

**ON CR-SUBMANIFOLDS OF
(ϵ)-PARACONTACT SASAKIAN MANIFOLD**

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Abstract: The object of this paper is to prove some of the properties of (ϵ)-paracontact Sasakian manifold. This paper is summarized as follows: Section (1) is introductory. In Section (2) we sketch the notion of (ϵ)-paracontact metric manifold and (ϵ)-paracontact Sasakian manifold. Section (3) and (4) deals with some properties like D -totally, D -totally, mixed totally geodesic etc. CR-submanifold of an (ϵ)-paracontact Sasakian manifold. Section (5) and (6) gives some idea of geometry of leaves and contact CR-product . Finally we have given an example of (ϵ)-paracontact Sasakian manifold.

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1. Introduction

An almost paracontact structure (ϕ, ξ, η) satisfying $\phi^2 = I - \eta \otimes \xi$ and $\eta(\xi) = 1$ on a differentiable manifold was introduced by Sato [7] in 1976. This structure is analogous to almost contact structure ([6], [14]) and is very much related

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to almost product structure (in contrast to almost contact structure which is related to almost complex structure). An almost contact manifold is always odd dimensional whereas an almost paracontact manifold can be even dimensional also.

Takahashi[16] in 1969, gave the notion of almost contact manifold equipped with an associated pseudo-Riemannian metric. Actually, he studied Sasakian manifolds endowed with an associated pseudo-Riemannian metric. These indefinite almost contact metric manifold and indefinite Sasakian manifolds are also known as (ϵ) - almost contact metric manifolds and (ϵ) - Sasakian manifolds, respectively ([3], [9], [10]). Again, Matsumoto ([12]) in 1989, replaced the structure vector field ξ by $-\xi$ in an almost paracontact manifold and have also associated a Lorentzian metric with the resulting structure and defined it as Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold. The semi-Riemannian metric has index 1 and the structure vector field ξ is lightlike in a Lorentzian almost paracontact manifold, which was introduced by Matsumoto ([12]). These circumstances has motivated M.M.Tripathi et.al.([15]) to draw a relation between a semi-Riemannian metric (not necessarily Lorentzian) and an almost paracontact structure, and named this indefinite almost paracontact metric structure as an (ϵ) - almost paracontact structure, where the structure vector field ξ will be spacelike or timelike according as $\epsilon = 1$ or $\epsilon = -1$. Authors have discussed (ϵ) -almost paracontact manifolds and in particular (ϵ) - Sasakian manifolds in([15]).

2. Preliminaries

Definition 1. Let \tilde{M} be an n -dimensional almost paracontact manifold [7] endowed with an almost paracontact structure (ϕ, ξ, η) consisting of a tensor field ϕ of type $(1, 1)$, a structure vector field ξ and 1-form η satisfying:

$$\phi^2 = I - \eta \otimes \xi, \eta(\xi) = 1, \phi(\xi) = 0, \eta \circ \phi = 0. \quad (1)$$

In this paper we have assumed $X, Y, Z \in \chi(M)$ where $\chi(M)$ is the Lie Algebra of vector field in \tilde{M} , unless specifically stated otherwise. A semi-Riemannian metric [5] on a manifold \tilde{M} , is a non-degenerate symmetric tensor field g of type $(0, 2)$. If this metric is of index 1 then it is called Lorentzian metric ([8]). Let g be semi-Riemannian metric with index 1 in an n -dimensional almost paracontact manifold \tilde{M} such that,

$$\tilde{g}(\phi X, \phi Y) = \tilde{g}(X, Y) - \epsilon \eta(X) \eta(Y), \quad (2)$$

where $\epsilon = +1$ or -1 . Then \tilde{M} is called an almost paracontact metric manifold associated with an ϵ -almost paracontact metric structure $(\phi, \xi, \eta, g, \epsilon)$ ([15]). In

case, if $\text{index}(g) = 1$ then an ϵ -almost paracontact metric manifold is defined as a Lorentzian paracontact manifold and if the metric is positive definite, then an ϵ -almost paracontact metric manifold is the usual almost paracontact metric manifold [7].

