

GENERALIZED WARPED PRODUCT MANIFOLDS AND CRITICAL RIEMANNIAN METRIC

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we present some properties of generalized warped product manifold. We establish the relationship between the scalar curvature of a generalized warped product $M \times_f N$ of Riemannian manifolds and those ones of M and N , and we obtain a necessary condition for a critical Riemannian metrics on $M \times_f N$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let (M^m, g) be a compact oriented Riemannian manifold. A critical Riemannian metric is a critical point of the functional:

$$H(g) = \int_M |S_g|^2 v_g$$

where S_g is the scalar curvature of (M, g) and v_g is the volume element measured by g .

Locally, if $(x_i)_{i=1}^m$ denote a local coordinates on M , then g is a critical Riemannian metric, if and only if we have:

$$(1) \quad m \nabla_i \nabla_j S_g - m S_g \operatorname{Ric}_{ij}^g - (\Delta S_g) g_{ij} + S_g^2 g_{ij} = 0$$

where $\operatorname{Ric}_{ij}^g$ denote the components of Ricci tensors with respect to g . For more details, we can refer to [1] and [7].

2. RESULTS ON GENERALIZED WARPED PRODUCT

In this section, we give the definition and some geometric properties of generalized warped product manifolds.

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Definition 1. Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be two Riemannian manifolds, and $f: M \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth positive function. The generalized warped metric on $M \times_f N$ is defined by

$$(2) \quad G_f = \pi^*g + (f)^2\eta^*h$$

where $\pi: (x, y) \in M \times N \rightarrow x \in M$ and $\eta: (x, y) \in M \times N \rightarrow y \in N$ are the canonical projections.

For all $X, Y \in T(M \times N)$, we have

$$G_f(X, Y) = g(d\pi(X), d\pi(Y)) + (f)^2h(d\eta(X), d\eta(Y))$$

and we denote by $X \wedge_{G_{f^2}} Y$, the linear map:

$$(3) \quad Z \in \mathcal{H}(M) \times \mathcal{H}(N) \rightarrow (X \wedge_{G_{f^2}} Y)Z = G_{f^2}(Z, Y)X - G_{f^2}(Z, X)Y.$$

Theorem 1. Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be two Riemannian manifolds. If $\bar{\nabla}$ denote the Levi-Civita connection on $(M \times_f N, G_f)$, then for all $X_1, Y_1 \in \mathcal{H}(M)$ and $X_2, Y_2 \in \mathcal{H}(N)$ we have:

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_X Y &= \nabla_X Y + X(\ln f)(0, Y_2) + Y(\ln f)(0, X_2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}h(X_2, Y_2)(\text{grad}_M f^2, \frac{1}{f^2} \text{grad}_N f^2) \end{aligned}$$

where $X = (X_1, X_2)$, $Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$ and $\nabla_X Y = (\nabla_{X_1}^M Y_1, \nabla_{X_2}^N Y_2)$

The geometry of product manifolds is considered in [2], [5], [8].

Proof of Theorem 1 follows from the Kosul formula and the following formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} X(f^2).h(Y_2, Z_2) &= 2X(\ln f)G_f((0, Y_2), Z) \\ Y(f^2).h(X_2, Z_2) &= 2Y(\ln f)G_f((0, X_2), Z) \\ Z(f^2).h(X_2, Y_2) &= h(X_2, Y_2)G_f((\text{grad}_M f^2, \frac{1}{f^2} \text{grad}_N f^2), Z) \\ G_f(\nabla_X Y, Z) &= g(\nabla_{X_1}^M Y_1, Z_1) \circ \pi + f^2.h(\nabla_{X_2}^N Y_2, Z_2) \circ \eta \end{aligned}$$

where $Z = (Z_1, Z_2) \in \mathcal{H}(M) \times \mathcal{H}(N)$.

Remark 1. (1) If $f: (x, y) \in M \times N \mapsto f(x, y) = f(x)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_X Y &= \nabla_X Y + X_1(\ln f)(0, Y_2) + Y_1(\ln f)(0, X_2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}h(X_2, Y_2)(\text{grad}_M(f^2), 0) \end{aligned}$$

is the Levi-Civita connection of warped product manifolds.

