

Elements of Sub-Riemannian Geometry and its Applications

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Definition (Vector bundle)

Let E, M be two smooth manifolds. A map $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ is said to be a *smooth vector bundle* if it is a submersion, its fibers have the structure of finite dimensional vector spaces, and of every $p \in M$ there is an open neighborhood U of p and a diffeomorphism $\phi : U \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(U)$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U \times \mathbb{R}^k & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \pi^{-1}(U) \\
 \searrow \text{proj}_U & & \swarrow \pi \\
 & U &
 \end{array}$$

and the map $v \mapsto \phi(p, v)$ is a linear isomorphism between $\pi^{-1}(p)$ and \mathbb{R}^k .

Remark

This work only focuses on constant rank vector bundles, *i.e.*, k is constant (the dimensions of the fibers are the same).

Definition (Vector sub-bundle)

A vector sub-bundle $\pi' : E' \rightarrow M$ of the bundle $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ is a vector bundle with $E' \subset E$ such that the inclusion map is a morphism of the category of bundle maps, that is, the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E' & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & E \\
 \searrow \pi' & & \swarrow \pi \\
 & M &
 \end{array}$$

Definition (Distribution)

A distribution $\pi|_{\mathcal{H}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow M$ over a manifold M is a vector sub-bundle of the tangent bundle $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$.

Proposition (Distribution (using 1-forms))

Suppose that M is a smooth m -dimensional manifold, and $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ is a distribution of rank k . Then \mathcal{H} is smooth if and only if for every point $p \in M$ there is a neighborhood U of that point where exist $n - k$ smooth 1-forms $\omega^1, \dots, \omega^{n-k}$, such that for all $q \in U$,

$$\mathcal{H}_q = \text{Ker } \omega^1|_q \cap \dots \cap \text{Ker } \omega^{n-k}|_q.$$

Proposition (Distribution (using local frames))

$\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ is a smooth distribution over M if and only if for each point $p \in M$, there is an open neighborhood U of p and smooth vector fields $X_1, \dots, X_n : U \rightarrow TM$ that at each point $q \in U$ form a base for \mathcal{H}_q .

Definition (Horizontal vector field, horizontal curve)

A vector field $X : M \rightarrow TM$ is said to be horizontal if it is a section of the distribution. A curve is called horizontal if its tangent vector at every point

Example (Vector field over a manifold)

Any smooth vector field $X : M \rightarrow TM$ which does not vanish determines a distribution \mathcal{H} over the manifold M whose fiber at an arbitrary $p \in M$ is the span of X_p . The horizontal curves of this distribution are the integral curves of the vector field.

Example (Heisenberg Group)

Take \mathbb{R}^3 as the manifold, and define over it the distribution $\mathcal{H} \subset T\mathbb{R}^3$, whose fiber at an arbitrary $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is

$$\mathcal{H}_{(x,y,z)} = \text{Ker } \omega|_{(x,y,z)},$$

where $\omega = dz - (xdy - ydx)/2 \in \Omega^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$. It is important to notice that $\omega \neq 0$ for all $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. The horizontal curves of this distribution are liftings of the solutions of the isoperimetrical problem.

Definition (Integral manifold)

Given a smooth distribution $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$, we say that a nonempty immersed submanifold $N \subseteq M$ is an *integral manifold* of \mathcal{H} if $T_p N = \mathcal{H}_p$ for all $p \in N$.

Example (Orthogonal complement of a given vector field)

Let \mathcal{H} be the distribution over \mathbb{R}^n determined by the radial vector field $x^i \partial / \partial x^i$, and let \mathcal{H}^\perp be its perpendicular bundle, *i.e.*, the distribution whose fibers are the orthogonal complement of the fibers of \mathcal{H} . \mathcal{H}^\perp is a distribution over \mathbb{R}^n , and the sphere centered at 0, of radius $r > 0$, is an integral submanifold of \mathcal{H}^\perp .

