

## RICCI TYPE IDENTITIES FOR NON-BASIC DIFFERENTIATION IN OTSUKI SPACES<sup>1</sup>

Svetislav M. Minčić<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract.** In the Otsuki spaces one uses non-symmetric connections: one for contravariant and other for covariant indices. Also, we have two kinds of covariant differentiation - basic and non-basic. In the present work we investigate the Ricci type identities and curvature tensors for the non-basic differentiation.

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### 1. Introduction

The Otsuki space  $O_N$  is defined (see [3] - [9]) as an  $N$ -dimensional differentiable manifold on which, with respect to the local coordinates  $x^i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N$ ), is given a tensor field  $P_j^i$  ( $\det(P_j^i) \neq 0$ ) and the connection coefficients  $'\Gamma_{jk}^i$ ,  $''\Gamma_{jk}^i$ , which are generally non-symmetric and in force is the relation

$$(1) \quad P_{j,k}^i + ''\Gamma_{pk}^i P_j^p - '\Gamma_{jk}^p P_p^i = 0,$$

where  $P_{j,k}^i = \partial P_j^i / \partial x^k$  and analogously in other cases.

In these spaces, the so-called *basic covariant derivative* of a tensor is defined, for example

$$(2) \quad V_{j;k}^i = V_{j,k}^i + '\Gamma_{pk}^i V_j^p - ''\Gamma_{jk}^p V_p^i,$$

and *non-basic covariant derivative*, for example

$$(3) \quad \nabla_k V_j^i = V_{j||k}^i = P_p^i P_j^q V_{q;k}^p.$$

The relation (1) is equivalent to

$$(4) \quad Q_{j||k}^i = 0,$$

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<sup>2</sup>Ćirila i Metobija 2, 18000 Niš, Yugoslavia

where  $(Q_j^i) = (P_j^i)^{-1}$ , i.e.

$$(5) \quad P_s^i Q_j^s = P_j^s Q_s^i = \delta_j^i.$$

## 2. Ricci type identities for non-basic differentiation of the first and the second kind

**2.0.** Because the connection coefficients  $'\Gamma_{jk}^i$ ,  $''\Gamma_{jk}^i$  are in general non-symmetric with respect to  $j, k$ , one can define two kinds of basic (see [3]) and non-basic differentiation. We designate the basic derivative of the kind  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha \in \{1, 2\}$ ) by  $\|_{\alpha}$ , and non-basic  $\|\|_{\alpha}$ . So, for a tensor of the type  $(u, v)$  we have

$$(6) \quad V_{j_1 \dots j_v \|_1 m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = V_{j_1 \dots j_v, m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'\Gamma_{pm}^{i_\alpha} \binom{p}{i_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''\Gamma_{j_\beta m}^p \binom{j_\beta}{p} V^{\dots},$$

$$(7) \quad V_{j_1 \dots j_v \|_2 m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = V_{j_1 \dots j_v, m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'\Gamma_{mp}^{i_\alpha} \binom{p}{i_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''\Gamma_{mj_\beta}^p \binom{j_\beta}{p} V^{\dots},$$

$$(8) \quad V_{j_1 \dots j_v \|_1 m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} V_{b_1 \dots b_v \|_1 m}^{a_1 \dots a_u},$$

$$(9) \quad V_{j_1 \dots j_v \|_2 m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} V_{b_1 \dots b_v \|_2 m}^{a_1 \dots a_u},$$

where we used the designations

$$(10) \quad \binom{p}{i_\alpha} V^{\dots} = V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_{\alpha-1} p i_{\alpha+1} \dots i_u}, \quad \binom{j_\beta}{p} V^{\dots} = V_{j_1 \dots j_{\beta-1} p j_{\beta+1} \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u}.$$

From (6,7) for the Kronecker symbols we have

$$(11) \quad \delta_{j_1 \|_1 m}^i = {}'\Gamma_{jm}^i - {}''\Gamma_{jm}^i, \quad \delta_{j_2 \|_2 m}^i = {}'\Gamma_{mj}^i - {}''\Gamma_{mj}^i.$$

The Ricci type identities for basic differentiation we obtained in [3].

