

# 《微分几何入门与广义相对论》 部分习题参考解答

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# 第一部分

## 上册

# 第一章 拓扑空间简简介

## 习题

1. 试证  $A - B = A \cap (X - B)$ ,  $\forall A, B \subset X$ 。

证明  $x \in A - B \iff x \in A \wedge x \notin B \iff x \in A \cap (X - B)$ 。

2. 试证  $X - (B - A) = (X - B) \cup A$ ,  $\forall A, B \subset X$ 。

证明  $x \in X - (B - A) \iff x \notin B - A \iff x \notin B \vee x \in A \iff x \in (X - B) \cup A$ 。

3. 用“对”或“错”在下表中填空：

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	是一一的	是到上的
$f(x) = x^3$		
$f(x) = x^2$		
$f(x) = e^x$		
$f(x) = \cos x$		
$f(x) = 5, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$		

解 如下表：

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	是一一的	是到上的
$f(x) = x^3$	对	对
$f(x) = x^2$	错	错
$f(x) = e^x$	对	错
$f(x) = \cos x$	错	错
$f(x) = 5, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$	错	错

4. 判断下列说法的是非并简述理由：

- (a) 正切函数是由  $\mathbb{R}$  到  $\mathbb{R}$  的映射;  
 (b) 对数函数是由  $\mathbb{R}$  到  $\mathbb{R}$  的映射;  
 (c)  $(a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$  用  $\mathcal{T}_u$  衡量是开集;  
 (d)  $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$  用  $\mathcal{T}_u$  衡量是闭集。

解 (a) 错, 定义域不是  $\mathbb{R}$ ;

(b) 错, 定义域不是  $\mathbb{R}$ ;

(c) 错, 任意包含于  $(a, b]$  的开区间都不会含有  $b$ , 故  $(a, b]$  不能写为开区间之并;

(d) 对, 其补集  $(-\infty, a) \cup (b, \infty)$  是开集。

5. 举一反例证明命题 “ $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_u)$  的无限个开子集之交为开” 不真。

证明 记  $O_n = \left(-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$ , 则  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} O_n = \{0\}$  为闭集。

6. 试证 §1.2 例 5 中定义的诱导拓扑满足定义 1 的 3 个条件。

证明 拓扑空间  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  的子集  $A$  上的诱导拓扑按照定义为

$$\mathcal{S} := \{V \subset A \mid \exists O \in \mathcal{T}, \text{ s.t. } V = A \cap O\},$$

(a)  $A, \emptyset \in \mathcal{S}$ : 取  $O = X$  即知  $A \in \mathcal{S}$ , 取  $O = \emptyset$  即知  $\emptyset \in \mathcal{S}$ ;

(b) 有限交: 设  $V_i = A \cap O_i \in \mathcal{S}$ , 其中  $O_i \in \mathcal{T}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。则

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n V_i = A \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n O_i\right) \in \mathcal{S};$$

(c) 无限并: 设  $V_\alpha = A \cap O_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ , 其中  $O_\alpha \in \mathcal{T}$ ,  $\alpha \in$  某个指标集  $I$ 。则

$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} V_\alpha = A \cap \left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} O_\alpha\right) \in \mathcal{S}.$$

7. 举例说明  $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathcal{T}_u)$  中存在不开不闭的子集。

解 令  $A = (0, 1]^3$ , 任何包含于  $A$  的开球  $B_r(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的  $z$  坐标的范围为开区间  $(z_0 - r, z_0 + r) \in (0, 1]$ , 故  $(x, y, 1)$  不能属于此开球, 于是  $A$  不能由一族开球之并得到, 故  $A$  不是开集。其补集中  $(x, y, 0)$  不能属于开球, 故补集不是开集, 故  $A$  不是闭集。

8. 常值映射  $f: (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{S})$  是否连续? 为什么?

解 连续。证明如下: 设  $f[X] = \{y\} \subset Y$ ,  $\forall O \in \mathcal{S}$ , 若  $y \in O$ , 则  $f^{-1}[O] = X \in \mathcal{T}$ ; 若  $y \notin O$ , 则  $f^{-1}[O] = \emptyset \in \mathcal{T}$ 。故  $f$  连续。

9. 设  $\mathcal{T}$  为集  $X$  上的离散拓扑,  $\mathcal{S}$  为集  $Y$  上的凝聚拓扑,

(a) 找出从  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  到  $(Y, \mathcal{S})$  的全部连续映射;

(b) 找出从  $(Y, \mathcal{S})$  到  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  的全部连续映射。

解 (a) 设  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , 则由于  $\mathcal{S} = \{Y, \emptyset\}$ ,  $f$  连续当且仅当  $f^{-1}[Y] = X \in \mathcal{T} \wedge f^{-1}[\emptyset] = \emptyset \in \mathcal{T}$ , 可是这是必然满足的, 于是所有映射  $f: (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{S})$  均连续。

(b) 设  $g: Y \rightarrow X$ , 则由于  $\mathcal{T} = 2^X$ ,  $g$  连续当且仅当  $\forall O \subset X, g^{-1}[O] = X \vee g^{-1}[O] = \emptyset$ 。假设存在  $x, y \in g[Y]$ ,  $x \neq y$ , 则取  $O = x$ , 有  $g^{-1}[O] = g^{-1}[\{x\}] \neq \emptyset$  且  $g^{-1}[O] \neq X$ , 故  $g$  不是连续的。于是连续映射  $g$  的像只能有一个, 即为常值映射。又 8 中已证明常值映射为连续, 故  $g: (Y, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{T})$  连续当且仅当其为常值映射。

10. 试证明定义 3a 与 3b 的等价性。

证明 (1) 3a 推导 3b. 设  $f: (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{S})$  连续, 按照定义 3a 即满足  $\forall O \in \mathcal{S}, f^{-1}[O] \in \mathcal{T}$ 。则  $\forall x \in X$ , 任取  $G' \in \mathcal{S}$  使得  $f(x) \in G'$ , 则只需取  $G = f^{-1}[G']$ , 即有  $G \in \mathcal{T}$  并且  $f[G] = G' \subset G'$ , 于是按照定义 3b,  $f$  也连续。

(2) 3b 推导 3a. 设  $f: (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{S})$  连续, 按照定义 3b 即满足  $\forall x \in X, \forall G' \in \mathcal{S}$  且  $f(x) \in G', \exists G \in \mathcal{T}$  使得  $f[G] \subset G'$ 。于是任取  $O \in \mathcal{S}$ , 令  $x$  跑遍  $f^{-1}[O]$ , 对每一个  $x$  存在  $G_x \in \mathcal{T}$  使得  $f[G_x] \subset O$ , 考虑  $G = \bigcup_{x \in f^{-1}[O]} G_x$ , 显然  $G \in \mathcal{T}$ 。由于  $x \in f^{-1}[O], x \in G_x$  因而  $x \in G$ , 于是  $f^{-1}[O] \subset G$ ; 而  $\forall x \in G$ , 不妨设  $x \in G_{x_0}$ , 则由于  $f[G_{x_0}] \subset O$ , 知  $x \in f^{-1}[O]$ , 故又有  $G \subset f^{-1}[O]$ , 于是  $G$  正是  $f^{-1}[O]$ , 也就是  $f^{-1}[O] = G \in \mathcal{T}$ , 按照定义 3a,  $f$  也是连续的。

11. 试证任一开区间  $(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$  与  $\mathbb{R}$  同胚。

证明 只需找到一个同胚映射。函数  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  定义为  $f(x) = \tan\left(\pi \frac{x-a}{b-a} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  即满足要求。

12. 设  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的子集,  $X_1 \equiv (1, 2) \cup (2, 3)$ ,  $X_2 \equiv (1, 2) \cup [2, 3]$ 。以  $\mathcal{T}_1$  和  $\mathcal{T}_2$  分别代表由  $\mathbb{R}$  的通常拓扑在  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  上的诱导拓扑。拓扑空间  $(X_1, \mathcal{T}_1)$  和  $(X_2, \mathcal{T}_2)$  是否连通?

解 (1)  $(X_1, \mathcal{T}_1)$  不连通。考虑  $O = (1, 2) \subset X_1$ ,  $O = X_1 \cap (1, 2) \in \mathcal{T}_1$ , 故  $O$  为开集; 而  $X - O = (2, 3)$  同样为开集, 于是  $O$  即开又闭, 故  $(X_1, \mathcal{T}_1)$  不连通。

(2)  $(X_2, \mathcal{T}_2)$  连通。假设  $\exists O \neq X_2, O \neq \emptyset, O \in \mathcal{T}_2$  且  $X - O \in \mathcal{T}_2$ , 任取  $a \in O$ ,  $b \in X - O$ , 不妨设  $a < b$ , 于是  $[a, b] \subset X_2$ , 记  $A = [a, b] \cap O$ ,  $B = [a, b] \cap (X - O)$ ,  $c = \sup A$ , 我们来证明  $O$  和  $X - O$  都是开集将导致  $c \notin A$  并且  $c \notin (X - O)$ , 从而矛盾。

(a) 若  $c \in B$ , 由于  $X - O$  是开集, 且由于  $X_2 = (1, 3) \in \mathcal{T}_u \implies \mathcal{T}_2 = \mathcal{T}_u \cap 2^{X_2}$ ,  $X - O$  可以写作一系列开区间之并, 于是  $B = (X - O) \cap [a, b]$  是一系列形如  $[a, y), (x, y)$  或  $(x, b]$  的区间之并, 现在  $c \neq a$ , 故包含  $c$  的区间属后两种, 则一定存在  $d \in B$ , 使  $(d, c] \subset B$ ,

i. 若  $c = b$ , 则  $(d, b] \subset B$ ;

ii. 若  $a < c < b$ , 则  $(d, b] = (d, c] \cup (c, b] \subset B$ ,

于是  $d$  是  $A$  的上界, 然而却小于上确界  $c$ , 矛盾。

(b) 若  $c \in A$ , 同(a)有  $O$  是开集将导致  $\exists e \in A$ , 使得  $[c, e) \subset A$ , 与  $c$  是  $A$  的上确界矛盾。

至此  $c \in A$  与  $c \in B$  均导致矛盾, 然而  $c \notin A \wedge c \notin B$  又与  $A$  和  $B$  的定义矛盾, 故  $O$  与  $X - O$  均为非空开集是不可能的。故  $X_2, \mathcal{T}_2$  连通。

13. 任意集合  $X$  配以离散拓扑  $\mathcal{T}$  所得的拓扑空间是否连通?