Definition (Involutive distribution)

A smooth distribution \mathcal{H} is said to be *involutive* if given any pair of smooth vector fields X, Y defined on a open subset U of M that satisfy $X_p, Y_p \in \mathcal{H}_p$, $p \in U$, their Lie bracket also satisfies the same condition, *i.e.*, it is tangent to the distribution in the given open subset.

Definition (Integrable distribution)

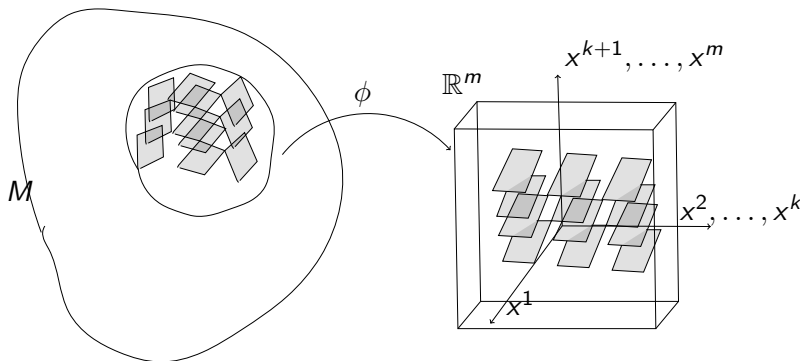
A smooth distribution \mathcal{H} over a manifold M is called *integrable* if each point of M is contained in an integral manifold of \mathcal{H} .

Remark

Every integrable distribution is involutive.

Definition (Flat chart)

Given a smooth distribution $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ of rank k , a smooth coordinate chart (U, ϕ) of M is said to be *flat for \mathcal{H}* if $\phi(U)$ is a cube in \mathbb{R}^m (being m the dimension of M), and at points of U , \mathcal{H} is spanned by the first k coordinate vector fields $\partial/\partial x^1, \dots, \partial/\partial x^k$.



Definition (Completely integrable distribution)

A smooth distribution $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ is said to be *completely integrable* if there exists a flat chart for \mathcal{H} in a neighborhood of each point of M .

Remark

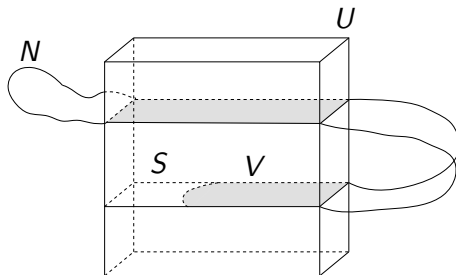
If a distribution is completely integrable, it is integrable and therefore involutive.

Theorem (Frobenius)

Every involutive distribution is completely integrable.

Proposition (Local structure of integral manifolds)

Let \mathcal{H} be an involutive distribution of rank k on a smooth manifold M , and let (U, φ) be a flat chart for \mathcal{H} . If N is any connected integral manifold of \mathcal{H} , then $\varphi(U \cap N)$ is the union of countably many disjoint open subsets of parallel k -dimensional slices of $\varphi(U)$, whose preimages are open in N and embedded in M .



Definition (Chart flat for a collection of submanifolds)

A smooth chart (U, φ) for M is called *flat for a collection \mathcal{F} of k -dimensional submanifolds of M* if $\varphi(U)$ is a cube in \mathbb{R}^m , and the image of each submanifold via φ intersects $\varphi(U)$ in either the empty set or in a countable union of k -dimensional slices of the form $x^{k+1} = c^{k+1}, \dots, x^m = c^m$.

Definition (Foliation)

A *foliation of dimension k on a smooth manifold M* is a collection \mathcal{F} of disjoint, connected, nonempty, immersed k -dimensional submanifolds of M (called the *leaves* of the foliation), whose union is M , and such that in a neighborhood of each point $p \in M$ there is a flat chart for \mathcal{F} .

