ON GROUPS OF ROTATIONS IN MINKOWSKI SPACE II

By

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§ 1. Introduction. The present paper is a continuation of the one with the same title "On groups of rotations in Minkowski space I." [7]¹

Let \( M_{n+1} \) be an \( n+1 \)-dimensional Minkowski space whose indicatrix \( I_n \) is defined by \( F(X^1, X^2, \ldots, X^{n+1}) = 1 \). As \( I_n \) is an \( n \)-dimensional hypersurface in \( M_{n+1} \), we may represent \( I_n \) by \( n+1 \) equations involving \( n \) parameters as

\[ X^i = X^i(u^\alpha). \quad (i=1, 2, \ldots, n+1; \alpha=1, 2, \ldots, n) \]

Putting \( A_{ijk}(X) = F(X)C_{ijk} \) where \( C_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial X^k} \) and \( g_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \partial^2 F/\partial X^i \partial X^j \), \( A_{ijk} \) is a symmetric covariant tensor in \( M_{n+1} \). If we denote by \( g_{a\beta} \) and \( A_{a\beta\gamma} \) the induced components of \( g_{ij} \) and \( A_{ijk} \) respectively, i.e.

\[ g_{a\beta} = g_{ij}X^i_aX^j_\beta, \quad A_{a\beta\gamma} = A_{ijk}X^i_aX^j_\betaX^k_\gamma \]

\( I_n \) may be considered as an \( n \)-dimensional compact Riemannian space with the fundamental metric tensor \( g_{a\beta} \), and the Riemannian space is characterized by existence of a symmetric covariant tensor \( A_{a\beta\gamma} \). Moreover, it is remarkable that in \( I_n \) we have

\[ R_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} + \{ g_{a\gamma}g_{\beta\delta} - g_{a\delta}g_{\beta\gamma} \}, \tag{1.1} \]

where \( R_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = g_{at}R^t_{a\beta\gamma\delta} \) and

\[ R^t_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{\partial [g_{a\gamma}]_{t\delta}}{\partial u^t} - \frac{\partial [g_{a\delta}]_{t\gamma}}{\partial u^t} + \left\{ \varepsilon \right\} \left\{ \alpha \right\} - \left\{ \varepsilon \right\} \left\{ \alpha \right\} \]

\[ S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = A_{a\beta\gamma\delta} - A_{a\gamma\beta\delta} - A_{a\delta\beta\gamma} \]

Also, \( A_{a\beta\gamma} \) satisfies the relation \( A_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = A_{a\beta\gamma\delta} [6] \).

When a centro-affine transformation in \( M_{n+1} \), with its centre at origin, preserves \( I_n \), the transformation is called a rotation in \( M_{n+1} \).

¹ Numbers in brackets refer to the references at the end of the paper.
² Throughout the present paper, the Greek indices \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \cdots \) are supposed to run over the range 1, 2, \ldots, \( n \).
³ Semi-colon is used to represent the covariant differentiation with respect to the Christoffel symbols made by \( g_{a\beta} \).
By this transformation every point on \( I_n \) is transformed into a point on the same. When an infinitesimal point transformation on \( I_n \) coincides with the transformation of such a class, we call it an \textit{infinitesimal rotation} on \( I_n \) \cite{7}. In the previous paper, the present author derived the fundamental equation of an infinitesimal rotation on \( I_n \), i.e.

\[
\delta g_{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{\alpha;\beta} + \eta_{\beta;\alpha} = 2\eta^r A_{\alpha\beta r},
\]

and discussed about the integrability conditions of the transformation, where \( \delta \) denotes Lie differential with respect to an infinitesimal transformation \( \vec{u} = u^\alpha + \gamma^\alpha(u) \delta t \).

The purpose of the present paper is to study the properties of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \) and develop the structures of \( \tau \)-parameter Lie groups of the transformations, mainly in connection with the properties of the symmetric tensor \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \).

In \S 2 we shall state a few remarks on the connections between properties of \( I_n \) and those of the tensor \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \). \S 3 contains theorems concerning with properties of \( \tau \)-parameter groups of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \). In \S 4 we shall discuss about the special cases in which the infinitesimal rotation on \( I_n \) coincides with a motion or transformation of other classes. \S 5 devoted to give the order of the groups when the infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \) preserve the tensor \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \).

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\S 2. Preliminary remarks on the structures of \( I_n \). Let us denote by \( ||A_{\alpha\beta\tau}|| \) the matrix with elements \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \), where \( \tau \) denotes the columns, and \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) the rows. If we consider about the rank of the matrix \( ||A_{\alpha\beta\tau}|| \), the followings are exceptional cases in our discussions.

Case I. Rank \( ||A_{\alpha\beta\tau}|| = 0 \). In this case, at every point on \( I_n \), \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} = 0 \) for every \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \tau \). Therefore, as we have \( A_{ijk} = A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}X_i^\alpha X_j^\beta X_k^\gamma \) \cite{6}, it follows that \( A_{ijk} = 0 \) and this means that the considered Minkowski space is essentially a Euclidean space.

