

《微分几何入门与广义相对论》 部分习题参考解答

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2018 年 3 月 17 日

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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 $\exists O \neq X_2, O \neq \emptyset, O \in \mathcal{T}$ 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 ψ_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^∞ 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 α , 由于 f 是拓扑同胚,

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

在 O'_α 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:

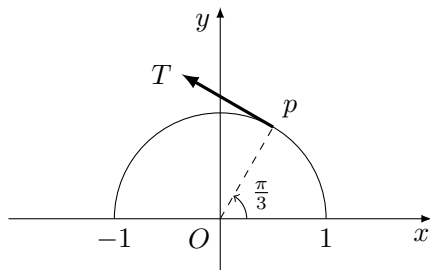


图 2.1: 曲线 $C(t)$ 及其在 p 点的切矢

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^μ 是 v 的坐标分量, 把坐标 x^μ 看作 O 上的 C^∞ 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^μ 。

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, ψ) 和 (O', ψ') 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¹。

(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

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

¹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} - \cancel{\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} + \cancel{\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} - \cancel{\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} + \cancel{\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} + \cancel{\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} + \cancel{\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} - \cancel{\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} - \cancel{\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 $\equiv \Sigma(((\cap \cdot \omega \cdot) \cap)$ ）

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

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

于是 $\forall \omega \in V^*$,

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

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

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 🤖

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

其中 = 表示根据 $T_{a(bc)d} = 0$ 交换指标次序, = 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 ∇_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^μ 和 v'^μ 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^ν_μ 和 A'^ν_μ 的关系一般而言不满足张量分量变换律。提示: 利用 v^ν 与 v'^ν 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 ∇_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 μ, ν 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 ∇_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：

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

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

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

(σ 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, ∇_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 $C(t)$ 上的平移向量场 $\bar{v}(t)$ 满足 $\bar{v}(s) = v$, $\psi(v) = v(t)$ 。
 首先易验证 ψ 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 ψ 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 $T^b \nabla_b T^a = \alpha T^a$ [α 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

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

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

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

解得

$$\eta(t) = \sqrt{2 \int \alpha(t) dt + C_1}$$

积分即得重参数化

$$t'(t) = \int \sqrt{2 \int \alpha(t) dt + C_1} dt + C_2$$

其中积分均代表某个原函数, 而不是不定积分。

(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 ϕ 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

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

(σ 是给定某个具体指标，不求和，也不需要指标平衡)

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^\theta_{\theta\theta} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} (g_{\theta\theta,\theta} + g_{\theta\theta,\theta} - g_{\theta\theta,\theta}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^\theta_{\phi\phi} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{\theta\theta} (g_{\theta\phi,\phi} + g_{\phi\theta,\phi} - g_{\phi\phi,\theta}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot (0 + 0 - 2R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\ &= -\sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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 ω 在 p 点的值有关, 证毕。

12. 试证式 (3-4-10)。

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

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

于是

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

于是 $R_{bdac} - R_{acbd} = 0$ 。

13. 求出球面度规（见题 10）的黎曼张量在坐标系 (θ, ϕ) 的全部分量。

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 ϕ ，或者满足 $\rho = \phi$ 且 $\mu\nu\sigma$ 中至少有一个为 θ ，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。

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

于是非零分量仅有 $R_{\theta\phi\phi}^{\theta} = -R_{\phi\theta\phi}^{\theta} = -\sin^2\theta, R_{\phi\theta\theta}^{\phi} = -R_{\theta\phi\theta}^{\phi} = -1$ 。

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^①）。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。

```

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

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

解 先求克氏符。

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma^x_{xx} &= \frac{1}{2}g^{xx}(g_{xx,x} + g_{xx,x} - g_{xx,x}) \\ &= \frac{\Omega'}{\Omega}\end{aligned}$$

则

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

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

本题用上述 Mathematica 代码解决如图 3.2:

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

```

In[1]:= << GR.m

In[2]:= g[t_, x_] = Ω[t, x]^2  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

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]}}, {{Ω(1,0)[t, x], Ω(0,1)[t, x]}, {Ω(0,1)[t, x], Ω(1,0)[t, x]}}, {{Ω(1,0)[t, x], Ω(0,1)[t, x]}, {Ω(0,1)[t, x], Ω(1,0)[t, x]}}}}

