

# 1 leon's kinda shit geometry notes

## Definitions and stuff

### Definition A: Standard Hyperbolic Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned} y = \sinh(x) &\implies y' = \cosh(x) \\ y = \cosh(x) &\implies y' = \sinh(x) \\ y = \tanh(x) &\implies y' = \operatorname{sech}^2(x) \\ y = \operatorname{csch}(x) &\implies y' = -\operatorname{csch}(x) \coth(x) \\ y = \operatorname{sech}(x) &\implies y' = -\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x) \\ y = \coth(x) &\implies y' = -\operatorname{csch}^2(x) \end{aligned}$$

### Definition B: Standard Hyperbolic Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \tanh(x) &= \frac{\sinh(X)}{\cosh(X)} & \coth(x) &= \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)} \\ \operatorname{sech}(x) &= \frac{1}{\cosh(x)} & \operatorname{csch}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sinh(x)} \end{aligned}$$

### Definition C: Cross Product

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_2 \cdot b_3) - (a_3 \cdot b_2) \\ (a_3 \cdot b_1) - (a_1 \cdot b_3) \\ (a_1 \cdot b_2) - (a_2 \cdot b_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

### Definition D: Taylor Series Expansion

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

Bonus: quick unit form parameterised derivations of  $x$

- $x'(s) = T(s)$
- $x''(s) = T'(s) = \kappa(s)N(s)$
- $x'''(s) = \frac{d\kappa}{ds}(s)N(s) - \kappa^2(s)T(s) + \kappa(s)\tau(s)B(s)$

### Definition E: Gauss Curvature on a Graph

Random equation that was in 2022 PP sols, can't find it anywhere in the book. Presumably only works on a graph, i.e.

$$x : (u, v) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ f(u, v) \end{pmatrix}$$

Equation is as follows

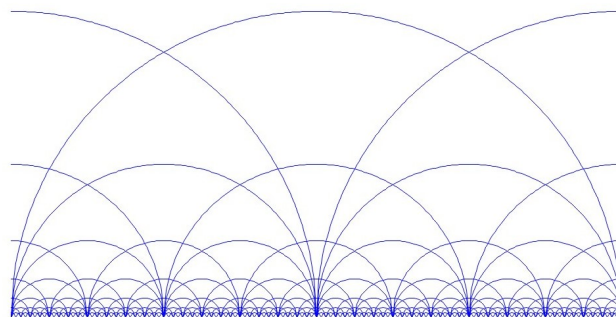
$$K = \frac{f_{uu}f_{vv} - f_{uv}^2}{(1 + f_u^2 + f_v^2)^2}$$

### Definition F: Closed vs Exact Forms

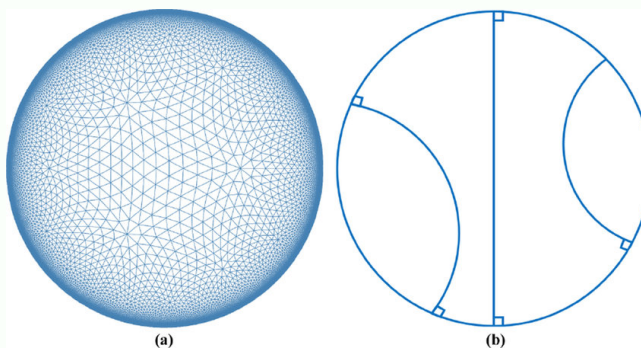
A form  $\alpha \in \Omega^K(D)$  is said to be **closed** if  $d\alpha = 0$  and is said to be **exact** if  $\alpha = d\beta$  for some  $\beta \in \Omega^{k-1}(D)$ . Every exact form is closed, since  $d^2 = 0$ . The converse is not necessarily true. If  $\alpha$  is exact, and  $\beta$  is closed, then  $\alpha \wedge \beta$  is also exact.

