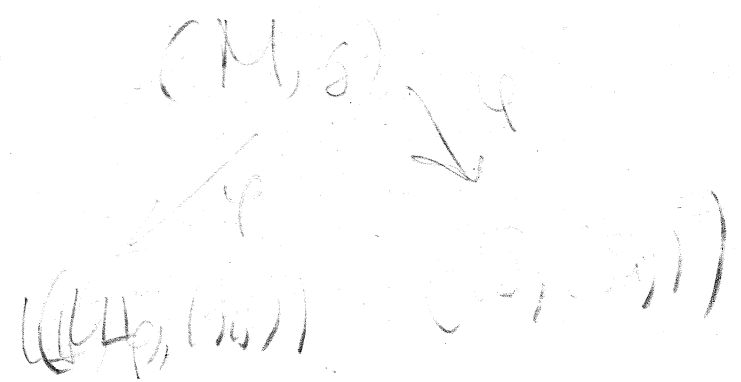


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TABLA CASTEL.
LECCION 1

INTRODUCCION A LA
GEOMETRIA
RIEMANNIANA
(doctel)

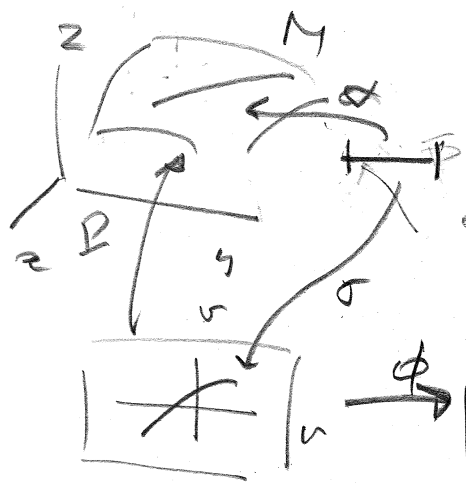


Session 1.

① Rappelons la définition de surface Paramétrisée

$$P: \mathbb{R}^2 \supseteq U \rightarrow M \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$P: \begin{cases} x = x(u,v) = P_1(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) = P_2(u,v) \\ z = z(u,v) = P_3(u,v) \end{cases}$$



① différentiable, Monodromisme

② $DP = 2 \times 3$ mat

$$DP = (P_u, P_v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2_u & 2_v \\ 4_u & 4_v \\ 2_u & 2_v \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha: I \rightarrow M$ différentiable, entrecroisé

$$\alpha(t) = P(u(t), v(t)) = P \circ \sigma(t)$$

$$L(\alpha) = \int_a^b \sqrt{\langle \alpha', \alpha' \rangle} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} E = \langle P_u, P_u \rangle \\ F = \langle P_u, P_v \rangle \\ G = \langle P_v, P_v \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha'(t) = P_u u'(t) + P_v v'(t) \text{ can be written}$$

$$\langle \alpha', \alpha' \rangle = (u', v') \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{pmatrix} \text{ can } \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = DP^T DP$$

and thus $L(\alpha) = \int_a^b \sqrt{(u', v') \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{pmatrix}} dt$ (*)

we can find the length of curves on M

using the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix}$ using the formula (*)

(2) Superficies que $\bar{P}: \mathbb{R}^2 \supset \bar{U} \rightarrow M \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ es otra PARAMETRIZACION de M (1-8)

entonces hay un difeomorfismo de cambio de coordenadas

$\phi: \begin{cases} \bar{u} = \bar{u}(u,v) \\ \bar{v} = \bar{v}(u,v) \end{cases}$ de forma que le cumple la identidad

$\bar{P}(\bar{u}(u,v), \bar{v}(u,v)) = P(u,v)$ y por la regla de la cadena

se tiene $D\bar{P} = \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial \bar{u}, \bar{v}} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial u, v} + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \bar{u}, \bar{v}}{\partial u, v}$

y si $\alpha = \bar{P}(\bar{u}(t), \bar{v}(t)) = \bar{P}(\bar{u}(t), \bar{v}(t))$ tenemos

$$\bar{v} = \phi \cdot \sigma \quad \gamma \quad L(\alpha) = \int_a^b \sqrt{(\bar{u}'(t))^2 (\bar{E} \bar{E} + \bar{F} \bar{F}) + (\bar{v}'(t))^2 (\bar{F} \bar{F} + \bar{G} \bar{G})} dt$$