In[4]:= AbsoluteTiming[R = RiemannTensor[g[t, x], {t, x}] // Simplify]
{0.0326302, Out[4]:= {{{{0, 0}, {0, 0}}, {{0,  $\frac{-\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] - \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ },  $\frac{-\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] - \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ }, 0}}}, {{{0,  $\frac{\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 - \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (-\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] + \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ },  $\frac{\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 - \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (-\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] + \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ }, 0}}, {{0,  $\frac{\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 - \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (-\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] + \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ },  $\frac{\Omega^{(0,1)}[t, x]^2 - \Omega^{(1,0)}[t, x]^2 + \Omega[t, x] (-\Omega^{(0,2)}[t, x] + \Omega^{(2,0)}[t, x])}{\Omega[t, x]^2}$ }, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}}}}}
```

图 3.2: 将第 14 题扔给麦酱

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. ρ 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 ρ 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 $\nu = z$, $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma,\mu}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{z\lambda}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\rho}$, 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 $R_{\mu z \sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\rho}\Gamma_{z\rho}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^{\rho}\Gamma_{\mu\rho}^{\rho}$, 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 $R_{\rho z z}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{z\rho,z}^{\rho} + \Gamma_{z\rho}^{\rho}\Gamma_{z\rho}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{zz}^{\rho}\Gamma_{\rho z}^{\rho}$ 。

(b) $\mu\nu$ 均不为 z 时, 求导项为零, $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\lambda}\Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{\rho}$, 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 $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^z\Gamma_{\nu z}^{\rho} - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^z\Gamma_{\mu z}^{\rho}$, $\mu\nu$ 中至少一个与 ρ 相同。不妨设 $\mu = \rho$, 则 $R_{\rho\nu\sigma}^{\rho} = -\Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^z\Gamma_{\rho z}^{\rho}$, 非零项为 $R_{\rho\nu\nu}^{\rho} = -\Gamma_{\nu\nu}^z\Gamma_{\rho z}^{\rho}$ 。

2. ρ 为 z 时, 则后两项中 λ 应分别取 ν 和 μ , 即 $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}^z = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,\nu}^z - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma,\mu}^z + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\nu}\Gamma_{\nu\nu}^z - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu}\Gamma_{\mu\mu}^z$, 若 $\mu\nu$ 均不为 z , 则导数项为零, 而后两项中 $\Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\nu}$ 和 $\Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^{\mu}$ 无论 σ 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 $R_{\mu z \sigma}^z = \Gamma_{\sigma\mu,z}^z + \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^z\Gamma_{zz}^z - \Gamma_{z\sigma}^{\mu}\Gamma_{\mu\mu}^z$, 又看出必须有 $\mu = \sigma$, 于是非零项为 $R_{\mu z \mu}^z = \Gamma_{\mu\mu,z}^z + \Gamma_{\mu\mu}^z\Gamma_{zz}^z - \Gamma_{z\mu}^{\mu}\Gamma_{\mu\mu}^z$ 。

综上, 可能非零项为

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

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。

$$\begin{aligned} R_{txx}^t &= -\Gamma_{xx}^z\Gamma_{tz}^t \\ &= -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{z}} \\ R_{tzz}^t &= \Gamma_{zt,z}^t + \Gamma_{zt}^t\Gamma_{zt}^t - \Gamma_{zz}^z\Gamma_{tz}^t \\ &= \frac{1}{4z^2} + \frac{1}{16z^2} - \frac{1}{16z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4z^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

于是所有非零分量为

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

PS: 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 $\{t, x, y, z\}$ 系的全部分量。

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 。

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

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. ρ 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 ν 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. ρ 取 z 。

- (a) ν 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 $R_{\mu zz}^z = \Gamma_{z\mu,z}^z - \Gamma_{zz,\mu}^z + \Gamma_{z\mu}^z\Gamma_{zz}^z - \cancel{\Gamma_{zz}^z\Gamma_{\mu z}^z}$;

- 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 λ 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，仅考虑哪些克氏符非零，可以将可能的非零分量确定到如下四种情况：

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

但是进一步考虑那些非零的克氏符分量的具体形式，由于

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

于是

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

故第二三四四种情况均为零，还剩下

$$R_{\mu zz}{}^\rho = -\Gamma_{zz,\mu}^\rho + \Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^\rho, \quad \rho = t, x, y$$

而

$$\Gamma_{zz}^\rho = -g^{\rho\rho} h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^\rho}$$

可以观察发现

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{zz,\mu}^\rho &= -g^{\rho\rho} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^\rho} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^\mu} \\ &= \left(-g^{\rho\rho} h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x^\rho} \right) \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \\ &= \Gamma_{z\mu}^z \Gamma_{zz}^\rho \end{aligned}$$

于是本题的黎曼张量的所有分量全为零。扔给麦酱验证如图 3.3

17. 试证 2 维广义黎曼空间的爱因斯坦张量为零。提示：2 维广义黎曼空间的黎曼张量只有一个独立分量。

证明 记 $r \equiv R_{1212}$ ，则

$$R_{2112} = -r$$

$$R_{1221} = -r$$

$$R_{2121} = r$$

于是里奇张量 $R_{ac} := g^{bd} R_{abcd}$ 的分量为

$$\begin{aligned} R_{11} &= g^{22} R_{12}{}^1{}_2 \\ &= r g^{22} \end{aligned}$$

第四章 李导数、Killing 场和超曲面

习题

1. 试证由式 (4-1-1) 定义的 $(\phi_*v)^a$ 满足 §2.2 定义 2 对矢量的两个要求，从而的确是 $\phi(p)$ 点的矢量。

证明 1. $(\phi_*v)(f+g) = v(\phi^*(f+g)) = v(\phi^*f) + v(\phi^*g) = (\phi_*v)(f) + (\phi_*v)(g)$;

2. $(\phi_*v)(fg) = v(\phi^*(fg)) = v(\phi^*(f)\phi^*(g)) = \phi^*(f)|_p v(\phi^*g) + \phi^*(g)|_p v(\phi^*f) = f|_{\phi(p)}(\phi_*v)(g) + g|_{\phi(p)}(\phi_*v)(f)$ 。

2. 试证定理 4-1-1、4-1-2 和 4-1-3.

证明 (1) 定理 4-1-1 如下:

Thm $\phi_*: V_p \rightarrow V_{\phi(p)}$ 是线性映射, 即

$$\phi_*(\alpha u^a + \beta v^a) = \alpha \phi_*u^a + \beta \phi_*v^a, \quad \forall u^a, v^a \in V_p, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Prf $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi_*(\alpha u + \beta v)](f) &= (\alpha u + \beta v)(\phi^*f) \\ &= \alpha u(\phi^*f) + \beta v(\phi^*f) \\ &= \alpha(\phi_*u)(f) + \beta(\phi_*v)(f) \\ &= (\alpha \phi_*u + \beta \phi_*v)(f) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 定理 4-1-2 如下:

Thm 设 $C(t)$ 是 M 中的曲线, T^a 为曲线在 $C(t_0)$ 的切矢, 则 $\phi_*T^a \in V_{\phi(C(t_0))}$ 是曲线 $\phi(C(t))$ 在 $\phi(C(t_0))$ 点的切矢 (曲线切矢的像是曲线像的切矢)。

Prf $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_*T)(f) &= T(\phi^*f) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{dt}((\phi^*f) \circ C(t)) \right|_{t_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{d}{dt}(f \circ \phi \circ C(t)) \Big|_{t_0} \\
&= T'(f),
\end{aligned}$$

其中 T'^a 是曲线 $\phi(C(t))$ 在 $\phi(C(t_0))$ 的切矢。于是 $T^a = T'^a$ 。

(3) 定理 4-1-3 如下:

Thm $(\phi_* T)^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_k}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_l} \Big|_{\phi(p)} = T'^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_k}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_l} \Big|_p, \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{F}_M(k, l),$
 式中左边是新点 $\phi(p)$ 的新张量 $\phi_* T$ 在老坐标系 $\{y^\mu\}$ 的分量, 右边是老点 p 的老张量 T 在新坐标系 $\{x'^\mu\}$ 的分量。

Prf 由定理 4-1-2, 坐标基矢作为坐标线的切矢, 满足

$$\phi_* \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} \right)^a \Big|_p \right] = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^\mu} \right)^a \Big|_{\phi(p)},$$

于是 $\forall v^a \in V_{\phi(p)}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_* \left[(dx'^\mu)_a \Big|_p \right] v^a &= (dx'^\mu)_a \Big|_p (\phi^* v)^a \\
&= (\phi^* v)(x'^\mu) \\
&= v(\phi_* x'^\mu) \\
&= v(y^\mu) \\
&= (dy^\mu)_a \Big|_{\phi(p)} v^a
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\phi_* \left[(dx'^\mu)_a \Big|_p \right] = (dy^\mu)_a \Big|_{\phi(p)},$$

于是对任意张量场 $T \in \mathcal{F}_M(k, l)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\phi_* T)^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_k}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_l} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \\
&= (\phi_* T)^{a_1 \cdots a_k}_{b_1 \cdots b_l} \Big|_{\phi(p)} (dy^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \cdots (dy^{\mu_k})_{a_k} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\nu_1}} \right)^{b_1} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\nu_l}} \right)^{b_l} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \\