(2) If $f: (x, y) \in M \times N \mapsto f(x, y) = f(y)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_X Y &= \nabla_X Y + X_2(\ln f)(0, Y_2) + Y_2(\ln f)(0, X_2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}h(X_2, Y_2)\left(0, \frac{1}{f^2} \text{grad}_N(f^2)\right) = \left(\nabla_{X_1}^M Y_1, \hat{\nabla}_{X_2} Y_2\right) \end{aligned}$$

is the Levi-Civita connection of product Riemannian manifolds (M, g) and (N, f^2h) , where

$$\hat{\nabla}_{X_2} Y_2 = \nabla_{X_2}^N Y_2 + X_2(\ln f)Y_2 + Y_2(\ln f)X_2 - h(X_2, Y_2) \text{grad}_N \ln f.$$

From Theorem 1, we obtain

Corollary 1. *For all $X_1, Y_1 \in \mathcal{H}(M)$ and $X_2, Y_2 \in \mathcal{H}(N)$, we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_{(X_1, 0)}(Y_1, 0) &= (\nabla_{X_1}^M Y_1, 0) \\ \bar{\nabla}_{(X_1, 0)}(0, Y_2) &= X_1(\ln f)(0, Y_2) \\ \bar{\nabla}_{(0, X_2)}(Y_1, 0) &= Y_1(\ln f)(0, X_2) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_{(0, X_2)}(0, Y_2) &= (0, \nabla_{X_2}^N Y_2) + X_2(\ln f)(0, Y_2) + Y_2(\ln f)(0, X_2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}h(X_2, Y_2)(\text{grad}_M f^2, \frac{1}{f^2} \text{grad}_N f^2). \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 1, Corollary 1 and formula of curvature tensor, we have

Theorem 2. *Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be two Riemannian manifolds and $f: M \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be smooth positive function. If R and $\bar{R}$ denote the curvatures tensors of product manifold $(M \times N, G)$ and generalized warped product manifold $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ respectively, then*

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \bar{R}(X, Y)Z &= R(X, Y)Z + \frac{1}{f} \left((\nabla_{Y_1}^M \text{grad}_M f, 0) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2) \right) Z \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{f} \left((\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M f, 0) \wedge_{G_f} (0, Y_2) \right) Z \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} \left[(0, \nabla_{Y_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - Y_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (0, \nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f) \wedge_{G_f} (0, Y_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2)(0, X_2) \wedge_{G_f} (0, Y_2) \right] Z \\ &\quad + \left[X_1(Z_2(\ln f)) + X_2(Z_1(\ln f)) \right] (0, Y_2) \\ &\quad - \left[Y_1(Z_2(\ln f)) + Y_2(Z_1(\ln f)) \right] (0, X_2) \end{aligned}$$

for all $X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{H}(M) \times \mathcal{H}(N)$, where $X = (X_1, X_2)$, $Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$, $Z = (Z_1, Z_2)$ and $R(X, Y)Z = (R^M(X_1, Y_1)Z_1, R^N(X_2, Y_2)Z_2)$.

Theorem 3. Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be two Riemannian manifolds and $f: M \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be smooth positive function. The Ricci curvature from generalized warped product manifolds $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ is given by the following formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ric}((X_1, 0), (Y_1, 0)) &= \text{Ric}^M(X_1, Y_1) \\
 &\quad -ng(\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f + X_1(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, Y_1) \\
 &= \text{Ric}^M(X_1, Y_1) - \frac{n}{f}g(\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M f, Y_1) \\
 \text{Ric}((X_1, 0), (0, Y_2)) &= -nX_1(Y_2(\ln f)) \\
 \text{Ric}((0, X_2), (Y_1, 0)) &= h(X_2, \text{grad}_N(Y_1(\ln f))) - nX_2(Y_1(\ln f)) \\
 &= (1 - n)X_2(Y_1(\ln f)) \\
 \text{Ric}((0, X_2), (0, Y_2)) &= \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) + (2 - n)h(\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f, Y_2) \\
 &\quad + (2 - n)h(X_2, Y_2) |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2 \\
 &\quad - (2 - n)X_2(\ln f)h(\text{grad}_N \ln f, Y_2) \\
 &\quad - nf^2h(X_2, Y_2) |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 \\
 &\quad - h(X_2, Y_2)[\Delta_N(\ln f) + f^2\Delta_M(\ln f)]
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $X_1, Y_1 \in \mathcal{H}(M)$ and $X_2, Y_2 \in \mathcal{H}(N)$.

