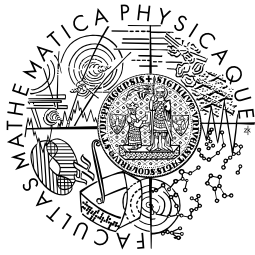


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**FACULTY  
OF MATHEMATICS  
AND PHYSICS**  
Charles University

**BACHELOR THESIS**

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**The Connection between Continuum  
Mechanics and Riemannian Geometry**

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Prague 2022

I declare that I carried out this bachelor thesis independently, and only with the cited sources, literature and other professional sources. It has not been used to obtain another or the same degree.

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First of all, I would like to sincerely thank my supervisor RNDr. Michal Pavelka, Ph.D. Not only for introducing me to a topic I was not familiar with and the long sessions during which we overcame numerous difficulties to finish the core of the main proof in this thesis, but also for his approach to students and colleagues which, after all, I find to be the most valuable thing in science.

I have to express my gratitude to my friends who helped me finish this thesis, especially to Michal Grňo for discussions about the mathematical ideas, to Rozka Hájková for the emotional support throughout my whole bachelor studies and to Josef Lamken for helping me with English.

Finally, I would like to thank my family and all the people I am surrounded by, who inspire me every day. I am truly standing on the shoulders of giants.

Title: The Connection between Continuum Mechanics and Riemannian Geometry

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Abstract: We investigate the systems of quasilinear partial differential equations of hydrodynamic type. These equations occur mostly in hydrodynamics and continuum mechanics, but they arise in other various applications. In study of such systems one finds an intersection of Poisson and pseudo-Riemannian geometry. The existence of Poisson structure is equivalent to the existence of flat metric and Levi-Civita covariant derivative with zero curvature. Moreover, one can find special flat coordinates, where the bracket is trivial. This result was found in the eighties by Dubrovin and Novikov for the one-dimensional case and later on extended to more dimensions. In this thesis we provide the proof of the Dubrovin-Novikov theorem more detailed than in the original paper. We also conducted an overview of current knowledge in multi-dimensional case, where the theory gets much more complicated. In particular, the link between the compatible brackets and the possibility of finding flat coordinates is discussed.

Keywords: hydrodynamics, Poisson bracket, pseudo-Riemannian geometry, Dubrovin-Novikov theorem

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# List of symbols

List of symbols.

# Introduction

Geometrical formalism plays essential part in the modern classical mechanics and there are several attempts to look at other fields of physics in geometrical way, especially at hydrodynamics and thermodynamics. The Hamiltonian formalism and Poisson brackets of infinite-dimensional dynamical systems have taken hold in the mathematics community since the early seventies.

In this thesis we examine the systems of hydrodynamic type which appear in a wide range of applications, not only in hydrodynamics, but also in chemical kinetics, gas dynamics and general relativity [1]. These systems are quasi-linear partial differential equations of first-order

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t} = f_j^{i\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial x^\alpha}, \quad u^i = u^i(t, x^1, \dots, x^d), \quad i = 1, \dots, N, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, d, \quad (1)$$

where the standard summation rule over repeated indices is assumed. On the space of fields  $u^1, \dots, u^N$  one can build a Poisson structure via the so called bracket of hydrodynamic type, or a Dubrovin-Novikov bracket of the form

$$\{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} = g^{ij\alpha}(u(x)) \partial_\alpha \delta(x - y) + b_k^{ij\alpha}(u(x)) \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x^\alpha} \delta(x - y), \quad (2)$$

and more generally for arbitrary pair of functionals  $J_1 = \int j_1(u, u_x, u_{xx}, \dots) dx$ ,  $J_2 = \int j_2(u, u_x, u_{xx}, \dots) dx$

$$\{J_1, J_2\} = \int \frac{\delta I_1}{\delta u^i(x)} P^{ij} \frac{\delta I_2}{\delta u^j(x)} dx, \quad P^{ij} = g^{ij\alpha}(u(x)) \frac{d}{dx^\alpha} + b_k^{ij\alpha}(u(x)) \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x^\alpha}, \quad (3)$$

where the first-order differential operator  $P^{ij}$  is called a Hamiltonian operator or a Poisson bivector of hydrodynamic type.

The one-dimensional case is well explored. It turns out that there is a (one would say even magical) connection between the Poisson and pseudo-Riemannian geometry. The crucial is the theorem by B. A. Dubrovin and S. P. Novikov which can be found in [2]. The potential benefit of this thesis is to provide the proof of this theorem in detailed way due to the large ammount of technical calculations which the author could not find elsewhere. The theorem shows that the functions  $g^{ij}$  and  $b_k^{ij}$  form a metric and Levi-Civita connection with zero curvature, respectively. This enables writing one-dimensional systems of hydrodynamic type as

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t} = g^{is} (\nabla_s \nabla_j h) \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial x}, \quad (4)$$

where  $h$  represents the hamiltonian of the system. This forms an alternative proof of hyperbolicity, which was done by M. Pavelka, I. Peshkov and V. Klika in 2020 [3]. Hyperbolicity of evolutionary equations provides local existence of solutions and also the numerical resolution which guaranties that the small perturbations of the solution due to the discretization errors do not amplify exponentially in time.

The multi-dimensional case is much more complicated and up to these days it is far from beeing completely solved.



The organisation of this thesis is the following. Chapters 1 and 2 are very consise and remind some basic facts about hydrodynamical systems and geometry. In Chapter 3 one-dimensional case is handled and the proof of the Dubrovin-Novikov theorem is done. In Chapter 4 we investigate the differences in the multi-dimensional case and end the discussion with the Mokhov classification theorem.

# 1. Geometrical preliminaries

The goal of this chapter is to briefly revise some basic definitions and well-known facts about the pseudo-Riemannian manifolds and the Poisson structure. This important part of geometry and topology is covered by hundreds of great books. Since for the rest of the thesis we shall study mostly the work of B. A. Dubrovin and S. P. Novikov, we will recommend three monographs on modern geometry written by our heroes and A. T. Fomenko [4]. Another exquisite book, which has become almost cult among Czechs and Slovaks and which is worth all of the reader's attention, is the book of M. Fecko [5].

Throughout this chapter  $M$  represents a finite-dimensional smooth manifold,  $\mathcal{F}M$  the space of smooth functions  $M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $T_x M$  the tangent space in  $x \in M$ ,  $TM$  the tangent bundle on  $M$ ,  $T_q^p M$  the bundle of tensors of rank  $(p, q)$  on  $M$ . We also automatically assume the Einstein summation over contravariant and covariant indices. Vectors, covectors and tensors of arbitrary rank are denoted (only in this chapter) by bold symbols, for the purpose of highlighting the difference between the abstract indices (denoted by normal letters  $i, j, \dots$ ) and vector indices (denoted by bold letters  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{b}, \dots$ ).

## 1.1 Pseudo-Riemannian manifolds

**Definition 1** (Metric tensor). *A metric tensor  $\mathbf{g}_{ij} \in T_2^0 M$  is symmetric and non-degenerate, i.e.*

$$\mathbf{g}_{ij} = \mathbf{g}_{ji} \quad (\text{symmetry}), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\det \mathbf{g}_{ij} \neq 0 \quad (\text{non-degeneracy}). \quad (1.2)$$

If the metric  $\mathbf{g}_{ij}$  is positive quadratic form, the manifold  $M$  is said to be Riemannian. If it is indefinite, the manifold is said to be pseudo-Riemannian.

Non-degeneracy of the metric  $\mathbf{g}_{ij}$  allows us to define the inverse metric  $\mathbf{g}^{ij}$  defined by the property

$$\mathbf{g}^{ij} \mathbf{g}_{jk} = \delta_k^i. \quad (1.3)$$

A metric structure is important mainly for three things: 1. it allows to measure lengths of vectors and angles between them, 2. together with its inverse it allows to raise and lower indices of tensors, 3. it enables to build the parallel transport of tensors from one point to another and the concept of covariant derivative.

**Definition 2** (Covariant derivative). *Let  $\mathbf{a} \in TM$ . A covariant derivative  $\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}$  in the direction  $\mathbf{a}$  is an operation on  $T_l^p M$  satisfying the following properties:*

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{A} + r\mathbf{B}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A} + r\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{B} \quad \forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in T_l^k M, r \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (\text{linearity}) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B}) = (\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A}) \otimes \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \otimes (\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{B}) \quad \forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in T_l^k M, \quad (\text{Leibniz rule}) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{C}(\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A}) \quad \forall \mathbf{A} \in T_l^k M, \quad (\text{commutativity with contraction}) \quad (1.6)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}f = \mathbf{a}[f] = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathrm{d}f \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}M, \quad (\text{gradient on scalars}) \quad (1.7)$$

where  $\mathbb{C}$  is the contraction operation.

(Note that the covariant derivative  $\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}$  has the lower index bold, as it refers to the vector  $\mathbf{a}$ .)

If we multiply the vector field  $\mathbf{a} \in TM$  by some smooth function  $f \in \mathcal{FM}$ , then

$$\nabla_{f\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A} = f\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A} \quad \forall \mathbf{A} \in T_q^p M \quad (\text{ultralocality}) . \quad (1.8)$$

Therefore we can introduce the covariant differential  $\nabla_j$  (with the normal lower index) as the operation from  $\nabla : T_q^p \rightarrow T_{q+1}^p$  defined by the property

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{A} , \quad (1.9)$$

or equivalently in the index notation

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{A}_{kl\dots}^{ij\dots} = \mathbf{a}^k \nabla_k \mathbf{A}_{kl\dots}^{ij\dots} . \quad (1.10)$$

Any covariant differential  $\nabla_i$  can be expressed via the partial derivative with respect to the coordinates  $(x^j)$  as

$$\nabla_i \mathbf{A}_{cd\dots}^{ab\dots} = \mathbf{A}_{cd\dots,i}^{ab\dots} + \Gamma_{im}^a \mathbf{A}_{cd\dots}^{mb\dots} + \Gamma_{im}^b \mathbf{A}_{cd\dots}^{am\dots} + \dots - \Gamma_{ic}^m \mathbf{A}_{md\dots}^{ab\dots} - \Gamma_{id}^m \mathbf{A}_{cm\dots}^{ab\dots} - \dots , \quad (1.11)$$

where  $\Gamma_{bc}^a$  are the affine connection coefficients (Christoffel symbols). Given two coordinate systems  $(x^i)$  and  $(\tilde{x}^a)$ , the Christoffel symbols transform as

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{bc}^a = \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial \tilde{x}^b} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \tilde{x}^c} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^a}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^a}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial^2 x^m}{\partial \tilde{x}^b \partial \tilde{x}^c} . \quad (1.12)$$

Compared to the partial derivative in flat space, the covariant derivative brings several complications with it. The information on how much it differs from ordinary derivative is encoded in tensors of torsion and curvature.