&= T^{a_1 \cdots a_k}_{b_1 \cdots b_l} \Big|_p (dx'^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \Big|_p \cdots (dx'^{\mu_k})_{a_k} \Big|_p \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^{\nu_1}} \right)^{b_1} \Big|_p \cdots \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^{\nu_l}} \right)^{b_l} \Big|_p \\
&= T'^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_k}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_l} \Big|_p.
\end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $\phi: M \rightarrow N$ 为光滑映射, $p \in M$, $\{y^\mu\}$ 是 $\phi(p)$ 点某邻域上的坐标, 试证

$$(\phi_* v)^a = v(\phi^* y^\mu) (\partial/\partial y^\mu)^a, \quad \forall v^a \in V_p.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_* v)^a &= (\phi_* v) (y^\mu) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^\mu} \right)^a \\ &= v (\phi^* y^\mu) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^\mu} \right)^a \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 M, N 是流形, $\phi: M \rightarrow N$ 是微分同胚, $p \in M, q \equiv \phi(p)$, 试证推前映射 $\phi_*: V_p \rightarrow V_q$ 是同构映射。

证明 由定理 4-1-1 知 ϕ_* 为线性映射, 又知其有逆映射 ϕ^* , 故为线性同构。

5. 设 M, N, Q 是流形, $\phi: M \rightarrow N$ 和 $\psi: N \rightarrow Q$ 是光滑映射。

(a) 试证 $(\psi \circ \phi)^* f = (\phi^* \circ \psi^*) f, \forall f \in \mathcal{F}_Q$ 。

(b) 试证 $(\psi \circ \phi)_* v^a = \psi_* (\phi_* v^a), \forall p \in M, v^a \in V_p$ 。

(c) 把 $(\psi \circ \phi)^*$ 和 $\phi^* \circ \psi^*$ 都看作由 $\mathcal{F}_Q(0, l)$ 到 $\mathcal{F}_M(0, l)$ 的映射, 试证

$$(\psi \circ \phi)^* = \phi^* \circ \psi^*.$$

证明 (a) 按照拉回映射的定义,

$$(\psi \circ \phi)^* f = f \circ \psi \circ \phi = (\phi^* \circ \psi^*) f.$$

(b) 按照推前映射的定义, $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_M$,

$$\begin{aligned} [(\psi \circ \phi)_* v] (f) &= v [(\psi \circ \phi)^* f] \\ &= v [\phi^* (\psi^* f)] \\ &= (\phi^* v) (\psi^* f) \\ &= [\psi^* (\phi^* v)] (f). \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\forall p \in M, v_1, \dots, v_l \in V_p, T \in \mathcal{F}_Q(0, l)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\psi \circ \phi)^* T]_{a_1 \dots a_l} \Big|_p (v_1)^{a_1} \dots (v_l)^{a_l} \\ &= T_{a_1 \dots a_l} \Big|_{\psi(\phi(p))} [(\psi \circ \phi)_* (v_1)^{a_1}] \dots [(\psi \circ \phi)_* (v_l)^{a_l}] \\ &= T_{a_1 \dots a_l} \Big|_{\psi(\phi(p))} \psi_* [\phi_* (v_1)^{a_1}] \dots \psi_* [\phi_* (v_l)^{a_l}] \\ &= (\psi^* T)_{a_1 \dots a_l} \Big|_{\phi(p)} (\phi_* v_1)^{a_1} \dots (\phi_* v_l)^{a_l} \\ &= [(\phi^* \circ \psi^*) T]_{a_1 \dots a_l} \Big|_p (v_1)^{a_1} \dots (v_l)^{a_l} \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $\phi: M \rightarrow N$ 是微分同胚, v^a, u^a 是 M 上的矢量场, 试证 $\phi_*([v, u]^a) = [\phi_* v, \phi_* u]^a$, 其中 $[v, u]^a$ 代表对易子。

证明 首先验证一个等式: $\forall v \in \mathcal{F}_M(1,0), f \in \mathcal{F}_N$, 有 $v(\phi^* f) = \phi^*[(\phi_* v)f]$ (即把逐点定义的切矢的推前映射表述成场的形式)。 $\forall p \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi^*[(\phi_* v)f]|_p &= (\phi_* v)f|_{\phi(p)} \\ &= (\phi_* v)|_{\phi(p)}(f) \\ &= v|_p(\phi^* f) \\ &= v(\phi^* f)|_p.\end{aligned}$$

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{F}_N, p \in M,$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\phi_*[v, u])|_{\phi(p)}(f) &= [v, u]|_p(\phi^* f) \\ &= v|_p[u(\phi^* f)] - u|_p[v(\phi^* f)] \\ &= v|_p\{\phi^*[(\phi_* u)f]\} - u|_p\{\phi^*[(\phi_* v)f]\} \\ &= \phi_* v|_{\phi(p)}[(\phi_* u)f] - \phi_* u|_{\phi(p)}[(\phi_* v)f] \\ &= [\phi_* v, \phi_* u]|_{\phi(p)}(f).\end{aligned}$$

7. 试证定理 4-2-4.

证明 定理 4-2-4 如下:

Thm $\mathcal{L}_v \omega_a = v^b \nabla_b \omega_a + \omega_b \nabla_a v^b$, $\forall v^a \in \mathcal{F}(1,0), \omega \in \mathcal{F}(0,1)$,

其中 ∇_a 为任意无挠导数算符。

Prf 由于李导数与缩并可交换顺序, 为利用定理 4-2-3, 向李导数内插入 u^a , 计算 $\mathcal{L}_v(\omega_a u^a)$ 。 $\forall u^a \in \mathcal{F}(1,0)$, 利用与缩并交换及莱布尼兹律,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_v(\omega_a u^a) &= \omega_a \mathcal{L}_v u^a + u^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a \\ &= \omega_a [v, u]^a + u^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a \\ &= \omega_a (v^b \nabla_b u^a - u^b \nabla_b v^a) + u^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a,\end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 根据 $\mathcal{L}_v(f) = v(f)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_v(\omega_a u^a) &= v^b \nabla_a (\omega_b u^a) \\ &= v^b \omega_a \nabla_b u^a + v^b u^a \nabla_b \omega_a,\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\cancel{\omega_a v^b \nabla_b u^a} - \omega_a u^b \nabla_b v^a + u^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a &= \cancel{v^b \omega_a \nabla_b u^a} + v^b u^a \nabla_b \omega_a, \\ u^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a &= \cancel{\omega_a u^b \nabla_b v^a} + v^b u^a \nabla_b \omega_a, \\ \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a &= \omega_b \nabla_a v^b + v^b \nabla_b \omega_a.\end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $v^a \in \mathcal{F}_M(1, 0)$, $\omega_a \in \mathcal{F}_M(0, 1)$, 试证对任一坐标系 $\{x^\mu\}$ 有

$$(\mathcal{L}_v \omega)_\mu = v^\nu \partial \omega_\mu / \partial x^\nu + \omega_\nu \partial v^\nu / \partial x^\mu.$$

提示: 用式 (4-2-7) 并令其 ∇_a 为 ∂_a 。

证明 式 (4-2-7) 为 (也就是定理 4-2-4):

$$\mathcal{L}_v \omega_a = v^b \nabla_b \omega_a + \omega_b \nabla_a v^b, \quad \forall v^a \in \mathcal{F}(1, 0), \omega \in \mathcal{F}(0, 1)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v \omega)_\mu &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a \mathcal{L}_v \omega_a \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)^a (v^b \partial_b \omega_a + \omega_b \partial_a v^b) \\ &= v^\nu \frac{\partial \omega_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} + \omega_\nu \frac{\partial v^\nu}{\partial x^\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $u^a, v^a \in \mathcal{F}_M(1, 0)$, 则下式作用于任意张量场都成立

$$[\mathcal{L}_v, \mathcal{L}_u] = \mathcal{L}_{[v, u]} \quad (\text{其中 } [\mathcal{L}_v, \mathcal{L}_u] \equiv \mathcal{L}_v \mathcal{L}_u - \mathcal{L}_u \mathcal{L}_v).$$

试就作用对象为 $f \in \mathcal{F}_M$ 和 $w^a \in \mathcal{F}_M(1, 0)$ 的情况给出证明。提示: 当作用对象为 w^a 时可用雅可比恒等式 (第 2 章习题 8)。

证明 1. 作用于标量场:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{L}_v, \mathcal{L}_u](f) &= \mathcal{L}_v(\mathcal{L}_u f) - \mathcal{L}_u(\mathcal{L}_v f) \\ &= v(u(f)) - u(v(f)) \\ &= [v, u](f) \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{[v, u]}(f). \end{aligned}$$

2. 作用于矢量场:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{L}_v, \mathcal{L}_u]w &= \mathcal{L}_v(\mathcal{L}_u w) - \mathcal{L}_u(\mathcal{L}_v w) \\ &= [v, [u, w]] - [u, [v, w]] \\ &= -([u, [w, v]] + [w, [v, u]]) - [u, [v, w]] \\ &= [[v, u], w] \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{[v, u]}w. \end{aligned}$$

10. 设 F_{ab} 是 4 维闵氏空间上的反称张量场, 其在洛伦兹坐标系 $\{t, x, y, z\}$ 的分量为 $F_{01} = -F_{13} = x\rho^{-1}$, $F_{02} = -F_{23} = y\rho^{-1}$, $F_{03} = F_{12} = 0$, 其中 $\rho \equiv (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}$ 。试证 F_{ab} 有旋转对称性, 即 $\mathcal{L}_v F_{ab} = 0$, 其中 $v^a = -y(\partial/\partial x)^a + x(\partial/\partial y)^a$ 。

证明 由

$$\mathcal{L}_v F_{ab} = v^c \nabla_c F_{ab} + F_{ac} \nabla_b v^c + F_{cb} \nabla_a v^c,$$

取 ∇_a 为 ∂_a , 有

$$(\mathcal{L}_v F)_{\mu\nu} = v^\sigma \partial_\sigma F_{\mu\nu} + F_{\mu\sigma} \partial_\nu v^\sigma + F_{\sigma\nu} \partial_\mu v^\sigma$$

其中第一项求和只对 $\sigma = 1, 2$ 取, 第二三项求和只对 $\sigma = 1, 2$ 且 $\sigma \neq \mu, \nu$ 取, 且 $\nu \neq 1, 2$ 时第二项不存在, $\mu \neq 1, 2$ 时第三项不存在。又易看出 $\mathcal{L}_v F_{ab}$ 反称, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{01} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{01} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{01} + F_{02} \partial_1 v^2 \\ &= -y \cdot \frac{y^2}{\rho^3} + x \cdot \left(-\frac{xy}{\rho^3} \right) + \frac{y}{\rho} \cdot (-1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{02} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{02} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{02} + F_{01} \partial_2 v^1 \\ &= -y \cdot \left(-\frac{xy}{\rho^3} \right) + x \cdot \frac{x^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{x}{\rho} \cdot (-1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{03} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{03} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{03} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{12} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{12} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{12} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{13} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{13} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{13} + F_{23} \partial_1 v^2 \\ &= -y \cdot \left(-\frac{y^2}{\rho^3} \right) + x \cdot \frac{xy}{\rho^3} - \frac{y}{\rho} \cdot 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_v F)_{23} &= v^1 \partial_1 F_{23} + v^2 \partial_2 F_{23} + F_{13} \partial_2 v^1 \\ &= -y \cdot \frac{xy}{\rho^3} + x \cdot \left(-\frac{x^2}{\rho^3} \right) - \frac{x}{\rho} \cdot (-1) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

故 $\mathcal{L}_v F_{ab} = 0$ 。

11. 设 ξ^a 是 (M, g_{ab}) 中的 Killing 矢量场, ∇_a 与 g_{ab} 相适配, 试证 $\nabla_a \xi^a = 0$ 。

证明 由 Killing 方程,

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_a \xi^a &= g^{ab} \nabla_a \xi_b \\ &= g^{ab} \nabla_{(a} \xi_{b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.$$

12. 设 ξ^a 是 (M, g_{ab}) 中的 Killing 矢量场, $\phi: M \rightarrow M$ 是等度规映射, 试证 $\phi_*\xi^a$ 也是 (M, g_{ab}) 中的 Killing 矢量场。提示: 利用习题 5(c) 中的结论。

