ON ENDO CURVATURE TENSOR OF A CONTACT METRIC MANIFOLD

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Abstract. We prove that a \((k, \mu)\)-manifold with vanishing Endo curvature tensor is a Sasakian manifold. We find a necessary and sufficient condition for a non-Sasakian \((k, \mu)\)-manifold whose Endo curvature tensor \(B^{es}\) satisfies \(B^{es}(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0\), where \(S\) is the Ricci tensor. Using \(D\)-homothetic deformation we obtain an example of an \(N(k)\)-contact metric manifold on which \(B^{es}(\xi, X) \cdot S \neq 0\).

1. Introduction

In [2], Blair, Koufogiorgos and Papantoniou introduced the class of contact metric manifolds \(M\) with contact metric structures \((\varphi, \xi, \eta, g)\), in which the curvature tensor \(R\) satisfies the equation

\[
R(X, Y) \xi = \left( kI + \mu h \right) (X \wedge Y) \xi, \quad X, Y \in TM,
\]

where \(k, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^2\), \(2h\) is the Lie derivative of \(\varphi\) in the direction \(\xi\) and

\[
(X \wedge Y) Z = g(Y, Z) X - g(X, Z) Y, \quad X, Y, Z \in TM.
\]

A contact metric manifold belonging to this class is called a \((k, \mu)\)-manifold. A \((k, \mu)\)-manifold becomes a Sasakian manifold if \(k = 1\). Characteristic examples of non-Sasakian \((k, \mu)\)-manifolds are the tangent sphere bundles of Riemannian manifolds of constant sectional curvature not equal to one and certain Lie groups.

On the other hand, Bochner introduced a Kähler analogue of the Weyl conformal curvature tensor, which is now well known as the Bochner curvature tensor [3]. By using the Boothby-Wang’s fibration, Matsumoto and Chūman constructed \(C\)-Bochner curvature tensor [9] from the Bochner curvature tensor and studied in the context of Sasakian geometry. In a Sasakian manifold, the Ricci operator \(Q\) commutes with the structure tensor \(\varphi\), but in general \(Q\varphi \neq \varphi Q\). Thus the definition of \(C\)-Bochner curvature tensor seems not to include all the non-Sasakian cases. Perhaps keeping this view in mind, Endo [6] defined a curvature tensor \(B^{es}\) on a contact metric manifold, which coincides with the \(C\)-Bochner curvature tensor when the manifold is Sasakian.

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In this paper, we recognize the curvature tensor $B^{es}$ as Endo curvature tensor. In Section 2, we give necessary details about contact metric manifolds and Sasakian manifolds. In Section 3, we prove that an $\xi$-Endo flat $(k, \mu)$-manifold is a Sasakian manifold. In particular, an Endo flat $(k, \mu)$-manifold is a Sasakian manifold. We also prove that if the Endo curvature tensor vanishes on the unit tangent sphere bundle $T_1M(c)$ of a manifold of constant curvature $c$, then $c = 1$. In [13], [14] and [17], contact metric manifolds satisfying $R(X, \xi) \cdot S = 0$ are studied. Motivated by these studies, in Section 4, we prove that in a non-Sasakian $(k, \mu)$-manifold the Endo curvature tensor $B^{es}$ satisfies $B^{es}(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$ if and only if the manifold is 3-dimensional and flat. In last, we also give an example of an $N(k)$-contact metric manifold, on which $B^{es}(\xi, X) \cdot S \neq 0$.

2. Contact metric manifolds

A $(2n + 1)$-dimensional differentiable manifold $M$ is called an almost contact manifold if there is an almost contact structure $(\varphi, \xi, \eta)$ consisting of a $(1, 1)$ tensor field $\varphi$, a vector field $\xi$, and a 1-form $\eta$ satisfying
\begin{equation}
\varphi^2 = -I + \eta \otimes \xi, \quad \text{and (one of)} \quad \eta(\xi) = 1, \quad \varphi \xi = 0, \quad \eta \circ \varphi = 0. \tag{2.1}
\end{equation}
Let $g$ be a compatible Riemannian metric with $(\varphi, \xi, \eta)$, that is,
\begin{equation}
g(X, Y) = g(\varphi X, \varphi Y) + \eta(X)\eta(Y) \tag{2.2}
\end{equation}
or equivalently,
\begin{equation}
g(X, \varphi Y) = -g(\varphi X, Y) \quad \text{and} \quad g(X, \xi) = \eta(X) \tag{2.3}
\end{equation}
for all $X, Y \in TM$. Then, $M$ becomes an almost contact metric manifold equipped with an almost contact metric structure $(\varphi, \xi, \eta, g)$.

