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TANGENT DIRAC STRUCTURES OF HIGHER ORDER

P. M. Kouotchop Wamba, A. Ntyam, and J. Wouafo Kamga

Abstract. Let L be an almost Dirac structure on a manifold M. In [2] Theodore James Courant defines the tangent lifting of L on TM and proves that:
If L is integrable then the tangent lift is also integrable.
In this paper, we generalize this lifting to tangent bundle of higher order.

Introduction

Let M be a differential manifold ($\dim M = m > 0$). Consider the mapping ϕ_M defined by:

$$\begin{array}{rccl} \phi_M\colon & TM \oplus T^*M \times_M TM \oplus T^*M & \to & \mathbb{R} \\ & \big((X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2)\big) & \mapsto & \dfrac{1}{2}\big(\langle X_1,\alpha_2\rangle_M + \langle X_2,\alpha_1\rangle_M\big) \end{array}$$

where $\langle\cdot\rangle_M$ is the canonical pairing defined by:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TM \times_M T^*M & \to & \mathbb{R} \\ (X,\alpha) & \mapsto & \langle X,\alpha\rangle_M \end{array}$$

An almost Dirac structure on M, is a sub vector bundle L of the vector bundle $TM \oplus T^*M$, which is isotropic with respect to the natural indefinite symmetric scalar product ϕ_M (i.e $\forall (X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2) \in \Gamma(L)$, $\phi_M((X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2)) = 0$), and such that the rank of L is equal to the dimension of M.

We define on the set $\Gamma(TM \oplus T^*M)$ of sections of $TM \oplus T^*M$ a bracket by:

$$\begin{gathered} \forall (X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2) \in \Gamma(TM \oplus T^*M) \\ [(X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2)]_C = \big([X_1,X_2], \mathcal{L}_{X_1}\alpha_2 - i_{X_2} d\alpha_1\big)\,. \end{gathered}$$

This bracket is called Courant bracket. A Dirac structure (or generalized Dirac structure) is an almost Dirac structure such that:

$$\forall (X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2) \in \Gamma(L)\,, \qquad [(X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2)] \in \Gamma(L)\,.$$

This condition is called “integrability condition”.

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For $(X_3, \alpha_3) \in \Gamma(TM \oplus T^*M)$, in [2] is defined the 3-tensor $T_{TM\oplus T^*M}$ on the vector bundle $TM \oplus T^*M$ by:

$$T_{TM\oplus T^*M}((X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2),(X_3,\alpha_3)) = \phi_M\big([(X_1,\alpha_1),(X_2,\alpha_2)],(X_3,\alpha_3)\big)\,.$$

We put $T_L = T_{TM\oplus T^*M}|_{\Gamma(L)\times\Gamma(L)\times\Gamma(L)}$. The integrability condition of L is determined by the vanishing of the 3-tensor T_L on the vector bundle L.

For all integer $r, k \geq 1$, we have the jet functor T_k^r of k-dimensional velocity of order r and, when $k = 1$, this functor is denoted by T^r and is called tangent bundle of order r. When $r = 1$, T^1 is a natural equivalence of tangent functor T.

The main results of this paper are theorems 2 and 3: giving an almost Dirac structure L on M, we construct an almost Dirac structure L^r on T^rM and we prove that: L is integrable if and only if L^r is integrable.

All manifolds and maps are assumed to be infinitely differentiable. r will be a natural integer ($r \geq 1$).

1. Other characterization of generalized Dirac structure

Let V be a real vector space of dimension m. We consider the map

$$\begin{array}{rccl} \phi_V\colon & V\oplus V^*\times V\oplus V^* & \to & \mathbb{R} \\ & \big((u,u^*),(v,v^*)\big) & \mapsto & \frac{1}{2}\big(\langle u,v^*\rangle + \langle v,u^*\rangle\big) \end{array}$$

where $\langle\cdot\rangle$ is the dual bracket $V \times V^* \to \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 1. A constant Dirac structure on V is a sub vector space L of dimension m of $V \oplus V^*$ such that:

$$\forall (u,u^*),(v,v^*) \in L\,, \qquad \phi_V\big((u,u^*),(v,v^*)\big) = 0\,.$$

Theorem 1. *A constant Dirac structure L on V is determined by a pair of linear maps $a\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to V$ and $b\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to V^*$ such that:*

$$a^*\circ b + b^*\circ a = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\ker a \cap \ker b = \{0\} \tag{2}$$

Proof. Condition (1) is the isotropy of constant Dirac structure, and condition (2) is the maximality of the isotropy. □

Remark 1.