Notemos que $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & \bar{F} \\ \bar{F} & \bar{G} \end{pmatrix}$ es la matriz de la forma

bilineal $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ del producto escalar en \mathbb{R}^2 restringida

a $T_{P(u,v)} M = \text{span}\{P_u, P_v\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

$$T_{P(u,v)} M \times T_{P(u,v)} M \xrightarrow{I} \mathbb{R}$$

I. forma
bilineal

Todo lo anterior se puede generalizar a dimension $m < n$ cualquiera 1-C

$P: \mathbb{R}^m \supset U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ define una variedad euclidea parametrizada $M = P(U)$

$$n^o P: \begin{cases} x_1 = P_1(u_1, \dots, u_m) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = P_n(u_1, \dots, u_m) \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} P: U \rightarrow M \text{ es homeomorfo} \\ \text{y } DP = m \quad DP = (P_{q_1}, \dots, P_{q_m}) \end{array} \right.$$

definimos $\alpha: I \rightarrow M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ diferenciable $\Rightarrow \alpha(t) = P \circ \sigma(t)$ $\sigma: \begin{cases} u_1 = u_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_m = u_m(t) \end{cases}$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \sum_i \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{du_i}{dt}; \quad \left\langle \frac{d\alpha}{dt}, \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right\rangle = \sum_i \frac{du_i}{dt} g_{ij} \frac{du_j}{dt} \quad \text{y } g_{ij}$$

$$L(\alpha) = \int \sqrt{\sum_i g_{ij} \frac{du_i}{dt} \frac{du_j}{dt}} dt \quad g_{ij} = \left\langle \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_i}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_j} \right\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial u_j}$$

En un caso de parametrización $\bar{P}(\bar{u}_1, \dots, \bar{u}_m) = P(u_1, \dots, u_m) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{u}_1 = \bar{u}_1(u_1, \dots, u_m) \\ \vdots \\ \bar{u}_m = \bar{u}_m(u_1, \dots, u_m) \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial u_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial \bar{u}_j} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_j}{\partial u_i} \Rightarrow (g_{ij}) = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_j}{\partial u_i} \right)^t (\bar{g}_{ij}) \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial u_j} \right)$$

si $\alpha = P(\bar{u}_1(t), \dots, \bar{u}_m(t))$ tenemos $L(\alpha) = \int \sqrt{\sum_i \bar{g}_{ij} \frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} \frac{d\bar{u}_j}{dt}} dt$

$$T_{P(u_0)} M = \text{span} (P_{q_1}, \dots, P_{q_m}) = \left\{ DP \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_m \end{pmatrix} : \xi_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$g_M(\xi, \eta) = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m) \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & \dots & g_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{m1} & \dots & g_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$I: T_{P(u_0)} M \times T_{P(u_0)} M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 I forma bilineal.

DEFINICIÓN:

(1-D)

Una estructura Riemanniana sobre un abierto M de \mathbb{R}^n es un operador g que asocia a cada $x \in M$ un producto escalar euclideo en \mathbb{R}^n $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \ni (z, y) \rightarrow g_x(z, y) = \langle z, y \rangle_x$ de forma que $\forall z, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ la aplicación $g(z, y) = \langle z, y \rangle : M \ni x \rightarrow g_x(z, y) = \langle z, y \rangle_x \in \mathbb{R}$ es diferenciable.

Por tanto $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ es la base coordenada de \mathbb{R}^n g viene determinada por $g_{ij} = g_{ji} = g(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) \in \mathcal{F}(M)$ de forma que

$$g(z, y) = \begin{pmatrix} z^1 & \dots & z^n \end{pmatrix} (g_{ij}) \begin{pmatrix} y^1 \\ \vdots \\ y^n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y } (g_{ij}) \text{ es una matriz simétrica de p\u00fablica positiva.}$$
$$= \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} z_i^1 y_j^1 = z^T (g_{ij}) y$$

$\alpha = (\alpha^1(t), \dots, \alpha^n(t))$ es una curva en M $t \in I \subset \mathbb{R}$

derivadas $\langle \alpha', \alpha' \rangle : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ con $\langle \alpha', \alpha' \rangle|_t = \langle \alpha'(t), \alpha'(t) \rangle_{\alpha(t)}$,

y $|\alpha'| = \sqrt{\langle \alpha', \alpha' \rangle}$ se define entonces

$$L(\alpha) = \int_I |\alpha'| dt = \int_I \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} g_{ij} (\alpha^i)' (\alpha^j)'}$$

y se llama longitud de la curva α .