### Definition G: Hyperbolic plane representations

Poincare Upper half plane model



Poincare Hyperbolic disk model



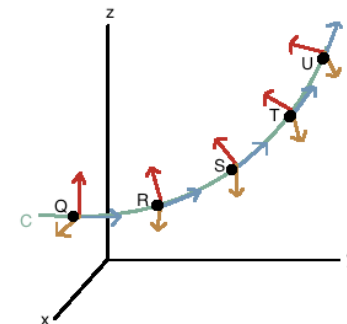
### Definition H: Standard Orientation

The **standard orientation** (which we always assume) is defined by

$$dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

Coordinates  $(y^1, \dots, y^n)$  (an ordered set) are said to be **oriented** on  $D$  iff  $dy^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy^n$  is a positive multiple of  $dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$  for all  $x \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ .

### Definition I: Unit Frame Vector Diagram



The **blue vectors** represent the **unit tangent vectors** at the points Q, R, S, T, and U on C. The **red vectors** represent the **unit normal vectors** at the points Q, R, S, T, and U on C. The **yellow vectors** represent the **unit binormal vectors** at the points Q, R, S, T, and U on C.

Notice that the **unit binormal vectors** are perpendicular to both the **unit tangent vectors** and the **unit normal vectors**.

### Theorem 1: nah i'd win



## Examples

### Example 1: Wedge Product Exmple

Find the wedge product of

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x^1 dx^2 - dx^3) \wedge ((x^1)^2 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + x^3 dx^1 \wedge dx^3) \\
 & (x^1 dx^2 - dx^3) \wedge ((x^1)^2 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + x^3 dx^1 \wedge dx^3) \\
 & = \mathbf{0} + x^1 x^3 dx^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^3 - (x^1)^2 dx^3 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 - \mathbf{0} \\
 & = x^1 x^3 dx^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^3 - (x^1)^2 dx^3 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \\
 & = -x^1 x^3 dx^{\mathbf{1}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{2}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{3}} + (x^1)^2 dx^{\mathbf{1}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{3}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{2}} \\
 & = -x^1 x^3 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 - (x^1)^2 dx^1 \wedge dx^{\mathbf{2}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{3}} \\
 & = -x^1 (x^3 + x^1) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### Example 2: Exterior Derivative Example

Find the Exterior Derivative of the 1-form  $\alpha = x^1 x^2 dx^1 + x^3 dx^2 - dx^3$ . (This should turn from a 1-form to a 2-form, i.e.  $\Omega^1(D) \rightarrow \Omega^2(D)$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= d(x^1 x^2 dx^1 + x^3 dx^2 - dx^3) \\
 &= d(x^1 x^2) \wedge dx^1 + dx^3 \wedge dx^2 + \mathbf{d}(-\mathbf{1}) \wedge dx^{\mathbf{3}} \\
 &= (x^2 dx^1 + x^1 dx^2) \wedge dx^1 - dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\
 &= \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{2}} dx^{\mathbf{1}} \wedge dx^{\mathbf{1}} - x^1 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 - dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\
 &= -x^1 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 - dx^2 \wedge dx^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### Example 3: Pullback Example

Let  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be given by

$$f(u^1, u^2) = ((u^1)^2, (u^2)^2, u^1 u^2))$$

where we use the Cartesian coordinates  $(u^1, u^2)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $(x^1, x^2, x^3)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Calculate the pullback  $f^* \rho$  for the form

$$\rho = x^1 dx^2 \wedge dx^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^* \rho &= (u^1)^2 d((u^2)^2) \wedge d(u^1 u^2) \\
 &= (u^1)^2 2u^2 du^2 \wedge (u^2 du^1 + u^1 du^2) \\
 &= -2(u^1 u^2)^2 du^1 \wedge du^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### Example 4: Theorema Egregium

Example - Finding Gauss Curvature on a sphere defined with the equation

$$x: (\alpha, \phi) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a \sin \alpha \cos \phi \\ a \sin \alpha \sin \phi \\ a \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

with the first fundamental form

$$I = a^2 d\alpha^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha d\phi^2$$

