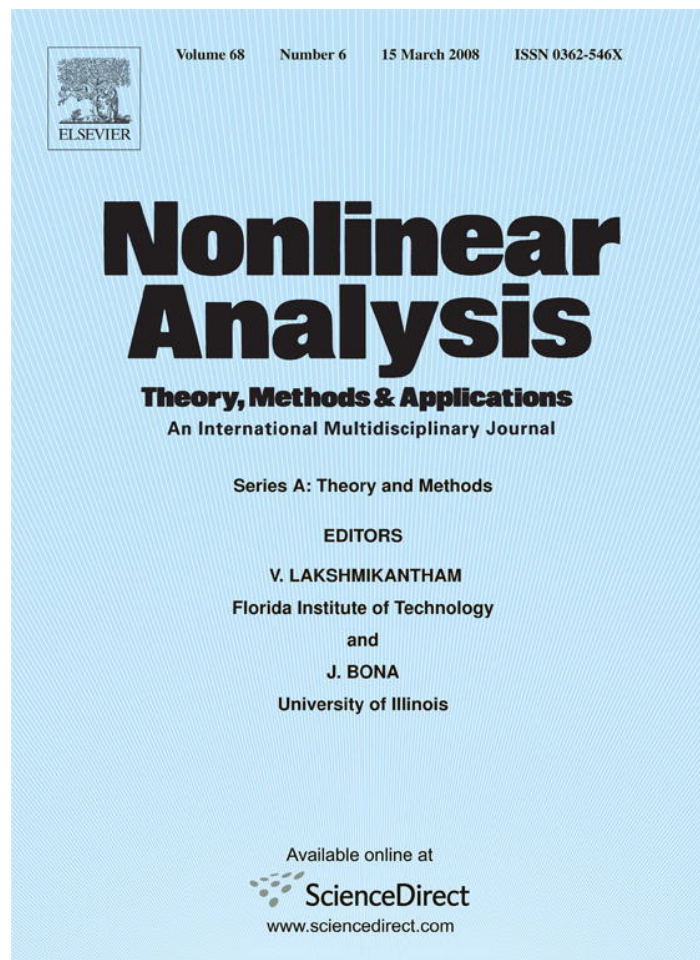


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On the problem of linearizability of a 3-web[☆]

Zoltán Muzsnay^{*}

University of Debrecen, Institute of Mathematics, Debrecen, H-4032, PBox 12, Hungary

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Abstract

In this paper we study the linearizability problem for 3-webs on a two-dimensional manifold. With an explicit computation we examine a 3-web whose linearizability was claimed in [J. Grifone, Z. Muzsnay, J. Saab, On the linearizability of 3-webs, *Nonlinear Anal.* 47 (2001) 2643–2654] and was contested later in [V.V. Goldberg, V.V. Lychagin, On the Blaschke conjecture for 3-webs, *J. Geom. Anal.* 16 (1) (2006) 69–115] and [V.V. Goldberg, V.V. Lychagin, On linearization of planar three-webs and Blaschke's conjecture, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I.* 341 (3) (2005)]. On the basis of the theories of [J. Grifone, Z. Muzsnay, J. Saab, On the linearizability of 3-webs, *Nonlinear Anal.* 47 (2001) 2643–2654], we give an effective method for computing the linearizability criterion, and we prove that this particular web is linearizable by finding explicitly the affine deformation tensor and the corresponding flat linear connection.

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1. Introduction

On a two-dimensional real or complex differentiable manifold M a 3-web is given by three foliations of smooth curves in general position. Two webs \mathcal{W} and $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ are locally equivalent at $p \in M$, if there exists a local diffeomorphism on a neighborhood of p which exchanges them. A 3-web is called *linear* (resp. *parallel*) if it is given by three foliations of straight lines (resp. of parallel lines). A 3-web which is equivalent to a linear (resp. parallel) web is called linearizable (resp. parallelizable). An elegant characterization of parallelizable webs can be given in terms of the Chern connection associated with a 3-web: a 3-web is parallelizable if and only if the curvature of the Chern connection – called also Blaschke curvature – vanishes [12].