In order to form the Ricci type identities for non-basic differentiation, e.g. for the tensor  $V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u}$ , we consider the differences

$$(12) \quad V_{j_1 \dots j_v \lambda \|_m \mu \|_n}^{i_1 \dots i_u} - V_{j_1 \dots j_v \nu \|_n \omega \|_m}^{i_1 \dots i_u}, \quad \lambda, \mu, \nu, \omega \in \{1, 2\},$$

having 10 cases:

$$(13) \quad (\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) \in \{ (1, 1; 1, 1), (2, 2; 2, 2), (1, 2; 1, 2), (2, 1; 2, 1), (1, 1; 2, 2), \\ (1, 1; 1, 2), (1, 1; 2, 1), (2, 2; 1, 2), (2, 2; 2, 1), (1, 2; 2, 1) \},$$

which we are to study.

By virtue of (8,9), we get

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j_1 \dots j_v \lambda}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_m \parallel_\mu \parallel_n &= (V_{\dots \lambda}^{\dots \mu}) \parallel_\mu \parallel_n = P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} P_m^f (V_{b_1 \dots b_v \lambda}^{a_1 \dots a_u} \parallel_f) \parallel_\mu \parallel_n = \\ &= P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} P_m^f (P_{p_1}^{a_1} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f) \parallel_\mu \parallel_n = \\ &= P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} P_m^f (P_{p_1}^{a_1} \parallel_\mu \parallel_n P_{p_2}^{a_2} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f + \\ &+ P_{p_1}^{a_1} P_{p_2}^{a_2} \parallel_\mu P_{p_3}^{a_3} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f + \\ &+ \dots + P_{p_1}^{a_1} \dots P_{p_{u-1}}^{a_{u-1}} P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f + \\ &+ P_{p_1}^{a_1} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \parallel_\mu P_{b_2}^{q_2} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f + \\ &+ \dots + P_{p_1}^{a_1} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_{v-1}}^{q_{v-1}} P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f + \\ &+ P_{p_1}^{a_1} \dots P_{p_u}^{a_u} P_{b_1}^{q_1} \dots P_{b_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f \parallel_\mu \parallel_n), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the fact that for basic derivative the Leibniz rule for the product is valid. Introducing the designation

$$(14) \quad P_a^i P_j^a = \mathcal{M}_j^i,$$

the previous equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j_1 \dots j_v \lambda}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_m \parallel_\mu \parallel_n &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \\ &\cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_\mu \parallel_n + \\ &+ \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\ &\cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_\mu \parallel_n + \\ &+ \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \lambda}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_f \parallel_\mu \parallel_n. \end{aligned}$$

From here we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_m \parallel_n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_n \parallel_m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \downarrow_m) + \\
(15) \quad & + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \downarrow_m) + \\
& + \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_m).
\end{aligned}$$

**2.1.** Let us consider the 1<sup>st</sup> case according to (12) and (13), that is put into (15)  $\lambda = \mu = \nu = \omega = 1$ . Then, for the term in the first brackets on the right side one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \downarrow_m \\
(16) \quad & = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \downarrow_g (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g),
\end{aligned}$$

for the term in the second brackets:

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \downarrow_m = \\
(17) \quad & = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \downarrow_g (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g),
\end{aligned}$$

and for the term in the third brackets:

$$(18) P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_m = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_g (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g).$$

Further we have

$$(19) \quad 2V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_g = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_g + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \downarrow_f \downarrow_g,$$

where

$$(20) \quad V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor (f \lfloor g) = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \lfloor g + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor g \lfloor f,$$

$$(21) \quad V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor [f \lfloor g] = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \lfloor g - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor g \lfloor f.$$

In [5], [6] is given:

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor [f \lfloor g] &= V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \lfloor g - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor g \lfloor f = \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fg}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} \\ &\quad - {}''\Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(23) \quad {}^\theta R_{jfg}^i = {}^\theta \Gamma_{jf,g}^i - {}^\theta \Gamma_{jg,f}^i + {}^\theta \Gamma_{jf}^p {}^\theta \Gamma_{pg}^i - {}^\theta \Gamma_{jg}^p {}^\theta \Gamma_{pf}^i, \quad \theta \in \{', ''\},$$

is the *curvature tensor of the 1<sup>st</sup> kind* in  $O_N$ , obtained by means of the connection  ${}^\theta \Gamma$ . The equation (22) is the *1<sup>st</sup> Ricci type identity for basic differentiation* in  $O_N$ . In view of (16)-(23) the eq. (15) for  $\lambda = \mu = \nu = \omega = 1$  becomes

