第一章 张量场可微性

1.1 张量的范数

1.1.1 赋范线性空间

对于一个线性空间 \mathcal{V} ,它总是定义了线性结构:

$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{V} \text{ } \exists \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \alpha x + \beta y \in \mathcal{V}. \tag{1.1}$$

为了进一步研究的需要,我们还要引入**范数**的概念. 所谓"范数",就是对线性空间中任意元素大小的一种刻画. 举个我们熟悉的例子,m 维 Euclid 空间 \mathbb{R}^m 中某个向量的范数,就定义为该向量在 Descartes 坐标下各分量的平方和的平方根.

一般而言,线性空间 $\mathscr V$ 中的范数 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathscr V}$ 是从 $\mathscr V$ 到 $\mathbb R$ 的一个映照,并且需要满足以下三个条件: **1. 非负性**

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \|x\|_{\mathcal{V}} \geqslant 0 \tag{1.2}$$

以及非退化性

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \|x\|_{\mathcal{V}} = 0 \iff x = \mathbf{0} \in \mathcal{V}, \tag{1.3}$$

这里的 0 是线性空间 У 中的零元素, 它是唯一存在的.

2. 零元是唯一的,线性空间中的元素 x 与从 0 指向它的向量——对应. 因此,线性空间中的元素也常被称为"向量".

考虑线性空间中的数乘运算. 从几何上看, x 乘上 λ , 就是将 x 沿着原来的指向进行伸缩. 显然有

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{V} \text{ } \exists \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \|\lambda x\|_{\mathcal{V}} = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|_{\mathcal{V}}, \tag{1.4}$$

这称为正齐次性.

想要图吗?

3. 线性空间中的加法满足平行四边形法则. 直观地看, 就有

$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \|x + y\|_{\mathcal{V}} \leqslant \|x\|_{\mathcal{V}} + \|y\|_{\mathcal{V}}, \tag{1.5}$$

这称为三角不等式.

定义了范数的线性空间称为赋范线性空间.

1.1.2 张量范数的定义

考虑 p 阶张量 $\Phi \in \mathcal{T}^p(\mathbb{R}^m)$, 它可以用逆变分量或协变分量来表示:

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_1 \cdots i_p} \, \mathbf{g}_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{g}_{i_p}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \, \mathbf{g}^{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{g}^{i_p}, \end{cases}$$
(1.6-a)

其中

$$\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_1\cdots i_p} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}\left(\mathbf{g}^{i_1}, \cdots, \mathbf{g}^{i_p}\right). \tag{1.7-a}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_1 \cdots i_p} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\mathbf{g}^{i_1}, \cdots, \mathbf{g}^{i_p} \right). \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_1 \cdots i_p} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \left(\mathbf{g}_{i_1}, \cdots, \mathbf{g}_{i_p} \right), \end{cases}$$
(1.7-a)

张量的范数定义为

$$\|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{T}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} \triangleq \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}} \in \mathbb{R}.$$
(1.8)

 $i_1\cdots i_p$ 可独立取值,每个又有 m 种取法,所以根号下共有 m^p 项. 注意 $m{\sigma}^{i_1\cdots i_p}$ 与 $m{\sigma}_{i_1\cdots i_p}$ 未必相等,因 而根号下的部分未必是平方和,这与 Euclid 空间中向量的模是不同的.

复习一下?? 小节,我们可以用另一组(带括号的)基表示张量Φ:

$$\int \! \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_1 \cdots i_p} = c^{i_1}_{(\xi_1)} \cdots c^{i_p}_{(\xi_p)} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_1) \cdots (\xi_p)}, \tag{1.9-a}$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}} = c_{(\xi_{1})}^{i_{1}}\cdots c_{(\xi_{p})}^{i_{p}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}, \\ \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}} = c_{i_{1}}^{(\eta_{1})}\cdots c_{i_{p}}^{(\eta_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{(\eta_{1})\cdots(\eta_{p})}, \end{cases}$$
(1.9-a)

其中的 $c_{(\varepsilon)}^i = \langle \mathbf{g}_{(\varepsilon)}, \mathbf{g}^i \rangle_{\mathbb{D}^m}, \ c_i^{(\eta)} = \langle \mathbf{g}^{(\eta)}, \mathbf{g}_i \rangle_{\mathbb{D}^m}, \ 它们满足$

$$c_{(\xi)}^{i}c_{i}^{(\eta)} = \delta_{(\xi)}^{(\eta)}.$$
 (1.10)

于是

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}$$

$$= \left(c_{(\xi_{1})}^{i_{1}}\cdots c_{(\xi_{p})}^{i_{p}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}\right)\left(c_{i_{1}}^{(\eta_{1})}\cdots c_{i_{p}}^{(\eta_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{(\eta_{1})\cdots(\eta_{p})}\right)$$

$$= \left(c_{(\xi_{1})}^{i_{1}}c_{i_{1}}^{(\eta_{1})}\right)\cdots\left(c_{(\xi_{p})}^{i_{p}}c_{i_{p}}^{(\eta_{p})}\right)\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{(\eta_{1})\cdots(\eta_{p})}$$

$$= \delta_{(\xi_{1})}^{(\eta_{1})}\cdots\delta_{(\xi_{p})}^{(\eta_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{(\eta_{1})\cdots(\eta_{p})}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{(\xi_{1})\cdots(\xi_{p})}.$$
(1.11)

它是 Φ 在另一组基下的逆变分量与协变分量乘积之和.

