# Riemannian Geometry

for Dummies

Colin Roberts



# Section 1

#### Introduction

Riemannian geometry is the study of a smooth  $manifold\ M$  along with a  $metric\ tensor\ field\ g.$ 

The point of Riemmannian geometry is to generalize the
differentiable and metric structure of $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

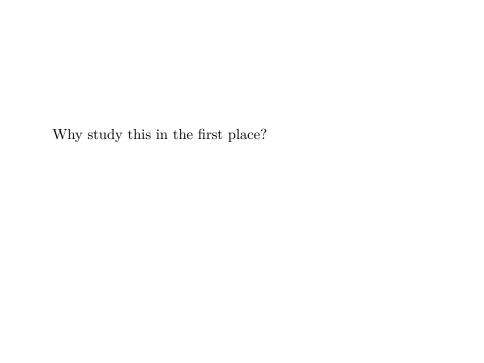
We generalize to space	ces that have i	interesting topolo	gy and
geometry.			
,			

This will require us to rethink some notions we foun	d "easy"
in $\mathbb{R}^n$ .	

But we will gain a very general framework for working with differentiable objects.

# Section 2

### Motivation



Example: P	artial differentia	al equations (F	PDEs) on spaces
that are not	flat.		

Example: Partial differential equations (PDEs) on spaces that are not flat.

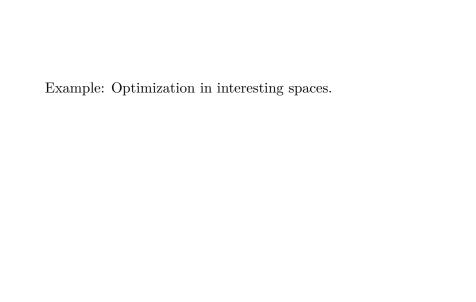
■ Fluid flow on Earth;

Example: Partial differential equations (PDEs) on spaces that are not flat.

- Fluid flow on Earth;
- Electrical Impedence Tomography (EIT);

Example: Partial differential equations (PDEs) on spaces that are not flat.

- Fluid flow on Earth;
- Electrical Impedence Tomography (EIT);
- General relativity.



#### Example: Optimization in interesting spaces.

■ Grassmannians;

#### Example: Optimization in interesting spaces.

- Grassmannians;
- Flags.

# Section 3

#### **Preliminaries**

add more math text before/after pics so that people see some notation. More examples.

#### Subsection 1

#### Smooth Manifolds

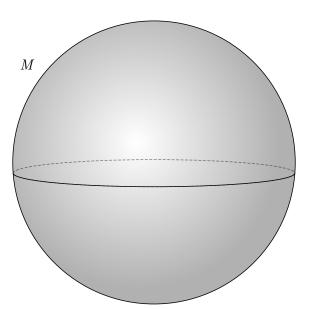
 $\blacksquare$  Start with a topological space M;

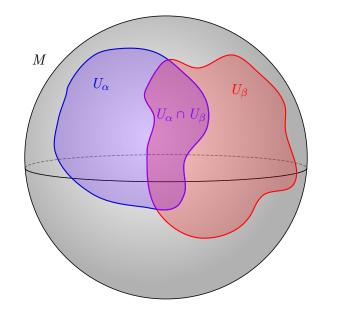
- $\blacksquare$  Start with a topological space M;
- $\blacksquare$  Look at open sets U that cover M;

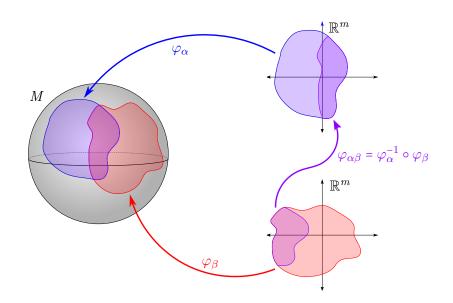
- Start with a topological space M;
- Look at open sets U that cover M;
- Construct local coordinates  $\varphi$ ;

- Start with a topological space M;
- Look at open sets U that cover M;
- Construct local coordinates  $\varphi$ ;
- Show coordinate transition functions are smooth.

