


Inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product in generalized $\mathfrak{B}K$ -fifth recurrent Finsler space by Lie - derivative

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Abstract. This paper deals with the space known as "generalized fifth recurrent Finsler space." The core idea centers around a mathematical object called the "Inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product" which is applied to two Ricci tensors satisfy an inheritance property. We apply the inheritance property with Kulkarni-Nomizu product of two Ricci tensors by using Lie - derivative in generalized fifth recurrent Finsler space. In addition, we prove that the Lie - derivative of the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor vanishes simultaneously.

Keywords: Lie - derivative L_v , Inheritance Kulkarni - Nomizu product, Inheritance Ricci tensor, Generalized $\mathfrak{B}K$ -fifth recurrent Finsler space.

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1. Introduction and Preliminaries

An inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product considers a new concept in Finsler geometry. Various identities on curvature inheritance in Finsler space established by Gatoto [16]. New relationship on curvature inheritance and other tensors was investigated by Ali et al. [7]. The Kulkarni-Nomizu product of two (0,2) type tensors defined by Deszcz et al. [15]. Further, AL-Qashbari and Baleedi [12] studied K -curvature inheritance in fifth recurrent Finsler space. Opondo [25] studied W -curvature inheritance in bi-recurrent Finsler space.

In the same regards, the Lie - derivative of forms and its application was investigated by authors [22, 23, 26, 28]. Several results on generalized recurrent Finsler spaces of higher orders studied by [4, 8, 11, 13, 6, 10, 24]. The relations between Ricci tensors and associate curvature tensors for various curvature tensors discussed by [1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 29].

Let us explore a generalized \mathfrak{BK} -fifth recurrent Finsler space satisfying the following relations [11]

$$\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{jk} = a_{sqlnm} K_{jk}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m H_{jk} = a_{sqlnm} H_{jk}, \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh} = a_{sqlnm} R_{ijkh} \quad (1.3)$$

if and only if

$$b_{sqlnm} g_{jk} - c_{sqlnm} C_{jkn} - d_{sqlnm} C_{jkl} - e_{sqlnm} C_{jkq} - 2b_{qlnm} y^r \mathfrak{B}_r C_{jks} = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m (P_{jkt}^t + P_{jk}^r P_{rt}^t - P_{jtk}^t - P_{jt}^r P_{rk}^t) \\ & + a_{sqlnm} (-P_{jkt}^t - P_{jk}^r P_{rt}^t + P_{jtk}^t + P_{jt}^r P_{rk}^t) + b_{sqlnm} (n-1) g_{jk} \\ & - 2b_{qlnm} y^r \mathfrak{B}_r (n-1) C_{jks} - c_{sqlnm} (n-1) C_{jkn} \\ & - d_{sqlnm} (n-1) C_{jkl} - e_{sqlnm} (n-1) C_{jkq} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & b_{sqlnm} (g_{hj} g_{ik} - g_{kj} g_{ih}) - 2b_{qlnm} y^r \mathfrak{B}_r (g_{hj} C_{iks} - g_{kj} C_{ih s}) \\ & - c_{sqlnm} (g_{hj} C_{ikn} - g_{kj} C_{ihn}) - d_{sqlnm} (g_{hj} C_{ikl} - g_{kj} C_{ihl}) \\ & - e_{sqlnm} (g_{hj} C_{ikq} - g_{kj} C_{ihq}) + \mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m (C_{ijt} H_{kh}^t) \\ & - a_{sqlnm} (C_{ijt} H_{kh}^t) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

respectively.

The Kulkarni-Nomizu product $(A \wedge U)$ of two (0,2) - type symmetric tensors A and U is defined as

$$(A \wedge U)_{ijkh} = A_{ih} U_{jk} - A_{ik} U_{jh} + A_{jk} U_{ih} - A_{jh} U_{ik} . \quad (1.7)$$

See [30]. The associate curvature tensors K_{ijkh} , P_{ijkh} and W_{ijkh} satisfy the following relations [30]

$$K_{ijkh} = R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-2)}(A \wedge U)_{ijkh}. \quad (1.8)$$

$$P_{ijkh} = R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(A_{ih}U_{jk} - A_{jh}U_{ik}). \quad (1.9)$$

$$W_{ijkh} = R_{ijkh} - \frac{c}{2n(n-1)}(A \wedge A)_{ijkh}, \quad (1.10)$$

where c is constant.

