

Naturally reductive homogeneous space with an invariant (α, β) -metric

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Abstract

In this paper, first we derive an explicit formula for the flag curvature of a homogeneous Finsler space with exponential metric. Next, we deduce it for naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler space with afore said metric.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 22E60, 53C30, 53C60.

Keywords and Phrases: Homogeneous Finsler space, naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler space, exponential metric, flag curvature, bi-invariant Riemannian metric.

1 Introduction

The main aim of this paper is to give a formula for flag curvature of a naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler space with exponential metric. According to S. S. Chern ([4]), Finsler geometry is just the Riemannian geometry without the quadratic restriction. The notion of (α, β) -metric in Finsler geometry was first introduced by M. Matsumoto in 1972 ([20]). An (α, β) -metric is a Finsler metric of the form $F = \alpha\phi(s)$, $s = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$, where $\alpha = \sqrt{a_{ij}(x)y^i y^j}$ is induced by a Riemannian metric $\tilde{a} = a_{ij}dx^i \otimes dx^j$ on a connected smooth n -manifold M and $\beta = b_i(x)y^i$ is a 1-form on M . It is a well known fact that (α, β) -metrics are the generalizations of the Randers metric, introduced by G. Randers, in ([28]). (α, β) -metrics have various applications in physics and

biology ([1]). Some important class of (α, β) -metrics are Randers metric, Kropina metric, Matsumoto metric, exponential metric and infinite series metric. Various properties of (α, β) -metrics have been studied by so many authors ([21], [34], [35], [36]). The study of various types of curvatures of Finsler spaces such as S -curvature, mean Berwald curvature, flag curvature always remain the central idea in the Finsler geometry.

To compute the geometric quantities, specially, curvatures is an interesting problem in homogeneous spaces. In 1976, Milnor ([22]) studied the curvature properties of such spaces by using the formula for the sectional curvature of a left invariant Riemannian metric on a Lie group.

In literature, the term curvature refers to the measurement of how fastly a curve is pulled away from the tangent line at some point in its domain. It should be noted that if a curve is oriented, then curvature remains invariant. The amount that a Riemannian manifold deviates from being Euclidean is defined by the term sectional (or Riemannian) curvature which is the generalization of Gaussian curvature of surfaces. Therefore, sectional curvature of Euclidean space is zero. The notion of sectional curvature was introduced by Riemann ([29]), in 1854. At that time, Riemann had not given a method to calculate the sectional curvature, it was done by Christoffel ([6]) in the year 1869.

The flag curvature in Finsler geometry is a generalization of the sectional curvature of Riemannian geometry. The notion of flag curvature was introduced by Berwald in 1926 ([3]). Flag curvature is an important geometric quantity to characterize Finsler spaces. It is very difficult to compute the flag curvature of a general Finsler space as local coordinates are involved in computation. It can be calculated for homogeneous Finsler spaces without using local coordinates. Many authors ([22], [24], [27]) have studied homogeneous Riemannian spaces. Some authors ([9], [10], [14], [23]) have tried to extend some of the results on homogeneous Riemannian spaces to homogeneous Finsler spaces. In the last decade, curvature properties of homogeneous Finsler spaces have been studied by some authors ([12], [13], [32], [35]). Classical Bonnet-Myers theorem, Cartan-Hadamard theorem and some other important results indicate that the sign of flag curvature governs the behaviour of geodesic flow and also it reflects the topology of the underlying manifold ([16]).

In ([9]), Deng and Hou give an algebraic description of invariant Finsler

metrics on reductive homogeneous spaces and find a necessary and sufficient condition for a homogeneous space to have invariant Finsler metrics. Also, in the same year, they study invariant Randers metrics on homogeneous manifolds and obtain a formula for the flag curvature of such spaces ([10]). But in 2006, with the help of some counter examples, Esrafilian and Salimi Moghaddam ([13]) prove that the formula for flag curvature of the Randers space, given in ([10]) is incorrect and they derive an explicit formula for the flag curvature of invariant Randers metrics on naturally reductive homogeneous manifolds. In ([31]) and ([30]), Moghaddam give the formula for flag curvature of homogeneous spaces with square metric and Randers metric respectively. In 2014, Moghaddam ([33]) gives the formula for flag curvature of homogeneous space with Matsumoto metric. Recently, in 2016, Parhizkar and Latifi ([26]) have given the formula for flag curvature of invariant (α, β) -metrics on homogeneous Finsler spaces.

2 Preliminaries

In this section, we give some basic concepts of Finsler geometry that are required for next sections. For symbols and notations, we refer ([2], [5]) and ([7]).