证明 记 ξ^a 的积分曲线为 $C(t)$, 它诱导出的单参微分同胚群为 $\{\psi_t\}$, 则 $\phi_*\xi^a$ 的积分曲线是 $\phi \circ C(t)$, 其诱导出的单参微分同胚群为 $\psi'_t = \phi \circ \psi_t \circ \phi^{-1}$ 。由定义,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\phi_*\xi}g_{ab} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} (\psi'_t{}^* g_{ab} - g_{ab}) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left[(\phi \circ \psi_t \circ \phi^{-1})^* g_{ab} - g_{ab} \right] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \left[(\psi_t \circ \phi^{-1})^* \circ \phi^* \right] g_{ab} - g_{ab} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left[(\phi^{-1})^* \circ \psi_t^* g_{ab} - g_{ab} \right] \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

13. 设 ξ^a, η^a 是 (M, g_{ab}) 的 Killing 矢量场, 试证其对易子 $[\xi, \eta]^a$ 也是 Killing 矢量场。注: 此结论使得 M 上全体 Killing 矢量场的集合不但是矢量空间, 而且是李代数 (详见中册附录 G)。

证明 由第 9 题, 知

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{[\xi, \eta]}g_{ab} &= \mathcal{L}_\xi \mathcal{L}_\eta g_{ab} - \mathcal{L}_\eta \mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

14. 设 ξ^a 是广义黎曼空间 (M, g_{ab}) 的 Killing 矢量场, $R_{abc}{}^d$ 是 g_{ab} 的黎曼曲率张量。

(a) 试证 $\nabla_a \nabla_b \xi_c = -R_{bca}{}^d \xi_d$ 。注: 此式对证明定理 4-3-4 有重要用处。提示: 由 $R_{abc}{}^d$ 的定义以及 Killing 方程 (4-3-1) 可知 $\nabla_a \nabla_b \xi_c + \nabla_b \nabla_c \xi_a = R_{abc}{}^d \xi_d$ 。此式称为第一式。作指标替换 $a \mapsto b, b \mapsto c, c \mapsto a$ 得第二式, 再替换一次得第三式。以第一、第二式之和减第三式并利用 (3-4-7) 便得证。

(b) 利用 (a) 的结果证明 $\nabla^a \nabla_a \xi_c = -R_{cd} \xi^d$, 其中 R_{cd} 是里奇张量。

证明 (a) 由黎曼张量的定义,

$$(\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) \xi_c = R_{abc}{}^d \xi_d$$

由 Killing 方程, $\nabla_a \xi_c = -\nabla_c \xi_a$, 于是得

$$\nabla_a \nabla_b \xi_c + \nabla_b \nabla_c \xi_a = R_{abc}{}^d \xi_d \quad (4.1)$$

对指标 a, b, c 轮换, 得

$$\nabla_b \nabla_c \xi_a + \nabla_c \nabla_a \xi_b = R_{bca}{}^d \xi_d \quad (4.2)$$

$$\nabla_c \nabla_a \xi_b + \nabla_a \nabla_b \xi_c = R_{cab}{}^d \xi_d \quad (4.3)$$

(4.1) + (4.2) - (4.3) 得

$$2\nabla_b \nabla_c \xi_a = (R_{abc}{}^d + R_{bca}{}^d - R_{cab}{}^d) \xi_d = -2R_{cab}{}^d \xi_d$$

于是 $\nabla_a \nabla_b \xi_c = -R_{bca}{}^d \xi_d$ 。

(b) 由 (a),

$$\nabla^a \nabla_a \xi_c = g^{ab} \nabla_b \nabla_a \xi_c = -g^{ab} R_{acb}{}^d \xi_d = -R_{cd} \xi^d.$$

15. 验证式 (4-3-3) 中的 $(\partial/\partial\eta)^a$ 的确满足 Killing 方程 (4-3-1)。

证明 由 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right)^a = x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)^a + t \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^a$ 升指标得

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right)_a = g_{ab} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right)^b = -x (dt)_a + t (dx)_a,$$

于是

$$\partial_a \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right)_b = -(dx)_a (dt)_b + (dt)_a (dx)_b = (dt)_{[a} (dx)_{b]},$$

这是一个反称张量, 故满足 $\nabla_{(a} (\partial/\partial\eta)_{b)} = 0$ 。

16. 找出 2 维欧氏空间中由 $R^a = x(\partial/\partial y)^a - y(\partial/\partial x)^a$ 生出的单参等度规群的任一元素 ϕ_α 诱导的坐标变换。

证明 积分曲线的参数式满足微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = R^x = -y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = R^y = x, \end{cases}$$

并有边界条件

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = x_p, \\ y(0) = y_p, \end{cases}$$

解得过 p 点的积分曲线的参数式为

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_p \cos t - y_p \sin t, \\ y(t) = x_p \sin t + y_p \cos t, \end{cases}$$

于是 ϕ_α 诱导的坐标变换为

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

17. 设时空 (M, g_{ab}) 中的超曲面 $\phi[S]$ 上每点都有类光切矢而无类时切矢 (“切矢”指切于 $\phi[S]$), 试证它必为类光超曲面。提示: ① 证明与类时矢量 t^a 正交的矢量必类空 [选正交归一基底 $\{(e_\mu)^a\}$ 使 $(e_0)^a = t^a$]; ② 证明类时超曲面上每点都有类时切矢; ③ 由以上两点证明本题。

证明 ① 设 t^a 为类时矢量, 选一组正交归一基 $\{(e_\mu)^a\}$ 使得 $(e_0)^a = t^a$, 则 g_{ab} 在这组基下被对角化且 $g_{00} = g_{ab}(e_0)^a(e_0)^b < 0$, 由惯性定理知 $g_{11}, g_{22}, g_{33} > 0$ 。设 v^a 与 t^a 正交, 则

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ab}t^at^b &= g_{00}v^0 \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$g_{ab}v^av^b = \sum_{i=1}^3 g_{ii}(v^i)^2 > 0$$

- ② 根据定义, 类时超曲面的每一点的法矢类空。在超曲面任意一点 p 的切空间 W_p 取一组正交基, 则连同法矢一起得到 M 上 p 点切空间 V_p 的一组正交基, 其中类空法矢不属于 W_p , 根据惯性定理这组基中有一个类时矢量, 且它属于 W_p 。
- ③ 若 $\phi[S]$ 为类空超曲面, 则其切矢与类时法矢正交, 由 ① 知所有切矢类空, 矛盾; 若 $\phi[S]$ 为类时超曲面, 由 ② 知每一点都有类时切矢, 矛盾。故 $\phi[S]$ 为类光超曲面。

第五章 微分形式及其积分

习题

1. 在定理 5-1-3 中补证 $\{(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b, (e^2)_a \wedge (e^3)_b, (e^3)_a \wedge (e^1)_b\}$ 线性独立。

证明 设 $\alpha(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b + \beta(e^2)_a \wedge (e^3)_b + \gamma(e^3)_a \wedge (e^1)_b = 0$, 将 \wedge 展开, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b + \beta(e^2)_a \wedge (e^3)_b + \gamma(e^3)_a \wedge (e^1)_b \\ &= \alpha((e^1)_a(e^2)_b - (e^2)_a(e^1)_b) + \beta((e^2)_a(e^3)_b - (e^3)_a(e^2)_b) \\ & \quad + \gamma((e^3)_a(e^1)_b - (e^1)_a(e^3)_b) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

而 $\{(e^i)_a(e^j)_b\}$ 是 $\mathcal{F}(0, 2)$ 的一组基, 故必有 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$ 。

2. 设 V 为矢量空间, $\{(e^1)_a, (e^2)_a, (e^3)_a, (e^4)_a\}$ 是 V^* 的基底, 写出 $\omega_a \in \Lambda(1)$, $\omega_{abc} \in \Lambda(3)$ 和 $\omega_{abcd} \in \Lambda(4)$ 在此基底的展开式, 说明展开系数 (如 ω_{12}) 的定义。

解 1. $\omega_a = \omega_1(e^1)_a + \omega_2(e^2)_a + \omega_3(e^3)_a + \omega_4(e^4)_a$, 其中 $\omega_\mu = \omega_a(e_\mu)^a$ 。

2. $\omega_{abc} = \omega_{123}(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b \wedge (e^3)_c + \omega_{124}(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b \wedge (e^4)_c + \omega_{134}(e^1)_a \wedge (e^3)_b \wedge (e^4)_c + \omega_{234}(e^2)_a \wedge (e^3)_b \wedge (e^4)_c$, 其中 $\omega_{\mu\nu\sigma} = \omega_{abc}(e_\mu)^a(e_\nu)^b(e_\sigma)^c$ 。

3. $\omega_{abcd} = \omega_{1234}(e^1)_a \wedge (e^2)_b \wedge (e^3)_c \wedge (e^4)_d$, 其中 $\omega_{1234} = \omega_{abcd}(e_1)^a(e_2)^b(e_3)^c(e_4)^d$ 。

3. 用数学归纳法证明 $(\omega^1)_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (\omega^l)_{a_l} = l! (\omega^1)_{[a_1} \cdots (\omega^l)_{a_l]}$, 其中 $(\omega^1)_{a_1}, \cdots, (\omega^l)_{a_l}$ 是任意对偶矢量。

证明 1. $l = 1$ 时 trivial; $l = 2$ 时, 按照定义,

$$(\omega^1)_{a_1} \wedge (\omega^2)_{a_2} = 2(\omega^1)_{[a_1}(\omega^2)_{a_2]};$$

2. 设 $l = k$ 时, $(\omega^1)_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (\omega^k)_{a_k} = k! (\omega^1)_{[a_1} \cdots (\omega^k)_{a_k]}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left((\omega^1)_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (\omega^k)_{a_k} \right) \wedge (\omega^{k+1})_{a_{k+1}} &= \frac{(k+1)!}{k!} \left(l! (\omega^1)_{[a_1} \cdots (\omega^k)_{a_k]} \right) (\omega^{k+1})_{a_{k+1}} \\ &= (k+1)! (\omega^1)_{[a_1} \cdots (\omega^k)_{a_k} (\omega^{k+1})_{a_{k+1}}]. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, $\forall l \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $(\omega^1)_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (\omega^l)_{a_l} = l! (\omega^1)_{[a_1} \cdots (\omega^l)_{a_l]}$.

4. 试证定理 5-1-4。

证明 定理 5-1-4 为

Thm 设 $\omega_{a_1 \cdots a_l} = \sum_C \omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l} (dx^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l}$, 则

$$(d\omega)_{ba_1 \cdots a_l} = \sum_C (d\omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l})_b \wedge (dx^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l}.$$

Prf 按照定义, 将导数算符选为 ∂_a , 有

$$\begin{aligned} (d\omega)_{ba_1 \cdots a_l} &= (l+1) \partial_{[b} \omega_{a_1 \cdots a_l]} \\ &= (l+1) \sum_C \partial_{[b} \left(\omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l} l! (dx^{\mu_1})_{[a_1} \cdots (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l]} \right) \\ &= (l+1)! \sum_C (\partial_{[b} \omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l]}) (dx^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \cdots (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l]} \\ &= (l+1)! \sum_C (d\omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l})_{[b} (dx^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \cdots (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l]} \\ &= \sum_C (d\omega_{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_l})_b \wedge (dx^{\mu_1})_{a_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (dx^{\mu_l})_{a_l}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 ω 是 1 形式场, u, v 是矢量场, 试证 $d\omega(u, v) = u(\omega(v)) - v(\omega(u)) - \omega([u, v])$ 。等式左边代表 $d\omega$ 对 u, v 的作用结果, 即 $(d\omega)_{ab} u^a v^b$ 。

证明

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega(u, v) &= u^a v^b (\nabla_a \omega_b - \nabla_b \omega_a) \\ &= u^a \nabla_a (v^b \omega_b) - u^a \omega_b \nabla_a v^b - v^b \nabla_a (u^a \omega_a) + v^b \omega_a \nabla_b u^a \\ &= u(\omega(v)) - v(\omega(u)) - \omega([u, v]). \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 v^b 和 $\omega_{a_1 \cdots a_l}$ 分别是流形 M 上的矢量场和 l 形式场, 试证

$$(a) \quad \mathcal{L}_v \omega_{a_1 \cdots a_l} = d_{a_1} (v^b \omega_{ba_2 \cdots a_l}) + (d\omega)_{ba_1 \cdots a_l} v^b.$$

注: 令 $\mu_{a_2 \cdots a_l} \equiv v^b \omega_{ba_2 \cdots a_l}$, 则 $d_{a_1} \mu_{a_2 \cdots a_l}$ 是指 $(d\mu)_{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_l}$ 。

$$(b) \quad \mathcal{L}_v d\omega = d\mathcal{L}_v \omega \quad (\text{这本身就是一个很有用的命题}).$$

提示:

(1) 证 (a) 时可先证 $l=2$ 时的特例, 找到感觉后不难推广至一般情况。

(2) 利用 (a) 的结果将使 (b) 的证明变得十分简单。