Pick  $\theta^1$  and  $\theta^2$  such that  $I = (\theta^1)^2 + (\theta^2)^2$ . i.e.

$$\theta^1 = a d\alpha, \quad \theta^2 = a \sin \alpha d\phi$$

Find exterior derivatives

$$d\theta^1 = 0, \quad d\theta^2 = a \cos \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi$$

Substitute into the equations  $d\theta^1 + \omega_2^1 \wedge \theta^2 = 0$  and  $d\theta^2 + \omega_1^2 \wedge \theta^1 = 0$   
Substituting into the first equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta^1 + \omega_2^1 \wedge \theta^2 = 0 &\implies 0 + \omega_2^1 \wedge a \sin \alpha d\phi = 0 \\
 &\implies (a \sin \alpha) \omega_2^1 \wedge d\phi = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

This implies that  $\omega_2^1$  must be proportional to  $d\phi$  only, so that the wedge product can evaluate to  $d\phi \wedge d\phi = 0$ . Therefore,  $\omega_2^1 = \psi d\phi$  for some function  $\psi$ . Substituting into the second equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta^2 + \omega_1^2 \wedge \theta^1 = 0 &\implies a \cos \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi + \omega_1^2 \wedge a d\alpha = 0 \\
 &\implies a \cos \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi = -\omega_1^2 \wedge a d\alpha \\
 &\implies a \cos \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi = a \omega_1^2 \wedge d\alpha \\
 &\implies \cos \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi = \omega_1^2 \wedge d\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

This can then be solved by having  $\omega_2^1 = -\cos \alpha d\phi$  (the minus sign coz the wedge needs flipped) Now we can find the Gauss Curvature with the equation

$$d\omega_2^1 = K \theta^1 \wedge \theta^2$$

by substituting values for  $\theta^1$  and  $\theta^2$ , and finding the exterior derivative of  $\omega_2^1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_2^1 &= -\cos \alpha d\phi \\
 \implies d\omega_2^1 &= \sin \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

Compare to wedge

$$\sin \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi = K(a d\alpha) \wedge (a \sin \alpha d\phi)$$

$$\sin \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi = K a^2 \sin \alpha d\alpha \wedge d\phi$$

Therefore,  $K = \frac{1}{a^2}$

### Example 5: random q

I was just doing this on latex to be neater cos the calculations were really tedious, might remove later idk

Find the exterior derivative of

$$\beta = \frac{x^1 dx^2 - x^2 dx^1}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2}$$

Let  $f$  be the function

$$f = \frac{1}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} = ((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^{-1}$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 df &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 \\
 &= -\frac{2x^1}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} dx^1 - \frac{2x^2}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} dx^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Returning to the original equation, rewrite as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= f(x^1 dx^2 - x^2 dx^1) \\
 &= f x^1 dx^2 - f x^2 dx^1 \\
 d\beta &= d(f x^1) \wedge dx^2 - d(f x^2) \wedge dx^1 \\
 &= (x_1 df + f dx^1) \wedge dx^2 - (x^2 df + f dx^2) \wedge dx^1 \\
 &= x^1 df \wedge dx^2 + \frac{dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} - x^2 df \wedge dx^1 - \frac{dx^2 \wedge dx^1}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} + x^1 df \wedge dx^2 - x^2 df \wedge dx^1 \\
 &= \frac{2dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} + x^1 \left( -\frac{2x^1}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} \right) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \\
 &\quad + x^2 \left( -\frac{2x^2}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} \right) dx^2 \wedge dx^1 \\
 &= \frac{2dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} - \left( \frac{2(x^1)^2}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} \right) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{2(x^2)^2}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2} \right) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \\
 &= \frac{2dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} - \frac{2((x^1)^2 + 2(x^2)^2)dx^1 \wedge dx^2}{((x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$