

INVARIANT, ANTI-INVARIANT AND SLANT SUBMANIFOLDS OF A METALLIC RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLD

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Abstract. Properties of invariant, anti-invariant and slant isometrically immersed submanifolds of metallic Riemannian manifolds are given with a special view towards the induced Σ -structure. Examples of such metallic manifolds are also given.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 53C07; 53C25; 53C40; 53C42

Key words and phrases: invariant; anti-invariant and slant submanifold; metallic Riemannian structure

1. Introduction

The theory of submanifolds has the origin in the study of the geometry of plane curves initiated by Fermat. Since then it has been evolving in different directions of differential geometry and mechanics, especially. It is still an active and vast research field playing an important role in the development of modern differential geometry. The modeling spaces of dynamical systems always carry different canonical geometrical objects: affine connections, differential forms, tensor fields etc. A natural question arising is when the submanifold inherits the geometrical structures of the ambient manifold. In this spirit, we shall consider a certain kind of isometrically immersed submanifolds of metallic Riemannian manifolds, namely, *slant* submanifolds. The notion of slant submanifold appeared for complex manifolds in Chen's book [4] and later in his works ([5], [6], [7], [18]). Remark that the slant submanifolds have been studied in different contexts: contact [13], LP-contact [12], K-contact [14], Kähler [3], Sasakian [2], Lorentzian [16], Kenmotsu [8], para-Kenmotsu [1], almost product Riemannian manifolds [17], almost paracontact metric manifolds [20].

We shall begin recalling the basic properties of a metallic Riemannian structure and prove some immediate consequences of the Gauss and Weingarten equations for an isometrically immersed submanifold in a metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) . We also consider the Σ -structure induced by a metallic Riemannian structure on its submanifolds and establish a kind of inheritance property to the submanifolds of isometrically immersed submanifolds of \bar{M} . In the main section we characterize the invariant, anti-invariant and slant submanifolds of \bar{M} .

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2. Metallic Riemannian manifolds revisited

Definition 2.1. [11] A $(1, 1)$ -tensor field J is called a *metallic structure* on M if it satisfies the equation:

$$(2.1) \quad J^2 = pJ + qI_{\Gamma(TM)},$$

for $p, q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, where $I_{\Gamma(TM)}$ is the identity operator on $\Gamma(TM)$. The pair (M, J) is a *metallic manifold*. Moreover, if a Riemannian metric g on M is compatible with J , that is $g(JX, Y) = g(X, JY)$, for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, we call the pair (J, g) a *metallic Riemannian structure* and the triple (M, J, g) a *metallic Riemannian manifold*.

It was shown [11] that the powers of J satisfy:

$$(2.2) \quad J^n = g_n J + qg_{n-1} I_{\Gamma(TM)},$$

where $\{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ is the generalized secondary Fibonacci sequence defined by $g_{n+1} = pg_n + qg_{n-1}$, $n \geq 1$ with $g_0 = 0$, $g_1 = 1$ and p, q real numbers.

Remark 2.2. Concerning the inheritance of this kind of structure on submanifolds, Hreţcanu and Crasmareanu proved in [11] that a metallic structure on a metallic Riemannian manifold M induced a metallic structure on every invariant submanifold of M and illustrate this on a product of spheres in an Euclidian space.

Fix now J a metallic structure on M and define the associated linear connections as follows:

Definition 2.3. i) A linear connection ∇ on M is called a *J-connection* if J is covariant constant with respect to ∇ , namely $\nabla J = 0$.

ii) If the Levi-Civita connection ∇ with respect to a Riemannian metric g on M compatible with J is *J-connection*, then (M, J, g) is called a *locally metallic Riemannian manifold*.

The concept of integrability is defined in the classical manner:

Definition 2.4. A metallic structure J is called *integrable* if its Nijenhuis tensor field $N_J(X, Y) := [JX, JY] - J[JX, Y] - J[X, JY] + J^2[X, Y]$ vanishes.

Necessary and sufficient conditions for the integrability of a polynomial structure J whose characteristic polynomial has only simple roots were given by Vanzura in [19] who proved that if there exists a symmetric linear *J-connection* ∇ , then the structure J is integrable.

3. Submanifolds of metallic Riemannian manifolds

3.1. Isometrically immersed submanifolds

We shall focus on a certain kind of isometrically immersed submanifolds of metallic Riemannian manifolds, namely, *slant* submanifolds.

Let M be an n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r isometrically immersed in an $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) ($n, r \in \mathbb{N}^*$). Then for each $x \in M$, the tangent space $T_x\bar{M}$ of \bar{M} decomposes into the direct sum:

$$T_x\bar{M} = T_xM \oplus T_xM^\perp.$$

Denote by:

$$(3.1) \quad T : \Gamma(TM) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM), \quad TX := (JX)^T,$$

$$(3.2) \quad N : \Gamma(TM) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM^\perp), \quad NX := (JX)^\perp,$$

$$(3.3) \quad t : \Gamma(TM^\perp) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM), \quad tU := (JU)^T,$$

$$(3.4) \quad n : \Gamma(TM^\perp) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM^\perp), \quad nU := (JU)^\perp.$$

Remark that the maps T and n are g -symmetric:

$$(3.5) \quad g(TX, Y) = g(X, TY), \quad X, Y \in \Gamma(TM),$$

$$(3.6) \quad g(nU, V) = g(U, nV), \quad U, V \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$$

and

$$(3.7) \quad g(NX, U) = g(X, tU), \quad X \in \Gamma(TM), U \in \Gamma(TM^\perp).$$

Denoting also by g the Riemannian metric induced on M , by $\bar{\nabla}$ and ∇ the Levi-Civita connections on (\bar{M}, g) and (M, g) , respectively and by $\{N_1, \dots, N_r\}$ an orthonormal basis for the normal space, the Gauss and Weingarten formulas corresponding to M are given by:

$$(3.8) \quad \bar{\nabla}_X Y = \nabla_X Y + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) N_\alpha,$$

$$(3.9) \quad \bar{\nabla}_X N_\alpha = -A_{N_\alpha} X + \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) N_\beta,$$

where h_α , $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$, are the (symmetric) second fundamental tensors corresponding to N_α , i.e. $h(X, Y) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) N_\alpha$, for $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, A_{N_α} is the shape operator (or the Weingarten map) in the direction of the normal vector field N_α defined by $g(A_{N_\alpha} X, Y) = h_\alpha(X, Y)$, for $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$ and $\lambda_{\alpha\beta} = -\lambda_{\beta\alpha}$, $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$, the 1-forms on M corresponding to the normal connection ∇^\perp , i.e. $\nabla_X^\perp N_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) N_\beta$.

Also from $g(JX, Y) = g(X, JY)$ follows $g((\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y, Z) = g(Y, (\bar{\nabla}_X J)Z)$, for any $X, Y, Z \in \Gamma(T\bar{M})$.