**Definition 3** (Torsion and curvature tensors). *Let  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  be the Lie bracket of two vector fields.*

1. The torsion tensor  $\mathbf{T}_{mn}^k$  is defined by

$$\mathbf{T}_{mn}^k \mathbf{a}^m \mathbf{b}^n = \mathbf{a}^m \nabla_m \mathbf{b}^k - \mathbf{b}^m \nabla_m \mathbf{a}^k - [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}]^k \quad \forall \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in TM . \quad (1.13)$$

2. The Riemann curvature tensor  $\mathbf{R}_{ij}{}^k{}_l$  is defined by

$$\mathbf{R}_{ij}{}^k{}_l \mathbf{a}^i \mathbf{b}^j \mathbf{c}^l = [\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a - \nabla_{[a, b]}] \mathbf{c}^k \quad \forall \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in TM , \quad (1.14)$$

The torsion tensor represents the commutator of the second covariant differentials applied on functions

$$[\nabla_i \nabla_j - \nabla_j \nabla_i] f = -\mathbf{T}_{ij}^m \mathbf{d}_m f \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{FM} , \quad (1.15)$$

and Riemann tensor represents the commutator on vectors

$$[\nabla_i \nabla_j - \nabla_j \nabla_i] \mathbf{a}^k = -\mathbf{T}_{ij}^m \nabla_m \mathbf{a}^k + \mathbf{R}_{ij}{}^k{}_m \mathbf{a}^m . \quad (1.16)$$

**Proposition 4** (Zero torsion and symmetry of the Christoffel symbols). *The torsion tensor  $\mathbf{T}_{jk}^i$  of the covariant derivative  $\nabla_i$  is zero if and only if the corresponding Christoffel symbols are symmetric in the lower indices, i.e.  $\Gamma_{jk}^i = \Gamma_{kj}^i$ .*

Among a whole class of covariant derivatives, there is one type that is used the most: the Levi-Civita derivative.

**Definition 5** (Levi-Civita covariant derivative). *Let  $M$  be a pseudo-Riemannian manifold with the metric  $\mathbf{g}_{ij}$ . Levi-Civita covariant derivative  $\nabla_k$  is defined by the following properties:*

$$\nabla_k \mathbf{g}_{ij} = \mathbf{g}_{ij,k} - \Gamma_{ki}^m \mathbf{g}_{mj} - \Gamma_{kj}^m \mathbf{g}_{im} = 0 \quad (\text{compatibility with metric}), \quad (1.17)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{jk}^i = 0 \quad (\text{zero torsion}), \quad (1.18)$$

where  $\mathbf{T}_{jk}^i$  is the torsion corresponding to  $\nabla_j$ .

If  $\mathbf{g}_{ij}$  is non-degenerate, i.e.  $\det \mathbf{g}_{ij} \neq 0$ , then the Levi-Civita covariant derivative is always defined and its Christoffel symbols are given by

$$\Gamma_{ij}^m = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}^{mn} (\mathbf{g}_{jn,i} + \mathbf{g}_{ni,j} - \mathbf{g}_{ij,n}). \quad \text{eq:Levi-Civita-gamma} \quad (1.19)$$

The covariant derivative compatible with the metric commutes with the operation of lowering and raising indices of a tensor. For example:

$$\nabla_i \mathbf{T}^{ab} = \nabla_i (\mathbf{g}^{am} \mathbf{T}_m^b) = \mathbf{g}^{am} \nabla_i \mathbf{T}_m^b. \quad (1.20)$$

The Riemann curvature tensor for the Levi-Civita covariant derivative is

$$\mathbf{R}_{ij}{}^k{}_l = \Gamma_{jl,i}^k - \Gamma_{il,j}^k + \Gamma_{im}^k \Gamma_{jl}^m - \Gamma_{jm}^k \Gamma_{il}^m. \quad (1.21)$$

## 1.2 Poisson brackets

Poisson brackets and symplectic geometry play the essential role in the Hamiltonian mechanics and can be seen from many different perspectives. An inspirable book on this topic is e.g. [6].

**Definition 6** (Poisson bracket). *A Poisson bracket is a bilinear operation  $\{\cdot, \cdot\} : \mathcal{FM} \times \mathcal{FM} \rightarrow \mathcal{FM}$  which satisfies*

$$\{f, g\} = -\{g, f\} \quad (\text{skew-symmetry}), \quad (1.22)$$

$$\{fg, h\} = f\{g, h\} + g\{f, h\} \quad (\text{Leibniz identity}), \quad (1.23)$$

$$\{\{f, g\}, h\} + \{\{g, h\}, f\} + \{\{h, f\}, g\} = 0 \quad (\text{Jacobi identity}). \quad (1.24)$$

**Definition 7** (Symplectic 2-form). *A skew-symmetric 2-form  $\omega \in T_2^0 M$  is said to be symplectic if it is closed and nondegenerate, i.e.*

$$d\omega = 0 \quad (\text{closedness}), \quad (1.25)$$

$$\det \omega \neq 0 \quad (\text{nondegeneracy}). \quad (1.26)$$

A pair  $(M, \omega)$  is called symplectic manifold.

Since in odd dimension every skew-symmetric 2-form is degenerate, the dimension  $m$  of the symplectic manifold  $M$  must be even number. The following statement holds.

**Theorem 8** (Darboux theorem - symplectic forms formulation). *Let  $(M, \omega)$  be a  $2n$ -dimensional symplectic manifold and  $x \in M$ . Then there is a neighbourhood  $U(x)$  and a coordinate system  $(p_1, \dots, p_n, q^1, \dots, q^n)$  such that  $\omega$  has the form*

$$\omega = dp_a \wedge dq^a \quad \text{on } U(x). \quad \text{eq: standard form (1.27)}$$

We refer to this coordinate system as to the standard coordinates  $(x^1, \dots, x^{2n}) = (p_1, \dots, p_n, q^1, \dots, q^n)$  and to the form (1.27) as to the standard form of  $\omega$ .

**Definition 9** (Poisson bivector). *Let  $(M, \omega)$  be a symplectic manifold. The Poisson bivector  $\mathbf{P} \in T_0^2 M$  is the inverse of  $\omega$ , i.e.*

$$\mathbf{P}^{ij} \omega_{jk} = \delta_k^i. \quad (1.28)$$

Thus a symplectic manifold  $(M, \omega)$  has its associated Poisson bracket given by

$$\{f, g\} := \mathbf{P}(df, dg) = \mathbf{P}^{ab} d_a f d_b g \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{F}M. \quad (1.29)$$

In the standard coordinates

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q^i} \right). \quad (1.30)$$

In the standard coordinates we have

$$\{x^i, x^j\} = \mathbf{P}^{ij}, \quad (1.31)$$

$$\left\{ \{x^i, x^j\}, x^k \right\} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^{ij}}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x^n} \mathbf{P}^{mn} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^{ij}}{\partial x^m} \mathbf{P}^{mk}, \quad (1.32)$$

so the Jacobi identity is given by

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^{ij}}{\partial x^m} \mathbf{P}^{mk} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^{jk}}{\partial x^m} \mathbf{P}^{mi} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^{ki}}{\partial x^m} \mathbf{P}^{mj} = 0. \quad (1.33)$$

**Definition 10** (The Casimir of the Poisson bracket). *The function  $g \in \mathcal{F}M$  is called a Casimir for the given Poisson bracket  $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ , if*

$$\{f, g\} = 0 \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{F}M. \quad (1.34)$$

## 2. Geometry in hydrodynamics

In this chapter we shall illustrate the systems of hydrodynamic type with examples. For the self-consistency of the Chapter 3 we come to the definition once again (Definitions 16 on page 12 and 17 on page 12), but for now let us just mention that we operate with the systems of quasi-linear partial differential equations in the form

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t} = \left[ g^{ij\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial^2 h(u)}{\partial u^j \partial u^k} + b_k^{ij\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial h(u)}{\partial u^j} \right] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x^\alpha}, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $u^i = u^i(t, x^1, \dots, x^N)$  are the field variables and  $h(u)$  is the density of the Hamiltonian functional

$$H = \int h(u) dx. \quad (2.2)$$

We refer to the coefficients  $g^{ij\alpha}(u)$  as to the metrics and to  $b_k^{ij\alpha}(u)$  as to the connections. If the metric  $g^{ij\alpha}$  is nondegenerate, i.e.  $\det g^{ij\alpha} \neq 0$ , then we can define Christoffel symbols by the standard relation (1.19) and they are connected to the functions  $b_k^{ij\alpha}$  via

$$b_k^{ij\alpha} = -g^{is\alpha} \Gamma_{sk}^{j\alpha}. \quad (2.3)$$

All the examples can be found in [3].

**Example 11** (One-dimensional isothermal system). *The simplest case is the one-dimensional isothermal flow where the Hamiltonian reads as*

$$H = \int h(\rho, m) dx, \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\rho$  represents the matter density and  $m$  the momentum density. The field variables are  $(u^1, u^2) := (\rho, m)$ . The evolution equations (in the Eulerian frame) are

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial m} \right), \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} + m \frac{\partial h}{\partial m} \right). \quad (2.6)$$

The metric  $g^{ij}$  is non-degenerate but indefinite and has the form

$$g^{ij} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho \\ \rho & 2m \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.7)$$

and the connections are zero except for

$$\Gamma_{\rho\rho}^m = \frac{2m}{\rho^2}, \quad \Gamma_{\rho m}^m = \Gamma_{m\rho}^m = -\frac{1}{\rho}. \quad (2.8)$$

therefore

$$b_\rho^{\rho m} = -1, \quad b_m^{mm} = -1, \quad (2.9)$$

The Christoffel symbols are symmetric in the lower indices, therefore the torsion of the corresponding covariant derivative is zero. One can also easily calculate that the Riemann curvature tensor is zero.

**Example 12** (General one-dimensional system). *If we include only the entropy  $S$  to the system, the metric  $g^{ij}$  becomes degenerate. This can be overcome by adding the entropy flux  $w$ . This leads to the field variables  $(u^1, u^2, u^3, u^4) = (\rho, m, s, w)$ . The metric has the form*

$$g^{ij} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho & 0 & 0 \\ \rho & 2m & s & w \\ 0 & s & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & w & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.10)$$

*which is again symmetric, indefinite and non-degenerate.*

**Example 13** (Three-dimensional isothermal system). *In three dimensions, the field variables are  $(u^1, u^2, u^3, u^4) = (\rho, m_x, m_y, m_z)$  and there are three metrics of the form*

$$g^{ijx} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho & 0 & 0 \\ \rho & 2m_x & m_y & m_z \\ 0 & m_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_z & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$g^{ijy} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_x & 0 \\ \rho & m_x & 2m_y & m_z \\ 0 & 0 & m_z & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.12)$$

$$g^{ijz} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \rho \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m_x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m_y \\ \rho & m_x & m_y & 2m_z \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.13)$$

*All of them are degenerate. Moreover, arbitrary linear combination*

$$c_x g^{ijx} + c_y g^{ijy} + c_z g^{ijz} \quad (2.14)$$

*is again degenerate, which makes it impossible to define Levi-Civita connection.*

## 2.1 Hyperbolicity

### 3. Systems of hydrodynamic type: one-dimensional case

In this chapter we prove the theorem of the connection between the hydrodynamic Poisson bracket and the metrics found in the homogeneous system of hydrodynamic type. The original result was given in 1983 by B. A. Dubrovin and S. P. Novikov and can be found in [2]. Since then, many authors have contributed to the further development of this theory, e.g. Grinberg in [7], Ferapontov in [8] and Mochov in [9]. The proof itself and the preceding lemmas are based on a considerable amount of technical computations which we shall clarify in detail in order to offer the reader a comprehensive understanding of the chapter in question.

#### 3.1 Systems of hydrodynamic type

**Definition 14** (Homogeneous system of hydrodynamic type). *A homogeneous system of hydrodynamic type is an equation of the form*

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t} = f_j^{i\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial x^\alpha}, \quad \text{eq:h-system} \quad (3.1)$$

where  $u^i(t, x^\alpha)$  are unknown functions and  $i = 1, \dots, N$ ,  $\alpha = 1, \dots, d$ .

Sometimes we refer to the number of equations  $N$  as the dimension of the hydrodynamical phase space and to the number of spatial variables  $d$  as the dimension of the configuration space.

It was Riemann who noticed that the functions  $f_j^{i\alpha}$  in (3.1) are in fact tensors [2].

