Rend. Istit. Mat. Univ. Trieste
Volume 48 (2016), 587–605
DOI: 10.13137/2464-8728/13174

Multiply warped products as quasi-Einstein manifolds with a quarter-symmetric connection

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Abstract. *In this paper we study warped products and multiply warped products on quasi-Einstein manifolds with a quarter-symmetric connection. Then we apply our results to generalize Robertson-Walker spacetime with a quarter-symmetric connection.*

Keywords: Quasi-Einstein manifold, warped product, multiply warped product, quarter-symmetric connection.
MS Classification 2010: 53C25.

1. Introduction

A Riemannian manifold $(M^n, g), n \geq 2$, is said to be an Einstein manifold if its Ricci tensor S satisfies the condition $S = \frac{r}{n}g$, where r denotes the scalar curvature of M. M. C. Chaki and R. K. Maity introduced the notion of quasi-Einstein manifold in [2]. A non-flat Riemannian manifold $(M,\ g)$, $n \geq 2$, is said to be a quasi-Einstein manifold if the condition

$$S(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y),$$

is fulfilled on M, where α and β are scalars of which $\beta \neq 0$ and η is a non-zero 1-form such that $g(X,U) = \eta(X)$, for all vector field X and U, a unit vector field.

Let (B, g_B) and (F, g_F) be two Riemannian manifolds and $f > 0$ be a differential function on B. Consider the product manifold $B \times F$ with its projections $\pi : B \times F \to B$ and $\sigma : B \times F \to F$. The warped product $B \times_f F$ is the manifold $B \times F$ with the Riemannian structure such that $||X||^2 = ||\pi^*(X)||^2 + f^2(\pi(p))||\sigma^*(X)||^2$, for any vector field X on M. Thus we have that $g_M = g_B + f^2 g_F$ holds on M. Here B is called the base of M and F is called the fiber. The function f is called the warping function of the warped product [7]. The concept of warped product was first introduced by Bishop and O'Neill [1] to construct examples of Riemannian manifolds with negative curvature.

Now, we can generalize warped products to multiply warped products. A multiply warped product is the product manifold $M = B \times_{b_1} F_1 \times_{b_2} F_2 ... \times_{b_m} F_m$ with the metric $g = g_B \oplus b_1^2 g_{F_1} \oplus b_2^2 g_{F_2} \oplus b_3^2 g_{F_3} .... \oplus b_m^2 g_{F_m}$, where for each $i \in \{1, 2, ...m\}$, $b_i : B \to (0, \infty)$ is smooth and (F_i, g_{F_i}) is a pseudo-Riemannian manifold. In particular, when $B = (c, d)$, the metric $g_B = -dt^2$ is negative and (F_i, g_{F_i}) is a Riemannian manifold. We call M the multiply generalized Robertson-Walker spacetime.

A multiply twisted product (M, g) is a product manifold of the form $M = B \times_{b_1} F_1 \times_{b_2} F_2 ... \times_{b_m} F_m$ with the metric $g = g_B \oplus b_1^2 g_{F_1} \oplus b_2^2 g_{F_2} \oplus b_3^2 g_{F_3} .... \oplus b_m^2 g_{F_m}$, where for each $i \in \{1, 2, ...m\}$, $b_i : B \times F_i \to (0, \infty)$ is smooth.

In 1924, Friedmann and Schouten introduced the notion of a semi-symmetric linear connection on a differentiable manifold [3]. The definition of metric connection with torsion on a Riemannian manifold, was given by Hayden (1932) in [5]. In 1970, K. Yano [10] considered a semi-symmetric metric connection and studied some of its properties. Then in 1975, Golab [4] introduced the definition of a quarter-symmetric linear connection on a differentiable manifold, which is a generalization of semi-symmetric connection. Later in [8], Q. Qu and Y. Wang generalized the results to warped product and multiply warped product with a quarter-symmetric connection.

In this paper we consider multiply warped products as quasi-Einstein manifolds endowed with a quarter-symmetric connection. In section 2 and 3, we discuss some preliminary concepts and results which are useful for proving our main results in the next sections 4 and 5. In Theorem 4.1, we obtain a necessary and sufficient condition for the warped product manifold to be a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection. Then in Theorem 4.2, under some assumptions on base and fiber we study quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection. Next in Theorem 4.3, we establish that if (M, g) admits a metric for Robertson-Walker spacetime then it is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to the above mentioned connection under certain conditions. Then in Theorem 4.5, we characterize the warping function for a warped product space (M, g) with a quarter-symmetric connection. Later in Theorem 4.5, we show that for quasi-Einstein warped product with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection the complete connected $(\bar{n}-1)$-dimensional base is isometric to a $(\bar{n}-1)$-dimensional sphere. In the last section, we study special multiply warped product manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection.

2. Preliminaries

Let (M^n, g) be a Riemannian manifold with the Levi-Civita connection ∇. A linear connection $\breve{\nabla}$ on (M^n, g) is said to be a quarter-symmetric connection if its torsion tensor T with respect to the connection $\breve{\nabla}$ defined by

$$T(X, Y) = \breve{\nabla}_X Y - \breve{\nabla}_Y X - [X, Y],$$

satisfies

$$T(X, Y) = \omega(Y)\phi X - \omega(X)\phi Y,$$

where ω is a 1-form on M^n with the associated vector field P defined by $\omega(X) = g(X, P)$, for all vector field X, and ϕ is a $(1, 1)$ tensor field.