An almost contact metric structure becomes a contact metric structure if
\begin{equation}
g(X, \varphi Y) = d\eta(X, Y), \quad X, Y \in TM. \tag{2.4}
\end{equation}
In a contact metric manifold, the $(1, 1)$-tensor field $h$ is symmetric and satisfies
\begin{equation}
h\xi = 0, \quad h\varphi + \varphi h = 0, \quad \text{trace}(h) = \text{trace}(\varphi h) = 0. \tag{2.5}
\end{equation}
A contact metric manifold $M$ is Sasakian if and only if
\begin{equation}
R(X, Y)\xi = (X \wedge Y) \xi, \quad X, Y \in TM. \tag{2.6}
\end{equation}
The $(k, \mu)$-nullity distribution $N(k, \mu)$ ([2],[13]) of a contact metric manifold $M$ is defined by
\begin{equation}
N(k, \mu) : p \rightarrow N_p(k, \mu) = \{Z \in T_pM : R(X, Y)Z = (kI + \mu h)(X \wedge Y)Z\}
\end{equation}
for all $X, Y, Z \in TM$, where $(k, \mu) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. A contact metric manifold with $\xi \in N(k, \mu)$ is called a $(k, \mu)$-manifold. For a $(k, \mu)$-manifold, it follows that $h^2 = (k-1)\varphi^2$. This class contains
Sasakian manifolds for \( k = 1 \). In fact, for a \((k, \mu)\)-manifold, the conditions of being Sasakian manifold, \( k = 1 \) and \( h = 0 \) are all equivalent. If \( \mu = 0 \), the \((k, \mu)\)-nullity distribution \( N(k, \mu) \) is reduced to the \( k\)-nullity distribution \( N(k) \) \cite{15}. If \( \xi \in N(k) \), then we call a contact metric manifold \( M \) an \( N(k)\)-contact metric manifold. For more details we refer to [1].

3. \((k, \mu)\)-manifolds with vanishing Endo curvature tensor

In [6], Endo defined a tensor in a \((2n + 1)\)-dimensional contact metric manifold \( M \) as follows:

\[
B^{es}(X, Y) = R(X, Y) + h\varphi X \wedge h\varphi Y \\
+ \frac{1}{4(n+2)} \left\{ QY \wedge X - \varphi Q\varphi Y \wedge X \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \eta(Y) Q\xi \wedge X + \eta(QY) \xi \wedge X \}
- QX \wedge Y + \varphi Q\varphi X \wedge Y \\
- \frac{1}{2} \{ \eta(X) Q\xi \wedge Y + \eta(QX) \xi \wedge Y \}
+ Q\varphi Y \wedge \varphi X + \varphi Q\varphi \wedge \varphi X \\
- Q\varphi X \wedge \varphi Y - \varphi QX \wedge \varphi Y \\
+ 2g(Q\varphi X, Y)\varphi + 2g(\varphi QX, Y)\varphi \\
+ 2g(\varphi X, Y)\varphi Q + 2g(\varphi X, Y)Q\varphi \\
- \eta(X)QY \wedge \xi + \eta(X)\{ \varphi Q\varphi Y \wedge \xi \\
+ \eta(Y)QX \wedge \xi - \eta(Y)\{ \varphi Q\varphi X \wedge \xi \} \right\} \\
- \frac{r + 4n^2 + 6n}{4(n+1)(n+2)} \{ \varphi Y \wedge \varphi X + 2g(\varphi X, Y)\varphi \}
- \frac{r - 6n - 8}{4(n+1)(n+2)} Y \wedge X \\
+ \frac{r + 2n}{4(n+1)(n+2)} \{ \eta(Y) \xi \wedge X + \eta(X)Y \wedge \xi \}
- \frac{1}{4(n+1)(n+2)} \text{tr}(\varphi^2) \{ \varphi Y \wedge \varphi X + 2g(\varphi X, Y)\varphi \\
+ Y \wedge X + \eta(Y)X \wedge \xi + \eta(X) \xi \wedge Y \},
\]

(3.1)

where \( X, Y \in TM \), \( Q \) is the Ricci operator and \( r \) is the scalar curvature. The tensor \( B^{es} \) will be called the \textit{Endo curvature tensor}.