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor m \lfloor \lfloor n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor n \lfloor \lfloor m &\equiv V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor [m \lfloor \lfloor n] = \\ &= P_{[m}^f \delta_n^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor g + \\ &\quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor g + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor (f \lfloor g) + \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fg}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - \\ &\quad \left. \left. - {}''\Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the *1<sup>st</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation* in  $O_N$ . So, we have

**Theorem 1.** *The first Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation (8, 9) in  $O_N$  is the equation (24), where  $[mn]$ ,  $[fg]$  mean antisymmetrisation and  $(fg)$  the symmetrisation, without division with 2,  $\mathcal{M}_j^i$  being given by (14), and  $'R_1$ ,  $''R_2$  according to (23).*

**2.2.** For  $\lambda = \mu = \nu = \omega = 2$ , by the same procedure as in the previous case, according to (15), using the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ricci identity for basic differentiation for  $V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \lfloor_2 g \rfloor$  (eq. (18) in [3]), we get

**Theorem 2.** *In  $O_N$  is valid the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation*

$$\begin{aligned}
(25) \quad & V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor_2 m \lfloor \lfloor_2 n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor_2 n \lfloor \lfloor_2 m = \\
& = P_{[m}^f \delta_{n]}^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\
& \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor_2 g + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\
& \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor_2 g + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor (f \lfloor_2 g) + \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u 'R_{sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v ''R_{q_\beta fg}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots} - \\
& \left. - ''\Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$(26) \quad \theta R_{jfg}^i = \theta \Gamma_{fj,g}^i - \theta \Gamma_{gj,f}^i + \theta \Gamma_{fj}^p \theta \Gamma_{gp}^i - \theta \Gamma_{gj}^p \theta \Gamma_{fp}^i, \quad \theta \in \{', ''\},$$

is a curvature tensor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> kind in  $O_N$ , obtained by means of  $\theta \Gamma$ .

**2.3.** In the case  $(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \omega) = (1, 2, 1, 2)$  for the term in the first brackets on the right side at (15) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor_2 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor_2 m = \\
& = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor_2 g (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g),
\end{aligned}$$

for the term in the second brackets:

$$\begin{aligned} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}n} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}n \rfloor - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}m} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}m \rfloor &= \\ &= V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}g \rfloor (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g), \end{aligned}$$

and in the third brackets:

$$P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}n} - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}m} = V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g} (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g).$$

Presenting  $V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g}$  analogously to (19) and putting the previous expressions into (15), using the value for  $V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g}$  according to (20) in [3] (the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ricci type identity for basic differentiation), we obtain the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (27) \quad & V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}n \rfloor \lfloor \frac{1}{2}n \rfloor - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}m \rfloor \lfloor \frac{1}{2}m \rfloor = \\ & = P_{[m}^f \delta_{n]}^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\ & \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g} P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}g \rfloor + \\ & \quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}g \rfloor + \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{\frac{1}{2}g} \right] + \\ & \quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{1sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{2q_\beta fg} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} + \\ & \quad \left. + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fg] \rangle + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fg] \geq + {}''\Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}s \rfloor \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

So, we have

**Theorem 3.** The 3<sup>rd</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$  is given by the equation (27), where [3]:

$$(28) \quad {}'A_{1jfg}^i = {}'\Gamma_{jf,g}^i - {}'\Gamma_{jg,f}^i + {}'\Gamma_{jf}^p {}'\Gamma_{gp}^i - {}'\Gamma_{jg}^p {}'\Gamma_{fp}^i,$$

$$(29) \quad {}''A_{2jfg}^i = {}''\Gamma_{jf,g}^i - {}''\Gamma_{jg,f}^i + {}''\Gamma_{jf}^p {}''\Gamma_{pg}^i - {}''\Gamma_{jg}^p {}''\Gamma_{pf}^i,$$