Proposition 3.1. *If M is an isometrically immersed submanifold of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , then $g((\bar{\nabla}_X T)Y, Z) = g(Y, (\nabla_X T)Z)$, for any $X, Y, Z \in \Gamma(TM)$.*

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y &= \bar{\nabla}_X TY + \bar{\nabla}_X NY - J(\nabla_X Y + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)N_\alpha) \\
&= (\nabla_X T)Y - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha))N_\alpha \\
&+ \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(NY, N_\beta)\lambda_{\beta\alpha}(X)N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha - N(\nabla_X Y).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $NY = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)N_\alpha$ and $g(NY, N_\alpha) = g(Y, JN_\alpha)$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
g((\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y, Z) &= g((\nabla_X T)Y, Z) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)g(A_{N_\alpha}X, Z) \\
&- \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)g(tN_\alpha, Z) \\
&= g((\nabla_X T)Y, Z) \\
&- \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [g(Y, JN_\alpha)h_\alpha(X, Z) + g(JN_\alpha, Z)h_\alpha(X, Y)].
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 3.2. *If M is an isometrically immersed submanifold of the locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , then:*

1. *for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, we have:*

$$\begin{aligned}
(a) \quad (\nabla_X T)Y &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha, \\
(b)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)\nabla_X^\perp N_\alpha \\
&= N(\nabla_X Y) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha \\
&- \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha))N_\alpha;
\end{aligned}$$

2. for any $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, $U \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$, we have:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X tU &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)[A_{N_\alpha}X - T(A_{N_\alpha}X)] \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [X(g(U, N_\alpha)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{\beta=1}^r g(U, N_\beta)\lambda_{\beta\alpha}(X)]tN_\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)\nabla_X^\perp N_\alpha &= - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [X(g(nU, N_\alpha)) + h_\alpha(X, tU)]N_\alpha \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [X(g(U, N_\alpha)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\beta=1}^r g(U, N_\beta)\lambda_{\beta\alpha}(X)]nN_\alpha \\ &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)N(A_{N_\alpha}X). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. 1. For $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$:

$$NY = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)N_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}_X NY &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha))N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(NY, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J(\bar{\nabla}_X Y) &= J(\nabla_X Y) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)(tN_\alpha + nN_\alpha) \\ &= T(\nabla_X Y) + N(\nabla_X Y) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)(tN_\alpha + nN_\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

It follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y = \bar{\nabla}_X TY + \bar{\nabla}_X NY - J(\bar{\nabla}_X Y) \\
&= [\nabla_X TY - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X - T(\nabla_X Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha] \\
&+ [\sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha))N_\alpha \\
&+ \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(NY, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta - N(\nabla_X Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha].
\end{aligned}$$

2. For $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, $U \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$:

$$U = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(U, N_\alpha)N_\alpha, \quad nU = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)N_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\nabla}_X U &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(U, N_\alpha))N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(U, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X \\
&+ \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(U, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\nabla}_X nU &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(nU, N_\alpha))N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X \\
&+ \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(nU, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J(\bar{\nabla}_X U) &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(U, N_\alpha))(tN_\alpha + nN_\alpha) \\
&- \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(U, N_\alpha)(T(A_{N_\alpha}X) + N(A_{N_\alpha}X)) \\
&+ \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(U, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)(tN_\beta + nN_\beta).
\end{aligned}$$

It follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (\bar{\nabla}_X J)U = \bar{\nabla}_X tU + \bar{\nabla}_X nU - J(\bar{\nabla}_X U) \\
 &= [\nabla_X tU - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(nU, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(U, N_\alpha))tN_\alpha \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(U, N_\alpha)T(A_{N_\alpha}X) - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(U, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)tN_\beta] \\
 &\quad + [\sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, tU)N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(nU, N_\alpha))N_\alpha \\
 &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(nU, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(U, N_\alpha))nN_\alpha \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(U, N_\alpha)N(A_{N_\alpha}X) - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(U, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)nN_\beta].
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 3.3. From the previous computations, we obtain for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y &= [\nabla_X TY - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X - T(\nabla_X Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha] \\
 &\quad + [\sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha))N_\alpha \\
 &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} g(NY, N_\alpha)\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)N_\beta - N(\nabla_X Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha].
 \end{aligned}$$

We remark that, for $X \in T_x M$, the vector fields JX and JN_α decompose into the tangential and the normal components:

$$(3.10) \quad JX = TX + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(X)N_\alpha,$$

$$(3.11) \quad JN_\alpha = \xi_\alpha + \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}N_\beta,$$

where T is a tensor field of $(1, 1)$ -type on M (which associates to tangent vector field X on M the tangential part of JX), ξ_α are vector fields and η_α are 1-forms on M ($1 \leq \alpha \leq r$) and $(a_{\alpha\beta})_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is an $r \times r$ matrix of smooth real functions on M , whose properties are stated in the next Proposition:

Proposition 3.4. [11] *If M is an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , then the induced structure $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ on M satisfies:*

1. $T^2 = pT + qI_{\Gamma(TM)} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha \otimes \xi_\alpha$;
2. $\eta_\alpha \circ T = p\eta_\alpha - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} \eta_\beta$;
3. $a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}$;
4. $\eta_\beta(\xi_\alpha) = q\delta_{\alpha\beta} + pa_{\alpha\beta} - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r a_{\alpha\gamma} a_{\gamma\beta}$;
5. $T\xi_\alpha = p\xi_\alpha - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} \xi_\beta$;
6. $\eta_\alpha(X) = i_{\xi_\alpha} g(X)$;
7. $g(TX, Y) = g(X, TY)$;
8. $g(TX, TY) = pg(X, TY) + qg(X, Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(X) \eta_\alpha(Y)$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$, where $\delta_{\alpha\beta}$ is the Kronecker delta.

Notice that in our notations, $\eta_\alpha(X) = g(NX, N_\alpha)$, for $X \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $\xi_\alpha = tN_\alpha$ and $a_{\alpha\beta} = g(nN_\alpha, N_\beta)$.

Proposition 3.5. *Let M be an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$:*

1. $(\nabla_X T)Y = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [\eta_\alpha(Y) A_{N_\alpha} X + h_\alpha(X, Y) \xi_\alpha]$;
2. $(\nabla_X \eta_\alpha)Y = -h_\alpha(X, TY) + \sum_{\beta=1}^r [a_{\alpha\beta} h_\beta(X, Y) + \eta_\beta(Y) \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)]$;
3. $\nabla_X \xi_\alpha = -T(A_{N_\alpha} X) + \sum_{\beta=1}^r [a_{\alpha\beta} A_{N_\beta} X + \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) \xi_\beta]$;
4. $X(a_{\alpha\beta}) = -[h_\alpha(X, \xi_\beta) + h_\beta(X, \xi_\alpha)] - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r [a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X)]$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (\bar{\nabla}_X J)Y := \bar{\nabla}_X JY - J(\bar{\nabla}_X Y) \\
 &= \bar{\nabla}_X J(TY) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y) \bar{\nabla}_X N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(\eta_\alpha(Y))N_\alpha - J(\nabla_X Y) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)JN_\alpha \\
 &= (\nabla_X T)Y + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y)A_{N_\alpha}X + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(\eta_\alpha(Y))N_\alpha \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(\nabla_X Y)N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)\xi_\alpha + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)\eta_\alpha(Y)N_\beta \\
 &\quad - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} a_{\alpha\beta}h_\alpha(X, Y)N_\beta \\
 &= (\nabla_X T)Y - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y)A_{N_\alpha}X - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)\xi_\alpha \\
 &\quad + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [(\nabla_X \eta_\alpha)Y + h_\alpha(X, TY) + \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)\eta_\beta(Y) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}h_\beta(X, Y)]N_\alpha,
 \end{aligned}$$

from where we deduce that the tangential and the normal components should both vanish.