The non-zero covariant tensor field of fifth order a_{sqlnm} vanishes simultaneously with the vanishing of the scalar function $\alpha(x)$ by Berwald's covariant derivative of the fifth order [12]

$$L_v a_{sqlnm} = \mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m \alpha(x) \quad (1.11)$$

if and only if

$$\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m (L_v K_{ijkh}^i) = L_v (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{ijkh}^i). \quad (1.12)$$

The H -Ricci tensor and K -Ricci tensor have an inheritance property that characterized by

$$L_v H_{jk} = \alpha(x) H_{jk} \quad (1.13)$$

$$L_v K_{jk} = \alpha(x) K_{jk}. \quad (1.14)$$

See [12].

2. Lie - Derivative of the Inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu Product of Two Ricci - Tensors in $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$

Definition 2.1. The Kulkarni-Nomizu product $(A \wedge U)$ of two $(0,2)$ -type symmetric tensors A and U which is defined by (1.7), is called inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product if the tensors A and U are satisfying the inheritance property. We denoted to the Lie - derivative of the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product by $L_v I_h(A \wedge U)_{ijkh}$.

Using (1.1) and (1.2) in (1.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned} (K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = & \frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} [(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{ih})(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m H_{jk}) \\ & - (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{ik})(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m H_{jh}) + (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{jk}) \\ & (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m H_{ih}) - (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{jh})(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m H_{ik})]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides in (2.1) and using K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor that have inheritance property, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
L_v I h(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} &= (a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) \left[K_{ih} H_{jk} - K_{ik} H_{jh} \right. \\
&+ K_{jk} H_{ih} - K_{jh} H_{ik} \left. \right] + \frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})} \left[H_{jk} K_{ih} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) + \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} H_{jk} K_{ih} \right. \\
&+ K_{ih} H_{jk} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) + \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{ih} H_{jk} - H_{jh} K_{ik} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) \\
&- \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} H_{jh} K_{ik} - K_{ik} H_{jh} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) - \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{ik} H_{jh} \\
&+ H_{ih} K_{jk} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) + \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} H_{ih} K_{jk} + K_{jk} H_{ih} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) \\
&+ \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{jk} H_{ih} - H_{ik} K_{jh} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) - \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} H_{ik} K_{jh} \\
&\left. - K_{jh} H_{ik} L_v(a_{sqlnm}) - \alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{jh} H_{ik} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Using (1.11) in (2.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
L_v I h(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} &= (a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) \left[K_{ih} H_{jk} - K_{ik} H_{jh} \right. \\
&+ K_{jk} H_{ih} - K_{jh} H_{ik} \left. \right] + \frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})} \left[2\alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{ih} H_{jk} \right. \\
&\left. - 2\alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{ik} H_{jh} + 2\alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{jk} H_{ih} - 2\alpha(x) a_{sqlnm} K_{jh} H_{ik} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Above equation can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
L_v I h(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} &= \left[(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) + 2\alpha(x) \right] \left[K_{ih} H_{jk} \right. \\
&\left. - K_{ik} H_{jh} + K_{jk} H_{ih} - K_{jh} H_{ik} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

Thus, we conclude

Theorem 2.2. *In $G\mathfrak{BK} - 5RF_n$, Lie - derivative of inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor is giving by (2.3), provided (1.4), (1.5) and (1.12) hold.*

Using (1.1) in (1.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} &= \frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \left[(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{ih})(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{jk}) \right. \\
&\left. - (\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{ik})(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m K_{jh}) \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (2.4) and using K -Ricci tensor that has inheritance property, we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} &= (a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) [K_{ih}K_{jk} - K_{ik}K_{jh}] \quad (2.5) \\ &+ \frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})} [K_{jk}K_{ih}L_v(a_{sqlnm}) + \alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{jk}K_{ih} + K_{ih}K_{jk}L_v(a_{sqlnm}) \\ &+ \alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{ih}K_{jk} - K_{jh}K_{ik}L_v(a_{sqlnm}) - \alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{jh}K_{ik} \\ &- K_{ik}K_{jh}L_v(a_{sqlnm}) - \alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{ik}K_{jh}]. \end{aligned}$$