Case II. Rank \( ||A_{\alpha\beta\tau}|| = 1 \). In this case, we have

\[
\text{det} \begin{vmatrix} A_{\alpha\beta\tau} & A_{\alpha\beta\omega} \\ A_{\gamma\delta\tau} & A_{\gamma\delta\omega} \end{vmatrix} = 0. \quad (\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \tau, \omega = 1, 2, \cdots, n)
\]

On the other hand, by means of the symmetric properties of \( A_{\alpha\beta\tau} \), it
is readily seen that
\[ S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = A_{a\delta}^{\sigma}A_{\sigma\gamma\beta} - A_{\alpha\gamma}^{\sigma}A_{\sigma\delta\beta} = g^{\sigma f}(A_{a\tau\delta}A_{\beta\sigma\gamma} - A_{a\tau\gamma}A_{\beta\sigma\delta}) . \]
Comparing (2.1) and (2.2), we find that \( S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = 0 \). This also implies that the considered Minkowski space is essentially a Euclidean space [6].

According to the definition, as a rotation in \( M_{n+1} \) leaves invariant the indicatrix \( I_n \), the transformation preserves the metric of \( M_{n+1} \). However, as we see from the fundamental equation (1.2), in general an infinitesimal rotation on \( I_n \) does not preserve the metric of \( I_n \), which is induced from the one of \( M_{n+1} \). If an infinitesimal rotation \( \bar{u}^a = u^a + \gamma^a(u)\delta t \) coincides with a motion in \( I_n \), the generating vector \( \gamma^a \) should satisfy the equation \( \gamma^a A_{a\beta\gamma} = 0 \). Therefore if an infinitesimal rotation coincides with a motion in \( I_n \), the rank of the matrix \( ||A_{a\beta\gamma}|| \) is less than the maximum value \( n \), and otherwise the transformation must be an identity transformation.

**Theorem 2.1.** If the rank of the matrix \( ||A_{a\beta\gamma}|| \) is equal to the maximum value \( n \), an infinitesimal rotation on \( I_n \) does not coincide with a motion in \( I_n \), except an identity transformation.

§ 3. Groups of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \). Let us denote by \( G_r \) the \( r \)-parameter group of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \) and by \( X_a f \equiv \eta_{(a)}^\alpha \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^a} \) \((a=1, 2, \cdots, r)^4\) its \( r \) linearly independent symbols. Then by means of the fundamental equations (1.2), we get
\[ \mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{(a)\alpha;\beta} + \eta_{(a)\beta;\alpha} - 2\eta_{(a)\alpha} A_{a\beta\gamma} , \]
where \( \mathfrak{L}_a \) denotes Lie differentiation with respect to an infinitesimal transformation generated by the vector \( \eta_{(a)}^\alpha \).

On the other hand, from the theory of Lie derivatives, we have
\[ \mathfrak{L}_a \mathfrak{L}_b g_{\alpha\beta} = c_{ab}^c g_{\alpha\beta} , \]
\[ (\mathfrak{L}_a, \mathfrak{L}_b) T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda = c_{ab}^c \mathfrak{L}_c T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda , \]
where \( T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda \) is an arbitrary tensor and \( c_{ab}^c \) is a structural constant of \( G_r \) and satisfies
\[ c_{ab}^c = -c_{ba}^c , \quad c_{ab}^c c_{cd}^e + c_{bc}^e c_{da}^f + c_{ca}^e c_{db}^f = 0 . \]

Applying the formula (3.3) to the fundamental tensor \( g_{\alpha\beta} \), we get
\[ (\mathfrak{L}_b, \mathfrak{L}_c) g_{\alpha\beta} = c_{bc}^a \mathfrak{L}_a g_{\alpha\beta} . \]

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4) Throughout the present paper the Latin indices \( a, b, c, \cdots \) take the values 1, 2, \cdots, \( r \).
Substituting (3.1) and (3.2) into the left hand side of (3.4), it follows that

$$(\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha\beta}^{(a)}X_{\alpha\beta}^{(b)})g_{ab}=2\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^{(b)}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma})-2\mathfrak{g}_{\beta}^{(b)}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{a\beta\gamma})$$

$$=4c_{bc}^{a}\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma}+2(\eta_{(a)}^{e}q_{b}^{a}A_{e\beta\gamma}-\eta_{(a)}^{e}q_{c}^{a}A_{e\beta\gamma}).$$

Since we have $c_{bc}^{a}\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha\beta}^{(a)}g_{ab}=2c_{bc}^{a}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma})$, in consequence of the above equation, (3.4) gives rise to the relation

$$(3.5) \quad 2c_{bc}^{a}\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma}+2(\eta_{(a)}^{e}q_{b}^{a}A_{e\beta\gamma}-\eta_{(a)}^{e}q_{c}^{a}A_{e\beta\gamma})=0.$$ 

If $X_{\alpha\beta}^{(a)}$ are $r$ generators of $G_{r}$, it is satisfied that

$$(X_{a}, X_{b}, X_{c})=X_{a}X_{b}X_{c}f-X_{c}X_{a}X_{b}f=c_{bc}^{a}X_{a}f.$$ 

Now, consider the symbols $X_{bc}^{(a)}$ defined by $X_{bc}^{(a)}=(X_{a}, X_{c})$, then each of them determines a subgroup $G_{t}$ of $G_{r}$ and its generating vector is $c_{bc}^{a}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma})$. Since $c_{bc}^{a}$ is constant, it is evident that

$$(3.6) \quad \mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{\alpha\beta}=c_{bc}^{a}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma})=2c_{bc}^{a}\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma},$$

where $\mathfrak{L}_{bc}$ denotes Lie differentiation with respect to an infinitesimal transformation determined by a vector $c_{bc}^{a}(\eta_{(a)}^{e}A_{e\beta\gamma})$. By means of (3.5) and (3.6), if each transformation of $G_{r}$ leaves invariant the tensor $A_{ab}$, namely $\mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{\alpha\beta}=0 (a=1, 2, \cdots, r)$, we must have $\mathfrak{L}_{bc}g_{ab}=0$. Hence we have the following

**Theorem 3.1.** If the rank of the matrix $||A_{ab}\||$ is less than $n$ and each one-parameter group $G_{t}$, determined by $r$ generators $X_{\alpha}$, leaves invariant the covariant tensor $A_{ab}$, then $X_{bc}^{(a)}$ are symbols of one-parameter groups of motions on $I_{n}$.