解 不连通。  $\forall O \in \mathcal{T}, O \in \mathcal{T} \wedge X - O \in \mathcal{T} \implies X$  不连通。

14. 设  $A \subset B$ , 试证

(a)  $\bar{A} \subset \bar{B}$ ; 提示:  $A \subset B$  表明  $\bar{B}$  是含  $A$  的闭集。

(b)  $i(A) \subset i(B)$ 。

证明 (a)  $A \subset B \subset \bar{B}$ , 根据闭包定义有  $\bar{A} \subset \bar{B}$ ;

(b)  $i(A) \subset A \subset B$ , 根据内部定义有  $i(A) \subset i(B)$ 。

15. 试证  $x \in \bar{A} \iff x$  的任一邻域与  $A$  之交非空。对  $\implies$  证明的提示: 设  $O \in \mathcal{T}$  且  $O \cap A = \emptyset$ , 先证  $A \subset X - O$ , 再证 (利用闭包定义)  $\bar{A} \subset X - O$ 。

证明 (1)  $\implies$ : 不妨设  $O$  是  $x$  的开邻域。假设  $O \cap A = \emptyset$ , 于是  $\forall a \in A, a \neq x$ , 于是  $a \in X - O, A \subset X - O$ , 而  $X - O$  为闭集, 于是  $\bar{A} \subset X - O$ , 故知  $x \notin \bar{A}$ , 矛盾;

(2)  $\impliedby$ : 设  $\forall O \in \mathcal{T}$  使得  $x \in O$ , 都有  $O \cap A \neq \emptyset$ 。假设  $x \notin \bar{A}$ , 根据定义,  $\exists B$  为闭集,  $A \subset B$  且  $x \notin B$ 。于是  $x \in X - B \in \mathcal{T}$ , 于是  $X - B$  是  $x$  的一个与  $A$  无交的开邻域, 矛盾。

16. 试证  $\mathbb{R}$  不是紧致的。

证明 记  $O_i = (i - 1, i + 1)$ , 显然  $\{O_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的开覆盖。现挑出其中任意  $n$  个  $O_{i_k}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则  $\max_{k=1,2,\dots,n} i_k + 1$  即为  $\bigcup_{k=1,2,\dots,n} O_{i_k}$  的一个上界, 故有限个元素不能覆盖  $\mathbb{R}$ , 于是  $\mathbb{R}$  不是紧致的。

## 第二章 流形和张量场

### 习题

1. 试证 §2.1 例 2 定义的拓扑同胚映射  $\psi_i^\pm$  在  $O_i^\pm$  的所有交叠区域上满足相容性条件, 从而证实  $S^1$  确是 1 维流形。

证明 首先, 易知  $O_i^+ \cap O_i^- = \emptyset$ , 故只需考虑  $O_1^+ \cap O_2^+$  及  $O_i^+ \cap O_j^-$ 。以

$$O_1^+ \cap O_2^+ = \{(x^1, x^2) \in S^1 \mid x^1 > 0, x^2 > 0\}$$

为例, 根据定义,

$$\psi_2^+ \circ (\psi_1^+)^{-1}(t) = \psi_2^+((\sqrt{1-t^2}, t)) = \sqrt{1-t^2},$$

这的确是  $C^\infty$  的函数。

2. 说明  $n$  维向量空间可看作  $n$  维平庸流形。

证明 为  $n$  维向量空间  $V$  任取拓扑, 再取定一组基  $B = \{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$ , 则在基  $B$  下,  $\forall v \in V$ ,  $v$  可展开为

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n v^i e_i,$$

令映射  $\psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  定义为:

$$\psi: v \mapsto (v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n),$$

则取图册  $\{(V, \psi)\}$ , 即可令  $V$  成为  $n$  维平庸流形。

3. 设  $X$  和  $Y$  是拓扑空间,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  是同胚。若  $X$  还是个流形, 试给  $Y$  定义一个微分结构使  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  升格为微分同胚。

证明 记  $X$  的图册为  $\{(O_\alpha, \psi_\alpha)\}$ , 对每个  $\alpha$ , 由于  $f$  是拓扑同胚,

$$O'_\alpha := f(O_\alpha) \in \mathcal{T}_Y,$$



在  $O'_\alpha$  上定义映射

$$\psi'_\alpha := \psi_\alpha \circ f^{-1},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\psi'_\alpha \circ f \circ \psi_\alpha^{-1} &= \psi_\alpha \circ f^{-1} \circ f \circ \psi_\alpha^{-1} \\ &= \text{Id}_{V_\alpha} \in C^\infty(V_\alpha),\end{aligned}$$

于是在给  $Y$  定义图册  $\{(O'_\alpha, \psi'_\alpha)\}$  后,  $f$  成为一个微分同胚。

4. 设  $(x, y)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^2$  的自然坐标,  $C(t)$  是曲线, 参数表达式为  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $t \in (0, \pi)$ 。若  $p = C(\pi/3)$ , 写出曲线在  $p$  的切矢在自然坐标基的分量, 并画图表示出该曲线及该切矢。

解 记  $p$  点切矢为  $T$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}T_x &= \left. \frac{d}{dt}(x \circ C(t)) \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ T_y &= \left. \frac{d}{dt}(y \circ C(t)) \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

如下图:

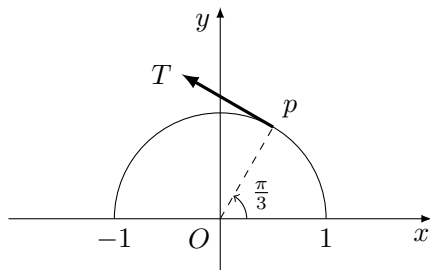


图 2.1: 曲线  $C(t)$  及其在  $p$  点的切矢

5. 设曲线  $C(t)$  和  $C'(t) \equiv C(2t_0 - t)$  在  $C(t_0) = C'(t_0)$  点的切矢分别为  $v$  和  $v'$ , 试证  $v + v' = 0$ 。

证明 记  $t' = 2t_0 - t$ , 依定义,  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_M$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} v(f) &= \left. \frac{d(f \circ C(t))}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0}, \\ v'(f) &= \left. \frac{d(f \circ C'(t))}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0} \\ &= \left. \frac{d(f \circ C(t'))}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0} \\ &= \left. \frac{dt'}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0} \times \left. \frac{d(f \circ C(t'))}{dt'} \right|_{t=t_0, \text{即 } t'=2t_0-t=t_0} \\ &= - \left. \frac{d(f \circ C(t'))}{dt'} \right|_{t'=t_0} \\ &= -v(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v' = -v, \quad v + v' = 0$$

6. 设  $O$  为坐标系  $\{x^\mu\}$  的坐标域,  $p \in O$ ,  $v \in V_p$ ,  $v^\mu$  是  $v$  的坐标分量, 把坐标  $x^\mu$  看作  $O$  上的  $C^\infty$  函数, 试证  $v^\mu = v(x^\mu)$ 。提示: 用  $v = v^\nu X_\nu$  两边作用于函数  $x^\mu$ 。

证明 由  $v = v^\nu X_\nu$ ,

$$v(x^\mu) = v^\nu X_\nu(x^\mu) = v^\nu \left. \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right|_p = v^\nu \delta^\mu_\nu = v^\mu.$$

7. 设  $M$  是二维流形,  $(O, \psi)$  和  $(O', \psi')$  是  $M$  上的两个坐标系, 坐标分别为  $\{x, y\}$  和  $\{x', y'\}$ , 在  $O \cap O'$  上的坐标变换为  $x' = x$ ,  $y' = y - \Omega x$  ( $\Omega = \text{常数}$ ), 试分别写出坐标基矢  $\partial/\partial x$ ,  $\partial/\partial y$  用坐标基矢  $\partial/\partial x'$ ,  $\partial/\partial y'$  的展开式。

解 坐标基矢逐点的变换关系为  $X_\mu = \left. \frac{\partial x'^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \right|_p X_\nu$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \Omega \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}; \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}. \end{aligned}$$

8. (a) 试证式 (2-2-9) 的  $[u, v]$  在每点满足矢量定义 (§2.2 定义 2) 的两个条件, 从而的确是矢量场。

(b) 设  $u, v, w$  为流形  $M$  上的光滑矢量场, 试证

$$[[u, v], w] + [[w, u], v] + [[v, w], u] = 0$$

(此式称为雅可比恒等式)。

证明 (a) (i) 线性性：显然；

(ii) 莱布尼兹律：显然。证毕<sup>1</sup>。

(b) 由定义，逐次展开有：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [[u, v], w] + [[w, u], v] + [[v, w], u] \\
 &= [u, v] \circ w - w \circ [u, v] + [w, u] \circ v \\
 &\quad - v \circ [w, u] + [v, w] \circ u - u \circ [v, w] \\
 &= u \circ v \circ w - v \circ u \circ w - w \circ u \circ v + w \circ v \circ u \\
 &\quad + w \circ u \circ v - u \circ w \circ v - v \circ w \circ u + v \circ u \circ w \\
 &\quad + v \circ w \circ u - w \circ v \circ u - u \circ v \circ w + u \circ w \circ v \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 设  $\{r, \phi\}$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中某开集（坐标域）上的极坐标， $\{x, y\}$  为自然坐标，

(a) 写出极坐标系的坐标基矢  $\partial/\partial r$  和  $\partial/\partial \phi$ （作为坐标域上的矢量场）用  $\partial/\partial x$ ， $\partial/\partial y$  展开的表达式。

(b) 求矢量场  $[\partial/\partial r, \partial/\partial x]$  用  $\partial/\partial x$ ， $\partial/\partial y$  展开的表达式。

(c) 令  $\hat{e}_r \equiv \partial/\partial r$ ， $\hat{e}_\phi = r^{-1} \partial/\partial \phi$ ，求  $[\hat{e}_r, \hat{e}_\phi]$  用  $\partial/\partial x$ ， $\partial/\partial y$  展开的表达式。

解 (a) 坐标变换为

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \phi, \\ y = r \sin \phi. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
 &= \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
 &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
 &= -r \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
 &= -y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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<sup>1</sup>皮这一下非常开心 ~ 🤗

(b)  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_M$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] (f) &= \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f) \\
&\quad - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (f) \\
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \\
&\quad - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\
&= - \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\
&= \left( - \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (f),
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  在基  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$  下,

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] = - \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

(c) 由 (a),

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{e}_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \\
\hat{e}_\phi &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y},
\end{aligned}$$

于是有  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_M$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
&[\hat{e}_r, \hat{e}_\phi](f) \\
&= \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left( - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (f) \\
&\quad - \left( - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (f)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \\
&\quad - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}
\end{aligned}$$

……好了算到这里我受够了，我选择直接丢进 Mathematica 让麦酱来算 (￣ω￣;)

麦酱报告说结果是酱紫：

$$\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

于是得到

$$[\hat{e}_r, \hat{e}_\phi] = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

10. 设  $u, v$  为  $M$  上的矢量场，试证  $[u, v]$  在任何坐标基底的分量满足

$$[u, v]^\mu = v^\nu \partial v^\mu / \partial x^\nu - v^\nu \partial u^\mu / \partial x^\nu. \quad \text{提示：用式 (2-2-3') 和 (2-2-3)}$$

证明  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_M$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 [u, v](f) &= \left[ u^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, v^\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right] (f) \\
 &= u^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \left( v^\nu \frac{\partial F}{\partial x^\nu} \right) - v^\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \left( u^\mu \frac{\partial F}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
 &= u^\mu \frac{\partial v^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x^\nu} - v^\nu \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x^\mu} \\
 &= \left( u^\nu \frac{\partial v^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - v^\nu \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x^\mu}
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 [u, v] &= \left( u^\nu \frac{\partial v^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - v^\nu \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, \\
 [u, v]^\mu &= \left( u^\nu \frac{\partial v^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - v^\nu \frac{\partial u^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 设  $\{e_\mu\}$  为  $V$  的基底,  $\{e^{\mu*}\}$  为其对偶基底,  $v \in V$ ,  $\omega \in V^*$ , 试证

$$\omega = \omega(e_\mu)e^{\mu*}, \quad v = e^{\mu*}(v)e_\mu.$$

证明 设  $\omega = \omega_\mu e^{\mu*}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega(e_\nu) &= \omega_\mu e^{\mu*}(e_\nu) \\
 &= \omega_\mu \delta^\mu_\nu \\
 &= \omega_\nu,
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \omega = \omega(e_\mu)e^{\mu*}$ . 同理设  $v = v^\mu e_\mu$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{\nu*}(v) &= v^\mu e^{\nu*}(e_\mu) \\
 &= v^\mu \delta^\nu_\mu \\
 &= v^\nu,
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore v = e^{\mu*}(v)e_\mu$ .