Using (1.11) in (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} &= (a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) [K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{ik}H_{jh}] \\ &+ \frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})} [2\alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{ih}K_{jk} - 2\alpha(x)a_{sqlnm}K_{ik}K_{jh}]. \end{aligned}$$

Above equation can be written as

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} = [(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) + 4\alpha(x)] [K_{ih}K_{jk} - K_{ik}K_{jh}] \quad (2.6)$$

Thus, we conclude

Theorem 2.3. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor with itself is giving by (2.6), provided (1.4) and (1.12) hold.*

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.8), using the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor, we get

$$L_v K_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-2)} L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh}. \quad (2.7)$$

Using (2.3) in (2.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_v K_{ijkh} &= L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-2)} [(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) + 2\alpha(x)] \quad (2.8) \\ &[K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{ik}H_{jh} + K_{jk}H_{ih} - K_{jh}H_{ik}]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.4. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor K_{ijkh} of the curvature tensor K_{jkh}^i is giving by (2.8) if H -Ricci tensor and K -Ricci tensor have an inheritance property, provided (1.4), (1.5) and (1.12) hold.*

Transvecting (2.7) by a_{sqlnm} , we get

$$a_{sqlnm}(L_v K_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v R_{ijkh}) - \frac{a_{sqlnm}}{(n-2)} L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh}.$$

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.3) and using the result in above equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_{sqlnm}(L_v K_{ijkh}) &= L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) - (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh} \\ &\quad - \frac{a_{sqlnm}}{(n-2)} L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh}. \end{aligned}$$

Above equation can be written as

$$L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v K_{ijkh}) \quad (2.9)$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = \frac{2-n}{a_{sqlnm}} (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh}. \quad (2.10)$$

Thus, we conclude

Theorem 2.5. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, Lie- derivatives of associate curvature tensor K_{ijkh} and Berwald's covariant derivative of the fifth order for associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are codirectional if and only if the Lie- derivative of inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor is giving by (2.10), provided (1.6) holds.*

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.9) and using K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor that have inheritance property, we get

$$L_v P_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-1)} L_v Ih(K_{ih} H_{jk} - K_{jh} H_{ik}). \quad (2.11)$$

Using (2.3) in (2.11), we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_v P_{ijkh} &= L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{1}{(n-1)} L_v Ih \left[\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) + 2\alpha(x)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. [L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} + [(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + 2\alpha(x)] (K_{ik} H_{jh} - K_{jk} H_{ih}) \right] \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Thus, we conclude the following.

Corollary 2.6. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor P_{ijkh} of the curvature tensor P_{jkh}^i is giving by (2.12) if H -Ricci tensor and K -Ricci tensor have an inheritance property, provided (1.4), (1.5) and (1.12) hold.*

Transvecting (2.11) by a_{sqlnm} , we get

$$a_{sqlnm}(L_v P_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v R_{ijkh}) - \frac{a_{sqlnm}}{(n-1)} L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}).$$

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.3) and using the result in above equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_{sqlnm}(L_v P_{ijkh}) &= L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) - (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh} \\ &\quad - \frac{a_{sqlnm}}{(n-1)} L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}). \end{aligned}$$

Above equation can be written as

$$L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v P_{ijkh}) \quad (2.13)$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}) = \frac{1-n}{a_{sqlnm}} (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh}. \quad (2.14)$$

Thus, we conclude

Theorem 2.7. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, Lie- derivatives of associate curvature tensor P_{ijkh} and Berwald's covariant derivative of the fifth order for associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are codirectional if and only if the Lie - derivative of inheritance tensor $(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik})$ is giving by (2.14), provided (1.6) holds.*

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.10) and using the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor with itself, we get

$$L_v W_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{c}{2n(n-1)} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh}. \quad (2.15)$$