Also:

$$(\nabla_X \eta_\alpha)Y := X(\eta_\alpha(Y)) - \eta_\alpha(\nabla_X Y) = X(g(\xi_\alpha, Y)) - g(\xi_\alpha, \nabla_X Y) = g(\nabla_X \xi_\alpha, Y)$$

and from the second relation we get:

$$\nabla_X \xi_\alpha = -T(A_{N_\alpha}X) + \sum_{\beta=1}^r [a_{\alpha\beta}A_{N_\beta}X - g(\nabla_X^\perp N_\beta, N_\alpha)\xi_\beta].$$

For the last relation we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(a_{\alpha\beta}) &= X(g(JN_\alpha, N_\beta)) = g(\bar{\nabla}_X JN_\alpha, N_\beta) + g(JN_\alpha, \bar{\nabla}_X N_\beta) \\
 &= g((\bar{\nabla}_X J)N_\alpha, N_\beta) + g(\bar{\nabla}_X N_\alpha, JN_\beta) + g(JN_\alpha, \bar{\nabla}_X N_\beta)
 \end{aligned}$$

and replacing $\bar{\nabla}_X N_\alpha$ and $\bar{\nabla}_X N_\beta$ from (3.9) we get the required relation. □

From Proposition 3.2, if (\bar{M}, J, g) is a locally Riemannian metallic manifold, then we can express the Nijenhuis tensor field of T as follows.

Proposition 3.6. [9] *If M is an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M , then:*

$$\begin{aligned} N_T(X, Y) &= - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g((TA_{N_\alpha} - A_{N_\alpha}T)X, Y)\xi_\alpha \\ &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y)(TA_{N_\alpha} - A_{N_\alpha}T)X + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(X)(TA_{N_\alpha} - A_{N_\alpha}T)Y, \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Following [15], we can compute the components $N^{(1)}$, $N^{(2)}$, $N^{(3)}$ and $N^{(4)}$ of the Nijenhuis tensor field of T for the induced structure $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ on the n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) :

1. $N^{(1)}(X, Y) = N_T(X, Y) - 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^r d\eta_\alpha(X, Y)\xi_\alpha$;
2. $N_\alpha^{(2)}(X, Y) = (\mathcal{L}_{TX}\eta_\alpha)Y - (\mathcal{L}_{TY}\eta_\alpha)X$;
3. $N_\alpha^{(3)}(X) = (\mathcal{L}_{\xi_\alpha}T)X$;
4. $N_{\alpha\beta}^{(4)}(X) = (\mathcal{L}_{\xi_\alpha}\eta_\beta)X$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$, where N_T is the Nijenhuis tensor field of T and \mathcal{L}_X denoted the Lie derivative with respect to X .

3.2. Σ -structures induced on submanifolds

Let \bar{M} be an isometrically immersed $(n+r)$ -dimensional submanifold of codimension 1 of the $(n+r+1)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold $(\bar{\bar{M}}, J, g)$, M an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of \bar{M} and denote also by g the induced Riemannian metrics on \bar{M} and M . Let N be a unit vector field on \bar{M} normal to \bar{M} and $\{N_1, \dots, N_r\}$ be an orthonormal basis for the normal space to M in \bar{M} . Also, $\{N, N_1, \dots, N_r\}$ is an orthonormal basis for the normal space to \bar{M} in $\bar{\bar{M}}$. Thus, M is an n -dimensional submanifold of codimension $r+1$ of $\bar{\bar{M}}$ and we have the following immersions between the Riemannian manifolds:

$$(M, g) \hookrightarrow (\bar{M}, g) \hookrightarrow (\bar{\bar{M}}, g).$$

Then for any $X \in \Gamma(T\bar{M})$ we have:

$$(3.12) \quad JX = \bar{T}X + \bar{\eta}(X)N,$$

$$(3.13) \quad JN = \bar{\xi} + \bar{a}N,$$

where \bar{T} is a tensor field of $(1, 1)$ -type on \bar{M} (which associates to tangent vector field X on \bar{M} the tangential part of JX), $\bar{\xi}$ is a vector field and $\bar{\eta}$ is a 1-form on \bar{M} and \bar{a} is a smooth real function on \bar{M} , and for any $X \in \Gamma(TM)$ we have:

$$(3.14) \quad JX = TX + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_{\alpha}(X)N_{\alpha} + \eta(X)N,$$

$$(3.15) \quad JN_{\alpha} = \xi_{\alpha} + \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}N_{\beta} + aN,$$

$$(3.16) \quad JN = \xi + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r b_{\alpha}N_{\alpha} + aN,$$

where T is a tensor field of $(1, 1)$ -type on M (which associates to tangent vector field X on M the tangential part of JX), ξ_{α}, ξ are vector fields and η_{α}, η are 1-forms on M ($1 \leq \alpha \leq r$), $(a_{\alpha\beta})_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is an $r \times r$ matrix of smooth real functions on M and $a = \bar{a}|_M$.

Let $\mathcal{A} := \begin{pmatrix} (a_{\alpha\beta})_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} & {}^t A \\ A & a \end{pmatrix}$, where $A := (g(JN_1, N), \dots, g(JN_r, N))$.

Lemma 3.7. *The structure $\bar{\Sigma} := (\bar{T}, g, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\xi}, \bar{a})$ induced on the submanifold (\bar{M}, g) of codimension 1 of the $(n + r + 1)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) also induces on the submanifold (M, g) of codimension r of \bar{M} a structure $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_{\alpha}, \eta, \xi_{\alpha}, \xi, \mathcal{A})_{1 \leq \alpha \leq r}$ which has the following properties:*

1. $T^2 = pT + qI_{\Gamma(TM)} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_{\alpha} \otimes \xi_{\alpha} - \eta \otimes \xi$;
2. $\eta_{\alpha} \circ T = p\eta_{\alpha} - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}\eta_{\beta} - b_{\alpha}\eta$;
3. $\eta \circ T = (p - a)\eta$;
4. $a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}$;
5. $\eta_{\beta}(\xi_{\alpha}) = q\delta_{\alpha\beta} + pa_{\alpha\beta} + b_{\beta} - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r (a_{\alpha\gamma} + b_{\gamma})(a_{\gamma\beta} + b_{\gamma})$;
6. $\eta_{\alpha}(\xi) = (p - a)b_{\alpha} - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}b_{\beta}$;
7. $\eta(\xi) = q + pa - a^2$;
8. $T\xi_{\alpha} = p\xi_{\alpha} - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta}\xi_{\beta} + (1 - b_{\alpha})\xi$;
9. $T\xi = (p - a)\xi - \sum_{\beta=1}^r b_{\beta}\xi_{\beta}$;
10. $\eta_{\alpha}(X) = i_{\xi_{\alpha}}g(X)$;
11. $\eta(X) = i_{\xi}g(X)$;

$$12. g(TX, Y) = g(X, TY);$$

$$13. g(TX, TY) = pg(X, TY) + qg(X, Y) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(X)\eta_\alpha(Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y),$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$, where $\delta_{\alpha\beta}$ is the Kronecker delta.

