

Lecture 4

$E \rightarrow M$

∇



$$\tau_x: E_x \rightarrow E_y$$

$$\nabla \xi = 0$$



$\text{Hol}_x(\nabla)$



$E \rightarrow M$

∇

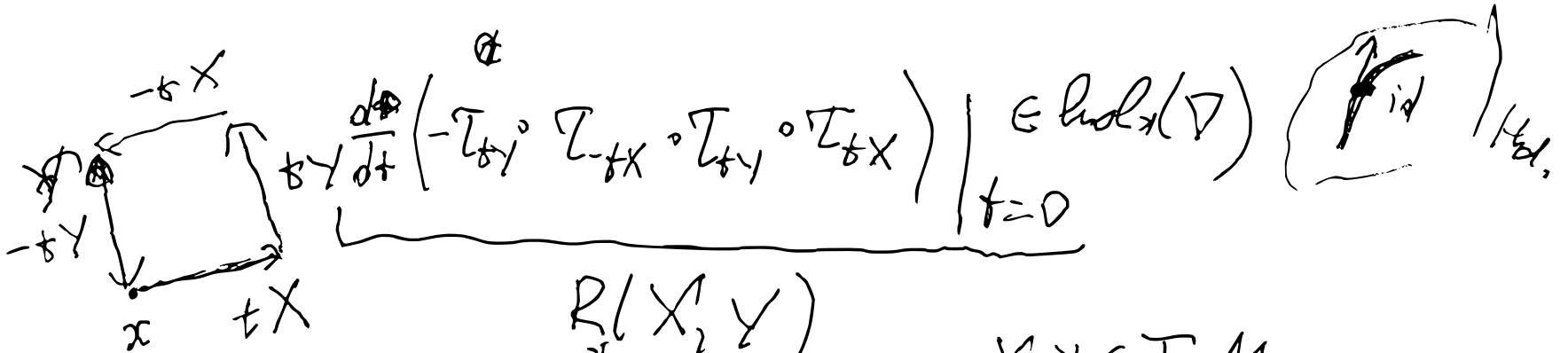
$$R(X, Y) \xi := \nabla_X \nabla_Y \xi - \nabla_Y \nabla_X \xi - \nabla_{[X, Y]} \xi$$

$$X, Y \in \Gamma(TM), \xi \in \Gamma(E)$$

$$R: \Gamma(TM) \times \Gamma(TM) \times \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$$

$C^\infty M$ -multilinear $x \in \mathbb{R} \quad R_x: T_x M \times T_x M \times E_x \rightarrow E_x$

$$R_x(X, Y) \xi_x$$



$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\tau_{\delta Y} \circ \tau_{-\delta X} \circ \tau_{\delta Y} \circ \tau_{\delta X} \right) \right|_{t=0} \in \text{Hol}_x(\nabla)$$



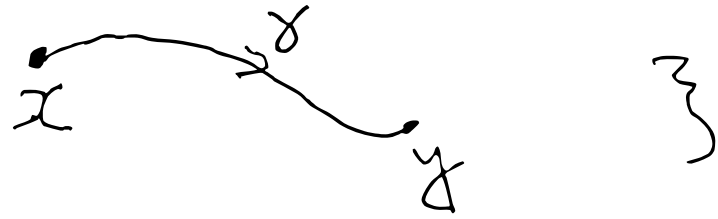
$$R_x(X, Y)$$

$X, Y \in T_x M$

$$R(X, Y): E_x \rightarrow E_x$$

Th. (Ambrose - Singer)

$$\text{hol}_x(\nabla) = \text{span} \left\{ \underbrace{\tau_x^{-1} \circ R_y(X, Y) \circ \tau_x}_{E_y \rightarrow E_x} \right\} \quad |$$



$$\tau_y: E_x \rightarrow E_y$$

Def. ∇ is called flat if $\forall x \in U$
 $\exists \{ \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m \} \in \Gamma(E|_U) \quad \nabla \zeta_x = 0$

Th. ∇ is flat $\Leftrightarrow R = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \text{hol}_x(\nabla) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Hol}_x^0(\nabla) = \{ \text{id} \}$
 (1) (2) (3) (4)

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3) A-S. Th.