Basic examples of planar 3-webs come from complex projective algebraic geometry. If $C \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ is a reduced algebraic curve of degree 3, not necessarily irreducible and possibly singular, then by duality in $\check{\mathbb{P}}^2$, one can obtain a 3-web called the algebraic web associated with $C \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ (cf. for instance [11]). Graf and Sauer proved in 1924 a theorem which, in web geometry language, can be stated as follows: a linear web is parallelizable if and only if it is associated with an algebraic curve of degree 3, i.e. its leaves are tangent lines of an algebraic curve of degree 3

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^{*} Corresponding address: University of Debrecen, Institute of Mathematics, Egyetem tér 1, 4032 Debrecen, Hungary. Tel.: +36 52441923; fax: +36 52536914.

E-mail address: muzsnay@math.klte.hu.

([1], page 24). This theorem is a special case of Niels Henrik Abel’s classical theorem and its converse: the general Lie–Darboux–Griffiths theorem [6].

The problem of finding a linearizability criterion is a very natural one. Moreover it is also important, for instance in nomography (cf. [9]): determining whether some nomogram can be reduced to an alignment chart is equivalent to the problem of determining whether a web is linearizable. Bol suggested a method in [2] for finding a criterion of linearizability, although he was unable to carry out the computation. He showed that the number of projectively different linear 3-webs in the plane which are equivalent to a non-parallelizable 3-web is finite and less than 17. The formulation of the linearizability problem in terms of the Chern connection was suggested by Akivis in a lecture given in Moscow in 1973. In his approach the linearizability problem is reduced to the solvability of a system of nonlinear partial differential equations on the components of the affine deformation tensor. Using Akivis’s idea, Goldberg determined in [3] the first integrability conditions of the system.

By using this approach, Grifone, Muzsnay and Saab solved the linearizability problem [7]. They showed that, in the non-parallelizable case, there exists an algebraic submanifold \mathcal{A} of the space of vector valued symmetric tensors ($S^2T^* \otimes T$) on a neighborhood of p , expressed in terms of the curvature of the Chern connection and its covariant derivatives up to order 6, so that the affine deformation tensor is a section of $S^2T^* \otimes T$ with values in \mathcal{A} . In particular:

1. The web is linearizable if and only if $\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$.
2. There exist at most 15 projectively non-equivalent linearizations of a non-parallelizable 3-web.

The expressions for the polynomials and their coefficients which define \mathcal{A} can be found in [8]. The criterion of linearizability gives the possibility of making explicit computation on concrete examples to decide whether or not they are linearizable.

Recently Goldberg and Lychagin found similar results on the linearizability in [4], but their method is different from that of [7]. Despite the fact that the two theories concern the same problem and the final results are very similar, on testing them on an explicit example they lead to different answers. Indeed, consider the 3-web \mathcal{W} determined by the web function $f(x, y) := (x + y)e^{-x}$, i.e. the 3-web given by the foliations

$$x = \text{const}, \quad y = \text{const}, \quad (x + y)e^{-x} = \text{const}. \tag{1}$$

We can find in [7] the claim that W is linearizable while [5] and [4] state the opposite.

In this present paper, with a computation based on the theory of [7], we prove that the 3-web given by (1) is linearizable by finding *explicitly* the affine deformation tensor. Through this example we demonstrate the efficiency and the correctness of the approach developed in [7].

2. Basic notation and definitions

Let M be a two-dimensional differentiable manifold. The tangent and cotangent space of M will be denoted by T and T^* respectively.

Definition 2.1. A 3-web on M is a triple of foliations $\{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$ such that the tangent spaces of the leaves of any two different foliations are complementary subspaces of T .

