

# 第 1 章 活动标架

## 1.1 活动标架的运动方程

设  $r_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k r_k + c_{ij} n$

则

$$\langle r_{ij}, r_m \rangle = \Gamma_{ij}^k g_{km}$$

两边乘以  $g^{ml}$ , 得到

$$\langle r_{ij}, r_m \rangle g^{kl} = \Gamma_{ij}^k g_{km} g^{ml} = \Gamma_{ij}^k \delta_k^l = \Gamma_{ij}^l$$

$$c_{ij} = \langle r_{ij}, n \rangle = b_{ij}$$

设

$$n_i = c_i^j r_j$$

则

$$\langle n_i, r_k \rangle = c_i^j g_{jk}$$

$$\langle n_i, r_k \rangle g^{kl} = c_i^j g_{jk} g^{kl} = c_i^j \delta_j^l = c_i^l$$

其中

$$\langle n_i, r_k \rangle g^{kl} = -b_{ik} g^{kl}$$

是  $W$  中的  $(i, l)$ -元. 记  $b_i^l = b_{ik} g^{kl}$  则运动方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u^i} = r_i \\ r_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^k r_k + b_{ij} n \\ n_i = -b_i^l r_l \end{cases}$$

**Example 1.1** 考虑球面

$$r(u^1, u^2) = (\cos u^1 \cos u^2, \cos u^1 \sin u^2, \sin u^1)$$

- $r_1 = (-\sin u^1 \cos u^2, -\sin u^1 \sin u^2, \cos u^1)$
- $r_2 = (-\cos u^1 \sin u^2, \sin u^1 \cos u^2, 0)$
- $n = -r$
- $r_{11} = (-\cos u^1 \cos u^2, -\sin u^1 \sin u^2, 0)$
- $r_{12} = (\sin u^1 \sin u^2, -\sin u^1 \cos u^2, 0)$
- $g_{11} = 1, g_{12} = 0, g_{22} = \cos^2 u^1$
- $g^{11} = 1, g^{12} = 0, g^{22} = \sec^2 u^1$

- $\Gamma_{11}^1 = \langle r_{11}, r_m \rangle g^{m1} = \langle r_{11}, r_1 \rangle g^{11} = 0$
- $\Gamma_{11}^2 = \langle r_{11}, r_m \rangle g^{m2} = \langle r_{11}, r_2 \rangle g^{22} = 0$
- $\Gamma_{12}^2 = \langle r_{12}, r_2 \rangle g^{22} = -\cos u^1 \sin u^1 \cdot \sec^2 u^1 = -\tan u^1 = \Gamma_{21}^2$
- $\Gamma_{22}^1 = \langle r_{22}, r_1 \rangle g^{11} = \cos u^1 \sin u^1$
- $\Gamma_{22}^2 = \langle r_{22}, r_2 \rangle g^{22} = 0$

记  $g_{ij,k} = \partial_k g_{ij}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij,k} &= \partial_k \langle r_i, r_j \rangle \\ &= \langle r_{ik}, r_j \rangle + \langle r_i, r_{jk} \rangle \\ &= \Gamma_{ik}^l g_{lj} + \Gamma_{jk}^l g_{li} \end{aligned}$$

由对称性

$$\begin{aligned} g_{jk,i} &= \Gamma_{ji}^l g_{lk} + \Gamma_{ki}^l g_{lj} \\ g_{ki,j} &= \Gamma_{kj}^l g_{li} + \Gamma_{ij}^l g_{lk} \end{aligned}$$

前两式减后一式, 得到

$$g_{ij,k} + g_{ki,j} - g_{jk,i} = 2\Gamma_{ik}^l g_{lj}$$

得到

### 命题 1.1

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} (\partial_i g_{lj} + \partial_j g_{il} - \partial_l g_{ij})$$

### 定义 1.1

由第一基本形式决定的量或性质为内蕴的.

对

$$r_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij}^l r_l + b_{ij} n$$

求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ijk} &= \partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^l r_l + \Gamma_{ij}^l r_{lk} + \partial_k b_{ij} n + b_{ij} n_k \\ &= \partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^l r_l + \Gamma_{ij}^l (\Gamma_k^m r_m + b_{lk} n) \\ &\quad + \partial_k b_{ij} n + b_{ij} (-b_k^l r_l) \\ &= (\partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^m + \Gamma_{ij}^l \Gamma_{lk}^m - b_{ij} b_k^m) r_m + (\Gamma_{ij}^l b_{lk} + \partial_k b_{ij}) n \end{aligned}$$

交换求导次序,

$$r_{ikj} = (\partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^m + \Gamma_{ik}^l \Gamma_{lj}^m - b_{ik} b_j^m) r_m + (\Gamma_{ik}^l b_{lj} + \partial_j b_{ik}) n$$

光滑性要求上两式右侧相等, 从而

### 命题 1.2

1.

$$\partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^m - \partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^m + \Gamma_{ij}^l \Gamma_{lk}^m - \Gamma_{ik}^l \Gamma_{lj}^m - b_{ij} b_k^m + b_{ik} b_j^m = 0$$

2.  $\Gamma_{ij}^l b_{lk} + \partial_k b_{ij} - \Gamma_{ik}^l b_{lj} - \partial_j b_{ik} = 0$

称为曲面的结构方程.



### 定义 1.2 (定义)

1.

$$R_{ijk}^l = \partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^l - \partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^l + \Gamma_{ij}^m \Gamma_{mk}^l - \Gamma_{ik}^m \Gamma_{mj}^l$$

2.  $R_{iljk} = g_{lm} R_{ijk}^m$

称为 Riemann 曲率张量.



## 1.2 正交标价

### 定义 1.3

设  $V$  是  $n$  维线性空间,  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  是它的一组基, 定义它的对偶空间  $V^*$

$$V^* = \{f : f \text{ 是 } V \text{ 上的线性函数}\}$$

则对于任意的  $f \in V^*$ ,

$$f(k_i e_i) = \sum k_i l(e_i)$$

$V^*$  也是一个线性空间. 令  $l_i(e_j) = \delta_i^j$ , 称为  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  的对偶基. 则  $l = \sum_{i=1}^n l(e_i) l_i$ .



### 定义 1.4 (余切空间)

定义  $T_p^* S$  为且空间  $T_p S$  的余切空间.