DEFINITION 2.1. *A connected smooth manifold M is called a **Finsler space** if there exists a function $F: TM \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that F is smooth on the slit tangent bundle $TM \setminus \{0\}$ and the restriction of F to any $T_p(M)$, $p \in M$, is a Minkowski norm. In this case, F is called a Finsler metric.*

Let (M, F) be a Finsler space and let (x^i, y^i) be a standard coordinate system in $T_x(M)$. The induced inner product g_y on $T_x(M)$ is given by $g_y(u, v) = g_{ij}(x, y)u^i v^j$, where $u = u^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$, $v = v^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \in T_x(M)$. Also note that $F(x, y) = \sqrt{g_y(y, y)}$.

The condition for an (α, β) -metric to be a Finsler metric is given in following Shen's lemma:

LEMMA 2.1. ([5]) *Let $F = \alpha\phi(s)$, $s = \beta/\alpha$, where α is a Riemannian metric and β is a 1-form whose length with respect to α is bounded above, i.e., $b := \|\beta\|_\alpha < b_0$, where b_0 is a positive real number. Then F is a Finsler metric if and only if the function $\phi = \phi(s)$ is a smooth positive function on $(-b_0, b_0)$ and satisfies the following condition:*

$$\phi(s) - s\phi'(s) + (b^2 - s^2)\phi''(s) > 0, \quad |s| \leq b < b_0.$$

DEFINITION 2.2. Let (M, F) be a Finsler space. A diffeomorphism $\phi: M \longrightarrow M$ is called an **isometry** if $F(\phi(p), d\phi_p(X)) = F(p, X)$ for any $p \in M$ and $X \in T_p(M)$.

DEFINITION 2.3. Let G be a Lie group and M a smooth manifold. If G has a smooth action on M , then G is called a Lie transformation group of M .

DEFINITION 2.4. A connected Finsler space (M, F) is said to be homogeneous Finsler space if the action of the group of isometries of (M, F) , denoted by $I(M, F)$, is transitive on M .

3 Flag Curvature

Let G be a compact Lie group and H be a closed subgroup of G with Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} respectively. Let \tilde{a}_0 be a biinvariant Riemannian metric on G . The tangent space of homogeneous space G/H is given by orthogonal complement \mathfrak{m} of \mathfrak{h} in \mathfrak{g} with respect to \tilde{a}_0 . Each invariant metric \tilde{a} on G/H is determined by its restriction to \mathfrak{m} . The $\text{Ad}(H)$ -invariant inner product on \mathfrak{m} arising from \tilde{a} can be extended to an $\text{Ad}(H)$ -invariant inner product on \mathfrak{g} by taking \tilde{a}_0 for the components in \mathfrak{h} . In this way, \tilde{a} determines a unique left invariant metric on G which we also denote by \tilde{a} . Also, the values of \tilde{a}_0 and \tilde{a} at the identity e of G are inner products on \mathfrak{g} and we denote them by $\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ respectively. The inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ determines a positive definite endomorphism ψ of \mathfrak{g} such that $\langle Y, Z \rangle = \langle\langle \psi(Y), Z \rangle\rangle \quad \forall Y, Z \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Püttmann ([27]) has given the following formula for curvature tensor of the invariant metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on the compact homogeneous space G/H :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R(X, Y)Z, W \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \langle\langle B_-(X, Y), [Z, W] \rangle\rangle + \langle\langle [X, Y], B_-(Z, W) \rangle\rangle \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \langle [X, W], [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - \langle [X, Z], [Y, W]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - 2 \langle [X, Y], [Z, W]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \right\} \\ &\quad + \langle\langle B_+(X, W), \psi^{-1} B_+(Y, Z) \rangle\rangle - \langle\langle B_+(X, Z), \psi^{-1} B_+(Y, W) \rangle\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where the bilinear maps B_+ (symmetric) and B_- (skew-symmetric) are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} B_+(X, Y) &= \frac{1}{2} \left([X, \psi Y] + [Y, \psi X] \right), \\ B_-(X, Y) &= \frac{1}{2} \left([\psi X, Y] + [X, \psi Y] \right), \end{aligned}$$

and $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is the projection of $[\cdot, \cdot]$ to \mathfrak{m} .

Now, we derive formula for flag curvature of homogeneous Finsler space with exponential metric.