We will call the leaves of the foliations $\{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$ horizontal, vertical and transversal. Likewise, we call their tangent spaces *horizontal, vertical and transversal* and denote them by T^h, T^v and T^t . We will use Nagy’s formalism (cf. [12]). In particular, h (resp. v) is the horizontal (resp. vertical) projection, j is the associated product structure, ∇ is the Chern connection. By the inverse functions theorem, we can find local coordinates (x_1, x_2) at a neighborhood of $p \in M$ such that \mathcal{W} can be written as

$$x_1 = \text{const}, \quad x_2 = \text{const}, \quad f(x_1, x_2) = \text{const}. \tag{2}$$

Using (2) as a local representation of the web, at every point the horizontal, vertical and transversal spaces are

$$T^h = \text{Span} \{\partial_1\}, \quad T^v = \text{Span} \{\partial_2\}, \quad T^t = \text{Span} \{\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2\},$$

where $\kappa := \partial_1 f / \partial_2 f$ and $\partial_i := \partial / \partial x_i$. Moreover, one has

$$j(\partial_1) = \kappa \partial_2 \quad \text{and} \quad j(\partial_2) = \frac{1}{\kappa} \partial_1, \tag{3}$$

and therefore the base $\{e_1 := \partial_1, e_2 := \kappa \partial_2\}$ is an adapted base of the web, i.e. $e_1 \in T^h, e_2 \in T^v$ and $je_1 = e_2$. The Chern connection ∇ is determined by

$$\nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_1 = \Gamma_1 \partial_1, \quad \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_2 = \Gamma_2 \partial_2, \quad \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_2 = 0, \quad \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_1 = 0,$$

where $\Gamma_1 = \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa}$ and $\Gamma_2 = -\frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa}$. The curvature tensor R^∇ of the Chern connection is characterized by the function

$$r := \frac{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 - \kappa_{12} \kappa}{\kappa^2} = \frac{f_{11} f_2^2 f_{12} - f_1^2 f_{12} f_{22} - f_1 f_{112} f_2^2 + f_1^2 f_{122} f_2}{f_2^2 f_1^2},$$

since for $i = 1, 2$ one has

$$R^\nabla(\partial_1, \partial_2) \partial_i = r \partial_i.$$

3. The PDE system of linearization

Definition 3.1. A 3-web on a two-dimensional affine space is called linear (resp. parallel) if the leaves of the three foliations are straight lines (resp. parallel straight lines). A 3-web on M is called linearizable (resp. parallelizable) at $p \in M$ if it is equivalent to a linear (resp. parallel) 3-web modulo a local diffeomorphisms.

The problem of linearizability of webs can be formulated as follows: find a torsion-free flat connection ∇^L such that the foliations of the web are geodesic with respect to this connection [3]. The existence of such connection is equivalent to the existence of a symmetric $(1, 2)$ -tensor field L , the *linearization* or *affine deformation* tensor, which satisfies the condition that the connection ∇^L defined as

$$\nabla_X^L Y := \nabla_X Y + L(X, Y)$$

preserves the web and is flat. A tensor field L in $S^2 T^* \otimes T$ is a linearization if and only if

1. $vL(hX, hY) = 0$,
2. $hL(vX, vY) = 0$,
3. $L(hX, hY) + jL(jhX, jhY) - hL(jhX, hY) - hL(hX, jhY) - jvL(jhX, hY) - jvL(hX, jhY) = 0$,
4. $\nabla_X L(Y, Z) - \nabla_Y L(X, Z) + L(X, L(Y, Z)) - L(Y, L(X, Z)) + R^\nabla(X, Y)Z = 0$,

holds for any $X, Y, Z \in T$, [7]. Using a local coordinate system, a symmetrical tensor

$$L = L_{ij}^k dx^i \otimes dx^j \otimes \partial_k \in S^2 T^* \otimes T$$

is a linearization if and only if its components satisfy (4) and (5), where

$$L_{11}^2 = 0, \quad L_{22}^1 = 0, \quad L_{12}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(L_{11}^1 + \kappa L_{22}^2 - 2\kappa L_{12}^1), \tag{4}$$

is a system of algebraic equations and

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r + \frac{\partial L_{12}^1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L_{11}^1}{\partial y} + L_{12}^2 L_{12}^1 &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial L_{12}^2}{\partial x} - \Gamma_1 L_{12}^2 + L_{12}^2 L_{12}^2 - L_{11}^1 L_{12}^2 &= 0, \\ -\frac{\partial L_{12}^1}{\partial y} + \Gamma_2 L_{12}^1 + L_{22}^2 L_{12}^1 - L_{12}^1 L_{12}^1 &= 0, \\ r + \frac{\partial L_{22}^2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L_{12}^2}{\partial y} - L_{12}^1 L_{12}^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5}$$

is a system of first-order quasi-linear partial differential equations.