A quarter-symmetric connection $\breve{\nabla}$ is called a quarter-symmetric metric connection if $\breve{\nabla} g = 0$. $\breve{\nabla}$ is called a quarter-symmetric non-metric connection if $\breve{\nabla} g \neq 0$.

The relation between a quarter-symmetric connection $\breve{\nabla}$ and the Levi-Civita connection ∇ of M^n is given by [9]

$$\breve{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + \lambda_1 \omega(Y) X - \lambda_2 g(X, Y) P, \tag{1}$$

where $g(X, P) = \omega(X)$ and $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$ are scalar functions.

We can easily see that:

when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, $\breve{\nabla}$ is a semi-symmetric metric connection,
when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \neq 1$, $\breve{\nabla}$ is a quarter-symmetric metric connection,
when $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, $\breve{\nabla}$ is a quarter-symmetric non-metric connection.

Further, a relation between the curvature tensors R and $\breve{R}$ of type (1,3) of the connections ∇ and $\breve{\nabla}$ respectively is given by [9],

$$\begin{aligned}\breve{R}(X, Y)Z = {}& R(X, Y)Z + \lambda_1 g(Z, \nabla_X P)Y - \lambda_2 g(Z, \nabla_Y P)X, \\ &+ \lambda_2 \big[g(X, Z)\nabla_Y P - g(Y, Z)\nabla_X P\big] + \lambda_1\lambda_2 \omega(P)\big[g(X, Z)Y - g(Y, Z)X\big] \\ &+ \lambda_2^2\big[g(Y, Z)\omega(X) - g(X, Z)\omega(Y)\big]P + \lambda_1^2 \omega(Z)\big[\omega(Y)X - \omega(X)Y\big],\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

for vector fields X, Y, Z on M.

3. Warped Product Manifolds with Quarter-Symmetric Connection

In this section we consider the following propositions from Propositions 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of [8], which will be helpful to prove our main results of next section.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $M = B \times_f F$ be a warped product. Let S and $\breve{S}$ denote the Ricci tensors of M with respect to the Levi-Civita connection and a quarter-symmetric connection respectively. Let $dimB = n_1$, $dimF = n_2$, $dimM = \bar{n} = n_1 + n_2$. If $X, Y \in \chi(B)$, $V, W \in \chi(F)$ and $P \in \chi(B)$, then*

(i) $\breve{S}(X,Y) = \breve{S}^B(X,Y) + n_2\Big[\frac{H_B^f(X,Y)}{f} + \lambda_2\frac{Pf}{f}g(X,Y) + \lambda_1\lambda_2\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \lambda_1 g(Y,\nabla_X P) - \lambda_1^2\omega(X)\omega(Y)\Big]$,

(ii) $\breve{S}(X,V) = \breve{S}(V,X) = 0$,

(iii) $\breve{S}(V,W) = S^F(V,W) + \Big\{\lambda_2 div_B P + (n_2-1)\frac{|grad_B f|_B^2}{f^2} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P) + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (n_2-1)\lambda_2\big]\frac{Pf}{f} + \frac{\Delta_B f}{f}\Big\}g(V,W)$, *where* $div_B P = \sum_{k=1}^{n_1}\varepsilon_k\langle\nabla_{E_k}P, E_k\rangle$ *and* E_k, $1 \le k \le n_1$, *is an orthonormal basis of B with* $\varepsilon_k = g(E_k, E_k)$.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let $M = B \times_f F$ be a warped product, $dimB = n_1$, $dimF = n_2$, $dimM = \bar{n} = n_1 + n_2$. If $X, Y \in \chi(B)$, $V, W \in \chi(F)$ and $P \in \chi(F)$, then*

(i) $\breve{S}(X,Y) = S^B(X,Y) + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P)g(X,Y) + n_2\frac{H_B^f(X,Y)}{f} + \lambda_2 g(X,Y)div_F P$,

(ii) $\breve{S}(X,V) = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]\omega(V)\frac{Xf}{f}$,

(iii) $\breve{S}(V,X) = \big[\lambda_2 - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\big]\omega(V)\frac{Xf}{f}$,

(iv) $\breve{S}(V,W) = S^F(V,W) + g(V,W)\Big\{(n_2-1)\frac{|grad_B f|_B^2}{f^2} + \frac{\Delta_B f}{f} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P) + \lambda_2 div_F P\Big\} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]g(W,\nabla_V P) + \big[\lambda_2^2 + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1^2\big]\omega(V)\omega(W)$.

By Proposition 3.1 and Proposition 3.2 and by the definition of the scalar curvature, we have the following propositions.

