South East Asian J. of Mathematics and Mathematical Sciences Vol. 15, No. 1 (2019), pp. 43-62.

ISSN (Print): 0972-7752

ON HOMOGENEOUS EINSTEIN KROPINA SPACE

Roopa M.K and Narasimhamurthy S.K

Department of P.G. Studies and Research in Mathematics, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta - 577451, Shivamogga, Karnataka, INDIA.

E-mail: roopamk1002@gmail.com, nmurthysk@gmail.com

(Received: November 25, 2018)

Abstract: In this paper, we study homogeneous Einstein Kropina metric. First, we characterize the sufficient and necessary condition for a homogeneous Kropina metric to be Einstein and with vanishing S-curvature.Further, we study the con-

formal deformation of the metric $F(\alpha, \beta) = K(\alpha, \beta) + \varepsilon(x)\beta$, where $K(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta}$

and $\varepsilon(x)$ depends on the position only. Finally, we prove that the conformal deformation of Kropina metric is single colored.

Keywords and Phrases: Homogeneous Finsler space, Einstein space, Ricci curvature, S-curvature, Berwald space, Single colored.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53B40, 53C20, 53C60.

1. Introduction

It is important to study the Einstein manifolds in Riemannian -Finsler geometry. A Finsler metric F(x, y) on an *n*-dimensional manifold M is called an Einstein metric [28], if there exists a scalar function $\lambda(x)$ on M such that

$$Ric = \lambda(x)F^2.$$

Recently, some progress has been made on Einstein Finsler metrics of (α, β) type. In [3], the authors D. Bao and C. Robles have shown that every Randers metric of dimension $(n \ge 3)$ is necessarily Ricci constant. A 3-dimensional Randers metric is Einstein iff it is constant flag curvature, see more in ([2], [5], [7], [13], [21],