Theorem 3.1. *Let \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} be Lie algebras of the compact Lie group G and its closed subgroup H respectively. Further, let \tilde{a}_0 be a biinvariant metric on G and \tilde{a} be an invariant Riemannian metric on homogeneous space G/H such that $\langle Y, Z \rangle = \langle \psi(Y), Z \rangle$, where $\psi: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is a positive definite endomorphism and $Y, Z \in \mathfrak{g}$. Also, suppose that \tilde{X} is an invariant vector field on G/H which is parallel with respect to \tilde{a} and $\sqrt{\tilde{a}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X})} < 1$ and $\tilde{X}_H = X$. Assume that $F = \alpha e^{\beta/\alpha}$ be the exponential (α, β) -metric arising from \tilde{a} and \tilde{X} and (P, Y) be a flag in $T_H(G/H)$ such that $\{U, Y\}$ is an orthonormal basis of P with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Then the flag curvature of the flag (P, Y) is given by*

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{\left[2 \langle X, R(U, Y)Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle + \langle U, R(U, Y)Y \rangle (1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) \right]}{e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) (1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) + \langle X, U \rangle^2 (1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) \right]}, \quad (1)$$

where the values of $\langle X, R(U, Y)Y \rangle$ and $\langle U, R(U, Y)Y \rangle$ are given by equations (6) and (8).

Proof. Since \tilde{X} is parallel with respect to \tilde{a} , so β is parallel with respect to \tilde{a} . Therefore F is a Berwarld metric, i.e., the Chern connection of F coincide with the Riemannian connection of \tilde{a} . Thus the Finsler metric F has the same curvature tensor as that of the Riemannian metric \tilde{a} and we denote it by R . Using lemma 3.4 of ([35]), we can write

$$F(Y) = \langle X, Y \rangle e^{\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}}.$$

Also, we know that

$$g_Y(U, V) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t} F^2(Y + sU + tV) \Big|_{s=t=0}.$$

After some calculations, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(U, V) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} & \left[\langle U, V \rangle + 2 \langle X, U \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} \right. \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ \langle X, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle + \langle X, V \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle U, V \rangle \right\} \\
& \left. + \frac{2 \langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \left\{ \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} - \langle Y, U \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \langle X, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right\} \right]. \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\{U, Y\}$ is an orthonormal basis with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, therefore equation (2) reduces to the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(U, V) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} & \left[\langle U, V \rangle + 2 \langle X, U \rangle \langle X, V \rangle + \langle X, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right. \\
& \left. - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle U, V \rangle - 2 \langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right]. \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

From equation (3), we deduce following three equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(Y, Y) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2 \right], \\
g_Y(Y, U) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \langle X, U \rangle, \\
g_Y(U, U) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[1 + 2 \langle X, U \rangle^2 - \langle X, Y \rangle \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(Y, Y)g_Y(U, U) - g_Y^2(Y, U) &= e^{4\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[\left(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle \right) \left(1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2 \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \langle X, U \rangle^2 \left(1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2 \right) \right]. \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(U, R(U, Y)Y) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[2 \langle X, R(U, Y)Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle \right. \\
& + \langle Y, R(U, Y)Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle \left(1 - 2 \langle X, Y \rangle \right) \\
& \left. + \langle U, R(U, Y)Y \rangle \left(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle \right) \right]. \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

Using Püttmann's formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle X, R(U, Y)Y \rangle = & \frac{1}{4} \left(\langle [\psi U, Y] + [U, \psi Y], [Y, X] \rangle + \langle [U, Y], [\psi Y, X] + [Y, \psi X] \rangle \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{4} \langle [Y, U], [Y, X]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \langle [U, \psi X] + [X, \psi U], \psi^{-1} [Y, \psi Y] \rangle \\
& - \frac{1}{4} \langle [U, \psi Y] + [Y, \psi U], \psi^{-1} ([Y, \psi X] + [X, \psi Y]) \rangle,
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\langle Y, R(U, Y)Y \rangle = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle U, R(U, Y)Y \rangle = & \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle [\psi U, Y] + [U, \psi Y], [Y, U] \rangle \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{4} \langle [Y, U], [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \\
& + \langle [U, \psi U], \psi^{-1} [Y, \psi Y] \rangle \\
& - \frac{1}{4} \langle [U, \psi Y] + [Y, \psi U], \psi^{-1} ([Y, \psi U] + [U, \psi Y]) \rangle,
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

The flag curvature is given by

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{g_Y(U, R(U, Y)Y)}{g_Y(Y, Y)g_Y(U, U) - g_Y^2(Y, U)}.$$

Finally, using equations (4) to (8) in the above formula, we get equation (1). \square

4 Naturally reductive homogeneous space

In the literature, there are two different definitions of naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler spaces. In 2004, Deng and Hou ([9]) have given the first definition of naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler spaces. In 2007, Latifi ([19]) has given another definition of naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler spaces. In 2010, Deng and Hou ([11]) have shown that if a homogeneous Finsler space is naturally reductive in the sense of Latifi, then it must be naturally reductive in the sense of Deng and Hou and also is Berwaldian. Parhizkar and Moghaddam ([25]) prove that both the definitions of naturally

reductive homogeneous Finsler spaces are equivalent under the consideration of a mild condition.

