

## Some Identities Between Weyl's Curvature Tensor and Conformal Curvature Tensor

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### Abstract

In this paper, we investigate some identities between Weyl's curvature tensor and conformal curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ . We first introduce the basic concepts of Weyl's tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  and conformal tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ . Then, we derive some identities between these two tensors. Finally, we apply these identities to some examples.

**Keywords:** Covariant Derivative of Fourth Orders, Weyl Tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$ , Conformal Tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  and Cartan's 3<sup>th</sup> Curvature Tensor  $R_{jkh}^i$ .

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### 1. Introduction

Weyl's tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  and conformal tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  are two important geometric objects in differential geometry. They are both used to study the curvature of spacetime. Weyl's tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  is a conformal invariant, which means that it is invariant under conformal transformations. The conformal tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  is not a conformal invariant, but it is related to Weyl's tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  by a simple formula.

In this paper, we investigate some identities between Weyl's tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  and conformal tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ . We first introduce the basic concepts of Weyl's curvature tensor and conformal

curvature tensor. Then, we derive some identities between these two tensors. Finally, we apply these identities to some examples. The concept of the three-dimensional of Riemannian space with recurrent curvature was studied and explored by Rund (1981).

In the context of recurrent Finsler spaces, the analysis of generalized curvature tensors relies on the Berwald curvature tensor, which has been discussed by Abdallah (2017), AL-Qashbari (2020), and others (see references). Properties of the curvature tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  were investigated by Ahsan & Ali (2014), Hadi (2016), Al-Qashbari and Qasem (2017), Abu-Donia, Shenawy and Abdelhameed (2020), and others.

A Generalized bi-recurrent, tri-recurrent in Finsler spaces, and higher-orders recurrent spaces have been studied (see references). Additionally, Ahsan and Ali (2014) studied some of curvature tensors in the space-time for general relativity. Pandey, Saxena, and Goswani (2011) investigated complete Finsler spaces of a generalized H-recurrent space.

Decomposability of some tensors in recurrent Finsler spaces has been a topic of research by Al-Qashbari (2020), Al-Qashbari and AL-Maisary (2023) and others.

The metric tensor  $g_{ij}$  and  $B_k$  (Berwald's connection coefficients)  $G_{jk}^i$  are positively homogeneous of degree 0 in directional arguments.

Two vectors  $y_i$  and  $y^i$  meet the following conditions

$$a) y_i = g_{ij} y^j \text{ and } b) y_i y^i = F^2, c) \delta_j^k y^j = y^k \quad (1.1)$$

The quantities  $g_{ij}$  and  $g^{ij}$  are related by [11]

$$g_{ij} g^{jk} = \delta_i^k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = k, \\ 0, & \text{if } i \neq k. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

Tensor  $C_{ijk}$  is known as (h)hv-torsion tensor defined by

$$C_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_i g_{jk} = \frac{1}{4} \partial_i \partial_j \partial_k F^2. \quad (1.3)$$

The (v)hv-torsion tensor  $C_{ik}^h$  and tensor  $C_{ijk}$  are given by

$$a) C_{jk}^i y^j = C_{jk}^i y^k = 0 \text{ and } b) C_{ijk} y^i = C_{ijk} y^j = C_{ijk} y^k = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

Covariant derivative  $B_k T_j^i$  for Berwald's ( $B_k$ ) of any tensor  $T_j^i$  w. r. t.  $x^k$  is defined as

$$B_k T_j^i = \partial_k T_j^i - (\partial_r T_j^i) G_k^r + T_r^r G_{rk}^i - T_r^i G_{jk}^r. \quad (1.5)$$

The vector  $y^i$  and metric function  $F$  are vanished identically for Berwald's covariant derivative.

$$a) B_k F = 0 \text{ and } b) B_k y^i = 0. \quad (1.6)$$

Metric tensor  $g_{ij}$  is not equal to zero ( i.e. not vanish ), defined by

$$B_k g_{ij} = -2 C_{ijk} y^h = -2 y^h B_h C_{ijk}. \quad (1.7)$$

Tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$ , torsion tensor  $W_{jk}^i$  and deviation tensor  $W_j^i$  are defined by:

$$W_{jkh}^i = H_{jkh}^i + \frac{2 \delta_j^i}{(n+1)} H_{[hk]} + \frac{2 y^i}{(n+1)} \partial_j H_{[kh]} + \frac{\delta_k^i}{(n^2-1)} (n H_{jh} + H_{hj} + y^r \partial_j H_{hr}) - \frac{\delta_h^i}{(n^2-1)} (n H_{jk} + H_{kj} + y^r \partial_j H_{kr}), \quad (1.8)$$

$$W_{jk}^i = H_{jk}^i + \frac{y^i}{(n+1)} H_{[jk]} + 2 \left\{ \frac{\delta_j^i}{(n^2-1)} (n H_{k1} - y^r H_{k1r}) \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

and

$$W_j^i = H_j^i - H \delta_j^i - \frac{1}{(n+1)} (\partial_r H_j^r - \partial_j H) y^i, \quad (1.10)$$

respectively.

The tensors  $W_{jkh}^i$  and  $W_{jk}^i$  give the following identities

$$a) W_{jkh}^i y^j = W_{kh}^i \text{ and } b) W_{jk}^i y^j = W_k^i. \quad (1.11)$$

Also, if we suppose that the tensor  $W_j^i$  and  $W$  satisfy the following identities

$$a) W_{ki}^i = W_k \text{ and } b) W_i^i = W. \quad (1.12)$$

The skew-symmetric in its indices  $k$  and  $h$  in the tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$ .

Cartan's 3<sup>th</sup> curvature tensor  $R_{jkh}^i$ , Ricci tensor  $R_{jk}$ , the vector  $H_k$  and scalar curvature  $H$  are defined as

$$a) R_{jkh}^i = \Gamma_{hjk}^{*i} + (\Gamma_{ljk}^{*i}) G_h^l + C_{jm}^i (G_{kh}^m - G_{kl}^m G_h^l) + \Gamma_{mk}^i \Gamma_{jh}^m - \Gamma_{kjh}^{*i} - (\Gamma_{ljk}^{*i}) G_k^l - C_{jm}^i (G_{hk}^m - G_{hl}^m G_k^l) + \Gamma_{mh}^i \Gamma_{jk}^{*m},$$

$$b) R_{jkh}^i y^j = H_{kh}^i, \quad c) R_{jk} y^j = H_k,$$

$$d) R_{jk} y^k = R_j, \quad h) R_i^i = R,$$

$$e) R_{jki}^i = R_{jk} \text{ and } f) H_i y^i = H_i = (n-1) H. \quad (1.13)$$

AL-Qashbari, and AL-Maisary have studied the generalized  $W_{jkh}^i$  of fourth orders recurrent in Finsler space and they found it the following equation

$$B_s B_n B_m B_l W_{jrk}^i = a_{lmns} C_{jrk}^i + b_{lmns} (g_{rh} g_{jk} - g_{rk} g_{jh}) - 2 b_{lmn} B_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) g_{ir} - 2 B_s b_{lm} B_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) g_{ir} - 2 b_{lm} B_q y^q B_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) g_{ir} - 2 B_s B_n b_l B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 B_n b_l B_p y^p B_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 B_s b_l B_p y^p B_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 b_l B_q y^q B_s B_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 (B_s B_n B_m B_t y^t C_{irl}) W_{jkh}^i - 2 [a_s W_{jkh}^i + b_s (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 (B_s B_m B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_n W_{jkh}^i + b_n (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 (B_m B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{ns} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_s B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 (B_s B_n B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_m W_{jkh}^i + b_m (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 (B_n B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{ms} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ms} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_s B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 (B_s B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{mn} W_{jkh}^i + b_{mn} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 (B_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{mns} W_{jkh}^i + b_{mns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_{mn} B_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 B_s b_m B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 (B_s B_n B_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_l W_{jkh}^i + b_l (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 (B_n B_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_{ls} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ls} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_s B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl}) - 2 (B_s B_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_{ln} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ln} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_n B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl}) - 2 (B_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_{lms} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lms} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] - 2 b_{ln} B_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 B_s b_l B_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 b_l B_p y^p B_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn})]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - 2(\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irn}) [a_{lm} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lm} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl})] - \\
 & 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irn}) - 2b_{ms} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl}) \\
 & - 2\mathcal{B}_l b_s \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) \\
 & - 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irs}) [a_{lmn} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lmn} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) \\
 & - 2\mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm})]. \quad (1.14)
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Generalized –BW-Four- Recurrent Space

Our work in this paper we defined  $\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l$  is covariant derivative of 4<sup>th</sup> order, which is defined as  $\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_{jkh}^i = a_{lmns} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) y^q - 2b_{lms} \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) y^q - 2b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) y^q - 2b_{lms} \mathcal{B}_p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) y^q - 2b_{ln} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) y^q - 2b_{ls} \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) y^q - 2b_l \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_q (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) y^q$  (2.1) where  $\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l$  is covariant differential operator of Berwald's of 4<sup>th</sup> orders w. r. t.  $x^l, x^m, x^n$  and  $x^s$ , respectively, such that  $a_{lmns}$  and  $b_{lmns}$  are not equal to zero covariant vector fields.