Example (Collection of affine subspaces)

The collection of all k -dimensional affine subspaces of \mathbb{R}^m parallel to $\mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\}$ is a k -dimensional foliation for \mathbb{R}^m .

Example (Spheres centered at the origin)

The collection of all spheres centered at 0 is an $(m-1)$ -dimensional foliation of $\mathbb{R}^m \setminus \{0\}$.

Example (Cartesian product of manifolds)

If M and N are connected smooth manifolds, the collection of subsets of the form $M \times \{q\}$, with $q \in N$, is a foliation of $M \times N$, each of whose leaves is diffeomorphic to M .

Example (Foliations on a torus)

The torus $T = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ can be endowed with the distribution induced by the cartesian product of manifolds. In this case, the foliation is conformed by copies of \mathbb{S}^1 . The horizontal curves are segments of this copies, and if two points lay in different copies, there is not a horizontal curve that connects them.

Remark

If \mathcal{F} is a foliation on a smooth manifold M , the collection of tangent spaces to the leaves of \mathcal{F} forms an involutive distribution on M .

Theorem (Global Frobenius theorem)

Let \mathcal{H} be an involutive distribution on a smooth manifold M . The collection of all maximal connected integral manifolds of \mathcal{H} forms a foliation of M .

Remark

In general, for an given distribution there is no smooth horizontal curve that connects an arbitrary pair of points, because the points can be in different leaves of the foliation given by the distribution.

Definition (Sub-Riemannian structure)

A *sub-Riemannian structure* over a manifold M is a pair $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, where $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ is a distribution and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a section of the bundle $T_2^0 \mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\pi} M$, whose values are positive definite symmetric bilinear forms.

Example (Heisenberg Group)

The distribution of the Heisenberg group is commented in example 2. The inner product over a fiber $\mathcal{H}_{(x,y,z)}$, with $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is given by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{H}_{(x,y,z)} \times \mathcal{H}_{(x,y,z)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (v, w) \mapsto v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2$, where $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and $w = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$.

Example (Riemannian Structure)

Every Riemannian structure is in particular a sub-Riemannian structure, where the distribution is the entire tangent bundle.

Example (Vector Field over a Manifold)

As seen in example 1, any smooth vector field $X : M \rightarrow TM$ that does not vanish determines a distribution. The fiber inner-product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{H}_p \times \mathcal{H}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for $p \in M$ is given by $\langle \lambda_1 X_p, \lambda_2 X_p \rangle = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$.

Definition (Length of a horizontal curve)

The length of a horizontal curve γ is

$$\ell(\gamma) = \int \|\dot{\gamma}\| dt = \int \sqrt{\langle \dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma} \rangle}.$$

Definition (Distance)

The *distance between two points* $p, q \in M$, denoted by $d(p, q)$, is defined as the infimum of the lengths of all absolutely continuous horizontal curves that begin in p and end in q , that is,

$$d(p, q) = \inf \{ \ell(\gamma) \mid \gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow M, \gamma(0) = p, \gamma(1) = q \}.$$

The distance between two points is said to be infinite if there is no horizontal curve joining them.

Definition (Geodesic)

Given a sub-Riemannian structure $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ over a manifold M (or Riemannian structure, if $\mathcal{H} = TM$), it is said that an absolutely continuous horizontal curve $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow M$, with $\gamma(a) = p, \gamma(b) = q$ is a *geodesic* if it realizes the distance between p and q , that is, $\ell(\gamma) = d(p, q)$.

Definition (Bracket-generating distribution)

A distribution $\mathcal{H} \subset TM$ is called *bracket-generating* if for every $p \in M$, there is a local frame $X_1, \dots, X_k : U \rightarrow TM$ of \mathcal{H} such that

$$TU = \text{span} \{ [X_{i_1}, \dots, [X_{i_{j-1}}, X_{i_j}]] : i_1, \dots, i_j = 1, \dots, k; j \in \mathbb{N} \}.$$

Theorem (Chow's Theorem)

If \mathcal{H} is a bracket-generating distribution on a connected manifold M , then any two points of M can be connected by a horizontal path.