以上结果说明,张量的范数不依赖于基的选取,这就好比用不同的秤来称同一个人的体重,都 将获得相同的结果. 既然如此, 不妨采用单位正交基来表示张量的范数:

$$\|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} \triangleq \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i_{1}\cdots i_{p}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\langle i_{1}\rangle\cdots\langle i_{p}\rangle}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}\rangle\cdots\langle i_{p}\rangle}}$$

$$=: \sqrt{\sum_{i_{1},\cdots,i_{p}=1}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1},\cdots,i_{p}\rangle}\right)^{2}}.$$
(1.12)

这里的 $\phi_{(i_1,\cdots,i_d)}$ 表示张量 ϕ 在单位正交基下的分量,它的指标不区分上下.

有了这样的表示,很容易就可以验证张量范数符合之前的三个要求.一组数的平方和开根号,必然是非负的.至于非退化性,若范数为零,则所有分量均为零,自然成为零张量;反之,对于零张量,所有分量为零,范数也为零.将 Φ 乘上 λ,则有

$$\|\lambda \boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} = \sqrt{\sum_{i_{1}, \dots, i_{p}=1}^{m} \left(\lambda \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda^{2} \sum_{i_{1}, \dots, i_{p}=1}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= |\lambda| \sqrt{\sum_{i_{1}, \dots, i_{p}=1}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= |\lambda| \cdot \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}, \qquad (1.13)$$

于是正齐次性也得以验证. 最后,利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式,可有

$$\|\boldsymbol{\Phi} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}^{2}$$

$$= \sum \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \sum \left[\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2} + 2\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle} + \left(\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \sum \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2} + 2\sum \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle} + \sum \left(\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}$$

$$\leq \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}^{2} + 2\sqrt{\sum \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}} \sqrt{\sum \left(\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\langle i_{1}, \dots, i_{p} \rangle}\right)^{2}} + \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}^{2}$$

$$= \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}^{2} + 2\|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} \cdot \|\boldsymbol{\Psi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} + \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} + \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{\mathcal{F}^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}\right)^{2}. \tag{1.14}$$

两边开方,即为三角不等式.

由此,我们就完整地给出了张量大小的刻画手段.可以看出,它实际上就是 Euclid 空间中向量模的直接推广.

1.1.3 简单张量的范数

根据 ?? 小节中的定义,简单张量是形如 $\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta$ 的张量,其中的 ξ , η , $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^m$,它是三个向量的张量积. 简单张量的范数为

$$\|\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta\|_{\mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})} = \|\xi\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \|\eta\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \|\zeta\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}. \tag{1.15}$$

证明: $\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta$ 的逆变分量为

$$(\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta)^{ijk} \triangleq \xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta(g^i, g^j, g^k) = \xi^i \eta^j \zeta^k. \tag{1.16}$$

同理,它的协变分量为

$$(\boldsymbol{\xi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\zeta})_{ijk} \triangleq \boldsymbol{\xi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\zeta} (\boldsymbol{g}_i, \, \boldsymbol{g}_j, \, \boldsymbol{g}_k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_i \eta_j \boldsymbol{\zeta}_k. \tag{1.17}$$

二者相乘,有

$$(\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta)^{ijk} \cdot (\xi \otimes \eta \otimes \zeta)_{ijk}$$

$$= (\xi^{i} \eta^{j} \zeta^{k}) \cdot (\xi_{i} \eta_{j} \zeta_{k})$$

$$= (\xi^{i} \xi_{i}) \cdot (\eta^{j} \eta_{i}) \cdot (\zeta^{k} \zeta_{k}). \tag{1.18}$$

注意到

$$\|\xi\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}^2 = \langle \xi, \xi \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m}$$

分别把二者用协变和逆变分量表示:

$$= \left\langle \xi^{i} \mathbf{g}_{i}, \xi_{j} \mathbf{g}^{j} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}$$

$$= \xi^{i} \xi_{j} \left\langle \mathbf{g}_{i}, \mathbf{g}^{j} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}$$

$$= \xi^{i} \xi_{i} \delta^{j}_{i} = \xi^{i} \xi_{i}, \qquad (1.19)$$

于是

$$(\boldsymbol{\xi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\zeta})^{ijk} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\xi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\zeta})_{ijk} = \|\boldsymbol{\xi}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}^2 \cdot \|\boldsymbol{\eta}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}^2 \cdot \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}^2. \tag{1.20}$$

两边开方,即得(1.15)式.