12. 试证  $\omega'_\mu = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} \omega_\mu$  (定理 2-3-4)。

证明 由上题,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega'_\nu &= \omega \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\nu} \right) \\
 &= \omega \left( \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} \omega \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} \omega_\mu.
\end{aligned}$$

13. 试证由式 (2-3-5) 定义的映射  $v \mapsto v^{**}$  是同构映射。提示：可利用线性代数的结论，即同维矢量空间之间的一一线性映射必到上。

**证明** 留作习题答案略，读者自证不难（逃  $\equiv \Sigma(((\tau \dot{\omega} \omega) \tau)$

14. 设  $C_1^1 T$  和  $(C_1^1 T)'$  分别是  $(2, 1)$  型张量  $T$  借两个基底  $\{e_\mu\}$  和  $\{e'_\mu\}$  定义的缩并，试证  $(C_1^1 T)' = C_1^1 T$ 。

**证明** 记基  $\{e'_\mu\}$  在基  $\{e_\mu\}$  下的展开式为  $e'_\mu = A^\nu_\mu e_\nu$ ，则

$$e'^{\mu*} = \left( \tilde{A}^{-1} \right)_\nu^\mu e^{\nu*},$$

于是  $\forall \omega \in V^*$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
(C_1^1 T)'(\omega) &= T(e'^{\mu*}, \omega; e'_\mu) \\
&= T\left(\left(\tilde{A}^{-1}\right)_\nu^\mu e^{\nu*}, \omega; A^\sigma_\mu e_\sigma\right) \\
&= \left(\tilde{A}^{-1}\right)_\nu^\mu A^\sigma_\mu T(e^{\nu*}, \omega; e_\sigma) \\
&= \left(\tilde{A}^{-1}\right)_\nu^\mu \left(\tilde{A}\right)_\mu^\sigma T(e^{\nu*}, \omega; e_\sigma) \\
&= \delta_\nu^\sigma T(e^{\nu*}, \omega; e_\sigma) \\
&= T(e^{\nu*}, \omega; e_\nu) \\
&= C_1^1 T(\omega).
\end{aligned}$$

15. 设  $g$  为  $V$  的度规，试证  $g: V \rightarrow V^*$  是同构映射（可参见第 13 题的提示）。

**证明** 线性空间的同构映射指的是可逆线性映射。这里证一个更普遍的结论，首先我们定义一个线性映射  $T: V \rightarrow W$  的 kernel 为

$$\ker T := \{v \in V \mid T(v) = 0\},$$

我们有如下 claim:

**claim**  $T$  是单射当且仅当  $\ker T = \{0\}$ 。

**proof** 若  $T$  是单射，由于  $\forall v \in V, T(0 \cdot v) = 0T(v) = 0$ ,  $\therefore \ker T = \{0\}$ ;  
若  $\ker T = \{0\}$ ，假设存在  $u, v \in V$ ，使得  $T(u) = T(v)$ ，则由于  $T$  是线性映射， $T(u - v) = T(u) - T(v) = 0$ ，于是  $u - v \in \ker T$ ，即  $u = v$ ，于是  $T$  是单射。

易证任取一组基  $e_i \in V, T(e_i) \in W$  线性无关当且仅当  $\ker T = \{0\}$ , 若  $\dim V = \dim W$ , 则这告诉我们  $T(e_i)$  构成  $W$  的基, 于是  $T(v^i e_i) = v^i T(e_i)$  将取遍整个  $W$ . 于是我们证明了, 若  $\dim V = \dim W$ , 则线性映射  $T: V \rightarrow W$  为一一到上的 (等价于可逆) 当且仅当  $\ker T = \{0\}$ .

对于度规  $g$ , 由于非退化性, 知  $\ker g = \{0\}$ , 故  $g$  为线性同构。

16. 试证线长与曲线的参数化无关。

证明 设有重参数化  $C'(t') = C(t)$ , 线长为

$$\begin{aligned} l' &= \int_{\alpha'}^{\beta'} \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{dt'} \frac{dx^\nu}{dt'}} dt' \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \right) \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{dx^\nu}{dt} \right) \left| \frac{dt'}{dt} \right|} dt \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \frac{dx^\nu}{dt}} dt \\ &= l. \end{aligned}$$

17. 设  $(x, y)$  是二维欧氏空间的笛卡尔坐标系, 试证由式 (2-5-14) 定义的  $\{x', y'\}$  也是笛卡尔系。

证明 式 (2-5-14) 为

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha, \\ y' = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha. \end{cases}$$

其逆为:

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha, \\ y = x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha. \end{cases}$$

于是坐标基矢的变换为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &= \cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &= -\sin \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial y}. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \right) = \cos^2 \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sin^2 \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = 1; \\
\delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \right) & = \sin^2 \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) - 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \cos^2 \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = 1; \\
\delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \right) & = \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \right) \\
& = -\cos \alpha \sin \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) + \cos 2\alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \delta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{x', y'\}$  是笛卡尔系。

18. 设  $\{t, x\}$  是二维闵氏空间的洛伦兹坐标系, 试证由式 (2-5-20) 定义的  $\{t', x'\}$  也是洛伦兹系。

证明 式 (2-5-20) 为

$$\begin{cases} t' = t \cosh \lambda + x \sinh \lambda, \\ x' = t \sinh \lambda + x \cosh \lambda. \end{cases}$$

其逆为:

$$\begin{cases} t = t' \cosh \lambda - x' \sinh \lambda, \\ x = -t' \sinh \lambda + x' \cosh \lambda. \end{cases}$$

于是坐标基矢的变换为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} & = \frac{\partial t}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\
& = \cosh \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \sinh \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} & = \frac{\partial t}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\
& = -\sinh \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \cosh \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}\right) &= \cosh^2 \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) - 2 \cosh \lambda \sinh \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &\quad + \sinh^2 \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &= -1; \\
 \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}\right) &= \sinh^2 \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) - 2 \cosh \lambda \sinh \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &\quad + \cosh^2 \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &= 1; \\
 \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}\right) &= \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}\right) \\
 &= -\cosh \lambda \sinh \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) + \cosh 2\lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &\quad - \cosh \lambda \sinh \lambda \eta\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{t', x'\}$  是洛伦兹系。

19. (a) 用张量变换律求出 3 维欧氏度规在球坐标系中的全分量  $g'_{\mu\nu}$ 。

(b) 已知 4 维闵氏度规  $g$  在洛伦兹系中的线元表达式为  $ds^2 = -dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$ , 求  $g$  及其逆  $g^{-1}$  在新坐标系  $\{t', x', y', z'\}$  的全分量  $g'_{\mu\nu}$  以及  $g'^{\mu\nu}$ , 该新坐标系定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t' &= t, \quad z' = z, \quad x' = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \cos(\phi - \omega t), \\
 y' &= (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \sin(\phi - \omega t), \quad \omega = \text{常数},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\phi$  满足  $\cos \phi = y(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$ ,  $\sin \phi = x(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$ 。提示: 先求  $g'_{\mu\nu}$  再求  $g'^{\mu\nu}$ 。

解 (a) 球坐标与笛卡尔系的变换关系为:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \\ z = r \cos \theta. \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'_{rr} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial r} g_{\mu\nu} \\
 &= (\sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 + (\sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 + \cos^2 \theta \\
 &= 1;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g'_{r\theta} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \theta} g_{\mu\nu} \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \phi \cdot r \cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi \cdot r \cos \theta \sin \phi - \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \\
&= 0; \\
g'_{r\phi} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \phi} g_{\mu\nu} \\
&= -\sin \theta \cos \phi \cdot r \sin \theta \sin \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi \cdot r \sin \theta \cos \phi + 0 \\
&= 0; \\
g'_{\theta\theta} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \theta} g_{\mu\nu} \\
&= (r \cos \theta \cos \phi)^2 + (r \cos \theta \sin \phi)^2 + (-r \sin \theta)^2 \\
&= r^2; \\
g'_{\theta\phi} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \phi} g_{\mu\nu} \\
&= -r \cos \theta \cos \phi \cdot r \sin \theta \sin \phi + r \cos \theta \sin \phi \cdot r \sin \theta \cos \phi + 0 \\
&= 0; \\
g'_{\phi\phi} &= \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \phi} g_{\mu\nu} \\
&= (-r \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 + (r \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 + 0 \\
&= r^2 \sin^2 \theta.
\end{aligned}$$

(b) 先求偏导数：

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin \phi &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\
\Rightarrow \cos \phi \, d\phi &= \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy \\
\Rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} d\phi &= \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

进而有：

$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} = \omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos(\phi - \omega t) - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos(\phi - \omega t) - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \\
&= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} (y \cos \omega t + x \sin \omega t) - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} (x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t) \\
&= \sin \omega t \\
\frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos(\phi - \omega t) - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \\
&= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos(\phi - \omega t) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \\
&= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} (y \cos \omega t + x \sin \omega t) + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} (x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t) \\
&= \cos \omega t \\
\frac{\partial y'}{\partial t} &= -\omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \\
\frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\
&= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \\
&= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} (x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t) + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} (y \cos \omega t + x \sin \omega t) \\
&= \cos \omega t \\
\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \\
&= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \\
&= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} (x \cos \omega t - y \sin \omega t) - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} (y \cos \omega t + x \sin \omega t) \\
&= -\sin \omega t
\end{aligned}$$