It is well known that, as it follows that

$$(X_{ab}, X_{ad})f=(c_{ab}^{e}X_{e}, c_{ad}^{e}X_{e})f=c_{ab}^{e}c_{ad}^{e}X_{eh}f,$$

symbols $X_{ab}$ determine a group which is either $G_{r}$ itself, or an invariant subgroup of $G_{r}$ called the derived group of $G_{r}$. The order of the derived group is determined by the rank of the matrix $||c_{ab}^{e}||$ where $e$ denotes the columns, and $a$ and $b$ the rows. Specially if the rank of the matrix $||c_{ab}^{e}||$ is equal to $r$, the derived group coincides with the given group $G_{r}$. Then, in consequence of Theorem 3.1 we have

**Theorem 3.2.** If the rank of the matrix $||A_{ab}\||$ is less than $n$ and an $r$-parameter group $G_{r}$ of infinitesimal rotations on $I_{n}$ leaves invariant the covariant tensor $A_{ab}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on $I_{n}$, and $G_{r}$ itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $||c_{ab}^{e}||$ is equal to $r$.\]
Since Lie derivatives of $g_{a\beta}$ do not vanish for an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$, relations $\mathcal{L}_a A^a_{\beta\gamma} = 0$, $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha}^\beta A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} = 0$, $\mathcal{L}_{\gamma}^\alpha A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} = 0$ and $\mathcal{L} A^a_{\beta\gamma} = 0$ are not equivalent each other. However, in consequence of direct calculations, we can obtain the following analogous results concerning the mixed type of tensors $A^a_{\beta\gamma}$, $A^a_{\gamma\beta}$ and the contravariant tensor $A^a_{\beta\gamma}$.

**Theorem 3.3.** If the rank of the matrix $|A^a_{\beta\gamma}|$ is less than $n$ and an $r$-parameter group $G_r$ of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ leaves invariant the tensor $A^a_{\beta\gamma}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on $I_n$, and itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $|c^a_{\beta\gamma}|$ is equal to $r$.

**Proof.** As $r$ vectors $\eta^{\alpha}_a$ ($a=1, 2, \ldots, r$) generate infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$, we have the following equation which is equivalent to the fundamental equation (3.1):

(3.7) \[ \mathcal{L}_a g_{a\beta} = 2\eta^{\alpha}_a A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma}. \]

Therefore, we may put the right hand side of (3.4) as follows:

(3.8) \[ c^a_{bc} \mathcal{L}_a g_{a\beta} = 2c^a_{bc} \eta^{\alpha}_a A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma}. \]

On the other hand, if we assume that $\mathcal{L}_a A^a_{\beta\gamma} = 0$ ($a=1, 2, \ldots, r$), by means of the symmetric property of $A^a_{\beta\gamma}$ and (3.1), the left member of (3.4) is reduced as follows:

(3.9) \[
\begin{align*}
(\mathcal{L}_b, \mathcal{L}_c) g_{a\beta} &= \mathcal{L}_b (2\eta^{\gamma}_a A^\gamma_{\alpha\beta}) - \mathcal{L}_b (2\eta^{\gamma}_a A^\gamma_{\beta\alpha}) \\
&= 2(\eta^{\gamma}_a \mathcal{L}_b T^\gamma_{\alpha\beta} - \eta^{\gamma}_a \mathcal{L}_b T^\gamma_{\beta\alpha}) + \eta^{\gamma}_a \mathcal{L}_b T^\gamma_{\alpha\beta} - \eta^{\gamma}_b \mathcal{L}_a T^\gamma_{\alpha\beta} \\
&= 4(\eta^{\gamma}_a \mathcal{L}_b T^\gamma_{\alpha\beta} - \eta^{\gamma}_b \mathcal{L}_a T^\gamma_{\alpha\beta}) A^\gamma_{\beta\alpha}.
\end{align*}
\]

However, as $r$ vectors $\eta^{\alpha}_a$ ($a=1, 2, \ldots, r$) satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation

$$\eta^{\alpha}_a \frac{\partial \eta^{\gamma}_b}{\partial u^\alpha} - \eta^{\gamma}_b \frac{\partial \eta^{\alpha}_a}{\partial u^\gamma} = c^a_{bc} \eta^{\alpha}_a,$$

we obtain from (3.9)

(3.10) \[ (\mathcal{L}_b, \mathcal{L}_c) g_{a\beta} = 4c^a_{bc} \eta^{\alpha}_a A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma}. \]

Making use of (3.4), (3.8) and (3.10), it follows that

$$\mathcal{L}_a g_{a\beta} = 2c^a_{bc} \eta^{\alpha}_a A^\alpha_{\beta\gamma} = 0.$$

The last equation implies the result of Theorem 3.3.

**Theorem 3.4.** If the rank of the matrix $|A^a_{\beta\gamma}|$ is less than $n$ and an $r$-parameter group $G_r$ of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ leaves invariant the tensor $A^a_{\beta\gamma}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on $I_n$, and itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $|c^a_{\beta\gamma}|$ is equal to $r$. 

