Curvature and Vector Fields

Lecture Notes of Loring W. Tu [1]

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※ Lecture 1 (1/9)

1.1 Inner Products on a Vector Space

The **Euclidean inner product** on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\langle u, v\rangle = \sum_1^n u^i v^i, \tag{1}$$

and the length of a vector is

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u\rangle}, \tag{2}$$

the **angle θ** between two vectors is

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\langle u, v\rangle}{\|u\|\|v\|}, \tag{3}$$

the **arc length** of a curve $c(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a \le t \le b$ is

$$s = \int_a^b \|c'(t)\| dt \tag{4}$$

Definition 1.1. An inner product in a real vector space V is a postive-definite, bilinear and symmetric map: $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle : V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that for $u, v, w \in V$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, satisfies

(i) **Postive-definiteness** $\langle v, v\rangle = 0$ iff. $v = 0$

(ii) **Symmetry** $\langle u, v\rangle = \langle v, u\rangle$

(iii) **Bilinear** $\langle au + bv, w\rangle = a\langle u, w\rangle + b\langle v, w\rangle$

Proposition 1.2. If W is a subspace of V, then the restriction

$$\langle , \rangle_W := \langle , \rangle|_{W\times W} : W \times W \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \tag{5}$$

of an inner product $\langle , \rangle$ on V is also an innver prodcut.

Proof. The subspace construction preserves the properites in Definition 1.1. □

Proposition 1.3. The **nonnegative linear combinition** of inner products $\langle , \rangle_i$ on V: $\langle , \rangle := \sum_{i=1}^{r} a_i\langle , \rangle_i, a_i \geq 0$ is again an inner product on V.

Proof. The **nonnegativity** of a_i preserves condition (i) in Definition 1.1, the linearity makes condition $(ii), (iii)$ hold. □

1.2 Representations of Inner Products by Symmetric Matrices

Let $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ be the basis of vector space V, each vector $x \in V$ can be represented as a column vector

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^i e_i \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{bmatrix}. \tag{6}$$

Let $\boldsymbol{A}$ be an $n \times n$ matrix whose entries $a_{ij} = \langle e_i, e_j\rangle$, the matrix form of an inner product on V is

$$\langle x, y\rangle = \sum_{ij} x^i y^j \langle e_i, e_j\rangle = \mathbf{x}^\top \boldsymbol{A}\mathbf{y}. \tag{7}$$

We find that, once a basis of V is chosen, the inner product on V determines a postive-definite symmetric matrix. Conversely, an $n \times n$ postive-definite symmetric matrix with a basis of V determines an inner product on V

It follows that there is an one-to-one correspondence

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{inner product on a } n\text{-dimensional} \\ \text{vector space} \end{array} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{An } n \times n \text{ postive-definite} \\ \text{symmetric matrix} \end{array} \right\}. \tag{8}$$

Let a basis of dual space $V^\vee := \mathrm{Hom}(V, \mathbb{R})$ be $\alpha^1, \ldots, \alpha^n$ w.r.t. the basis $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ of V, an inner product $\langle , \rangle$ of $x, y \in V$ is

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x, y\rangle &= \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^i y^j = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \alpha^i(x) \alpha^j(y) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \alpha^i \otimes \alpha^j(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

In terms of tensor product, an inner product on V may be written as

$$\langle , \rangle = \sum_{ij} a_{ij} \alpha^i \otimes \alpha^j \tag{9}$$

1.3 Riemannian Metrics

Definition 1.4. A **Riemannian metric** is an inner product **assignment** to each $p \in M$ of an inner product $\langle , \rangle_p$ on the tangent space T_pM. This assignment should be C^∞ in the following sense: if $p \mapsto \langle X_p, Y_p\rangle_p$ is a C^∞ function for any C^∞ vector fields X, Y. A **Riemannian manifold** is a pair $(M, \langle , \rangle)$, which consists of a C^∞ manifold M together with a Riemannian metric on M.

Example 1.5. Since the tangent space at a point in Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, the Euclidean inner product induces a Riemannian metric on $\mathbb{R}^n$ called the **Euclidean metric**.

Example 1.6. A surface M in $\mathbb{R}^3$ is a 2-dimensional regular submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^3$, the tangent space at p is a subspace of $T_p\mathbb{R}^3$, so the surface M inherits a Riemannian metric from the Euclidean metric by restriction $\langle , \rangle_M$.

Definition 1.7. A C^∞ map $F : (N, \langle , \rangle') \to (M, \langle , \rangle)$ of Riemannian manifolds is said to be **metric-preserving** if

$$\langle u, v\rangle'_p = \langle F_* u, F_* v\rangle_{F(p)} \tag{10}$$

for all point $p \in N$ and tangent vectors $u, v \in T_pN$. An **isometry** is a metric-preserving diffeomorphism.

For a Riemannian manifold $(M, \langle , \rangle)$, if there is a diffeomorphism that maps some manifolds N to M, the induced metric $\langle , \rangle'$ on N can be defined by (10).

Example 1.8 (Metric-preserving but not an isometry)**.** Let N and M be the unit circle in $\mathbb{C}$. Define $F : N \to M$ a **2-sheeted covering space map** (for any $w \in M$, $F^{-1}(w)$ contains 2 points in N), by $F(z) = z^2$. Given M any Riemannian metric $\langle , \rangle$, and define the induced metric on N is (10), The map F is metric-preserving but not an isometry because F is not a diffeomorphism (not inject).

Example 1.9 (Topological equivalant Riemannian manifolds may not isometric)**.**

1.4 Existence of a Riemannian Metric

1.5 Problems

References

[1] L.W. Tu. *An Introduction to Manifolds*. Universitext. Springer New York.