Remark

The converse of Chow's theorem is false in general. That is, if any two points in (M, \mathcal{H}) can be connected through horizontal curves, it is not true that \mathcal{H} is bracket-generating.

Example (Cartan's Distribution)

Consider the distribution over \mathbb{R}^3 determined by the smooth vector fields $\partial/\partial x + z\partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z$. As

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

and $T\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{span}\{\partial/\partial x + z\partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial y\}$, Cartan's distribution is bracket-generating, so by Chow's theorem any two points in \mathbb{R}^3 can be connected by a horizontal path.

Example (Martinet Distribution)

Consider the distribution on \mathbb{R}^3 determined by the smooth vector fields $\partial/\partial x + y^2\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial y$. The Lie bracket of the two vector fields that generate this distribution is

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = -2y \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

and

$$\left[\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right], \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

Given that $T\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{span} \{ \partial/\partial x + y^2\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial y, -2\partial/\partial z \}$, the distribution is bracket-generating, and by Chow's theorem any two points in \mathbb{R}^3 can be connected by a horizontal path.

Example (Contact Distribution on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1})

The contact distribution on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} generalizes the Cartan's distribution of example 11 when $n = 1$. Let $(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z)$ be coordinates on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} . The contact distribution is generated by the 1-form $\omega = dz + x_i dy_i$, or equivalently by the vector fields $\partial/\partial y_i, \partial/\partial x_i + y_i \partial/\partial z$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. The rank of this distribution is $2n$, but as

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + y_i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

this distribution is bracket-generating, and by Chow's theorem any pair of point in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} can be connected through an horizontal curve.

Definition (Vertical space)

Given a submersion $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$, the *vertical space at $q \in Q$* , denoted as V_q , is the tangent space to the fiber Q_m , with $m = \pi(q)$, that is,

Remark

The collection of vertical spaces is a distribution $V \subset TQ$ that assigns to each $q \in Q$ the space V_q . The distribution is by construction integrable, and its integral manifolds are the fibers Q_m , $m \in \pi(Q)$.

Definition (Connection for a submersion)

A *connection for a submersion $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$* is a distribution that is everywhere transverse to the vertical one, that is,

$$V_q \oplus \mathcal{H}_q = T_q Q, \text{ for all } q \in Q.$$

Definition (Sub-Riemannian structure induced on the total space)

If M is endowed with a metric g , the sub-Riemannian structure $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ induced by the Riemannian structure (M, g) is given by

$$\langle v, w \rangle_q = g_{\pi(q)}(d\pi_q(v), d\pi_q(w)), \text{ for all } q \in Q \text{ and } v, w \in \mathcal{H}_q.$$

Definition (Horizontal lift)

The *horizontal lift* of a curve $c : I \rightarrow M$ starting at $m \in M$ is defined as the unique curve $\gamma : I \rightarrow Q$ that is tangent to \mathcal{H} , starts at $q \in Q_m$, and projects to c , that is, $\pi \circ \gamma = c$.

Remark

The connection \mathcal{H} is called *complete* (or *Ehresmann connection*) if every smooth curve $c : I \rightarrow M$ has a horizontal lift.

Example (Canonical projection from \mathbb{R}^{m+n} to \mathbb{R}^m)

Consider the canonical projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ that maps the first m -coordinates of a point in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} to \mathbb{R}^m . This map is a submersion, and its vertical space at a point $q \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ is $V_q = \{(0, \dots, 0, v_1, \dots, v_n) : v_1, \dots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$. For a connection for this submersion we can take $\{(v_1, \dots, v_m, 0, \dots, 0) : v_1, \dots, v_m \in \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}^m$. Given an arbitrary curve $c : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, starting at $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_m)$, its horizontal lift passing through the point $(p_1, \dots, p_m, q_1, \dots, q_n) \in \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{p})$ is the curve $\gamma : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, $t \mapsto (c(t), q_1, \dots, q_n)$.