于是由张量变换律,

$$\begin{aligned}
g'^{00} &= \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 \\
&= -1 \\
g'^{01} &= \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -1 \cdot \omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t) + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
&= -\omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g'^{02} &= \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -1 \cdot \left( -\omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \right) + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
&= \omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \\
g'^{03} &= \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
&= 0 \\
g'^{11} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= - \left( \omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \right)^2 + (\sin \omega t)^2 + (\cos \omega t)^2 + 0^2 \\
&= 1 - (x^2 + y^2) \omega^2 \sin^2(\phi - \omega t) \\
g'^{12} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= - \left( \omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin(\phi - \omega t) \right) \cdot \left( -\omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \right) \\
&\quad + \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \omega t + \cos \omega t \cdot (-\sin \omega t) + 0 \\
&= (x^2 + y^2) \omega^2 \sin(\phi - \omega t) \cos(\phi - \omega t) \\
g'^{13} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
&= 0 \\
g'^{22} &= \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= - \left( -\omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(\phi - \omega t) \right)^2 + (\cos \omega t)^2 + (-\sin \omega t)^2 + 0^2 \\
&= 1 - (x^2 + y^2) \omega^2 \cos^2(\phi - \omega t) \\
g'^{23} &= \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
&= 0 \\
g'^{33} &= \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x^\nu} g^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $g^{-1}$  在带撇坐标系下的分量矩阵为:

$$[g']^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -r\omega \sin \psi & r\omega \cos \psi & 0 \\ -r\omega \sin \psi & 1 - r^2\omega^2 \sin^2 \psi & r^2\omega^2 \sin \psi \cos \psi & 0 \\ -r\omega \sin \psi & r^2\omega^2 \cos \psi \sin \psi & 1 - r^2\omega^2 \cos^2 \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\psi = \phi - \omega t$ 。其逆矩阵为

$$[g'] = \begin{pmatrix} r^2\omega^2 - 1 & -r\omega \sin \psi & r\omega \cos \psi & 0 \\ -r\omega \sin \psi & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ r\omega \cos \psi & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

此即  $g$  在带撇坐标系下的分量  $g'_{\mu\nu}$  排成的矩阵。

20. 试证 3 维欧氏空间中球坐标基矢  $\partial/\partial r, \partial/\partial \theta, \partial/\partial \phi$  的长度依次为  $1, r, r \sin \theta$ 。

证明 由 19(a) 知,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right\| &= \sqrt{|g'_{rr}|} = 1, \\ \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right\| &= \sqrt{|g'_{\theta\theta}|} = r, \\ \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right\| &= \sqrt{|g'_{\phi\phi}|} = r \sin \theta. \end{aligned}$$

21. 用抽象指标记号证明  $T'^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \frac{\partial x'^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x'^{\nu}} T^{\rho}_{\sigma}$ 。

证明

$$\begin{aligned} T'^{\mu}{}_{\nu} &= T^a{}_b (dx'^{\mu})_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^{\nu}} \right)^b \\ &= T^a{}_b \frac{\partial x'^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} (dx'^{\rho})_a \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x'^{\nu}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^{\sigma}} \right)^b \\ &= \frac{\partial x'^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\rho}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial x'^{\nu}} T^{\rho}_{\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

22. 以  $g$  和  $g'$  分别代表度规  $g_{ab}$  在坐标系  $\{x^{\mu}\}$  和  $\{x'^{\mu}\}$  的分量  $g_{\mu\nu}$  和  $g'_{\mu\nu}$  组成的两个  $n \times n$  矩阵的行列式, 试证  $g' = |\partial x^{\rho}/\partial x'^{\sigma}|^2 g$ , 其中  $|\partial x^{\rho}/\partial x'^{\sigma}|$  是坐标变换  $\{x^{\mu}\} \mapsto \{x'^{\mu}\}$  的雅可比行列式, 即由  $\partial x^{\rho}/\partial x'^{\sigma}$  组成的  $n \times n$  行列式。注: 本题表明度规的行列式在坐标变换下不是不变量。提示: 取等式  $g'_{\rho\sigma} = (\partial x^{\mu}/\partial x'^{\rho})(\partial x^{\nu}/\partial x'^{\sigma})g_{\mu\nu}$  的行列式。

证明 ……梁爷爷你提示都把题写完了我还写啥 (˘•ω•˘)

23. 设  $\{x^\mu\}$  是流形上的任一局域坐标系, 试判断下列等式的是非:

- (1)  $(\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a (\partial/\partial x^\nu)_a = g_{\mu\nu}$ , 其中  $(\partial/\partial x^\mu)_a \equiv g_{ab} (\partial/\partial x^\nu)^a$ ;
- (2)  $(dx^\mu)^a (dx^\nu)_a = g^{\mu\nu}$ , 其中  $(dx^\mu)^a \equiv g^{ab} (dx^\mu)_b$ ;
- (3)  $(\partial/\partial x^\mu)_a = (dx^\mu)_a$ ;
- (4)  $(dx^\mu)^a = (\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a$ ;
- (5)  $v^\mu \omega_\mu = v_\mu \omega^\mu$ ;
- (6)  $g_{\mu\nu} T^{\nu\rho} S_\rho{}^\sigma = T_{\mu\rho} S^{\rho\sigma}$ ;
- (7)  $v^a u^b = v^b u^a$ ;
- (8)  $v^a u^b = u^b v^a$ .

解 (1) 正确。这是标量等式。根据 (0,2) 型张量分量的定义即知正确。

(2) 正确。这是标量等式。根据 (2,0) 型张量分量的定义即知正确。

(3) 不正确。这是对偶矢量等式。对其验证只需作用在坐标基矢上:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}\right)_a \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}\right)^a &= g_{\mu\nu}; \\ (dx^\mu)_a \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}\right)^a &= \delta_{\mu\nu}, \end{aligned}$$

故 metric dual of basis 等于 dual basis 的条件为该坐标系是局域的笛卡尔系。

(4) 不正确。这是矢量等式。对其验证只需用对偶坐标基矢作用:

$$\begin{aligned} (dx^\mu)^a (dx^\nu)_a &= g^{\mu\nu}; \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}\right)^a (dx^\nu)_a &= \delta^{\mu\nu}. \end{aligned}$$

故此式成立的条件为该坐标系为局域的笛卡尔系。或者可以这样得到: 此式与 (3) 中的表达式互为 metric dual, 故它们是等价的。

(5) 正确。这是数量等式。

$$\begin{aligned} v_\mu \omega^\mu &= g_{\rho\mu} v^\rho g^{\sigma\mu} \omega_\mu \\ &= v^\rho \omega_\rho. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 正确。这是数量等式。

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\mu\nu} T^{\nu\rho} S_\rho{}^\sigma &= g_{\mu\nu} g^{\nu\alpha} g^{\rho\beta} T_{\alpha\beta} g_{\rho\gamma} S^{\gamma\sigma} \\ &= \delta_\mu{}^\alpha \delta_\gamma{}^\beta T_{\alpha\beta} S^{\gamma\sigma} \\ &= T_{\mu\beta} S^{\beta\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 不正确。这是 (2,0) 型张量等式。对其验证只需作用在对偶坐标基矢上:

$$v^a u^b (dx^\mu)_a (dx^\nu)_b = v^\mu u^\nu;$$

$$v^b u^a (dx^\mu)_a (dx^\nu)_b = v^\nu u^\mu.$$

$\therefore$  该式成立的条件是  $v^\mu u^\nu = u^\mu v^\nu$ ,  $\forall \mu, \nu$ , 这是不一定能满足的。

(8) 正确。这是 (2,0) 型张量等式, 对其验证只需作用在对偶坐标基底上:

$$v^a u^b (dx^\mu)_a (dx^\nu)_b = v^\mu u^\nu;$$

$$u^b v^a (dx^\mu)_a (dx^\nu)_b = v^\mu u^\nu.$$

$\therefore$  该式恒成立。

24. 设  $T_{ab}$  是矢量空间  $V$  上的 (0,2) 型张量, 试证  $T_{ab} v^a v^b = 0$ ,  $\forall v^a \in V \implies T_{ab} = T_{[ab]}$ 。

提示: 把  $v^a$  表为任意两个矢量  $u^a$  和  $w^a$  之和。

证明 做任意拆分  $v^a = u^a + w^a$ , 注意到  $T_{ab} u^a u^b = 0$  以及  $T_{ab} w^a w^b = 0$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ab} v^a v^b &= T_{ab} u^a u^b + T_{ab} w^a w^b + T_{ab} u^a w^b + T_{ab} w^a u^b \\ &= T_{ab} u^a w^b + T_{ab} w^a u^b \\ &= (T_{(ab)} u^a w^b + T_{(ab)} u^b w^a) + (T_{[ab]} u^a w^b + T_{[ab]} u^b w^a) \\ &= T_{(ab)} u^a w^b + T_{(ab)} u^b w^a \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$T_{(ab)} = 0, \quad T_{ab} = T_{[ab]}.$$

25. 试证  $T_{abcd} = T_{a[bc]d} = T_{ab[cd]} \implies T_{abcd} = T_{a[bcd]}$ 。

注 (1) 推广至一般的结论是

$$T_{\dots a \dots b \dots c \dots} = T_{\dots [a \dots b] \dots c \dots} = T_{\dots a \dots [b \dots c] \dots} \implies T_{\dots a \dots b \dots c \dots} = T_{\dots [a \dots b \dots c] \dots}.$$

上式的前提中只有两个等号, 关键是  $T_{\dots [a \dots b] \dots c \dots}$  和  $T_{\dots a \dots [b \dots c] \dots}$  中的指标  $b$  都在方括号内。

(2) 把前提和结论中的方括号改为圆括号, 则推广前后的命题仍成立。

证明 此命题等价于  $T_{a(bc)d} = T_{ab(cd)} = 0 \implies T_{a(bcd)} = 0$ 。反正只有四阶, 不妨暴力展开 🤖

$$\begin{aligned} 6T_{a(bcd)} &= T_{abcd} + T_{abdc} + T_{acbd} + T_{acdb} + T_{adbc} + T_{adcb} \\ &= T_{abcd} + T_{abdc} - T_{abcd} + T_{acdb} - T_{abdc} - T_{acdb} \\ &= T_{abcd} - T_{abcd} - T_{abcd} - T_{acbd} + T_{abcd} + T_{acbd} \\ &= T_{abcd} - T_{abcd} - T_{abcd} + T_{abcd} + T_{abcd} - T_{abcd} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$



其中  $\text{=}$  表示根据  $T_{a(bc)d} = 0$  交换指标次序,  $\text{=}$  表示根据  $T_{ab(cd)} = 0$  交换指标次序。

### 第三章 黎曼（内禀）曲率张量

#### 习题

1. 放弃  $\nabla_a$  定义中的无挠性条件 (e),

(1) 试证存在张量  $T_{ab}^c$  (叫挠率张量) 使

$$\nabla_a \nabla_b f - \nabla_b \nabla_a f = -T_{ab}^c \nabla_c f, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

提示: 令  $\tilde{\nabla}_a$  为无挠算符, 模仿定理 3-1-4 证明中的推导。

(2) 试证  $T_{ab}^c u^a v^b = u^a \nabla_a v^c - v^a \nabla_a u^c - [u, v]^c \quad \forall u^a, v^a \in \mathcal{F}(1, 0)$ 。

证明 (1) 去掉无挠性条件仍有  $\nabla_a \omega_b = \tilde{\nabla}_a \omega_b - C_{ab}^c \omega_c$  成立, 于是令  $\omega_a = (df)_a = \nabla_a f = \tilde{\nabla}_a f$ , 得

$$\nabla_a \nabla_b f = \tilde{\nabla}_a \tilde{\nabla}_b f - C_{ab}^c \nabla_c f$$

交换指标  $a, b$  得

$$\nabla_b \nabla_a f = \tilde{\nabla}_b \tilde{\nabla}_a f - C_{ba}^c \nabla_c f$$