Using (2.6) in (2.15), we get

$$\begin{aligned} L_v W_{ijkh} &= L_v R_{ijkh} - \frac{c}{2n(n-1)} \left[(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{2}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4\alpha(x) \right] [K_{ih}K_{jk} - K_{ik}K_{jh}]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.8. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor W_{ijkh} of the curvature tensor W_{ijkh}^i is giving by (2.16) if K -Ricci tensor has an inheritance property, provided (1.4) and (1.12) hold.*

Transvecting (2.15) by a_{sqlnm} , we get

$$a_{sqlnm}(L_v W_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v R_{ijkh}) - \frac{c a_{sqlnm}}{2n(n-1)} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh}.$$

Taking the Lie - derivative of both sides of (1.3) and using the result in above equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_{sqlnm}(L_v W_{ijkh}) &= L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) - (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh} \\ &\quad - \frac{c a_{sqlnm}}{2n(n-1)} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh}. \end{aligned}$$

Above equation can be written as

$$L_v(\mathfrak{B}_s \mathfrak{B}_q \mathfrak{B}_l \mathfrak{B}_n \mathfrak{B}_m R_{ijkh}) = a_{sqlnm}(L_v W_{ijkh}) \quad (2.17)$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} = \frac{2n(1-n)}{c a_{sqlnm}} (L_v a_{sqlnm}) R_{ijkh}. \quad (2.18)$$

Thus, we conclude

Theorem 2.9. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, Lie- derivatives of associate curvature tensor W_{ijkh} and Berwald's covariant derivative of the fifth order for associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are codirectional if and only if the Lie - derivative of the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor with itself is giving by (2.18), provided (1.6) holds.*

From (2.7), we get

$$L_v K_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh}$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = 0.$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.10. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor K_{ijkh} and associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are equal if and only if the Lie - derivative of the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor is equal zero.*

From (2.15), we get

$$L_v W_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh}$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} = 0.$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.11. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor W_{ijkh} and associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are equal if and only if the Lie - derivative of the inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor with itself is equal zero.*

From (2.11), we get

$$L_v P_{ijkh} = L_v R_{ijkh}$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}) = 0.$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.12. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K-5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of the associate curvature tensor P_{ijkh} and associate curvature tensor R_{ijkh} are equal if and only if the Lie - derivative of the inheritance tensor $(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik})$ is equal zero.*

In view of (2.3) and (2.6), we get

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

if and only if

$$(a_{sqlnm})^2 L_v \left(\frac{1}{(a_{sqlnm})^2} \right) = -2\alpha(x). \quad (2.20)$$

Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.13. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K-5RF_n$, the Lie - derivative of Inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product of K -Ricci tensor and H -Ricci tensor vanishes simultaneously with the vanishing of the Lie - derivative of inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product for K -Ricci tensor with itself if and only if (2.20) holds.*

In view of (2.7) with (2.11), (2.11) with (2.15) and (2.15) with (2.7), respectively, we get

$$L_v K_{ijkh} = L_v P_{ijkh}, \quad (2.21)$$

$$L_v P_{ijkh} = L_v W_{ijkh} \quad (2.22)$$

and

$$L_v K_{ijkh} = L_v W_{ijkh} \quad (2.23)$$

if and only if

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = \frac{n-2}{n-1} L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}), \quad (2.24)$$

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh} = \frac{2n}{c} L_v Ih(K_{ih}H_{jk} - K_{jh}H_{ik}) \quad (2.25)$$

and

$$L_v Ih(K \wedge H)_{ijkh} = \frac{c(n-2)}{2n(n-1)} L_v Ih(K \wedge K)_{ijkh}, \quad (2.26)$$

respectively. Thus, we conclude

Corollary 2.14. *In $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$, the Lie - derivatives of the associate curvature tensor K_{ijkh} , associate curvature tensor P_{ijkh} and associate curvature tensor W_{ijkh} are equivalent if and only if inheritance K -Ricci tensor and inheritance H -Ricci tensor satisfying (2.24), (2.25) and (2.26) respectively.*

3. Conclusions

We established new identities by using the Lie - derivative of Inheritance Kulkarni-Nomizu product which applied two Ricci tensors. Specifically, we demonstrated that under important conditions, we obtained equivalence between three associate curvature tensors when the inheritance K -Ricci tensor and inheritance H -Ricci tensor satisfying certain relations in $G\mathfrak{B}K - 5RF_n$.

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