**Proposition 15** (Transformation of  $f_j^{i\alpha}$ ). *Under smooth change of variables  $u^i \mapsto v^a$  of the form*

$$u^i = u^i(v^1, \dots, v^N), \quad (3.2)$$

the functions  $f_j^{i\alpha}$  transform for each  $\alpha$  according to the tensor law

$$f_b^{a\alpha}(v) = \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial v^b} f_j^{i\alpha}(u). \quad (3.3)$$

*Proof.* Using a direct calculation, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t}(v) = \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial v^a} \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial t}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^j}{\partial x^\alpha}(v) = \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial v^b} \frac{\partial v^b}{\partial x^\alpha}. \quad (3.5)$$

Hence

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial v^a} \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial v^b} f_j^{i\alpha}(v(u)) \frac{\partial v^b}{\partial x^\alpha}, \quad (3.6)$$



therefore

$$\frac{\partial v^a}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial v^a}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial v^b} f_j^{i\alpha}(v(u))}_{f_b^{a\alpha}(v)} \frac{\partial v^b}{\partial x^\alpha} . \quad (3.7)$$

□

According to the previous lemma if we denote the space of points  $(t, x^\alpha) \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N$  as some manifold  $M$ , then the unknown variables  $u^i(t, x^\alpha)$  can be seen as the local coordinates of that manifold. The functions  $f_j^{i\alpha}$  are transformed as tensors of the type  $(1, 1)$  in the  $i$  and  $j$  indices.

In hydrodynamics, the functions  $f_j^{i\alpha}$  are of a special form given by the energy of the system. Such systems will be the object of our investigation and we shall introduce a much more richer geometry for them - the geometry of Poisson brackets.

**def:hamiltonian-functional**

**Definition 16** (Functional of hydrodynamic type). *The functional of hydrodynamic type is a functional of the form*

$$H[u] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h(u(x)) dx , \quad (3.8)$$

where  $h$  is independent of  $u_\alpha$ ,  $u_{\alpha\beta}$ . The function  $h$  is called a Hamiltonian density.

**def:hamiltonian-system**

**Definition 17** (Hamiltonian system of hydrodynamic type). *The Hamiltonian system of hydrodynamic type is a system of the form*

$$u_t^i(x) = \left[ g^{ij\alpha}[u(x)] \frac{\partial^2 h(u)}{\partial u^j \partial u^k} + b_k^{ij\alpha}[u(x)] \frac{\partial h(u)}{\partial u^j} \right] u_\alpha^k(x) , \quad (3.9)$$

where  $H[u]$  is the functional of the hydrodynamic type and  $h$  the Hamiltonian density.

**Definition 18** (Dubrovin-Novikov bracket). *The Dubrovin-Novikov bracket of two functionals  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  is defined as*

$$\{I_1, I_2\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx \left[ \frac{\delta I_1}{\delta u^\alpha(x)} \left( g^{pq\alpha}(u) \frac{d}{dx} + b_s^{pq\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial u^s}{\partial x^\alpha} \right) \frac{\delta I_2}{\delta u^\alpha(x)} \right] , \quad (3.10)$$

where  $g^{ij\alpha}$  and  $b_k^{ij\alpha}$  are certain functions,  $i, j, k = 1, \dots, N$  and  $\frac{d}{dx^\alpha}$  is the total derivative with respect to the independent variable  $x^\alpha$ , denoted by

$$\frac{d}{dx^\alpha} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} + u_\alpha^i \frac{\partial}{\partial u^i} + u_{\alpha\beta}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\beta^i} + \dots + u_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_s \alpha}^i \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_s}^i} + \dots , \quad (3.11)$$

$$u_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_s}^i = \frac{\partial^s u^i}{\partial x^{\beta_1} \dots \partial x^{\beta_s}} . \quad (3.12)$$

The summation over repeating upper and lower indices is assumed, moreover, in this case the summation over  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s$  is taken over distinct (up to arbitrary permutation) sets of these indices. (One can consider that these sets of indices are ordered:  $\beta_1 \leq \dots \leq \beta_s$ .)

It is useful to write down the explicit form of the bracket of two field variables.

**Proposition 19** (Dubrovin-Novikov bracket of field variables).

$$L^{ij}(x, y) := \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} = g^{ij\alpha}[u(x)]\delta_\alpha(x - y) + b_k^{ij\alpha}[u(x)]u_\alpha^k(x)\delta(x - y). \quad (3.13)$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} &= \int d\xi \frac{\delta u^i(x)}{\delta u^p(\xi)} \left( g^{pq\alpha}[u(\xi)] \frac{d}{d\xi} + b_s^{pq\alpha}[u(\xi)] \frac{\partial u^s}{\partial \xi^\alpha} \right) \frac{\delta u^j(y)}{\delta u^q(\xi)} \\ &= \int d\xi \delta(x - \xi) \left[ g^{ij\alpha}[u(\xi)] \partial_\alpha \delta(y - \xi) + b_s^{ij\alpha}[u(\xi)] u_\alpha^s \delta(y - \xi) \right] \\ &= g^{ij\alpha}[u(x)] \delta_\alpha(x - y) + b_k^{ij\alpha}[u(x)] u_\alpha^k(x) \delta(x - y). \end{aligned}$$

□

**Proposition 20** (Time evolution of the field variables). *The Hamiltonian system of hydrodynamic type can be written as*

$$u_t^i(x) = \{u^i, H\}. \quad (3.14)$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \{u^i(x), H\} &= \int d\xi \frac{\delta u^i(x)}{\delta u^p(\xi)} \left[ g^{pq\alpha}[u(\xi)] \frac{d}{d\xi} + b_m^{pq\alpha}[u(\xi)] \frac{\partial u^m}{\partial \xi^\alpha} \right] \frac{\delta H}{\delta u^q(\xi)} \\ &= \int d\xi \int dy \delta(x - \xi) \left[ g^{ij\alpha}[u(\xi)] \frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^j}(\xi) + b_k^{ij\alpha}[u(\xi)] u_\alpha^k \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^j}(\xi) \right] \delta(y - \xi) \\ &= \left[ g^{ij\alpha}[u(x)] \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial u^j \partial u^k}(x) + b_k^{ij\alpha}(u(x)) \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^j}(x) \right] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x^\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the right-hand side of (3.9). □

Later we shall show that the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket defined above can be seen as Poisson bracket (of hydrodynamic type), i.e. satisfies skew-symmetry, transformation rule and Jacobi identity. In fact, this will be the key theorem of this chapter.

## 3.2 One-dimensional case

For the rest of this chapter we first explore the one-dimensional brackets. In that case the unknown functions  $u^i$  depend on only two variables  $(t, x)$ . The Hamiltonian system is then

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t}(t, x) = \left[ g^{ij}[u(t, x)] \frac{\partial^2 h(u)}{\partial u^j \partial u^k} + b_k^{ij}[u(t, x)] \frac{\partial h(u)}{\partial u^j} \right] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}(t, x), \quad (3.15)$$

the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket is of the form

$$\{I_1, I_2\} = \int dx \left[ \frac{\delta I_1}{\delta u^p(x)} \left( g^{pq}[u(x)] \frac{d}{dx} + b_s^{pq}[u(x)] \frac{\partial u^s}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\delta I_2}{\delta u^q(x)} \right], \quad (3.16)$$

and in the case of two field variables

$$L^{ij}(x, y) = \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} = g^{ij}[u(x)] \partial_x \delta(x - y) + b_k^{ij}[u(x)] u_x^k \delta(x - y). \quad (3.17)$$

- The bracket of two field variables forms a tensor as well.

**Proposition 21** (Transformation of  $L^{ij}$ ). *Let  $u^i \mapsto v^a$  be the smooth change of variables. Then  $L^{ij}$  transforms as the  $(2,0)$  tensors,*

$$L^{ab}(v) = \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial u^i}(x) \frac{\partial v^b}{\partial u^j}(y) L^{ij}(u) . \quad \text{eq:transformace-zavorka} \quad (3.18)$$

*Proof.* The coordinates are written as functionals in the form

$$v^p(u^i(x)) = \int dx' v^p(u^i(x')) \delta(x - x') . \quad (3.19)$$

Applying this to the definition of the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket (3.17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{v^p(u^i(x)), v^q(u^j(y))\} &= \int dx' \int dy' \underbrace{\frac{\delta v^p}{\delta u^i(x')}}_{\frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i}(x') \delta(x-x')} \{u^i(x'), u^j(y')\} \underbrace{\frac{\delta v^q}{\delta u^j(y')}}_{\frac{\partial v^q}{\partial u^j}(y') \delta(y-y')} = \\ &= \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i}(x) \frac{\partial v^q}{\partial u^j}(y) \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} . \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

$$= \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i}(x) \frac{\partial v^q}{\partial u^j}(y) \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} . \quad (3.21)$$

□

Our goal is to specify the conditions for the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket to be Poisson bracket. The simplest property is the transformation rule which is satisfied as long as the product of two functionals exists.

**Proposition 22** (Transformation rule for the bracket).

$$\{I, JK\} = J \{I, K\} + \{I, J\} K , \quad (3.22)$$

assuming that both sides of the equation exist.

*Proof.* Assuming that all equalities below are true,

$$\int \frac{\delta AB}{\delta u(x)} h(x) dx = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} [A(u + \lambda h) B(u + \lambda h)] \quad (3.23)$$

$$= B(u) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} A(u + \lambda h) + A(u) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} B(u + \lambda h) \quad (3.24)$$

$$= B(u) \int \frac{\delta A}{\delta u} h(x) dx + A(u) \int \frac{\delta B}{\delta u} h(x) dx , \quad (3.25)$$

the transformation property follows immediately from the definition of the bracket (3.16). □

Skew-symmetry and Jacobi identity for the bracket are not easy to investigate. In order to do that, we introduce pseudo-Riemann structure on this space. We focus on the case, where the system is non-degenerate and thus allows to upper and lower indices of tensors.

**Definition 23** (Non-degenerate systems). *We say that the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket and the corresponding system are non-degenerate if  $\det(g^{ij}) \neq 0$ .*

We shall show later that the non-degeneracy is invariant under the transformation of coordinates. In that case, we can naturally define its inverse form by  $g_{ij} := (g^{ij})^{-1}$ .

Let  $g^{ij}(u)$  be non-degenerate. Then we can define functions  $\Gamma_{jk}^i(u)$  as

$$\Gamma_{jk}^i(u) := -g_{js}(u)b_k^{si}(u) . \quad \text{eq:Gamma=g*b} \quad (3.26)$$

Note that this relation enables the decomposition

$$b_k^{ij}(u) = -g^{is}(u)\Gamma_{sk}^j(u) . \quad \text{eq:b=g*Gamma} \quad (3.27)$$

The choice of denotation  $g^{ij}(u)$  and  $\Gamma_{jk}^i(u)$  has its purpose which is justified by the next observation.