两式相减得

$$\nabla_a \nabla_b f - \nabla_b \nabla_a f = (C_{ba}^c - C_{ab}^c) \nabla_c f$$

于是得挠率张量  $T_{ab}^c = C_{ab}^c - C_{ba}^c$ 。

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} [u, v](f) &= u(v(f)) - v(u(f)) \\ &= u^b \nabla_b (v^a \nabla_a f) - v^a \nabla_a (u^b \nabla_b f) \\ &= u^b (\nabla_b v^a) \nabla_a f + u^b v^a \nabla_b \nabla_a f - v^a (\nabla_a u^b) \nabla_b f - v^a u^b \nabla_a \nabla_b f \\ &= (u^b \nabla_b v^a - v^b \nabla_b u^a) \nabla_a f - u^b v^a T_{ba}^c \nabla_c f \\ &= (u^a \nabla_a v^c - v^a \nabla_a u^c - T_{ab}^c u^a v^b) \nabla_c f \end{aligned}$$

故  $T_{ab}^c u^a v^b = u^a \nabla_a v^c - v^a \nabla_a u^c - [u, v]^c$ 。

2. 设  $v^a$  为矢量场,  $v^\mu$  和  $v'^\mu$  为  $v^a$  在坐标系  $\{x^\nu\}$  和  $\{x'^\nu\}$  的分量,  $A^\nu_\mu \equiv \partial v^\nu / \partial x^\mu$ ,  $A'^\nu_\mu \equiv \partial v'^\nu / \partial x'^\mu$ , 试证  $A^\nu_\mu$  和  $A'^\nu_\mu$  的关系一般而言不满足张量分量变换律。提示: 利用  $v^\nu$  与  $v'^\nu$  之间的变换规律。

证明

$$\begin{aligned} A'^\nu_\mu &= \frac{\partial v'^\nu}{\partial x'^\mu} \\ &= \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial x'^\nu}{\partial x^\rho} v^\rho \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial^2 x'^\nu}{\partial x^\sigma \partial x^\rho} v^\rho + \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\nu}{\partial x^\rho} \frac{\partial v^\rho}{\partial x^\sigma} \\ &= \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial^2 x'^\nu}{\partial x^\sigma \partial x^\rho} v^\rho + \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\nu}{\partial x^\rho} A^\rho_\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

可以看到相比于张量分量变换律多出了第一项。

3. 试证定理 3-1-7。

证明

$$\begin{aligned} v^\nu_{;\mu} &= \nabla_a v^b (dx^\nu)_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \\ &= (\partial_a v^b + \Gamma^b_{ac} v^c) (dx^\nu)_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \\ &= v^\nu_{,\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\sigma} v^\sigma, \\ \omega_{\nu;\mu} &= \nabla_a \omega_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^b \\ &= (\partial_a \omega_b - \Gamma^c_{ab} \omega_c) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^b \\ &= \omega_{\nu,\mu} - \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega_\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

4. 用下式定义  $\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu}$ :  $\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^b \nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a = \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^a$ , 试证

(a)  $\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu}$  (提示: 利用  $\nabla_a$  的无挠性和坐标基矢间的对易性。);

(b)  $v^\nu_{;\mu} = v^\nu_{,\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\beta} v^\beta$  (注: 这其实是克氏符的等价定义。);

证明 (a) 交换指标  $\mu, \nu$  得

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b \nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^a = \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^a$$

两式相减得:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu}) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^a &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^b \nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b \nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^a \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right]^a \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu}$ 。

(b) 由

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right)^b \nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a = \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^a$$

知

$$\nabla_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a = \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} (dx^\nu)_b \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^a,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_a v^b &= \nabla_a \left[ v^\mu \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b \right] \\ &= (dv^\mu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b + v^\mu \nabla_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b \\ &= \frac{\partial v^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} (dx^\nu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b + v^\mu \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} (dx^\nu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)^b \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial v^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} + \Gamma^\mu_{\sigma\nu} v^\sigma \right) (dx^\nu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^b \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\nabla_a v^b$  的分量  $v^\nu_{;\mu} = v^\nu_{,\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\sigma} v^\sigma$ 。

5. 判断是非:

- (1)  $\nabla_a (dx^\mu)_b = 0$ ;
- (2)  $v^\nu_{;\mu} = (\nabla_a v^b) (\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a (dx^\nu)_b$ ;
- (3)  $v^\nu_{,\mu} = (\partial_a v^b) (\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a (dx^\nu)_b$ ;
- (4)  $v^\nu_{;\mu} = (\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a \nabla_a v^\nu$ ;
- (5)  $v^\nu_{,\mu} = (\partial/\partial x^\mu)^a \nabla_a v^\nu$ 。

解 (1) 错。

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_a (dx^\mu)_b &= \partial_a (dx^\mu)_b - \Gamma^c_{ab} (dx^\mu)_c \\ &= 0 - \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} (dx^\nu)_a (dx^\rho)_b \end{aligned}$$

不一定为零。

- (2) 根据定义知正确。  
 (3) 根据定义知正确。  
 (4) 不正确。(右边和  $\nabla_a$  的选择无关可直接判断)

$$\begin{aligned}
 v^\nu_{;\mu} &= (\nabla_a v^b) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (dx^\nu)_b \\
 &= \left[ \nabla_a v^\rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\rho} \right)^b \right] \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (dx^\nu)_b \\
 &= (\nabla_a v^\rho) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (dx^\nu)_b + v^\rho \left[ \nabla_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\rho} \right)^b \right] \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (dx^\nu)_b,
 \end{aligned}$$

多出来的后一项类似 (1), 一般不为零。

- (5) 正确,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \nabla_a v^\nu &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (dv^\nu)_a \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \frac{\partial v^\nu}{\partial x^\rho} (dx^\rho)_a \\
 &= \frac{\partial v^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \\
 &= v^\nu_{;\mu}.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 设  $C(t)$  是  $\{x^\mu\}$  的坐标域内的曲线,  $x^\mu(t)$  是  $C(t)$  在该系的参数表达式,  $v^a$  是  $C(t)$  上的矢量场, 令  $Dv^\mu/dt \equiv (dx^\mu)_a (\partial/\partial t)^b \nabla_b v^a$ , 试证

$$Dv^\mu/dt \equiv dv^\mu/dt + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma} v^\sigma dx^\nu(t)/dt.$$

证明 由定理 3-2-1,  $\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^b \nabla_b v^a = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \left( \frac{dv^\mu}{dt} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma} \frac{dx^\nu(t)}{dt} v^\sigma \right)$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{Dv^\mu}{dt} &\equiv (dx^\mu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^b \nabla_b v^a \\
 &= (dx^\mu)_a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\rho} \right)^a \left( \frac{dv^\rho}{dt} + \Gamma^\rho_{\nu\sigma} \frac{dx^\nu(t)}{dt} v^\sigma \right) \\
 &= \frac{dv^\mu}{dt} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma} v^\sigma \frac{dx^\nu(t)}{dt}.
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 求出 3 维欧氏空间中球坐标系的全部非零  $\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu}$ 。

解 由第二章 19(a) 知, 球坐标系下欧氏度规分量  $g_{\mu\nu}$  排成的矩阵为:

$$[g] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

取逆矩阵得  $g^{\mu\nu}$  排成的矩阵为：

$$[g] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

根据非对角元全为零，观察克氏符分量表达式

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\rho} (g_{\rho\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\rho,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\rho})$$

展开式中求和只有  $\rho = \sigma$  项才可能非零，于是

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\sigma} (g_{\sigma\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\sigma,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\sigma})$$

( $\sigma$  是给定某个具体指标，不求和，也不需要指标平衡) 若  $\sigma\mu\nu$  全不等，则括号内为零。于是那些可能非零的分量指标至少有两个相等：

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{rr}^r &= \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (g_{rr,r} + g_{rr,r} - g_{rr,r}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 0) \\ &= 0 \\ \Gamma_{r\theta}^r &= \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (g_{rr,\theta} + g_{\theta r,r} - g_{r\theta,r}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 0) \\ &= 0 \\ \Gamma_{r\phi}^r &= \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (g_{rr,\phi} + g_{\phi r,r} - g_{r\phi,r}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 0) \\ &= 0 \\ \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r &= \frac{1}{2} g^{rr} (g_{r\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta r,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,r}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 2r) \\ &= -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r &= \frac{1}{2}g^{rr}(g_{r\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi r,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,r}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 2r \sin^2 \theta) \\
&= -r \sin^2 \theta \\
\Gamma_{rr}^\theta &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta r,r} + g_{r\theta,r} - g_{rr,\theta}) \\
&= 0 \\
\Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta r,\theta} + g_{\theta\theta,r} - g_{r\theta,\theta}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (0 + 2r - 0) \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \\
\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta\theta,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,\theta}) \\
&= 0 \\
\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\theta,\phi} + g_{\phi\theta,\theta} - g_{\theta\phi,\theta}) \\
&= 0 \\
\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi\theta,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\theta}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} (0 + 0 - 2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) \\
&= -\cos \theta \sin \theta \\
\Gamma_{rr}^\phi &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi r,r} + g_{r\phi,r} - g_{rr,\phi}) \\
&= 0 \\
\Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi r,\phi} + g_{\phi\phi,r} - g_{r\phi,\phi}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot (0 + 2r \sin^2 \theta - 0) \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \\
\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\phi &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta\phi,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,\phi}) \\
&= 0 \\
\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\theta,\phi} + g_{\phi\phi,\theta} - g_{\theta\phi,\phi}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot (0 + 2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - 0) \\
&= \cot \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\phi} &= \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi\phi,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\phi}) \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

故所有非零分量为  $\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r$ ,  $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = -r \sin^2 \theta$ ,  $\Gamma_{r\theta}^{\theta} = \Gamma_{\theta r}^{\theta} = \frac{1}{r}$ ,  $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\theta} = -\cos \theta \sin \theta$ ,  
 $\Gamma_{r\phi}^{\phi} = \Gamma_{\phi r}^{\phi} = \frac{1}{r}$ ,  $\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\phi} = \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^{\phi} = \cot \theta$ 。

8. 设  $I$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的一个区间,  $C: I \rightarrow M$  是  $(M, \nabla_a)$  中的曲线, 试证  $\forall s, t \in I$ , 平移映射  $\psi: V_{C(s)} \rightarrow V_{C(t)}$  (见图 3-2) 是同构映射。

**证明** 对每个  $v \in V_{C(s)}$ , 有唯一一个  $C(t)$  上的平移矢量场  $\bar{v}(t)$  满足  $\bar{v}(s) = v$ ,  $\psi(v) = v(t)$ 。  
 首先易验证  $\psi$  为线性映射, 下面论证  $\ker \psi = \{0\}$ 。设  $\psi(v) = \bar{v}(t) = 0$ , 于是由正文 (3-2-5) 式:

$$\frac{d\bar{v}^{\mu}}{dt} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} T^{\nu} \bar{v}^{\sigma} = 0, \quad \mu = 1, \dots, n$$

在  $(s, t)$  上此微分方程组的解被边界条件  $\bar{v}^{\mu}(t) = 0$  唯一确定, 而  $\bar{v}^{\mu}(t) \equiv 0$  是解, 于是知  $v = \bar{v}(s) = 0$ , 于是  $\ker \psi = \{0\}$ , 又  $\dim V_{C(s)} = \dim V_{C(t)} = n$ , 故线性映射  $\psi$  是同构映射。