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let $M = B \times_f F$ be a warped product, $dimB = n_1$, $dimF = n_2$, $dimM = \bar{n} = n_1 + n_2$. If $P \in \chi(B)$, then*

$$\breve{r}^M = \breve{r}^B + \frac{r^F}{f^2} + n_2(n_2-1)\frac{|grad_B f|_B^2}{f^2} + n_2(\bar{n}-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)\frac{Pf}{f} + 2n_2\frac{\Delta_B f}{f} + \big[n_2(\bar{n}+n_1-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - n_2(\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2)\big]\omega(P) + n_2(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)div_B P.$$

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let $M = B\times_f F$ be a warped product, $dimB = n_1$, $dimF = n_2$, $dimM = \bar{n} = n_1 + n_2$. If $P \in \chi(F)$, then*

$$\breve{r}^M = r^B + \frac{r^F}{f^2} + (\bar{n}-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)div_F P + [\bar{n}(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 + (1-\bar{n})(\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2)]\omega(P) + n_2(n_2-1)\frac{|grad_B f|_B^2}{f^2} + 2n_2\frac{\Delta_B f}{f}.$$

4. Generalized Robertson-Walker Spacetime with a Quarter-Symmetric Connection

In this section we consider a quasi-Einstein warped product manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection. We prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $I\times_f F$ where I is an open interval in $\mathbb{R}$, $dimI = 1$ and $dimF = \bar{n} - 1$, $\bar{n} \geq 3$. Then (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection if and only if F is a quasi-Einstein manifold for $P = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ with respect to the Levi-Civita connection or the warping function f is a constant on I for $P \in \chi(F)$, $\lambda_2 \neq (\bar{n} - 1)\lambda_1$.*

Proof. Assume that $P \in \chi(B)$ and let g_I be the metric on I. Taking $f = e^{\frac{q}{2}}$ and using the Proposition 3.1, we get

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = (1-\bar{n})\left[\frac{1}{2}q'' + \frac{1}{4}q'^2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 q' + \lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\right] g_I\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right), \quad (3)$$

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, V\right) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\breve{S}(V, W) = S^F(V, W) + e^q\left[\frac{\bar{n}-1}{4}(q')^2 + \frac{1}{2}[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (\bar{n}-2)\lambda_2]q' + \lambda_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}q'' + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1\lambda_2\right] g_F(V, W), \quad (5)$$

for vector fields V, W on F.

Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection, we have

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \beta\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right),$$

and

$$\breve{S}(V, W) = \alpha g(V, W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W).$$

Then the last two equations reduce to

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha g_I\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \beta\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right), \tag{6}$$

and

$$\breve{S}(V,W) = \alpha e^q g_F(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W). \tag{7}$$

Decomposing the vector field U uniquely into its components U_I and U_F on I and F, respectively, we have $U = U_I + U_F$. Since $dimI = 1$, we can take $U_I = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ which gives $U = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U_F$, where υ is a function on M. Thus, we can write

$$\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = g\left(U, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \upsilon. \tag{8}$$

Using equations (3) and (5), equations (6), (7) reduce to

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha + \beta\upsilon^2, \tag{9}$$

and

$$\breve{S}(V,W) = \alpha e^q g_F(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W). \tag{10}$$

Comparing the right hand sides of (3) and (9), we get

$$\alpha + \beta\upsilon^2 = (1-\bar{n})\left[\frac{1}{2}q'' + \frac{1}{4}q'^2 - \frac{\lambda_2 q'}{2} + \lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\right]. \tag{11}$$

Similarly, comparing the right hand sides of (5) and (10), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} S^F(V,W) = e^q \Big[\alpha + \frac{1-\bar{n}}{4}(q')^2 - \frac{1}{2}[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (\bar{n}-2)\lambda_2]q' \\ -\lambda_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}q'' + (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2\Big] g_F(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W), \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

which gives that F is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to the Levi-Civita connection for $P \in \chi(B)$.

Taking $P \in \chi(F)$ and by the use of Proposition 3.2, we get

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, V\right) = \frac{q'}{2}\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]\omega(V) \tag{13}$$

and

$$\breve{S}\left(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{q'}{2}\big[\lambda_2 - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\big]\omega(V), \tag{14}$$

for any vector field $V \in \chi(F)$.

Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold, we have

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, V\right) = \tilde{S}\left(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha g\left(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \beta\eta(V)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right). \tag{15}$$

Now $g(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) = 0$ as $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \in \chi(B)$ and $V \in \chi(F)$.

Hence, from the last equation, we get

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, V\right) = \breve{S}\left(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \beta\eta(V)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right). \tag{16}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\beta\eta(V)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{q'}{2}\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]\omega(V), \tag{17}$$

$$\beta\eta(V)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{q'}{2}\big[\lambda_2 - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\big]\omega(V). \tag{18}$$

From equations (17) and (18), we get

$$q' = 0,$$

when $\lambda_2 - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 \neq 0$. It follows that q is a constant on I. Then f is constant on I. This completes the proof. □

Now, we consider the warped product $M = B \times_f I$ with $\dim B = \bar{n} - 1$, $\dim I = 1$, $\bar{n} \geq 3$. Under this assumption, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 4.2. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $B \times_f I$, where $dim I = 1$ and $dim B = \bar{n} - 1$, $\bar{n} \geq 3$, then*

i) if (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection, $P \in \chi(B)$ is parallel on B with respect to the Levi-Civita connection on B and f is a constant on B, then,

$$\alpha = [(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2)]\omega(P).$$

ii) If (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection for $P \in \chi(I)$, and $\lambda_2 \neq (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1$ then f is a constant on B.

iii) If f is a constant on B and B is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to the Levi-Civita connection for $P \in \chi(I)$, then M is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection.