**Proposition 24** (Transformation of  $g^{ij}$  and  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$ ). *Let  $u^i \mapsto v^a$  be the smooth change of variables. Then*

1. The  $g^{ij}$  coefficients transform as the  $(2,0)$  tensors,

$$g^{pq}(v) = \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial v^q}{\partial u^j} g^{ij}[u(v)] . \quad \text{eq:transforme-metrika} \quad (3.28)$$

2. The  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  coefficients transform as Christoffel symbols,

$$\Gamma_{qr}^p(v) = \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial v^q} \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial v^r} \Gamma_{jk}^i(u) + \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial^2 u^i}{\partial v^q \partial v^r} . \quad \text{eq:transforme-konexe} \quad (3.29)$$

*Proof.* 1. Let us apply the transformation equation (3.18) to the definition of the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket (3.17). We get

$$\begin{aligned} & g^{pq}[v(u(x))]\partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_s^{pq}[v(u(x))]\frac{\partial v^s}{\partial u^k}(x)\frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}\delta(x-y) \\ &= \frac{\partial v^p}{\partial u^i}(x)\frac{\partial v^q}{\partial u^j}(y) \left[ g^{ij}[u(x)]\partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_k^{ij}[u(x)]\frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}\delta(x-y) \right] . \end{aligned} \quad \text{eq:dsad} \quad (3.30)$$

From now on (for readability) we denote

$$T_k^a(x) := \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial u^k}(x) . \quad (3.31)$$

We apply Dirac identity (Lemma 54 on page 35) to  $T_j^q(y)\partial_x \delta(x-y)$  on the right-hand side of (3.30). Hence all functions are then of variable  $x$ , from now on we shall not write it explicitly. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & g^{pq}(v)\partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_n^{pq}(v)T_j^n \frac{\partial u^j}{\partial x}\delta(x-y) \\ &= T_i^p T_j^q g^{ij}(u)\partial_x \delta(x-y) + \left( \frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^j \partial u^k} + T_i^p T_j^q b_k^{ij} \right) \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}\delta(x-y) . \end{aligned} \quad \text{eq:pgforman} \quad (3.32)$$

The terms with  $\partial_x \delta$  must be equal to each other, as must  $\delta$  terms. From  $\partial_x \delta$  terms we get

$$g^{pq}(v) = T_i^p T_j^q g^{ij}(u) , \quad (3.33)$$

which is the transformation relation for  $g$ .

2. From  $\delta$  terms in (3.32) we obtain

$$b_n^{pq}(v)T_k^n = b_k^{ij}(u)T_i^p T_j^q + g^{ij}(u)T_i^p \frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^i \partial u^k} \quad (3.34)$$

and after the decomposition (3.27)

$$-g^{ps}(v)\Gamma_{sn}^q(v)T_k^n = -g^{il}(u)\Gamma_{lk}^j(u)T_i^p T_j^q + g^{ij}(u)T_i^p \frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^i \partial u^k}. \quad (3.35)$$

On the left-hand side we use the transformation of  $g$  (3.28)

$$-g^{ij}(u)\Gamma_{sm}^q(v)T_i^p T_j^s T_k^m = -g^{ij}(u)\Gamma_{jk}^l T_i^p T_l^q + g^{ij}(u)\frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^i \partial u^k} T_i^p, \quad (3.36)$$

and after factoring out  $g^{ij}(u)T_i^p$

$$\Gamma_{jk}^l(u)T_l^q = \Gamma_{sm}^q(v)T_j^s T_k^m + \frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^i \partial u^k}. \quad (3.37)$$

All that remains is to multiply this equation with  $(T^{-1})_q^a$  after which we receive the final transformation relation

$$\Gamma_{jk}^a(u) = \Gamma_{sm}^q(v)\frac{\partial v^s}{\partial u^j}\frac{\partial v^m}{\partial u^k}\frac{\partial u^a}{\partial v^q} + \frac{\partial^2 v^q}{\partial u^i \partial u^k}\frac{\partial u^a}{\partial v^q}. \quad (3.38)$$

□

### 3.3 Dubrovin-Novikov theorem

Let us summarize what we have investigated so far. We have defined the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket in the way that it satisfies the transformation rule. It remains to investigate the skew-symmetry and Jacobi identity. For that we have defined  $g^{ij}$  and  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  which transform as tensors and Christoffel symbols, respectively. It remains to show that  $g^{ij}$  is indeed symmetric and  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  is the Levi-Civita connection, i.e. the corresponding covariant derivative  $\nabla_j$  has zero torsion and is compatible with the metric.

We are now ready to prove the key theorem of this chapter which shows that these properties are indeed equivalent. Moreover, the corresponding covariant derivative has zero curvature, which indicates that the phase space  $M$  is in fact Euclidean space.

**Theorem-Dubrovin-Novikov-1D**

**Theorem 25** (Dubrovin, Novikov;[2]). *Let  $g^{ij}$  be non-degenerate. Then the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket (3.17) is a Poisson bracket with skew-symmetry, transformation rule and Jacobi identity if and only if these three conditions are satisfied:*

1.  $g^{ij} = g^{ji}$ , that is,  $g^{ij}$  is a metric on the phase space  $M$ .
2.  $\Gamma_{jk}^i = \Gamma_{kj}^i$ , that is,  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  are Christoffel symbols corresponding to the Levi-Civita covariant derivative compatible with  $g^{ij}$ .
3. The covariant derivative corresponding to  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  has zero curvature.

**Corollary:** existence of flat coordinates

**Corollary 26.** *There exist local coordinates  $w^i = w^i(u^1, \dots, u^N)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$  such that the metric is flat:*

$$g^{ij}(w) = \eta^{ij} = \text{const}, \quad \Gamma_{jk}^i(w) = 0. \quad (3.39)$$

*In these flat coordinates the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket is reduced to the constant form*

$$\{w^i(x), w^j(y)\} = \eta^{ij} \partial_x \delta(x - y). \quad (3.40)$$

*The only local invariant of Poisson bracket is the signature of the metric  $g^{ij}(u)$ .*

Due to the relatively large length of the proof we divide it into four steps.

- **Step 1:** We show that the skew-symmetry of the bracket implies the symmetry of the metric  $g^{ij}$  and compatibility with the Christoffel symbols  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$ .
- **Step 2:** We formulate the conditions under which the Jacobi identity for the bracket holds.
- **Step 3:** We show that two of these conditions implies zero torsion and zero curvature of the covariant derivative associated to  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$ . That finishes the implication in one direction.
- **Step 4:** We prove the converse implication via the existence of the flat coordinates.

lemma:skew-symmetry

**Lemma 27** (Step 1: skew-symmetry). *If the skew-symmetry of the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket holds, then*

$$g^{ij} = g^{ji}, \quad \text{eq:skew-1} \quad (3.41)$$

$$g_{,m}^{ij} = b_m^{ij} + b_m^{ji}. \quad \text{eq:skew-2} \quad (3.42)$$

*Proof.* The skew-symmetry reads as

$$\{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} + \{u^j(y), u^i(x)\} = 0. \quad (3.43)$$

According to the definition, the exact form of the second bracket is

$$\{u^j(y), u^i(x)\} = g^{ji}[u(y)] \partial_x \delta(y - x) + b_k^{ji}[u(y)] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial y} \delta(y - x). \quad (3.44)$$

Let us apply Dirac identities (Lemma 54 on page 35) on  $g^{ji}[u(y)] \partial_x \delta(y - x)$ . We get

$$\begin{aligned} & \{u^j(y), u^i(x)\} = \\ & = -g^{ji}[u(x)] \partial_x \delta(x - y) - \frac{\partial g^{ji}}{\partial u^k}[u(x)] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x} \delta(x - y) + b_k^{ji}[u(x)] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x} \delta(x - y). \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

The skew-symmetry is then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 & = \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} + \{u^j(y), u^i(x)\} = \\ & = [g^{ij}[u(x)] - g^{ji}[u(x)]] \partial_x \delta(x - y) + \left[ b_k^{ij} - \frac{\partial g^{ji}}{\partial u^k} + b_k^{ji} \right] \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x} \delta(x - y). \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

The right-hand side is equal to zero if and only if

$$g^{ij}(u) = g^{ji}(u) , \quad \text{eq:Th.Novikov-symmetrie} \quad (3.47)$$

$$\frac{\partial g^{ij}}{\partial u^k}(u) = b_k^{ij}(u) + b_k^{ji}(u) . \quad \text{eq:Th.Novikov-kopere} \quad (3.48)$$

□

lemma:Jacobi

**Lemma 28** (Step 2: Jacobi identity). *The Jacobi identity for the bracket is equivalent to*

$$b_m^{ij} g^{mk} = b_m^{ik} g^{mj} , \quad \text{eq:Jacobi-1} \quad (3.49)$$

$$b_m^{ij} b_s^{mk} - b_m^{ik} b_s^{mj} = g^{mi} (b_{s,m}^{jk} - b_{m,s}^{jk}) , \quad \text{eq:Jacobi-2} \quad (3.50)$$

$$\sum_{(i,j,k)} [(b_{t,p}^{ij} - b_{p,t}^{ij}) b_s^{tk} + (b_{t,s}^{ij} - b_{s,t}^{ij}) b_p^{tk}] = 0 , \quad \text{eq:Jacobi-3} \quad (3.51)$$

where the summation  $\sum_{(i,j,k)}$  means summation over cyclic permutations of indices  $i, j, k$ .

*Proof.* We denote

$$\mathcal{J}^{ijk}(x, y, z) = J^{ijk}(x, y, z) + J^{jki}(y, z, x) + J^{kij}(z, x, y) = 0 , \quad (3.52)$$

where

$$J^{ijk}(x, y, z) = \left\{ \left\{ u^i(x), u^j(y) \right\}, u^k(z) \right\} . \quad (3.53)$$

From now on we shall use the abbreviated notation

$$g_{,m}^{ij} = \frac{\partial g^{ij}}{\partial u^m} , \quad b_{k,m}^{ij} = \frac{\partial b_k^{ij}}{\partial u^m} , \quad u_x^k = \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x} . \quad (3.54)$$

One of the Jacobiators reads as

$$J^{ijk}(x, y, z) = \int d\xi \frac{\delta \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\}}{\delta u^m(\xi)} [g^{mn}(\xi) \partial_\xi + b_p^{mn} \partial_\xi u^p] \frac{\delta u^k(z)}{\delta u^n(\xi)} .$$

The functional derivatives are

$$\frac{\delta u^k(z)}{\delta u^n(\xi)} = \delta_n^k \delta(z - \xi) , \quad (3.55)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta \{u^i(x), u^j(y)\}}{\delta u^m(\xi)} &= \frac{\delta}{\delta u^m(\xi)} [g^{ij}(x) \partial_x \delta(x - y) + b_k^{ij}(x) \partial_x u^k \delta(x - y)] = \\ &= [g_{,m}^{ij}(x) \partial_x \delta(x - y) + b_{k,m}^{ij}(x) u_x^k \delta(x - y)] \delta(x - \xi) - b_m^{ij}(x) \delta(x - y) \partial_\xi \delta(x - \xi) . \end{aligned} \quad (3.56)$$

We have

$$J^{ijk}(x, y, z) = J_1^{ijk}(x, y, z) + J_2^{ijk}(x, y, z) , \quad (3.57)$$

where

$$J_1^{ijk}(x, y, z) = \int d\xi \left[ g_{,m}^{ij}(x) \partial_x \delta(x-y) \delta(x-\xi) + b_{k,m}^{ij}(x) u_x^k \delta(x-y) \delta(x-\xi) \right] \\ \left[ g^{mn}(\xi) \partial_\xi + b_p^{mn} \partial_\xi u^p \right] \delta_n^k \delta(z-\xi) ,$$

and

$$J_2^{ijk}(x, y, z) = - \int d\xi b_m^{ij}(x) \delta(x-y) \partial_\xi \delta(x-\xi) \left[ g^{mn}(\xi) \partial_\xi + b_p^{mn} \partial_\xi u^p \right] \delta_n^k \delta(z-\xi) .$$

In  $J_1$  we use integration with  $\delta(x-\xi)$  and get rid of the integral:

$$J_1^{ijk}(x, y, z) = \left[ g_{,m}^{ij}(x) \partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_{k,m}^{ij}(x) u_x^k \delta(x-y) \right] \left[ g^{mk}(\xi) \partial_x + b_p^{mk} \partial_x u^p \right] \delta(z-x) \\ = \left[ g_{,m}^{ij} g^{mk} \partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_{k,m}^{ij} g^{mk} u_x^k \delta(x-y) \right] \partial_x \delta(z-x) + \\ + \left[ g_{,m}^{ij} b_p^{mk} u_x^p \partial_x \delta(x-y) + b_{k,m}^{ij} b_p^{mk} u_x^p u_x^k \delta(x-y) \right] \delta(z-x) . \quad \blacksquare$$