证明 (a) 对于 $l=2$ 的情况, 由式 (4-2-8), 左边等于

$$\mathcal{L}_v \omega_{a_1 a_2} = v^b \nabla_b \omega_{a_1 a_2} + \omega_{a_1 b} \nabla_{a_2} v^b + \omega_{ba_2} \nabla_{a_1} v^b$$

而右边第一项展开为

$$\begin{aligned} d_{a_1}(v^b \omega_{ba_2}) &= 2\nabla_{[a_1}(v^b \omega_{|b|a_2]}) \\ &= \nabla_{a_1}(v^b \omega_{ba_2}) - \nabla_{a_2}(v^b \omega_{ba_1}) \\ &= v^b \nabla_{a_1} \omega_{ba_2} + \omega_{ba_2} \nabla_{a_1} v^b - v^b \nabla_{a_2} \omega_{ba_1} - \omega_{ba_1} \nabla_{a_2} v^b, \end{aligned}$$

右边第二项为

$$\begin{aligned} (d\omega)_{ba_1a_2} v^b &= 3v^b \nabla_{[b} \omega_{a_1a_2]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} v^b (\nabla_b \omega_{a_1a_2} + \nabla_{a_1} \omega_{a_2b} + \nabla_{a_2} \omega_{ba_1} - \nabla_b \omega_{a_2a_1} - \nabla_{a_1} \omega_{ba_2} - \nabla_{a_2} \omega_{a_1b}) \\ &= v^b (\nabla_b \omega_{a_1a_2} + \nabla_{a_1} \omega_{a_2b} + \nabla_{a_2} \omega_{ba_1}) \end{aligned}$$

可以看到, 红色项和蓝色项分别消去, 余下的项与左边相等。

对于一般情况, 左边为

$$\mathcal{L}_v \omega_{a_1 \dots a_l} = v^b \nabla_b \omega_{a_1 \dots a_l} + \sum_i \omega_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_l} \nabla_{a_i} v^b$$

右边第一项为

$$\begin{aligned} d_{a_1}(v^b \omega_{ba_2 \dots a_l}) &= l \nabla_{[a_1}(v^b \omega_{|b|a_2 \dots a_l]}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(l-1)!} \sum_{\pi} \delta_{\pi} \nabla_{a_{\pi_1}} (v^b \omega_{ba_{\pi_2} \dots a_{\pi_l}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(l-1)!} \sum_i \sum_{\sigma} (-1)^{i-1} \delta_{\sigma} \nabla_{a_i} (v^b \omega_{ba_{\sigma_1} \dots a_{\sigma_l}}) \\ &= \sum_i (-1)^{i-1} \nabla_{a_i} (v^b \omega_{b[a_1 \dots a_{i-1} a_{i+1} \dots a_l]}) \\ &= \sum_i (-1)^{i-1} \nabla_{a_i} (v^b \omega_{[ba_1 \dots a_{i-1} a_{i+1} \dots a_l]}) \\ &= \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} (v^b \omega_{[a_1 \dots a_{i-1} ba_{i+1} \dots a_l]}) \\ &= \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} (v^b \omega_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_l}) \\ &= v^b \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} \omega_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_l} + \omega_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_l} \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} v^b \end{aligned}$$

其中 π 是 $1, 2, \dots, l$ 的排列, σ 是 $1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, l$ 的排列。而右边第二项为

$$\begin{aligned} (d\omega)_{ba_1 \dots a_l} v^b &= (l+1) v^b \nabla_{[b} \omega_{a_1 \dots a_l]} \\ &= \frac{1}{l!} v^b \sum_{\pi} \delta_{\pi} \nabla_{\pi_1} \omega_{\pi_2 \dots \pi_{l+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{l!} v^b \sum_{\sigma} \delta_{\sigma} \nabla_b \omega_{a_{\sigma_1} \cdots a_{\sigma_l}} + \frac{1}{l!} v^b \sum_i \sum_{\rho} -\delta_{\rho} \nabla_{a_i} \omega_{a_{\rho_1} \cdots b \cdots a_{\rho_{l-1}}} \\
&= v^b \nabla_b \omega_{[a_1 \cdots a_l]} - v^b \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} \omega_{[a_1 \cdots b \cdots a_l]} \\
&= v^b \nabla_b \omega_{a_1 \cdots a_l} - v^b \sum_i \nabla_{a_i} \omega_{a_1 \cdots b \cdots a_l}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 π 是 b, a_1, \cdots, a_l 的任意排序, σ 是 $1, 2, \cdots, l$ 的排序, ρ 是 $1, \cdots, i-1, i+1, \cdots, l$ 的排序。可以看到, 蓝色的项相消, 余下的和左边相等, 证毕。

(b) 由 (a),

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_v(\mathrm{d}\omega)_{a_1 \cdots a_{l+1}} &= \mathrm{d}_{a_1} \left(v^b (\mathrm{d}\omega)_{ba_2 \cdots a_{l+1}} \right) + (\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{d}\omega))_{ba_1 \cdots a_{l+1}} v^b \\
&= \mathrm{d}_{a_1} \left(v^b (\mathrm{d}\omega)_{ba_2 \cdots a_{l+1}} \right), \\
\mathrm{d}(\mathcal{L}_v \omega)_{a_1 \cdots a_{l+1}} &= \mathrm{d}_{a_1} \left(\mathrm{d}_{a_2} v^b \omega_{ba_3 \cdots a_{l+1}} + (\mathrm{d}\omega)_{ba_2 \cdots a_{l+1}} v^b \right) \\
&= \mathrm{d}_{a_1} \left((\mathrm{d}\omega)_{ba_2 \cdots a_{l+1}} v^b \right),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\mathcal{L}_v(\mathrm{d}\omega) = \mathrm{d}(\mathcal{L}_v \omega).$$

7. 设 O 是 n 维流形 M 上的坐标系 $\{x^\mu\}$ 的坐标域 (且 O 同胚于 \mathbb{R}^n), ω_a 是 O 上的 1 形式场, 试证

$$\partial \omega_\mu / \partial x^\nu = \partial \omega_\nu / \partial x^\mu \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, \cdots, n) \text{ 当且仅当存在 } f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 使 } \nabla_a f = \omega_a.$$

提示: 仿照 §5.1 推论 5-1-6 的证明。

证明 设 $\omega_a = \omega_\mu (\mathrm{d}x^\mu)_a$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathrm{d}\omega)_{ab} &= (\mathrm{d}\omega_\mu)_a \wedge (\mathrm{d}x^\mu)_b \\
&= \frac{\partial \omega_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} (\mathrm{d}x^\nu)_a \wedge (\mathrm{d}x^\mu)_b \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial \omega_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial \omega_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} \right) (\mathrm{d}x^\nu)_a (\mathrm{d}x^\mu)_b.
\end{aligned}$$

1. 若 $\exists f$ s.t. $\omega_a = \nabla_a f = (\mathrm{d}f)_a$, 则 $\mathrm{d}\omega = \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{d}f) = 0$, 于是知

$$\frac{\partial \omega_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial \omega_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} = 0.$$

2. 若 $\frac{\partial \omega_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial \omega_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} = 0$, 则 $\mathrm{d}\omega = 0$, ω 是闭的, 而 O 同胚于 \mathbb{R}^n , 由于上同调群是拓扑不变量, 故 $H^1(O) = 0$, O 上的闭形式必恰当, 故 $\exists f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\omega = \mathrm{d}f$.

8. 设 $\{x, y, z\}$ 和 $\{r, \theta, \phi\}$ 分别为 3 维欧氏空间的笛卡尔坐标系和球坐标系, 写出 $dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi$ 用 $dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$ 的表达式。

解 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

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} d\phi \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \phi dr + r \cos \theta \cos \phi d\theta - r \sin \theta \sin \phi d\phi \\ dy &= \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} d\phi \\ &= \sin \theta \sin \phi dr + r \cos \theta \sin \phi d\theta + r \sin \theta \cos \phi d\phi \\ dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} d\phi \\ &= \cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} \right) dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi \\ &= (0 + r^2 \sin^3 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \phi \\ &\quad + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \sin^2 \phi + 0) dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi \\ &= r^2 \sin \theta dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi &= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)}} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz. \end{aligned}$$

9. 连通流形 M 配以洛伦兹号差的度规场 g_{ab} 叫时空 (spacetime)。设 F_{ab} 是任意 4 维时空的 2 形式场 (第 6 章将看到电磁场张量 F_{ab} 就是一个 2 形式场), 试证

$$\frac{1}{2} (F_{ac} F_b{}^c + {}^*F_{ac} {}^*F_b{}^c) = F_{ac} F_b{}^c - \frac{1}{4} g_{ab} F_{cd} F^{cd},$$

其中 ${}^*F_{ac} \equiv ({}^*F)_{ac}$, $F_b{}^c = g^{ac} F_{ba}$ (此式对研究电磁场很有帮助)。

证明 按照定义,

$$*F_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} F^{cd} \varepsilon_{cdab}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} *F_{ac} *F_b{}^c &= g^{cd} *F_{ac} *F_{bd} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} g^{cd} F^{ef} \varepsilon_{efac} F^{gh} \varepsilon_{ghbd} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} F^{ef} F^{gh} \varepsilon_{efac} \varepsilon_{ghb}{}^c \\ &= \frac{1}{4} g_{bd} F^{ef} F_{gh} \varepsilon^{cghd} \varepsilon_{cefa} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} g_{bd} F^{ef} F_{gh} (-6) \delta^{[g}_e \delta^h_f \delta^{d]}_a \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} g_{bd} F^{ef} F_{gh} (\delta^g_e \delta^h_f \delta^d_a + \delta^d_e \delta^g_f \delta^h_a + \delta^h_e \delta^d_f \delta^g_a \\ &\quad - \delta^g_e \delta^d_f \delta^h_a - \delta^h_e \delta^g_f \delta^d_a - \delta^d_e \delta^h_f \delta^g_a) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(-g_{ab} F^{ef} F_{ef} - F_b{}^f F_{fa} - F_b{}^e F_{ae} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + F_b{}^e F_{ea} + g_{ba} F^{ef} F_{fe} + F_b{}^f F_{af} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (-2g_{ab} F^{cd} F_{cd} + 4F_{ac} F_b{}^c), \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (F_{ac} F_b{}^c + *F_{ac} *F_b{}^c) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(F_{ac} F_b{}^c - \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} F^{cd} F_{cd} + F_{ac} F_b{}^c \right) \\ &= F_{ac} F^{ac} - \frac{1}{4} g_{ab} F_{cd} F^{cd}. \end{aligned}$$

10. 试证 $\hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \equiv \pm n^b \varepsilon_{ba_1 \cdots a_{n-1}}$ 是 ∂N 上与诱导度规场 h_{ab} 相适配的体元。

证明 需要证明的是

$$\hat{\varepsilon}^{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} = (-1)^{\hat{s}} (n-1)!$$

根据定义展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\varepsilon}^{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} &= h^{a_1 b_1} \cdots h^{a_{n-1} b_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{b_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \\ &= h^{a_1 b_1} \cdots h^{a_{n-1} b_{n-1}} n^c \varepsilon_{cb_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} n^d \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