A tensor L in $S^2 T^* \otimes T$ satisfying the algebraic conditions (4) is called *prelinearization*. The prelinearizations form a three-dimensional subbundle of $S^2 T^* \otimes T$ which will be denoted by \mathcal{E} . A section of \mathcal{E} is a linearization if it satisfies (5).

4. Sketch of the solution of the system of linearization

In this section we describe the steps needed to solve the PDE system of linearization of the affine deformation tensor. It is composed of the equations of (4) and (5). The method used here is similar to the one used in [7].

As \mathcal{E} is a rank-3 vector bundle, it can be parameterized by $\{s, t, z\}$, where

$$s := 2\kappa L_{12}^1 - \kappa L_{22}^2, \quad t := L_{12}^2, \quad z := L_{12}^1.$$

The parameter s is called the *base of the prelinearization* and it is a projective invariant of the linearizations: two prelinearizations are projectively equivalent if and only if they have the same base [7]. Writing the system (5) using $\{s, t, z\}$, the partial derivatives t_1, t_2, z_1, z_2 can be expressed explicitly as

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= ts + \frac{t(f_{11}f_2 - f_1f_{12} + tf_2f_1)}{f_2f_1}, \\ t_2 &= tz + \frac{f_2^3f_1s_1 - f_2^3f_{11}s + f_{12}f_2^2f_1s - 2f_2^2f_1^2s_2}{3f_2^2f_1^2} + \frac{f_{11}f_2^2f_{12} - f_1^2f_{12}f_{22} + f_1^2f_{122}f_2 - f_1f_{112}f_2^2}{3f_2^2f_1^2}, \\ z_1 &= tz + \frac{-s_2f_2^2f_1^2 + 2f_2^3f_1s_1 - 2f_2^3f_{11}s + 2f_{12}f_2^2f_1s}{3f_2^2f_1^2} + \frac{f_1f_{112}f_2^2 - f_{11}f_2^2f_{12} + f_1^2f_{12}f_{22} - f_1^2f_{122}f_2}{3f_2^2f_1^2}, \\ z_2 &= z^2 - \frac{z(f_{12}f_2 - f_1f_{22} + f_2^2s)}{f_2f_1}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

By consideration of the integrability conditions $t_{12} = t_{21}$ and $z_{12} = z_{21}$ one can realize that the functions t, z and their derivatives can be eliminated. In that way one obtains two second-order PDE on s :

$$I \equiv 0, \quad II \equiv 0, \tag{7}$$

where

$$I = s_{11} - 2\kappa s_{12} + \text{lower order terms} \dots \tag{8}$$

$$II = s_{22} - \frac{2}{\kappa}s_{12} + \text{lower order terms} \dots \tag{9}$$

(see also [10], equation “(* bis)”). There is no integrability condition coming for the first prolongation of (8) and (9), but there is one integrability condition coming for the second prolongation. Indeed, using the second prolongation of (8) and (9), the equation

$$0 = \kappa(\partial_{11}II - \partial_{22}I) + 2(\partial_{12}I - \kappa^2\partial_{12}II) \tag{10}$$

does not contain fourth-order derivatives of s . We express the third-order derivatives of s from (8) and (9) and substitute them into (10); we obtain a new equation:

$$III \equiv 0, \tag{11}$$

where

$$III = 24\kappa r s_{12} + \text{lower order terms} \dots \tag{12}$$

We remark that the integrability condition (12) is identically satisfied if $r = 0$, i.e. the web is parallelizable. If $r \neq 0$, then we have to push forward the computation.