Proof. Multiplying the fundamental equation (3.1) by $g^{a\beta}$ and summing for $\alpha$, we have

\[(3.11) \quad g^{a\beta}(\mathcal{L}_{a}g_{\alpha\beta}) = 2\mathfrak{L}(\alpha)\beta A^{r\delta} \cdot \]

Because of our assumption $\mathcal{L}_{a}A^{r\delta} = 0$ ($a = 1, 2, \ldots, r$), from (3.11) it follows that

\[\mathcal{L}_{b}g^{a\beta}\mathcal{L}_{a}g_{\alpha\beta} = g^{a\beta}(\mathcal{L}_{a}g_{\alpha\beta}) = 2A^{r\delta}(\mathfrak{L}_{b}\eta(\alpha)\gamma - \mathfrak{L}_{a}\eta(\beta)\gamma) \cdot \]

On the other hand it is evident that we have from (3.1)

\[(3.12) \quad \mathcal{L}_{a}g^{a\beta} = -2\mathfrak{L}(\alpha)\beta A^{r\delta} \cdot \]

Making use of (3.4), (3.12) and the Maurer-Cartan equation, the above equation gives us

\[(3.13) \quad 4\mathfrak{L}(\alpha)\beta S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = 2c_{ba}^{c}\eta(\gamma)A_{a\beta\gamma} \cdot \]

However, from the definition of $S_{a\beta\gamma\delta}$ we must have $S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = -S_{\beta a\gamma\delta}$. Since $A_{a\beta\gamma}$ is a symmetric covariant tensor, comparing both sides of (3.13), we should have

\[\eta(\alpha)\beta S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad c_{ba}^{c}\eta(\gamma)A_{a\beta\gamma} = 0. \]

The above equations enable us to obtain the result of Theorem 3.4.

Finally, with regard to the contravariant tensor $A^{a\beta\gamma}$, we have the following

Theorem 3.5. If the rank of the matrix $|A_{a\beta\gamma}|$ is less than $n$ and an $r$-parameter group $G$, of infinitesimal rotations on $I_{n}$ leaves invariant the tensor $A^{a\beta\gamma}$, the derived group is a subgroup of motions on $I_{n}$, and itself is a group of motions if the rank of the matrix $|c_{a\beta\gamma}|$ is equal to $r$.

Proof. Multiplying the fundamental equation (3.1) by $g^{a\beta}$ and $g^{a\beta}$, and summing with respect to $\alpha$ and $\beta$, it follows that

\[(3.14) \quad g^{a\beta}(\mathcal{L}_{a}g_{\alpha\beta}) = 2\mathfrak{L}(\alpha)\beta A^{r\gamma} \cdot \]

Because of our assumption $\mathcal{L}_{a}A^{r\gamma} = 0$, we have from (3.14)

\[(\mathcal{L}_{b}g^{a\beta})(\mathcal{L}_{a}g_{\alpha\beta}) - (\mathcal{L}_{a}g^{a\beta})(\mathcal{L}_{b}g_{\alpha\beta}) + g^{a\beta}(\mathcal{L}_{b}g^{a\beta})(\mathcal{L}_{b}g_{\alpha\beta}) = 2A^{r\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}_{b}\eta(\alpha)\gamma - \mathfrak{L}_{a}\eta(\beta)\gamma) \cdot \]

Substituting (3.12) into the above equation, and making use of (3.4) and the Maurer-Cartan equation, we find that

\[(3.15) \quad 4\mathfrak{L}(\alpha)\beta S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = 2c_{ba}^{c}\eta(\gamma)A_{a\beta\gamma} \cdot \]

Since $S_{a\beta\gamma\delta} = -S_{\beta a\gamma\delta}$ holds good, (3.15) gives rise to the relation $c_{ba}^{c}\eta(\gamma)A_{a\beta\gamma} = 0$. This implies the result of Theorem 3.5.
§ 4. Special classes of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$. Since $A_\alpha$ is a gradient vector [6], $A_\alpha;\beta = A_\alpha;\beta$ holds good, where $A_\alpha = g^{\beta\tau} A_{\alpha\beta\tau}$. Then it follows that

$$\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha = A_\alpha;\beta \eta^\beta + A_\beta \eta_{;\alpha}^\beta = (A_\beta \eta^\beta)_{;\alpha}.$$  (4.1)

On the other hand, if $\eta^\alpha$ is a generating vector of an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$, by means of the fundamental relation (1.2), we get $\eta_{;\delta}^\delta = A_\delta \eta^\delta$. As $I_n$ is a compact Riemannian space, if it is orientable, in consequence of the theorem of Green, we find from (4.1) and the last relation that

$$\int_{I_n} \eta_{;\delta}^\delta d\sigma = \int_{I_n} A_\delta \eta^\delta d\sigma = 0.$$  (4.2)

If the transformation preserves the vector $A_\alpha$, that is to say, $\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha = 0$, by means of (4.1) it should be satisfied that $(A_\beta \eta^\beta)_{;\alpha} = 0$, i.e. $A_\beta \eta^\beta = \text{const}$. Hence, from (4.2) we get $A_\delta \eta^\delta = 0$.

Conversely, from (4.1) it is evident that if $A_\delta \eta^\delta = 0$ holds good, we have $\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha = 0$. Consequently we have the following theorem:

**Theorem 4.1.** In order that an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$ preserves the covariant vector $A_\alpha$, it is necessary and sufficient that the generating vector of the transformation be orthogonal to the vector $A_\alpha$.