In  $J_2$  we first apply integration by parts to eliminate  $\partial_\xi \delta(x-\xi)$  and then integrate:

$$J_2^{ijk}(x, y, z) = \int d\xi b_m^{ij}(x) \delta(x-y) \delta(x-\xi) \partial_\xi \left[ g^{mk}(\xi) \partial_\xi \delta(z-\xi) + b_p^{mk} \partial_\xi u^p \delta(z-\xi) \right] \\ = b_m^{ij}(x) \delta(x-y) \partial_x \left[ g^{mn}(x) \partial_x \delta(z-x) + b_p^{mn} \partial_x u^p \delta(z-x) \right] \\ = b_m^{ij}(x) \delta(x-y) \left[ g_{,s}^{mk} u_x^s \partial_x \delta(z-x) + g^{mk} \partial_x \partial_x \delta(z-x) \right] \\ + b_{p,s}^{mk}(x) u_x^s u_x^p \delta(z-x) + b_p^{mn}(x) u_{xx}^p \delta(z-x) + b_p^{mk}(x) u_x^p \partial_x \delta(z-x) , \quad \blacksquare$$

This leads to

$$J_2^{ijk}(x, y, z) = b_m^{ij} g_{,s}^{mk} u_x^s \delta(x-y) \partial_x \delta(z-x) + b_m^{ij} g^{mk} \delta(x-y) \partial_x \partial_x \delta(z-x) \\ + b_m^{ij} b_{p,s}^{mk} u_x^s u_x^p \delta(x-y) \delta(z-x) + b_m^{ij} b_p^{mn} u_{xx}^p \delta(x-y) \delta(z-x) \\ + b_m^{ij} b_p^{mk} u_x^p \delta(x-y) \partial_x \delta(z-x) .$$

After some adjustments we finish with the following terms

$$J^{ijk}(x, y, z) = E^{ijk}(x) \delta(x-y) \delta(z-x) \quad (3.58)$$

$$+ F^{ijk}(x) \delta(x-y) \partial_x \delta(z-x) , \quad (3.59)$$

$$+ G^{ijk}(x) \partial_x \delta(x-y) \delta(z-x) , \quad (3.60)$$

$$+ H^{ijk}(x) \partial_x \delta(x-y) \partial_x \delta(z-x) , \quad (3.61)$$

$$+ I^{ijk}(x) \delta(x-y) \partial_x \partial_x \delta(z-x) , \quad (3.62)$$

where

$$E^{ijk} = (b_m^{ij} b_{p,s}^{mk} + b_{s,m}^{ij} b^{mk}) u_x^p u_x^s + b_m^{ij} b_p^{mk} u_{xx}^p , \quad (3.63)$$

$$F^{ijk} = (b_{s,m}^{ij} g^{mk} + g_{,s}^{mk} b_m^{ij} + b_m^{ij} b_s^{mk}) u_x^s , \quad (3.64)$$

$$G^{ijk} = g_{,m}^{ij} b_s^{mk} u_x^s , \quad (3.65)$$

$$H^{ijk} = g_{,m}^{ij} g^{mk} , \quad (3.66)$$

$$I^{ijk} = b_m^{ij} g^{mk} . \quad (3.67)$$



Now the procedure is the following: firstly we have to add the cyclic permutations  $J^{jki}(y, z, x)$  and  $J^{kij}(z, x, y)$  to obtain  $\mathcal{J}^{ijk}(x, y, z)$ . Secondly, the resulting generalized function  $\mathcal{J}^{ijk}(x, y, z)$  is equal to zero, i.e.

$$\langle \mathcal{J}^{ijk}(x, y, z), p_i(x)q_j(y)r_k(z) \rangle = 0 \quad (3.68)$$

or in the integral notation

$$\iiint dx dy dz J^{ijk}(x, y, z) p_i(x) q_j(y) r_k(z) = 0. \quad (3.69)$$

We want to reduce this integral into a one-dimensional integral

$$\int dx \sum_{a,b=0}^2 A_{ab}^{ijk} p_i(x) q_j^{(a)}(x) r_k^{(b)}(x), \quad (3.70)$$

where  $f^{(a)}$  means the  $a$ -th derivative. This integral is equal to zero if and only if

$$A_{ab}^{ijk} = 0 \quad \forall a, b = 0, 1, 2. \quad (3.71)$$

From this condition we shall obtain zero torsion and curvature. We illustrate the procedure of reduction to the one-dimensional integral on one particular expression. For instance, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left[ F^{ijk}(x) \delta(x-y) \partial_x \delta(z-x) + F^{jki}(y) \delta(y-z) \partial_y \delta(x-y) \right. \\ & \left. + F^{kij}(z) \delta(z-x) \partial_z \delta(y-z) \right] p_i(x) q_j(y) r_k(z) dx dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

We use the antisymmetry  $\partial_x \delta(z-x) = -\partial_z \delta(z-x)$  and similarly in each term and then eliminate the integrals with  $dy$  and  $dz$ , obtaining

$$\int dx F^{ijk}(x) p_i q_j r'_k + \int dx F^{jki}(x) p'_i q_j r_k + \int dx F^{kij}(x) p_i q'_j r_k.$$

In the term containing  $p'_i$  we perform integration by parts. The result is

$$\int dx (F^{ijk} - F^{jki}) p_i q_j r'_k + \int dx (F^{kij} - F^{jki}) p_i q'_j r_k - \int dx \partial_x F^{jki} p_i q_j r_k.$$

In this particular case, we end up with terms, which contribute to  $A_{01}^{ijk}$ ,  $A_{10}^{ijk}$  and  $A_{00}^{ijk}$ , respectively. Other terms in  $\mathcal{J}^{ijk}(x, y, z)$  are handled in similar way.

The list of the resulting functions is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{00}^{ijk} &= E^{ijk} + E^{kij} + E^{jki} + \partial_x \partial_x I^{jki} - \partial_x F^{jki} - \partial_x G^{kij}, & (3.72) \\ A_{01}^{ijk} &= F^{ijk} - F^{jki} + G^{jki} - G^{kij} - \partial_x H^{jki} + 2\partial_x I^{jki}, & (3.73) \\ A_{10}^{ijk} &= F^{kij} - F^{jki} + G^{ijk} - G^{kij} - \partial_x H^{kij} + 2\partial_x I^{jki}, & (3.74) \\ A_{11}^{ijk} &= H^{ijk} - H^{jki} - H^{kij} + 2\partial_x I^{jki}, & (3.75) \\ A_{02}^{ijk} &= I^{ijk} + I^{jki} - H^{jki}, & (3.76) \\ A_{20}^{ijk} &= I^{jki} + I^{kij} - H^{kij}, & (3.77) \\ A_{12}^{ijk} &= A_{21}^{ijk} = 0. & (3.78) \end{aligned}$$

Note that (3.77) is just a cyclic permutation of (3.76). If we also use the symmetry condition (3.41) and the compatibility condition (3.42), then the equation (3.49) follows from (3.76). Equation (3.72) has the form

$$A_{00}^{ijk} = B_s^{ijk} u_{xx}^s + C_{sp}^{ijk} u_x^s u_x^p . \quad (3.79)$$

The expression on the right hand side is zero if and only if both  $B_s^{ijk}$  and  $C_{sp}^{ijk}$  are equal to zero. From the function  $B_s^{ijk}$  beeing zero follows (3.50) and from  $C_{sp}^{ijk}$  follows (3.51). Finally, equations (3.73), (3.74) and (3.75) are satisfied automatically if (3.72) and (3.76) hold.  $\square$

It is useful to write once more all the equations from lemmas 27 on page 17 and 28 on page 18 together. Since they first appeared in [7], we refer to them as to the Grinberg conditions.

#### Grinberg conditions

**Lemma 29** (Grinberg conditions; [7]). *If the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket satisfies skew-symmetry and Jacobi identity, then the following conditions hold:*

$$\begin{aligned} g^{ij} &= g^{ji} , & \text{eq:Grinberg-1} & (3.80) \\ g_{,m}^{ij} &= b_m^{ij} + b_m^{ji} , & \text{eq:Grinberg-2} & (3.81) \\ b_m^{ij} g^{mk} &= b_m^{ik} g^{mj} , & \text{eq:Grinberg-3} & (3.82) \\ b_m^{ij} b_s^{mk} - b_m^{ik} b_s^{mj} &= g^{mi} (b_{s,m}^{jk} - b_{m,s}^{jk}) , & \text{eq:Grinberg-4} & (3.83) \\ \sum_{(i,j,k)} [(b_{t,p}^{ij} - b_{p,t}^{ij}) b_s^{tk} + (b_{t,s}^{ij} - b_{s,t}^{ij}) b_p^{tk}] &= 0 . & \text{eq:Grinberg-5} & (3.84) \end{aligned}$$

Until now we have not assumed non-degeneracy of the bracket. Note that non-degeneracy allows to use  $\Gamma_{jk}^i = -g_{js} b_k^{si}$ , since in the degenerate case the inverse  $g_{js}$  does not exist. If we reformulate the Grinberg conditions in terms of  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$ , we get the compatibility, zero torsion and curvature.

**Lemma 30** (Step 3: Zero curvature and torsion). *If the Grinberg conditions hold and the  $g^{ij}$  is non-degenerate, then  $g^{ij}$  is a metric, the covariant derivative  $\nabla_i$  associate with  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  is compatible with  $g^{ij}$  and it has zero torsion and curvature, i.e.  $\nabla_i$  is a Levi-Civita covariant derivative with zero curvature.*

*Proof.* Equation (3.80) says that  $g^{ij}$  is a symmetric tensor. By assumption  $\det g^{ij}$  is non-degenerate, therefore it defines a metric structure on  $M$ . Equation (3.81) is equivalent to

$$g_{,k}^{ij} + g^{is} \Gamma_{sk}^j + g^{sj} \Gamma_{sk}^i = 0 . \quad (3.85)$$

If  $\nabla_k$  is the covariant derivative corresponding to  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$ , then  $\nabla_k g^{ij} = 0$ . So  $\Gamma_{ij}^k$  are affine connection coefficients, compatible with  $g^{ij}$ .

To obtain zero torsion, we use (3.82), which reads as

$$g^{mk} g^{sj} \Gamma_{ms}^i = g^{mk} g^{sj} \Gamma_{sm}^i . \quad (3.86)$$

Hence the Christoffel symbols are symmetric in the lower indices, which implies that the covariant derivative corresponding to them has zero torsion.

Zero curvature follows from (3.83), which reads as

$$g^{in}g^{ml}(\Gamma_{nm}^j\Gamma_{ls}^k - \Gamma_{nm}^k\Gamma_{ls}^j) = -g^{im}\frac{\partial}{\partial u^m}(g^{jl}\Gamma_{ls}^k) + g^{im}\frac{\partial}{\partial u^s}(g^{jl}\Gamma_{lm}^k) , \quad (3.87)$$

and reduces to

$$g^{im}g^{jn}(\Gamma_{nm}^l\Gamma_{ls}^k - \Gamma_{ns}^l\Gamma_{lm}^k + \Gamma_{nm,s}^k - \Gamma_{ns,m}^k) = 0 . \quad (3.88)$$

This means that the Riemann tensor  $R_{nm\ s}^{\ \ \ k}$  is equal to zero.  $\square$

The final step is to prove the converse statement and the corollary 26 on page 17, which turns out to be very simple due to the non-degeneracy of the bracket.