$$(30) \quad V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle fg \rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'\Gamma_{[sf]}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots,g} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''\Gamma_{[q_\beta f]}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots,g},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq fg \geq &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{u-1} \sum_{\substack{\beta=2 \\ (\alpha < \beta)}}^u (' \Gamma_{pf}^{p_\alpha} ' \Gamma_{gs}^{p_\beta} - ' \Gamma_{fp}^{p_\alpha} ' \Gamma_{sg}^{p_\beta}) \binom{p}{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\beta} V_{\dots} - \\
(31) \quad &- \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \sum_{\beta=1}^v (' \Gamma_{pf}^{p_\alpha} '' \Gamma_{gq_\beta}^s - ' \Gamma_{fp}^{p_\alpha} '' \Gamma_{q_\beta g}^s) \binom{p}{p_\alpha} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} + \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha=1}^{v-1} \sum_{\substack{\beta=2 \\ (\alpha < \beta)}}^v (' \Gamma_{q_\alpha f}^p '' \Gamma_{gq_\beta}^s - '' \Gamma_{fq_\alpha}^p '' \Gamma_{q_\beta g}^s) \binom{q_\alpha}{p} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots}.
\end{aligned}$$

**2.4.** The next theorem is proved analogously to the previous one, using the corresponding identity for basic differentiation [3].

**Theorem 4.** *In the space  $O_N$  is in force the 4<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation:*

$$\begin{aligned}
(32) \quad &V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_2 m \parallel_1 n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_2 n \parallel_1 m = \\
&= P_{[m}^f \delta_n^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\
&\cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_2 f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_1 g + \\
&+ \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\
&\cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_2 f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_1 g + \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_2 (f \parallel_1 g) + \right. \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u ' A_{sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v '' A_{q_\beta fg}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - \\
&\left. - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fg] \rangle - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fg] \geq - '' \Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_2 s \right] \left. \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$(33) \quad ' A_{jfg}^i = ' \Gamma_{jf,g}^i - ' \Gamma_{gj,f}^i + ' \Gamma_{fj}^p ' \Gamma_{pg}^i - ' \Gamma_{gj}^p ' \Gamma_{pf}^i,$$

$$(34) \quad '' A_{jfg}^i = '' \Gamma_{jf,g}^i - '' \Gamma_{gj,f}^i + '' \Gamma_{fj}^p '' \Gamma_{gp}^i - '' \Gamma_{jg}^p '' \Gamma_{fp}^i,$$

and the rest designations are explained previously.

**2.5.** The following case, according to (12,13), one obtains for  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (1, 1; 2, 2)$ . Then for the term in the third brackets on the right side in (15) one gets



$$\begin{aligned}
(35) \quad & P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m = \\
& = \frac{1}{2} P_m^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n) - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} P_n^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m).
\end{aligned}$$

Expressing  $V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n$  by virtue of (22) and  $V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m$  as in the proof of Theorem 2, based on (15) and (35), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(36) \quad & V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor m \rfloor_1 n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor n \rfloor_2 m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} m) + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} m) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n \right] + \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fn}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - {}''\Gamma_{[fn]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \rfloor \left. \right\} - \\
& - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m \right] + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfm}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \\
& - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fm}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} + {}''\Gamma_{[fm]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \rfloor \left. \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where the curvature tensors  ${}^\theta R$ ,  ${}^\theta R$  ( $\theta = ', ''$ ) are given by virtue of (23), respectively (25). Thus we have proved

**Theorem 5.** *The 5<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in the space  $O_N$  is given by the equation (36).*

**2.6.** Let us consider the case  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (1, 1; 1, 2)$ . For the term in the 3<sup>rd</sup> brackets of (15) one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_m &= \\
&= \frac{1}{2} P_m^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_n + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_m) - \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} P_n^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_m + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_n).
\end{aligned}$$

