

Lecture 1

Magic cloaks

Based on a lecture of Sergei Ivanov [7].

A Scattering data

Given a Riemannian manifold M denote by SM its unit tangent bundle

$$SM = \{v \in TM : |v| = 1\}.$$

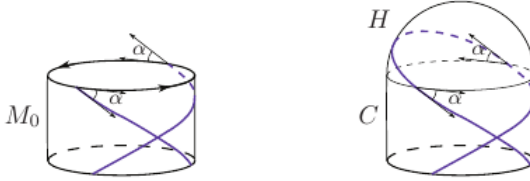
Recall that by Liouville's theorem, the geodesic flow φ^t preserves the natural volume on SM in its domain of definition.

Suppose M has nonempty boundary ∂M ; in other words, M is a closed region of an ambient Riemannian manifold bounded by a smooth hypersurface ∂M . Denote by $S^+\partial M$ the set of unit vectors at points on ∂M that point in M ; $S^+\partial M$ is a bundle over ∂M with fibers formed by closed half-spheres.

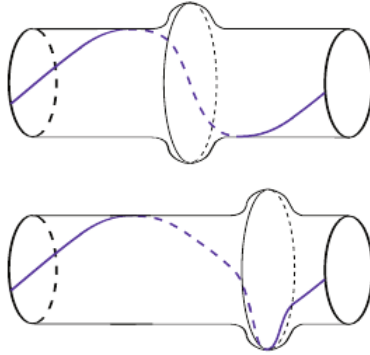
Consider a geodesic γ_u in the direction of a vector $u \in S^+\partial M$. Suppose that γ_u hits the boundary again; denote by $\ell(u)$ the first *hitting time*, so $\gamma_u(\ell(u)) \in \partial M$. Note that in this case the vector $v = -\gamma'(\ell)$ lies in $S^+\partial M$. Note that $u \mapsto v$ describes a partially defined involution on SM which we will call *scattering map*.

Suppose that M and \bar{M} be two compact connected Riemannian manifolds with boundary such that a neighborhood of ∂M can be isometrically identified with a neighborhood of $\partial \bar{M}$, and moreover, the scattering maps in M and \bar{M} are identical. In this case we say that M and \bar{M} have identical *scattering data*. If in addition their hitting time functions coincide (that is, if $\ell(u) \equiv \bar{\ell}(u)$), then we say that M and \bar{M} have the identical *lens data*.

Notice that if a manifold contains a copy of a round hemisphere, then cutting it and cluing the opposite points of its boundary produces a manifold with identical scattering data. The lens data for the



constructed pair of manifolds are not same. An example of nonisometric manifolds with identical lens data can be found among surfaces of revolution which look like cylinders with bumps on them that are shifted and otherwise look the same.



1.1. Exercise. Check that the described examples have identical lens data.

Construct a nonisometric pair of Riemannian metrics on the disc with identical lens data.

1.2. Theorem. Any connected compact region M of Euclidean space of dimension at least 2 cut by a smooth hypersurface is scattering rigid; that is, any manifold with scattering data identical to M is isometric to M .

1.3. Corollary. Suppose a Riemannian metric g on \mathbb{R}^n coincides with Euclidean metric g_0 outside of a compact set K . Suppose that

that the complement $\gamma \setminus K$ of any nontrivial g -geodesic γ coincides with the complement of a line (as sets). Then (\mathbb{R}^n, g) is isometric to the Euclidean space.

Note that one cannot claim that $g = g_0$. Indeed for any diffeomorphism $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ that is identical outside K the metric $g = \varphi_*g$ satisfies the assumption in the corollary. Clearly one can choose φ so that $g \neq g_0$.

B Identical lens data

1.4. Lemma. *Suppose that a manifold \bar{M} has identical scattering data with a compact region M in Euclidean space of dimension at least 2. Then M and \bar{M} have identical lens data.*

The Euclidean space can be exchanged to a Riemannian manifold with unique geodesic between any pair of points; the proof is the same.

Proof. Denote by W the complement of the interior of M in the Euclidean space E . Note that we glue \bar{M} to W along the isometry in the definition of scattering data. This way we obtain a complete Riemannian manifold \bar{E} that is Euclidean outside of a \bar{M} .