(1) We say that the constant Dirac structure L is determined by the linear maps a and b.

(2) An almost Dirac structure on a differential manifold M is a sub vector bundle of $TM \oplus T^*M$ such that: $\forall x \in M$, the fiber L_x of L over x is a constant Dirac structure on T_xM.

(3) An almost Dirac structure at a point $x \in M$ is determined by a pair of maps $a_x\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to T_xM$, $b_x\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to T_x^*M$ such that:

$$\begin{cases} a_x^*\circ b_x + b_x^*\circ a_x = 0 \\ \ker a_x \cap \ker b_x = \{0\} \end{cases}$$

Corollary. *An almost Dirac structure is determined in a neighbourhood U of a local trivialization $L|_U \approx U \times \mathbb{R}^m$ by a pair of vector bundle morphisms $a\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to T_U M$, $b\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to T^*_U M$ over U such that:*

$$\forall x \in U\,, \qquad \begin{cases} a_x^* \circ b_x + b_x^* \circ a_x = 0 \\ \ker a_x \cap \ker b_x = \{0\} \end{cases}$$

We denote by p_1 and p_2 the natural projections of $TM \oplus T^*M$ onto TM and T^*M respectively. Note that $a\colon L \to TM$ and $b\colon L \to T^*M$ are really globally defined and are nothing more than the projections p_1 and p_2.

Example 1. Let M be an m-dimensional manifold.

(1) Let ω be a differential form on M of degree 2.

$$\Gamma = \{(X, i_X\omega)\,, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)\}\,.$$

Γ is the set of differential sections of an almost Dirac structure on M. It is a Dirac structure if and only if ω is pre-symplectic form.

(2) Let Π be a bivector field on M.

$$\Gamma' = \{(i_\Pi\alpha, \alpha)\,, \quad \alpha \in \Omega^1(M)\}\,.$$

Γ' is the set of differential sections of an almost Dirac structure on M. It is a Dirac structure if and only if Π is a Poisson bivector.

We denote by $(x^i, \dot{x}^i)$ and (x^i, p_i) a local coordinates system of TM and T^*M respectively. Let L be an almost Dirac structure on M defined locally by:

$$a\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to TM \quad \text{and} \quad b\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to T^*M\,.$$

We have:

$$\begin{cases} a(x^i, e_j) = a_j^k \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \\ b(x^i, e_j) = b_{jk} dx^k \end{cases}$$

where (e_j) denote the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^m$. Locally the 3-tensor field T_L is:

$$T_L = \sum_{\text{cyclic}, i,j,k} \left(a_i^p \frac{\partial b_{js}}{\partial x^p} a_k^s + a_i^p \frac{\partial a_j^s}{\partial x^p} b_{ks} \right).$$

2. Tangent Dirac structure of higher order

$\kappa_M^r\colon T^rTM \to TT^rM$ and $\alpha_M^r\colon T^*T^rM \to T^rT^*M$ denote the natural transformations defined in [1] and [7]. We have:

$$\langle \kappa_M^r(u), v^* \rangle_{T^rM} = \langle u, \alpha_M^r(v^*) \rangle'_{T^rM}\,, \qquad (u, v^*) \in T^rTM \times_{T^rM} T^*T^rM$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle'_{T^rM} = \tau_r \circ T^r\langle \cdot \rangle$ and $\tau_r(j_0^r\varphi) = \dfrac{d^r\varphi}{dt^r}(t)|_{t=0}$.

We denote by ε_M^r the inverse map of α_M^r.