Proposition

The induced sub-Riemannian structure satisfies the following properties:

- ① The sub-Riemannian length of a horizontal path on Q equals the Riemannian length of its projection to M .
- ② The horizontal lift of a Riemannian geodesic in M is a sub-Riemannian geodesic in Q .
- ③ The projection π is distance decreasing, that is, $d_M(\pi(q_1), \pi(q_2)) \leq d_Q(q_1, q_2)$, for all $q_1, q_2 \in Q$.

Definition (Compatible Riemannian metric)

A Riemannian metric on Q is said to be *compatible* with the induced sub-Riemannian metric if the algebraic splitting $TQ = V \oplus \mathcal{H}$ is an orthogonal decomposition with respect to the Riemannian metric on Q .

Definition (Fiber bundle)

Let M, G, Q be manifolds. A *(locally trivial) fiber bundle* over M with fiber G is a manifold Q , together with a smooth surjective map $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ with the property that for each $x \in M$ there is a neighborhood U of x and a diffeomorphism $\phi : \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times G$, called a local trivialization of Q over U , such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi^{-1}(U) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & U \times G \\ & \searrow \pi & \swarrow \text{proj}_U \\ & U & \end{array}$$

Q is called the *total space of the bundle*, M the *base*, G the *standard fiber*, and π the *projection*.

Definition (Action of a Lie group over a manifold)

For a Lie group G and a manifold Q , a *group right action* or an *action on the right* is a smooth application $\alpha : Q \times G \rightarrow Q$, denoted by $\alpha(q, g) = q \cdot g$, such that:

- ① For all $q \in Q$, $q \cdot e = q$, where e is the identity element of G .
- ② For all $g, h \in G$ and $q \in Q$, $(q \cdot g) \cdot h = q \cdot (gh)$.

We say that the action α is *free* (or that G acts *freely* on Q) if for every $q \in Q$, $q \cdot g = q$ implies that $g = e$.

The *orbit* G_q of the action for a point $q \in Q$ is defined as the image of the restriction $\alpha|_{\{q\} \times G}$, that is, $G_q := \{q \cdot g \mid g \in G\}$.

We can construct an equivalence relation over Q in the following way: $q \sim p$ if and only if $G_p = G_q$. The set of all equivalence classes is denoted as Q/G , and is known as the *orbit space of the action*.

Definition (Principal G -bundle)

The submersion $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is called a *principal G -bundle* if it is a fiber bundle whose fiber G is a Lie group, and this group acts on Q in such a way that the following properties hold:

- ① G acts freely on Q .
- ② The action orbits are the fibers of $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$, that is, for all $m \in M$, $\pi^{-1}(m) = G_q$, with $q \in Q_m$.
- ③ For each point $m \in M$, there exists a neighborhood $U \ni m$ and a local trivialization $\varphi : U \times G \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(U)$ equivariant with the action, that is,

$$\varphi(q, g \cdot h) = \varphi(q, g) \cdot h$$

for every $q \in U$, $g, h \in G$.

Definition (Connection for a principal G -bundle)

Given a principal G -bundle $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$, we say that a horizontal distribution \mathcal{H} is a *connection for this principal G -bundle* if it is a connection for π , and the G -action on Q preserves the horizontal distribution \mathcal{H} in the sense that $\mathcal{H}_{q \cdot g} = d(\alpha_g)_q(\mathcal{H}_q)$, for all $q \in Q$, $g \in G$. In this case, we say that the pair (π, \mathcal{H}) is a *principal G -bundle with connection*.

Proposition

Let $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ be a principal G -bundle with connection and $c : I \rightarrow M$ a smooth curve. For an arbitrary $q \in Q_{c(0)} = G_q$, there is a unique horizontal lift $\gamma : I \rightarrow Q$ of c ($\pi \circ \gamma = c$, $\dot{\gamma}(t) \in \mathcal{H}_{\gamma(t)}$ for all $t \in I$) that starts from q .