9. 试证定理 3-3-2、3-3-3 和 3-3-5。

**证明** (1) 定理 3-3-2 如下:

**定理** 设曲线  $\gamma(t)$  的切矢  $T^a$  满足  $T^b \nabla_b T^a = \alpha T^a$  [ $\alpha$  为  $\gamma(t)$  上的函数],  
 则存在  $t' = t'(t)$  使得  $\gamma'(t') [= \gamma(t)]$  为测地线。

**证明如下:** 写出分量形式为

$$\begin{aligned}T^b \nabla_b T^a &= \left( \frac{dT^a}{dt} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^a T^{\nu} T^{\sigma} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right)^a \\ &= \left( \frac{d^2 x^{\mu}}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt} \frac{dx^{\sigma}}{dt} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right)^a \\ \alpha T^a &= T^{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right)^a \\ &= \alpha \frac{dx^{\mu}}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right)^a \\ \Rightarrow \alpha \frac{dx^{\mu}}{dt} &= \frac{d^2 x^{\mu}}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt} \frac{dx^{\sigma}}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

设有重参数化  $t' = t'(t)$  使得  $\gamma'(t')$  为测地线, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2 x^{\mu}}{dt'^2} + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt'} \frac{dx^{\sigma}}{dt'} &= \frac{d}{dt'} \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{dx^{\mu}}{dt} \right) + \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt} \right) \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{dx^{\sigma}}{dt} \right) \\ &= \frac{d^2 t}{dt'^2} \frac{dx^{\mu}}{dt} + \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 x^{\mu}}{dt^2} + \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \right)^2 \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu} \frac{dx^{\nu}}{dt} \frac{dx^{\sigma}}{dt}\end{aligned}$$



$$= \left[ \frac{d^2 t}{dt'^2} + \alpha \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \frac{dx^\mu}{dt}$$

$$= 0$$

只要解微分方程  $\frac{d^2 t}{dt'^2} + \alpha \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \right)^2 = 0$ , 令  $\eta(t) = \frac{dt'}{dt}$ , 则

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt} + \alpha(t) \eta^2 = 0$$

解出来  $\eta(t)$  积分即得重参数化  $t'(t)$ 。

(2) 定理 3-3-3 如下:

**定理** 若  $t$  是某测地线的仿射参数, 则该曲线的任一参数  $t'$  是仿射参数的

充要条件为  $t' = at + b$  (其中  $a, b$  为常数且  $a \neq 0$ )。

证明如下: 完全类似 (1), 只是  $\alpha(t) = 0$ , 于是微分方程为

$$\frac{d^2 t}{dt'^2} = 0,$$

解得  $t' = at + b$ 。

(3) 定理 3-3-5 如下:

**定理** 测地线的弧长参数必为仿射参数。

证明如下: 设  $t$  为仿射参数, 则  $T^b \nabla_b T^a = 0$ , 于是

$$T^a \nabla_a (g_{bc} T^b T^c) = g_{bc} T^a T^b \nabla_a T^c + g_{bc} T^a T^c \nabla_a T^b$$

$$= 0,$$

于是  $g_{ab} T^a T^b$  沿线为常数  $T$ , 弧长按定义与  $t$  的关系为  $dl = \sqrt{|g_{ab} T^a T^b|} dt = T dt$ ,

由定理 3-3-3 知  $l$  为仿射参数。

10. (a) 写出球面度规  $ds^2 = R^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$  ( $R$  为常数) 的测地线方程;

(b) 验证任一大圆弧 (配以适当参数) 满足测地线方程。提示: 选球面坐标系  $\{\theta, \phi\}$  使所给大圆弧为赤道的一部分, 并以  $\phi$  为仿射参数。

解 (a) 首先求克氏符, 度规分量  $g_{\mu\nu}$  排成的矩阵为

$$[g] = \begin{pmatrix} R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & R^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

逆矩阵

$$[g]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

完全类似第 7 题, 根据非对角元全为零, 观察克氏符分量表达式

$$\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\sigma\rho}(g_{\rho\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\rho,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\rho})$$

展开式中求和只有  $\rho = \sigma$  项才可能非零, 于是

$$\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\sigma\sigma}(g_{\sigma\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\sigma,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\sigma})$$

( $\sigma$  是给定某个具体指标, 不求和, 也不需要指标平衡)

$$\Gamma^\theta_{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta\theta,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,\theta})$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Gamma^\theta_{\theta\phi} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\theta,\phi} + g_{\phi\theta,\theta} - g_{\theta\phi,\theta})$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Gamma^\theta_{\phi\phi} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\theta\theta}(g_{\theta\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi\theta,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\theta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot (0 + 0 - 2R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= -\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Gamma^\phi_{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta\phi,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,\phi})$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Gamma^\phi_{\theta\phi} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\theta,\phi} + g_{\phi\phi,\theta} - g_{\theta\phi,\phi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot (0 + 2R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 0)$$

$$= \cot \theta$$

$$\Gamma^\phi_{\phi\phi} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\phi\phi}(g_{\phi\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi\phi,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\phi})$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{代入测地线方程 } \frac{d^2 x^\mu}{dt^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma} \frac{dx^\nu}{dt} \frac{dx^\sigma}{dt} = 0,$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} - \sin \theta \cos \theta \left( \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \cot \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0$$

- (b) 由于测地线方程具有坐标系无关的形式  $T^b \nabla_b T^a = 0$ , 可选择球坐标系使得大圆弧落在赤道  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  上, 于是  $\cos \theta = 0$ , 满足测地线方程。

11. 试证定理 3-4-2.

证明 在某坐标系下展开即得

$$\begin{aligned}
 [(\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) \omega_c] \big|_p &= [(\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) \omega_\mu (dx^\mu)_c] \big|_p \\
 &= [\omega_\mu (\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) (dx^\mu)_c] \big|_p \quad (\text{由定理 3-4-1}) \\
 &= \omega_\mu \big|_p [(\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) (dx^\mu)_c] \big|_p
 \end{aligned}$$

可见只与  $\omega$  在  $p$  点的值有关，证毕。

12. 试证式 (3-4-10)。

证明 首先,  $T_{[abc]d} = g_{de} T_{[abc]}{}^e = 0$ , 而

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{[abc]d} &= \frac{1}{6} (T_{abcd} + T_{cabd} + T_{bcad} - T_{acbd} - T_{bacd} - T_{cbad}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (T_{abcd} + T_{cabd} + T_{bcad})
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 &T_{[abc]d} + T_{[dab]c} + T_{[cda]b} + T_{[bcd]a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (T_{abcd} + T_{cabd} + T_{bcad}) + \frac{1}{3} (T_{dabc} + T_{bdac} + T_{abdc}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{3} (T_{cdab} + T_{acdb} + T_{dacb}) + \frac{1}{3} (T_{bcd a} + T_{dbca} + T_{cdba}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (T_{abcd} - T_{acbd} + T_{bcad} - T_{dacb} + T_{bdac} - T_{abcd} \\
 &\quad + T_{cdab} - T_{acbd} + T_{dacb} - T_{bcad} + T_{bdac} - T_{cdab}) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (T_{bdac} - T_{acbd}) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

于是  $T_{bdac} - T_{acbd} = 0$ 。

13. 求出球面度规 (见题 10) 的黎曼张量在坐标系  $(\theta, \phi)$  的全分量。

解 由 10 得, 克氏符的全部非零分量为  $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta, \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\phi = \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \cot\theta$ , 由  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}{}^\rho = \Gamma_{\mu\sigma,\nu}^\rho - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma,\mu}^\rho + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\rho - \Gamma_{\sigma\nu}^\lambda \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\rho$  得, 非零分量或者满足  $\rho = \theta$  且  $\mu\nu\sigma$  中有两个为  $\phi$ , 或者满足  $\rho = \phi$  且  $\mu\nu\sigma$  中至少有一个为  $\theta$ , 且前两个指标反称, 前两个指标相同的分量为零, 并且前三个指标只需考虑偶排列, 奇排列只需对调前两个指标。

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\theta\phi\phi}{}^\theta &= \Gamma_{\theta\phi,\phi}^\theta - \Gamma_{\phi\phi,\theta}^\theta + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\theta \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta - \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\phi \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta - \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\phi \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta \\
 &= 0 + (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) + 0 - 0 - \cos^2\theta - 0 \\
 &= -\sin^2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{\theta\phi\phi}^{\phi} &= \Gamma_{\theta\phi,\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\phi\phi,\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^{\theta}\Gamma_{\phi\theta}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\theta}\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^{\phi}\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\phi}\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\phi} \\
&= 0 \\
R_{\phi\theta\theta}^{\phi} &= \Gamma_{\phi\theta,\theta}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\theta\theta,\phi}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\theta}\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\theta}\Gamma_{\phi\theta}^{\phi} + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\phi}\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\phi} - \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^{\phi}\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\phi} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} - 0 + 0 - 0 + \cot^2\theta - 0 \\
&= -1
\end{aligned}$$

于是非零分量仅有  $R_{\theta\phi\phi}^{\theta} = -R_{\phi\phi\theta}^{\theta} = -\sin\theta$ ,  $R_{\phi\theta\theta}^{\phi} = -R_{\theta\theta\phi}^{\phi} = -1$ 。

与愚蠢的人类相比，麦酱可以更快地计算（并且不会抄错分量）。将以下函数定义写入一个 Mathematica 程序包文件 (.m) 或者放在笔记本文件的开头：

```

christoffelsymbol[g_,x_,i_,j_,k_]:=
1/2
Plus@@
((Inverse[g][[i,#]](D[g][[#,j]],x[[k]])+D[g][[k,#]],x[[j]])-
D[g][[j,k]],x[[#]]))&)/@Range[Length[x]];
ChristoffelSymbol[g_,x_]:=
Table[christoffelsymbol[g,x,i,j,k],{i,1,Length[x]},
{j,1,Length[x]},{k,1,Length[x]}];
riemantensor[g_,x_,i_,j_,k_,l_]:=
D[christoffelsymbol[g,x,l,i,k],x[[j]]]-
D[christoffelsymbol[g,x,l,j,k],x[[i]]]+
Plus@@
((christoffelsymbol[g,x,#,k,i] christoffelsymbol[g,x,l,j,#]-
christoffelsymbol[g,x,#,k,j]
christoffelsymbol[g,x,l,i,#])&)/@Range[Length[x]];
RiemannTensor[g_,x_]:=Table[riemantensor[g,x,i,j,k,l],
{i,1,Length[x]},{j,1,Length[x]},{k,1,Length[x]},{l,1,Length[x]}];