1.2 张量场的偏导数:协变导数

在区域 $\mathfrak{D}_x \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 上,若存在一个自变量用位置刻画的映照

$$\Phi: \mathfrak{D}_{\mathbf{r}} \ni \mathbf{x} \mapsto \Phi(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{T}^r(\mathbb{R}^m),$$
 (1.21)

则称张量 $\Phi(x)$ ^① 是定义在 \mathfrak{D}_x 上的一个张量场.

下面我们以三阶张量为例. 设在物理域 $\mathfrak{D}_X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 和参数域 $\mathfrak{D}_X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 之间已经建立了微分同胚 $X(x) \in \mathscr{C}^p(\mathfrak{D}_x; \mathfrak{D}_X)$. 在 X(x) 处,张量场 $\Phi(x)$ 可以用分量形式表示为

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m}), \tag{1.22}$$

其中的 $g_i(x)$, $g^j(x)$, $g_k(x)$ 都是局部基,而张量分量则定义为²

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}(\boldsymbol{x}) \triangleq \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}) \left[\boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\boldsymbol{x}), \, \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}), \, \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right] \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1.23}$$

类似地, 当点沿着 x^{μ} -线运动到 $X(x + \lambda e_{\mu})$ 处时, 有

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \, k}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}) \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}). \tag{1.24}$$

现在研究 $\lambda \to 0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 时的极限

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda e_{\mu}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x})}{\lambda} =: \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m}). \tag{1.25}$$

① 类似 " $\boldsymbol{\phi}(x)$ " 的记号在前文也表示张量 $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ 作用在向量 x 上("吃掉"了 x),此时有 $\boldsymbol{\phi}(x) \in \mathbb{R}$,注意不要混淆。符号有限,难免如此,还 望诸位体谅

② 请注意,下式 $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ 之后的第一个圆括号表示位于 \boldsymbol{x} 处;而后面的方括号则表示作用在这几个向量上.

与之前的向量值映照类似,该极限表示张量场 $\Phi(x)$ 作为一个整体,相对于自变量第 μ 个分量的变 化率,即 Φ 关于 x^{μ} (在x处)的偏导数. 式中, $\Phi(x+\lambda e_{\mu})$ 已由(1.24)式给出. 注意到张量分量 实际上就是一个多元函数, 于是

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \boldsymbol{e}_{\mu}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \boldsymbol{e}_{j}^{ik}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1.26}$$

另外, 三个基向量作为向量值映照, 同样可以展开:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \mathbf{e}_{\mu}) = \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, & (1.27\text{-a}) \\
\mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \mathbf{e}_{\mu}) = \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{j}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, & (1.27\text{-b}) \\
\mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \mathbf{e}_{\mu}) = \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{k}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}. & (1.27\text{-c})
\end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ g^{j} \left(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \right) = g^{j}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial g^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \sigma^{j}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, \right. \tag{1.27-b}$$

$$\left[\mathbf{g}_{k} \left(\mathbf{x} + \lambda \, \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \right) = \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \lambda + \mathbf{e}_{k}(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}. \right] \tag{1.27-c}$$

如果直接展开,一共有81项,显然过于繁杂,不便操作. 我们将按λ的次数逐次展开. 首先看λ的 零次项:

$$\Phi_{j}^{ik}(x)g_{i}(x)\otimes g^{j}(x)\otimes g_{k}(x), \qquad (1.28)$$

这就是 $\Phi(x)$. 然后是 λ 的一次项:

$$\lambda \cdot \left[\frac{\partial \Phi^{i_k}_j}{\partial x^\mu}(\boldsymbol{x}) \, \boldsymbol{g}_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^j(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_k(\boldsymbol{x}) + \Phi^{i_k}_j(\boldsymbol{x}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}_i}{\partial x^\mu}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^j(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_k(\boldsymbol{x}) \right.$$

$$+ \Phi_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) + \Phi_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$(1.29)$$

剩下的至少是 λ 的二次项,我们将其统一写作"res."(余项).