Definition (Metric of bundle type)

Let M be endowed with a Riemannian metric. A sub-Riemannian metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ defined on the sub-bundle \mathcal{H} of the tangent space of the total space of the principal G -bundle $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is called a *metric of bundle type* if it is an induced sub-Riemannian structure with respect to the submersion π and the metric on M .

Example (Trivial bundle)

Let M be a manifold and G a Lie group. The projection $\pi : M \times G \rightarrow M$ is a principal G -bundle with connection $\mathcal{H} = \text{Ker}(d \text{proj}_G)$, where $\text{proj}_G : M \times G \rightarrow G$.

Example (Hopf fibration)

The Hopf projection $\pi : \mathbb{S}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ is a principal \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle with connection $\mathcal{H}_q = \langle (x_2, -y_2, -x_1, y_1), (y_2, x_2, -y_1, -x_1) \rangle$, where $q = (x_1 + iy_1, x_2 + iy_2)$.

Definition (Symplectic structure)

Let M be an even-dimensional manifold. A *symplectic structure* on M is a closed non-degenerate differential 2-form ω on M , that is,

- ① $d\omega = 0$,
- ② $\forall \xi \neq 0 : \omega_m(\xi, \cdot) \neq 0$ ($\xi \in T_m M$), $\forall m \in M$.

The non-degeneracy condition is equivalent to $\det \omega_m \neq 0, \forall m \in M$. The pair (M, ω) is called a *symplectic manifold*.

Remark

The symplectic structure on M induces an isomorphism between $T_m M$ and $T_m^* M$ for all $m \in M$, because it is non-degenerate.

Definition (Observable)

Given a symplectic manifold (M, ω) , an *observable* (or *Hamiltonian*) is a smooth function $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Definition (Hamiltonian vector field)

For a given Hamiltonian $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the vector field $X_H \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ that satisfies

$$dH = \omega(X_H, \cdot)$$

is called *Hamiltonian vector field* for H , or *symplectic gradient* of H .

Theorem

For any manifold M , the cotangent bundle T^*M has a natural symplectic structure given in coordinates by $\omega = dq^i \wedge dp_i$.

Proposition

The integral curves of the Hamiltonian vector field X_H are solutions of the Hamilton equations:

$$\dot{q}^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}, \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^i}.$$

Theorem

*The Hamiltonian $H : T^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is constant along the integral curves of the vector field X_H .*

Definition (Momentum function)

For any vector field $\xi \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, we define its *momentum function* $P_\xi : T^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$P_\xi(\alpha) = \alpha(\xi(\pi(\alpha))).$$

Proposition

If $Y \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, and $\Phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ is its flow, then the Hamiltonian vector field of its momentum function P_Y is

$$X_{P_Y} = \frac{d(\Phi_t)^{T^*}}{dt} \Big|_{t=0},$$

where

$$(\Phi^{-1})_{\Phi(q)}^*(p)(\eta) = p\left(d\Phi_{\Phi(q)}^{-1}(\eta)\right)$$

is the cotangent lift of Φ_t .

Definition (Poisson bracket)

Let M be a symplectic manifold, and $f, g : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be two observables. We define the *Poisson bracket of f and g* as

$$\{f, g\} = X_g(f) = \omega(X_f, X_g),$$

where X_g is the Hamiltonian vector field associated with g .

