

Holonomy groups of pseudo-Riemannian manifolds

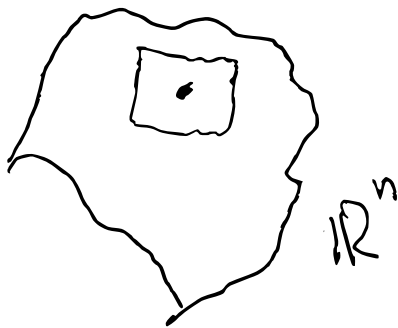
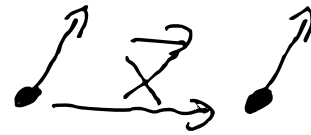
Lecture 1.

Motivation

(M, g) Riemannian

$$x \in M$$

$$g_x: T_x M \times T_x M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$T_x \mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^n$$

"connection" $\nabla \rightsquigarrow$

\rightsquigarrow || transport

$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow M$$

$$\gamma(0) = x \quad \gamma(1) = y$$

$$X_0 \in T_{\gamma(0)} M$$

$$\exists! \underline{X(t)} \quad X'(0) = X_0$$

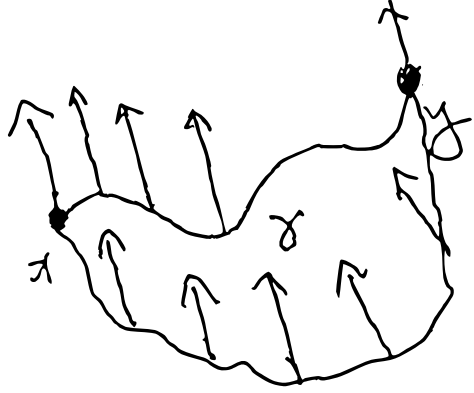
$$X(1) \in T_{\gamma(1)} M$$

$$\underline{L_\gamma: T_{\gamma(0)} M \rightarrow T_{\gamma(1)} M}$$

linear isomorphism



\mathbb{R}^n



$$\underline{T_x \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n}$$

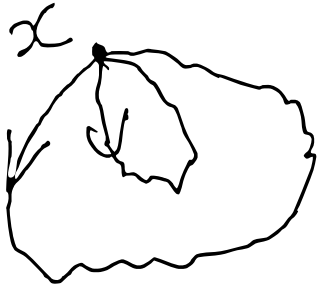
$$\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{Hol}_x(M, g) = \left\{ \tau_\gamma \mid \gamma \text{ is a loop at } x \right\}$$



θ

S^2



$$\tau_\gamma: T_x M \rightarrow T_x M$$

$$\text{Hol}_x(\mathbb{R}^n, g_{\text{Euc}}) = \{ \text{id}_{T_x M} \}$$

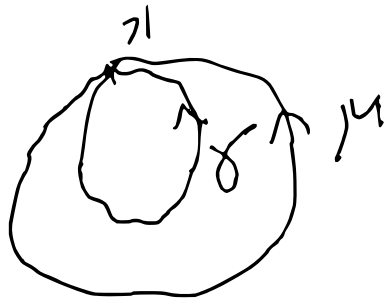
$$\text{Hol}_x(S^2, g_{S^2}) = \text{SO}(2) = S^1$$

M is connected $\text{Hol}_x \cong \text{Hol}_y$

$$\text{Hol}_x = \tau_{\mu^{-1}} \circ \text{Hol}_y \circ \tau_\mu$$

A diagram showing a manifold M with two points x and y . A path γ connects x to y . The equation above relates the holonomy at x to the holonomy at y via parallel transport maps τ_μ and $\tau_{\mu^{-1}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hol}_y &\rightarrow \text{Hol}_x \\ \tau_\gamma &\mapsto \tau_{\mu \circ \gamma \circ \mu^{-1}} \\ &= \tau_{\mu^{-1}} \circ \tau_\gamma \circ \tau_\mu \end{aligned}$$



$$\forall \delta, M \quad \mathcal{I}_\delta = \mathcal{I}_p$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{p\delta} = \text{Id} \mathcal{I}_\delta M$$