Let us suppose that $r \neq 0$. We have to consider the system formed by (7) and (11), which are second-order PDE on s . The prolongation of these equations leads us to two integrability conditions. Indeed, considering the combinations

$$0 = 24\kappa r \partial_2 I - \partial_1 III + 2\kappa \partial_2 III \tag{13}$$

$$0 = 24\kappa r \partial_1 II - \partial_2 III + \frac{2}{\kappa} \partial_1 III \tag{14}$$

the new equations do not contain third-order derivatives. Moreover the second-order derivatives of s can be expressed from (7) and (11); we can substitute them into (13) and (14). In that way we obtain two new equations having special forms:

$$0 = -24r(s_1)^2 + 48rs_1s_2 + \alpha_1s_1 + \beta_1s_2 + \gamma_1 \tag{15}$$

$$0 = c24r(s_2)^2 + 48rs_1s_2 + \alpha_2s_1 + \beta_2s_2 + \gamma_2 \tag{16}$$

where α^i, β^i and γ^i ($i = 1, 2$) are determined by the curvature and its derivatives. At the final step one has to take the derivatives of (15) and (16) with respect to the variables x_1 and x_2 . By expressing $(s_1)^2$ and $(s_2)^2$ from (15) and (16), respectively, and by putting the corresponding values into the prolonged derived system, we obtain a system of four equations:

$$a^i s_1 + b^i s_2 + c^i s_1 s_2 = d^i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 4 \tag{17}$$

where a^i, b^i, c^i and $d^i, i = 1, \dots, 4$, are determined by the curvature and its derivatives. (17) can be considered as a linear system in s_1, s_2 and s_1s_2 . This system is compatible, and the third-order minors are non-zero polynomials in s of degree 7 ([7], p. 2652). So there exists an open $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ on which

$$D(s) := \begin{vmatrix} a^1 & b^1 & c^1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

Solving on \mathcal{U} the linear system (17) using the Cramer formulas, we get

$$s_1 = \frac{A(s)}{D(s)}, \quad s_2 = \frac{B(s)}{D(s)}, \quad s_1s_2 = \frac{C(s)}{D(s)}, \tag{18}$$

where A, B , and C are given by the corresponding determinant. These functions are polynomial in s . Moreover:

- (a) Using the identity $s_1 \cdot s_2 = s_1s_2$ and the expression for the corresponding terms given by (18) we obtain that the solution s of the linearization system has to take its values on the algebraic manifold defined by $Q_1(s) = 0$, where

$$Q_1(s) := AB - CD \tag{19}$$

is polynomial in s of degree 18.

- (b) For the system (18) the compatibility condition is given by $\partial_1s_2 - \partial_2s_1 = 0$. Using A, B and D , we obtain that s has to take its values in the algebraic manifold $Q_2(s) = 0$ defined by this compatibility condition.
- (c) Just like how the first derivatives are computed in (18), the second-order derivatives can be expressed in a similar way, and using their expressions in Eqs. (8), (9), (12), (15) and (16) we get five polynomial equations in s : $Q_i = 0$ ($i = 3, \dots, 7$).

It follows that $s = s(x_1, x_2)$ has to take its values in the algebraic manifold $\mathcal{A} \subset E$, where

$$\mathcal{A} := \{Q_i = 0 \mid i = 1, \dots, 7\}.$$

5. Example

In this section we consider the 3-web determined by the web function

$$f(x_1, x_2) := (x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1},$$

that is the 3-web \mathcal{W} given by the foliations

$$x_1 = \text{const}, \quad x_2 = \text{const}, \quad (x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} = \text{const}. \tag{20}$$

The linearizability of this example was examined by Grifone, Muzsnay and Saab in [7] (page 2563), and the authors claimed that this particular web is linearizable. However, in [4] (page 38) and [5] (page 171) the authors stated the opposite.