The condition (2) is equivalent to

$$g(X, \phi Y) = g(\phi X, Y), \tag{3}$$

equipped with

$$g(X, \xi) = \epsilon \eta(X). \tag{4}$$

From (4), it is easy to see that

$$g(\xi, \xi) = \epsilon, \tag{5}$$

i.e. structure vector field ξ is never lightlike.

We define

$$\Phi(X, Y) = g(X, \phi Y), \tag{6}$$

and we see that $\Phi(X, \xi) = 0$.

From (6), we can also obtain

$$(\nabla_X \Phi)(Y, Z) = g((\nabla_X \phi)Y, Z) = (\nabla_X \Phi)(Z, Y). \tag{7}$$

An (ϵ) -almost paracontact metric manifold \tilde{M} satisfying

$$2\Phi(X, Y) = (\nabla_X \eta)(Y) + (\nabla_Y \eta)(X), \tag{8}$$

$\forall X, Y \in TM$, is called an (ϵ) -paracontact metric manifold ([15]).

An (ϵ) -almost paracontact metric structure is called an (ϵ) -para Sasakian structure if the following relation holds.

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X \phi)(Y) = -g(\phi X, \phi Y)\xi - \epsilon \eta(Y)\phi^2 X, \tag{9}$$

where $\tilde{\nabla}$ is the Levi-Civita connection with respect to g on \tilde{M} . A manifold equipped with an (ϵ) -para Sasakian structure is called an (ϵ) -para Sasakian manifold.

- $\epsilon = 1$, g is Riemannian, then \tilde{M} is usual para Sasakian manifold [7].
- $\epsilon = -1$, g is Lorentzian and ξ is replaced by $-\xi$, then \tilde{M} is called Lorentzian para Sasakian manifold [12].

Also we know

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X \xi = \epsilon \phi X. \tag{10}$$

From the definition of contact CR-submanifolds of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold we have,

Definition 2. An n -dimensional Riemannian submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is called a contact CR-submanifold if ξ is tangent to M and there exists on M a differentiable distribution $D : x \rightarrow D_x \subset T_x(M)$, such that (i) D_x is invariant under ϕ ; i.e., $\phi D_x \subset D_x$, for each $x \in M$ and

(ii) the orthogonal complementary distribution $D^\perp : x \rightarrow D_x^\perp \subset T_x(M)$ of the distribution D on M is totally real; i.e., $\phi D_x^\perp \subset T_x(M)$, where $T_x(M)$ and $T_x^\perp(M)$ are the tangent space and the normal space of M at x .

D (resp. D^\perp) is the horizontal (resp. vertical) distribution. The contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold is called ξ -horizontal (resp. ξ -vertical) if $\xi_x \in D_x$ (resp. $\xi_x \in D_x^\perp$) for each $x \in M$ by [11].

Let TM and $T^\perp M$ be the Lie algebras of vector fields tangential to M and normal to M respectively. h and A denote the second fundamental form and the shape operator of the immersion of M into \tilde{M} respectively. If ∇ is the induced connection on M , the Gauss and Weingarten formulae of M into \tilde{M} are then given respectively by

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + h(X, Y), \tag{11}$$

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X N = -A_N X + \nabla_X N, \tag{12}$$

for any X, Y in TM and N in $T^\perp M$. ∇ is the connection on normal bundle and A_N is the Weingarten endomorphism associated with N . It can be easily seen that

$$g(A_N X, Y) = g(h(X, Y), N). \tag{13}$$

Now we can express a vector field $X \in TM$ as

$$X = PX + QX, \tag{14}$$

where P and Q are projectors of D and D^\perp respectively and i.e. PX and QX belongs to the distribution D and D^\perp .

Similarly for $N \in T^\perp M$ we can write

$$\phi N = BN + CN, \tag{15}$$

where BN (resp. CN) is vertical (resp. normal) component of ϕN . If we denote the orthogonal components of ϕD in $T M$ by μ then we can write $T = \phi D \oplus \mu$ i.e. $\phi\mu = \mu$.