Suppose that a smooth hypersurface Σ in E surrounds M . Then Σ cuts from E and \bar{E} manifolds with identical scattering data. Moreover if \bar{M} and M are not isometric, then the obtained pair is not isometric as well.

It follows that we can assume that M is a ball. (This is true for the proof of the lemma and theorem as well.)

In this case any geodesic $\bar{\gamma}$ in \bar{E} visits \bar{M} at most once. In other words, if $\bar{\gamma}$ enters \bar{M} , then the complement $\bar{\gamma} \setminus \bar{M}$ has two connected components which are parts of a line γ in E .

Choose a unit-speed geodesic $\bar{\gamma}$ that visits \bar{M} . Let include it in a smooth one-parameter family of unit-speed geodesics $\bar{\gamma}_\tau$ for $\tau \in [0, 1]$ so that $\bar{\gamma}_0$ does not visit \bar{M} and $\bar{\gamma}_1 = \bar{\gamma}$.

We can assume that the vector field $\bar{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \bar{\gamma}_\tau(t)$ is orthogonal to $\bar{\mathbf{T}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bar{\gamma}_\tau(t)$ at every point $\bar{\gamma}_\tau(t_0)$ for some fixed t_0 .

Observe that in this case $\langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = 0$ at all points $\bar{\gamma}_\tau(t)$. Indeed

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle &= \bar{\mathbf{T}} \langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = \\ &= \langle \nabla_{\bar{\mathbf{T}}} \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle + \langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \nabla_{\bar{\mathbf{T}}} \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = \\ &= \langle \nabla_{\bar{\mathbf{T}}} \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{I}} \langle \bar{\mathbf{T}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} |\bar{\gamma}'_\tau(t)|^2 = \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

That is $\langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle$ does not depend on t . Since $\langle \bar{\mathbf{I}}, \bar{\mathbf{T}} \rangle = 0$ at all points $\bar{\gamma}_\tau(t_0)$, the same holds for all points $\bar{\gamma}_\tau(t)$.

Consider a family of geodesics γ_τ in E that coincide with $\bar{\gamma}_\tau$ (as sets) outside of M . The same argument shows that $\langle \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{T} \rangle = 0$ for the corresponding vector fields $\mathbf{I} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \gamma_\tau(t)$ and $\mathbf{T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \gamma_\tau(t)$ at all points $\gamma_\tau(t)$.

By assumption, $\bar{\mathbf{T}} = \mathbf{T}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{I}} - \mathbf{I}$ is proportional to \mathbf{T} in W . It follows that $\bar{\mathbf{I}} = \mathbf{I}$ in W . Therefore $\gamma_\tau(t) = \bar{\gamma}_\tau(t)$ for any t and τ , provided that $\bar{\gamma}(t) \in W$. Whence the γ spends exactly the same time in M as $\bar{\gamma}$ spends in \bar{M} and the lemma follows. \square

Comment. The vector fields \mathbf{I} as in the proof restricted to γ_τ describe a variation of a geodesics. These fields are called *Jacobi fields* along γ_τ ; we will see them again.

1.5. Exercise. Suppose \bar{M} and \bar{E} be as in the proof. Show that there is a universal upper bound on time that a unit-speed geodesic spends in \bar{M} .

Hint: Show that the set of vectors $\mathbf{u} \in S\bar{E}$ such that the arc $\gamma_{\mathbf{u}}|_{[0,T]}$ lies in \bar{M} is open and closed; here $T = 2 \cdot \text{diam } M$ and $\gamma_{\mathbf{u}}$ is the geodesic defined by $\gamma'_{\mathbf{u}}(0) = \mathbf{u}$.

C Volume equality

1.6. Lemma. Suppose that a manifold \bar{M} has identical scattering data with a compact region M in Euclidean space of dimension at least 2. Then

$$\text{vol } M = \text{vol } \bar{M}.$$

Proof. Recall that $\bar{s}: S\bar{M} \rightarrow \bar{M}$ denotes the unit tangent bundle over \bar{M} and $\bar{\varphi}^t: S\bar{M} \rightarrow S\bar{M}$ denotes the geodesic flow.