Let us suppose that an infinitesimal rotation generated by a vector $\eta^\alpha$ is a motion on $I_n$. Then, we should have

$$\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\eta^\gamma A_{\beta\gamma} = 0.$$  (4.3)

In this case the vector $\eta^\alpha$ satisfies the relation $\eta^\alpha \mathcal{A}_\alpha = 0$. In consequence of Theorem 4.1, this implies that $\mathfrak{L}A_\alpha = 0$ holds good. Therefore we have

**Theorem 4.2.** If an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$ is a motion on $I_n$, the generating vector is orthogonal to the vector $A_\alpha$ and the transformation preserves the vector $A_\alpha$.

According to the definition of Lie derivatives, we have

$$\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta} \eta^\delta + A_{\delta\beta\gamma} \eta_{;\alpha}^\delta + A_{\alpha\delta\gamma} \eta_{;\beta}^\delta + A_{\alpha\beta\delta} \eta_{;\gamma}^\delta.$$  (4.4)

However, by means of the fundamental equation (1.2), we can obtain

$$A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \eta_{;\alpha}^\delta = \frac{1}{2} (\mathfrak{L}g_{\beta\gamma})_{;\alpha} - \eta^\delta A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}.$$  (4.5)

Making use of the relation $A_{\alpha\beta;\gamma} = A_{\alpha\beta;\gamma}$ (cf. § 1) and (4.4) we find that

$$\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -2A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta} \eta^\delta + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\mathfrak{L}g_{\beta\gamma})_{;\alpha} + (\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\tau})_{;\beta} + (\mathfrak{L}g_{\alpha\rho})_{;\tau} \right].$$
Therefore, if $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ holds good in $I_n$, $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha\beta}=0$ gives rise to the relation $\mathfrak{g}A_{\alpha\beta}=0$.

On the other hand, considering $I_n$ as an affine hypersurface in an $n+1$-dimensional affine space and applying the theory of affine differential geometry, as A. Kawaguchi has shown in [6], it follows that

\begin{equation}
\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=-\left\{A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}-\frac{1}{n+2}(g_{\alpha\beta}A_{\gamma}+g_{\beta\gamma}A_{\alpha}+g_{\gamma\alpha}A_{\beta})\right\},
\end{equation}

(4.5)

\begin{equation}
\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma}=\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}-\frac{1}{2}(2-n)\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\delta},
\end{equation}

(4.6)

where $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma} \equiv \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} g^{\gamma\delta}$, and $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}$ denotes covariant derivative of $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{G}_{\alpha\beta}$. According to the result obtained by A. Kawaguchi, if $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$ holds good at every point on $I_n$, then $I_n (n \geq 2)$ is a hyperquadric. Therefore, in consequence of (4.5) and (4.6), if $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ holds good in $I_2$, then the considered Minkowski space $M_n$ is equivalent with a Euclidean space. Thus we have

**Theorem 4.3.** When $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma;\delta}=0$ is satisfied in $I_n$ ($n \geq 3$), if an infinitesimal rotation is a motion in $I_n$, the transformation leaves invariant the tensor $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$.

In the previous paper [7], the present author has shown that the system of linear partial differential equations determining the group of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ is completely integrable and then the maximum order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

If an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$ coincides with a motion on $I_n$, the generating vector $\gamma^a$ should satisfy the condition $\gamma^a A_{\alpha\beta}=0$. Now, let us suppose that the rank of the matrix $||A_{\alpha\beta}||$ is equal to $p$, then there exist $p$ independent conditions $\gamma^a A_{\alpha\beta}=0$. Therefore, the order of a subgroup of motions does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)-p$. However, as was stated in §2, since $p \geq 2$ we can see that the order of the subgroup of motions is less than $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)-1$.

On the other hand, according to the theorem proved by K. Yano [10], in an $n$-dimensional Riemannian space for $n \neq 4$, there exists no group of motions of order $r$ such that

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)+1<r<\frac{1}{2}n(n+1).$$

5) $\mathfrak{G}_{\alpha\beta}$ denotes the affine fundamental quantity of the second order, and $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ the fundamental tensor of the third order defined on $I_n$. Cf. W. Blaschke [1].
and if the Riemannian space admits a group of motions of order \(\frac{1}{2}n(n-1) + 1\), then the group is transitive.

If we call our attention to the fact that a group of infinitesimal rotations on \(I_n\) is intransitive [6], we have the following

**Theorem 4.4.** In \(I_n\) \((n \neq 4)\), the order of the subgroup of motions, contained in the group of infinitesimal rotations on \(I_n\), does not exceed \(\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\).

Remembering the fact that the indicatrix \(I_n\) is a compact Riemannian space, in consequence of the theorems concerning affine motion or homothetic transformation in a compact Riemannian space [2], [8], we get

**Lemma 1.** If an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\) is an affine motion, it is necessarily a motion on \(I_n\).

**Lemma 2.** If an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\) is a homothetic transformation, it is necessarily a motion on \(I_n\).

Now, we shall consider the case when an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\) is a conformal transformation on \(I_n\). Then according to the theory of Lie derivatives, it should be satisfied that [9]

\[
\mathfrak{L} g_{\alpha\beta} = 2\gamma^r A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 2\phi g_{\alpha\beta},
\]

where \(\phi\) is a scalar function. Contracting \(g^{\alpha\beta}\) to the second and third terms of (4.7), we have \(\gamma^r A_r = n\phi\). Then as \(A_r;\delta = A_\delta;\gamma\) it follows that

\[
\mathfrak{L} A_\delta = A_\delta;\gamma + A_\gamma A^\gamma;\delta = n\phi_{;\delta}.
\]

The last relation shows us that if the transformation leaves invariant the covariant vector \(A_\delta\), the scalar function \(\phi\) becomes constant, and from (4.7) the transformation is a homothetic one. Then, by means of Lemma 2, we have

**Theorem 4.5.** When an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\) is a conformal transformation, if the transformation preserves the covariant vector \(A_\delta\), it is necessarily a motion.