The covariant derivative of the tensor fields ϕ, P, Q are defined as

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X \phi)Y = \tilde{\nabla}_X \phi Y - \phi \tilde{\nabla}_X Y, \quad \forall X, Y \in T\tilde{M}. \tag{16}$$

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X P)Y = \nabla_X P Y - P \nabla_X Y, \quad \forall X, Y \in TM. \tag{17}$$

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X Q)Y = \nabla_X Q Y - Q \nabla_X Y, \quad \forall X, Y \in TM. \tag{18}$$

Using (9) and after some brief calculations we obtain on comparing the horizontal, vertical and normal components

$$P \nabla_X \phi P Y - P A_{\phi Q Y} X = \phi P \nabla_X Y - g(\phi X, \phi Y) P \xi - \epsilon \eta(Y) \phi^2 P X, \tag{19}$$

$$Q \nabla_X \phi P Y - Q A_{\phi Q Y} X = B h(X, Y) - g(\phi X, \phi Y) Q \xi - \epsilon \eta(Y) \phi^2 Q X, \tag{20}$$

$$h(X, \phi P Y) + \nabla_X \phi Q Y = \phi Q \nabla_X Y + C h(X, Y). \tag{21}$$

From (10) we get

$$\nabla_X \xi + h(X, \xi) = \epsilon \phi Q Y + \epsilon \phi P X. \tag{22}$$

Comparing L.H.S and R.H.S of (22) we get

$$\nabla_X \xi = \epsilon \phi P X, \tag{23}$$

$$h(X, \xi) = \epsilon \phi Q X. \tag{24}$$

Also we have

$$\nabla_X \xi = 0 \tag{25}$$

if $X \in D$, and

$$h(X, \xi) = 0 \tag{26}$$

if $X \in D$.

Again,

$$h(\xi, \xi) = 0, \tag{27}$$

and

$$A_N \xi \in D . \tag{28}$$

3. $D(D\text{-perp})$ -Totally Geodesic and $D(D\text{-perp})$ -Umbilic Contact CR-Submanifolds of an (epsilon)-Paracontact Sasakian Manifold

In this section we first define D -totally geodesic(resp. D - totally geodesic) and then D -umbilic(resp. D - umbilic). And also prove some properties regarding these.

Definition 3. A contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is called D -totally geodesic (resp. D -totally geodesic) if $h(X, Y) = 0, \forall X, Y \in D$ (resp. $X, Y \in D$) [1][2].

From the definition (3), we can easily conclude the following propositions.

Proposition 4. Let M be a contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold. Then M is D -totally geodesic if and only if $A_N X \in D$ for each $X \in D$, where N is normal vector field to M .

Proof. From (13) we know

$$g(h(X, Y), N) = g(A_N X, Y).$$

If M be D -totally geodesic we obtain

$$g(h(X, Y), N) = 0.$$

Therefore, $g(A_N X, Y) = 0$, and so,

$$A_N X \in D \quad \forall X, Y \in D.$$

Conversely, suppose that $A_N X \in D$. Then for $X, Y \in D$ we get

$$g(A_N X, Y) = 0.$$

Again by using (13) we have

$$g(h(X, Y), N) = g(A_N X, Y) = 0,$$

i.e., $h(X, Y) = 0 \quad \forall X, Y \in D$, which implies that M is D -totally geodesic. This completes the proof. \square

In the same way we prove our next proposition.

Proposition 5. Let M be a contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then M is D -totally geodesic if and only if $A_N X \in D$ for each $X \in D$, where N is normal vector field to M .

Proof. The proof follows immediately from proposition (4). □

Concerning the integrability of horizontal distribution D and vertical distribution D^\perp on M , we prove

Theorem 6. *Let M be a contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold. Assuming M to be ξ -horizontal, the distribution D is integrable iff*

$$h(X, \phi Y) = h(\phi X, Y) \tag{29}$$

$\forall X, Y \in D$ and if M is ξ -vertical then the distribution D^\perp is integrable iff

$$A_{\phi X}Y - A_{\phi Y}X = \epsilon[\eta(X)\phi^2Y - \eta(Y)\phi^2X] \tag{30}$$

$\forall X, Y \in D^\perp$.

Proof. Assuming M to be ξ -horizontal we have from (21)

$$h(X, \phi Y) = \phi Q \nabla_X Y + Ch(X, Y) \tag{31}$$

$\forall X, Y \in D^\perp$.

Since $[X, Y] \in D^\perp$, we have D^\perp is integrable iff

$$h(X, \phi Y) = h(\phi X, Y).$$

Again using the equation (21) we have

$$\nabla_X \phi Y = \phi Q \nabla_X Y + Ch(X, Y) \tag{32}$$

$\forall X, Y \in D^\perp$.