Se dice que (M, g) es una variedad Riemanniana coordinada o brevemente VRC

Sean (M, g) (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) V.R.C. de la misma dimensión.

(1. F)

un difeomorfismo $\phi: M \rightarrow \bar{M}$ a las mismas velocidades,
ni preserve las longitudes de las curvas. Es decir

$\forall \alpha: I \rightarrow M$ curva diferenciable en M se tiene

$$L_{\bar{g}}(\phi \circ \alpha) = L_g(\alpha).$$

Supuesto $\phi: \begin{cases} \bar{x}^1 = \bar{x}^1(x^1, \dots, x^n) \\ \bar{x}^n = \bar{x}^n(x^1, \dots, x^n) \end{cases}$ se tiene el

requiere.

TEOREMA. Son equivalentes

(1) $\phi \rightarrow$ isometría

(2) $\forall p \in M$ $D\phi|_p: (T_p M, g_p) \rightarrow (T_p \bar{M}, \bar{g}_{\phi(p)})$ es isometría

$$(3) \quad (g_{ij}) = \frac{\partial(\bar{x}^1, \dots, \bar{x}^n)}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)} \cdot (\bar{g}_{ij}) \cdot \frac{\partial(\bar{x}^1, \dots, \bar{x}^n)}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)}$$

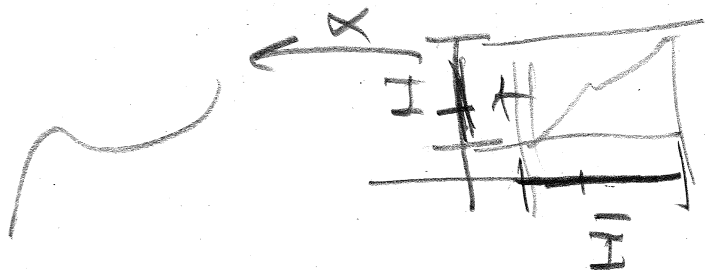
$$g_{ij} = g_{kl} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^k}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^l}{\partial x^j}$$

Proposizione, see (M.D.S) v.r.c

(1. E)

si $\alpha: I \rightarrow M^1$ è una curva regolare, allora
 $L(\alpha)$ non dipende da la parametrizzazione

è detto si $\bar{t} = \bar{t}(t)$ è un cambio di parametro
 $\frac{d\bar{t}}{dt} > 0 \quad t = t(\bar{t})$



etras

$$\alpha(\bar{t}) = \alpha(t(\bar{t}))$$

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha(\bar{t}(t))$$

teniamo

$$\left. \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right|_t = \left. \frac{d\alpha}{d\bar{t}} \right|_{\bar{t}(t)} \cdot \left. \frac{d\bar{t}}{dt} \right|_t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{anzi } L(\bar{\alpha}) &= \int_{\bar{I}} \left| \frac{d\bar{\alpha}}{d\bar{t}} \right| d\bar{t} = \int_I \left| \frac{d\alpha}{d\bar{t}} \right|_{\bar{t}(t)} \left| \frac{d\bar{t}}{dt} \right| dt = \\ &\quad \bar{t} = \bar{t}(t) \\ &= \int_I \left| \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right| dt = L(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(1) \Rightarrow (2) \bar{L} : fixons $p \in M$ et points $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$

1-6

considérons la courbe $\alpha_\xi(t) = p + t\xi$ et tienne

$$L(\alpha_\xi|_{[0,t]}) = \int_0^t |\alpha'| dt = L(\phi \circ \alpha)|_{(p,t]} = \int_0^t |\phi \circ \alpha'| dt$$

per tanto $\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} L(\alpha) = |\alpha'(0)| = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} L(\phi \circ \alpha) = |(\phi \circ \alpha)'(0)|$

per tanto Pero: $(\phi \circ \alpha)'(0) = D\phi|_p(\xi)$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{D\phi|_p} \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha'(0) = \xi \longrightarrow (D\phi|_p)\xi = (\phi \circ \alpha)'(0)$$

per tanto $|D\phi|_p(\xi)| = |\xi| \forall \xi \implies D\phi|_p : (\mathbb{R}^n, g_p) \xrightarrow{\text{isometry}} (\mathbb{R}^n, \bar{g}_{\phi(p)})$