Next, we shall consider the case when an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\) is a projective transformation on \(I_n\). In this case it must be satisfied that [9]

\[
\mathfrak{L}\{\gamma^\alpha\} = \delta^\alpha_\beta \gamma^\beta + \delta^\alpha_\gamma \gamma^\gamma = 0,
\]

where \(\varphi_\alpha\) be an arbitrary covariant vector.

On the other hand, if the vector \(\gamma^\alpha\) is the generating vector of an infinitesimal rotation on \(I_n\), by means of (1.2), we have from the symmetric properties of \(A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\) and the relation \(A_{\alpha\beta;\delta} = A_{\alpha\delta;\beta}\)
we have equation (4.10) 
\[ \delta_{\beta}^\gamma \varphi_{\gamma} + \delta_{\gamma}^\beta \varphi_{\beta} = A_{\beta\gamma;\delta}^\alpha \eta^{\delta} + \eta^\alpha (\delta_{\gamma}^\lambda A_{\beta\delta}^\alpha + \delta_{\beta}^\lambda A_{\gamma\delta}^\alpha - g^{\alpha\lambda} A_{\beta\gamma\delta}). \]

Therefore, if we contract \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) in (4.10), it follows that \( (n+1)\varphi_{r} = \Omega A_{r}. \)

The last relation gives us that if the transformation leaves invariant \( A_{r} \), it becomes that \( \varphi_{r} = 0 \), and from (4.8) we have \( \Omega[\varphi_{r}]=0 \). Therefore the transformation becomes an affine motion. Then, by means of Lemma 1, we have

**Theorem 4.6.** When an infinitesimal rotation on \( I_{n} \) is a projective transformation, if the transformation preserves the covariant vector \( A_{\alpha} \), it is necessarily a motion.

If an \( n \)-dimensional Riemannian space \( I_{n} \) is a space of constant curvature, \( I_{n} \) is equivalent with a hypersphere in an \( n+1 \)-dimensional Euclidean space and the considered Minkowski space \( M_{n+1} \) is essentially a Euclidean space [6]. Although a space of constant curvature is an Einstein space, there exists an Einstein space which is not a space of constant curvature. Then, we shall consider the case when \( I_{n} \) is an Einstein space.

If an infinitesimal rotation \( \bar{u}^\nu = u^\nu + \gamma^\nu(u)\delta t \) is a motion or a conformal transformation, as \( \gamma^\nu \) satisfies (4.3) or (4.7) respectively, it follows that \( \gamma^\nu S_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0 \). Then, we have from (1.1)

\[ \gamma^\nu R_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \gamma^\nu (g_{\alpha\gamma} g_{\beta\delta} - g_{\alpha\delta} g_{\beta\gamma}). \]

Multiplying (4.11) by \( g^{\beta\gamma} \) and summing for \( \beta \) and \( \gamma \), we get \( \gamma^\nu \{ R_{\alpha\gamma} - (1-n)g_{\alpha\gamma} \} = 0. \) If \( I_{n} \) is an Einstein space, substituting the relation \( R_{\alpha\gamma} = \frac{R}{n} g_{\alpha\gamma} \) into the last equation, we get \( \gamma_{r} (R - n(1-n)) = 0. \) Hence, at any point, if \( R = n(1-n) \), then \( \gamma_{r} \) must be zero at the same point. Thus we have

**Theorem 4.7.** If \( I_{n} \) is an Einstein space and \( R = n(1-n) \) is satisfied at every point on \( I_{n} \), an infinitesimal rotation does not coincide with a motion or a conformal transformation with respect to the metric on \( I_{n} \).

K. Yano and T. Nagano [12] has shown the following theorem concerning the transformation in a compact Einstein space:

**Theorem I.** In a compact Einstein space with negative scalar curvature, there does not exist an infinitesimal projective transformation.

Also, T. Sumitomo [8] has proved the following theorem concerning the conformal transformation in a compact Riemannian space:
Theorem II. In a compact Riemannian manifold $M$ with non-positive constant scalar curvature: $R=\text{const.}\leq 0$, $C_0(M)$ coincides with $I_0(M)$.\(^6\)

In consequence of Theorem I and Theorem II, we have

**Theorem 4.8.** If $I_n$ is an Einstein space with $R=n(1-n)$, an infinitesimal rotation on $I_n$ does not coincide with a conformal and a projective transformation in $I_n$.

§ 5. Order of groups of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ preserving $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$. In the following, we shall consider the groups of infinitesimal rotations on $I_n$ such that each element of the groups preserves one of the tensors $A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, $A_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha$, $A_{\gamma}^\alpha\beta$ and $A^\alpha\beta\gamma$.\(^7\)

Case I. $\nabla A_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha = 0$. In this case we have

$$A_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha = A_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha = A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} + A_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha - A_{\gamma}^\alpha\beta = 0.$$ 

Putting

$$(5.1) \quad T(i)(j) = \delta_{\alpha_j}^\alpha A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} + \delta_{\beta_j}^\beta A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} - \delta_{\gamma_j}^\gamma A_{\alpha\beta\gamma},$$

and we denote by $\|T(i)(j)\|$ the matrix of elements $T(i)(j)$, where $(i)$ denotes the columns and $(j)$ the rows.

