

Contents

1	Geometry in Regions of a Space	2
1.1	Co-ordinate and its transformation	2

1 Geometry in Regions of a Space

1.1 Co-ordinate and its transformation

Definition 1.1. A transformation of co-ordinate from \mathbf{x} to \mathbf{y}

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = y^i(x^j)\hat{\mathbf{e}}_i = y(x^j).$$

Its **Jacobian**:

$$\mathbf{J} = \left(\frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^j} \right) \quad (1-1)$$

A vector \mathbf{u} at point \mathbf{x}_0 under such transformation would follow:

$$v^i = \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^j} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} u^j \quad (1-2)$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{J}_0 \mathbf{u}$$

A linear form $\ell : \mathbf{x} \mapsto \ell(\mathbf{x}) = l_i x^i$ under such transformation would follow:

$$l'_i dy^i = l_j dx^j \quad \Rightarrow \quad l'_i = \left. \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial y^i} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} l_j \quad (1-3)$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \mathbf{l}' = \mathbf{l} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1}$$

A linear transformation $\mathcal{L} : \mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}$ where $\mathbf{L} = (L^i_j)$ under such transformation would follow:

$$\begin{aligned} dy(\mathcal{L}^i(\mathbf{x})) &= (L')^i_j dy^j \\ &= \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} d\mathcal{L}^k(\mathbf{x}) = \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} L^k_h dx^h = \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} L^k_h \left. \frac{\partial x^h}{\partial y^j} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} dy^j \\ (L')^i_j &= \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} L^k_h \left. \frac{\partial x^h}{\partial y^j} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{L}' = \mathbf{J}_0 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (1-4)$$

A bilinear form $\mathcal{B} : \mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{b} \mathbf{x} = x^i b_{ij} x^j$:

$$\begin{aligned} b'_{ij} dy^i dy^j &= b'_{ij} \left. \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} \left. \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^h} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} dx^k dx^h = b_{kh} dx^k dx^h \quad \Rightarrow \quad b'_{ij} = \left. \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} b_{kh} \left. \frac{\partial x^h}{\partial y^j} \right|_{\mathbf{x}_0} \\ \text{i.e.} \quad \mathbf{b}' &= (\mathbf{J}_0^{-1})^T \mathbf{b} \mathbf{J}_0^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (1-5)$$

Index

Jacobian, [2](#)