**Lemma 31** (Step 4: The converse statement). *If  $g^{ij}$  is non-degenerate metric and  $\Gamma_{jk}^i$  correspond to the Levi-Civita covariant derivative  $\nabla$  with zero curvature, then the Dubrovin-Novikov bracket is a Poisson bracket, i.e. it satisfies skew-symmetry, transformation rule and Jacobi identity.*

*Proof.* If  $\nabla$  has zero torsion and curvature, there are coordinates  $w^i = w^i(u^1, \dots, u^N)$  for  $i = 1, \dots, N$  such that  $g^{ij} =: \eta^{ij} = \text{const}$  and  $b_k^{ij} = 0$ . In these coordinates

$$\{w^i(x), w^j(y)\} = \eta^{ij}\partial_x\delta(x-y) . \quad (3.89)$$

Jacobi identity, skew-symmetry and transformation rule are for that bracket satisfied trivially due to the antisymmetry of the delta distribution.  $\square$

Thus the proof of the Dubrovin-Novikov theorem 25 on page 16 is finished.

The coordinates in which Poisson bracket can be reduced to the constant form do not always have a physical interpretation. There is another class of coordinates which is common in various applications. Coordinates  $u^1, \dots, u^N$  are called Liouville if the metric  $g^{ij}$  and the connection  $b_k^{ij}$  have the form

$$g^{ij}(u) = \gamma^{ij}(u) + \gamma^{ji}(u) , \quad b_k^{ij}(u) = \gamma_{,k}^{ji}(u) . \quad (3.90)$$

In those coordinates the Poisson bivector has the form

$$\{u^i(x), u^j(y)\} = [\gamma^{ij}(u(y)) + \gamma^{ji}(u(x))] \delta'(x-y) . \quad (3.91)$$

**Example 32.** *Consider the one-dimensional hydrodynamics provided by Poisson brackets with  $u^1 = p$  (momentum density),  $u^2 = \rho$  (mass density) and  $u^3 = s$  (entropy density). The Hamiltonian has the form*

$$H = \int \left[ \frac{p^2}{2\rho} + \epsilon(\rho, s) \right] dx , \quad (3.92)$$

where  $\epsilon(\rho, s)$  is the energy density. The coordinates are in fact Liouville:

$$\gamma^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & 0 \\ \rho & 0 & 0 \\ s & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} , \quad g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 2p & \rho & s \\ \rho & 0 & 0 \\ s & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} . \quad (3.93)$$

**Proposition 33** (Hamiltonian system in the covariant form). *Given Hamiltonian system of hydrodynamic type*

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial t} = f_k^i(u) \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}, \quad f_k^i(u) = g^{ij}(u) \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial u^j \partial u^k} - g^{is}(u) \Gamma_{sk}^j(u) \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^j}, \quad (3.94)$$

one can write

$$f_k^i(u) = \nabla^i \nabla_k h(u), \quad (3.95)$$

where  $\nabla_j$  is Levi-Civita covariant derivative compatible with  $g_{ij}$  and  $\nabla^i = g^{is} \nabla_s$ .

*Proof.* Since  $h$  is ordinary function, application of  $\nabla_k$  is just the partial derivative w.r.t.  $u^k$ :

$$\nabla_k h(u) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^k}. \quad (3.96)$$

Now this term  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial u^k}$  is a covector, so  $\nabla_i$  is given by the partial derivative and the  $\Gamma_{ij}^k$  part by

$$\nabla^i \nabla_k h(u) = g^{is} \nabla_s \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^k} = g^{is} \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial u^s \partial u^k} - \Gamma_{sk}^j \frac{\partial h}{\partial u^j} \right) = f_k^i(u). \quad (3.97)$$

□

## 4. Systems of hydrodynamic type: multi-dimensional case

When one moves to more dimensions, the theory becomes much more complicated, opposite to the one dimension, where the non-degeneracy of the bracket together with skew-symmetry and Jacobi identity leads not only to the Levi-Civita covariant derivative with zero curvature, but also to the existence of the flat coordinates. The questions are

Vymyslet lepší slovo místo questions.

1. To find conditions under which the multi-dimensional bracket is Poisson, i.e. satisfies skew-symmetry, Leibniz rule and Jacobi identity.
2. To find such coordinates, where the non-degenerate Poisson bracket is reduced to the constant form.
3. To classify the degenerate brackets.

The first problem was solved in 2006 by O.I.Mochov in [9], where also the complete classification of nonsingular nondegenerate brackets was found. A key role in the second problem is played by the theory of compatible metrics. The classification of two-dimensional systems was given by Ferapontov, Lorenzoni and Savoldi. The main results are summarised in the doctoral thesis of the latter author [1].

### 4.1 Multi-dimensional brackets. Mokhov conditions

In the case with multi-dimensional Dubrovin-Novikov bracket

$$\{I_1, I_2\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^d \int dx \left[ \frac{\delta I_1}{\delta u^p(x)} \left( g^{pq\alpha}(u) \frac{d}{dx} + b_s^{pq\alpha}(u) \frac{\partial u^s}{\partial x^\alpha} \right) \frac{\delta I_2}{\delta u^q(x)} \right], \quad (4.1)$$

we have a set of metrics  $g^{ij\alpha}$  and connections  $b_k^{ij\alpha}$ , where  $\alpha = 1, \dots, d$ . We can again introduce Christoffel symbols defined by

$$b_k^{ij\alpha} := -g^{is\alpha} \Gamma_{sk}^{j\alpha}, \quad (4.2)$$

(there is no summation over  $\alpha$ ) and the corresponding set of covariant derivatives  $\nabla_j^\alpha$ . The first observation is that these coefficients represent coordinates of a vector under a transformation of the space coordinates  $x^\alpha$ .

Skutečně se mění jenom závislost  $u$  na  $x^\alpha$ , nebo i něco jiného? Může to platit i při nějaké obecné transformaci?

**Proposition 34** (Transformation of the space coordinates). *For any changes of the spatial variables  $\tilde{x}^\alpha := c_\beta^\alpha x^\beta$ , where  $\alpha = 1, \dots, d$  and  $\det(c_\beta^\alpha) = 1$ , the metrics  $g^{ij\alpha}$  and  $b_k^{ij\alpha}$  transform as components of a vector.*

*Proof.* The only variable that changes is  $\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial x^\alpha}$

$$\frac{\partial u^i}{\partial x^\beta} = \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial \tilde{x}^\alpha} \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^\alpha}{\partial x^\beta} = \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial \tilde{x}^\alpha} c_\beta^\alpha. \quad (4.3)$$

Hence

$$g^{ij\alpha}[u(\tilde{x})] = c_\beta^\alpha g^{ij\beta}[u(x)], \quad b_k^{ij\alpha}[u(\tilde{x})] = c_\beta^\alpha b_k^{ij\beta}[u(x)]. \quad (4.4)$$

□

The formulation of the generalized form of the Dubrovin-Novikov theorem (Theorem 25 on page 16) is given (without proof) by Mokhov in [9].

**Theorem 35** (Mokhov conditions). *A Dubrovin-Novikov bracket (3.10) is a Poisson bracket if and only if the following relations for the coefficients are fulfilled:*

$$g^{ij\alpha} = g^{ji\alpha}, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-A} \quad (4.5)$$

$$g_{,k}^{ij\alpha} = b_k^{ij\alpha} + b_k^{ji\alpha}, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-B} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\sum_{(\alpha,\beta)} (g^{mi\alpha} b_m^{jk\beta} - g^{mj\beta} b_m^{ik\alpha}) = 0, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-C} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\sum_{(i,j,k)} (g^{mi\alpha} b_m^{jk\beta} - g^{mj\beta} b_m^{ik\alpha}) = 0, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-D} \quad (4.8)$$

$$\sum_{(\alpha,\beta)} \left[ g^{si\alpha} (b_{s,q}^{jk\beta} - b_{q,s}^{jk\beta}) + b_s^{ij\alpha} b_q^{sk\beta} - b_s^{ik\alpha} b_q^{kj\beta} \right] = 0, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-E} \quad (4.9)$$

$$g^{si\beta} b_{q,s}^{jk\alpha} - b_s^{ij\beta} b_q^{sk\alpha} - b_s^{ik\beta} b_q^{js\alpha} = g^{sj\alpha} b_{q,s}^{ik\beta} - b_s^{ji\alpha} b_q^{sk\beta} - b_q^{is\beta} b_s^{jk\alpha}, \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-F} \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial u^r} \left[ g^{si\alpha} (b_{s,q}^{jk\beta} - b_{q,s}^{jk\beta}) + b_s^{ij\alpha} b_q^{sk\beta} - b_s^{ik\alpha} b_q^{sj\beta} \right] \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial u^q} \left[ g^{si\beta} (b_{s,k}^{jk\alpha} - b_{r,s}^{jk\alpha}) + b_s^{ij\beta} b_{s,r}^{sk\alpha} + b_s^{ij\beta} b_r^{sk\alpha} - b_s^{ik\beta} b_s^{kj\alpha} \right] \\ & + \sum_{(i,j,k)} \left[ b_q^{si\beta} (b_{r,s}^{jk\alpha} - b_{s,r}^{jk\alpha}) + b_r^{si\alpha} (b_{q,s}^{jk\beta} - b_{s,q}^{jk\beta}) \right] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad \text{eq:Mokhov-G} \quad (4.11)$$

The summations  $\sum_{(\alpha,\beta)}$  and  $\sum_{(i,j,k)}$  mean summations over all cyclic permutations of the indicated indices. Note that in (4.7)-(4.11) the indices  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  do not have to be distinct indices (the cyclic permutation  $\sum_{(\alpha,\beta)}$  can be omitted in that case). Thus, in particular, we get an important lemma.

**Lemma 36.** *Every summand on the right-side of the multi-dimensional bracket (4.1) is one-dimensional Dubrovin-Novikov bracket (3.16), i.e. each multidimensional bracket of the form (4.1) is always the sum of one-dimensional brackets (3.16) with respect to each of the independent variables  $x^\alpha$ .*

*Remark.* Let us take once again a closer look to the case of  $d = 1$  and compare it with the Grinberg conditions (29 on page 21). The Mokhov conditions are following:

$$\begin{aligned}
g^{ij} &= g^{ji} && \text{(symmetry of metric) ,} && \text{eq:Mochov1D-A} \\
g_{,k}^{ij} &= b_k^{ij} + b_k^{ji} && \text{(compatibility condition) ,} && \text{eq:Mochov1D-B} \\
g^{mi} b_m^{jk} - g^{mj} b_m^{ik} &= 0 && \text{(zero torsion) ,} && \text{eq:Mochov1D-C} \\
\sum_{(i,j,k)} g^{mi} b_m^{jk} - g^{mj} b_m^{ik} &= 0 , && && \text{eq:Mochov1D-D} \\
&&& && (4.15)
\end{aligned}$$

$$g^{si}(b_{s,q}^{jk} - b_{q,s}^{jk}) + b_s^{ij} b_q^{sk} - b_s^{ik} b_q^{sj} = 0 \quad \text{(zero curvature) ,} \quad \text{eq:Mochov1D-E} \quad (4.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g^{si} b_{q,s}^{jk} - b_s^{ij} b_q^{sk} - b_s^{ik} b_q^{sj} &= g^{sj} b_{q,s}^{ik} - b_s^{ji} b_q^{sk} - b_q^{is} b_s^{jk} , && \text{eq:Mochov1D-F} \\
&&& (4.17) \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial u^r} [g^{si}(b_{s,q}^{jk} - b_{q,s}^{jk}) + b_s^{ij} b_q^{sk} - b_s^{ik} b_q^{sj}] &&& \\
+ \frac{\partial}{\partial u^q} [g^{si}(b_{s,k}^{jk} - b_{r,s}^{jk}) + b_s^{ij} b_{s,r}^{sk} + b_s^{ij} b_r^{sk} - b_s^{ik} b_s^{kj}] &&& \text{eq:Mochov1D-G} \\
+ \sum_{(i,j,k)} [b_q^{si}(b_{r,s}^{jk} - b_{s,r}^{jk}) + b_r^{si}(b_{q,s}^{jk} - b_{s,q}^{jk})] &= 0 . && (4.18)
\end{aligned}$$

It is evident that (4.15) is just (4.14) with a cyclic permutation, hence it holds trivially. It is not so obvious, but also true, that (4.17) follows from the compatibility condition, zero torsion and zero curvature. The last relation (4.18) is the one remaining Grinberg condition (3.84). Only if we assume non-degeneracy, it follows from zero torsion and curvature, otherwise it must be involved as a separate assumption.