Proof. Assume that (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection. Then we write

$$\breve{S}(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y). \tag{19}$$

Decomposing the vector field U uniquely into its components U_B and U_I on B and I, respectively, we have

$$U = U_B + U_I. \tag{20}$$

Since $dim I = 1$, we can take $U_I = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ which gives $U = U_B + \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, where υ is a function on M. From (19), (20) and Proposition 3.1, we have

$$\breve{S}^B(X,Y) = \alpha g_B(X,Y) + \beta g_B(X,U_B)g_B(Y,U_B) - \Bigg[\frac{H^f(X,Y)}{f} + \lambda_2\frac{Pf}{f}g(X,Y) + \lambda_1\lambda_2\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \lambda_1 g(Y,\nabla_X P) - \lambda_1^2\omega(X)\omega(Y)\Bigg]. \tag{21}$$

By contraction over X and Y, we get

$$\breve{r}^B = \alpha(\bar{n}-1) + \beta g_B(U_B,U_B) - \Bigg[\frac{\Delta_B f}{f} + \lambda_2(\bar{n}-1)\frac{Pf}{f} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\big]\omega(P) + \lambda_1\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P)\Bigg]. \tag{22}$$

Also from (19), we have

$$\breve{r}^M = \alpha\bar{n} + \beta g_B(U_B,U_B). \tag{23}$$

Now, putting the value of (23) in (22), we get

$$\breve{r}^B = \breve{r}^M - \alpha - \frac{\Delta_B f}{f} - \lambda_2(\bar{n}-1)\frac{Pf}{f} - \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\big]\omega(P) - \lambda_1\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P). \tag{24}$$

On the other hand, from Proposition 3.3, we get

$$\breve{r}^M = \breve{r}^B + (\bar{n}-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)\frac{Pf}{f} + 2\frac{\Delta_B f}{f} + \big[2(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2)\big]\omega(P) + (\lambda_1+\lambda_2)\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(\nabla_{e_i}P,e_i).$$

Then from the above two relations, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha + \frac{\Delta_B f}{f} + \lambda_2(\bar{n}-1)\frac{Pf}{f} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\big]\omega(P) + \lambda_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(e_i, \nabla_{e_i} P) \\ = (\bar{n}-1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)\frac{Pf}{f} + 2\frac{\Delta f}{f} + \big[2(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (\lambda_1^2+\lambda_2^2)\big]\omega(P) \\ + (\lambda_1+\lambda_2)\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(\nabla_{e_i} P, e_i).\end{aligned}$$

Since $P \in \chi(B)$ is parallel and f is a constant on B, then we get

$$\alpha = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P).$$

ii) Let $P \in \chi(I)$. By the use of Proposition 3.2, we get

$$\breve{S}(X,P) = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]\omega(P)\frac{Xf}{f}, \tag{25}$$

and

$$\breve{S}(P,X) = \big[\lambda_2 - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\big]\omega(P)\frac{Xf}{f}. \tag{26}$$

Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold, we have

$$\breve{S}(X,P) = \breve{S}(P,X) = \alpha g(P,X) + \beta\eta(P)\eta(X).$$

Again, we have $g(P,X) = 0$ for $X \in \chi(B)$ and $P \in \chi(I)$.

Hence, we have

$$Xf = 0,$$

where $\lambda_2 \neq (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1$. This implies that f is a constant on B.

iii) Assume that B is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to the Levi-Civita connection. Then we have

$$S^B(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y), \tag{27}$$

for vector fields X, Y tangent to B.

From Proposition 3.2, we get

$$\breve{S}^M(X,Y) = S^B(X,Y) + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \frac{H^f(X,Y)}{f},$$

for any vector field $P \in \chi(I)$. Since f is a constant, $H^f(X,Y) = 0$ for all $X, Y \in \chi(B)$.

The above equation reduces to

$$\breve{S}^M(X,Y) = S^B(X,Y) + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P)g(X,Y). \tag{28}$$

Using the value of (27) in (28), we get

$$\breve{S}^M(X,Y) = \Big\{\alpha + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P)\Big\}g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y), \tag{29}$$

which shows that M is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection. □

Next, we study $M = I \times_f F$ with metric $-dt^2 + f(t)^2 g_F$, where I is an open interval in $\mathbb{R}$, and we prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.3. *Let (M,g) be a warped product $I \times_f F$ with the metric tensor $-dt^2 + f(t)^2 g_F$, $P = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, dim F = l$. Then (M,g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection $\breve{\nabla}$ with constant associated scalars α and β if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

i) (F, g_F) *is a quasi-Einstein manifold with scalar* α_F, β_F*;*

ii) $-l\left(\lambda_2\frac{f'}{f} - \frac{f''}{f} + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2\right) = -\alpha + \upsilon^2\beta$;

iii) $\alpha_F - ff'' - (l-1)f'^2 + \big(\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \alpha\big)f^2 + \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff' = 0$ *and* $\beta = \beta_F$.