这里要明确一下 h^{ab} 的含义。本来 $h_{ab} \in \mathcal{F}_{\partial N}(0, 2)$ 作为诱导度规, 是 ∂N 上的张量场, 在每点的值是一个 W_q 到 W_q^* 的映射, 而 h^{ab} 在每一点的值自然是其逆映射。然而, 在上述计算中, 第二行中把 $\hat{\varepsilon}$ 展开实际上是作为 N 上的 $n-1$ 形式看待, 它在 p 点的值是 V_p 上的张量, 而两个不同矢量空间上的张量显然没有缩并这种操作, 所以这里的 h_{ab} 是选读 4-4-3 中的 $\bar{h}_{ab} = g_{ab}$ 干 $n_a n_b \in \mathcal{F}_N 0, 2$, 它作用在 W_p 中的元素的结

果与 h_{ab} 相同, 而作用在补空间 $V_p - W_p$ 中的元素结果为零, 所以当我们把 W_p 视为 V_p 的子空间时, 就用 \bar{h}_{ab} 来代替 h_{ab} 来计算。而 h^{ab} 就解释为 $g^{ac}g^{bd}\bar{h}_{cd} = g^{ab} \mp n^a n^b$, 事实上, 这样理解的 $h^{ab}: \mathcal{F}_N(1, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_N(0, 1)$ 和 $\bar{h}_{ab}: \mathcal{F}_N(1, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_N(0, 1)$ 的复合为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\delta}^a_b &= (g^{ac} \mp n^a n^c)(g_{cb} \mp n_c n_b) \\ &= \delta^a_b \mp n^a n_b \mp n^a n_b \pm n^a n_b \\ &= \delta^a_b \mp n^a n_b,\end{aligned}$$

可以验证上面这个张量 $\bar{\delta}^a_b: \mathcal{F}_N(1, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_N(0, 1)$ 在 $\mathcal{F}_{\partial N}(1, 0)$ 上的限制 (restriction) 就是 $\mathcal{F}_{\partial N}(1, 0)$ 上的恒等映射, 而在 $\mathcal{F}_N(1, 0) - \mathcal{F}_{\partial N}(1, 0)$ 上的限制为零, 故用 $g^{ac}g^{bd}\bar{h}_{bd}$ 代替 h^{ab} 是没有问题的。

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varepsilon}^{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} &= h^{a_1 b_1} \cdots h^{a_{n-1} b_{n-1}} n^c \varepsilon_{cb_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} n^d \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \\ &= g^{a_1 c_1} g^{b_1 d_1} \cdots g^{a_{n-1} c_{n-1}} g^{b_{n-1} d_{n-1}} (g_{c_1 d_1} \mp n_{c_1} n_{d_1}) \cdots \\ &\quad (g_{c_{n-1} d_{n-1}} \mp n_{c_{n-1}} n_{d_{n-1}}) n^c \varepsilon_{cb_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} n^d \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}},\end{aligned}$$

将中间 $(g_{c_1 d_1} \mp n_{c_1} n_{d_1}) \cdots (g_{c_{n-1} d_{n-1}} \mp n_{c_{n-1}} n_{d_{n-1}})$ 展开, 可以证明含 $n_{c_i} n_{d_i}$ 的项全为零, 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\cdots g^{a_i c_i} g^{b_i d_i} \cdots n_{c_i} n_{d_i} \cdots n^c \varepsilon_{c \cdots b_i \cdots} n^d \varepsilon_{d \cdots a_i \cdots} &= \cdots n^{a_i} n^d \varepsilon_{d \cdots a_i \cdots} n^{b_i} n^c \varepsilon_{c \cdots b_i \cdots} \\ &= \cdots n^{(a_i} n^d) \varepsilon_{d \cdots a_i \cdots} n^{(b_i} n^c) \varepsilon_{c \cdots b_i \cdots} \\ &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varepsilon}^{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \hat{\varepsilon}_{a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} &= g^{a_1 c_1} g^{b_1 d_1} \cdots g^{a_{n-1} c_{n-1}} g^{b_{n-1} d_{n-1}} g_{c_1 d_1} \cdots g_{c_{n-1} d_{n-1}} n^c \varepsilon_{cb_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} n^d \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \\ &= g^{a_1 b_1} \cdots g^{a_{n-1} b_{n-1}} n^c \varepsilon_{cb_1 \cdots b_{n-1}} n^d \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \\ &= n_c n^d \varepsilon^{ca_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \varepsilon_{da_1 \cdots a_{n-1}} \\ &= n_c n^d (-1)^s (n-1)! \delta^c_d \\ &= (-1)^s (n-1)! n_c n^c,\end{aligned}$$

在 V_p 中取正交归一基底 $\{e_\mu^a\}$, 使得 $e_0^a = n^a$, 易知

$$\hat{s} = \begin{cases} s, & \text{if } n^a n_a = 1; \\ s-1, & \text{if } n^a n_a = -1. \end{cases}$$

于是 $(-1)^s n^c n_c = (-1)^{\hat{s}}$, 证毕。

11. 试证定理 5-6-1 和 5-6-2。

证明 1. 定理 5-6-1 如下

$$\text{Thm } **\omega = (-1)^{s+l(n-l)}\omega.$$

Prf

$$\begin{aligned} **\omega_{a_1 \dots a_l} &= \frac{1}{(n-l)!} * \omega_{b_1 \dots b_{n-l}} \varepsilon^{b_1 \dots b_{n-l}}{}_{a_1 \dots a_l} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-l)!} \frac{1}{l!} \omega_{c_1 \dots c_l} \varepsilon^{c_1 \dots c_l}{}_{b_1 \dots b_{n-l}} \varepsilon^{b_1 \dots b_{n-l}}{}_{a_1 \dots a_l} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-l)!} \frac{1}{l!} (-1)^{l(n-l)} \varepsilon^{b_1 \dots b_{n-l} c_1 \dots c_l} \varepsilon_{b_1 \dots b_{n-l} a_1 \dots a_l} \omega_{c_1 \dots c_l} \\ &= (-1)^{s+l(n-l)} \delta^{[c_1}{}_{a_1} \dots \delta^{c_l]}{}_{a_l} \omega_{[c_1 \dots c_l]} \\ &= (-1)^{s+l(n-l)} \omega_{a_1 \dots a_l}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 定理 5-6-2 如下

Thm 设 f 和 \mathbf{A} 是 3 维欧氏空间的函数和矢量场, 则

$$\text{grad } f = df, \quad \text{curl } \mathbf{A} = *d\mathbf{A}, \quad \text{div } \mathbf{A} = *d(*\mathbf{A}).$$

Prf

$$\begin{aligned} (df)^a &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} (dx^i)^a \\ (*dA)^k &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} (dA)_{ij} \\ &= \varepsilon^{ijk} A_{[j,i]} \\ &= \varepsilon^{ijk} A_{j,i} \\ *d(*\mathbf{A}) &= \frac{1}{6} \varepsilon^{ijk} (d(*A))_{ijk} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} (*A)_{[jk,i]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_i (A^l \varepsilon_{ljk}) \\ &= \delta^i_l A^l{}_{,i} \\ &= A^i{}_{,i} \end{aligned}$$

12. 设 x, y, z 是 3 维欧氏空间的笛卡尔坐标, 试证

$$(a) \quad *dx = dy \wedge dz;$$

$$(b) \quad *(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) = 1.$$

证明 (a)

$$(*dx)_{ab} = (dx)^c{}_c (dx)_c \wedge (dy)_a \wedge (dz)_b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (dx)^c ((dx)_c (dy)_a (dz)_b - (dx)_c (dy)_b (dz)_a + \cdots) \\
&= (dy)_a (dz)_b - (dy)_b (dz)_a \\
&= (dy \wedge dz)_{ab}.
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
*(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) &= \frac{1}{6} (dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)^{abc} (dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)_{abc} \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

13. 设 $\{r, \theta, \phi\}$ 是 3 维欧氏空间的球坐标系, 试证 $*dr = (r^2 \sin \theta) d\theta \wedge d\phi$.

证明 由第 2 章 19(a) 知

$$|g| = g_{rr} g_{\theta\theta} g_{\phi\phi} = r^4 \sin^2 \theta,$$

故体元在球坐标系下为

$$\varepsilon_{abc} = \sqrt{|g|} (dr)_a \wedge (d\theta)_b \wedge (d\phi)_c = r^2 \sin \theta (dr)_a \wedge (d\theta)_b \wedge (d\phi)_c$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
(*dr)_{ab} &= (dr)^c \varepsilon_{cab} \\
&= r^2 \sin \theta (dr)^c ((dr)_c (d\theta)_a (d\phi)_b - (dr)_c (d\theta)_b (d\phi)_a + \cdots) \\
&= r^2 \sin \theta g_{rr} (d\theta \wedge d\phi)_{ab} \\
&= r^2 \sin \theta (d\theta \wedge d\phi)_{ab}.
\end{aligned}$$

14. 设 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 为 \mathbb{R}^3 上的矢量场, ∇ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 上与欧氏度规相适配的导数算符, 试证

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{B}.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon^{abc} \partial_a (\varepsilon_{deb} A^d B^e) &= -\varepsilon^{bac} \varepsilon_{bde} \partial_a (A^d B^e) \\
&= 2\delta^{[a}_d \delta^{c]}_e (A^d \partial_a B^e + B^e \partial_a A^d) \\
&= A^a \partial_a B^c - A^c \partial_a B^a + B^c \partial_a A^a - B^a \partial_a A^c.
\end{aligned}$$

15. 用微分形式证明 3 维欧氏空间场论中并不易证的下列熟知命题:

- (a) 无旋矢量场必可表为梯度;
- (b) 无散矢量场必可表为旋度 (见 §5.6 末)。

证明 (a) 设 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$, 则 $*d\mathbf{A} = 0$, 于是 \mathbf{A} 为闭形式, 而 \mathbb{R}^3 单连通, 故闭 1 形式必恰当, 于是存在 f 使得 $\mathbf{A} = df$, 即 $\mathbf{A} = \nabla f$ 。

(b) 设 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$, 则 $*d(*\mathbf{B}) = 0$, 于是 $*\mathbf{B}$ 是闭 2 形式, 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中必恰当, 于是存在 1 形式 \mathbf{C} 使得 $*\mathbf{B} = d\mathbf{C}$, 即 $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}$ 。

16. 设 ∇_a 是广义黎曼空间 (M, g_{ab}) 上的适配导数算符 (即 $\nabla_a g_{bc} = 0$), ε 是适配体元 (即 $\nabla_a \varepsilon_{b_1 \dots b_n} = 0$), v^a 是 M 上的矢量场, $v_a \equiv g_{ab} v^b$ 是 v^a 相应的 1 形式场, $*v$ 是 v_a 的对偶形式场, 试证 $(\nabla_a v^a) \varepsilon = d*v$ 。注: 这个结论可做如下推广: 设 $F_{a_1 \dots a_k}$ 是 k 形式场 ($k \leq n$), 简记作 \mathbf{F} , 把 $k-1$ 形式场 $\nabla^{a_k} F_{a_1 \dots a_k}$ 记作 $\text{div } \mathbf{F}$, 则 $*(\text{div } \mathbf{F}) = d*\mathbf{F}$ 。电磁场的麦氏方程 [式 (12-6-2)] 就是一例。

证明 由第 6 题 (a) 知,

$$\begin{aligned} (d*v)_{a_1 \dots a_n} &= d_{a_1} (v^b \varepsilon_{ba_2 \dots a_n}) \\ &= \mathcal{L}_v \varepsilon_{a_1 \dots a_n} \\ &= v^b \nabla_b \varepsilon_{a_1 \dots a_n} + \sum_i \varepsilon_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_n} \nabla_{a_i} v^b \end{aligned}$$

设 n 形式 $d*v = h\varepsilon$, 则 $(d*v)_{a_1 \dots a_n} \varepsilon^{a_1 \dots a_n} = (-1)^s n! h$, 另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{a_1 \dots a_n} \sum_i \varepsilon_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_n} \nabla_{a_i} v^b &= \sum_i \varepsilon^{a_1 \dots a_n} \varepsilon_{a_1 \dots b \dots a_n} \nabla_{a_i} v^b \\ &= \sum_i (-1)^s (n-1)! \delta^{a_i}_b \nabla_{a_i} v^b \\ &= (-1)^s n! \nabla_b v^b, \end{aligned}$$

于是 $h = \nabla_b v^b$, 即 $d*v = (\nabla_b v^b) \varepsilon$ 。

17. 试证由式 (5-7-2) 定义的 $\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\tau}$ 正是 §3.1 定义的克氏符 Γ^c_{ab} 在式 (5-7-2) 涉及的坐标基底的分量。

证明 这个……和 第三章第 4 题 重了吧……

18. 用正交归一标架分别求第 3 章习题 14 ~ 16 所给度规的曲率张量的全部标架分量, 并验证所得结果与用坐标基底法求得的曲率张量相同。为与 $R_{abc}{}^d$ 的坐标分量 $R_{\mu\nu\sigma}{}^\rho$ 区别, 在求得 $R_{abc}{}^d$ 的全部标架分量后宜改用符号 $R_{(\mu)(\nu)(\sigma)}{}^{(\rho)}$ 代表标架分量。

解 1. 第三章第 14 题:

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

Solv 用式 (5-7-20) 计算。

(a) 选取标架: 由于是洛伦兹度规, 设有正交归一基底 $\{(e_\mu)^a\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ab} &= -\Omega^2(t, x) (dt)_a (dt)_b + \Omega^2(t, x) (dx)_a (dx)_b \\ &= \eta_{\mu\nu} (e^\mu)_a (e^\nu)_b \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(e^0)_a (e^0)_b + (e^1)_a (e^1)_b,$$