(3) \Leftrightarrow (4) Lie Th.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) $R(X, Y) \zeta_x = 0 \Rightarrow R(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow R = 0$

(4) \Rightarrow (1) $\text{Hol}_x^0(\nabla) = \{ \text{id} \} \cup \text{Hol}_x(\nabla|_U) = \{ \text{id} \}$
 $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m \in E_x$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m \quad \nabla \zeta_x = 0 \quad \square$

~~(1)~~ $M \quad \nabla$ on TM

∇ is defined $T^{p,q}M$

V be a vector space $(1,0) \quad X \in V$

$T_x M \quad T^{(p,q)} M$

$T_x^* M \quad T^{(p,q)} M = \cup_{x \in M} T_x^{(p,q)} M$

vector bundle over M

$(0,1) \quad \theta \in V^* \quad \theta(Y) \in \mathbb{R}$

$(0,2) \quad \theta: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(1,2) \quad \theta: V \times V \rightarrow V$

$(1,1) \quad A: V \rightarrow V \quad A(X) \in V$

$\varphi(1,1) \quad \forall x \in M$

$\varphi_x: T_x M \rightarrow T_x M$

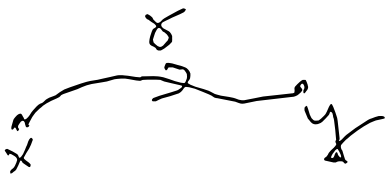
$\omega(0,1) \quad \forall x \in M$

$\omega_x: T_x M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

A tensor field $(p,q) \quad \nabla_x A$

~~(0,1)~~ $\theta \in \Gamma(T^*M)$

$$(\nabla_x \theta)(Y) := X(\theta(Y)) - \theta(\nabla_x Y)$$



$$\underbrace{(\nabla_x \theta_x)}_{\in T_x^* M} (X_y) = \theta_x(\nabla_x X_y) - \theta(\nabla_x Y)$$

(M, g) $g(0,2)$ $\forall x \in M$ $g_x: T_x M \times T_x M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 Symmetric, bil.

$$g_x(X, X) \geq 0, X \neq 0$$

positive-definite

(pseudo-Riem.) non-degenerate

$$(\nabla_x g)(Y, Z) = X(g(Y, Z)) - g(\nabla_x Y, Z) - g(Y, \nabla_x Z)$$

torsion $T(X, Y) = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y]$

$X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ T is def only for con. on TM

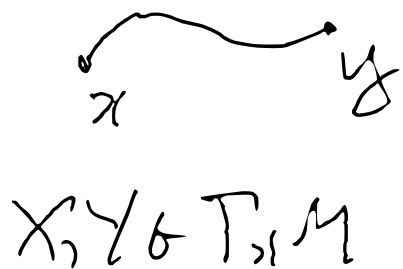
Th. $(M, g) \exists! \nabla$ $T(fX, Y) = f T(X, Y)$

1. $\nabla g = 0$

2. $T = 0$

∇ not a tensor field

Levi-Civita connection



$$\tau_x g_x = g_y$$

$$g_x(X, Y) = g_y(\tau_x X, \tau_x Y)$$

$$g_x(\tau_x X, \tau_x Y) = g_x(X, Y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_x \in O(T_x M, g_x) \cong O(n)$$

$$O(T_x M, g_x) = \left\{ \varphi: T_x M \rightarrow T_x M \mid g_x(\varphi X, \varphi Y) = g_x(X, Y) \right\}$$

$$\text{Hol}_x(g) \subset O(T_x M, g_x) \cong O(n)$$

\mathfrak{g} Lie alg $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(V)$

\mathfrak{g} on $\bigoplus^{(p,q)} V$
 V^* $A \in \mathfrak{g}$ $A: V \rightarrow V$

$$(A\theta)(X) = -\theta(AX)$$

$(0,2)$ $B: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(A \cdot B)(X, Y) = -B(AX, Y) - B(X, AY)$$

B is scalar pf on \mathbb{R}^n
 (\cdot, \cdot)

$$A \in O(n) \Leftrightarrow A \cdot B = B$$

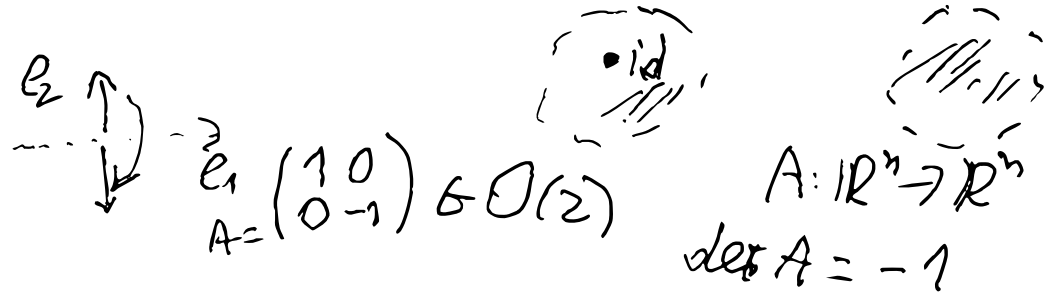
Cor. (M, ∇)

$$\{A \in \text{T.F. of } (p,q), \nabla A\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_x \in \bigoplus^{(p,q)} T_x M \\ \text{of } \cdot A_x = A_x \\ \forall \text{ of } \text{Holo}(\nabla) \end{array} \right\}$$

Prop. (M, g) Riem. m.f.