Proof. By Proposition 3.1, we have

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = -l\left(\lambda_2\frac{f'}{f} - \frac{f''}{f} + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2\right),$$

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, V\right) = \breve{S}\left(V, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = 0,$$

$$\breve{S}(V,W) = S^F(V,W) + g_F(V,W)\Big\{-ff'' - (l-1)f'^2 + (\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2)f^2 + \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff'\Big\}.$$

Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold, we have

$$\breve{S}(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y).$$

Now,

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \beta\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right).$$

We can decompose the vector field U uniquely into its components U_I and U_F on I and F, respectively. Then we have $U = U_I + U_F$. Since $dimI = 1$, we can take $U_I = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ which gives $U = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U_F$, where υ is a function on M. Thus, we can write

$$\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = g\left(U, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \upsilon. \tag{30}$$

Therefore, we get

$$-l\left(\lambda_2\frac{f'}{f} - \frac{f''}{f} + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2\right) = -\alpha + \upsilon^2\beta.$$

Again, $\breve{S}(V,W) = \alpha g(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W)$.

Also, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\breve{S}(V,W) = S^F(V,W) + g_F(V,W)\Big\{ &- ff'' - (l-1)f'^2 \\ &+ (\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2)f^2 + \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff'\Big\}.\end{aligned}$$

From the above two equations, we get

$$\begin{aligned}S^F(V,W) = \Big\{&ff'' + (l-1)f'^2 - (\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \alpha)f^2 \\ &- \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff'\Big\}g_F(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W).\end{aligned}$$

Hence, (F, g_F) is a quasi-Einstein manifold.

Also, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\breve{S}(V,W) = S^F(V,W) + g_F(V,W)\Big\{ &- ff'' - (l-1)f'^2 \\ &+ (\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2)f^2 + \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff'\Big\}.\end{aligned}$$

After some calculations, we show that

$$\alpha_F - ff'' - (l-1)f'^2 + (\lambda_2^2 - l\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \alpha)f^2 + \big[l\lambda_1 + (l-1)\lambda_2\big]ff' = 0$$

and $\beta = \beta_F$. Thus, the proof is completed. □

Putting $\dim F = 1$ in Theorem 4.3, we get the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $I \times_f F$ with the metric tensor $-dt^2 + f(t)^2 g_F$, $P = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, dimF = 1$. Then (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection if and only if*

$$f'' - \lambda_2 f' + \big[(\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta) - (\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2)\big]f = 0.$$

By using Corollary 4.4 and elementary methods for ordinary differential equations, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.5. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $I \times_f F$ with the metric tensor $-dt^2 + f(t)^2 g_F$, $P = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, dimF = 1$. Then (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection if and only if*

i) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta < (\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{2})^2$,
$$f(t) = c_1 e^{\left(\frac{\lambda_2 + \sqrt{(2\lambda_1-\lambda_2)^2 - 4(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)}}{2}\right)t} + c_2 e^{\left(\frac{\lambda_2 - \sqrt{(2\lambda_1-\lambda_2)^2 - 4(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)}}{2}\right)t},$$

ii) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta = (\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{2})^2$, $f(t) = c_1 e^{(\frac{\lambda_2}{2})t} + c_2 t e^{(\frac{\lambda_2}{2})t}$,

iii) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta > (\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{2})^2$, $f(t) = c_1 e^{(\frac{\lambda_2}{2})t} c_1 \cos\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{4(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)-(2\lambda_1-\lambda_2)^2}}{2}\right)t\right) + c_2 e^{(\frac{\lambda_2}{2})t} \sin\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{4(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)-(2\lambda_1-\lambda_2)^2}}{2}\right)t\right)$.

COROLLARY 4.6. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $I \times_f F$ with the metric tensor $-dt^2 + f(t)^2 g_F$, $P = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, dimF = 1$, and $\lambda_2 = 2\lambda_1$. Then (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection if and only if*

i) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta < 0$, $f(t) = c_1 e^{\left(\lambda_1 + \sqrt{-(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)}\right)t} + c_2 e^{\left(\lambda_1 - \sqrt{-(\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta)}\right)t}$,

ii) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta = 0$, $f(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 t e^{\lambda_1 t}$,

iii) $\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta > 0$, $f(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \cos\left(\left(\sqrt{\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta}\right)t\right) + c_2 e^{\lambda_1 t} \sin\left(\left(\sqrt{\alpha - \upsilon^2\beta}\right)t\right)$.

Next, the following theorem shows when the base of a quasi-Einstein warped product manifold is isometric to a sphere of a particular radius.

THEOREM 4.7. *Let (M, g) be a warped product $B \times_f I$ of a complete connected $(\bar{n}-1)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold B where $\bar{n} \geq 3$ and one-dimensional Riemannian manifold I. If (M, g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with constant associated scalars α and β, $U \in \chi(M)$ with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection, $P \in \chi(B)$ and the Hessian of f is proportional to the metric tensor g_B, then (B, g_B) is a $(\bar{n}-1)$-dimensional sphere of radius $\rho = \frac{\bar{n}-1}{\sqrt{\breve{r}^B + \alpha}}$.*

Proof. Let M be a connected warped product manifold. Then from Proposition 3.1, we have

$$\breve{S}^M(X, Y) = \breve{S}^B(X, Y) + \frac{H_B^f(X, Y)}{f} + \lambda_2 \frac{Pf}{f} g(X, Y) + \lambda_1\lambda_2\omega(P)g(X, Y) + \lambda_1 g(Y, \nabla_X P) - \lambda_1^2 \omega(X)\omega(Y), \quad (31)$$

for any vector field X, Y on B. Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric metric connection, we have

$$\breve{S}^M(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y). \tag{32}$$