Lemma 1. Any local orthonormal frame $\{e_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ and $\{\bar{e}_j, j = 1, \dots, n\}$ with respect to (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) , such $\nabla_{e_s}^M e_i = 0$ and $\nabla_{\bar{e}_k}^N \bar{e}_j = 0$, induces a local orthonormal frame on $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ by:

$$\{(e_i, 0), (0, \frac{1}{f}\bar{e}_j) : i = \overline{1, \dots, m}, j = \overline{1, \dots, n}\}$$

and followings formulae:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_j h(\nabla_{\bar{e}_j}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f, \bar{e}_j) &= \Delta_N(\ln f) \\
 \sum_j h(\bar{e}_j, Y_2)h((\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f), \bar{e}_j) &= h(\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f, Y_2) \\
 \sum_j h(\bar{e}_j, Y_2)h(X_2, \bar{e}_j) &= h(X_2, Y_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Theorem 3. Using Theorem 2 and the formula of Ricci curvature, by summing over the indexes i and j , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ric}((X_1, 0), (Y_1, 0)) &= G_f(\bar{R}((e_i, 0), (X_1, 0))((Y_1, 0), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\bar{R}((0, \bar{e}_i), (X_1, 0))((Y_1, 0), (0, \bar{e}_i))) \\
 &= g(R_M(e_i, X_1)Y_1, e_i) \\
 &\quad - g(\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f + X_1(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, Y_1)h(\bar{e}_j, \bar{e}_j) \\
 &= \text{Ric}^M(X_1, Y_1) \\
 &\quad - ng(\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f + X_1(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, Y_1),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ric}((X_1, 0), (0, Y_2)) &= G_f(\bar{R}((e_i, 0), (X_1, 0))(0, Y_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\bar{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (X_1, 0))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{f^2} h(Y_2, \bar{e}_j) G_f((\nabla_{X_1}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f, (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} h(Y_2, \bar{e}_j) G_f((X_1(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, 0), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{f^2} X_1(Y_2(\ln f)) G_f((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &= -nX_1(Y_2(\ln f)),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ric}((0, X_2), (Y_1, 0)) &= G_f(\bar{R}((e_i, 0), (0, X_2))(Y_1, 0), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\bar{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, X_2))(Y_1, 0), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &= g(\nabla_{e_i}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f, Y_1) G_f((0, X_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + g(e_i(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, Y_1) G_f((0, X_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} \bar{e}_j(Y_1(\ln f)) G_f((0, X_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{f^2} X_2(Y_1(\ln f)) G_f((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &= h(X_2, \text{grad}_N(Y_1(\ln f))) - nX_2(Y_1(\ln f)),
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \text{Ric}((0, X_2), (0, Y_2)) &= G_f(\bar{R}((e_i, 0), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\bar{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)).
 \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2, formula (3) and Lemma 1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & G_f(\overline{R}((e_i, 0), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &= -f^2 h(X_2, Y_2) G_f((\nabla_{e_i}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f, 0), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad - f^2 h(X_2, Y_2) G_f((e_i(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, 0), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &\quad + e_i(Y_2(\ln f)) G_f((0, X_2), (e_i, 0)) \\
 &= -f^2 h(X_2, Y_2) \left[\Delta_M(\ln f) + |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & G_f(\overline{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) = f^2 \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{f^2} G_f((0, \nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \wedge_{G_f} (0, \bar{e}_j)(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &- \frac{1}{f^2} G_f((0, X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \wedge_{G_f} (0, \bar{e}_j)(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &- \frac{1}{f^2} G_f((0, \nabla_{\bar{e}_j}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2)(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{f^2} G_f((0, \bar{e}_j(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2)(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &- \frac{1}{f^2} (f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2) G_f(((0, \bar{e}_j) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &- \frac{1}{f^2} (|\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2) G_f(((0, \bar{e}_j) \wedge_{G_f} (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &= f^2 \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) \\
 &+ f^2 h(Y_2, \bar{e}_j) h(\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f, \bar{e}_j) \\
 &- f^2 h(Y_2, \nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f) h(\bar{e}_j, \bar{e}_j) \\
 &- f^2 h(Y_2, X_2) h(\nabla_{\bar{e}_j}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - \bar{e}_j(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f, \bar{e}_j) \\
 &+ f^2 h(Y_2, \nabla_{\bar{e}_j}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - \bar{e}_j(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f) h(X_2, \bar{e}_j) \\
 &- f^2 (f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2) (h(X_2, Y_2) h(\bar{e}_j, \bar{e}_j) - h(\bar{e}_j, Y_2) h(X_2, \bar{e}_j)) \\
 &- f^2 (|\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2) (h(X_2, Y_2) h(\bar{e}_j, \bar{e}_j) - h(\bar{e}_j, Y_2) h(X_2, \bar{e}_j))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\overline{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) = \\
 &= \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) + h(Y_2, (\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \\
 &\quad - nh(Y_2, \nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f) \\
 &\quad - h(Y_2, X_2) (\Delta_N(\ln f) - |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2) \\
 &\quad + h(Y_2, \nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f) - h(Y_2, \text{grad}_N \ln f) h(X_2, \text{grad}_N \ln f) \\
 &\quad - (f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2) (nh(X_2, Y_2) - h(Y_2, X_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