现在回头看之前的极限 (1.25) 式. λ 的零次项与 $\Phi(x)$ 相互抵消,而一次项就只剩下了系数部 分. 至于余项 res., 则要证明它趋于零. 以

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{i}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) \tag{1.30}$$

为例,我们需要证明它等于 $o(\lambda) \in \mathcal{F}^3(\mathbb{R}^m)$,即

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\left\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}}{\lambda} = 0 \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1.31}$$

证明: 这里为了叙述方便,我们将暂时不使用 Einstein 求和约定,而是把求和号显式地写出来.于 是分子部分可以写成

$$\left\| \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{m} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}$$

根据范数的三角不等式,有

$$\leq \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{m} \left\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{o}_{i}(\lambda) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}$$

再利用正齐次性,可得

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{m} \left| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{ik}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right| \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}$$

代入简单张量的范数, 便有

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{m} \left| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right| \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}. \tag{1.32}$$

这几项中只有 $\| \boldsymbol{o}_i(\lambda) \|_{\mathcal{F}^3(\mathbb{R}^m)}$ 与 λ 有关. 于是

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\left\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i,k}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) \right\|_{\mathcal{F}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m})}}{\lambda}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{m} \left| \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i,k}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \left\| \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\left\| \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\lambda) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}}{\lambda}$$

根据定义,最后的极限为零,因此

$$=0. (1.33)$$

类似地,其他七十多项也都是 λ 的一阶无穷小量.而有限个无穷小量之和仍为无穷小量,于是 res. \rightarrow 0.

综上, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{x}) \coloneqq \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x} + \lambda e_{\mu}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x})}{\lambda} \\
= \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \otimes \boldsymbol{g$$

式中, $\partial g_i/\partial x^\mu(x)$ 可以用 Christoffel 符号表示:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_i}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) = \Gamma^{s}_{\mu i} \, \mathbf{g}_s(\mathbf{x}). \tag{1.35}$$

因此 (1.34) 式的第二项

$$\Phi_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \Gamma_{\mu i}^{s} \Phi_{j}^{ik}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{g}_{s}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x})$$

i 和 s 都是哑标,不妨进行一下交换:

$$= \Gamma^{i}_{\mu s} \Phi^{s}_{i}^{k}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}). \tag{1.36}$$

同样,后面的两项也可进行类似的处理.这样便有

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) := \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\mathbf{\Phi}(\mathbf{x} + \lambda e_{\mu}) - \mathbf{\Phi}(\mathbf{x})}{\lambda}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \Phi_{j}^{s k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \Phi_{s}^{i k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \Phi_{j}^{i s} \right) \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} \right] (\mathbf{x})$$

$$=: \nabla_{\mu} \Phi_{j}^{i k} (\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{g}_{i} (\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} (\mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} (\mathbf{x}), \tag{1.37}$$

式中,我们称 $\nabla_{\mu} \Phi_{j}^{i \ k}(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}$ 为张量分量 $\Phi_{j}^{i \ k}(\mathbf{x})$ 相对于 \mathbf{x}^{μ} 的**协变导数**,其定义为:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \triangleq \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s k}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i s}(\boldsymbol{x}). \tag{1.38}$$

张量场的梯度 1.3

1.3.1 梯度;可微性

我们在参数域中的内点 x_0 处取一个半径为 δ 的邻域 $\mathfrak{B}_{\delta}(x_0)$. 若使自变量变化到 x_0+h , 则在 物理域中,对应的点就将从 $X(x_0)$ 变化到 $X(x_0+h)$. 考察定义在参数域 \mathfrak{D}_x 上的张量场 $\Phi(x)$,它 的变化为

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{h}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_0)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\Phi}_j^{i \ k}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{h}) \, \mathbf{g}_i(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{h}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^j(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{h}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{h})$$

$$- \boldsymbol{\Phi}_j^{i \ k}(\mathbf{x}_0) \, \mathbf{g}_i(\mathbf{x}_0) \otimes \mathbf{g}^j(\mathbf{x}_0) \otimes \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{x}_0). \tag{1.39}$$

与之前一样将第一部分逐项展开,有

$$\begin{cases}
\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}+\boldsymbol{h}) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{j}^{i k}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}, & (1.40\text{-a}) \\
\boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}+\boldsymbol{h}) = \boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, & (1.40\text{-b}) \\
\boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}+\boldsymbol{h}) = \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{j}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, & (1.40\text{-c}) \\
\boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}+\boldsymbol{h}) = \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}_{k}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{k}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}. & (1.40\text{-d})
\end{cases}$$

$$\left| \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{i}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot \mathbf{h}^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{i}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m},$$
 (1.40-b)

$$\mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \mathbf{e}^{j}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}, \tag{1.40-c}$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{k}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{k}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}. \tag{1.40-d}$$

不要忘记对哑标 u 进行求和.