Decomposing the vector field U uniquely into its components U_B and U_I on B and I, respectively, we have

$$U = U_B + U_I. \tag{33}$$

Putting the values of (32), (33) in (31), we get

$$\breve{S}^B(X,Y) = \alpha g_B(X,Y) + \beta g_B(X,U_B)g_B(Y,U_B) - \Bigg[\frac{H_B^f(X,Y)}{f} + \lambda_2\frac{Pf}{f}g(X,Y) + \lambda_1\lambda_2\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \lambda_1 g(Y,\nabla_X P) - \lambda_1^2\omega(X)\omega(Y)\Bigg]. \tag{34}$$

By contraction over X and Y, we get

$$\breve{r}^B = \breve{r}^M - \alpha - \frac{\Delta_B f}{f} - (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_2\frac{Pf}{f} - \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\big]\pi(P) - \lambda_1\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P). \tag{35}$$

Again from Proposition 3.1, we obtain

$$\frac{\breve{r}^M}{\bar{n}} = \lambda_2\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} g(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P) + (\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\frac{Pf}{f} + [(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2]\omega(P) + \frac{\Delta_B f}{f}. \tag{36}$$

From the last two equations, it follows that

$$(\breve{r}^B + \alpha)f = (\bar{n}\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} fg(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P) + (\bar{n}-1)[\bar{n}\lambda_1 - \lambda_2]Pf + \big[(\bar{n}-1)^2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1^2 - \bar{n}\lambda_2^2\big]f\omega(P) + (\bar{n}-1)\Delta_B f. \tag{37}$$

Since the Hessian of f is proportional to the metric tensor g_B, then we have

$$H^f(X,Y) = \frac{1}{(\bar{n}-1)^2}\Big[(\lambda_1 - \bar{n}\lambda_2)\sum_{i=1}^{\bar{n}-1} fg(e_i,\nabla_{e_i}P) + (\bar{n}-1)[\lambda_2 - \bar{n}\lambda_1]Pf + \big(\bar{n}\lambda_2^2 - (\bar{n}-1)^2\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2\big)f\omega(P) + (1-\bar{n})\Delta_B f\Big]g_B(X,Y).$$

Hence, from the above equation, we obtain

$$H^f(X,Y) + \frac{\breve{r}^B + \alpha}{(\bar{n}-1)^2} f g_B(X,Y) = 0. \tag{38}$$

So B is isometric to the $(\bar{n}-1)$-dimensional sphere of radius $\frac{\bar{n}-1}{\sqrt{\breve{r}^B+\alpha}}$ [6]. Thus, the theorem is proved. □

5. Multiply Twisted Product Manifold with Quarter-Symmetric Connection

Now, we have the following propositions from Propositions 4.5 and 4.7 of [8], for later use.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *Let $M = B \times_{b_1} F_1 \times_{b_2} F_2 ... \times_{b_m} F_m$ be a multiply twisted product manifold with $dimB = n$, $dimF_i = l_i$, $dimM = \bar{n}$. If $X, Y \in \chi(B)$, $V \in \chi(F_i)$, $W \in \chi(F_j)$ and $P \in \chi(B)$, then*

(i) $\breve{S}(X,Y) = \breve{S}^B(X,Y) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \Big[\lambda_1\lambda_2\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \frac{H_B^{b_i}(X,Y)}{b_i} + \lambda_2 \frac{Pb_i}{b_i} g(X,Y) + \lambda_1 g(Y, \nabla_X P) - \lambda_1^2\omega(X)\omega(Y)\Big]$,

(ii) $\breve{S}(X,V) = \breve{S}(V,X) = (l_i - 1)\big[VX(lnb_i)\big]$,

(iii) $\breve{S}(V,W) = 0$ *if* $i \neq j$,

(iv) $\breve{S}(V,W) = S^{F_i}(V,W) + g(V,W)\Big\{(l_i - 1)\frac{|grad_B b_i|_B^2}{b_i^2} + \frac{\Delta_B b_i}{b_i} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P) + \lambda_2 div_F P + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (l_i-1)\lambda_2\big]\frac{Pb_i}{b_i} + \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{g_B(grad_B b_i, grad_B b_s)}{b_i b_s} + \lambda_2 \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{Pb_s}{b_s}\Big\}$ *if* $i = j$, *where* $div_B P = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \varepsilon_k \langle \nabla_{E_k} P, E_k\rangle$ *and* E_k, $1 \leq k \leq n$, *is an orthonormal basis of* B *with* $\varepsilon_k = g(E_k, E_k)$.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *Let $M = B \times_{b_1} F_1 \times_{b_2} F_2 ... \times_{b_m} F_m$ be a multiply twisted product, $dimB = n$, $dimF_i = l_i$, $dimM = \bar{n}$. If $X, Y \in \chi(B)$, $V \in \chi(F_i)$, $W \in \chi(F_j)$ and $P \in \chi(F_r)$ for a fixed r, then*

(i) $\breve{S}(X,Y) = S^B(X,Y) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \frac{H_B^{b_i}(X,Y)}{b_i} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P)g(X,Y) + \lambda_2 g(X,Y) div_{F_r} P$,