In a \((2n + 1)\)-dimensional \((k, \mu)\)-manifold \( M \), \( (1.1) \) is equivalent to

\[
R(\xi, X) = \xi \wedge (kI + \mu h)X = - R(X, \xi), \quad X \in TM.
\]

(3.2)

From (3.1), (1.1) and (3.2), it follows that

\[
B^{es}(X, Y) \xi = \left( \frac{2(k - 1)}{n+2} I + \mu h \right) (X \wedge Y) \xi,
\]

(3.3)
for all $X, Y \in TM$. Consequently, we have

$$B^{es}(\xi, X) = \xi \wedge \left( \frac{2(k-1)}{n+2} I + \mu h \right) X = -B^{es}(X, \xi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.4)

Now, we need the following definition.

**Definition 3.1.** A $(k, \mu)$-manifold $M$ is said to be $\xi$-Endo flat if

$$B^{es}(X, Y) \xi = 0, \quad X, Y \in TM.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.5)

In particular, if $B^{es} = 0$ then $M$ will be said to be Endo flat.

Now, we prove the following

**Theorem 3.2.** An $\xi$-Endo flat $(k, \mu)$-manifold is a Sasakian manifold.

**Proof.** Let $M^{2n+1}$ be an $\xi$-Endo flat $(k, \mu)$-manifold. Then in view of (3.5), we get

$$0 = \frac{2(k-1)}{n+2} (\eta(X) \xi - X) - \mu h X,$$

which, in view of $h^2 = (k-1) \varphi^2$, implies that

$$\frac{(n+2)\mu}{2} h = h^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.8)

Taking the trace of (3.8), we obtain

$$0 = \text{trace}(h^2) = 2n(1-k).$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.9)

From (3.9), we have $k = 1$. Thus, $M^{2n+1}$ becomes Sasakian.

**Corollary 3.3.** An Endo flat $(k, \mu)$-manifold is a Sasakian manifold.

A contact metric manifold $M$ is said to be $\eta$-Einstein [10] if the Ricci tensor $S$ satisfies

$$S = ag + b\eta \otimes \eta,$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.10)

where $a$ and $b$ are smooth functions on the manifold. In particular, if $b = 0$ then $M$ is an Einstein manifold.
The Endo curvature tensor reduces to $C$-Bochner curvature tensor in a Sasakian manifold. A number of results for Sasakian manifolds with vanishing $C$-Bochner curvature tensor can be found in [5], [7], [8], [11], [12] etc.. Here, we list some known results for Sasakian manifolds with vanishing $C$-Bochner curvature tensor in the following two Theorems.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let $M^{2n+1}$ be a Sasakian manifold with vanishing $C$-Bochner curvature tensor. Then the following statements are true:

1. [(11)] If the scalar curvature $r$ is constant and the Ricci tensor is positive semi-definite, then $M^{2n+1}$ is $\eta$-Einstein.

2. (Theorem 1, [12]) If the scalar curvature $r$ is constant and the square of the length of the Ricci tensor is less than $r^2/2n$, then $M^{2n+1}$ is $\eta$-Einstein.

3. (Theorem 1, [7]) If (i) $n \geq 3$, (ii) the scalar curvature $r$ is constant and (iii) the square of the length of the $\eta$-Einstein tensor

$$S_{ij} = \left(\frac{r}{2n} - 1\right) g_{ij} - \left(\frac{r}{2n} - 2n - 1\right) \eta_i \eta_j$$

is less than $\frac{(n-1)(n+2)(r+2n)^2}{2n(n+1)^2(n-2)^2}$; then $M^{2n+1}$ is a Sasakian space form.

4. (Theorem 2, [7]) If $n = 2$ and the scalar curvature is a constant $r \neq -4$, then $M^{2n+1}$ is a Sasakian space form.

5. (Theorem B, [5]) If (i) $n \geq 2$, (ii) the scalar curvature is constant and (iii) the Ricci tensor is positive semi-definite; then $M^{2n+1}$ is a Sasakian space form.