```

运行如图 3.1。

14. 求度规  $ds^2 = \Omega(t, x) (-dt^2 + dx^2)$  的黎曼张量在  $\{t, x\}$  系的全部分量（在结果中以  $\dot{\Omega}$  和  $\Omega'$  分别代表函数  $\Omega$  对  $t$  和  $x$  的偏导数）。

```

In[1]:= << GR`.m

In[2]:= g =  $\begin{pmatrix} r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \sin[\theta]^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 
Out[2]:= {{r^2, 0}, {0, r^2 Sin[θ]^2}}

In[3]:= Γ = ChristoffelSymbol[g, {θ, ϕ}]
Out[3]:= {{ {0, 0}, {0, -Cos[θ] Sin[θ]}}, {{0, Cot[θ]}, {Cot[θ], 0}} }

In[4]:= RiemannTensor[g, {θ, ϕ}] // AbsoluteTiming
Out[4]:= {0.0157581, {{ { {0, 0}, {0, 0} }, { {0, -Cot[θ]^2 + Csc[θ]^2}, {-Sin[θ]^2, 0} } },
{{ {0, Cot[θ]^2 - Csc[θ]^2}, {Sin[θ]^2, 0} }, { {0, 0}, {0, 0} } } } }

In[5]:= R = %[[2]] // Simplify
Out[5]:= {{ { {0, 0}, {0, 0} }, { {0, 1}, {-Sin[θ]^2, 0} } }, {{ {0, -1}, {Sin[θ]^2, 0} }, { {0, 0}, {0, 0} } } }

```

图 3.1: 将第 13 题扔给麦酱计算

解 先求克氏符。

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{tt}^t &= \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (g_{tt,t} + g_{tt,t} - g_{tt,t}) \\
&= -\frac{\dot{\Omega}}{2\Omega} \\
\Gamma_{tx}^t &= \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (g_{tt,x} + g_{xt,t} - g_{tx,t}) \\
&= \frac{\Omega'}{2\Omega} \\
\Gamma_{xx}^t &= \frac{1}{2} g^{tt} (g_{tx,x} + g_{xt,x} - g_{xx,t}) \\
&= \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{2\Omega} \\
\Gamma_{tt}^x &= \frac{1}{2} g^{xx} (g_{xt,t} + g_{tx,t} - g_{tt,x}) \\
&= \frac{\Omega'}{2\Omega} \\
\Gamma_{tx}^x &= \frac{1}{2} g^{xx} (g_{xt,x} + g_{xx,t} - g_{tx,x}) \\
&= \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{2\Omega} \\
\Gamma_{xx}^x &= \frac{1}{2} g^{xx} (g_{xx,x} + g_{xx,x} - g_{xx,x}) \\
&= \frac{\Omega'}{2\Omega}
\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{txt}{}^t &= \Gamma_{tt,x}^t - \Gamma_{xt,t}^t + \Gamma_{tt}^t \Gamma_{xt}^t - \Gamma_{tx}^t \Gamma_{tt}^t + \Gamma_{tt}^x \Gamma_{xx}^t - \Gamma_{tx}^x \Gamma_{tx}^t \\
&= \frac{\Omega \dot{\Omega}' - \dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega \dot{\Omega}' - \dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{4\Omega^2} + \frac{\dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{4\Omega^2} + \frac{\dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{4\Omega^2} \\
&= 0 \\
R_{txx}{}^t &= \Gamma_{tx,x}^t - \Gamma_{xx,t}^t + \Gamma_{xt}^t \Gamma_{xt}^t - \Gamma_{xx}^t \Gamma_{tt}^t + \Gamma_{xt}^x \Gamma_{xx}^t - \Gamma_{xx}^x \Gamma_{tx}^t \\
&= \frac{\Omega \Omega'' - \Omega'^2}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega \ddot{\Omega} - \dot{\Omega}^2}{2\Omega^2} + \frac{\Omega'^2}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\dot{\Omega}^2}{4\Omega^2} + \frac{\dot{\Omega}^2}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega'^2}{4\Omega^2} \\
&= \frac{\Omega (\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega}) + \dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2}{2\Omega^2} \\
R_{txt}{}^x &= \Gamma_{tx,x}^x - \Gamma_{xt,t}^x + \Gamma_{tt}^x \Gamma_{xt}^x - \Gamma_{tx}^x \Gamma_{tt}^x + \Gamma_{tt}^x \Gamma_{xx}^x - \Gamma_{tx}^x \Gamma_{tx}^x \\
&= \frac{\Omega \Omega'' - \Omega'^2}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega \ddot{\Omega} - \dot{\Omega}^2}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\dot{\Omega}^2}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega'^2}{4\Omega^2} + \frac{\Omega'^2}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\dot{\Omega}^2}{4\Omega^2} \\
&= \frac{\Omega (\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega}) + \dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2}{2\Omega^2} \\
R_{txx}{}^x &= \Gamma_{tx,x}^x - \Gamma_{xx,t}^x + \Gamma_{xt}^x \Gamma_{xt}^x - \Gamma_{xx}^x \Gamma_{tt}^x + \Gamma_{xt}^x \Gamma_{xx}^x - \Gamma_{xx}^x \Gamma_{tx}^x \\
&= \frac{\Omega \dot{\Omega}' - \dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{2\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega \dot{\Omega}' - \dot{\Omega} \Omega'}{2\Omega^2} + \frac{\Omega' \dot{\Omega}}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega' \dot{\Omega}}{4\Omega^2} + \frac{\Omega' \dot{\Omega}}{4\Omega^2} - \frac{\Omega' \dot{\Omega}}{4\Omega^2} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

故所有非零分量为  $R_{txx}{}^t = -R_{xtx}{}^t = R_{txx}{}^x = -R_{xtx}{}^x = \frac{\Omega (\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega}) + \dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2}{2\Omega^2}$ 。

本题用上述 Mathematica 代码解决如图 3.2:

```

In[1]:= << GR`.m

In[2]:= g[t_, x_] = Ω[t, x] { -1 0; 0 1}

Out[2]= {{-Ω[t, x], 0}, {0, Ω[t, x]}}

In[3]:= r = ChristoffelSymbol[g[t, x], {t, x}]

Out[3]= {{{{Ω^(1,0)[t, x], Ω^(0,1)[t, x]}, {Ω^(0,1)[t, x], Ω^(1,0)[t, x]}}, {{{Ω^(0,1)[t, x], Ω^(1,0)[t, x]}, {Ω^(1,0)[t, x], Ω^(0,1)[t, x]}}}}

In[5]:= AbsoluteTiming[R = RiemannTensor[g[t, x], {t, x}] // Simplify]
Out[5]= {0.0159317, {{{{({0, 0}, {0, 0}), {{0, -Ω^(0,1)[t, x]^2 + Ω^(1,0)[t, x]^2 + Ω[t, x] (Ω^(0,2)[t, x] - Ω^(2,0)[t, x])},
{{-Ω^(0,1)[t, x]^2 + Ω^(1,0)[t, x]^2 + Ω[t, x] (Ω^(0,2)[t, x] - Ω^(2,0)[t, x])}, 0}}}},
{{{0, Ω^(0,1)[t, x]^2 - Ω^(1,0)[t, x]^2 + Ω[t, x] (-Ω^(0,2)[t, x] + Ω^(2,0)[t, x])},
{{0, Ω^(0,1)[t, x]^2 - Ω^(1,0)[t, x]^2 + Ω[t, x] (-Ω^(0,2)[t, x] + Ω^(2,0)[t, x])}, 0}}},
{{{Ω^(0,1)[t, x]^2 - Ω^(1,0)[t, x]^2 + Ω[t, x] (-Ω^(0,2)[t, x] + Ω^(2,0)[t, x])}, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}}}}}}

```

图 3.2: 将第 14 题扔给麦酱

15. 求度规  $ds^2 = z^{-1/2} (-dt^2 + dz^2) + z(dx^2 + dy^2)$  的黎曼张量在  $\{t, x, y, z\}$  系的全分量。

解 先求克氏符分量。由度规分量的非对角元均为零,克氏符分量  $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2}g^{\sigma\sigma}(g_{\sigma\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\sigma,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\sigma})$ 。非零分量至少应该满足:  $\sigma\mu\nu$  至少有两个相等;  $\sigma\mu\nu$  中至少有一个为  $z$  (否则导数项全为零)。进一步地, 若两个相等, 则第三个必为  $z$  (否则导数项为零); 若三个相等, 则为  $zzz$ 。即, 非零分量满足三个指标中一个为  $z$  其余两个相同。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma_{tz}^t &= \frac{1}{2}g^{tt}(g_{tt,z} + g_{zt,t} - g_{tz,t}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4z} \\
 \Gamma_{xz}^x &= \frac{1}{2}g^{xx}(g_{xx,z} + g_{zx,x} - g_{xz,x}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{z} \\
 \Gamma_{yz}^y &= \frac{1}{2}g^{yy}(g_{yy,z} + g_{zy,y} - g_{yz,y}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{z} \\
 \Gamma_{tt}^z &= \frac{1}{2}g^{zz}(g_{zt,t} + g_{tz,t} - g_{tt,z}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4z} \\
 \Gamma_{xx}^z &= \frac{1}{2}g^{zz}(g_{zx,x} + g_{xz,x} - g_{xx,z}) \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2} \\
 \Gamma_{yy}^z &= \frac{1}{2}g^{zz}(g_{zy,y} + g_{yz,y} - g_{yy,z}) \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2} \\
 \Gamma_{zz}^z &= \frac{1}{2}g^{zz}(g_{zz,z} + g_{zz,z} - g_{zz,z}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4z}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是所有非零克氏符分量为  $\Gamma_{tz}^t = \Gamma_{zt}^t = -\frac{1}{4z}$ ,  $\Gamma_{xz}^x = \Gamma_{zx}^x = \Gamma_{yz}^y = \Gamma_{zy}^y = -\frac{1}{z}$ ,  $\Gamma_{tt}^z = -\frac{1}{4z}$ ,  $\Gamma_{xx}^z = \Gamma_{yy}^z = -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}$ ,  $\Gamma_{zz}^z = -\frac{1}{4z}$ 。

由黎曼曲率张量分量表达式  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,\nu}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\rho}$ , 注意到上述克氏符非零项的规律, 黎曼张量的非零分量至少应该满足  $\mu \neq \nu$  并且:

1.  $\rho$  不为  $z$  时, 导数项非零的条件是  $\mu\nu$  中有一个为  $z$  另一个和  $\rho$  相同且  $\sigma = z$ ; 下面分类讨论后两项。

(a)  $\mu\nu$  中有一个为  $z$  时, 设  $\nu = z$ ,  $R_{\mu z \sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{z\lambda}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\rho}$ , 倒数第二项中  $\rho z \lambda$  的组合为满足克氏符非零项“一个为  $z$  其余两个相同”的特征, 要求  $\lambda = \rho$ ; 最后一项中  $\lambda z \sigma$  的组合要求  $\lambda = \sigma$ , 于是  $R_{\mu z \sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^{\rho} +$

$\Gamma^\rho_{\sigma\mu}\Gamma^\rho_{z\rho} - \Gamma^\sigma_{z\sigma}\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\sigma}$ , 第一项非零要求  $\mu = \rho$  且  $\sigma = z$ , 第二项非零要求  $\mu = \rho$  且  $\sigma = z$ ; 最后一项非零要求  $\mu = \rho$  且  $\sigma = z$ , 于是非零项为  $R_{\rho zz}^\rho = \Gamma^\rho_{z\rho,z} + \Gamma^\rho_{z\rho}\Gamma^\rho_{z\rho} - \Gamma^z_{zz}\Gamma^\rho_{\rho z}$ 。

