

Geometria rozmaitości Riemanna - przykłady

Przestrzeń płaska $M = \mathbb{R}^m$ mapa $\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^m}(x) = x$ $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ $i = 1, \dots, m$ $g_{ij} = \partial_i \cdot \partial_j = \delta_{ij}$

$$\Gamma_{js}^i = \frac{1}{2} g^{ip} (\partial_j g_{sp} + \partial_s g_{jp} - \partial_p g_{js}) \quad \partial_i g_{jk} = 0 \quad \Gamma_{js}^i = 0$$

↑
symbole Christoffela koneksi d-C

Równanie geodezyjnych $\frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} + (\Gamma_{js}^i \circ \gamma) \frac{dx^j}{dt} \frac{dx^s}{dt} = 0$

$\Gamma_{js}^i \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x^i}{dt^2} = 0 \quad \gamma(t) = x_0 + t v$ geodezyjne to proste

$$\gamma(0) = x_0$$

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt}(0) = v$$

$$R(X, Y)Z = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z$$

$$R(\partial_j, \partial_k) \partial_s = R_{sjk}^i \partial_i \quad R_{sjk}^i = \partial_j \Gamma_{ks}^i - \partial_k \Gamma_{js}^i + \Gamma_{ks}^p \Gamma_{jp}^i - \Gamma_{js}^p \Gamma_{kp}^i$$

$$\Gamma_{js}^i \equiv 0 \Rightarrow R_{sjk}^i \equiv 0 \quad R \equiv 0 \quad \text{i} \quad T \equiv 0 \quad \text{przykład przestrzeni płaskiej}$$

koneksi niemennowskie płaska

Przykład 2. (przeszycie Poincarégo)

$$M = \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty) \quad (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad g_{ij} = \frac{1}{x_2^2} \delta_{ij} \quad g^{ij} = x_2^2 \delta_{ij}$$

$$\partial_1 g_{ij} = 0 \quad \partial_2 g_{ij} = -\frac{2}{x_2^3} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Gamma_{11}^1 = 0 \quad \Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \quad \Gamma_{22}^1 = 0 \quad \Gamma_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = 0 \quad \Gamma_{22}^2 = -\frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \gamma_1}{dt^2} = \frac{2}{\gamma_2} \frac{d\gamma_1}{dt} \frac{d\gamma_2}{dt} \\ \frac{d^2 \gamma_2}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \left(\left(\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{d\gamma_1}{dt} \right)^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_1 \equiv x_{01} \quad \frac{d\gamma_1}{dt} = \frac{d^2 \gamma_1}{dt^2} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 \gamma_2}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \left(\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt} \right)^2 \quad \frac{\frac{d^2 \gamma_2}{dt^2}}{\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt}}{\gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\ln \frac{d\gamma_2}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\ln \gamma_2 \right) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\ln \left(\frac{\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt}}{\gamma_2} \right) \right) = 0 \quad \frac{\frac{d\gamma_2}{dt}}{\gamma_2} = c$$

$$\frac{d\gamma_2}{\gamma_2} = c dt$$

$$\gamma_2(t) = D e^{ct}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_1(t) = x_{01} \\ \gamma_2(t) = x_{02} e^{At} \end{cases}$$

Druga grupa geodezyjnych

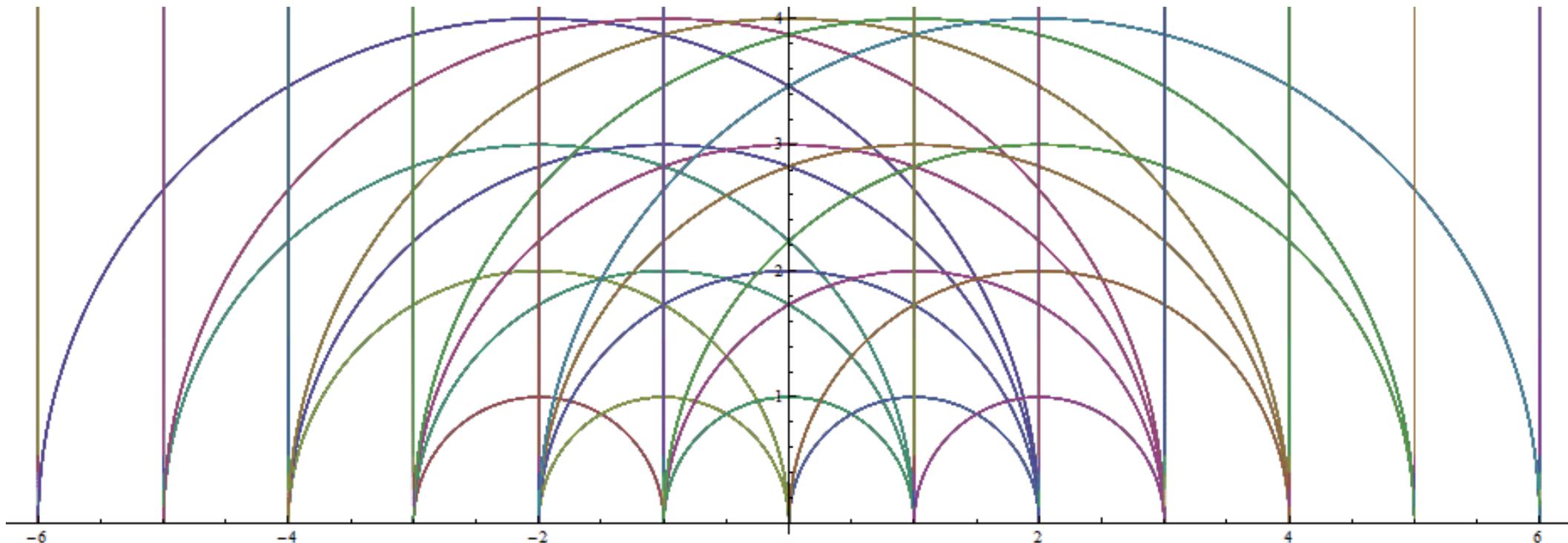
$$\gamma_1(t) = x_{01} + r t \operatorname{th}(a t + b)$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad b, x_{01} \in \mathbb{R} \quad r > 0$$