**Result 2.1.** All a generalized BW-recurrent space is a generalized BW-fourth recurrent space.

**Definition 2. 1.** A Finsler space of tensor  $W_{jkh}^i$  is called as projective curvature tensor and is known as satisfies (2.1), will be called a generalized-four recurrent space. We shall call this Finsler space as a generalized BW-fourth-recurrent space and we denoted by GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>.

Transvecting condition to a higher dimensional space (2.1) by  $y^j$ , using (1.1a), (1.4b), (1.6b) and (1.11a), we get

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_{kh}^i = a_{lmns} W_{kh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h). \quad (2.2)$$

Again, transvecting condition to a higher dimensional space (2.2) by  $y^k$ , using (1.1b), (1.2), (1.6b) and (1.11b), we get

$$\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_h^i = a_{lmns} W_h^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i). \quad (2.3)$$

Therefore, the proof of theorem is completed, we can say

**Theorem 2.1.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, covariant derivative for Berwald of fourth order for torsion tensor  $W_{kh}^i$  and deviation tensor  $W_h^i$  are given by (2.2) and (2.3).

Contracting the index space by summing over  $i$  and  $h$  in the conditions (2.2) and (2.3), using (1.1b), (1.2), (1.12a) and (1.12b), we get

$$\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_k = a_{lmns} W_k + (n - 1) b_{lmns} y_k \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W = a_{lmns} W + (n - 1) b_{lmns} F^2. \quad (2.5)$$

From conditions (2.4) and (2.5), we show that the curvature vector  $W_k$  and the curvature scalar  $W$  cannot equal to zero because if the vanishing of any one of these would imply  $a_{lmns} = 0$  and  $b_{lmns} = 0$ , that is a contradiction.

So the proof of theorem is completed, we can say

**Theorem 2.2.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, the vector  $W_k$  and the scalar  $W$  in equations (2.4) and (2.5), are non-vanishing, respectively.

### 3. Wely's Curvature Tensor and Conformal Curvature Tensor

Some properties of  $W_{jkh}^i$  curvature tensor were proposed by Ahsan and Ali [1] in (2014).

For  $(n = 4)$  a Riemannian space, Weyl defined the conformal curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  often known as the Weyl conformal curvature tensor, as

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{jkh}^i &= C_{jkh}^i + \frac{1}{2} (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}). \quad (3.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

The curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ , torsion tensor  $C_{jk}^i$ , Ricci tensor  $C_{jk}$ , curvature vector  $C_k$  and scalar curvature  $C$  are satisfying:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } C_{jkh}^i y^j &= C_{kh}^i, \quad \text{b) } C_{kh}^i y^k = C_h^i, \quad \text{c) } C_{jki}^i = C_{jk} \\
 \text{d) } C_{ki}^i &= C_k \quad \text{and} \quad \text{e) } C_i^i = C. \quad (3.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

The divergence of  $W_{jkh}^i$  projective curvature tensor in terms four orders (Berwald's covariant derivative) of (3.1), w. r. t.  $x^l, x^m, x^n$  and  $x^s$ , successively, of projective curvature tensor may be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_{jkh}^i &= \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jkh}^i + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) \\
 &+ \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}). \quad (3.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

So that from equations (2.1) and (3.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jkh}^i &+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l \\
 (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) &= a_{lmns} (C_{jkh}^i + \frac{1}{2} (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})) + \\
 b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) &- 2b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2\mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - \\
 2b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) &- 2\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2\mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) \\
 - 2\mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) &- 2b_l \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}). \quad (3.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

Which can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jkh}^i &= a_{lmns} C_{jkh}^i + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Or, we can write as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jkh}^i &= a_{lmns} C_{jkh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

This shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jkh}^i &= a_{lmns} C_{jkh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r y^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_q y^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i R_{jh} - g_{jk} R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) = \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{jh} R_k^i - \delta_h^i R_{jk}) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

In conclusion the proof of theorem is completed, we can determine

**Theorem 3.1.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, conformal curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  is a generalized fourth recurrent Finsler space if the condition (3.8) holds good.