Also:

$$1. \bar{T}^2 = p\bar{T} + qI_{\Gamma(T\bar{M})} - \bar{\eta} \otimes \bar{\xi};$$

$$2. \bar{\eta} \circ \bar{T} = (p - \bar{a})\bar{\eta};$$

$$3. \bar{\eta}(\bar{\xi}) = q + p\bar{a} - \bar{a}^2;$$

$$4. \bar{T}\bar{\xi} = (p - \bar{a})\bar{\xi};$$

$$5. \bar{\eta}(X) = i_{\bar{\xi}}g(X);$$

$$6. g(\bar{T}X, Y) = g(X, \bar{T}Y);$$

$$7. g(\bar{T}X, \bar{T}Y) = pg(X, \bar{T}Y) + qg(X, Y) - \bar{\eta}(X)\bar{\eta}(Y),$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(T\bar{M})$.

From the above considerations, we obtain that if M is an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) which is an isometrically immersed $(n+r)$ -dimensional submanifold of codimension 1 of the $(n+r+1)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold $(\bar{\bar{M}}, J, \bar{\bar{g}})$, then the induced structure $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \eta, \xi_\alpha, \xi, \mathcal{A})_{1 \leq \alpha \leq r}$ on M by the metallic Riemannian structure (J, \bar{g}) on \bar{M} is the same as the one induced on M by the structure $\bar{\Sigma} := (\bar{T}, \bar{g}, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\xi}, \bar{a})$ induced on \bar{M} by the metallic Riemannian structure (J, \bar{g}) on \bar{M} .

Let M_r be an n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r ($r \geq 2$) of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) . We make the following notations: $\bar{M} := M_0$, $g := g_0$, $J := T_0$, so we have the sequence of Riemannian immersions:

$$(M_r, g_r) \hookrightarrow (M_{r-1}, g_{r-1}) \hookrightarrow \cdots \hookrightarrow (M_1, g_1) \hookrightarrow (\bar{M}, g) := (M_0, g_0),$$

where g_i is the induced metric on M_i by the metric g_{i-1} on M_{i-1} , $1 \leq i \leq r$ and each of the manifolds (M_i, g_i) is an isometrically immersed submanifold of codimension 1 of the Riemannian manifold (M_{i-1}, g_{i-1}) , $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let $1 \leq \alpha_i, \beta_i \leq i$ for any $1 \leq i \leq r$. In this setting, we obtain:

Proposition 3.8. *The structure $\Sigma_r := (T_r, g_r, \eta_{\alpha_r}^r, \xi_{\alpha_r}^r, \mathcal{A}_r)_{1 \leq \alpha_r \leq r}$ on the n -dimensional submanifold M_r of codimension r ($r \geq 2$) of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, g, J) induced on M_r by the metallic Riemannian structure (J, g) is the same as the one induced on M_r by the structure $\Sigma_i := (T_i, g_i, \eta_{\alpha_i}^i, \xi_{\alpha_i}^i, \mathcal{A}_i)_{1 \leq \alpha_i \leq i}$ (with $i < r$, $1 \leq \alpha_i \leq i$) induced on M_i by the metallic Riemannian structure (J, g) , where T_r is the tangential component*

of T_i on M_r , the vector fields $\xi_{\alpha_r}^r$ are the tangential components on M_r of the vector fields $\xi_{\alpha_i}^i$ on M_i , the 1-forms $\eta_{\alpha_r}^r$ are the restrictions on M_r of the 1-forms $\eta_{\alpha_i}^i$ on M_i and the matrix $\mathcal{A}_r := (a_{\alpha_r\beta_r})_{1 \leq \alpha_r, \beta_r \leq r}$ is defined by $a_{\alpha_r\beta_r} = a_{\beta_r\alpha_r} = g_r(T_{r-1}N_{\alpha_r}, N_{\beta_r})$.

3.3. Invariant and anti-invariant submanifolds

3.3.1. Invariant submanifolds

A submanifold M of \bar{M} is called *invariant* if $J(T_x M) \subset T_x M$, for any $x \in M$. It follows $J(T_x M^\perp) \subset T_x M^\perp$, for any $x \in M$, because for any $U \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$, $g(X, JU) = g(JX, U) = 0$, for any $X \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Proposition 3.9. [11] *An isometrically immersed submanifold M of a metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) is invariant with respect to J if and only if (M, T, g) is metallic Riemannian manifold whenever T is non-trivial.*

Proposition 3.10. *If M is an isometrically immersed invariant submanifold of the locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , then for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$:*

$$(3.17) \quad \nabla J = 0,$$

$$(3.18) \quad \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, JY)N_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)JN_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(JX, Y)N_\alpha,$$

$$(3.19) \quad h_\alpha(JX, JY) = ph_\alpha(X, JY) + qh_\alpha(X, Y), \quad \text{for any } 1 \leq \alpha \leq r.$$

Proof. Let $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$. Then $\nabla_X Y, JX, JY, J(\nabla_X Y) \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $JN_\alpha \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$, for any $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$. If $\nabla J = 0$, using Proposition 3.2:

$$(\nabla_X J)Y := \nabla_X JY - J(\nabla_X Y) = \nabla_X TY - T(\nabla_X Y) := (\nabla_X T)Y = 0.$$

Also:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha = 0$$

which implies:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, JY)N_\alpha &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)JN_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(Y, X)JN_\alpha \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(Y, JX)N_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(JX, Y)N_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

and

$$h_\alpha(JX, JY) = h_\alpha(X, J^2Y) = ph_\alpha(X, JY) + qh_\alpha(X, Y).$$

□

Remark 3.11. If M is an isometrically immersed invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M , then ξ_α are zero vector fields and the 1-forms η_α vanish identically on M , for any $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$. In this case, for any $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, (3.10) and (3.11) become:

$$(3.20) \quad JX = TX, \quad JN_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} N_\beta, \quad \text{for any } 1 \leq \alpha \leq r.$$

Also, the Σ -structure satisfies:

1. $T^2 = pT + qI_{\Gamma(TM)}$;
2. $a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}$;
3. $\sum_{\gamma=1}^r a_{\alpha\gamma} a_{\gamma\beta} = q\delta_{\alpha\beta} + pa_{\alpha\beta}$;
4. $X(a_{\alpha\beta}) = g((\bar{\nabla}_X J)N_\alpha, N_\beta) - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r [a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X)]$;
5. $g(TX, Y) = g(X, TY)$;
6. $g(TX, TY) = pg(X, TY) + qg(X, Y)$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$.