(b)  $\mu\nu$  均不为  $z$  时, 求导项为零,  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^\rho = \Gamma^\lambda_{\sigma\mu}\Gamma^\rho_{\nu\lambda} - \Gamma^\lambda_{\nu\sigma}\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\lambda}$ , 第一项中  $\rho\nu\lambda$  的组合要求  $\lambda = z$  且  $\nu = \rho$ , 第二项中  $\rho\mu\lambda$  的组合要求  $\lambda = z$  且  $\mu = \rho$ , 于是  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^\rho = \Gamma^z_{\sigma\mu}\Gamma^\rho_{\nu z} - \Gamma^z_{\nu\sigma}\Gamma^\rho_{\mu z}$ ,  $\mu\nu$  中至少一个与  $\rho$  相同。不妨设  $\mu = \rho$ , 则  $R_{\rho\nu\sigma}^\rho = -\Gamma^z_{\nu\sigma}\Gamma^\rho_{\rho z}$ , 非零项为  $R_{\rho\nu\nu}^\rho = -\Gamma^z_{\nu\nu}\Gamma^\rho_{\rho z}$ 。

2.  $\rho$  为  $z$  时, 则后两项中  $\lambda$  应分别取  $\nu$  和  $\mu$ , 即  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^z = \Gamma^z_{\sigma\mu,\nu} - \Gamma^z_{\nu\sigma,\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\sigma\mu}\Gamma^z_{\nu\nu} - \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma}\Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}$ , 若  $\mu\nu$  均不为  $z$ , 则导数项为零, 而后两项中  $\Gamma^\nu_{\sigma\mu}$  和  $\Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma}$  无论  $\sigma$  如何取都不能满足克氏符非零项“一个为  $z$  其余两个相同”的特征, 故  $\mu\nu$  中有一个为  $z$ , 考虑到指标  $\mu\nu$  反称只需计算偶排列, 于是我们有  $\nu = z$ , 非零项为  $R_{\mu z\sigma}^z = \Gamma^z_{\sigma\mu,z} + \Gamma^z_{\sigma\mu}\Gamma^z_{zz} - \Gamma^\mu_{z\sigma}\Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}$ , 又看出必须有  $\mu = \sigma$ , 于是非零项为  $R_{\mu z\mu}^z = \Gamma^z_{\mu\mu,z} + \Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}\Gamma^z_{zz} - \Gamma^\mu_{z\mu}\Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}$ 。

综上, 可能非零项为

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\rho zz}^\rho &= \Gamma^\rho_{z\rho,z} + \Gamma^\rho_{z\rho}\Gamma^\rho_{z\rho} - \Gamma^z_{zz}\Gamma^\rho_{\rho z}, & \rho &= t, x, y \\ R_{\rho\nu\nu}^\rho &= -\Gamma^z_{\nu\nu}\Gamma^\rho_{\rho z}, & \rho, \nu &= t, x, y \\ R_{\mu z\mu}^z &= \Gamma^z_{\mu\mu,z} + \Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}\Gamma^z_{zz} - \Gamma^\mu_{z\mu}\Gamma^z_{\mu\mu}, & \mu &= t, x, y. \end{aligned}$$

又注意到  $x$  与  $y$  的对称性, 只需计算  $x$  而不用计算  $y$ 、只需计算  $xyyx$  不用计算  $yxxy$ 。下面按以上规则计算可能的非零分量。

$$\begin{aligned} R_{txx}^t &= -\Gamma^z_{xx}\Gamma^t_{tz} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}} \\ R_{tzz}^t &= \Gamma^t_{zt,z} + \Gamma^t_{zt}\Gamma^t_{zt} - \Gamma^z_{zz}\Gamma^t_{tz} \\ &= \frac{1}{4z^2} + \frac{1}{16z^2} - \frac{1}{16z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4z^2} \\ R_{xyy}^x &= -\Gamma^z_{yy}\Gamma^x_{xz} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{z}} \\ R_{xzz}^x &= \Gamma^x_{zx,z} + \Gamma^x_{zx}\Gamma^x_{zx} - \Gamma^z_{zz}\Gamma^x_{xz} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2z^2} + \frac{1}{4z^2} + \frac{1}{8z^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8z^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
R_{tzt}^z &= \Gamma_{tt,z}^z + \Gamma_{tt}^z \Gamma_{zz}^z - \Gamma_{zt}^t \Gamma_{tt}^z \\
&= \frac{1}{4z^2} + \frac{1}{16z^2} - \frac{1}{16z^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4z^2} \\
R_{xzx}^z &= \Gamma_{xx,z}^z + \Gamma_{xx}^z \Gamma_{zz}^z - \Gamma_{zx}^x \Gamma_{xx}^z \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{z}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{z}} \\
&= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}}
\end{aligned}$$

于是所有非零分量为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{txx}^t &= -R_{xtx}^t = R_{tyy}^t = -R_{yty}^t = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}} \\
R_{tzz}^t &= -R_{ztz}^t = \frac{1}{4z^2} \\
R_{xyy}^x &= R_{yxx}^y = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{z}} \\
R_{xzz}^x &= -R_{zxx}^x = R_{yzz}^y = -R_{zyz}^y = -\frac{1}{8z^2} \\
R_{tzt}^z &= -R_{ztz}^z = \frac{1}{4z^2} \\
R_{xzx}^z &= -R_{zxx}^z = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}}
\end{aligned}$$

我第一遍手算的算了几个小时（论经常抄错指标的悲惨……）所以还是分析一番，分类讨论分量非零条件顺便化简的好……当然最省事的还是交给麦酱，秒出结果……

16. 设  $\alpha(z)$ ,  $\beta(z)$ ,  $\gamma(z)$  为任意函数,  $h = t + \alpha(z)x + \beta(z)y + \gamma(z)$ , 求度规

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + h^2 dz^2$$

的黎曼张量在  $\{t, x, y, z\}$  系的全分量。

解 首先求克氏符分量, 由于度规分量矩阵的非对角元全为零,  $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\sigma = \frac{1}{2}g^{\sigma\sigma}(g_{\sigma\mu,\nu} + g_{\nu\sigma,\mu} - g_{\mu\nu,\sigma})$ , 导数项非零要求  $\sigma\mu\nu$  中有两个取  $z$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{zz}^t &= \frac{1}{2}g^{tt}(g_{tz,z} + g_{zt,z} - g_{zz,t}) \\
&= h \\
\Gamma_{zz}^x &= \frac{1}{2}g^{xx}(g_{xz,z} + g_{zx,z} - g_{zz,x}) \\
&= -h\alpha \\
\Gamma_{zz}^y &= \frac{1}{2}g^{yy}(g_{yz,z} + g_{zy,z} - g_{zz,y}) \\
&= -h\beta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{zt}^z &= \frac{1}{2} g^{zz} (g_{zz,t} + g_{tz,z} - g_{zt,z}) \\
&= \frac{1}{h} \\
\Gamma_{zx}^z &= \frac{1}{2} g^{zz} (g_{zz,x} + g_{xz,z} - g_{zx,z}) \\
&= \frac{\alpha}{h} \\
\Gamma_{zy}^z &= \frac{1}{2} g^{zz} (g_{zz,y} + g_{yz,z} - g_{zy,z}) \\
&= \frac{\beta}{h} \\
\Gamma_{zz}^z &= \frac{1}{2} g^{zz} (g_{zz,z} + g_{zz,z} - g_{zz,z}) \\
&= \frac{x\alpha' + y\beta' + \gamma'}{h}
\end{aligned}$$

黎曼张量分量表达式为  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,\nu}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\rho}$ , 下面讨论分量非零条件。

1.  $\rho$  不取  $z$ 。后两项求和中  $\lambda = z$ , 且  $\mu\nu$  必有一取  $z$ 。由于前两个指标反称, 设  $\nu$  取  $z$ , 则  $R_{\mu z \sigma}^{\rho} = \cancel{\Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^{\rho}} - \Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^z \cancel{\Gamma_{\mu z}^{\rho}}$ , 又可看出  $\sigma = z$ , 于是非零分量为  $R_{\mu zz}^{\rho} = -\Gamma_{zz,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^{\rho}$ 。
2.  $\rho$  取  $z$ 。
  - (a)  $\nu$  取  $z$ 。则  $R_{\mu z \sigma}^z = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^z - \Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^z + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{z\lambda}^z - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^z$ , 倒数第二项中  $\lambda\sigma\mu$  的组合要求  $\lambda = z$ , 最后一项中  $z\mu\lambda$  的组合要求  $\lambda = z$ 。
    - i.  $\sigma = z$ , 则  $R_{\mu zz}^z = \Gamma_{z\mu,z}^z - \Gamma_{zz,\mu}^z + \cancel{\Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^z} - \cancel{\Gamma_{zz}^z \Gamma_{\mu z}^z}$ ;
    - ii.  $\sigma \neq z$ , 则  $R_{\mu z \sigma}^z = \cancel{\Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^z} - \Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^z + \cancel{\Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^z} - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^z \Gamma_{\mu z}^z$ 。
  - (b)  $\mu\nu$  均不取  $z$ 。则  $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^z = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,\nu}^z - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma,\mu}^z + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^z - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\lambda} \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^z$ , 后两项中  $\lambda$  均取  $z$ , 且  $\sigma = z$ 。则  $R_{\mu\nu z}^z = \Gamma_{z\mu,\nu}^z - \Gamma_{\nu z,\mu}^z + \cancel{\Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{\nu z}^z} - \cancel{\Gamma_{\nu z}^z \Gamma_{\mu z}^z}$ 。

综上, 可能的非零分量有

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{\mu zz}^{\rho} &= -\Gamma_{zz,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^{\rho}, & \mu, \rho &= t, x, y \\
R_{\mu zz}^z &= \Gamma_{z\mu,z}^z - \Gamma_{zz,\mu}^z, & \mu &= t, x, y \\
R_{\mu z \sigma}^z &= -\Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^z - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^z \Gamma_{\mu z}^z, & \mu, \sigma &= t, x, y \\
R_{\mu\nu z}^z &= \Gamma_{z\mu,\nu}^z - \Gamma_{\nu z,\mu}^z, & \mu, \nu &= t, x, y
\end{aligned}$$

但是

$$\Gamma_{z\mu}^z = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^{\mu}},$$

于是

$$\Gamma_{z\mu,\nu}^z = -\frac{\partial h}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^{\nu}} = \Gamma_{z\nu,\mu}^z = \Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{z\nu}^z,$$



$$\begin{aligned}
R_{12} &= g^{21} R_{1221} \\
&= -r g^{21} \\
R_{22} &= g^{11} R_{2121} \\
&= r g^{11}
\end{aligned}$$

标量曲率

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= g^{ac} R_{ac} \\
&= 2r g^{11} g^{22} - 2r g^{12} g^{21} \\
&= 2r g
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $g = \det[g]$  为度规分量矩阵的行列式。于是

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{11} &= R_{11} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{11} \\
&= r g^{22} - r g g_{11} \\
&= 0, \\
G_{12} &= R_{12} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{12} \\
&= -r g^{21} - r g g_{12} \\
&= 0, \\
G_{22} &= R_{22} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{22} \\
&= r g^{11} - r g g_{22} \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$