Then from (9) and (16) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\nabla}_X \phi Y &= -g(\phi X, \phi Y)\xi - \epsilon\eta(Y)\phi^2X \\ &\quad + \phi P \nabla_X Y + \phi Q \nabla_X Y + Bh(X, Y) + Ch(X, Y). \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Again using Weingarten formula we have

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X \phi Y = -A_{\phi Y}X + \nabla_X \phi Y. \tag{34}$$

From (33) and (34) we have

$$\phi P \nabla_X Y = g(\phi X, \phi Y)\xi + \epsilon\eta(Y)\phi^2X - A_{\phi Y}X - Bh(X, Y). \tag{35}$$

Interchanging X and Y we have

$$\phi P \nabla_Y X = g(\phi Y, \phi X)\xi + \epsilon \eta(X)\phi^2 Y - A_{\phi X} Y - Bh(Y, X). \tag{36}$$

Substracting (36) from (35) we obtain

$$\phi P[X, Y] = -A_{\phi Y} X + A_{\phi X} Y + \epsilon \eta(Y)\phi^2 X - \epsilon \eta(X)\phi^2 Y. \tag{37}$$

Since M is ξ -vertical, therefore $[X, Y] \in D$ iff

$$A_{\phi X} Y - A_{\phi Y} X = \epsilon[\eta(X)\phi^2 Y - \eta(Y)\phi^2 X]. \tag{38}$$

Hence the proof is complete. □

Corollary 7. *Let M be a ξ -horizontal CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then the horizontal distribution D is integrable iff*

$$g(h(X, PY) - h(Y, PX), QZ) = 0 \tag{39}$$

for any $X, Y \in D$ and $Z \in D$.

Proof. The proof follows immediately from above theorem. □

Now we shall give the definition of D -umbilic (resp. D umbilic) contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} .

Definition 8. A contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold is said to be D -umbilic (resp. D -umbilic) if $h(X, Y) = g(X, Y)L$ holds for all $X, Y \in D$ (resp. $X, Y \in D$); where L being some normal vector field.

Definition (8) helps us to state proposition (9).

Proposition 9. *Suppose M is a D -umbilic (resp. D -umbilic) contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . If M is ξ -horizontal (resp. ξ -vertical) then M is D -totally geodesic (resp. D -totally geodesic).*

Proof. If M be a D -umbilic ξ -horizontal contact CR-submanifold, then from definition (8)

$$h(X, Y) = g(X, Y)L, \quad \forall \quad X, Y \in D$$

where L is the normal vector field on M and by assuming $X = Y = \xi$, we have

$$h(\xi, \xi) = 0.$$

This implies that $g(\xi, \xi)L = 0$ and therefore $L = 0$ and consequently we get $h(X, Y) = 0$, which proves that M is D -totally geodesic. Similarly, it can be easily shown that if M is D -umbilic ξ -vertical contact CR-submanifold then it is D -totally geodesic. \square

4. Mixed totally geodesic contact CR-submanifold of an (epsilon)-paracontact Sasakian manifold

In this section we give the definition of mixed totally geodesic and foliate contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold and study some results from these definitions.

Definition 10. A contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is said to be mixed totally geodesic if $h(X, Y) = 0 \forall X \in D$ and $Y \in D$ [1][2].

From definition (10) we can easily prove this lemma.

Lemma 11. Let M be a contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold. Then M is mixed totally geodesic iff

$$A_N X \in D, \tag{40}$$

$\forall X \in D,$ and \forall normal vector field N .

$$A_N X \in D, \tag{41}$$

$\forall X \in D$ and normal vector field N .

Proof. The proof can be easily done by using definition (10). \square

Using lemma (11) we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 12. If M is a mixed totally geodesic contact CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold, then

$$A_{\phi N} X = \phi A_N X, \tag{42}$$

$$\nabla_X \phi N = \phi \nabla_X N, \tag{43}$$

$\forall X \in D$ and normal vector field N .