不显含 h 的只有每行的第一项;它们组合起来,与式 (1.39) 的第二部分相互抵消. 再看 h 的一 次项: 0

$$\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}\right] \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{h}^{\mu}. \tag{1.41}$$

利用 Christoffel 符号又可以把它写成

$$\left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu i}^{s} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{s} \right) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \right.$$

$$\left. - \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{j} \, \boldsymbol{g}^{s} \right) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu k}^{s} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{s} \right) \right] \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} \right) \cdot h^{\mu}$$

① 实际是 h[#] 的一次项. 别忘了求和.

$$= \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \Phi_{j}^{s k} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}\right)$$

$$- \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \Phi_{s}^{i k} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \Phi_{j}^{i s} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}\right) (\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \Phi_{j}^{s k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \Phi_{s}^{i k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \Phi_{j}^{i s}\right) \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}\right] (\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot h^{\mu}. \tag{1.42}$$

至于高阶项,它们都等于 $\sigma(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}) \in \mathcal{T}^3(\mathbb{R}^m)$,并且满足

$$\lim_{\boldsymbol{h} \to \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^m} \frac{\left\| \boldsymbol{\sigma} \left(\| \boldsymbol{h} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \right) \right\|_{\mathcal{T}^3(\mathbb{R}^m)}}{\| \boldsymbol{h} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}} = 0 \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1.43}$$

证明与 (1.31) 式类似.

整理一下, 我们有

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0} + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0})$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i s} \right) \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \right] (\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \cdot \boldsymbol{h}^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}})$$

利用协变导数,有

$$=: \left[\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \right] h^{\mu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma} \left(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \right). \tag{1.44}$$

至此,从微分学的角度来看,任务已经完成. 但对于张量分析而言,我们还需要再做一点微小的工作. 简单张量部分再并上一个 g^{μ} ,从而使张量升一阶;后面则改成 $h^{\nu}g_{\nu}(x_0)$,并利用点乘保持总阶数不变:

$$\left[\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0})\right] h^{\mu}$$

$$= \left[\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0}) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{\mu}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0})\right] \cdot \left[h^{\nu} \boldsymbol{g}_{\nu}(\boldsymbol{x}_{0})\right]. \tag{1.45}$$

所谓"点乘",其实就是 e 点积在 e=1 时的情况.实际上,

$$\mathbf{g}^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \left[h^{\nu} \mathbf{g}_{\nu}(\mathbf{x}_0) \right] = h^{\nu} \, \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} = h^{\mu}. \tag{1.46}$$

这里用到了局部基的对偶关系 (??) 式.

此时,我们获得了一个四阶张量与 $h^{\nu}g_{\nu}(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 的点积. 接下来讨论该项的意义. 参数域中 \mathbf{x}_0 发生 $\mathbf{h} = h^i e_i$ 的变化时,根据向量值映照 $\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x})$ 的可微性,对应物理域中的变化为

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{X} \big(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h} \big) - \boldsymbol{X} \big(\boldsymbol{x}_0 \big) &= \mathsf{D} \boldsymbol{X} \big(\boldsymbol{x}_0 \big) (\boldsymbol{h}) + \boldsymbol{\sigma} \big(\| \boldsymbol{h} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \big) \\ &=: \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{X}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}^{\nu}} \big(\boldsymbol{x}_0 \big) \, \boldsymbol{h}^{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\sigma} \big(\| \boldsymbol{h} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \big) \end{split}$$

代入??小节中局部协变基的定义,可有

$$=: h^{\nu} \mathbf{g}_{\nu}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}). \tag{1.47}$$

代入式 (1.44), 有

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \\ &= \left[\nabla_{\!\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \, \boldsymbol{g}_i(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^j(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_k(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^\mu(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \right] \\ & \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}) \right] + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}) \end{split}$$

合并掉一阶无穷小量¹,可得

$$= \left[\nabla_{\mu} \Phi_{j}^{i k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \, \mathbf{g}_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{h}) - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right] + \mathbf{\Phi}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}})$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{h}) - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right] + \mathbf{\Phi}(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^{m}}) \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m}).$$

$$(1.48)$$

引入记号

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_0) \otimes \left[\mathbf{g}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mu}} (\mathbf{x}_0) \right] \coloneqq \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{\mu}} (\mathbf{x}_0) \otimes \mathbf{g}^{\mu} (\mathbf{x}_0), \tag{1.49}$$

再引入梯度算子

$$\mathbf{\nabla} \coloneqq \mathbf{g}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\mathbf{x}_0), \tag{1.50}$$

我们得到的结论就可以表述为

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = (\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nabla})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \right] + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}) \in \mathcal{T}^3(\mathbb{R}^m), \tag{1.51}$$

式中的"·"表示点乘.以上结果称之为张量场的**可微性**,它表明,由一点处的位置移动所引起张量场的变化,可以用该点处张量场的**梯度**(即 $\Phi \otimes \nabla$)点乘物理空间中的位置差别来近似,误差为一阶无穷小量.以上分析基于三阶张量.但显然,对于p阶张量,将会有完全一致的结果.