Let us examine this example more closely. The Chern connection of the web \mathcal{W} is determined by

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_1 &= \frac{1}{x_1 + x_2 - 1} \partial_1, & \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_2 &= 0, \\ \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_2 &= \frac{1}{1 - x_1 - x_2} \partial_2, & \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

The curvature is given by

$$R^\nabla(\partial_1, \partial_2)\partial_i = \frac{1}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)^2} \partial_i,$$

for $i = 1, 2$. Therefore the Chern connection is non-flat and the web \mathcal{W} is not parallelizable. Following the computation described in the previous section one can find that (19) is

$$Q_1(s) = (1 + s)\tilde{Q}_1(s), \tag{21}$$

where \tilde{Q}_1 is polynomial in s of degree 18 and has the form

$$\tilde{Q}_1(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{17} \left(\sum_{i+j=0}^{\delta(k)} \alpha_{ijk} (x_1^i x_2^j + x_1^j x_2^i) \right) s^k$$

where $\delta(0) = 15$, $\delta(1) = 16$ and $\delta(k) = 17$ for $3 \leq k \leq 17$. The coefficients $\alpha_{ijk} \in \mathbb{R}$ can be computed easily with a computer algebra system like Maple. From (21) it is obvious that

$$s(x_1, x_2) \equiv -1 \tag{22}$$

is a solution for the polynomial $Q_1(s)$. Moreover, it is easy to check that (22) is a solution of all the polynomials $Q_i(s)$ for $i = 2, \dots, 7$. This shows that the web is linearizable. Let us go further and find the linearization explicitly. By substituting $s(x_1, x_2) \equiv -1$ into (6) one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= t^2 - t + \frac{t}{x_1 + x_2 - 1}, \\ t_2 &= tz, \\ z_1 &= tz - \frac{1}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)^2}, \\ z_2 &= z^2 - \frac{2z}{x_1 + x_2 - 1}. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

There are two solutions of the differential system (23):

$$\text{Solution 1} \quad \begin{cases} t(x_1, x_2) = 0, \\ z(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1 - x_1 - a}{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - a)}, \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

$$\text{Solution 2} \quad \begin{cases} t(x_1, x_2) = \frac{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1}}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b}, \\ z(x_1, x_2) = \frac{e^{-x_1} + a - x_1a + b}{((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)(x_1 + x_2 - 1)} \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

where a and b are arbitrary constants.

Solution 1. Here we consider the solution (24) of (23). Rewriting the expressions for $t(x_1, x_2)$ and $z(x_1, x_2)$ with the help of (22) we can determine the components of the affine deformation tensor L :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11}^1 &= -1, & L_{22}^2 &= -\frac{x_2 - 2 + 2x_1 + a}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)(x_2 - a)}, \\ L_{12}^2 &= 0, & L_{12}^1 &= \frac{1 - x_1 - a}{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - a)}. \end{aligned}$$

The deformed connection ∇^L in the standard base is given by the following equations:

$$\nabla_{\partial_1}^L \partial_1 = \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_1 + L(\partial_1, \partial_1) = \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa} \partial_1 + L_{11}^1 \partial_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 - 2}{1 - x_1 - x_2} \partial_1 \tag{26}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_1}^L \partial_2 = \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_2 + L(\partial_1, \partial_2) = L_{12}^1 \partial_1 + L_{12}^2 \partial_2 = \frac{1 - x_1 - a}{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - a)} \partial_1 \tag{27}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_2}^L \partial_1 = \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_1 + L(\partial_2, \partial_1) = L_{12}^1 \partial_1 + L_{12}^2 \partial_2 = \frac{1 - x_1 - a}{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - a)} \partial_1 \tag{28}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_2}^L \partial_2 = \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_2 + L(\partial_2, \partial_2) = -\frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa} \partial_2 + L_{22}^2 \partial_2 = \frac{2}{a - x_2} \partial_2. \tag{29}$$

It is obvious that $\nabla_{\partial_i}^L \partial_j - \nabla_{\partial_j}^L \partial_i = 0$ and therefore the torsion of ∇^L is zero. Moreover, at every point the horizontal, vertical and transversal spaces are

$$T^h = \text{Span} \{ \partial_1 \}, \quad T^v = \text{Span} \{ \partial_2 \}, \quad T^\nu = \text{Span} \{ \partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2 \},$$

where $\kappa = \partial_1 f / \partial_2 f = 1 - x_1 - x_2$. The Eq. (26) (resp. (29)) shows that the covariant derivative of a horizontal (resp. vertical) vector field with respect to a horizontal (resp. vertical) vector field is horizontal (resp. vertical). Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{(\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2)} (\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2) &= \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_1 - \kappa \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_1 - \kappa \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_2 - (\partial_1 \kappa) \partial_2 + \kappa (\partial_2 \kappa) \partial_2 + \kappa^2 \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_2 \\ &= \frac{2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_1x_2 + (a - 4)(x_1 + x_2) + 2}{(-1 + x_1 + x_2)(a - x_2)} (\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2) \end{aligned}$$

which shows that the covariant derivative of a transversal vector field with respect to a transversal vector field is transversal. Direct calculation shows that ∇^L is flat; that is its curvature tensor is identically zero.