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Algèbre linéaire

$$\bar{g}(D\phi|_p \xi, D\phi|_p \eta) = \underbrace{\xi^t D\phi|_p^t(\bar{g}_{ij}) D\phi|_p \eta}_{(g_{ij})} = \bar{g}_p(\xi, \eta)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow 1) \quad (L(\bar{x}_i(t))) \phi \circ \alpha = \bar{x}_i \Rightarrow \bar{x}_i: \begin{cases} \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_1(t) \\ \bar{x}_n = \bar{x}_n(t) \end{cases}$$

(1-#)

è anche definibile $\gamma \quad \bar{x}_i(t) = \bar{x}_i(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$ per $\forall t$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial \bar{x}_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{dx_j}{dt} \quad \gamma \text{ si tiene per la regola del differenziale}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d\bar{x}_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(\bar{x}_i)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_n)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_n)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dt}, -\frac{d\bar{x}_n}{dt} \right) (\bar{x}_i) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d\bar{x}_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_n)}{\partial(x_1 - x_n)} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_i \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} (\bar{x}_i) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L(\bar{x}_i) = L(\bar{x}_i)$$

per l'ente $\int_I \sqrt{g_{ij}} \frac{dx_i}{dt} \frac{dx_j}{dt} dt = \int_I \sqrt{\bar{g}_{ij}} \frac{d\bar{x}_i}{dt} \frac{d\bar{x}_j}{dt} dt$

Sistemas de Partículas Ejemplo 1.

1-I

Un sistema de partículas, consiste en una colección de N partículas con masas m_1, \dots, m_N que pueden desplazarse por el espacio euclideo \mathbb{R}^3 tomando $n = 3N$ los números (x^1, \dots, x^n) denominar la posición del sistema donde $(x^{3i-2}, x^{3i-1}, x^{3i})$ denota las coordenadas de la partícula m_i .

$T\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \ni (x^1, \dots, x^n, \dot{x}^1, \dots, \dot{x}^n)$ denote el espacio de estados

$(\dot{x}^{3i-2}, \dot{x}^{3i-1}, \dot{x}^{3i})$ denote la velocidad instantánea de la partícula m_i . de forma que su energía cinética es

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i \left((\dot{x}^{3i-2})^2 + (\dot{x}^{3i-1})^2 + (\dot{x}^{3i})^2 \right)$$

con cuando n sumas $M_{3i-2} = M_{3i-1} = M_{3i} = m_i$ tenemos

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i M_i (\dot{x}^i)^2 : T\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{y se define } g_x(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \xi^i \eta^i$$

$$(g_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & M_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Suponemos ahora que el sistema está sometido a ligaduras holónomas, esto significa que está restringido a "moverse" en una variedad euclídea $M^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, con una parametrización.

$$P: \begin{cases} \mathbf{a}^1 = P^1(q^1, \dots, q^n) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}^n = P^n(q^1, \dots, q^n) \end{cases} \quad \text{entonces } T_{P(q)} M = L \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial q^1}, \dots, \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^n} \right) \Big|_q$$

y en \mathbb{R}^n tenemos la métrica

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle = (\xi^1, \dots, \xi^n) \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & M_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta^1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta^n \end{pmatrix} = (*)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \xi^1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi^n \end{matrix} \right) = DP \Big|_q \begin{pmatrix} \eta^1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta^n \end{pmatrix} = \sum \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^i} \eta^i$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \eta^1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta^n \end{matrix} \right) = DP \Big|_q \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^j} \mu_j$$

$$(*) = \eta^i = \left\langle \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^i}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^i} \right\rangle = \sum_k M_{ik} \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^k} \frac{\partial P}{\partial q^i}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial q^i} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial P / \partial q^1 \\ \vdots \\ \partial P / \partial q^i \\ \vdots \\ \partial P / \partial q^n \end{pmatrix}$$