Transvecting condition (3.6) by  $y^j$ , using (3.2a), (1.6b), (1.1a), (1.4b) and (1.13c), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{kh}^i &= a_{lmns} C_{kh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_h R_k^i - \delta_h^i H_k) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i H_h - y_k R_h^i) - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h) + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (y_h R_k^i - \delta_h^i H_k) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_k^i H_h - y_k R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h). \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

This shows that

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{kh}^i = a_{lmns} C_{kh}^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h). \quad (3.10)$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_h R_k^i - \delta_h^i H_k) + \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_k^i H_h - y_k R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h) = a_{lmns} (y_h R_k^i - \delta_h^i H_k) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_k^i H_h - y_k R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i y_k - \delta_k^i y_h). \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

The proof of theorem is completed, we conclude

**Theorem 3.2.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, the covariant derivative of the fourth orders for the torsion tensor  $C_{kh}^i$  (Conformal curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ ) is a generalized 4<sup>th</sup> recurrent Finsler space if the condition (3.11) holds good.

Transvecting (3.9) by  $y^k$ , using  $(n = 4)$ , (3.2b), (1.6b), (1.1b), (1.1c) and (1.13f), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_h^i &= a_{lmns} C_h^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_h R_k^i y^k - 3 \delta_h^i H) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y^i H_h - F^2 R_h^i) - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i) + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (y_h R_k^i y^k - 3 \delta_h^i H) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (y^i H_h - F^2 R_h^i) + \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

This shows that

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_h^i = a_{lmns} C_h^i + b_{lmns} (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i). \quad (3.13)$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^k R_k^i - 3 \delta_h^i H) &= a_{lmns} (\delta_h^k R_k^i - 3 \delta_h^i H); \\ \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y^i H_h - F^2 R_h^i) &= a_{lmns} (y^i H_h - F^2 R_h^i) \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l R (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i) = a_{lmns} R (\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i).$$

Thus, the proof of theorem is completed, we conclude

**Theorem 3.3.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, the covariant derivative of the fourth orders for the projective deviation tensor  $C_h^i$  is a generalized 4<sup>th</sup> recurrent Finsler space if the tensors  $(\delta_h^k R_k^i - (n-1)\delta_h^i H)$ ,  $(y^i H_h - F^2 R_h^i)$  and  $R(\delta_h^i F^2 - y_h y^i)$  are recurrent Finsler space of fourth orders.

Contracting the indices  $i$  and  $h$  in the equations (3.6), (3.9) and (3.12), using (3.2c), (3.2d), (3.2e), (1.2), (1.1a), (1.1b), (1.13h) and (1.1c), in view of (3.2c), (3.2d) and (3.2e), we get

$$\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jk} = a_{lmns} C_{jk} + (n-1) b_{lmns} g_{jk}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -2(n-1) b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r \mathcal{Y}^r C_{jks} - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q C_{jkn} - \\
 & 2(n-1) b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s C_{jkn} - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_s C_{jkm} - \\
 & 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_s C_{jkm} - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_n C_{jkm} - \\
 & 2(n-1) b_l \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n C_{jkm} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{ji} R_k^i - \\
 & n R_{jk}) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (R_{jk} - g_{jk} R) - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (n - \\
 & 1) g_{jk} + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{ji} R_k^i - n R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (R_{jk} - g_{jk} R) \\
 & + \frac{R}{6} (n-1) a_{lmns} g_{jk} . \tag{3.15}
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jk} = a_{lmns} C_{jk} + (n-1) b_{lmns} g_{jk} - 2(n- \\
 & 1) b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r \mathcal{Y}^r C_{jks} - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q C_{jkn} - 2(n- \\
 & 1) b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s C_{jkn} - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p C_{jkm} - 2(n- \\
 & 1) \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_s - 2(n-1) \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_n C_{jkm} - 2(n- \\
 & 1) b_l \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n C_{jkm} . \tag{3.16}
 \end{aligned}$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} R_k^h - n R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (R_{jk} - \\
 & g_{jk} R) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (n-1) g_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{ji} R_k^i - \\
 & n R_{jk}) + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (R_{jk} - g_{jk} R) + \frac{R}{6} (n-1) a_{lmns} g_{jk} \\
 & \tag{3.17}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_k = a_{lmns} C_k + (n-1) b_{lmns} \mathcal{Y}_k - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_i R_k^i - n H_k) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (H_k - \mathcal{Y}_k R) \\
 & - \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (n-1) \mathcal{Y}_k + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (y_i R_k^i - n H_k) \\
 & + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (H_k - \mathcal{Y}_k R) + \frac{R}{6} (n-1) a_{lmns} \mathcal{Y}_k . \tag{3.18}
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_k = a_{lmns} C_k + (n-1) b_{lmns} \mathcal{Y}_k . \tag{3.19}$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_h R_k^h - n H_k) + \frac{5}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (H_k - \mathcal{Y}_k R) + \\
 & \frac{R}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (n-1) \mathcal{Y}_k = a_{lmns} (y_h R_k^h - n H_k) \\
 & + \frac{5}{3} a_{lmns} (H_k - \mathcal{Y}_k R) + \frac{R}{3} (n-1) a_{lmns} \mathcal{Y}_k . \tag{3.20}
 \end{aligned}$$