The Poisson bracket satisfies the following properties for $f, g, h : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$:

- ① $\{f, g\} = -\{g, f\},$
- ② $\{af + bg, h\} = a\{f, g\} + b\{g, h\},$
- ③ $\{f, \{g, h\}\} + \{h, \{f, g\}\} + \{g, \{h, f\}\} = 0,$
- ④ $\{f, gh\} = g\{f, h\} + \{f, g\}h,$

Proposition (Hamilton equations in bracket form)

If $c(t)$ is an integral curve for X_H and $f \in C^\infty(T^*M)$ is an observable, then

$$\frac{d}{dt} (f \circ c)(t) = \{f, H\}(c(t)). \quad (1)$$

Proposition (Poisson bracket of momentum functions)

For any two vector fields $\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ with momentum functions $P_\xi, P_\eta : T^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have that

$$\{P_\xi, P_\eta\} = -P_{[\xi, \eta]},$$

where $[\xi, \eta]$ is the Lie bracket between ξ and η , and $P_{[\xi, \eta]}$ is the momentum function of $[\xi, \eta] \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$.

Definition (Riemannian Hamiltonian)

If (M, g) is a (sub-)Riemannian structure, we define the (sub-)Riemannian Hamiltonian $H_{(s)R} : T^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$H_{(s)R}(p) = \frac{1}{2}g_{\pi(p)}(p, p),$$

where $\pi : T^*M \rightarrow M$ is the cotangent bundle.

Proposition

*If (M, g) is a (sub-)Riemannian manifold, and $H_{(s)R} : T^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is its (sub-)Riemannian Hamiltonian, $q(t)$ is a (normal) geodesic if and only if $(q^i(t), g_{ij}(q(t))\dot{q}^j(t))$ is an integral curve of $X_{H_{(s)R}}$.*

Proposition

If $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is a submersion endowed with an Ehresmann connection \mathcal{H} and (M, g) is a Riemannian manifold, the induced sub-Riemannian Hamiltonian is given by $H_{sR} = H_R \circ \text{pr}$, where $\text{pr} = \text{pr}_2 \circ \text{pr}_1$, $\text{pr}_1 : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*$, $\text{pr}_2 : \mathcal{H}^* \rightarrow T^*M$, $\text{pr}_2(\alpha)(v) = \alpha(h_{\pi_{T^*Q}(\alpha)}v)$.

Definition (G -invariant metric)

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold, and G a Lie group that acts on M via the application $\alpha : M \times G \rightarrow M$, $\alpha(m, h) = m \cdot h$. We say that the metric g is G -invariant if

$$g_{m \cdot h}((d\alpha_h)_m(v), (d\alpha_h)_m(w)) = g_m(v, w),$$

for all $m \in M$, $v, w \in T_m M$ and $h \in G$.

Definition (Infinitesimal generator map)

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G) = T_e G$, and $\exp : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow G$ be the exponential application. The infinitesimal generator map for the group action $\sigma_v : Q \rightarrow T_q Q$, for $v \in \mathfrak{g}$, is defined as

$$\sigma_v(q) = \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} (q \cdot \exp(\epsilon v)).$$

Definition (Moment of inertia tensor)

For a given $q \in Q$, the bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} , $\mathbb{I}_q : \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, given by

$$\mathbb{I}_q(v, w) = h_q(\sigma_v q, \sigma_w q)$$

is called the *moment of inertia tensor at q* .

Definition (Adjoint invariant form)

Let G be a Lie group. A bilinear form $\beta \in \Lambda^2(\mathfrak{g})$ is called *bi-invariant* or *adjoint invariant* if

$$\beta(\operatorname{Ad}_g v, \operatorname{Ad}_g w) = \beta(v, w) \text{ for all } g \in G, v, w \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

Definition (Metric of constant bi-invariant type)

The G -invariant Riemannian metric (or pseudometric) h on Q is said to be of *constant bi-invariant type* if its inertia tensor \mathbb{I}_q equals the same bi-invariant bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} , for all $q \in Q$.