Next, recall([18], [9], [19]) the following definitions for later use.

DEFINITION 4.1. *A homogeneous space G/H with an invariant Riemannian metric \tilde{a} is called naturally reductive if there exists an $Ad(H)$ -invariant decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{m} + \mathfrak{h}$ such that*

$$\langle [X, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Z \rangle + \langle Y, [X, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle = 0, \quad \forall X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{m},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the bilinear form on \mathfrak{m} induced by \tilde{a} .

In particular, if we consider $H = \{e\}$, then \tilde{a} is bi-invariant Riemannian metric on G and the above condition reduces to the following:

$$\langle [X, Y], Z \rangle + \langle Y, [X, Z] \rangle = 0, \quad \forall X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

DEFINITION 4.2. *A homogeneous Finsler space G/H with an invariant Finsler metric F is said to be naturally reductive if there exists an invariant Riemannian metric \tilde{a} on G/H such that $(G/H, \tilde{a})$ is naturally reductive and the Chern connection of F coincides with the Levi-Civita connection of \tilde{a} .*

DEFINITION 4.3. *A homogeneous Finsler space G/H with an invariant Finsler metric F is called naturally reductive if there exists an $Ad(H)$ -invariant decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{m} + \mathfrak{h}$ such that*

$$g_Y([X, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y(U, [X, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}) + 2 C_Y([X, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U, V) = 0,$$

where $Y \neq 0, X, U, V \in \mathfrak{m}$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $(G/H, F)$ be a homogeneous Finsler space of Berwald type with exponential metric $F = \alpha e^{\beta/\alpha}$ defined by an invariant Riemannian metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and an invariant vector field \tilde{X} such that $\tilde{X}(H) = X$. Then $(G/H, F)$ is naturally reductive if and only if the underlying Riemannian space $(G/H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is naturally reductive.*

Proof. Let $Y \neq 0$, $Z \in \mathfrak{m}$. From equation (2), we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y(Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}}) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle + 2 \langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ \langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle + \langle X, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, Y \rangle - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2 \langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \left\{ \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} - \langle Y, Y \rangle \langle X, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \right\} \right] \\
&= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle Y, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} + \langle X, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Since $(G/H, F)$ is of Berwald type, therefore Chern connection of $(G/H, F)$ coincides with the Riemannian connection of $(G/H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$.

Thus from equation (9), we have

$$\langle X, [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle = 0, \quad \forall Z \in \mathfrak{m}. \tag{10}$$

Now, let $(G/H, F)$ be naturally reductive, i.e., in the sense of ([19]), we have

$$g_Y([Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y([Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) + 2 C_Y([Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U, V) = 0, \quad \forall Y \neq 0, U, V, Z \in \mathfrak{m}.$$

Therefore, we can write

$$g_Y([Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y([Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) + 2 C_Y([Y, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U, V) = 0, \quad \forall Y \neq 0,$$

i.e.,

$$g_Y([Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y([Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) = 0. \tag{11}$$

From above equation, we have

$$g_Y([Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y) = 0. \tag{12}$$

From equation (9), (10) and (12), we get

$$\langle [Y, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y \rangle = 0. \tag{13}$$

From equation (2), we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
g_Y([Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle + 2 \langle X, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ \langle X, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle + \langle X, V \rangle \langle Y, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2 \langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \left\{ \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} - \langle Y, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \langle X, [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right\} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Using equations (10) and (13) in above equation, we get

$$g_Y([Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} \langle [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle.$$

Similarly, we get

$$g_Y([Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} \langle [Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle.$$

Adding the above two equations, we get

$$g_Y([Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y([Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} \left\{ \langle [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle + \langle [Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle \right\}. \quad (14)$$

From equations (11) and (14), we get

$$\langle [Y, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle + \langle [Y, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle = 0.$$

Hence, $(G/H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is naturally reductive.