Consider the maps $a\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to TM$ and $b\colon U \times \mathbb{R}^m \to T^*M$. We take their tangents of order r, to get:

$$T^ra\colon T^rU \times \mathbb{R}^{m(r+1)} \to T^rTM \qquad \text{and} \qquad T^rb\colon T^rU \times \mathbb{R}^{m(r+1)} \to T^rT^*M\,.$$

We apply natural transformations κ_M^r and ε_M^r respectively, to get the vector bundle maps over id_{T^rU} defined by:

$$a^r : T^rU \times \mathbb{R}^{m(r+1)} \to TT^rM \quad \text{and} \quad b^r : T^rU \times \mathbb{R}^{m(r+1)} \to T^*T^rM\,.$$

Theorem 2. *The pair of maps a^r and b^r determines a generalized almost Dirac structure L^r on T^rM, which we call the tangent lift of order r of the generalized almost Dirac structure on M determined by a and b.*

Proof. Firstly, we prove that: $(a^r)^* \circ b^r + (b^r)^* \circ a^r = 0$. Let $j_0^r\psi, j_0^r\varphi \in T^r(U \times \mathbb{R}^m)$, where φ, ψ: $\mathbb{R} \to U \times \mathbb{R}^m$ differentials. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle (a^r)^* \circ b^r(j_0^r\varphi), j_0^r\psi\rangle &= \langle b^r(j_0^r\varphi), a^r(j_0^r\psi)\rangle \\
&= \langle \varepsilon_M^r \circ T^rb, \kappa_M^r \circ T^ra(j_0^r\psi)\rangle \\
&= \langle T^rb(j_0^r\varphi), T^ra(j_0^r\psi)\rangle'_{T^rM} \\
&= \tau^r \circ j_0^r(\langle b\circ\varphi, a\circ\psi\rangle_M) \\
&= \tau^r \circ j_0^r(\langle a^*\circ b\circ\varphi, \psi\rangle_M)\,.
\end{aligned}$$

By the same way, we have:

$$\langle (b^r)^* \circ a(j_0^r\varphi), j_0^r\psi\rangle = \tau^r \circ j_0^r(\langle b^*\circ a\circ\varphi, \psi\rangle_M)$$

we deduce that:

$$\big\langle ((a^r)^* \circ b^r + (b^r)^* \circ a)(j_0^r\varphi), j_0^r\psi\big\rangle = \tau^r \circ j_0^r\big(\big\langle (a^*\circ b + b^*\circ a)\circ\varphi, \psi\big\rangle_M\big) = 0\,.$$

Secondly we prove that: $\ker a^r \cap \ker b^r = \{0\}$. We prove this case for $r = 2$. The proof for $r \geq 3$ is similar.

In the local coordinates system, we have:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a : U\times\mathbb{R}^m & \to & U\times\mathbb{R}^m \\ (x,e) & \mapsto & (x,ae) \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} b : U\times\mathbb{R}^m & \to & U\times(\mathbb{R}^m)^* \\ (x,e) & \mapsto & (x,be) \end{array}$$

$$a^2(x,\dot{x},\ddot{x},e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = (x,\dot{x},\ddot{x},ae,\dot{a}e + a\dot{e},\ddot{a}e + \dot{a}\dot{e} + a\ddot{a})$$

$$b^2(x,\dot{x},\ddot{x},e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = (x,\dot{x},\ddot{x},\ddot{b}e + \dot{b}\dot{e} + b\ddot{e},\dot{b}e + b\dot{e},be)$$

$$a^2(e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ \dot{a} & a & 0 \\ \ddot{a} & \dot{a} & a \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e \\ \dot{e} \\ \ddot{e} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b^2(e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{b} & \dot{b} & b \\ \dot{b} & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e \\ \dot{e} \\ \ddot{e} \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $a^2(e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = b^2(e,\dot{e},\ddot{e}) = 0$, we have:

$$ae = 0 \quad be = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e \in \ker a \cap \ker b = \{0\}\,.$$

and it follows that $e = 0$.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} b\dot{e} + \dot{b}e = 0 \\ a\dot{e} + \dot{a}e = 0 \end{array}\right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{\begin{array}{l} b\dot{e} = 0 \\ a\dot{e} = 0 \end{array}\right.$$

e and $\dot{e}$ are constant, it follows that $\dot{e} = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} b\ddot{e} = 0 \\ a\ddot{e} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{e} = 0\,.$$

Thus $\ker a^2 \cap \ker b^2 = \{0\}$. □

Theorem 3. *The almost Dirac structure L on M is integrable if and only if the almost Dirac structure L^r on T^rM is integrable.*