Denoting by $\mathcal{J} := \bar{\nabla}J$, from Remark 3.3 we obtain:

Proposition 3.12. *Let M be an isometrically immersed invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha = 0, \xi_\alpha = 0, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then:*

1. $\mathcal{J}(X, Y)^T = (\nabla_X T)Y$,
 $\mathcal{J}(X, Y)^\perp = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha - h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha]$;
2. $\mathcal{J}(X, N_\alpha)^T = T(A_{N_\alpha} X) - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} A_{N_\beta} X$,
 $\mathcal{J}(X, N_\alpha)^\perp = \sum_{\beta=1}^r [X(a_{\alpha\beta}) + \sum_{\gamma=1}^r (a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X))]N_\beta$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$.

From Proposition 3.5 and Proposition 3.12 we deduce that:

Corollary 3.13. *If M is an isometrically immersed invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha = 0, \xi_\alpha = 0, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M , then:*

1. $\nabla T = 0$,
 $\sum_{\alpha=1}^r [h_\alpha(X, TY)N_\alpha - h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha] = 0$;
2. $T(A_{N_\alpha} X) - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} A_{N_\beta} X = 0$,
 $X(a_{\alpha\beta}) + \sum_{\gamma=1}^r [a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X)] = 0$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$.

From

$$d\eta_\alpha(X, Y) = -g((TA_{N_\alpha} - A_{N_\alpha}T)X, Y) + \sum_{\beta=1}^r [\lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X)\eta_\beta(Y) - \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(Y)\eta_\beta(X)],$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, we obtain that:

Proposition 3.14. *Let M be an isometrically immersed invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha = 0, \xi_\alpha = 0, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then*

$$TA_{N_\alpha} = A_{N_\alpha}T,$$

for any $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$ and the Nijenhuis tensor field of T vanishes identically on M (i.e. $N_T(X, Y) = 0$, for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$).

Proposition 3.15. *Let M be an isometrically immersed invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha = 0, \xi_\alpha = 0, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then the components $N^{(2)}$, $N^{(3)}$ and $N^{(4)}$ vanish identically on M . Moreover, if $N_T = 0$, then $N^{(1)}$ vanishes, too, on M . In particular, this happens if the normal connection ∇^\perp on the normal bundle vanishes identically (i.e. $\lambda_{\alpha\beta} = 0$, for every $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$).*

3.3.2. Anti-invariant submanifolds

A submanifold M of \bar{M} is called *anti-invariant* if $J(T_x M) \subset T_x M^\perp$, for any $x \in M$.

Proposition 3.16. *If M is an isometrically immersed anti-invariant submanifold of the locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , then for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$:*

$$(3.21) \quad \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha = - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(JY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X,$$

$$(3.22) \quad \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)nN_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(JY, N_\alpha)\nabla_X^\perp N_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(JY, N_\alpha)) - J(\nabla_X Y).$$

Proof. Let $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$. Then $\nabla_X Y \in \Gamma(TM)$, $JX, JY, J(\nabla_X Y) \in \Gamma(TM^\perp)$. If $\bar{\nabla}J = 0$, using Proposition 3.2:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha)A_{N_\alpha}X + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)tN_\alpha = 0.$$

Also:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^r g(NY, N_\alpha) \nabla_X^\perp N_\alpha = N(\nabla_X Y) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) n N_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(g(NY, N_\alpha)) N_\alpha.$$

□

Remark 3.17. If M is an isometrically immersed anti-invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M , then T vanishes identically on M . In this case, for any $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, (3.10) becomes:

$$(3.23) \quad JX = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(X) N_\alpha.$$

Also, the Σ -structure satisfies:

1. $\sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha \otimes \xi_\alpha = qI_{\Gamma(TM)}$;
2. $\sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} \eta_\beta(X) = p\eta_\alpha(X)$;
3. $a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\beta\alpha}$;
4. $\eta_\beta(\xi_\alpha) = q\delta_{\alpha\beta} + pa_{\alpha\beta} - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r a_{\alpha\gamma} a_{\gamma\beta}$;
5. $\sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} \xi_\beta = p\xi_\alpha$;
6. $X(a_{\alpha\beta}) = g((\bar{\nabla}_X J)N_\alpha, N_\beta) - [h_\alpha(X, \xi_\beta) + h_\beta(X, \xi_\alpha)] - \sum_{\gamma=1}^r [a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X)]$;
7. $\eta_\alpha(X) = i_{\xi_\alpha} g(X)$,

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r$.

Denoting by $\mathcal{J} := \bar{\nabla}J$, from Remark 3.3 we obtain:

Proposition 3.18. *Let M be an isometrically immersed anti-invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T = 0, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then:*

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}(X, Y)^T &= - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y) A_{N_\alpha} X - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) \xi_\alpha, \\ \mathcal{J}(X, Y)^\perp &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(\eta_\alpha(Y)) N_\alpha - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) \eta_\beta(Y) N_\alpha \\ &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) n N_\alpha - N(\nabla_X Y); \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}(X, N_\alpha)^T &= \nabla_X \xi_\alpha - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} A_{N_\beta} X - \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) \xi_\beta, \\ \mathcal{J}(X, N_\alpha)^\perp &= \sum_{\beta=1}^r [X(a_{\alpha\beta}) + h_\beta(X, \xi_\alpha) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\gamma=1}^r (a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X))] N_\beta + N(A_{N_\alpha} X), \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$.

From Proposition 3.5 and Proposition 3.18 we deduce that:

Corollary 3.19. *If M be an isometrically immersed anti-invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) , $\Sigma := (T = 0, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M , then:*

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha(Y) A_{N_\alpha} X + \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) \xi_\alpha &= 0, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^r X(\eta_\alpha(Y)) N_\alpha - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r} \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) \eta_\beta(Y) N_\alpha \\ - \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y) n N_\alpha - N(\nabla_X Y) &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X \xi_\alpha - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} A_{N_\beta} X - \sum_{\beta=1}^r \lambda_{\alpha\beta}(X) \xi_\beta &= 0, \\ X(a_{\alpha\beta}) + h_\alpha(X, \xi_\beta) + h_\beta(X, \xi_\alpha) + \sum_{\gamma=1}^r [a_{\alpha\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\beta}(X) + a_{\beta\gamma} \lambda_{\gamma\alpha}(X)] &= 0, \\ \sum_{\beta=1}^r h_\alpha(X, \xi_\beta) N_\beta &= N(A_{N_\alpha} X), \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$.

Proposition 3.20. *Let M be an isometrically immersed anti-invariant n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n+r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T = 0, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then the components $N^{(2)}$ and $N^{(3)}$ vanish identically on M . Moreover, if ξ_α are parallel with respect to a symmetric linear connection, for any $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$, then $N^{(1)}$ and $N^{(4)}$ vanish, too, on M .*

3.4. Slant submanifolds

The operator T will essentially be involved in characterizing the slant submanifolds.

We say that M is *slant submanifold* if for any $x \in M$ and $X_x \in T_x M$, the angle $\theta(X_x)$ between JX_x and $T_x M$ (which agrees with the angle between JX_x and TX_x) is constant. In this case, we call $\theta =: \theta(X_x)$ the *slant angle*. Invariant and anti-invariant submanifolds are particular cases of slant submanifolds with the slant angle $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, respectively. A slant immersion which is not invariant nor anti-invariant is called *proper slant*.