In the last

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C = a_{lmns} C + b_{lmns} (n-1) F^2 - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_i R_k^i \mathcal{Y}^k - 3nH) - \frac{5}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y^i H_i - \\
 & F^2 R) - (n-1) \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l + \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (y_i R_k^i \mathcal{Y}^k - 3nH) \\
 & + \frac{5}{6} a_{lmns} (y^i H_i - F^2 R) + (n-1) \frac{R}{6} a_{lmns} F^2 . \tag{3.21}
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C = a_{lmns} C + b_{lmns} (n-1) F^2 . \tag{3.22}$$

If and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y_i R_k^i \mathcal{Y}^k - 3nH) + \frac{5}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (y^i H_i - \\
 & F^2 R) + (n-1) \frac{R}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l F^2 = a_{lmns} (y_i R_k^i \mathcal{Y}^k - \\
 & 3nH) + \frac{5}{3} a_{lmns} (y^i H_i - F^2 R) + (n-1) \frac{R}{3} a_{lmns} F^2 . \\
 & \tag{3.23}
 \end{aligned}$$

In conclusion the proof of theorem is completed, we get

**Theorem 3.4.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, Ricci tensor  $C_{jk}$ , vector  $C_k$  and scalar  $C$  are given in (3.16), (3.19) and (3.22) if and only if the conditions (3.17), (3.20) and (3.23) are holds good, respectively.

The tensor  $C_{jrk h}$  for a  $V_4$  by the formula [1]; is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_{jrk h} = C_{jrk h} + \frac{1}{2} (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{jk} - \\
 & g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) + \frac{R}{6} (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) . \tag{3.24}
 \end{aligned}$$

It is known that the associate tensor Cartan's third tensor  $R_{jrk h}$  and the associate tensor  $W_{ijk h}$  are connected by

$$W_{jrk h} = R_{jrk h} + \frac{1}{3} (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) . \tag{3.25}$$