Presenting  $V_{\dots \lfloor f \rfloor_n}^{\dots}$  according to (22), and  $V_{\dots \lfloor f \rfloor_m}^{\dots}$  as in the proof of Theorem 3, we obtain from (15) the 6<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
&V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor m \rfloor_n \rfloor - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \lfloor \lfloor n \rfloor_m \rfloor = \\
&= \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{p_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor \cdot \\
&\quad \cdot (P_m^f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor n \rfloor - P_n^f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor m \rfloor) + \\
&\quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
(37) \quad &\cdot V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor (P_m^f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor n \rfloor - P_n^f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor m \rfloor) + \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_n \right] + \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{1sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{1q_\beta fn}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots} - {}''\Gamma_{[fn]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \rfloor \left. \right\} - \\
&\quad - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_m \right] + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{1sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{2q_\beta fm}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots} + \\
&\quad + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fm] \rangle + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fm] \geq + {}''\Gamma_{[fm]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor s \rfloor \left. \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

In this manner we have proved

**Theorem 6.** *The 6<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$  is given by the equation (37), where the introduced designations are explained in the previous displaying.*

**2.7.** Let  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (1, 1; 2, 1)$ . Then for the term in the 3<sup>rd</sup> brackets of (15) one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 m = \\
& = \frac{1}{2} P_m^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 m) - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} P_n^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 m + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n),
\end{aligned}$$

and using the identity for  $V_{\dots}^{\dots} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 m$  as in Theorem 4, we obtain

**Theorem 7.** *The 7<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$  is*

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel m \parallel_1 n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_2 n \parallel_1 m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor n \rfloor - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \lfloor m \rfloor) + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
(38) \quad & \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor n \rfloor - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \lfloor m \rfloor) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 n \right] + \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{1 p_\alpha}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots}^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{1 q_\beta}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots}^{\dots} - {}''\Gamma_{[fn]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_1 s \left. \right\} - \\
& - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m \right] + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{3 s f m}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots}^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{4 q_\beta f m}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots}^{\dots} - \\
& - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fm] \rangle - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fm] \geq - {}''\Gamma_{[fm]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 s \left. \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

**2.8.** For the case  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (2, 2; 1, 2)$  one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
& P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m = \\
& = \frac{1}{2} P_m^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 n + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m) - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} P_n^f (V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 n),
\end{aligned}$$

and expressing  $V_{\dots}^{\dots} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 n$  like in Theorem 2, and  $V_{\dots}^{\dots} \lfloor f \rfloor_2 m$  like in Theorem 3, we get

**Theorem 8.** *The 8<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation in  $O_N$  is*

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_m \parallel_n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_n \parallel_m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_m) + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
(39) \quad & \cdot (P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_m) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}(f \parallel_n)} + \right. \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V \dots - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fn}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V \dots + {}''\Gamma_{[fn]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}s} \left. \right] - \\
& - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}(f \parallel_m)} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V \dots - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{q_\beta fm}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V \dots + \right. \\
& \left. + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fm] \rangle + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fm] \geq + {}''\Gamma_{[fm]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_s \right] \left. \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

**2.9.** Analogously to the previous cases one proves

**Theorem 9.** *In  $O_N$  is in force the 9<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation*

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_m \parallel_n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \parallel_n \parallel_m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} (P_m^f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_n - P_n^f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \parallel_m) + \\
(40) \quad & + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} \mathcal{M}_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}f} (P_m^f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_n - P_n^f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \parallel_m) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}(f \parallel_n)} + \right. \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{sfn}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V \dots - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{q_\beta fn}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V \dots - {}''\Gamma_{[fn]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \parallel_{\frac{1}{2}s} \left. \right] -
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 (f \Big|_1 m) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{3^s f m}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{4^s f m}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - \right. \\
& \left. - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [f m] \rangle - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [f m] \geq - {}''\Gamma_{[f m]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 s \right] \Big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

**2.10.** The last case according to (13) is  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (1, 2; 2, 1)$ . Presenting  $V_{\dots} \Big|_1 [f \Big|_2 n]$  as in the proof of Theorem 3, and  $V_{\dots} \Big|_2 [f \Big|_1 m]$  as in the proof of Theorem 4, based on (15), we obtain