For any nonzero tangent vector X_x of $T_x M$, the cosine of the slant angle θ can be expressed as:

$$(3.24) \quad \cos(\theta(X_x)) := \frac{g(JX_x, TX_x)}{\sqrt{g(JX_x, JX_x)}\sqrt{g(TX_x, TX_x)}} = \frac{\|TX_x\|}{\|JX_x\|}.$$

Properties of slant submanifolds will be stated in the next Propositions.

Proposition 3.21. *Let M be an isometrically immersed submanifold of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) . If M is slant with the slant angle θ , then:*

$$(3.25) \quad g(TX, TY) = \cos^2(\theta)[pg(X, JY) + qg(X, Y)]$$

and

$$(3.26) \quad g(NX, NY) = \sin^2(\theta)[pg(X, JY) + qg(X, Y)],$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Proof. Taking $X + Y$ in $g(TX, TX) = \cos^2(\theta)g(JX, JX)$ we easily obtain $g(TX, TY) = \cos^2(\theta)g(JX, JY) = \cos^2(\theta)[pg(X, JY) + qg(X, Y)]$. Also, $g(NX, NY) = g(JX, JY) - g(TX, TY) = \sin^2(\theta)[pg(X, JY) + qg(X, Y)]$. \square

A characterization in terms of the T -operator of a slant submanifold of a metallic Riemannian manifold is now given:

Proposition 3.22. *Let M be an isometrically immersed submanifold of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) . Then M is slant if and only if there exists a real number $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ such that*

$$(3.27) \quad T^2 = \lambda(pT + qI_{\Gamma(TM)}).$$

Proof. If M is slant, θ is constant and using the Proposition 3.21 we get:

$$\begin{aligned} g(T^2X, Y) &= g(J(TX), Y) = g(TX, JY) = g(TX, TY) \\ &= \cos^2(\theta)[pg(X, JY) + qg(X, Y)] = \cos^2(\theta)g(pJX + qX, Y), \end{aligned}$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Conversely, if there exists a real number $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ such that $T^2 = \lambda(pT + qI_{\Gamma(TM)})$, it follows that $\cos^2(\theta(X)) = \lambda$, so $\theta(X)$ does not depend on X . \square

Proposition 3.23. *Let M be an isometrically immersed submanifold of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) . If M is slant with the slant angle θ , then:*

$$(3.28) \quad (\nabla_X T^2)Y = p \cos^2(\theta)(\nabla_X T)Y,$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Proof. We have:

$$T^2(\nabla_X Y) = \cos^2(\theta)[pT(\nabla_X Y) + q\nabla_X Y]$$

and

$$\nabla_X T^2 Y = \cos^2(\theta)[p\nabla_X T Y + q\nabla_X Y].$$

It follows:

$$(\nabla_X T^2)Y := \nabla_X T^2 Y - T^2(\nabla_X Y) = p \cos^2(\theta)(\nabla_X T)Y.$$

□

We deduce that:

Corollary 3.24. *If M is an isometrically immersed slant submanifold of the metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) with the slant angle θ , then $\nabla T^2 = 0$ if and only if M is anti-invariant or (M, T, g) is locally metallic Riemannian manifold.*

Proposition 3.25. *Let M be an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n + r)$ -dimensional locally metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . Then:*

$$(3.29) \quad (\nabla_X T^2)Y = p \cos^2(\theta) \sum_{\alpha=1}^r [\eta_\alpha(Y)A_{N_\alpha}X + h_\alpha(X, Y)\xi_\alpha],$$

for any $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

Moreover, if T^2 is Codazzi, then on M :

$$(3.30) \quad \sum_{\alpha=1}^r (\eta_\alpha \otimes A_{N_\alpha} - A_{N_\alpha} \otimes \eta_\alpha) = 0.$$

From Proposition 3.4 and Proposition 3.22, we can characterize T^2 in terms of the Σ -structure induced on M as follows.

Proposition 3.26. *Let M be an isometrically immersed n -dimensional submanifold of codimension r of the $(n + r)$ -dimensional metallic Riemannian manifold (\bar{M}, J, g) and $\Sigma := (T, g, \eta_\alpha, \xi_\alpha, (a_{\alpha\beta}))_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq r}$ is the induced structure on M . If M is proper slant submanifold with the slant angle θ , then:*

$$(3.31) \quad T^2 = \frac{1}{\tan^2(\theta)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^r \eta_\alpha \otimes \xi_\alpha.$$

Remark 3.27. Denote by $\mathcal{D} = \bigcap_{\alpha=1}^r \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ the intersection of the distributions $\mathcal{D}_\alpha := \ker \eta_\alpha$, $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$ and by \mathcal{D}^\perp its orthogonal complement in M . Then:

- i) \mathcal{D}_α is integrable if and only if η_α is closed;
- ii) $T^2|_{\Gamma(\mathcal{D})} = 0$ (from (3.31));
- iii) $\xi_\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^\perp$, for any $1 \leq \alpha \leq r$;
- iv) the distribution \mathcal{D} is T -invariant because

$$\begin{aligned} g(TX, \xi_\alpha) &= g(JX, \xi_\alpha) = g(X, J\xi_\alpha) = g(X, JN_\alpha) - \sum_{\beta=1}^r a_{\alpha\beta} g(X, N_\beta) \\ &= g(X, \xi_\alpha) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

for any $X \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D})$;

v) if (\bar{M}, J, g) is a locally metallic Riemannian manifold, then for $X, Y \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D})$ we have $(\nabla_X T)Y = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r h_\alpha(X, Y)\xi_\alpha \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D}^\perp)$ and T is Codazzi.

4. Examples

Example 4.1. Consider the Euclidean space E^{2a+b} of dimension $(2a+b)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{N}^*$. For an almost product structure $F : E^{2a+b} \rightarrow E^{2a+b}$, $F(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = (X^i, -Y^i, Z^j)$, let $J_\lambda : E^{2a+b} \rightarrow E^{2a+b}$ be the $(1, 1)$ -tensor field defined by:

$$(4.1) \quad J_\lambda(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = \frac{p}{2}(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) + \lambda \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} F(X^i, Y^i, Z^j),$$

for $\lambda \in \{-1, 1\}$, $(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) := (X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^a, Z^1, \dots, Z^b)$ from E^{2a+b} , $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, where $\sigma = \sigma_{p,q} = \frac{p+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$ is a metallic number, $\bar{\sigma} = p - \sigma = \frac{p-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$ and $\Delta = p^2 + 4q$, for p and q positive integer numbers.