Define the sphere as the set of points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ... then say we'll mostly use this as an example so keep it in mind

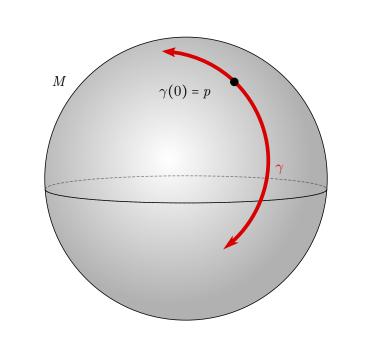


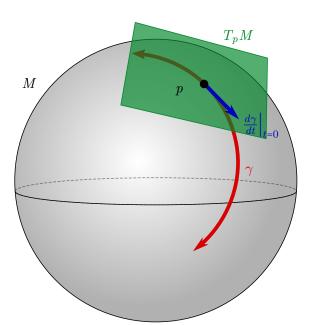


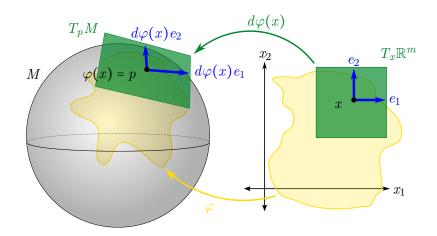


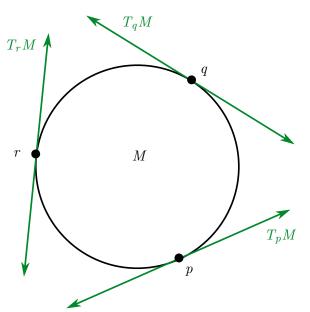
## Subsection 2

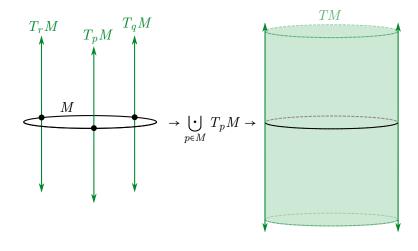
#### **Vector Fields**

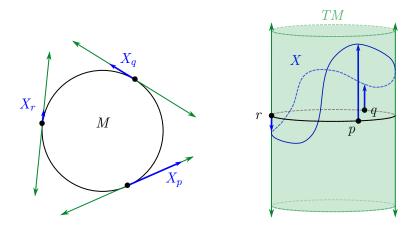








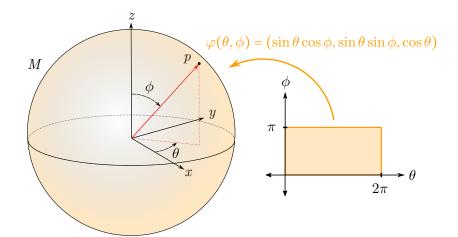


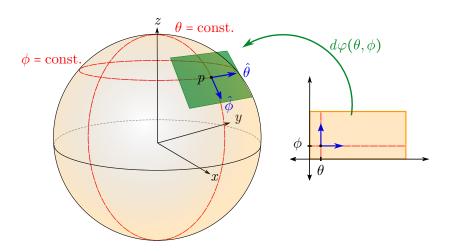


#### Subsection 3

Example

Example of charts and maps for sphere as well as a vector field. Do spherical coordinates





### Section 4

## Riemannian Geometry

■ Build an inner product on the tangent space  $T_pM$ ;

- Build an inner product on the tangent space  $T_pM$ ;
- Have the inner product vary smoothly as we vary the point p;

- Build an inner product on the tangent space  $T_pM$ ;
- Have the inner product vary smoothly as we vary the point p;
- $\blacksquare$  Define this as our Riemannian metric tensor field g;

- Build an inner product on the tangent space  $T_pM$ ;
- Have the inner product vary smoothly as we vary the point p;
- $\blacksquare$  Define this as our Riemannian metric tensor field g;
- Extract geometrical and analytical qualities of the underlying manifold M.

### Subsection 1

### Riemannian Metric

 $g_{ij}(x) = \varphi^*(x)e_i \cdot \varphi^*(x)e_k = (\partial_i \varphi) \cdot (\partial_j \varphi) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j}$ 

# Section 5

# Applications

## Section 6

## Conclusions