**Theorem 10.** *In  $O_N$  is valid the 10<sup>th</sup> Ricci type identity for non-basic differentiation*

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \Big|_1 m \Big|_2 n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \Big|_2 n \Big|_1 m = \\
& = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
& \cdot \left( P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_1 f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \Big|_2 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 f P_{p_\alpha}^{a_\alpha} \Big|_1 m \right) + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \cdot \\
(41) \quad & \cdot \left( P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_1 f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \Big|_2 n - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \Big|_1 m \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left\{ P_m^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_1 (f \Big|_2 n) + \right. \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{1^s f n}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{2^s f n}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} + \\
& \left. \left. + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [f n] \rangle + V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [f n] \geq + {}''\Gamma_{[f n]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_1 s \right] - \right. \\
& \left. - P_n^f \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 (f \Big|_1 m) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{3^s f m}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{4^s f m}^{q_\beta} \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [f m] \rangle - V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [f m] \geq - {}''\Gamma_{[f m]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_2 s \right] \Big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Ricci type identities for non-basic differentiation of the third and fourth kind

**3.0.** Analogously to (6,7), we can define in  $O_N$  the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> kind of covariant derivative for basic differentiation [3]:

$$(42) V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{3} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = V_{j_1 \dots j_v, m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}' \Gamma_{pm}^{i_\alpha} \binom{p}{i_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}'' \Gamma_{mj_\beta}^p \binom{j_\beta}{p} V^{\dots},$$

$$(43) V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{4} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = V_{j_1 \dots j_v, m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}' \Gamma_{mp}^{i_\alpha} \binom{p}{i_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}'' \Gamma_{j_\beta m}^p \binom{j_\beta}{p} V^{\dots},$$

and for the non-basic one:

$$(44) V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{\alpha} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = P_{a_1}^{i_1} \dots P_{a_u}^{i_u} P_{j_1}^{b_1} \dots P_{j_v}^{b_v} V_{b_1 \dots b_v \frac{1}{\alpha} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u}, \quad \alpha = 3, 4$$

Now for  $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \omega \in \{3, 4\}$  we consider the difference (12) and conclude that (15) is valid, provided that, analogously to (13), we have 10 new cases, stating only certain of them.

**3.1.** For  $\lambda = \mu = \nu = \omega = 3$  for expressions in the brackets of (15) one obtains successively:

$$\begin{aligned} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{p_\alpha \frac{1}{3} n}^{a_\alpha} - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{p_\alpha \frac{1}{3} m}^{a_\alpha} = \\ = V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{p_\alpha \frac{1}{3} g}^{a_\alpha} (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{b_\beta \frac{1}{3} n}^{q_\beta} - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{b_\beta \frac{1}{3} m}^{q_\beta} = \\ = V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{b_\beta \frac{1}{3} g}^{q_\beta} (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g), \end{aligned}$$

$$P_m^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f \frac{1}{3} n}^{p_1 \dots p_u} - P_n^f V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f \frac{1}{3} m}^{p_1 \dots p_u} = V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f \frac{1}{3} g}^{p_1 \dots p_u} (P_m^f \delta_n^g - P_n^f \delta_m^g).$$

In view of (62) from [3]

$$\begin{aligned} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} [f \frac{1}{3} g]}^{p_1 \dots p_u} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}' R_{1 s f g}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \\ - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}'' R_{q_\beta f g}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots} + {}'' \Gamma_{[f g]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} s}^{p_1 \dots p_u}, \end{aligned}$$

and using an equation analogous to (19), based to (15), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(45) \quad & V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{3} m \frac{1}{3} n}^{i_1 \dots i_u} - V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{3} n \frac{1}{3} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = \\
& = P_{[m \frac{1}{3} n]}^f \delta^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\
& \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f \frac{1}{3} g}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{p_\alpha \frac{1}{3} g}^{a_\alpha} + \\
& \quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} f \frac{1}{3} g}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{b_\beta \frac{1}{3} g}^{q_\beta} + \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} (f \frac{1}{3} g)}^{p_1 \dots p_u} + \right. \\
& \quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{1 s f g}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{2 q_\beta f g}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} + \\
& \quad \left. + {}''\Gamma_{[f g]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{3} s}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