**Lemma 1.** If the rank of the matrix $\|T(i)(j)\|$ is less than $n$, it follows that $A_{\alpha_i\alpha_j}^\alpha = 0$.

**Proof.** From (5.1) we can easily see that $T(i)(j) = -\delta_{\alpha_j}^\alpha A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, where $\alpha_i = \alpha_j$ for $i \neq j$. Then we can select from $\|T(i)(j)\|$ the following $n$-rowed square matrix:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
(s_{a_1}) & (s_{a_2}) & \cdots & (s_{a_n}) \\
(s_{a_1}) & (s_{a_2}) & \cdots & (s_{a_n}) \\
(s_{a_1}) & (s_{a_2}) & \cdots & (s_{a_n}) \\
(s_{a_1}) & (s_{a_2}) & \cdots & (s_{a_n}) \\
\end{vmatrix}$$

$6$) $I_0(M)$ denotes the connected component of the identical transformations in $I(M)$, where $I(M)$ is the totality of isometric transformations of $M$. $C_0(M)$ denotes the connected component of the conformal transformations in $C(M)$, where $C(M)$ is the totality of conformal transformations of $M$.

$7$) In the theory of groups in an asymmetric affine connection space, I. P. Egorov [3] proved that “If the rank of matrix $\|T(i)(j)\|$ is less than $n$, then $S_{\alpha_i \alpha_j}^\alpha = 0$.” where $S_{\alpha_i \alpha_j}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_{\alpha_i \alpha_j}^\alpha - \Gamma_{\alpha_j \alpha_i}^\alpha)$ and $\Gamma_{\alpha_i \alpha_j}^\alpha$ are parameters of an affine connection.

The methods of our proof are analogous as those of I. P. Egorov.

$8$) Indices $\alpha_i$, $\alpha_j$ take the values $1, 2, \ldots, n$. 

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T. Nagai
Therefore, if the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) is less than \( n \), we must have \((-A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}})^{n}=0\) and this implies \( A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}=0\). Q.E.D.

**Lemma 2.** If the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) is less than \( n \), it follows that \( A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}=0\). 9)

**Proof.** Noting that \( \alpha_{1} \neq \alpha_{2} \), from the symmetric properties of \( A_{\beta r^\alpha} \), we have from (5.1) that \( T(\alpha)(\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2})=\delta_{\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{2}}A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}+\delta_{\alpha_{2}}^{\alpha_{1}}A_{\alpha_{2}\alpha_{1}} \). Then, if we suppose that \( \alpha_{1}<\alpha_{2} \), we can select from \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) the following \( n \)-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
(\alpha_{1}) & A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}} & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{2}) & 0 \\
(\alpha_{2}) & 0 & A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}} & \cdots & (\alpha_{2}) & 0 \\
& \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
(\alpha_{n-1}) & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{n}) & 0 \\
(\alpha_{n}) & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{n}) & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Therefore, by virtue of Lemma 1, if the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) is less than \( n \), we must have \( 2(A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}})^{n}=0 \) and this implies \( A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}=0 \). By the same way we can prove \( A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}=0 \) for the case \( \alpha_{1}>\alpha_{2} \). Q.E.D.

**Lemma 3.** If the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) is less than \( n \), it follows that \( A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}}=0 \).

**Proof.** Noting that \( \alpha_{1} \neq \alpha_{2} \), from the symmetric properties of \( A_{\beta r^\alpha} \), we have from (5.1) that \( T(\alpha)(\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2})=-\delta_{\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{2}}A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}} \). Then, if we suppose that \( \alpha_{1}<\alpha_{2} \), we can select from \( ||T(\alpha)(\beta)|| \) the following \( n \)-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
(\alpha_{1}) & -A_{\alpha_{2}\alpha_{1}} & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{2}) & 0 \\
(\alpha_{2}) & 0 & -A_{\alpha_{2}\alpha_{1}} & \cdots & (\alpha_{2}) & 0 \\
& \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
(\alpha_{n-1}) & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{n}) & 0 \\
(\alpha_{n}) & 0 & \cdots & (\alpha_{n}) & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

9) In the following, we do not sum up with respect to the indices \( \alpha_{i} (i=1, 2, \cdots, n) \).
Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $||T(\delta)(a\gamma)||$ is less than $n$, we must have $-(-A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}})^{n}=0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}=0$. By the same way, we can prove $A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}=0$ for the case $\alpha_{1}>\alpha_{2}$. Q.E.D.

**Lemma 4.** If the rank of the matrix $||T(\delta)(a\gamma)||$ is less than $n$, it follows that $A^{\alpha}_{\alpha_{1}}=0$.

**Proof.** From (5.1), it follows that $T(\alpha_{2})(\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1})=2A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}-\delta_{\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}A_{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}$. Then we can select from $||T(\delta)(a\gamma)||$ the following $n$-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
(a_{1} \, a_{1}) & (a_{1} \, a_{1}) & \cdots & (a_{1} \, a_{1}) & \cdots & (a_{1} \, a_{1})
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix $||T(\delta)(a\gamma)||$ is less than $n$, we must have $-(A_{\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}})_{\alpha_{1}}^{n}=0$ and this implies $A_{\alpha_{1}}^{\alpha_{1}}=0$. Q.E.D.