Proof. Using lemma (4.2), Gauss and Weingarten formulae (16), (17) respectively and after some brief calculations we can derive equations (42) and (43). \square

From [4] we have,

Definition 13. A contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is called foliate contact CR-submanifold \tilde{M} if D is involute. If M is a foliate ξ -horizontal contact CR-submanifold, we know

$$h(\phi X, \phi Y) = h(\phi^2 X, Y) = h(X, Y). \quad (44)$$

In view of the above definition we give another proposition.

Proposition 14. *If M is a foliate ξ -horizontal mixed totally geodesic contact CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) - paracontact Sasakian manifold, then*

$$\phi A_N X = A_N \phi X \quad (45)$$

$\forall X \in D$ and normal vector field N .

Proof. From (13) and (29) we compute

$$g(h(X, \phi Y), N) = g(\phi A_N X, Y), \quad (46)$$

i.e.

$$g(h(\phi X, Y), N) = g(A_N \phi X, Y). \quad (47)$$

From (46) and (47) we obtain

$$\phi A_N X = A_N \phi X. \quad (48)$$

Hence the proof follows. \square

5. Geometry of leaves on CR-submanifolds of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold

In this section we have obtained results on the immersions of leaves of distributions in M . For the leaves of involute distributions we shall obtain necessary and sufficient conditions in order that their immersions in M be totally geodesic.

Proposition 15. *Let M be a ξ horizontal CR-submanifold of an ϵ -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then the distribution D is integrable and the leaf of D is totally geodesic in M iff*

$$g(h(D, D), \phi D) = 0 \tag{49}$$

Proof. Let $X, Y \in D$ and $Z \in D$. If the distribution D is integrable and its leaf is totally geodesic in M , then $\nabla_X \phi Y \in D$.

Using (9), (11), (18) to (20) we can calculate

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X P)Y = A_{QY}X + Bh(X, Y) - g(X, Y)\xi - \epsilon\eta(Y)PX. \tag{50}$$

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_X Q)Y = Ch(X, Y) - h(X, PY) - \epsilon\eta(Y)QX. \tag{51}$$

Again using (17) and (18) we obtain

$$P\nabla_X Y = -A_{QY}X - Bh(X, Y) - g(X, Y)\xi - \epsilon\eta(Y)PX. \tag{52}$$

$$Q\nabla_X Y = \nabla_X QY - h(X, PY) - \epsilon\eta(Y)QX. \tag{53}$$

For $X, Y \in D$ and $Z \in D$ using (52) we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= g(\nabla_X \phi Y, Z) = -g(\nabla_X Z, \phi Y) = g(P\nabla_X Z, Y) \\ &= -g(A_{FZ}X, Y) - g(Bh(X, Z), Y) = g(h(X, Y), \phi Z) \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain the required condition.

Conversely, if the given condition holds then the distribution D is integrable by corollary (7). Moreover we get from (9),

$$0 = g(h(X, \phi Y), \phi Z) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_X \phi Y, \phi Z) = g(\phi \tilde{\nabla}_X Y, \phi Z) = g(\nabla_X Y, Z)$$

Thus $\nabla_X Y \in D$ for any $X, Y \in D$ and leaf of D is totally geodesic in M . Hence the proof is done. □

Proposition 16. *Let M be a CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then the leaf M of D is totally geodesic in M iff*

$$g(h(Y, W), QZ) - \epsilon\eta(Y)g(W, Z) = 0 \tag{54}$$

for any $Y \in D$ and $W, Z \in D$.

Proof. From (52) we have on putting $X = W \in D$ and $Y = Z$ we obtain

$$P\nabla_W Z = -A_{QZ}W - Bh(W, Z) - g(W, Z)\xi - \epsilon\eta(Z)W.$$

Taking inner product with $Y \in D$ and using (13) we calculate

$$g(\nabla_W Z, PY) = g(h(Y, W), QZ) - \epsilon\eta(Y)g(W, Z).$$

Our assertion follows immediately from above equation. □

Corollary 17. *Let M be a ξ -vertical CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) - paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then the leaf of M of D is totally geodesic in M iff*

$$g(h(D, D), \phi D) = 0 \tag{55}$$

6. Contact CR-product of an (epsilon)- paracontact Sasakian manifold

Definition 18. A submanifold M of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is called a contact CR-product if it is locally a Riemannian product of M^T and M where M^T and M are the leaves of distributions D and D resp by[13].