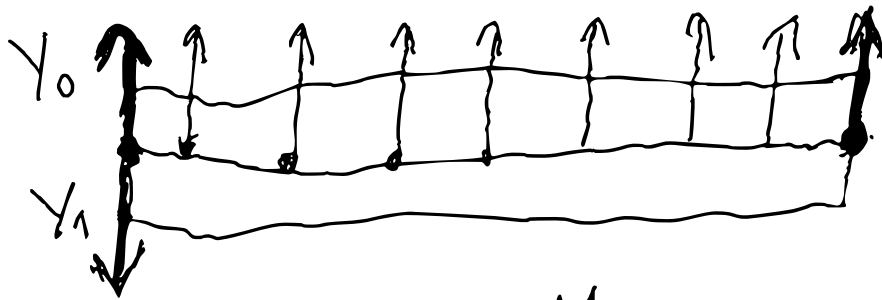
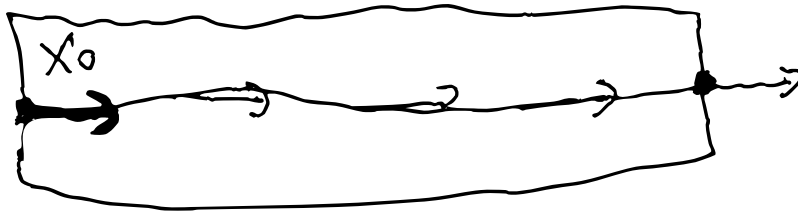
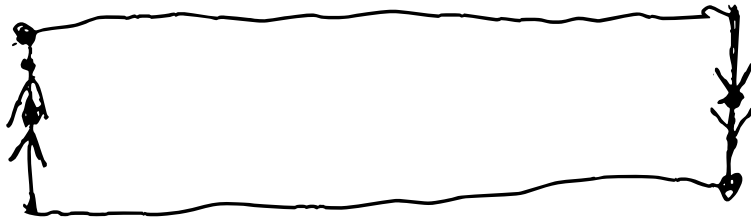
$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_\delta = \text{Id} \mathcal{I}_\delta M$$

$\text{Hol}_1 = \{ \text{id} \mathcal{I}_\delta M \} \Leftrightarrow (M, g)$ is locally
 isometric to (\mathbb{R}^n, g_E)

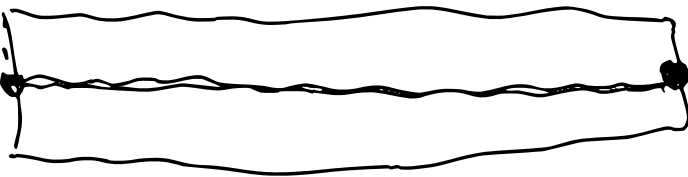
flat

not flat \Leftrightarrow „curved“

Möbius Band



M



$$M = \gamma * \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\gamma X_0 = X_0$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\gamma Y_0 = Y_1$$

$$\mathcal{L}_M Y_0 = Y_0$$

$$\mathcal{L}_M Y_0 = \mathcal{L}_\gamma \cdot \mathcal{L}_\gamma Y_0 = Y_1$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_M)_* = 0$$

$$\text{Hol}(M, \sigma) = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{1, -1\} = \{ \text{id}_{T_x M}, -\text{id}_{T_x M} \}$$

1 -1
• •

M is not orientable

\mathbb{R}^n

•

S^2

S^1

Motivation



$$\Gamma: \underbrace{U}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

Euclidean space
(·, ·)

u^1, u^2 on U
 $\Gamma(u^1, u^2)$



$$U \leftrightarrow \Gamma(U) = \mathcal{M}$$

$$\Gamma(u^1, u^2) = (x^1(u^1, u^2), x^2(u^1, u^2), x^3(u^1, u^2))$$

$$g_x := g_{\mathbb{R}^3, x} \Big|_{T_x \mathcal{M} \times T_x \mathcal{M}}$$

$$\underline{\Gamma}_1(u^1, u^2) = \frac{\partial \Gamma(u^1, u^2)}{\partial u^1}$$

$$\Gamma_2(u^1, u^2) = \dots$$

$$\gamma_1(t) = \Gamma(u^1 + t, u^2)$$

$$T_{\Gamma(u^1, u^2)} \mathcal{M} = \langle \Gamma_1(u^1, u^2), \Gamma_2(u^1, u^2) \rangle$$



$$f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Gamma_1(u^1, u^2) f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^1}(u^1, u^2)$$

$$f(\Gamma(u^1, u^2))$$

$$\gamma_1(t) = (u^1 + t, u^2)$$

$$\Gamma_1(u^1, u^2) f := \left. \frac{d}{dt} f(\Gamma(u^1 + t, u^2)) \right|_{t=0} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^1}(u^1, u^2)$$

$$\Gamma_1(u^1, u^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1}(u^1, u^2) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1}(u^1, u^2)$$

$$f(u^1, u^2) =$$

$$= f(\Gamma(u^1, u^2))$$

$$X_{\gamma} : C^\infty M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X_{\gamma}(f \cdot g) = (X_{\gamma} f) \cdot g(\gamma) + f \cdot (X_{\gamma} g)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \gamma(t) \quad \gamma(0) = x$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) = X_{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma(0) = x$$

$$X_{\gamma} f = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma(t)) \right|_{t=0}$$