Summarizing the results of above Lemmas, we see that if the rank of the matrix $||T(\delta)(a\gamma)||$ is less than $n$, it follows that $A_{\beta}^{\alpha}=0$ for every $\alpha, \beta$ and $\gamma$. Consequently, as the maximum order of groups of the infinitesimal rotations on $I_{n}$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ [7], it follows that

**Theorem 5.1.** The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on $I_{n}$, preserving the tensor $A_{\beta}^{\alpha}$, does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

**Case II.** $\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}=0$. In this case we have

\[A_{\beta}^{\gamma}-\delta_{\alpha}^{\gamma}A_{\beta}^{\gamma}=0.\]

We put $T(\gamma)(a\gamma)=\delta_{\alpha}^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}+\delta_{\beta}^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\gamma}^{\gamma}+\delta_{\gamma}^{\gamma}A_{\alpha\delta}^{\gamma}$ and consider the rank of the matrix $||T(\gamma)(a\gamma)||$. Making use of the analogous way as those in Case I, we obtain

**Lemma 5.** If the rank of the matrix $||T(\gamma)(a\gamma)||$ is less than $n$, it follows that $A_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}=0$.

Consequently, we obtain the following

**Theorem 5.2.** The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on $I_{n}$, preserving the tensor $A_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}$, does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$.

**Case III.** $\mathfrak{L}A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}=0$. In this case we have

\[A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}+A_{\beta\gamma\delta}+A_{\alpha\gamma\delta}+A_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{\gamma}=0.\]

We put
(5.2) \[ T(i)_{(a_\beta r)} = \delta_a^i A_{a_\beta r} + \delta_\beta^i A_{a_\alpha r} + \delta_r^i A_{a_\alpha \beta} \]
and denote by \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) the matrix of elements \( T(i)_{(a_\beta r)} \), where \( (i) \) denotes the columns and \( (a_\beta r) \) the rows.

**Lemma 6.** If the rank of the matrix \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) is less than \( n \), it follows that \( A_{a_1 a_1 a_1} = 0 \).

**Proof.** Making use of the symmetric properties of \( A_{a_\beta r} \), we have from (5.2) that \[ T(a_1)_{(a_\beta a_2)} = 2\delta_a^i A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} + \delta_\alpha^i A_{a_1 a_2 a_2}. \]
Then, we can select from \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) the following \( n \)-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
(a_1 a_1) & (a_1 a_2) & \cdots & (a_1 a_2) & \cdots & (a_1 a_n) \\
\hline
(1_1) & A_{a_1 a_1 a_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
(1_2) & 0 & A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
(n_1) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} & \cdots & \cdots \\
(n_2) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 3A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} \\
& \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\end{array}
\]

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) is less than \( n \), we must have \( 3(A_{a_1 a_1 a_1})^n = 0 \), i.e. \( A_{a_1 a_1 a_1} = 0 \). \( \Box \)

**Lemma 7.** If the rank of the matrix \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) is less than \( n \), it follows that \( A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} = 0 \).

**Proof.** From (5.2), by means of the symmetric properties of \( A_{a_\beta r} \), we have \[ T(a_1)_{(a_\beta a_2)} = 2\delta_a^i A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} + 2\delta_\alpha^i A_{a_1 a_2 a_2}. \]
Then, if we suppose that \( \alpha_2 < \alpha_2 \), we can select from \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) the following \( n \)-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
(a_1 a_2) & (a_2 a_2) & \cdots & (a_1 a_2) & \cdots & (a_2 a_2) & \cdots & (a_2 a_2) \\
\hline
(1_1) & A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\
(1_2) & 0 & A_{a_2 a_2 a_2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
(n_1) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
(n_2) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 3A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} & \cdots & \cdots \\
& \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\end{array}
\]

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix \( \|T(i)_{(a_\beta r)}\| \) is less than \( n \), we must have \( 3(A_{a_1 a_2 a_2})^n = 0 \), i.e. \( A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} = 0 \). By the same way, we can prove \( A_{a_1 a_2 a_2} = 0 \) for the case \( \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \). \( \Box \)
Lemma 8. If the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\lambda)\delta|| \) is less than \( n \), it follows that \( A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\gamma} = 0 \).

**Proof.** In consequence of the symmetric property of \( A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \), we may assume that \( \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_3 \) without loss of generality. Thus, we have from (5.2) that \( T(\alpha_1)\delta A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} + \delta_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} + \delta_{\alpha_3\alpha_1\alpha_2} A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} \). Then we can select from \( ||T(\lambda)\delta|| \) the following \( n \)-rowed square matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) & \cdots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_3) & \cdots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) & \cdots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & \cdots & (\alpha_3, \alpha_2) & \cdots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_3, \alpha_2) & (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_3, \alpha_1)
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Therefore, if the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\lambda)\delta|| \) is less than \( n \), we must have \( 4(A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\gamma})^n = 0 \), i.e. \( A_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3} = 0 \).

Q.E.D.

Summarizing the results of the above Lemmas, we see that if the rank of the matrix \( ||T(\lambda)\delta|| \) is less than \( n \), then it follows that \( A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0 \) for every \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \gamma \). Consequently we have

**Theorem 5.3.** The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \), preserving the tensor \( A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \), does not exceed \( \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \).

**Case IV.** \( 2A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 0 \). In this case we can easily obtain the following theorem by means of the analogous way as in Case III:

**Theorem 5.4.** The order of the group of infinitesimal rotations on \( I_n \), preserving the tensor \( A_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \), does not exceed \( \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \).

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References


On Groups of Rotation in Minkowski Space II