$$\gamma_2(t) = \frac{r}{\cosh(a t + b)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$

geometria nieeuklidesowa.



Podrozmaitość Riemanna

M, \tilde{M} rozm. gładkie (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) - rozm. Riemanna $f: M \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ immersja (M jest podm. \tilde{M})

$$g_x(u, v) := \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (f^* \tilde{g})_x(u, v) = \tilde{g}(d_x f(u), d_x f(v)) \quad g \text{ jest polem tensorowym symetrycznym typu } (0, 2)$$

$$g_x(u, u) = \tilde{g}(d_x f(u), d_x f(u)) \geq 0 \quad \text{ i } \quad g_x(u, u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{g}(d_x f(u), d_x f(u)) = 0 \quad d_x f(u) = 0 \text{ i } f \text{ immer.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = 0$$

g jest tensorem metrycznym.

Przykład. Metryka produktowa

$$(M_1, g_1) \text{ i } (M_2, g_2) \text{ rozm. Riemann.} \quad M = M_1 \times M_2 \quad v \in T_x M = T_{(x_1, x_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \cong T_{x_1} M_1 \oplus T_{x_2} M_2 \quad v = v_1 + v_2$$

$$v_i \in T_{x_i} M_i \text{ dla } i=1, 2$$

$$g(u, v) = g_1(u_1, v_1) + g_2(u_2, v_2)$$

(U_i, φ_i) - mapa na $M_i \Rightarrow (U_1 \times U_2, \varphi_1 \times \varphi_2)$ - mapa na $M = M_1 \times M_2$

$$(g_{ij})_{i,j=1, \dots, m_1+m_2} (x_1, x_2) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} (g_{ij}^1)_{i,j=1, \dots, m_1} & \circ \\ \hline \circ & (g_{i-m_1, j-m_1}^2)_{i,j=m_1+1, \dots, m_1+m_2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \Gamma_{ij}^k(x_1) & i, j, k = 1, \dots, m_1 \\ \Gamma_{i-m_1, j-m_1}^{k-m_1}(x_2) & i, j, k = m_1+1, \dots, m_1+m_2 \\ 0 & \text{u.p.p.} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{jkl}^i(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} R_{jkl}^i(x_1) & i, j, k, l = 1, \dots, m_1 \\ R_{j-m_1, k-m_1, l-m_1}^{i-m_1} & \text{dla} \\ & i, j, k, l = m_1+1, \dots, m_1+m_2 \\ 0 & \text{u.p.p.} \end{cases}$$

Wniosek. $(M_1, g_1), (M_2, g_2) - \text{płaskie} \Rightarrow (M_1 \times M_2, g) - \text{płaskie}$

Wniosek. $T^M = S^1(r_1) \times \dots \times S^1(r_n) \approx \text{mehyła}$ produktem jest płaskie

Tw. $(M, g) - \text{rozr. Riem.}$ $\alpha_\gamma: T_{\gamma(a)}M \rightarrow T_{\gamma(b)}M$ przesunięcie równoległe wzdłuż $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow M$

krzywej g -dłkiej, jest izometryz. $g_{\gamma(b)}(\alpha_\gamma(u), \alpha_\gamma(v)) = g_{\gamma(a)}(u, v) \quad \forall u, v \in T_{\gamma(a)}M$

Dowód.: $u, v \in T_{\gamma(a)}M \quad X, Y \in \mathcal{E}_\gamma(M) \quad X(a) = u \quad Y(a) = v \quad \nabla_\gamma X = \nabla_\gamma Y = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g(X(t), Y(t)) = \left(\underbrace{\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}(t)} g}_0 \right) (X(t), Y(t)) + g \left(\underbrace{\nabla_\gamma X}_0(t), Y(t) \right) + g \left(X(t), \underbrace{\nabla_\gamma Y}_0(t) \right) = 0$$

$$g(X(t), Y(t)) = g(X(a), Y(a)) = g(u, v)$$

$$g(X(t), Y(t)) = g(X(b), Y(b)) = g(\alpha_\gamma(u), \alpha_\gamma(v))$$

$$g(u, v) = g(\alpha_\gamma(u), \alpha_\gamma(v))$$

Wniosek. Jeżeli γ jest geod. na (M, g) -rozum. R. to $\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| = (g(\dot{\gamma}(t), \dot{\gamma}(t)))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \text{const.}$

Jeżeli dodatkowo $\|\dot{\gamma}(t_0)\| = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma$ jest spar. Inkw. czyli $\forall t \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| = 1$

oraz $d(\gamma|_{[t_1, t_2]}) = t_2 - t_1$.