(ii) $\breve{S}(X,V)=(l_i-1)\big[VX(lnb_i)\big]+\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1-\lambda_2\big]\omega(V)\frac{Xb_r}{b_r}$,

(iii) $\breve{S}(V,X)=(l_i-1)\big[VX(lnb_i)\big]+\big[\lambda_2-(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\big]\omega(V)\frac{Xb_r}{b_r}$,

(iv) $\breve{S}(V,W)=0$ *if* $i\neq j$,

(v) $\breve{S}(V,W)=S^{F_i}(V,W)+g(V,W)\Big\{(l_i-1)\frac{|grad_B b_i|_B^2}{b_i^2}+\frac{\Delta_B b_i}{b_i}+\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2-\lambda_2^2\big]\pi(P)+\sum_{s\neq i} l_s\frac{g_B(grad_B b_i,grad_B b_s)}{b_i b_s}\Big\}+\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1-\lambda_2\big]g(W,\nabla_V P)+\big[\lambda_2^2+(1-\bar{n})\lambda_1^2\big]\omega(V)\omega(W)+\lambda_2 g(V,W)div_{F_r}P$ *if* $i=j$.

Let $M=B\times_{b_1}F_1\times_{b_2}F_2...\times_{b_m}F_m$ be a multiply warped product with the metric tensor $-dt^2\oplus b_1^2g_{F_1}\oplus....\oplus b_m^2g_{F_m}$, and let I be an open interval in $\mathbb{R}$ and $b_i\in C^\infty(I)$.

Now, we prove the following theorem for multiply generalized Robertson-Walker spacetime.

Theorem 5.3. *Let* $M=I\times_{b_1}F_1\times_{b_2}F_2...\times_{b_m}F_m$ *be a multiply warped product with the metric tensor* $-dt^2\oplus b_1^2g_{F_1}\oplus....\oplus b_m^2g_{F_m}$ *and* $P=\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$*.Then* (M,g) *is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection* $\breve{\nabla}$ *with constant associated scalars* α *and* β, *if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

i) (F_i,g_{F_i}) *are quasi-Einstein manifolds with scalars* $\alpha_{F_i},\beta_{F_i},i\in\{1,2,...m\}$;

ii) $\sum_{i=1}^m l_i\left(\lambda_2\frac{b_i'}{b_i}-\frac{b_i''}{b_i}+\lambda_1^2-\lambda_1\lambda_2\right)=\alpha-\upsilon^2\beta$;

iii) $\alpha_{F_i}-b_ib_i''-(l_i-1)b_i'^2+\big(\lambda_2b_i^2-b_ib_i'\big)\sum_{s\neq i}l_s\left(\frac{b_s'}{b_s}\right)+\big(\lambda_2^2+(1-\bar{n})\lambda_1\lambda_2-\alpha\big)b_i^2+\big((\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1+(l_i-1)\lambda_2\big)b_ib_i'=0$ *and* $\beta=\beta_{F_i}$.

Proof. By Proposition 5.1, we have

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t},\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)=\sum_{i=1}^m l_i\left(-\lambda_2\frac{b_i'}{b_i}+\frac{b_i''}{b_i}-\lambda_1^2+\lambda_1\lambda_2\right), \tag{39}$$

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t},V\right)=\breve{S}\left(V,\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)=(l_i-1)V\left(\frac{b_i'}{b_i}\right), \tag{40}$$

$$\breve{S}(V,W)=0,\text{if } i\neq j, \tag{41}$$

$$\breve{S}(V,W) = S^{F_i}(V,W) + g_{F_i}(V,W)\Big\{ -(l_i-1)b_i'^2 - b_i''b_i + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (l_i-1)\lambda_2\big]b_i'b_i + (\lambda_2 b_i^2 - b_i'b_i)\sum_{s\neq i} l_s\frac{b_s'}{b_s} + \big(\lambda_2^2 + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1\lambda_2\big)b_i^2\Big\}. \quad (42)$$

Since M is a quasi-Einstein manifold, we have

$$\breve{S}(X,Y) = \alpha g(X,Y) + \beta\eta(X)\eta(Y).$$

Now,

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t},\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \alpha g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t},\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \beta\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right).$$

Decomposing the vector field U uniquely into its components U_I and U_F on I and F, respectively, we have $U = U_I + U_F$. Since $dim I = 1$, we can take $U_I = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ which gives $U = \upsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U_F$, where υ is a function on M. Then we can write

$$\eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = g\left(U,\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \upsilon. \quad (43)$$

Hence, we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i\left(\lambda_2\frac{b_i'}{b_i} - \frac{b_i''}{b_i} + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2\right) = \alpha - \upsilon^2\beta.$$

Again, $\breve{S}(V,W) = \alpha g(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W)$.

From Proposition 5.1 and equation (42), we obtain that (F_i, g_{F_i}) are quasi-Einstein manifolds.

After a brief calculation, we can easily prove that

$$\alpha_{F_i} - b_ib_i'' - (l_i-1)b_i'^2 + (\lambda_2 b_i^2 - b_ib_i')\sum_{s\neq i} l_s\left(\frac{b_s'}{b_s}\right) + \big[\lambda_2^2 + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \alpha\big]b_i^2 + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 + (l_i-1)\lambda_2\big]b_ib_i' = 0$$

and $\beta = \beta_{F_i}$.