Conversely, let $(G/H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be naturally reductive. Using equation (??), we can write

$$\begin{aligned} g_Y([Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle + 2\langle X, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left\{ \langle X, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle + \langle X, V \rangle \langle Y, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle - \langle X, Y \rangle \langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \left\{ \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} - \langle Y, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle X, V \rangle - \langle X, [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right\} \right] \\ &= e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} + \langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, V \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right]. \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can write

$$g_Y([Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\langle [Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} + \langle [Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y \rangle \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, U \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right]. \quad (16)$$

Next, Cartan tensor is given by

$$C_Y(Z, U, V) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[g_{Y+tV}(Z, U) \right] \Big|_{t=0}.$$

After computations, we get

$$2C_Y([Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U, V) = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \times \\ \left[\langle [Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, U \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \langle [Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, V \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right]. \quad (17)$$

Adding equations (15), (16) and (17), we get

$$g_Y([Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V) + g_Y([Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U) + 2C_Y([Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U, V) \\ = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \left[\left\{ \langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle + \langle [Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle \right\} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\langle X, Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \langle [Z, U]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y \rangle + \langle [Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, U \rangle \right\} \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, V \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, V \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \langle [Z, V]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y \rangle + \langle [Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}, V \rangle \right\} \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \frac{-\langle X, Y \rangle \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^{3/2}} + \frac{\langle X, U \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} + \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle^2 \langle Y, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle^2} - \frac{2\langle X, Y \rangle \langle X, U \rangle}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \right\} \right]. \\ = e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle / \sqrt{\langle Y, Y \rangle}} [0 + 0 + 0], \text{ because } (G/H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \text{ is naturally reductive.}$$

Hence, $(G/H, F)$ is naturally reductive. □

5 Flag curvature of naturally reductive homogeneous space

In ([25]), authors find a formula for flag curvature of naturally reductive homogeneous (α, β) -metric spaces in the sense of Deng and Hou.

Here, we derive formula for flag curvature of naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler space with exponential (α, β) -metric in the sense of Deng and Hou.

Theorem 5.1. *Let G/H be naturally reductive homogeneous Finsler space with exponential (α, β) -metric $F = \alpha e^{\beta/\alpha}$, defined by an invariant Riemannian metric \tilde{a} and an invariant vector field \tilde{X} on G/H . Assume that $\tilde{X}_H = X$. and (P, Y) be a flag in $T_H(G/H)$ such that $\{U, Y\}$ is an orthonormal basis of P with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Then the flag curvature of the flag (P, Y) is given by*

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{\left[\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \langle X, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle + 2 \langle X, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{h}}] \rangle \right\} \langle X, U \rangle + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \langle U, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle + \langle U, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{h}}] \rangle \right\} (1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) \right]}{e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) (1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) + \langle X, U \rangle^2 (1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) \right]}. \quad (18)$$

Proof. Since F is naturally reductive, using proposition 3.4 in ([18]) on page 202, we have

$$R(U, Y)Y = \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} + [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{h}}], \quad \forall U, Y \in \mathfrak{m}.$$

Substituting above value in equation (1), we get

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{\left[2 \left\langle X, \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} + [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{h}}] \right\rangle \langle X, U \rangle + \left\langle U, \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} + [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{h}}] \right\rangle (1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) \right]}{e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) (1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) + \langle X, U \rangle^2 (1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) \right]}.$$

Simplifying the above equation, we get equation (18). \square

If $H = \{e\}$, then we have the following corollary:

COROLLARY 5.1. *Let $F = \alpha e^{\beta/\alpha}$ be defined by a bi-invariant Riemannian metric \tilde{a} on a Lie group G and a left invariant vector field X on G such that the Chern connection of F coincides with the Riemannian connection of \tilde{a} . Assume that (P, Y) be a flag in $T_e(G)$ such that $\{U, Y\}$ is an orthonormal basis of P with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Then the flag curvature of the flag (P, Y) is given by*

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{\left[2 \langle X, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle \langle X, U \rangle + \langle U, [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \rangle (1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) \right]}{4e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) (1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) + \langle X, U \rangle^2 (1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) \right]}. \quad (19)$$

Proof. Since $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is bi-invariant, we have

$$R(U, Y)Y = \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]].$$

Substituting above value in equation (1), we get

$$K(P, Y) = \frac{\left[2 \left\langle X, \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \right\rangle \langle X, U \rangle + \left\langle U, \frac{1}{4} [Y, [U, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{\mathfrak{m}} \right\rangle (1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) \right]}{e^{2\langle X, Y \rangle} \left[(1 - \langle X, Y \rangle) (1 + 4 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) + \langle X, U \rangle^2 (1 + 8 \langle X, Y \rangle^2) \right]}.$$

Simplifying the above equation, we get equation (19). \square

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