## 4.2 Tensor obstructions

**Definition 37** (The obstruction tensors). *We define the obstruction tensors*

$$T_{jk}^{i\alpha\beta}(u) := \Gamma_{jk}^{i\beta}(u) - \Gamma_{jk}^{i\alpha}(u) , \quad (4.19)$$

for each pair of distinct indices  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

We shall also use their fully contravariant form

$$T^{ijk\alpha\beta}(u) := g^{ir\alpha}(u) g^{ks\beta}(u) T_{rs}^{j\alpha\beta}(u) . \quad (4.20)$$

Note that  $T_{jk}^{i\alpha\beta}(u)$  are transformed as tensors only in the upper  $\alpha, \beta$  indices (since in the remaining they transform as Christoffel symbols).

lemma:T=0

**Lemma 38.** *Non-degenerate Dubrovin-Novikov brackets can be reduced to a constant bracket by a local change of coordinates if and only if all the obstruction tensors  $T_{jk}^{ij\alpha}(u)$  are identically equal to zero.*

*Proof.* For any constant bracket all the connections  $\Gamma_{jk}^{i\alpha}(u)$  are equal to zero identically, therefore all obstruction tensors are zero. Conversely, if all the  $T_{jk}^{ij\alpha}(u)$  are identically zero, then all the connections  $\Gamma_{jk}^{i\alpha}(u)$  are equal to each other. Consequently, they are all zero in any flat coordinates of the metric  $g^{ij1}(u)$ . All the remaining metrics  $g^{ij\beta}(u)$  are necessarily constant in these coordinates by virtue of compatibility of the metrics with the corresponding connections.  $\square$

**Theorem 39** (Mokhov). *Flat non-degenerate metrics  $g^{ij\alpha}$  define a multidimensional Poisson bracket if and only if the following relations are fulfilled:*

$$\begin{aligned} T^{ijk\alpha\beta}(u) &= T^{kji\alpha\beta}(u) , & \text{eq:Mokhov-1} \\ \sum_{(i,j,k)} T^{ijk\alpha\beta}(u) &= 0 , & \text{eq:Mokhov-2} \\ T^{ijs\alpha\beta}(u) T_{st}^{k\alpha\beta}(u) &= T^{iks\alpha\beta}(u) T_{st}^{j\alpha\beta}(u) , & \text{eq:Mokhov-3} \\ \nabla_r^\alpha T^{ijk\alpha\beta}(u) &= 0 , & \text{eq:Mokhov-4} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\nabla_k^\alpha$  is the Levi-Civita covariant derivative generated by the metric  $g^{ij\alpha}(u)$  and  $\Gamma_{jk}^{i\alpha}(u)$  are the corresponding Christoffel symbols.

*Remark.* The relations (4.21) and (4.23) were found by Dubrovin and Novikov in [2]. In [9] it was proved that this set of tensor relations is not complete and the remaining two were obtained.

*Proof.* The first equation (4.21) reads as

$$g^{ir\alpha} g^{ks\beta} (\Gamma_{rs}^{j\beta} - \Gamma_{rs}^{j\alpha}) = g^{kr\alpha} g^{is\beta} (\Gamma_{rs}^{j\beta} - \Gamma_{rs}^{j\alpha}) , \quad (4.25)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\Gamma_{rs}^{j\beta} - \Gamma_{rs}^{j\alpha} = 0 , \quad (4.26)$$

and it follows from (4.7).

The equation (4.22) is equivalent to (4.8), (4.23) is equivalent to (4.9), (4.24) is equivalent to (4.10). The last condition (4.11) is a direct consequence of the relations (4.5)-(4.10) in the non-degenerate case.

Je potřeba to rozepisovat podrobněji?

$\square$

**Example 40** (Classification of one-component brackets). *It is not complicated to obtain a complete classification of all one-component brackets*

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \left( g^\alpha(u) \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial u^2} + b^\alpha(u) \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^\alpha} , \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, d . \quad (4.27)$$

*The multi-dimensional bracket is*

$$\{u(x), u(y)\} = g^\alpha(u) \partial_\alpha \delta(x - y) + b^\alpha(u) \delta(x - y) . \quad (4.28)$$

*and the decomposition is*

$$b^\alpha = -g^\alpha \Gamma^\alpha . \quad (4.29)$$



The Mokhov conditions (4.5), (4.7), (4.9) and (4.11) are automatically fulfilled. The relations (4.6) and (4.8) are

$$\frac{\partial g^\alpha}{\partial u} = 2b^\alpha(u), \quad \text{eq:1comp-1} \quad (4.30)$$

$$g^\alpha(u)b^\beta(u) = g^\beta(u)g^\alpha(u). \quad \text{eq:1comp-2} \quad (4.31)$$

The last condition (4.10) follows from them. If we substitute (4.30) into (4.31), we get

$$\frac{1}{g^\alpha} \frac{\partial g^\alpha}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{g^\beta} \frac{\partial g^\beta}{\partial u}, \quad (4.32)$$

hence

$$g^\alpha(u) = 2c^\alpha g(u), \quad b^\alpha(u) = c^\alpha \quad \forall \alpha = 1, \dots, d, \quad (4.33)$$

where  $c^\alpha$  are arbitrary constants. Therefore, for  $g(u) \neq 0$  all the obstruction tensors are identically zero:

$$T^{\alpha\beta} = \Gamma^\beta - \Gamma^\alpha = -\frac{b^\alpha}{g^\alpha} + \frac{b^\beta}{g^\beta} = -\frac{1}{2g} + \frac{1}{2g} = 0. \quad (4.34)$$

By the virtue of lemma 38 on page 26 by local changing of coordinates we can always find a transform in witch the bracket has a constant form. The

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \eta^\alpha \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^\alpha}. \quad (4.35)$$

The degenerate case is also trivial. If for some  $\alpha$  is  $g^\alpha(u) = 0$ , then from (4.6) follows  $b^\alpha(u) = 0$ .

### 4.3 Compatible brackets

In this section we introduce the theory of compatible metrics constructed by Mokhov in [9] and show that the study of non-degenerate multi-dimensional brackets is connected to the study of compatible one-dimensional brackets.

**Definition 41** (Compatible metrics). *Let  $g^{ij1}(u)$  and  $g^{ij2}(u)$  be non-degenerate pseudo-Riemannian metrics with Levi-Civita connections  $\Gamma_k^{ij1}(u)$ ,  $\Gamma_k^{ij2}(u)$ . We say that  $g^{ij1}$  and  $g^{ij2}$  are compatible if for any linear combination of these metrics*

$$g^{ij}(u) = \lambda_1 g^{ij1}(u) + \lambda_2 g^{ij2}(u), \quad (4.36)$$

where  $\lambda_{1,2}$  are arbitrary constants such that  $\det g^{ij} \neq 0$ , the coefficients of the corresponding Levi-Civita connections and the components of the corresponding Riemann tensors are related by the same linear formula:

$$\Gamma_k^{ij} = \lambda_1 \Gamma_k^{ij1} + \lambda_2 \Gamma_k^{ij2}, \quad \text{eq:compatible-Gamma} \quad (4.37)$$

$$R_{ab\ c}^{\ k} = \lambda_1 R_{ab\ c}^{\ k1} + \lambda_2 R_{ab\ c}^{\ k2}. \quad \text{eq:compatible-R} \quad (4.38)$$

If for any linear combination of metrics only (4.37) is fulfilled, then the metrics are called almost compatible.

**Definition 42** (Compatible Poisson brackets). *We say that two Poisson brackets are compatible if each their linear combination is a Poisson bracket.*

**Definition 43** (L-affinor). *Let  $g^{ij1}(u)$  and  $g^{ij2}(u)$  be two metrics. We define the L-affinor  $L_j^i$  by*

$$L_j^i(u) = g^{ik2}(u)g_{kj1}(u) , \quad (4.39)$$

**Theorem 44** (Vanishing of the Nijenhuis tensor). *The metrics  $g^{ij1}(u)$  and  $g^{ij2}(u)$  are almost compatible if and only if the Nijenhuis tensor of the L-affinor is zero, i.e.*

$$N_{jk}^i := L_j^s L_{k,s}^i - L_k^s L_{j,s}^i - L_s^i L_{k,j}^s - L_s^i L_{j,k}^s = 0 . \quad (4.40)$$

Note that there are examples of metrics that are only almost compatible, but not compatible, and for which the Nijenhuis tensor is zero [10].

**Theorem 45** (Mutual compatibility of the metrics). *All metrics  $g^{ij\alpha}(u)$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha \leq N$ , defining a multi-dimensional Poisson bracket (4.1) are mutually compatible. All one-dimensional Dubrovin-Novikov brackets forming a multi-dimensional bracket are mutually compatible.*

Podívat se na důkaz tohoto.

*Proof.* The equation (4.21) is equivalent to (4.7) and also to the vanishing of the obstruction tensor, witch means

$$\Gamma_{jk}^{i\alpha} = \Gamma_{jk}^{i\beta} . \quad (4.41)$$

Hence their linear combination is also Levi-Civita connection for the same linear combination of metrics. The equation (4.23) is equivalent to (4.9) and thus to

$$R_{ab}{}^{k\alpha}{}_l = R_{ab}{}^{k\beta}{}_l . \quad (4.42)$$

□

**Theorem 46** (Mokhov classification theorem). *If for a nondegenerate multidimensional Poisson bracket one of the metrics  $g^{ij\alpha}(u)$  forms nonsingular pairs with all the remaining metrics, i.e.*

$$, \quad (4.43)$$

*then this Poisson bracket can be reduced to a constant form by a local change of coordinates.*

*Proof.* [\[podívat se na důkaz\]](#)

□

inline

# Conclusion

The area of geometry in hydrodynamics is offering many challenging, unsolved problems. In this thesis we restricted ourselves to the one-dimensional Poisson brackets where the two geometrical structures meet. Yet the connection is still a little bit mysterious, as the zero torsion and zero curvature emerge among a huge amount of calculations. Is there something deeper beyond these equations?

The assumption which is found to be crucial is the non-degeneracy of a metric. We are convinced that there are attempts to describe the geometry with degenerated metrics. The problem with hydrodynamical systems is that the functions  $g^{ij\alpha}$  are in fact the inverse metrics, therefore we need a theory which is built from the symmetric but degenerate (2,0) tensor. If the metric is degenerate, there is no Levi-Civita connection. In fact, there could be several covariant derivatives that annihilate the metric and have zero torsion.

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# A. Appendix

In this chapter, we shall revise some basic definitions and propositions of the functional calculus which we will need for the proper formulation of the hydrodynamic geometry.

