y_2 - g_2(Y_2, Z_2) \zeta_2]$. The next case is

$$(\nabla_{\zeta_2} \mathcal{R})(X_2, Y_2, Z_2) = 0.$$

This yields

$$\left(\nabla_{\zeta_2}^2 \mathcal{R}^2 \right) (X_2, Y_2, Z_2) = 0. \tag{5.5}$$

Theorem 5 *Let $M = M_1 \times_f M_2$ be a concircularly symmetric warped product manifold with the metric tensor $g = g_1 \oplus f^2 g_2$. Then,*

- (1) *both M_1 and M_2 are locally symmetric,*
- (2) *M_2 is of constant curvature given that f is not constant, and*
- (3) *$\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{f} H^f$ is parallel.*

6 Divergence-free Concircular Curvature Tensor

It is well known that the Riemann tensor is harmonic if and only if the Ricci tensor is a Codazzi tensor, i.e., for any vector fields $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, we have

$$(\nabla_X \text{Ric})(Y, Z) = (\nabla_Y \text{Ric})(X, Z).$$

Moreover, the concircular curvature tensor is divergence free if and only if the Riemann tensor is harmonic. Let us define

$$T(X, Y, Z) = (\nabla_X \text{Ric})(Y, Z) - (D_Y \text{Ric})(X, Z)$$

for any vector fields $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$. It is clear that the Ricci tensor is a Codazzi tensor if and only if $T(X, Y, Z)$ vanishes. Let $(M_1 \times_f M_2, g)$ be a singly warped product manifold with $T(X, Y, Z) = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} T^1(X_1, Y_1, Z_1) &= \frac{n_2}{f} Y_1(f) \mathcal{F}(X_1, Z_1) - \frac{n_2}{f} X_1(f) \mathcal{F}(Y_1, Z_1) \\ &\quad - \frac{n_2}{f} \mathcal{R}^1(X_1, Y_1, \text{grad} f, Z_1). \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

The next case is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= X_1(f^\sharp) g_2(Y_2, Z_2) - 2X_1(\ln f) \text{Ric}(Y_2, Z_2) \\ &\quad - Y_1(f^\sharp) g_2(X_2, Z_2) + 2Y_1(\ln f) \text{Ric}(X_2, Z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_1(f) \operatorname{Ric}(Y_2, Z_2) = f(X_1(f^\sharp) - f \operatorname{Ric}(X_1, \operatorname{grad} f)) g_2(Y_2, Z_2). \quad (6.2)$$

Finally,

$$T^2(X_2, Y_2, Z_2) = 0. \quad (6.3)$$

The tensor T vanishes in the rest cases. Now, one can write the following results.

Theorem 6 *Let $(M_1 \times_f M_2, g)$ be a singly warped product manifold with warping function $f > 0$ on M_1 . Assume the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} is divergence free. Then,*

- (1) *the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C}^1 is divergence free if*

$$\mathcal{R}^1(X_1, Y_1, \operatorname{grad} f, Z_1) = Y_1(f) \mathcal{F}(X_1, Z_1) - X_1(f) \mathcal{F}(Y_1, Z_1)$$

- (2) *the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C}^2 is divergence free, and*
 (3) *f is constant or (M_2, g_2) is Einstein.*

Theorem 7 *Let $(M_1 \times_f M_2, g)$ be a singly warped product manifold with warping function $f > 0$ on M_1 . The concircular curvature tensor of the metric tensor g is divergence free if*

- (1) *f is constant and the concircular curvature tensors \mathcal{C}^i of the metric tensors g_i ; $i = 1, 2$ are divergence free, or*
 (2) *$H^f = 0$, \mathcal{C}^1 is divergence free and (M_2, g_2) is Einstein with factor $g_1(\operatorname{grad} f, \operatorname{grad} f)$.*

The following results are special cases on a generalized Robertson–Walker space-time and on a standard static space-time.

Corollary 3 *Let $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$ be a generalized Robertson–Walker space-time with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2g$. If the concircular curvature tensor $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ of (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is divergence free, then the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} of (M, g) is divergence free. If, in addition, $f = at + b$, then (M, g) is Einstein.*

Corollary 4 *Let $\bar{M} = I \times_f M$ be a generalized Robertson–Walker space-time with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -dt^2 \oplus f^2g$. Then the concircular curvature tensor $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ of (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is divergence free if*

- (1) *f is constant and the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} of (M, g) is divergence free,*
 or
 (2) *$f = at + b$ and (M, g) is Einstein with factor $-a^2$.*

Corollary 5 *Let $\bar{M} =_f I \times M$ be a standard static space-time with the metric tensor $\bar{g} = -f^2dt^2 \oplus g$ and $H^f = 0$. Then the concircular curvature tensor $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ of (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is divergence free if and only if the concircular curvature tensor \mathcal{C} of (M, g) is divergence free.*

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