1.3.2 方向导数

现在来研究张量场沿 e 方向的变化率(设 $||e||_{\mathbb{R}^m}=1$)。取一个与 e 平行的向量 λe . 注意到 λe 其实就是物理空间中的位置变化,于是根据张量场的可微性,我们有

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \lambda \boldsymbol{e}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = (\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nabla})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot (\lambda \boldsymbol{e}) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\lambda), \tag{1.52}$$

该式等价于

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{e}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\lambda} = (\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \nabla)(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{e}. \tag{1.53}$$

我们把它定义为张量场 $\Phi(x)$ 沿 e 方向的**方向导数**:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Phi}}{\partial \mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{x}_0) \triangleq (\mathbf{\Phi} \otimes \mathbf{\nabla})(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \mathbf{e}. \tag{1.54}$$

① 式中的两个 $o(\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m})$ 是不同的,前者属于 \mathbb{R}^m ,后者属于 $\mathcal{T}^3(\mathbb{R}^m)$.

1.3.3 左梯度与右梯度

我们已经知道,利用梯度算子

$$\mathbf{\nabla} \coloneqq \mathbf{g}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\mathbf{x}_0), \tag{1.55}$$

可以把张量场的梯度表示为

$$(\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nabla})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \left[\boldsymbol{g}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\boldsymbol{x}_0) \right] := \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{\mu} (\boldsymbol{x}_0). \tag{1.56}$$

"▼"在右边,故称之为**右梯度**(简称**梯度**).相应地,自然会有**左梯度**:

$$(\nabla \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = \left[\boldsymbol{g}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\boldsymbol{x}_0) \right] \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \coloneqq \boldsymbol{g}^{\mu} (\boldsymbol{x}_0) \otimes \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\boldsymbol{x}_0). \tag{1.57}$$

张量积不存在交换律,因而这两者是不同的.

张量场的可微性可以用左梯度来等价表述:

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = \left[\boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0 + \boldsymbol{h}) - \boldsymbol{X}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \right] \cdot (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\|\boldsymbol{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}). \tag{1.58}$$

类似地,还有方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{e}}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \triangleq (\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nabla})(\boldsymbol{x}_0) \cdot \boldsymbol{e} = \boldsymbol{e} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi})(\boldsymbol{x}_0). \tag{1.59}$$

1.4 场论恒等式

1.4.1 Ricci 引理

首先来证明两个结论:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \in \mathcal{T}^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m}), \\ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{3}), \end{cases}$$
(1.60-a)

其中的 G 和 ϵ 分别是度量张量和 Eddington 张量.

证明: 为方便起见,证明中我们将省去"(x)".

先考察度量张量的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(g_{ij} \, \mathbf{g}^{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \right)
= \nabla_{\mu} \, g_{ii} \, \mathbf{g}^{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j},$$
(1.61)

式中, 协变导数定义为

$$\nabla_{\mu} g_{ij} \triangleq \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \Gamma^{s}_{\mu i} g_{sj} - \Gamma^{s}_{\mu j} g_{is}. \tag{1.62}$$

以下有两种方法证明 $\nabla_{\mu} g_{ij} = 0$.

方法一利用度量的定义:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} &\triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left\langle \mathbf{g}_{i}, \mathbf{g}_{j} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \\ &= \left\langle \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}, \mathbf{g}_{j} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} + \left\langle \mathbf{g}_{i}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{m}} \end{split}$$

根据 Christoffel 符号的定义 (见?? 小节), 有

$$= \Gamma_{\mu i, j} + \Gamma_{\mu j, i}. \tag{1.63}$$

另一方面, 回忆 (??) 式:

$$\Gamma^k_{ij} = \Gamma_{ij,l} g^{kl} , \qquad (1.64)$$

可有

$$\begin{cases} \Gamma^{s}_{\mu i} g_{sj} = \Gamma_{\mu i, k} g^{sk} g_{sj} = \Gamma_{\mu i, k} \delta^{k}_{j} = \Gamma_{\mu i, j}, \\ \Gamma^{s}_{\mu j} g_{is} = \Gamma_{\mu j, k} g^{sk} g_{is} = \Gamma_{\mu j, k} \delta^{k}_{i} = \Gamma_{\mu j, i}. \end{cases}$$
(1.65-a)

$$\int \Gamma^{s}_{ui} g_{is} = \Gamma_{ui, k} g^{sk} g_{is} = \Gamma_{ui, k} \delta^{k}_{i} = \Gamma_{ui, i}. \tag{1.65-b}$$

于是

$$\nabla_{\mu} g_{ij} = \Gamma_{\mu i, j} + \Gamma_{\mu j, i} - \Gamma_{\mu i, j} - \Gamma_{\mu j, i} = 0.$$
 (1.66)

方法二则利用第一类 Christoffel 符号的性质 (??) 式:

$$\Gamma_{ij,k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right). \tag{1.67}$$

因而

$$\Gamma_{\mu i}^{s} g_{sj} + \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} g_{is}$$

$$= \Gamma_{\mu i, j} + \Gamma_{\mu j, i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu j}}{\partial x^{i}} - \frac{\partial g_{\mu i}}{\partial x^{j}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ji}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \frac{\partial g_{\mu i}}{\partial x^{j}} - \frac{\partial g_{\mu j}}{\partial x^{i}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \frac{\partial g_{ji}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) = \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}}.$$
(1.68)

显然,立刻就有

$$\nabla_{\mu} g_{ij} = \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^{\mu}} = 0. \tag{1.69}$$

综上,因为 $\nabla_{\mu}g_{ij}=0\in\mathbb{R}$,所以

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \in \mathcal{T}^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m}). \tag{1.70}$$

如果用其他形式的分量来表述这一结果, 我们便有

$$\nabla_{u} g_{ij} = \nabla_{u} g^{ij} = \nabla_{u} \delta_{i}^{i} = 0. \tag{1.71}$$

此结论称为 Ricci 引理.