Compensate for the relationship (3.24) in (3.25), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & W_{jrk h} = C_{jrk h} + \frac{1}{2} (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{jk} - \\
 & g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) + \frac{1}{3} (g_{jk} R_{rh} - \\
 & g_{rk} R_{jh}) . \tag{3.26}
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking the covariant derivative of four orders of (3.26), w. r. t.  $x^l$ ,  $x^m$ ,  $x^n$  and  $x^s$ , successively, we get the following condition:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l W_{jrk h} = \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l C_{jrk h} + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{jk} - g_{jh} R_{rk} \\
 & - g_{rk} R_{jh}) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) + \\
 & \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) . \tag{3.27}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the conditions (1.14) and (3.26) in (3.27), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{jk} - g_{jh} R_{rk} \\
 & - g_{rk} R_{jh}) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) \\
 & + \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) \\
 & = a_{lmns} (C_{jrk h} + \frac{1}{2} (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{jk} - \\
 & g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) + \frac{R}{6} (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) \\
 & + \frac{1}{3} (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh})) + b_{lmns} (g_{rh} g_{jk} - g_{rk} g_{jh}) - \\
 & 2 b_{lmn} \mathcal{B}_r \mathcal{Y}^r (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) g_{ir} - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \\
 & (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) g_{ir} - 2 b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) g_{ir} \\
 & - 2 \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - \\
 & 2 \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p \mathcal{Y}^p \mathcal{B}_n \\
 & (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_q \mathcal{Y}^q \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \\
 & \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) g_{ir} - 2 (\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_t \mathcal{Y}^t C_{irl}) W_{jkh}^i - \\
 & 2 (\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_t \mathcal{Y}^t C_{irl}) [a_s W_{jkh}^i + b_s (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] \\
 & - 2 (\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_t \mathcal{Y}^t C_{irl}) [a_n W_{jkh}^i + b_n (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{ms} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ms} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_s \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{mn} W_{jkh}^i + b_{mn} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_n \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irl}) [a_{mns} W_{jkh}^i + b_{mns} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{mn} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_l W_{jkh}^i + b_l (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh})] \\
 &+ 2 \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irm} [a_{ls} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ls} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_s \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_{ln} W_{jkh}^i + b_{ln} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_n \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irm}) [a_{lms} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lms} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_s b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn}) - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_s (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhn})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irn}) [a_{lm} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lm} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irn}) [a_{lms} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lms} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{ms} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkl} - \delta_k^i C_{jhl}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_l b_s \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 b_m \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_l (\delta_h^i C_{jks} - \delta_k^i C_{jhs})] \\
 &+ 2(\mathcal{B}_t y^t C_{irs}) [a_{lmn} W_{jkh}^i + b_{lmn} (\delta_h^i g_{jk} - \delta_k^i g_{jh}) - 2 b_{lm} \mathcal{B}_q y^q (\delta_h^i C_{jkn} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 \mathcal{B}_n b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm}) - 2 b_l \mathcal{B}_p y^p \mathcal{B}_n (\delta_h^i C_{jkm} - \delta_k^i C_{jhm})] \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) + \frac{R}{6} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) + \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{B}_s \mathcal{B}_n \mathcal{B}_m \mathcal{B}_l (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) - \frac{1}{2} a_{lmns} (g_{jk} R_{rh} + g_{rh} R_{jk} + g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{jh} R_{rk} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) - a_{lmns} \frac{R}{6} (g_{jh} g_{rk} - g_{jk} g_{rh}) - \frac{1}{3} a_{lmns} (g_{jk} R_{rh} - g_{rk} R_{jh}) = 0. \tag{3.31}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the proof of theorem is completed, we get

**Theorem 3.5.** In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, associate tensor  $C_{jrk h}$  (Conformal curvature tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$ ) is a generalized fourth recurrent Finsler space if the condition (3.31) holds good.

#### 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

A generalized BW-fourth recurrent space in Finsler space is satisfied in condition (2.1).

In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>,  $\mathcal{B}$ -covariant derivatives of the fourth orders for torsion tensor  $W_{kh}^i$  and deviation tensor  $W_h^i$  are given by (2.2) and (2.3).

In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, the condition of being necessary and sufficient for the conformal tensor  $C_{jkh}^i$  is a generalized fourth recurrent if the equation (3.8) holds. In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, Ricci tensor  $C_{jk}$  is a generalized fourth recurrent if the equation (3.17) holds. In GBW-FRF<sub>n</sub>, the associate curvature tensor  $C_{jrk h}$  is a generalized 4<sup>th</sup> recurrent if the condition (3.31) holds good.

The authors argue that further study and advancement in a generalized BW- fifth recurrent Finsler spaces is necessary and tie it in with Finsler space's distinctive space features.

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## بعض المتطابقات بين مؤثر الانحناء لويلي ومؤثر الانحناء المطابق

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## الملخص

في هذه الورقة البحثية، نستطلع بعض التطابقات بين مؤثر انحناء ويل (ويُعرف أيضًا بمؤثر انحناء التتابع) ومؤثر انحناء المطابقة. أولاً، نقدم المفاهيم الأساسية لكل من مؤثر انحناء ويل ومؤثر انحناء المطابقة. ثم نستنتج بعض التطابقات بين هذين المؤثرين. وأخيراً، نطبق هذه التطابقات على بعض الأمثلة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** مشتقة باروارد من الرتبة الرابعة، المؤثر الأسقاطي لويلي  $W_{jkh}^i$ ، مؤثر انحناء المطابقة و المؤثر التقوسي الثالث لكارتان  $R_{jkh}^i$ .

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