Thus, the proof of the theorem is completed. □

Next, the following theorem establishes the necessary and sufficient conditions on a multiply warped product to be a quasi-Einstein manifold with a quarter-symmetric connection whenever $P \in \chi(F_r)$.

THEOREM 5.4. *Let $M = I\times_{b_1} F_1 \times_{b_2} F_2 ... \times_{b_m} F_m$ be a multiply warped product with the metric tensor $-dt^2 \oplus b_1^2 g_{F_1} \oplus .... \oplus b_m^2 g_{F_m}$ with $P \in \chi(F_r)$ and $g_{F_r}(P,P) = 1$ and $\bar{n} \geq 2$. Then (M,g) is a quasi-Einstein manifold with respect to a quarter-symmetric connection $\breve{\nabla}$ with constant associated scalars α and β, if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

i) (F_i, g_{F_i}) $(i \neq r)$ *are quasi-Einstein manifolds with scalars* α_i, β_i, $i \in \{1, 2, ...m\}$;

ii) b_r *is constant and* $\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \frac{b_i''}{b_i} = \mu_0$, $div_{F_r} P = \mu_1$, $\mu_0 - \lambda_2\mu_1 + \alpha - \upsilon^2\beta = [(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2]b_r^2$, *where* μ_0, μ_1 *are constants;*

iii) $S^{F_r}(V,W) + \bar{\alpha} g_{F_r}(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W) = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(V)\omega(W) - \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]g(W, \nabla_V P)$, *for* $V, W \in \chi(F_r)$, *where* $\bar{\alpha} = b_r^2\big\{\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]b_r^2 + \lambda_2\mu_1 - \alpha\big\}$.

iv) $\alpha_{F_i} - b_i b_i'' + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]b_i^2 b_r^2 - b_i b_i' \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{b_s'}{b_s} - (l_i - 1)(b_i')^2 = (\alpha - \lambda_2\mu_1)b_i^2$ *and* $\beta = \beta_{F_i}$.

Proof. By Proposition 5.2 (ii) and $g_{F_r}(P,P) = 1$, it follows that b_r is a constant. By Proposition 5.2 (i), we obtain

$$\breve{S}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \frac{b_i''}{b_i} + \big[\lambda_2^2 + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1\lambda_2\big]b_r^2 - \lambda_2 div_{F_r} P = -\alpha + \upsilon^2\beta.$$

By separation of variables, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \frac{b_i''}{b_i} = \mu_0, div_{F_r} P = \mu_1, \mu_0 - \lambda_2\mu_1 + \alpha - \upsilon^2\beta = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]b_r^2.$$

Then we get $ii)$. By proposition 5.2 (v), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\breve{S}(V,W) &= S^{F_i}(V,W) + b_i^2 g_{F_i}(V,W)\Big\{(l_i - 1)\frac{-(b_i')^2}{b_i^2} + \frac{-b_i''}{b_i} \\ &+ \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P) + \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{-b_i' b_s'}{b_i b_s}\Big\} + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big]g(W, \nabla_V P) \\ &+ \big[\lambda_2^2 + (1-\bar{n})\lambda_1^2\big]\omega(V)\omega(W) + \lambda_2 g(V,W) div_{F_r} P, \quad \text{if } i = j.\end{aligned}$$

When $i \neq r$, then $\nabla_V P = \omega(V) = 0$, so,

$$\begin{aligned}\breve{S}(V,W) &= S^{F_i}(V,W) + b_i^2 g_{F_i}(V,W)\Big\{(l_i - 1)\frac{-(b_i')^2}{b_i^2} + \frac{-b_i''}{b_i} \\ &+ \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(P) + \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{-b_i' b_s'}{b_i b_s}\Big\} + \lambda_2\mu_1 b_i^2 g_{F_i}(V,W) \\ &= \alpha b_i^2 g_{F_i}(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W).\end{aligned}$$

By separation of variables, it follows that (F_i, g_{F_i}) $(i \neq r)$ are quasi-Einstein manifolds with scalars α_i, β_i, $i \in \{1, 2, ...m\}$, and

$$\alpha_{F_i} - b_i b_i'' + \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big] b_i^2 b_r^2 - b_i b_i' \sum_{s\neq i} l_s \frac{b_s'}{b_s} - (l_i - 1)(b_i')^2 = (\alpha - \lambda_2\mu_1) b_i^2$$

and $\beta = \beta_{F_i}$. Then we have $i)$ and $iv)$.

When $i = r$ and b_r is a constant, then we get

$$S^{F_r}(V,W) + \bar{\alpha} g_{F_r}(V,W) + \beta\eta(V)\eta(W) = \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2\big]\omega(V)\omega(W) - \big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1 - \lambda_2\big] g(W, \nabla_V P), \quad \text{for } V, W \in \chi(F_r),$$

where $\bar{\alpha} = b_r^2\big\{\big[(\bar{n}-1)\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2\big] b_r^2 + \lambda_2\mu_1 - \alpha\big\}$, and thus we obtain $iii)$. □

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the referee for valuable suggestions towards the improvement of the paper. The first author is supported by UGC JRF of India, Ref. No.: 23/06/2013(i)EU-V.

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Received March 4, 2015
Revised July 19, 2016
Accepted July 21, 2016