最简单的选择是

$$(e^0)_a = \Omega(t, x) (dt)_a, \quad (e^1)_a = \Omega(t, x) (dx)_a,$$

于是

$$(e_0)^a = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a, \quad (e_1)^a = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a.$$

并有

$$(e_0)_a = \eta_{0\nu} (e^\nu)_a = -\Omega (dt)_a, \quad (e_1)_a = \eta_{1\nu} (e^\nu)_a = \Omega (dx)_a$$

(b) 计算联络 1 形式: 由 (5-7-19):

$$\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv \left[(e_\nu)_{\lambda,\tau} - (e_\nu)_{\tau,\lambda} \right] (e_\mu)^\lambda (e_\rho)^\tau,$$

易知必有 $\lambda = \mu, \tau = \rho$, 由于 $\mu\rho$ 反称, 只需取 $\mu = 0, \rho = 1$ 的项计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{001} &= \left[(e_0)_{0,1} - (e_0)_{1,0} \right] (e_0)^0 (e_1)^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\Omega^2} (-\Omega' - 0) \\ &= -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} \\ \Lambda_{011} &= \left[(e_1)_{0,1} - (e_1)_{1,0} \right] (e_0)^0 (e_1)^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\Omega^2} (0 - \dot{\Omega}) \\ &= -\frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

故所有非零项:

$$\Lambda_{001} = -\Lambda_{100} = -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2}, \quad \Lambda_{011} = -\Lambda_{110} = -\frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2}$$

于是由式 (5-7-20):

$$\omega_{\mu\nu\rho} = \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} + \Lambda_{\rho\mu\nu} - \Lambda_{\nu\rho\mu})$$

由 $\mu\nu$ 反称, 只需取 $\mu = 0, \nu = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{010} &= \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{010} + \Lambda_{001} - \Lambda_{100}) \\ &= -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{011} &= \frac{1}{2}(\Lambda_{011} + \Lambda_{101} - \Lambda_{110}) \\ &= -\frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

于是所有非零项为

$$\omega_{010} = -\omega_{100} = -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2}, \quad \omega_{011} = -\omega_{101} = -\frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{00} &= 0, & \omega_{01} &= -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} dt - \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2} dx, \\ \omega_{10} &= \frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} dt + \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2} dx, & \omega_{11} &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

进而

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_0^0 &= 0, & \omega_0^1 &= -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} dt - \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2} dx, \\ \omega_1^0 &= -\frac{\Omega'}{\Omega^2} dt - \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\Omega^2} dx, & \omega_1^1 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

(c) 计算曲率 2 形式。用嘉当第二结构方程：

$$R_\mu^\nu = d\omega_\mu^\nu + \omega_\mu^\lambda \wedge \omega_\lambda^\nu$$

联络 1 形式的外微分计算如下

$$\begin{aligned}d\omega_0^0 &= 0 \\ d\omega_0^1 &= \left(\frac{2\Omega'\dot{\Omega} - \Omega\dot{\Omega}'}{\Omega^3} dt + \frac{2\Omega'^2 - \Omega\Omega''}{\Omega^3} dx \right) \wedge dt \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{2\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega\ddot{\Omega}}{\Omega^3} dt + \frac{2\dot{\Omega}\Omega' - \Omega\dot{\Omega}'}{\Omega^3} dx \right) \wedge dx \\ &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^3} dt \wedge dx \\ &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^5} e^0 \wedge e^1 \\ d\omega_1^0 &= d\omega_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^5} e^0 \wedge e^1 \\ d\omega_1^1 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^0 &= d\omega_0^0 + \omega_0^1 \wedge \omega_1^0 \\
 &= 0 \\
 R_0^1 &= d\omega_0^1 + 0 \\
 &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^5} e^0 \wedge e^1 \\
 R_1^0 &= d\omega_1^0 + 0 \\
 &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^5} e^0 \wedge e^1 \\
 R_1^1 &= d\omega_1^1 + \omega_1^0 \wedge \omega_0^1 \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是黎曼张量的非零标架分量为

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{(0)(1)(0)}^{(1)} &= -R_{(1)(0)(0)}^{(1)} = R_{(0)(1)(1)}^{(0)} = -R_{(1)(0)(1)}^{(0)} \\
 &= \frac{2(\dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2) + \Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega})}{\Omega^5}
 \end{aligned}$$

验证 由

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e^0)_a &= \Omega(t, x) (dt)_a, \quad (e^1)_a = \Omega(t, x) (dx)_a, \\
 (e_0)^a &= \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a, \quad (e_1)^a = \frac{1}{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a
 \end{aligned}$$

知

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{abc}^d &= R_{(\mu)(\nu)(\sigma)}^{(\rho)} (e^\mu)_a (e^\nu)_b (e^\sigma)_c (e_\rho)^d \\
 &= \Omega^3 R_{(\mu)(\nu)(\sigma)}^{(\rho)} (dx^\mu)_a (dx^\nu)_b (dx^\sigma)_c \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\rho} \right)^d
 \end{aligned}$$

故应有

$$R_{\mu\nu\sigma}{}^\rho = \Omega^3 R_{(\mu)(\nu)(\sigma)}^{(\rho)}$$

与第三章求得的

$$R_{txx}{}^t = -R_{xtx}{}^t = R_{txt}{}^x = -R_{xtt}{}^x = \frac{\Omega(\Omega'' - \ddot{\Omega}) + \dot{\Omega}^2 - \Omega'^2}{\Omega^2}$$

对比, 知两种方法是一致的。

2. 第三章第 15 题:

Prob 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。

Solv (a) 选取标架。由于度规是洛伦兹的, 设有正交归一基底 $\{(e_\mu)^a\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ab} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}(-dt)_a(dt)_b + (dz)_a(dz)_b + z((dx)_a(dx)_b + (dy)_a(dy)_b) \\ &= \eta_{\mu\nu}(e^\mu)_a(e^\nu)_b \\ &= -(e^0)_a(e^0)_b + (e^1)_a(e^1)_b + (e^2)_a(e^2)_b + (e^3)_a(e^3)_b \end{aligned}$$

最简单的选择是

$$\begin{aligned} (e^0)_a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}}(dt)_a \\ (e^1)_a &= \sqrt{z}(dx)_a \\ (e^2)_a &= \sqrt{z}(dy)_a \\ (e^3)_a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}}(dz)_a \end{aligned}$$

于是标架基矢为

$$\begin{aligned} (e_0)^a &= \sqrt[4]{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a \\ (e_1)^a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a \\ (e_2)^a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^a \\ (e_3)^a &= \sqrt[4]{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^a \end{aligned}$$

并有

$$\begin{aligned} (e_0)_a &= \eta_{0\nu}(e^\nu)_a \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}}(dt)_a \\ (e_1)_a &= \eta_{1\nu}(e^\nu)_a \\ &= \sqrt{z}(dx)_a \\ (e_2)_a &= \eta_{2\nu}(e^\nu)_a \\ &= \sqrt{z}(dy)_a \\ (e_3)_a &= \eta_{3\nu}(e^\nu)_a \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}}(dz)_a \end{aligned}$$

(b) 计算联络 1 形式。

$$\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv \left[(e_\nu)_{\lambda,\tau} - (e_\nu)_{\tau,\lambda} \right] (e_\mu)^\lambda (e_\rho)^\tau,$$

易知必有 $\lambda = \mu, \tau = \rho$ 。求导仅对 z 求不为零, 故 μ, ρ 至少有一个取 3, 而其余两个相同。由于 $\mu\rho$ 反称, 只需取 $\mu < \rho$ 的项计算:

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_{003} &= \sqrt{z} \left(\frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{5}{4}} - 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{4}} \\ \Lambda_{113} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} - 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}} \\ \Lambda_{223} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

故所有非零项为

$$\Lambda_{003} = -\Lambda_{300} = \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \Lambda_{113} = -\Lambda_{311} = \Lambda_{223} = -\Lambda_{322} = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

于是由式 (5-7-20):

$$\omega_{\mu\nu\rho} = \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} + \Lambda_{\rho\mu\nu} - \Lambda_{\nu\rho\mu})$$

同样 μ, ν, ρ 中有一个取 3, 另两个相同, 由于 $\mu\nu$ 反称, 故 ν 取 3 而 $\mu\rho$ 相同:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{\mu 3 \mu} &= \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{\mu 3 \mu} + \Lambda_{\mu \mu 3} - \Lambda_{3 \mu \mu}) \\ &= \Lambda_{\mu \mu 3}\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\omega_{030} = -\omega_{300} = \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \omega_{131} = -\omega_{311} = \omega_{232} = -\omega_{322} = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{03} &= -\omega_{30} = \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^0 = \frac{1}{4} z^{-1} dt \\ \omega_{13} &= -\omega_{31} = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^1 = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{1}{4}} dx \\ \omega_{23} &= -\omega_{32} = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^2 = \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{1}{4}} dy\end{aligned}$$

用 $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ 升编号指标:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_0^3 &= \omega_3^0 = \frac{1}{4}z^{-\frac{3}{4}}e^0 = \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}dt \\ \omega_1^3 &= -\omega_3^1 = \frac{1}{2}z^{-\frac{3}{4}}e^1 = \frac{1}{2}z^{-\frac{1}{4}}dx \\ \omega_2^3 &= -\omega_3^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^{-\frac{3}{4}}e^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^{-\frac{1}{4}}dy\end{aligned}$$

(c) 计算曲率 2 形式。首先计算联络 1 形式的外微分:

$$\begin{aligned}d\omega_0^3 &= d\omega_3^0 = \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}dt \wedge dz = \frac{1}{4}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^3 \\ d\omega_1^3 &= -d\omega_3^1 = \frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{5}{4}}dx \wedge dz = \frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^1 \wedge e^3 \\ d\omega_2^3 &= -d\omega_3^2 = \frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{5}{4}}dy \wedge dz = \frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^2 \wedge e^3\end{aligned}$$

于是由嘉当第二结构方程

$$R_\mu^\nu = d\omega_\mu^\nu + \omega_\mu^\lambda \wedge \omega_\lambda^\nu$$

$\mu\nu$ 中没有 3 时, 第二项中 λ 为 3; 有一个为 3 时, 第二项中 λ 取 3 或不取 3 都为零:

$$\begin{aligned}R_0^1 &= \omega_0^3 \wedge \omega_3^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^1 \\ R_0^2 &= \omega_0^3 \wedge \omega_3^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^2 \\ R_0^3 &= d\omega_0^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^3 \\ R_1^0 &= \omega_1^3 \wedge \omega_3^0 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^1 \\ R_1^2 &= \omega_1^3 \wedge \omega_3^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^1 \wedge e^2 \\ R_1^3 &= d\omega_1^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^1 \wedge e^3 \\ R_2^0 &= \omega_2^3 \wedge \omega_3^0 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^0 \wedge e^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R_2^1 &= \omega_2^3 \wedge \omega_3^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^1 \wedge e^2 \\
R_2^3 &= d\omega_2^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^2 \wedge e^3 \\
R_3^0 &= d\omega_3^0 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^0 \wedge e^3 \\
R_3^1 &= d\omega_3^1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^1 \wedge e^3 \\
R_3^2 &= d\omega_3^2 \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^2 \wedge e^3 \\
R_3^3 &= \omega_3^\lambda \wedge \omega_\lambda^3 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

于是所有非零的标架分量为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{(0)(1)(0)}^{(1)} &= -R_{(1)(0)(0)}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(0)(2)(0)}^{(2)} &= -R_{(2)(0)(0)}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(0)(3)(0)}^{(3)} &= -R_{(3)(0)(0)}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(1)(0)(1)}^{(0)} &= -R_{(0)(1)(1)}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(1)(2)(1)}^{(2)} &= -R_{(2)(1)(1)}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(1)(3)(1)}^{(3)} &= -R_{(3)(1)(1)}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(2)(0)(2)}^{(0)} &= -R_{(0)(2)(2)}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(2)(1)(2)}^{(1)} &= -R_{(1)(2)(2)}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(2)(3)(2)}^{(3)} &= -R_{(3)(2)(2)}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(3)(0)(3)}^{(0)} &= -R_{(0)(3)(3)}^{(0)} = -\frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(3)(1)(3)}^{(3)} &= -R_{(1)(3)(3)}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
R_{(3)(2)(3)}^{(2)} &= -R_{(2)(3)(3)}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{8} z^{-\frac{3}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

验证 根据

$$(e^0)_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}} (dt)_a$$

$$(e^1)_a = \sqrt{z} (dx)_a$$

$$(e^2)_a = \sqrt{z} (dy)_a$$

$$(e^3)_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{z}} (dz)_a$$

和

$$(e_0)^a = \sqrt[4]{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a$$

$$(e_1)^a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a$$

$$(e_2)^a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^a$$

$$(e_3)^a = \sqrt[4]{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^a$$

……懒得验证了 

3. 第三章第 16 题:

Prob 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。

Solv (a) 选取标架。令

$$(e^0)_a = (dt)_a$$

$$(e^1)_a = (dx)_a$$

$$(e^2)_a = (dy)_a$$

$$(e^3)_a = h (dz)_a$$

则标架基矢为

$$(e_0)^a = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a$$

$$(e_1)^a = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a$$

$$(e_2)^a = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^a$$

$$(e_3)^a = \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^a$$

并有

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e_0)_a &= \eta_{0\nu} (e^\nu)_a \\
 &= -(\mathrm{d}t)_a \\
 (e_1)_a &= \eta_{1\nu} (e^\nu)_a \\
 &= (\mathrm{d}x)_a \\
 (e_2)_a &= \eta_{2\nu} (e^\nu)_a \\
 &= (\mathrm{d}y)_a \\
 (e_3)_a &= \eta_{3\nu} (e^\nu)_a \\
 &= h(\mathrm{d}z)_a
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 计算联络 1 形式。

$$\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv \left[(e_\nu)_{\lambda,\tau} - (e_\nu)_{\tau,\lambda} \right] (e_\mu)^\lambda (e_\rho)^\tau,$$

$\lambda\tau$ 必须取 $\mu\rho$; 为使导数项不为零, ν 必须为 3, $\lambda\tau$, 因而 $\mu\rho$ 中有一个为 3。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda_{033} &= -\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{h} \\
 \Lambda_{133} &= -\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \\
 &= -\frac{\alpha}{h} \\
 \Lambda_{233} &= -\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\
 &= -\frac{\beta}{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以所有非零项为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda_{033} &= -\Lambda_{330} = -\frac{1}{h} \\
 \Lambda_{133} &= -\Lambda_{331} = -\frac{\alpha}{h} \\
 \Lambda_{233} &= -\Lambda_{332} = -\frac{\beta}{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

由

$$\omega_{\mu\nu\rho} = \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{\mu\nu\rho} + \Lambda_{\rho\mu\nu} - \Lambda_{\nu\rho\mu})$$

知

$$\omega_{\mu 33} = \Lambda_{\mu 33}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{03} &= -\omega_{30} = -\frac{1}{h}e^3 = -dz \\ \omega_{13} &= -\omega_{31} = -\frac{\alpha}{h}e^3 = -\alpha dz \\ \omega_{23} &= -\omega_{32} = -\frac{\beta}{h}e^3 = -\beta dz\end{aligned}$$

升指标得

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_0^3 &= \omega_3^0 = -\frac{1}{h}e^3 = -dz \\ \omega_1^3 &= -\omega_3^1 = -\frac{\alpha}{h}e^3 = -\alpha dz \\ \omega_2^3 &= -\omega_3^2 = -\frac{\beta}{h}e^3 = -\beta dz\end{aligned}$$

(c) 求曲率 2 形式。先求联络 1 形式的外微分：

$$\begin{aligned}d\omega_0^3 &= d\omega_3^0 = 0 \\ d\omega_1^3 &= -d\omega_3^1 = 0 \\ d\omega_2^3 &= d\omega_3^2 = 0\end{aligned}$$

而所有的联络 1 形式正比于 dz ，它们的楔积全为零，故所有的曲率 2 形式为零。

验证 曲率为零的结果与第三章相同。

第六章 狭义相对论

习题

1. 惯性观者 G 和 G' 相对速率为 $u = 0.6c$ ，相遇时把时钟都调为零。用时空图讨论：(a) 在 G 所属的惯性参考系看来（以其同时观判断），当 G 钟读数为 $5\mu\text{s}$ 时， G' 钟的读数是多少？(b) 当 G 钟读数为 $5\mu\text{s}$ 时，他实际看见 G' 钟的读数是多少？
2. 远方星体以 $0.8c$ 的速率（匀速直线地）离开我们，我们测得它辐射来的闪光按 5 昼夜的周期变化。用时空图求星上观者测得的闪光周期。

第二部分

中册

附录 G 李群和李代数

习题

1. 验证由式 (G-1-1) 定义的 $I_g: G \rightarrow G$ 确为自同构映射。

证明 I_g 定义为

$$I_g(h) := ghg^{-1}, \quad \forall g \in G,$$

首先验证它是同态:

$$I_g(h_1 h_2) = gh_1 g^{-1} g h_2 g^{-1} = gh_1 h_2 g^{-1} = I_g(h_1 h_2),$$

而

$$I_{g^{-1}}(I_g(h)) = g^{-1} (ghg^{-1}) g = h$$

故 I_g 有逆映射 $I_{g^{-1}}$, 于是 I_g 是自同构映射。

2. 验证由式 (G-1-2) 定义的乘法满足群乘法的要求。

证明 1. 结合律:

$$((g_1, g'_1)(g_2, g'_2))(g_3, g'_3) = (g_1 g_2 g_3, g'_1 g'_2 g'_3) = (g_1, g'_1)((g_2, g'_2)(g_3, g'_3))$$

2. 含幺:

$$(e, e')(g, g') = (g, g') = (g, g')$$

3. 有逆:

$$(g, g')(g^{-1}, g'_1) = (e, e')$$

3. 验证由 §G.1 定义 8 所定义的 $A(G)$ 是群。

证明 1. 先验证复合确实是 $A(G)$ 上的运算 $\circ: A(G) \times A(G) \rightarrow A(G)$, 即 $\forall \mu, \nu \in A(G)$, 验证 $\mu \circ \nu \in A(G)$: 首先验证 $\mu \circ \nu$ 是同态:

$$\mu \circ \nu(gh) = \mu(\nu(g)\nu(h)) = \mu \circ \nu(g)\mu \circ \nu(h),$$

再验证 $\mu \circ \nu$ 一一到上 (有逆映射):

$$(\mu \circ \nu) \circ (\nu^{-1} \circ \mu^{-1}) = \text{Id}_G,$$

故 $\mu \circ \nu$ 有逆映射 $\nu^{-1} \circ \mu^{-1}$, 于是 $\mu \circ \nu$ 为同构映射, 故复合是 $A(G)$ 上的运算。

2. 验证 \circ 为群乘法:

(a) 结合律:

$$\mu \circ (\nu \circ \sigma) = \mu \circ \nu \circ \sigma = (\mu \circ \nu) \circ \sigma, \quad \forall \mu, \nu, \sigma \in A(G).$$

(b) 含幺: 易知 $\text{Id}_G \in A(G)$,

$$\text{Id}_G \circ \mu = \mu \circ \text{Id}_G = \mu, \quad \forall \mu \in A(G)$$

(c) 有逆: $\forall \mu \in A(G)$, μ^{-1} 也是自同构, 于是

$$\mu \circ \mu^{-1} = \mu^{-1} \circ \mu = \text{Id}_G.$$

4. 试证定理 G-1-2, 即 $A_I(G)$ 是群 $A(G)$ 的正规子群。

证明 $\forall \mu \in A(G), I_g \in A_I(G), h \in G$,

$$\mu \circ I_g \circ \mu^{-1}(h) = \mu(g(\mu^{-1}h)g^{-1}) = \mu(g)h\mu(g)^{-1} = I_{\mu(g)}(h).$$

5. 验证由 §G.1 定义 9 所定义的 $H \otimes_S K$ 是群。

证明 1. 结合律: $\forall h_1, h_2, h_3 \in H, k_1, k_2, k_3 \in K$,

$$\begin{aligned} ((h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2))(h_3, k_3) &= (h_1\mu_{k_1}(h_2), k_1k_2)(h_3, k_3) \\ &= (h_1\mu_{k_1}(h_2)\mu_{k_1k_2}(h_3), k_1k_2k_3) \\ &= (h_1\mu_{k_1}(h_2)\mu_{k_1}(\mu_{k_2}(h_3)), k_1k_2k_3) \\ &= (h_1\mu_{k_1}(h_2\mu_{k_2}(h_3)), k_1k_2k_3) \\ &= (h_1, k_1)(h_2\mu_{k_2}(h_3), k_2k_3) \\ &= (h_1, k_1)((h_2, k_2)(h_3, k_3)) \end{aligned}$$

2. 含幺: $\forall h \in H, k \in K$,

$$(e_H, e_K)(h, k) = (h, k) = (h, k)(e_H, e_K)$$

3. 有逆: $\forall h \in H, k \in K$,

$$(h, k)(h^{-1}, k^{-1}) = (e_H, e_K) = (h^{-1}, k^{-1})(h, k)$$

6. 设 $L_g: G \rightarrow G$ 是由 $g \in G$ 生成的左平移, L_g^{-1} 是 L_g 的逆映射, 试证

$$L_{g^{-1}} = L_g^{-1}, \quad \forall g \in G.$$

证明 $\forall h \in G$,

$$L_{g^{-1}}(L_g(h)) = g^{-1}gh = h,$$

故 $L_{g^{-1}} \circ L_g = \text{Id}_G$ 。

7. $\forall g \in G$ 定义右平移 $R_g: h \mapsto hg$, $\forall h \in G$, 试证 $R_{gh} = R_h \circ R_g$ 。

证明 $\forall g, h, k \in G$,

$$R_{gh}(k) = kgh = R_h \circ R_g(k)$$

8. 试证 $[\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}] := \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}$, $\forall \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 满足李括号的条件 (见 §G.3 例 2)。