then

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f^2} G_f(\bar{R}((0, \bar{e}_j), (0, X_2))(0, Y_2), (0, \bar{e}_j)) &= \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) \\ &+ (2-n)h(Y_2, (\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f)) \\ &- h(Y_2, X_2)(\Delta_N(\ln f) - |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2) \\ &- (n-1)(f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2)h(X_2, Y_2). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (7) and (8) in (6), we deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric}((0, X_2), (0, Y_2)) &= \text{Ric}^N(X_2, Y_2) + (2-n)h(X_2, Y_2)|\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2 \\ &+ (2-n)h(\nabla_{X_2}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f - X_2(\ln f) \text{grad}_N \ln f, Y_2) \\ &- h(X_2, Y_2) \left[n f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + \Delta_N(\ln f) + f^2 \Delta_M(\ln f) \right]. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 2. *Locally, the component of Ricci tensors from generalized warped product manifolds $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ are given by the following formulas:*

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad \text{Ric}_{ij} &= \text{Ric}_{ij}^M - \frac{n}{f} \nabla_i^M \nabla_j^M f \\ (10) \quad \text{Ric}_{ib} &= -n \nabla_i^M \nabla_b^N (\ln f) \\ (11) \quad \text{Ric}_{aj} &= (1-n) \nabla_a^N \nabla_j^M (\ln f) \\ (12) \quad \text{Ric}_{ab} &= \text{Ric}_{ab}^N - h_{ab} [\Delta_N(\ln f) + f^2 \Delta_M(\ln f)] \\ &- h_{ab} [n f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + (n-2) |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2] \\ &+ (2-n) [\nabla_a^N \nabla_b^N \ln f - \nabla_a^N (\ln f) \nabla_b^N (\ln f)] \end{aligned}$$

$i, j = 1, \dots, m$ and $a, b = 1, \dots, n$.

2.1. Scalar curvature.

Theorem 4. *Let S^M , S^N and $\bar{S}$ denote the scalar curvature on (M^m, g) , (N^n, h) and $(M \times_{G_f} N, G_f)$ respectively. Then the following equality holds:*

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= S^M + \frac{1}{f^2} S^N - 2n \Delta_M(\ln f) + \frac{2(1-n)}{f^2} \Delta_N(\ln f) \\ &- n(n-1) |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{f^2} |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $\{e_i, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ and $\{\bar{e}_a, a = 1, \dots, n\}$ with respect to (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) , such $\nabla_{e_i}^M e_j = 0$ and $\nabla_{\bar{e}_a}^N \bar{e}_b = 0$, we have:

$$(14) \quad \bar{S} = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Ric}((e_i, 0), (e_i, 0)) + \frac{1}{f^2} \sum_{a=1}^n \text{Ric}((0, \bar{e}_a), (0, \bar{e}_a)).$$

From Theorem 3, we obtain

$$(15) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Ric}((e_i, 0), (e_i, 0)) = S^M - n \sum_{i=1}^m g(\nabla_{e_i}^M \text{grad}_M \ln f, e_i) \\ - n \sum_{i=1}^m g(e_i(\ln f) \text{grad}_M \ln f, e_i) = S^M - n |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 - n \Delta_M(\ln f)$$

$$\sum_{a=1}^n \text{Ric}((0, \bar{e}_a), (0, \bar{e}_a)) = S^N + (2 - n) \sum_{a=1}^n h(\nabla_{\bar{e}_a}^N \text{grad}_N \ln f, \bar{e}_a) \\ + (2 - n) \sum_{a=1}^n [h(\bar{e}_a, \bar{e}_a) |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2 - \bar{e}_a(\ln f) h(\text{grad}_N \ln f, \bar{e}_a)] \\ - \sum_{a=1}^n h(\bar{e}_a, \bar{e}_a) [nf^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 + \Delta_N(\ln f) + f^2 \Delta_M(\ln f)]$$

$$(16) \quad \sum_{a=1}^n \text{Ric}((0, \bar{e}_a), (0, \bar{e}_a)) = S^N + 2(1 - n) \Delta_N(\ln f) \\ + (2 - n)(n - 1) |\text{grad}_N \ln f|^2 - n^2 f^2 |\text{grad}_M \ln f|^2 - n f^2 \Delta_M(\ln f)$$