M is orientable $\Leftrightarrow \text{Hol}_x(g) \subset \text{SO}(n)$

$$\text{SO}(n) = \{ A \in \text{O}(n) \mid \det A = 1 \}$$



M is orientable. \mathcal{O} on M U_i, U_j



$$\varphi_{ij}: U_{ij} \rightarrow U_{ji}$$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$ non-vanishing n -form

$$\omega_x: \underbrace{T_x M \times \dots \times T_x M}_{n \text{ times}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\omega(x_1, x_2, \dots) = -\omega(x_2, x_1, \dots)$$

M is oriented $\text{Vol} := \sqrt{|\det(g_{ij})|} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$

$$\nabla g = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \text{Vol} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Hol}_x \cdot \text{Vol}_x = \text{Vol}_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hol}_x \subset \text{SO}(n)$$

\Leftarrow : $\text{Hol}_x \subset \text{SO}(n) \exists \omega_x$ n -form

$$\text{Hol}_x \cdot \omega_x = \omega_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \omega \quad \nabla \omega = 0 \Rightarrow$$

ω is non-vanishing

$\Rightarrow M$ is orientable. \square

$(M, g) \hookrightarrow \Delta \dots U$

x^1, \dots, x^n

$$g_{ij} = g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right)$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left(\frac{\partial g_{li}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{lj}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^l} \right)$$

$$\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$$

$$\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = \dots$$

Möbius



M

$$\subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$g = g_E$$

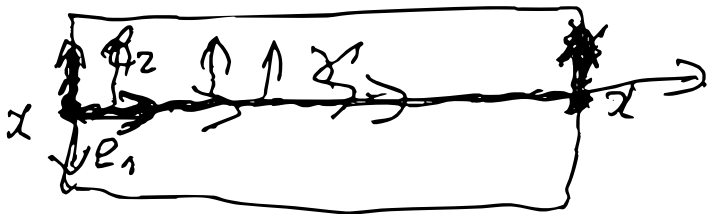
g is dex on M

g is flat $R = 0$

$$\text{hol}_\gamma(g) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hol}_x^0(g) = \{\text{id}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(M, x) &\rightarrow \text{Hol}_x(g) / \text{Hol}_x^0(g) = \\ &= \text{Hol}_x(g) \end{aligned}$$



$$\pi_1(M, x) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\tau_x e_1 = e_1$$

$$\tau_x e_2 = -e_2$$

$$\tau_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_x^2 = \text{id}$$

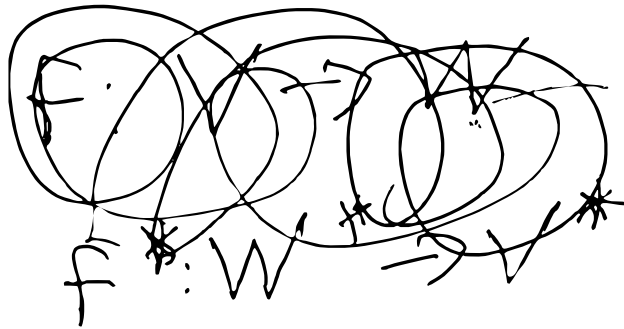
$$\Rightarrow \text{Hol}_x(g) = \{\text{id}, \tau_x\} = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\tau_x \notin \text{SO}(2)$$

$(p, 0)$ $(0, q)$

Vector
is covariant

V \rightarrow covariant
 $X \in V$ $(1, 0)$



V e_1, \dots, e_n f_1, \dots, f_n V^* e^1, \dots, e^n

$X = X^i e_i$ $\theta = \theta_j e^j$

$\theta(X) = X^i \theta_j$

$e_i = A_i^{i'} e_{i'}$

$A_i^{j'} A_j^k = \delta_i^k$

$e_{i'} = A_{i'}^i e_i$

$X^i = A_{i'}^i X^{i'}$

$\theta_{i'} = A_{i'}^j \theta_j$