再来看 Eddington 张量的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\epsilon^{i}_{j}^{k} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} \right)
= \nabla_{\mu} \epsilon^{i}_{j}^{k} \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k},$$
(1.72)

式中,

$$\nabla_{\mu} \epsilon_{j}^{i k} \triangleq \frac{\partial \epsilon_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \epsilon_{j}^{s k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \epsilon_{s}^{i k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \epsilon_{j}^{i s}. \tag{1.73}$$

根据定义, $\epsilon_j^{i,k} = \det[\mathbf{g}^i, \mathbf{g}_j, \mathbf{g}^k]$. 因此

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \epsilon_{j}^{i k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] \right) \\ &= \det \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{i}}{\partial x^{\mu}}, \, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] + \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \, \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{j}}{\partial x^{\mu}}, \, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] + \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \, \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right] \end{split}$$

利用标架运动方程,有

$$= \det \left[-\Gamma^{i}_{\mu s} \, \mathbf{g}^{s}, \, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] + \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \, \Gamma^{s}_{\mu j} \, \mathbf{g}_{s}, \, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] + \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \, -\Gamma^{k}_{\mu s} \, \mathbf{g}^{s} \right]$$

再利用行列式的线性性,提出系数:

$$= -\Gamma^{i}_{\mu s} \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{s}, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] + \Gamma^{s}_{\mu j} \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \mathbf{g}_{s}, \mathbf{g}^{k} \right] - \Gamma^{k}_{\mu s} \det \left[\mathbf{g}^{i}, \mathbf{g}_{j}, \mathbf{g}^{s} \right]$$

代回 Eddington 张量的定义,可得

$$= -\Gamma^{i}_{\mu s} \, \epsilon^{s}_{i}^{k} + \Gamma^{s}_{\mu i} \, \epsilon^{i}_{s}^{k} - \Gamma^{k}_{\mu s} \, \epsilon^{i}_{i}^{s}. \tag{1.74}$$

这与式 (1.73) 的后三项恰好抵消. 于是便有 $\nabla_{\mu} e^{i \ k} = 0$. 进而

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{0} \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{3}). \tag{1.75}$$

和度量张量类似,Eddington 张量其他分量的偏导数,如 $\nabla_{\mu} \epsilon_{ijk}$ 、 $\nabla_{\mu} \epsilon^{ijk}$ 等,也都等于零.此结论同样称为 **Ricci** 引理.

1.4.2 Leibniz 法则

协变导数满足 Leibniz 法则:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{q} \right) = \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{q} \right). \tag{1.76}$$

式中, 张量的形式可以是任意的.

证明: 显然, $\Phi_j^{ik}\Psi_p^{q} \in \mathcal{T}^5(\mathbb{R}^m)$. 不妨令

$$\Omega_{i,p}^{i,k,q} = \Phi_{i}^{i,k} \Psi_{p}^{q}. \tag{1.77}$$

则

$$\nabla_{\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} \right) = \nabla_{\mu} \Omega_{j \ p}^{i \ k \ q}$$

$$\triangleq \frac{\partial \Omega_{j \ p}^{i \ k \ q}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i \ s} \Omega_{j \ p}^{s \ k \ q} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \Omega_{s \ p}^{i \ k \ q} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \Omega_{j \ p}^{i \ s \ q} - \Gamma_{\mu p}^{s} \Omega_{j \ s}^{i \ k \ q} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{q} \Omega_{j \ p}^{i \ k \ s}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} \right) + \left(\Gamma_{\mu s}^{i \ m} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ s} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(-\Gamma_{\mu p}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{s}^{\ q} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{q} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{s} \right). \tag{1.78}$$

第一项偏导数自然满足乘积法则:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} \right) = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q}}{\partial x^{\mu}}. \tag{1.79}$$

代回前一式,即有

$$\nabla_{\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ s} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \Gamma_{\mu p}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{s}^{\ q} + \Gamma_{\mu s}^{q} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ s} \right) \\
\triangleq \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{p}^{\ q} \right). \tag{1.80}$$