Proof. Consider the local coordinates system $\{x^1, \ldots, x^m\}$ of M, we have:

$$a(x^i, e_j) = a^i_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \quad \text{and} \quad b(x^i, e_j) = b_{ik} dx^k\,.$$

We have:

$$a^r = \begin{pmatrix} a^i_j & \ldots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ldots & \vdots \\ \overset{(r)}{a^i_j} & \ldots & a^i_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b^r = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{(r)}{b_{ij}} & \ldots & b_{ij} \\ \vdots & \ldots & \vdots \\ b_{ij} & \ldots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We get $a^r = (A^i_j)_{1\le i,j\le m(r+1)}$ and $b^r = (B_{ij})_{1\le i,j\le m(r+1)}$. For $q, d = 0, 1, \ldots r$, we have:

$$\forall (i,j) \in \{qm+1, \ldots, m(q+1)\} \times \{dm+1, \ldots, m(d+1)\}\,,$$

$$\begin{cases} A^i_j = (a^{i-mq}_{j-md})^{(q-d)} \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{and} \\ B_{ij} = (b_{i-mq,j-md})^{(r-q-d)} \end{cases}$$

We adopt the following notation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{p-m\alpha}_\alpha} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{p-m\alpha}}\right)^{(\alpha)} \quad \big(\alpha m + 1 \le p \le \alpha(m+1)\big)\,.$$

The Courant tensor T_{ijk} of the almost Dirac structure is given by:

$$T_{ijk} = \sum_{\text{cyclic}, i,j,k} A^p_i \frac{\partial B_{js}}{\partial x^p} A^s_k + A^p_i \frac{\partial A^s_j}{\partial x^p} B_{ks}, \quad \text{we wish to verify that} \quad T_{ijk} = 0.$$

We take $hm+1 \le i \le m(h+1)$, $\ell m+1 \le j \le m(\ell+1)$ and $tm+1 \le k \le m(t+1)$ for $h, \ell, t = 0, 1, \ldots, r$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ijk} &= \sum_{q=0}^{r} \sum_{d=0}^{r} \sum_{p=qm+1}^{q(m+1)} \sum_{s=dm+1}^{d(m+1)} \left(A^p_i \frac{\partial B_{js}}{\partial x^p} A^s_k + A^p_i \frac{\partial A^s_j}{\partial x^p} B_{ks} \right) \\ &= (a^{p-mq}_{i-mh})^{(q-h)} \frac{\partial (b_{j-m\ell,s-md})^{(r-\ell-d)}}{\partial x^{p-mq}_q} (a^{s-md}_{k-mt})^{(d-t)} \\ &\quad + (a^{p-mq}_{i-mh})^{(q-h)} \frac{\partial (a^{s-md}_{j-m\ell})^{(d-\ell)}}{\partial x^{p-mq}_q} (b_{k-mt,s-md})^{(r-d-t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= (a^{p-mq}_{i-mh})^{(q-h)}\Big(\frac{\partial b_{j-m\ell,s-md}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}\Big)^{(r-\ell-d-q)}(a^{s-md}_{k-mt})^{(d-t)} \\
&\quad + (a^{p-mq}_{i-mh})^{(q-h)}\Big(\frac{\partial a^{s-md}_{j-m\ell}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}\Big)^{(d-\ell-q)}(b_{k-mt,s-md})^{(r-d-t)} \\
&= \Big(a^{p-md}_{i-mh}\frac{\partial b_{j-m\ell,s-md}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}a^{s-md}_{k-mt}\Big)^{(r-\ell-h-t)} + \Big(a^{p-mq}_{i-mh}\frac{\partial a^{s-md}_{j-m\ell}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}b_{k-mt,s-md}\Big)^{(r-\ell-h-t)} \\
&= (a^{p-mq}_{i-mh}\frac{\partial b_{j-m\ell,s-md}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}a^{s-md}_{k-mt} + a^{p-mq}_{i-mh}\frac{\partial a^{s-md}_{j-m\ell}}{\partial x^{p-mq}}b_{k-mt,s-md})^{(r-\ell-h-t)}
\end{aligned}
$$

the calculation above shows that $T_L = 0$ if and only if $T_{L^r} = 0$. □

Remark 2. This construction generalizes the tangent lifts of higher order of Poisson and pre-symplectic structure to tangent bundle of higher order.

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