Theorem (On normal geodesics of bundle type sub-Riemannian metrics)

Let $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ be a principal G -bundle with connection \mathcal{H} . Suppose that Q is a Riemannian manifold such that its metric is a Riemannian submersion, compatible with \mathcal{H} , G -invariant, and its associated vertical metric has constant bi-invariant type. Therefore, given any geodesic $\gamma : I \rightarrow Q$, the horizontal lift of $\pi \circ \gamma$ is a sub-Riemannian geodesic. All sub-Riemannian geodesics can be obtained in this manner. Moreover, the projected curve $\pi \circ \gamma$ is a geodesic in the base space M if and only if γ is a horizontal geodesic in (Q, \mathcal{H}) .

Definition (Representation of a Lie group on a vector space)

Let G be a Lie group. A *representation of G on a vector space E* is a Lie group homomorphism $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(E)$.

Definition (Associated bundle)

Let $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ be a principal G -bundle, and $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(E)$ be a representation of G on a vector space E . Consider the right action on $Q \times E$ given by $(q, v) \cdot g = (q \cdot g, \rho(g^{-1})v)$. The orbit space associated to this action is denoted as $(Q \times E)/G$, $Q \times_{\rho} E$ or $\rho(Q)$. A point of $\rho(Q)$ corresponding to the orbit of (q, v) is written as $[q, v]$ or qv .

The *associated bundle of $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$* is the vector bundle $\pi_{\rho(Q)} : \rho(Q) \rightarrow M$ with fiber E , where $\pi_{\rho(Q)}(qv) = \pi(q)$. The sum between two elements qv, qw in the same fiber is $q(v + w)$.

Example (Frame bundle)

Let $\xi : R \rightarrow M$ be a real vector bundle of rank n , and $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ the principal $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ -bundle whose fibers are

$$\pi^{-1}(m) = \{q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \xi^{-1}(m) \mid q \in \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \xi^{-1}(m))\}.$$

The associated bundle of the frame bundle $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is $\xi : R \rightarrow M$.

Example (Adjoint bundles)

Given a principal G -bundle $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ and the adjoint representation $\mathrm{Ad}^{(*)} : G \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{(*)}$, we can construct the associated bundles $\mathrm{Ad}(Q)$ and $\mathrm{Ad}^*(Q)$, called *adjoint and co-adjoint bundles of $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$* , respectively. These two bundles are *dual vector bundles over M* , which means that fibers of $\mathrm{Ad}^*(Q)$ are the dual spaces to the fibers of $\mathrm{Ad}(Q)$.

Example

If $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is the frame bundle of some vector bundle $\xi : R \rightarrow M$, then $\text{Ad}(Q)$ can be identified with the bundle whose fiber over $m \in M$ is the space of linear maps on ξ_m in the sense that $\text{Ad}(Q)_m \cong \text{Hom}(\xi_m, \xi_m)$, because $\text{Ad}(Q)_m \cong \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Definition (G -equivariant map)

Let Q be a manifold, G a Lie group that acts on Q , E a vector space and $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(E)$ a representation of G on E . We say that $F : Q \rightarrow E$ is G -equivariant if $F(q \cdot g) = \rho(g^{-1})F(q)$. The set of all G -equivariant maps will be denoted as $C_G(Q, E)$.

Proposition

If $\pi : Q \rightarrow M$ is a principal G -bundle and $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(E)$ is a representation of G , the module of sections of $\rho(Q) \rightarrow M$ is in one-to-one correspondence with $C_G(Q, E)$.

Example

A function $\xi : Q \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ which is Ad-invariant, meaning that $\xi(q \cdot g) = \mathrm{Ad}_{g^{-1}} \xi(q)$, defines a section of the adjoint bundle.

Definition (k -form)

A k -form ω with values in the associated bundle $\rho(Q)$ is a multilinear totally skew assignation, taking $v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_m M$ to a vector $\omega_m(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in \rho(Q)_m$. We denote as $\Omega^k(M, \rho(Q))$ the space of these forms.

Proposition

The map $\sigma : \text{Ad}(Q) = (Q \times \mathfrak{g})/G \rightarrow V/G$, $[q, v] \mapsto [\sigma_v(q)]$, is an isomorphism between vector bundles over M .

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