Solution 2. Here we consider the solution (25) of (23). Completing the expression of $t(x_1, x_2)$ and $z(x_1, x_2)$ with (22) we can find that the components of L , the affine deformation tensor, are

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11}^1 &= \frac{(x_1 + x_2 - 2)e^{-x_1} - ax_2 - b}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b} \\ L_{22}^2 &= \frac{(2 - x_1 - x_2)e^{-x_1} - a(2x_1 + x_2 - 2) + b}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)} \\ L_{12}^1 &= \frac{e^{-x_1} - ax_1 + a + b}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)} \\ L_{12}^2 &= \frac{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)e^{-x_1}}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b}. \end{aligned}$$

The deformed connection ∇^L in the standard basis is given by the following equations:

$$\nabla_{\partial_1}^L \partial_1 = \left(\frac{1}{x_1 + x_2 - 1} + \frac{(x_1 + x_2 - 2)e^{-x_1} - ax_2 - b}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b} \right) \partial_1 \tag{30}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_1}^L \partial_2 = \frac{e^{-x_1} + a - x_1a + b}{((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)(x_1 + x_2 - 1)} \partial_1 + \frac{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)e^{-x_1}}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b} \partial_2, \tag{31}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_2}^L \partial_1 = \frac{e^{-x_1} + a - x_1a + b}{((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)(x_1 + x_2 - 1)} \partial_1 + \frac{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)e^{-x_1}}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b} \partial_2, \tag{32}$$

$$\nabla_{\partial_2}^L \partial_2 = \frac{-2(e^{-x_1} + a)}{(x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b} \partial_2. \tag{33}$$

As in the previous case, $\nabla_{\partial_i}^L \partial_j - \nabla_{\partial_j}^L \partial_i = 0$ and the torsion of ∇^L is zero. Eq. (30) (resp. (33)) shows that the covariant derivative of a horizontal (resp. vertical) vector field with respect to a horizontal (resp. vertical) vector field

is horizontal (resp. vertical). We have

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{(\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2)}(\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2) &= \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_1 - \kappa \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_1 - \kappa \nabla_{\partial_1} \partial_2 - (\partial_1 \kappa) \partial_2 + \kappa (\partial_2 \kappa) \partial_2 + \kappa^2 \nabla_{\partial_2} \partial_2 \\ &= \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 e^{-x_1} + (4a + b)(x_1 + x_2) - a(2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_2 x_1 + 2)}{(x_1 + x_2 - 1)((x_1 + x_2)e^{-x_1} + ax_2 + b)} (\partial_1 - \kappa \partial_2)\end{aligned}$$

which shows that the covariant derivative of a transversal vector field with respect to a transversal vector field is transversal. As in the previous case, ∇^L is flat, i.e. its curvature tensor is identically zero.

As the direct calculations show in both cases:

1. the connection ∇^L preserves the web, that is the three families of leaves are auto-parallel curves with respect to it;
2. ∇^L is torsion free;
3. ∇^L is flat; that is its curvature tensor is identically zero.

The properties 1–3. show that the corresponding affine deformation tensor L in both cases is a linearization of the web \mathcal{W} .

Remark. Solutions 1 and 2 correspond to different linearizations. However, these linearizations are projectively equivalent. Indeed, the parameter s , called the base of the linearization, is a projective invariant of the linearizations: two linearizations are projectively equivalent if and only if they have the same base. Here the two linearizations have the same base ($s(x_1, x_2) \equiv -1$) which shows that they are projectively equivalent.

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