Set $\bar{\Omega} = \bar{s}^{-1}(\bar{M})$. Since geodesic flow preserves the volume, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol } \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \cdot \text{vol}(\bar{M}, g) &= \text{vol } \bar{\Omega} = \\ &= \text{vol}[\bar{\varphi}^t(\bar{\Omega})]. \end{aligned}$$

By 1.5, we can choose t so that $s(v) \notin \bar{M}$ for any $v \in \varphi^t(\bar{\Omega})$.

Repeat the same construction for M . By 1.4, $\varphi^t(\Omega) = \bar{\varphi}^t(\bar{\Omega})$. In particular,

$$\text{vol } \Omega = \text{vol}[\varphi^t(\Omega)] = \text{vol}[\bar{\varphi}^t(\bar{\Omega})] = \text{vol } \bar{\Omega}.$$

whence the result follows. \square

D Santaló formula

Santaló formula is a simple corollary the Liouville's theorem — geodesic flow preserves the volume. It gives an expression for a volume of a Riemannian manifold with boundary in terms of hitting times of its geodesics. It provides a more direct proof of 1.6.

Suppose M is a Riemannian manifold with nonempty boundary ∂M . Recall that

- ◊ SM denotes the unit tangent bundle over M .
- ◊ $S^+\partial M$ denotes the bundle of unit vectors at points on ∂M that point in M .
- ◊ $\ell: S^+\partial M \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ denoted the hitting time.

1.7. Theorem. *Let M be an n -dimensional Riemannian manifold with nonempty boundary. Suppose that any unit-speed geodesic in M hits its boundary in finite time. Then for any smooth function $f: SM \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the following identity holds:*

$$\int_{w \in SM} f(w) = \int_{u \in S^+\partial M} \int_0^{\ell(u)} f[\gamma'_u(t)] \cdot \langle u, N \rangle \cdot dt,$$

where N denotes the unit vector field normal to ∂M that points inside M and γ_u denotes the geodesic in M defined by $\gamma'_u = u$.

In particular, by taking $f \equiv 1$, we get

$$\text{vol } \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \cdot \text{vol } M = \int_{u \in S^+\partial M} \ell(u) \cdot \langle u, N \rangle.$$

1.8. Exercise. *Construct two Riemannian metrics g_0 and g_1 on the disc \mathbb{D} that coincide near the boundary and such that*

$$\text{area}(\mathbb{D}, g_0) > \text{area}(\mathbb{D}, g_1),$$

but

$$\ell_0(\mathbf{U}) < \ell_1(\mathbf{U}),$$

where $\ell_i(\mathbf{U})$ denotes hitting time of g_i -geodesic in the direction \mathbf{U} ; that is, $\ell_i(\mathbf{U})$ is the length of g_i -geodesic that starts at a point $p \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ in the direction $\mathbf{U} \in S^+\partial\mathbb{D}$.

Why does this example not contradict Santaló formula?

E More exercises

Two Riemannian metrics g_0 and g_1 on M are called *conformally equivalent* if there is a function λ such that $g_1 = \lambda^2 \cdot g_0$. In this case the function λ is called *conformal factor*. Note that for any g_0 -unit-speed curve $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow M$ we have

$$\text{length}_{g_1} \gamma = \int_a^b \lambda \circ \gamma(t) \cdot dt$$

1.9. Exercise. Let g_0 be the canonical metric on the projective space \mathbb{RP}^n ; that is, (\mathbb{RP}^n, g_0) is isometric to the quotient space of the unit sphere S^n by central symmetry. Suppose that g_1 is conformally equivalent to g_0 . Denote by ℓ_0 and ℓ_1 the systoles — the lengths of shortest noncontractible closed curves in (\mathbb{RP}^n, g_0) and (\mathbb{RP}^n, g_1) respectively (so $\ell_0 = \pi$). Show that

$$\frac{\text{vol}(\mathbb{RP}^n, g_1)}{\ell_1^n} \geq \frac{\text{vol}(\mathbb{RP}^n, g_0)}{\ell_0^n}.$$

Hint: Use that geodesic flow preserves volume of the unit tangent bundle to rewrite the integral of conformal factor over (\mathbb{RP}^n, g_0) and interpret the result.