**Theorem 3.5.** Let $M^{2n+1}$ be a compact Sasakian manifold with vanishing $C$-Bochner curvature tensor. Then the following statements are true:

1. (Theorem 2, [12]) If the square of the length of the Ricci tensor is constant and less than $r^2/2n$, where $r$ is the scalar curvature; then $M^{2n+1}$ is $\eta$-Einstein.

2. (Theorem 4.1, [9]) If (i) $n \geq 2$, (ii) the scalar curvature is constant and (iii) the smallest eigenvalue of the Ricci tensor is greater than $-2$, then $M^{2n+1}$ is $\eta$-Einstein.

3. (Theorem C, [5]) If (i) $n \geq 3$, (ii) the length of the Ricci tensor is constant and (iii) the length of the $\eta$-Einstein tensor

$$S_{ij} = \left(\frac{r}{2n} - 1\right) g_{ij} - \left(\frac{r}{2n} - 2n - 1\right) \eta_i \eta_j$$

is less than $\frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n-1}^2}$, then $M^{2n+1}$ is a Sasakian space form.
Remark 3.6. In view of Corollary 3.3, the consequences of Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 3.5 are still true if Sasakian manifolds with vanishing $C$-Bochner curvature tensor are replaced by Endo-flat $(k, \mu)$-manifolds.

The unit tangent sphere bundle $T_1M$ equipped with the standard contact metric structure is a $(k, \mu)$-manifold if and only if the base manifold $M$ is of constant curvature $c$ with $k = c(2 - c)$ and $\mu = -2c$ [2]. In case of $c \neq 1$, the unit tangent sphere bundle is non-Sasakian [16]. Then, applying Theorem 3.2 to $T_1M(c)$, we have

Corollary 3.7. If the unit tangent sphere bundle $T_1M(c)$ of a space of constant curvature $c$ is Endo flat then $c = 1$.

4. $(k, \mu)$-manifolds satisfying $B^es(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$

In a non-Sasakian $(k, \mu)$-manifold $M^{2n+1}$ the Ricci tensor $S$ is given by [2]

$$S(X, Y) = \left[2(n-1) - n\mu\right]g(X, Y) + \left[2(n-1) + \mu\right]g(hX, Y)$$
$$+ \left[2(1-n) + n(2k+\mu)\right]\eta(X)\eta(Y)$$

(4.1)

for all $X, Y \in TM$.

We also recall the following result for later use.

Theorem 4.1. (Theorem 1.2, [18]) A non-Sasakian Einstein $(k, \mu)$-manifold is flat and 3-dimensional.

Now we prove the main result of this section as follows:

Theorem 4.2. Let $M$ be a non-Sasakian $(k, \mu)$-manifold. Then the Endo curvature tensor $B^es$ satisfies $B^es(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$ if and only if $M$ is flat and 3-dimensional.

Proof. Let $M^{2n+1}$ be a non-Sasakian $(k, \mu)$-manifold. Then the condition $B^es(\xi, X) \cdot S = 0$ gives

$$S(B^es(\xi, X) Y, \xi) + S(Y, B^es(\xi, X) \xi) = 0.$$  (4.2)

In view of $Q\xi = 2nk\xi$, we get

$$S(X, \xi) = 2nk\eta(X),$$  (4.3)

which implies that

$$S(B^es(\xi, X) Y, \xi) = 2nk\eta(B^es(\xi, X) Y).$$  (4.4)

Using (3.7) in (4.4), we obtain

$$S(B^es(\xi, X) Y, \xi) = 2nk\mu g(hX, Y) + \frac{4nk(k-1)}{n+2}(g(X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y)).$$  (4.5)
In view of (3.5) and (4.3) we have
\[
S\left( B^e (\xi, X, Y) \right) = \frac{4nk(k-1)}{n+2} \eta(X) \eta(Y) \\
- \frac{2(k-1)}{n+2} S(X, Y) - \mu S(hX, Y). 
\] (4.6)

From (4.2), (4.5) and (4.6), we have
\[
\frac{2(k-1)}{n+2} S(X, Y) = \frac{4nk(k-1)}{n+2} g(X, Y) \\
+ 2n \mu g(hX, Y) - \mu S(hX, Y). 
\] (4.7)