Theorem 19. *Let M be a ξ -horizontal CR-submanifold of an (ϵ) - paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then M is a contact CR-product iff*

$$A_{\phi W}X - \epsilon\eta(X)W = 0, \tag{56}$$

for any $X \in D$ and $W \in D$

Proof. If a CR-submanifold M of an (ϵ) - paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} is contact CR-product then from proposition (16) and from equation (13) we get

$$g(A_{\phi W}X, Z) - \epsilon\eta(X)g(W, Z) = 0, \tag{57}$$

for $X \in D$ and $W, Z \in D$. From this we get

$$A_{\phi W}X - \epsilon\eta(X)W \in D \tag{58}$$

for any $X \in D, W \in D$.

As D is totally geodesic in M , we get for $Y \in D$

$$\begin{aligned} g(A_{\phi W}X - \epsilon\eta(X)W, Y) &= g(h(X, Y), \phi W) &= \\ -g(\phi h(X, Y), W) & & \\ &= -g(\phi\tilde{\nabla}_X Y - \phi\nabla_X Y, W) = -g(\phi\tilde{\nabla}_X Y, W) = g(\nabla_X \phi Y, W) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in D$ and $W \in D$. This implies that

$$A_{\phi W}X - \epsilon\eta(X)W \in D \quad . \tag{59}$$

From (56) we have

$$g(h(X, Z) - \epsilon\eta(X)\phi Z, \phi W) = 0, \tag{60}$$

for any $X \in D$ and $W, Z \in D$, implies that the leaf M of D is totally geodesic in M . Again suppose M be the leaf of D . Then from (9) and (57) we get

$$\begin{aligned} g(\nabla_X Y, Z) &= g(\tilde{\nabla}_X Y, Z) = g(\phi\tilde{\nabla}_X Y, \phi Z) = g(\tilde{\nabla}_X \phi Y, \phi Z), \\ g(h(X, \phi Y), \phi Z) &= g(A_{\phi Z}X, \phi Y) = \epsilon\eta(X)g(\phi Y, Z) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in D$ and $Z \in D$ i.e. the leaf M of D is totally geodesic in M . Thus the submanifold M is a contact CR-product. □

Proposition 20. *Let M be ξ -horizontal contact CR-product of an (ϵ) -paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} . Then for unit vector $X \in D$ with $\eta(X) = 0$ and $Z \in D$ we obtain*

- $g(h(\nabla_X \phi X, Z), \phi Z) = -\epsilon^2$
- $g(h(\nabla_{\phi X} X, Z), \phi Z) = \epsilon^2$
- $g(h(\phi X, \nabla_X Z), \phi Z) = 0$
- $g(h(X, \nabla_{\phi X} Z), \phi Z) = 0$

Proof. As M is ξ -horizontal contact CR-product of an (ϵ) - paracontact Sasakian manifold \tilde{M} so the leaf M of D is totally geodesic in M . Therefore on using (10) and (60) we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} g(h(\nabla_X \phi X, Z), \phi Z) &= \epsilon\eta(\nabla_X \phi X)g(Z, Z) = \epsilon g(\nabla_X \phi X, \xi) \\ &= -\epsilon g(\nabla_X \xi, \phi X) = -\epsilon g(\epsilon\phi X, \phi X) = -\epsilon^2 g(\phi X, \phi X), \\ &= -\epsilon^2. \quad \text{since } X \text{ is a unit vector} \end{aligned}$$

Hence we have obtained the first proof. In the same way we can obtain the rest three equations. □

7. Example

Example 21. Let R^3 be a 3-dimensional Euclidean space with rectangular co-ordinates (x, y, z) . In R^3 we define

$$\eta = dz, \xi = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tag{61}$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \phi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \phi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) = 0 \tag{62}$$

The metric g_1 and g_2 are defined as follows:

$$g_1 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 - (dz)^2. \tag{63}$$

and

$$g_2 = -(dx)^2 - (dy)^2 + (dz)^2. \tag{64}$$

Then it can be easily seen that the set (ϕ, ξ, η, g_1) is a timelike Lorentzian almost paracontact structure while the set (ϕ, ξ, η, g_2) is a spacelike (ϵ) -almost paracontact metric structure in R^3 . We also note that $\text{index}(g_1) = 1$ and $\text{index}(g_2) = 2$. All the results in this paper can be verified from this example.

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