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold. The Sasaki metric is a natural choice of Riemannian metric \hat{g} on the total space of the tangent bundle $\tau: TM \rightarrow M$ defined the following way:

Identify the tangent space $T_u[TM]$ for any $u \in T_p M$ with the direct sum of vertical and horizontal subspaces $T_p M \oplus T_p M$. The projection of this splitting is defined by the differential $d\tau: TTM \rightarrow TM$ and we assume that the velocity of a curve in TM formed by a parallel field along a curve in M is horizontal. Then $T_u[TM]$ is equipped with the metric \hat{g} defined by

$$\hat{g}(X, Y) = g(X^V, Y^V) + g(X^H, Y^H),$$

where X^V and $X^H \in T_p M$ denote the vertical and horizontal components of $X \in T_u[TM]$.

1.10. Exercise. *Let g be the canonical Riemannian metric on the sphere S^2 . Consider the tangent bundle TS^2 equipped with the induced Sasaki metric \hat{g} . Let S_R be the hypersurface in TS^2 of vectors with norm R ; we assume that S_R is equipped with induced Riemannian metric.*

Show that $\text{vol } S_R \rightarrow \infty$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$, but $\text{diam } S_R$ stays bounded for all R .

F Remarks

The fact that not all manifolds are scattering rigid was pointed out by Christopher Croke [3]. More examples constructed by Christopher Croke and Bruce Kleiner [4].

Theorem 1.2 proved by Mikhael Gromov [6]. It has a number of variations and generalizations. In particular an analog of this theorem holds in the following cases:

- ◊ For regions in 2-dimensional Riemannian manifolds with unique geodesic between any two points; proved by Leonid Pestov and Gunther Uhlmann [9].
- ◊ For regions in a round hemispheres; proved by René Michel [8].
- ◊ For regions in hyperbolic spaces; it follows from the result of Gérard Besson, Gilles Courtois, and Sylvestre Gallot [1].
- ◊ For regions in the product space $\mathbb{R} \times M$, where M is a Riemannian manifold with unique geodesic between any two points; proved by Christopher Croke and Bruce Kleiner [5].
- ◊ For small regions in any Riemannian manifold; proved by Dmitri Burago and Sergei Ivanov [2].

Bibliography

- [1] G. Besson, G. Courtois, and S. Gallot. “Entropies et rigidités des espaces localement symétriques de courbure strictement négative”. *Geom. Funct. Anal.* 5.5 (1995), 731–799.
- [2] D. Burago and S. Ivanov. “Boundary rigidity and filling volume minimality of metrics close to a flat one”. *Ann. of Math. (2)* 171.2 (2010), 1183–1211.
- [3] C. B. Croke. “Rigidity and the distance between boundary points”. *J. Differential Geom.* 33.2 (1991), 445–464.
- [4] C. B. Croke and B. Kleiner. “Conjugacy and rigidity for manifolds with a parallel vector field”. *J. Differential Geom.* 39.3 (1994), 659–680.
- [5] C. B. Croke and B. Kleiner. “A rigidity theorem for simply connected manifolds without conjugate points”. *Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems* 18.4 (1998), 807–812.
- [6] M. Gromov. “Filling Riemannian manifolds”. *J. Differential Geom.* 18.1 (1983), 1–147.
- [7] С. В. Иванов. *Некоторые геометрические неравенства и теоремы жесткости*. Математическая лаборатория имени П.Л. Чебышева. 2012. URL: <https://www.lektorium.tv/lecture/13892>.
- [8] R. Michel. “Sur la rigidité imposée par la longueur des géodésiques”. *Invent. Math.* 65.1 (1981/82), 71–83.
- [9] L. Pestov and G. Uhlmann. “Two dimensional compact simple Riemannian manifolds are boundary distance rigid”. *Ann. of Math. (2)* 161.2 (2005), 1093–1110.