Over the last century, modern mathematics has worked to develop the theory of generalized functions - distributions, including Dirac's delta distributions and operations with them. For the reader who seeks a nice introduction to this theory accompanied with several physical applications, we would recommend the book by R.P.Kanwal [11]. The same applies to functional variations and the conditions under which they exist. A book written with a deep pedagogical attention on this topic is e.g. the university text by von Brunt [12]. Physicists, however, operate with delta distributions as they would with "ordinary" functions, using dualities as integrals and functional variations as ordinary derivatives.

After introducing the concept of Gateaux and Frechet derivatives which are suitable for arbitrary normed space we shall take a closer look on the space of smooth functions and functionals on it.

## A.1 Functional derivatives

přidat nějaký kontext

**Definition 47** (Gateaux and Frechet derivative). *Let  $X$  be a normed space,  $A : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a functional and  $x \in \text{Dom}(A)$ .*

1. *Let  $h \in D(A)$ . Gateaux derivative  $\delta A(x, h)$  in the direction  $h$  is defined as*

$$\delta A(x, h) := \frac{d}{dt} A(x + th)|_{t=0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(x + th) - A(x)}{t}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

2. *Fréchet differential  $D_x A$  is defined as the unique linear bounded functional satisfying the relation*

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(x + h) - A(x) - D_x A(h)}{\|h\|} = 0. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

We are intersted in such functionals, where  $X$  is the space of smooth functions with the appropriate boundary conditions. The smoothness is required because the functionals would operate with derivatives, and the values beeing zero on the boundary is required because we shall use integration by parts.

One of possible choices is to take

$$X^k := \left\{ f \in C^k(\Omega) \mid D^\alpha f = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \text{ for } |\alpha| = 1, \dots, k-1 \right\}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

This space can be equipped with the usual supremum norm

$$\|f\|_k := \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \sup_{x \in \Omega} |D^\alpha f(x)|. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

There are two main types of functionals on these spaces - the integral functionals and Dirac's delta distributions.

### A.1.1 Integral functionals

The first type is the integral functional

$$A[u] = \int_{\Omega} a(x, u(x), u'(x), \dots, u^{(k)}(x)) \, \mathrm{d}^n x, \quad \text{eq: integral-functional} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where  $a : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is an analytic function. For simplicity we often write this using a physicist's notation

$$A[u] = \int a(u) \, \mathrm{d}^n x, \quad (\text{A.6})$$

meaning that  $a(u)$  is in fact function  $a(x, u(x), u'(x), \dots, u^{(k)}(x))$  and also the domain  $\Omega$  is specified by the context. We call  $a(u)$  the density of functional  $A[u]$ .

Gateaux derivative of  $A$  is computed as follows:

$$\delta A[u, h] = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\partial a}{\partial u^{(i)}}(x) h^{(i)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}^n x. \quad \text{eq: Gateaux} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

The functional  $\delta A[u, h]$  is linear and bounded in  $h$ , so the Fréchet derivative of  $A$  exists and is given by

$$D_u A[h] = \delta A[u, h]. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

To eliminate the derivatives of  $h(x)$  in (A.7) we use integration by parts in each term of the sum (exploiting the fact that boundary terms are zero), obtaining

$$D_u A[h] = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial a}{\partial u}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial a}{\partial u'}(x) + \dots + (-1)^k \frac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k} \frac{\partial a}{\partial u^{(k)}}(x) \right] h(x) \, \mathrm{d}^n x. \quad \text{eq: per partes} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

It is natural to give a special name to the integrand in (A.9).

**Definition 48** (Functional derivative of the integral functional). *Let  $A$  be the integral functional given by (A.5). The functional derivative of  $A$  is the function*

$$\frac{\delta A}{\delta u(x)} = \frac{\partial a}{\partial u}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial a}{\partial u'}(x) + \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \frac{\partial a}{\partial u''} - \dots + (-1)^k \frac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k} \frac{\partial a}{\partial u^{(k)}}(x). \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The functional derivative can be seen as the density of the integral functional  $D_u A$  applied on  $h$ :

$$D_u A[h] = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta A}{\delta u(x)} h(x) \, \mathrm{d}x. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Since the Fréchet derivative is always linear bounded functional, another way to look at this relation is the following:  $D_u A$  is a regular distribution represented by some smooth function  $\frac{\delta A}{\delta u(x)}$ , i.e.

$$D_u A[h] = \left\langle T_{\frac{\delta A}{\delta u(x)}}, h(x) \right\rangle. \quad (\text{A.12})$$

It follows from theory [12] that the functional derivative beeing zero is a necessary condition for the function beeing the extremal point of the functional (given that the corresponding function is smooth enough).

**Theorem 49** (Euler-Lagrange equations). *Let  $v \in C^\infty(\Omega)$  such that  $v(x)$  is stationary point of the functional  $A$  in (A.5), i.e*

$$\delta A[v, h] = 0 . \quad (\text{A.13})$$

*Then*

$$\frac{\delta A}{\delta v(x)} = 0 . \quad (\text{A.14})$$

The computation above gives meaning to the

$$A[u + h] = A[u] + \left\langle \frac{\delta A}{\delta u}, h \right\rangle + o(h) , \quad (\text{A.15})$$

where

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(h)}{\|h\|} = 0 . \quad (\text{A.16})$$

In physicist's notation, the function  $h$  is often denoted as  $\delta u$ .

### A.1.2 Distributions

**Definition 50** (Distributions). *Let  $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$  be the space of smooth functions with compact support in  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . The space of distributions  $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$  is the dual space, i.e. the space of bounded linear functionals on  $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ . An element  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$  is called a distribution.*

**Definition 51** (Regular distribution). *Let  $a \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$ . A regular distribution is a distribution  $T_a \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$  defined as*

$$\langle T_a, \phi(x) \rangle = \int_{\Omega} a(x) \phi(x) d^n x . \quad (\text{A.17})$$

Note that if two regular distributions satisfy  $T_a = T_b$ , then  $a = b$  almost everywhere and vice versa.

**Definition 52** (Dirac delta distribution). *Let  $y \in \Omega$ . The Dirac delta distribution  $\delta(x - y)$  is defined as*

$$\langle \delta(x - y), \phi(x) \rangle = \phi(y) . \quad (\text{A.18})$$

**Definition 53** (Derivatives of distributions). *Let  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$  be a distribution. We define its derivative by*

$$\langle D^\alpha T, \phi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle T, D^\alpha \phi \rangle , \quad (\text{A.19})$$

where  $\alpha$  is a multiindex and

$$D^\alpha f = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} f}{\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \partial x_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \partial x_N^{\alpha_N}} . \quad (\text{A.20})$$

The reason, why distributions have such a "nice" behaviour and are often used by mathematicians, is that every distribution is differentiable infinitely many times. However, if we abandon this property and require only the existence of derivatives of the  $k$ -th order, we can extend regular and Dirac distributions on previously defined space  $X^k$ . Indeed,

$$|\langle \partial_x^n \delta(x-y), f(x) \rangle| \leq \|f\|_n \quad \forall n = 0, 1, \dots, k, \quad (\text{A.21})$$

so Dirac distributions and their derivatives are also bounded linear functionals on  $X^k$  up to the order  $k$ .

Let  $a \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ . Then it makes sense to define the product of  $a$  and arbitrary distribution  $T$  by

$$\langle aT, \phi \rangle = \langle T, a\phi \rangle. \quad (\text{A.22})$$

In the next chapter we shall frequently use the following identities of the delta distributions, which are written in the next lemma and which we will refer to as the Dirac identities.

lemma:delta

**Lemma 54** (Dirac identities).

$$f(y)\delta(x-y) = f(x)\delta(x-y), \quad (\text{A.23})$$

$$f(y)\partial_x \delta(x-y) = f(x)\partial_x \delta(x-y) + f'(x)\delta(x-y). \quad (\text{A.24})$$

*Proof.* The first relation is trivial. Direct calculation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(x)\partial_x \delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle &= \langle \partial_x \delta(x-y), f(x)\psi(x) \rangle \\ &= -\langle \delta(x-y), f'(x)\psi(x) \rangle - \langle \delta(x-y), f(x)\psi'(x) \rangle \\ &= -f'(y)\psi(y) - f(y)\langle \delta(x-y), \psi'(x) \rangle \\ &= -\langle f'(x)\delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle + f(y)\langle \partial_x \delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle f(y)\delta(x-y) - f'(x)\partial_x \delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\langle f(y)\partial_x \delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle = \langle f'(x)\delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle + \langle f(x)\partial_x \delta(x-y), \psi(x) \rangle. \quad (\text{A.25})$$

□

The convolution of two distributions is not simple to construct in rigorous way. The procedure is the following. First the tensor product of distributions is defined

$$\langle A(x) \otimes B(y), \phi(x, y) \rangle = \langle A(x), \langle B(y), \phi(x, y) \rangle \rangle. \quad (\text{A.26})$$

The product defined this way satisfies comutativity, associativity and it is indeed a distribution (although the proof of these properties is non-trivial). Then the convolution of distribution is defined by

$$\langle A \star B, \phi(x) \rangle = \langle A(x) \otimes B(y), \phi(x+y) \rangle, \quad (\text{A.27})$$



with additional requirements on  $A \otimes B$  and  $\phi$ . Convolution defined in this way satisfies associativity and if it exists, then

$$D^\alpha(A \star B) = D^\alpha A \star B = A \star D^\alpha B . \quad (\text{A.28})$$

The convolution of Dirac distribution and arbitrary distribution  $A$  always exists and is equal to

$$A(y) \star \delta(x - y) = A(x) . \quad (\text{A.29})$$

This means, in particular, that given an integral functional  $T[u]$  one can write

$$T[u(x)] = T[u(y)] \star \delta(x - y) , \quad (\text{A.30})$$

or in physicist's notation

$$T[u(x)] = \int dy T[u(y)] \delta(x - y) . \quad \text{eq:konvoluce-s-delta} \quad (\text{A.31})$$

The equation (A.31) is very important in calculations of functional derivatives.

**Example 55.** Let  $u(x)$  be a field variable and  $F[u(x)]$  an integral functional. To compute its functional derivative with respect to  $u(y)$  in different position  $y$ , we use the integral expression of  $F$

$$F[u(x)] = \int dy F[u(y)] \delta(x - y) . \quad (\text{A.32})$$

Its Gateaux derivative is

$$\delta F[u, h] = \frac{d}{dt} F[u + th]|_{t=0} = \int dy \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(y) \delta(x - y) h(y) , \quad (\text{A.33})$$

therefore

$$\frac{\delta F(u(x))}{\delta u(y)} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(x) \delta(x - y) . \quad (\text{A.34})$$

**Example 56.** In the special case of performing functional derivative w.r.t. the same field but in the different position,

$$\frac{\delta u^i(x)}{\delta u^j(y)} = \delta_j^i \delta(x - y) , \quad (\text{A.35})$$

because

$$\frac{\delta u^i(x)}{\delta u^j(y)} = \frac{\delta}{\delta u^j(y)} \int dy u^i(y) \delta(x - y) = \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial u^j}(y) \delta(x - y) = \delta_j^i \delta(x - y) . \quad (\text{A.36})$$

The same applies to

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta u^j(y)} \partial_x u^i(x) = -\delta_j^i \partial_x \delta(x - y) , \quad (\text{A.37})$$

because

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta u^j(y)} \partial_x u^i(x) = \frac{\delta}{\delta u^j(y)} \int dy \partial_y u^i(y) \delta(x - y) \quad (\text{A.38})$$

$$= -\frac{\delta}{\delta u^j(y)} \int dy u^i(y) \partial_y \delta(x - y) = -\delta_j^i \partial_x \delta(x - y) . \quad (\text{A.39})$$