For $\lambda = 1$:

$$(4.2) \quad J_1(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = (\sigma X^i, \bar{\sigma} Y^i, \sigma Z^j)$$

and for $\lambda = -1$:

$$(4.3) \quad J_{-1}(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = (\bar{\sigma} X^i, \sigma Y^i, \bar{\sigma} Z^j).$$

J_1 is a metallic structure on E^{2a+b} because:

$$\begin{aligned} J_1^2(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) &= (\sigma^2 X^i, \bar{\sigma}^2 Y^i, \sigma^2 Z^j) \\ &= ((p\sigma + q)X^i, (p\bar{\sigma} + q)Y^i, (p\sigma + q)Z^j) \\ &= p(\sigma X^i, \bar{\sigma} Y^i, \sigma Z^j) + q(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) \\ &= (pJ_1 + qI)(X^i, Y^i, Z^j). \end{aligned}$$

In the same manner we can find that $J_{-1}^2 = pJ_{-1} + qI$, which implies that J_{-1} is a metallic structure on E^{2a+b} .

In the following, we denote by $J_\lambda := J$, where $\lambda \in \{-1, 1\}$.
 For any $(X^i, Y^i, Z^j), (X^i, Y^i, Z^j) \in \Gamma(TE^{2a+b})$, we have:

$$\langle J(X^i, Y^i, Z^j), (X^i, Y^i, Z^j) \rangle = \langle (X^i, Y^i, Z^j), J(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) \rangle.$$

Thus the scalar product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on E^{2a+b} is J -compatible and $(E^{2a+b}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, J)$ is a metallic Riemannian manifold.

Starting from the equation of the sphere $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^a (x^i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^a (y^i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^b (z^j)^2 = R^2,$$

where R is the radius of the sphere and

$$(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^a, z^1, \dots, z^b) := (x^i, y^i, z^j),$$

$i \in \{1, \dots, a\}, j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, are the coordinates of a point of $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$, we use the following notations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^a (x^i)^2 = r_1^2, \sum_{i=1}^a (y^i)^2 = r_2^2, \sum_{j=1}^b (z^j)^2 = r_3^2, r_1^2 + r_2^2 := r^2, r^2 + r_3^2 = R^2.$$

Remark that $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$ is a submanifold of codimension 1 in $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$ and we have the successive embeddings:

$$S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3) \hookrightarrow S^{2a+b-1}(R) \hookrightarrow E^{2a+b}.$$

The tangent space in a point (x^i, y^i, z^j) at the product of spheres $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$ is:

$$T_{(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^a, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_b)} S^{2a-1}(r) \oplus T_{(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{2a}, z^1, \dots, z^b)} S^{b-1}(r_3).$$

A vector $(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^a)$ from $T_{(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^a)} E^{2a}$ is tangent to $S^{2a-1}(r)$ if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^a (x^i X^i + y^i Y^i) = 0$ and it can be identified with $(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^a, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_b)$ from E^{2a+b} .

A vector (Z^1, \dots, Z^b) from $T_{(z^1, \dots, z^b)} E^b$ is tangent to $S^{b-1}(r_3)$ if and only if $\sum_{j=1}^b z^j Z^j = 0$ and it can be identified with $(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{2a}, Z^1, \dots, Z^b)$ from E^{2a+b} .

Consequently, for any point $(x^i, y^i, z^j) \in S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$, we have:

$$(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) \in T_{(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^a, z^1, \dots, z^b)} (S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3))$$

if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^a (x^i X^i + y^i Y^i) = 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^b z^j Z^j = 0$.

Using the unit normal vector fields on the sphere $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$ and $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$, respectively, given by:

$$N_1 := \frac{1}{R}(x^i, y^i, z^j), \quad N_2 = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{r_3}{r} x^i, \frac{r_3}{r} y^i, -\frac{r}{r_3} z^j \right),$$

for any $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, we obtain an orthonormal basis $\{N_1, N_2\}$ of $T_{(x^i, y^i, z^j)}^\perp(S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3))$, for N_1 the unit vector field normal at $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$ and also, normal at $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$.

For $J := J_1$:

$$JN_1 = \frac{1}{R}(\sigma x^i, \bar{\sigma} y^i, \sigma z^j).$$

From the decomposition of $JN_k = \xi_k + a_{k1}N_1 + a_{k2}N_2$, $k \in \{1, 2\}$, into the tangential and normal components at $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$ and from $a_{kt} = \langle JN_k, N_t \rangle$, $k, t \in \{1, 2\}$, we obtain:

$$(4.4) \quad a_{11} = \frac{\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2 + \sigma r_3^2}{R^2}, \quad a_{12} = a_{21} = -\frac{(\sigma - \bar{\sigma})r_3 r_2^2}{rR^2}, \quad a_{22} = \frac{r_3(\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2 + \sigma r_3^2)}{rR^2}$$

and the matrix $\mathcal{A} := (a_{\alpha\beta})_2$ is given by:

$$(4.5) \quad \mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{rR^2} \begin{pmatrix} r(\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2 + \sigma r_3^2) & (\bar{\sigma} - \sigma)r_3 r_2^2 \\ (\bar{\sigma} - \sigma)r_3 r_2^2 & r_3(\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2 + \sigma r_3^2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The tangential components $\xi_k = JN_k - a_{k1}N_1 - a_{k2}N_2$ of JN_k , $k \in \{1, 2\}$, at the sphere $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$ are given by:

$$(4.6) \quad \xi_1 = \left(\frac{(\sigma - \bar{\sigma})r_2^2}{r^2} x^i, -\frac{(\sigma - \bar{\sigma})r_1^2}{r^2} y^i, 0 \right)$$

and

$$(4.7) \quad \xi_2 = \frac{1}{rR^3} \left(\left(r_3\tau - \frac{pr_2^2 r_3^2}{r} \right) x^i, \left(r_3\tau - \frac{pr_2^2 r_3^2}{r} \right) y^i, \left(r\tau - \sqrt{\Delta} r_2^2 r_3 - \frac{rR^2 \sigma}{r_3^2} \right) z^j \right),$$

for $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, where $\tau = \sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2 + \sigma r_3^2$.

If we decompose $J(X^i, Y^i, Z^j)$ into the tangential and normal components at the sphere S^{2a+b-1} , where (X^i, Y^i, Z^j) is a tangent vector field at $S^{2a+b-1}(R)$, we obtain:

$$J(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = T(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) + \eta_1(X^i, Y^i, Z^j)N_1 + \eta_2(X^i, Y^i, Z^j)N_2.$$

From $\eta_k(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = \langle (X^i, Y^i, Z^j), \xi_k \rangle$, $k \in \{1, 2\}$, we obtain:

$$(4.8) \quad \eta_1(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = \sqrt{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^a x^i X^i, \quad \eta_2(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = 0.$$

Moreover, we have:

$$(4.9) \quad T(X^i, Y^i, Z^j) = \left(\sigma X^i - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{R} s x^i, \bar{\sigma} Y^i - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{R} s y^i, \sigma Z^j - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{R} s z^j \right),$$

where $s = \sum_{i=1}^a x^i X^i = -\sum_{i=1}^a y^i Y^i$ and (X^i, Y^i, Z^j) is a tangent vector at $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$ in any point (x^i, y^i, z^j) .

Therefore, the induced structure $(T, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \xi_1, \xi_2, \eta_1, \eta_2, \mathcal{A})$ by the metallic structure $J := J_1$ from E^{2a+b} on the product of spheres $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$ in the Euclidean space E^{2a+b} is given by the equations (4.9), (4.6), (4.7), (4.8) and (4.5). Similarly, we can find the induced structure by the metallic structure $J := J_2$ from E^{2a+b} on the product of spheres $S^{2a-1}(r) \times S^{b-1}(r_3)$ in the Euclidean space E^{2a+b} .