**3.2.** For  $\lambda = \mu = \nu = \omega = 4$ , using (63) from [3], based on (15) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
(46) \quad & V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{4} m \frac{1}{4} n}^{i_1 \dots i_u} - V_{j_1 \dots j_v \frac{1}{4} n \frac{1}{4} m}^{i_1 \dots i_u} = \\
& = P_{[m \frac{1}{4} n]}^f \delta^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\
& \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{4} f \frac{1}{4} g}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{p_\alpha \frac{1}{4} g}^{a_\alpha} + \\
& \quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{4} f \frac{1}{4} g}^{p_1 \dots p_u} P_{b_\beta \frac{1}{4} g}^{q_\beta} + \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{4} (f \frac{1}{4} g)}^{p_1 \dots p_u} + \right. \\
& \quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'R_{2 s f g}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V_{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''R_{1 q_\beta f g}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V_{\dots} - \\
& \quad \left. - {}''\Gamma_{[f g]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v \frac{1}{4} s}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

**3.3.** Using (15) and taking  $(\lambda, \mu; \nu, \omega) = (3, 4; 3, 4)$ , using (64) from [3], one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_4 \Big|_m \Big|_n - V_{j_1 \dots j_v}^{i_1 \dots i_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_n \Big|_4 \Big|_m = \\
& = P_{[m \ n]}^f \delta_n^g \left\{ \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha-1}}^{i_{\alpha-1}} P_{a_\alpha}^{i_\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{p_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \cdot \right. \\
& \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_f P_{p_\alpha}^{\alpha} \Big|_4 \Big|_g + \\
& + \sum_{\beta=1}^v \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta-1}}^{q_{\beta-1}} P_{j_\beta}^{b_\beta} \cdot \\
(47) \quad & \cdot \mathcal{M}_{j_{\beta+1}}^{q_{\beta+1}} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_f P_{b_\beta}^{q_\beta} \Big|_4 \Big|_g + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{p_1}^{i_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{p_u}^{i_u} \mathcal{M}_{j_1}^{q_1} \dots \mathcal{M}_{j_v}^{q_v} \left[ V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_f \Big|_4 \Big|_g + \right. \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'A_{sfg}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''A_{4q_\beta fg}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots} + \\
& \left. + \bar{V}_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle [fg] \rangle + \bar{V}_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq [fg] \geq - {}''\Gamma_{[fg]}^s V_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \Big|_3 \Big|_s \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
(48) \quad \bar{V}_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \langle fg \rangle & = \sum_{\alpha=1}^u {}'\Gamma_{[sf]}^{p_\alpha} \binom{s}{p_\alpha} V^{\dots, g} - \sum_{\beta=1}^v {}''\Gamma_{[fq_\beta]}^s \binom{q_\beta}{s} V^{\dots, g}, \\
\bar{V}_{q_1 \dots q_v}^{p_1 \dots p_u} \leq fg \geq & = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{u-1} \sum_{\substack{\beta=2 \\ (\alpha < \beta)}}^u ({}'\Gamma_{sf}^{p_\alpha} {}'\Gamma_{gt}^{p_\beta} - {}'\Gamma_{fs}^{p_\alpha} {}'\Gamma_{tg}^{p_\beta}) \binom{s}{p_\alpha} \binom{t}{p_\beta} V^{\dots} - \\
(49) \quad & - \sum_{\alpha=1}^u \sum_{\beta=1}^v ({}'\Gamma_{sf}^{p_\alpha} {}''\Gamma_{q_\beta g}^t - {}'\Gamma_{fs}^{p_\alpha} {}''\Gamma_{gq_\beta}^t) \binom{s}{p_\alpha} \binom{q_\beta}{t} V^{\dots} + \\
& + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{v-1} \sum_{\substack{\beta=2 \\ (\alpha < \beta)}}^v ({}''\Gamma_{fq_\alpha}^s {}''\Gamma_{q_\beta g}^t - {}''\Gamma_{q_\alpha f}^s {}''\Gamma_{gq_\beta}^t) \binom{q_\alpha}{s} \binom{q_\beta}{t} V^{\dots}.
\end{aligned}$$

If  $P_j^i = \delta_j^i$ , then from (1) it follows that  $'\Gamma = ''\Gamma = \Gamma$  and the obtained formulas reduce to the corresponding formulas for (nonsymmetric) affine connexion (if  $\Gamma$  is nonsymmetric, see [1], [2]).

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