From (4.1) we have
\[
S(hX, Y) = \left( 2(n-1) - n \mu \right) g(hX, Y) \\
- (k-1) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right] g(X, Y) \\
+ (k-1) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right] \eta(X) \eta(Y), 
\] (4.8)

where we have used \( \eta \circ h = 0, h^2 = (k-1) \eta^2 \) and (2.2). In view of (4.1), (4.7) and (4.8) we obtain (3.10) with
\[
a = \frac{2(n-1) + \mu}{2(k-1) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right]} \left( 4nk + (n+2) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right] \mu \right) \\
- \frac{\mu(n+2) \left[ 2 + n \mu \right] \left[ 2(n-1) - n \mu \right]}{2(k-1) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right] - \mu(n+2) \left[ 2 + n \mu \right]}, 
\] (4.9)

and
\[
b = - \frac{\mu(n+2)((k-1) \left[ 2(n-1) + \mu \right]^2 + (2 + n \mu)(n(2k + \mu) - 2(n-1)))}{2(k-1)(2(n-1) + \mu) - \mu(2 + n \mu)(n+2)}. 
\] (4.10)

Thus we see that \( M^{2n+1} \) becomes \( \eta \)-Einstein. From (4.1) and (3.10), we see that a non-Sasakian \( (k, \mu) \)-manifold \( M^{2n+1} \) is \( \eta \)-Einstein if and only if
\[
\mu = -2(n-1). 
\] (4.11)

Using (4.11) in (4.1) we get
\[
S = 2(n^2 - 1) g - 2(n^2 - nk - 1) \eta \eta. 
\] (4.12)

It can be noted that in view of (4.9), (4.10) and (4.11), equation (3.10) also yields (4.12). From (4.12), it follows that
\[
r = 2n(k + 2(n-1)(n+1)). 
\] (4.13)

Using (4.11) in (4.8) we get
\[
S(hX, Y) = 2 \left( n^2 - 1 \right) g(hX, Y). 
\] (4.14)
Using (4.11) and (4.14) in (4.7) and contracting the resulting equation we obtain

\[ 0 = (k - 1) (2nk (2n + 1) - r), \]  

where trace \((h) = 0\) is used. In view of (4.13), (4.15) and \(k < 1\), we obtain

\[ n^2 - nk - 1 = 0. \]  

Using (4.16) in (4.12) we see that \(M^{2n+1}\) is Einstein and consequently in view of Theorem 4.1, \(M^{2n+1}\) becomes flat and 3-dimensional.

The converse is straightforward.

In last, we give an example of an \(N(k)\)-contact metric manifold, on which \(B^\ns(u, X) \cdot S \neq 0\).

First, we recall the notion of a \(\mathcal{D}_a\)-homothetic deformation. For a given contact metric structure \((\varphi, \xi, \eta, g)\), this is the structure defined by

\[ \tilde{\eta} = a\eta, \quad \tilde{\xi} = \frac{1}{a} \xi, \quad \tilde{\varphi} = \varphi, \quad \tilde{g} = ag + a(a - 1)\eta \otimes \eta, \]

where \(a\) is a positive constant. While such a change preserves the state of being contact metric or Sasakian, it destroys a condition like \(R(X, Y) \xi = 0\) or \(R(X, Y) \xi = k(\eta(Y) X - \eta(X) Y)\). However the form of the \((k, \mu)\)-nullity condition, that is

\[ R(X, Y) \xi = (k I + \mu h) \left( \eta(Y) X - \eta(X) Y \right), \quad X, Y \in TM \]

for \(k, \mu\) being real constants, is preserved under a \(\mathcal{D}_a\)-homothetic deformation with

\[ \tilde{k} = \frac{k + a^2 - 1}{a^2}, \quad \tilde{\mu} = \frac{\mu + 2a - 2}{a}. \]

Given a non-Sasakian \((k, \mu)\)-manifold \(M\), Boeckx [4] introduced an invariant \(I_M = (1 - \mu/2) / \sqrt{1 - k}\) and showed that two non-Sasakian \((k, \mu)\)-manifolds \(M_1\) and \(M_2\) are locally isometric as contact metric manifolds up to a \(\mathcal{D}_a\)-homothetic deformation if and only if \(I_{M_1} = I_{M_2}\).

Now, we present the following

**Example 4.3.** Consider the unit tangent sphere bundle of a 4-dimensional manifold of constant curvature \((3 + 2\sqrt{2})\). After a \(\mathcal{D}_{2(2+\sqrt{2})}\)-homothetic deformation we get an \(N(1/2)\)-contact metric manifold, on which \(B^\ns(u, X) \cdot S \neq 0\).

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