Example 4.2. Like in the Golden case [10], we construct an invariant submanifold of a metallic Riemannian manifold.

Consider the Euclidean space E^{a+b} of dimension $(a+b)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Let $J : E^{a+b} \rightarrow E^{a+b}$ be the $(1, 1)$ -tensor field defined by:

$$(4.10) \quad J(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^b) = (\sigma X^1, \dots, \sigma X^a, \bar{\sigma} Y^1, \dots, \bar{\sigma} Y^b),$$

for $(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^b) := (X^i, Y^j)$ from E^{a+b} , $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, where $\sigma = \sigma_{p,q} = \frac{p+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$ is a metallic number, $\bar{\sigma} = p - \sigma = \frac{p-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$ and $\Delta = p^2 + 4q$, for p and q positive integer numbers.

J is a metallic structure on E^{a+b} because:

$$\begin{aligned} J^2(X^i, Y^j) &= (\sigma^2 X^1, \dots, \sigma^2 X^a, \bar{\sigma}^2 Y^1, \dots, \bar{\sigma}^2 Y^b) \\ &= p(\sigma X^1, \dots, \sigma X^a, \bar{\sigma} Y^1, \dots, \bar{\sigma} Y^b) + q(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^b) \\ &= (pJ + qI)(X^i, Y^j). \end{aligned}$$

For any $(X^i, Y^j), (X'^i, Y'^j) \in \Gamma(T E^{a+b})$, we have:

$$\langle J(X^i, Y^j), (X'^i, Y'^j) \rangle = \langle (X^i, Y^j), J(X'^i, Y'^j) \rangle.$$

Thus, the scalar product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on E^{a+b} is J -compatible and $(E^{a+b}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, J)$ is a metallic Riemannian manifold.

From $E^{a+b} = E^a \times E^b$, in each of the spaces E^a and E^b we can get the hyperspheres:

$$S^{a-1}(r_1) = \{(x^1, \dots, x^a) \in E^a, \sum_{i=1}^a (x^i)^2 = r_1^2\},$$

$$S^{b-1}(r_2) = \{(y^1, \dots, y^b) \in E^b, \sum_{j=1}^b (y^j)^2 = r_2^2\},$$

respectively. Thus, we can construct the product manifold $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$.

Let $(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^b) := (x^i, y^j)$, $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, be the coordinates of a point of $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ so that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^a (x^i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^b (y^j)^2 = r_1^2 + r_2^2 := r^2.$$

Remark that $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ is a submanifold of codimension 2 in E^{a+b} , $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ is a submanifold of codimension 1 in $S^{a+b-1}(r)$ and we have the successive embeddings:

$$S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2) \hookrightarrow S^{a+b-1}(r) \hookrightarrow E^{a+b}.$$

The tangent space in a point $(x^1, \dots, x^a, y^1, \dots, y^b) := (x^i, y^j)$ at the product of spheres $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ is:

$$T_{(x^1, \dots, x^a, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_b)} S^{a-1}(r_1) \oplus T_{(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_a, y^1, \dots, y^b)} S^{b-1}(r_2).$$

A vector (X^1, \dots, X^a) from $T_{(x^1, \dots, x^a)} E^a$ (respectively (Y^1, \dots, Y^b) from $T_{(y^1, \dots, y^b)} E^b$) is tangent to $S^{a-1}(r_1)$ (respectively to $S^{b-1}(r_2)$) if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^a x^i X^i = 0$ (respectively $\sum_{j=1}^b y^j Y^j = 0$) and it can be identified with $(X^1, \dots, X^a, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_b)$ from E^{a+b} (respectively with $(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_a, Y^1, \dots, Y^b)$ from E^{a+b}).

Consequently, for any point $(x^i, y^j) \in S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$, we have:

$$(X^i, Y^j) \in T_{(x^i, y^j)}(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)) \subset T_{(x^i, y^j)} S^{a+b-1}(r)$$

if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^a x^i X^i = \sum_{j=1}^b y^j Y^j = 0$.

We consider a local orthonormal basis $\{N_1, N_2\}$ of $T_{(x^i, y^j)}^\perp(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2))$ in a point $(x^i, y^j) \in S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$, given by:

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{r}(x^i, y^j), \quad N_2 = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} x^i, -\frac{r_1}{r_2} y^j \right),$$

for any $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$.

From the decomposition of $JN_k = \xi_k + a_{k1}N_1 + a_{k2}N_2$, $k \in \{1, 2\}$, into the tangential and normal components at $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ and from $a_{kt} = \langle JN_k, N_t \rangle$, $k, t \in \{1, 2\}$, we obtain:

$$(4.11) \quad a_{11} = \frac{\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2}{r^2}, \quad a_{12} = a_{21} = \frac{r_1 r_2 (\sigma - \bar{\sigma})}{r^2}, \quad a_{22} = \frac{\bar{\sigma} r_1^2 + \sigma r_2^2}{r^2}$$

and the matrix $\mathcal{A} := (a_{\alpha\beta})_2$ is given by:

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \begin{pmatrix} (\sigma r_1^2 + \bar{\sigma} r_2^2) & r_1 r_2 (\sigma - \bar{\sigma}) \\ r_1 r_2 (\sigma - \bar{\sigma}) & \bar{\sigma} r_1^2 + \sigma r_2^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We obtain:

$$(4.13) \quad \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_{a+b}$$

therefore:

$$J(T_x^\perp(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2))) \subseteq T_x^\perp(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)).$$

From $\eta_k(X^i, Y^j) = \langle (X^i, Y^j), \xi_k \rangle$, $k \in \{1, 2\}$ and (4.13), we obtain:

$$(4.14) \quad \eta_1(X^i, Y^j) = \eta_2(X^i, Y^j) = 0,$$

for any tangent vector (X^i, Y^j) on the product of spheres $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ in a point $(x^i, y^j) \in S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$.

From the decomposition of $J(X^1, \dots, X^a, Y^1, \dots, Y^b) := J(X^i, Y^j)$ into the tangential and normal components at $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ we obtain:

$$(4.15) \quad T(X^i, Y^j) = J(X^i, Y^j).$$

Thus, we have $J(T_x(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2))) \subseteq T_x(S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2))$ and

$$T^2(X^i, Y^j) = pT(X^i, Y^j) + q(X^i, Y^j)$$

and we obtain the induced structure $(T, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, 0, 0, 0, \mathcal{A})$ on the product of spheres $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ by the metallic structure $(J, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ on E^{a+b} . Also, $(T, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is a metallic Riemannian structure on $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ and we remark that $S^{a-1}(r_1) \times S^{b-1}(r_2)$ is an invariant manifold in the $(a+b)$ -dimensional manifold E^{a+b} , $a, b \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Acknowledgement. The authors wish to express thanks to the referees for their valuable suggestions.

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Received by the editors June 20, 2017

First published online April 14, 2018