现在来考虑 $\nabla_{\mu} \left(\Phi_{i}^{i k} \Psi_{k}^{q} \right)$, 注意其中的 k 是哑标. 若按照 Leibniz 法则, 似乎有

$$\nabla_{\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} \right) = \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} \right) \\
= \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k}}{\partial x^{\mu}} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{i \ s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ s} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu k}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{s}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{q} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{s} \right) \\
= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} \right) + \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{i \ s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{q} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{s} \right) \\
+ \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu s}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ s} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} - \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mu k}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{s}^{q} . \tag{1.81}$$

而根据定义,则

$$\nabla_{\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} \right) \triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} \right) + \left(\Gamma_{\mu s}^{i} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \Gamma_{\mu j}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ q} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\Gamma_{\mu s}^{q} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k}^{\ s} \right). \tag{1.82}$$

很明显,式(1.81)中多了两项。不过稍作计算,就可知道

$$\Gamma^k_{\mu s} \Phi^i_j \Psi^q_k - \Gamma^s_{\mu k} \Phi^i_j \Psi^q_s$$

k 和 s 都是哑标,不妨在第二项中将二者交换:

$$= \Gamma^{k}_{us} \Phi^{is}_{j} \Psi^{q}_{k} - \Gamma^{k}_{us} \Phi^{is}_{j} \Psi^{q}_{k} = 0.$$
 (1.83)

可见, Leibniz 法则经受住了考验.

把 Ricci 引理和 Leibniz 法则联合起来, 便有

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla_{\mu} \left(g_{ij} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} \right) = \left(\nabla_{\mu} g_{ij} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} + g_{ij} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} \right) = g_{ij} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q}, \\
\nabla_{\mu} \left(\epsilon^{i}_{j} {}^{k} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} \right) = \left(\nabla_{\mu} \epsilon^{i}_{j} {}^{k} \right) \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} + \epsilon^{i}_{j} {}^{k} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q} \right) = \epsilon^{i}_{j} {}^{k} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{p}_{q}.
\end{cases} (1.84-a)$$

这说明度量张量和 Eddington 张量类似常数,可以提到协变导数的外面.

1.4.3 混合协变导数

与混合偏导数定理类似,协变导数满足

$$\nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\mu} \Phi^{i \ k}_{\ j} = \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \Phi^{i \ k}_{\ j}. \tag{1.85}$$

需注意,该定理只在 体积上张量场场论 成立.

证明: 首先计算张量场整体的一阶偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \right) = \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \in \mathcal{T}^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{m}). \tag{1.86}$$

再求一次偏导数,可有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\nu} \partial x^{\mu}} := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \right). \tag{1.87}$$

请注意,括号里的张量带有一个独立指标 μ. 按照极限分析,有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \, \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} \right)
= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_{i}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{j}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} \right)
= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \left(\Gamma_{\nu i}^{s} \, \mathbf{g}_{s} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} - \Gamma_{\nu s}^{j} \, \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{s} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k} + \Gamma_{\nu k}^{s} \, \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{s} \right)
= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) + \Gamma_{\nu s}^{i} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s \ k} - \Gamma_{\nu j}^{s} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i \ k} + \Gamma_{\nu s}^{k} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ s} \right] \mathbf{g}_{i} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{j} \otimes \mathbf{g}_{k}. \tag{1.88}$$

但是 $\nabla_{\mu} \Phi^{i,k}$ 本身带有 4 个指标,因而

$$\nabla_{v}\left(\nabla_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i\,k}\right) \triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{v}}\left(\nabla_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i\,k}\right) + \Gamma_{vs}^{i}\nabla_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{s\,k} - \Gamma_{vj}^{s}\nabla_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{s}^{i\,k} + \Gamma_{vs}^{k}\nabla_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i\,s} - \Gamma_{v\mu}^{s}\nabla_{s}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i\,k}. \tag{1.89}$$

代入(1.88)式,可得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\nu} \partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \left(\nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \, \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k} \right) = \left(\nabla_{\nu} \nabla_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} + \Gamma_{\nu \mu}^{s} \nabla_{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i \ k} \right) \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}. \tag{1.90}$$

同理,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial x^{\nu}} = \left(\nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{s} \nabla_{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{j}^{i k} \right) \boldsymbol{g}_{i} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}^{j} \otimes \boldsymbol{g}_{k}. \tag{1.91}$$

根据 Christoffel 符号的性质,

$$\Gamma^{s}_{\nu\mu} = \Gamma^{s}_{\mu\nu}; \tag{1.92}$$

而按照 一般赋范线性空间上的微分学, 当张量场具有足够正则性时, 成立

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\nu} \partial x^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{\Phi}}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial x^{\nu}}.$$
 (1.93)

这样就可得到

$$\nabla_{_{\boldsymbol{V}}}\nabla_{_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{_{j}}^{i\ k} = \nabla_{_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}}\nabla_{_{\boldsymbol{V}}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{_{j}}^{i\ k}.\tag{1.94}$$