Substituting (22) and (16) in (14), we deduce the equality (13). $\square$

Corollary 3. *Let $U = f^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$ and $V = f^{\frac{n-2}{2}}$, ($n \geq 3$), then*

$$(17) \quad \bar{S} = S^M + \frac{1}{f^2} S^N - \frac{4n}{n+1} U^{-1} \Delta_M U - \frac{4(n-1)}{n-2} V^{-\frac{n+2}{n-2}} \Delta_N V.$$

Particular cases:

- (1) If $f(x, y) = f(y)$, $n \geq 3$ and $g = 0$. From the formula (17), we obtain the Yamabe equation associated to conformal metrics

$$\bar{S}.V^{\frac{n+2}{n-2}} = S^N.V - \frac{4(n-1)}{n-2} \Delta_N V.$$

- (2) If $f(x, y) = f(x)$. From the formula (17), we obtain the scalar curvature equation of warped product manifolds:

$$\bar{S}.U = S^M.U + S^N.U^{\frac{n-3}{n+1}} - \frac{4n}{n+1} \Delta_M U.$$

the result is obtained in [3]

- (3) If $n = 1$ then $f = U$ and

$$\bar{S}.U = S^M.U + S^N.U^{-1} - 2\Delta_M U.$$

- (4) If $n = 2$ and $\gamma = \ln f$ then

$$\bar{S} = S^M + e^{-2\gamma} S^N - 4\Delta_M(\gamma) - 2e^{-2\gamma} \Delta_N(\gamma) - 2|\text{grad}_M \gamma|^2.$$

From Theorem 4 and Corollary 2 we deduce:

Corollary 4. *If $\ln f(x, y) = f_1(x) + f_2(y)$, then the following formulas holds*

$$(18) \quad \text{Ric}_{ij} = \text{Ric}_{ij}^M - \frac{n}{f} \nabla_i^M \nabla_j^M f$$

$$(19) \quad \text{Ric}_{ib} = 0$$

$$(20) \quad \text{Ric}_{aj} = 0$$

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Ric}_{ab} = & \text{Ric}_{ab}^N - h_{ab} [n f^2 |\text{grad}_M f_1|^2 + \Delta_N(f_2) + f^2 \Delta_M(f_1)] \\ & + (2 - n) [\nabla_a^N \nabla_b^N f_2 + h_{ab} |\text{grad}_N f_2|^2 - \nabla_a^N(f_2) \nabla_b^N(f_2)] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{S} = & S^M + e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} S^N - 2n \Delta_M(f_1) + 2(1-n) e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} \Delta_N(f_2) \\ & - n(n-1) |\text{grad}_M f_1|^2 - (n-1)(n-2) e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} |\text{grad}_N f_2|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5. *Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be compact manifolds with scalar curvatures S^M and S^N respectively and $\ln f(x, y) = f_1(x) + f_2(y)$. If G_f is critical Riemannian metric on $M \times N$, then the warped product space $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ is Riemannian product space or*

$$(23) \quad S^N = e^{2 \cdot f_2} + 2(n-1) \Delta_N(f_2) + (n-1)(n-2) |\text{grad}_N f_2|^2.$$

Proof. Let

$$H = S^N + 2(1-n) \Delta_N(f_2) - (n-1)(n-2) |\text{grad}_N f_2|^2$$

For $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $a = 1, \dots, n$ and using formula (22), we obtain

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} \nabla_i \nabla_a \bar{S} &= \partial_i (\partial_a (e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} H)) \\ &= \partial_i (e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} (\partial_a(H) - 2H \partial_a(f_2))) \\ \nabla_i \nabla_a \bar{S} &= -2e^{-2(f_1+f_2)} \partial_i(f_1) [\partial_a(H) - 2H \partial_a(f_2)] \end{aligned}$$

Other hand, from formula (1) and Corollary 4, we have

$$(25) \quad \nabla_i \nabla_a \bar{S} = 0.$$

then

$$(26) \quad \partial_i(f_1) [\partial_a(H) - 2H \partial_a(f_2)] = 0.$$

Hence, the solution of equation 2 is given by

$$f_1 = \text{constant or } H = e^{2 \cdot f_2}.$$

If $f_1 = \text{constant}$, then the warped product space $(M \times_f N, G_f)$ is the product space $(M \times N, g \oplus f^2 h)$ of Riemannian manifolds (M^m, g) and $(N^n, f^2 \cdot h)$. $\square$

Remark 2. In the case where $f_2 = \text{constant}$, we recover the result obtained in [6].

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