

# Formulas for Calculus on Surfaces

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October 18, 2016

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## 1 Assumptions, Definitions and Notations

$\mathcal{S}$  . . . . . orientable, boundaryless, Riemannian Surface  
 $\mathbf{g}$  . . . . . metric tensor in  $\mathbf{T}_2\mathcal{S} \cong \mathbf{T}^{(2)}\mathcal{S}$   
 $f, \varphi, \psi$  . . . . . scalar quantities in  $\mathbf{T}^{(0)}\mathcal{S} = C^\infty(\mathcal{S})$   
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  . . . . . vector quantities in  $\mathbf{T}^{(1)}\mathcal{S} \cong \mathbf{T}_1\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{T}\mathcal{S} \cong \mathbf{T}^1\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{T}^*\mathcal{S} = \Lambda^1\mathcal{S}$   
 $t, s$  . . . . . tensor quantities in  $\mathbf{T}^{(n)}\mathcal{S}$   
 $\omega$  . . . . . skew symmetric 2-tensor quantities (2-forms) in  $\mathbf{T}_{\text{Skew}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S} \cong \Lambda^2\mathcal{S}$   
 $\mu, \mathbf{E}$  . . . . . volume form in  $\mathbf{T}_{\text{Skew}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S} \cong \Lambda^2\mathcal{S}$   
 $q$  . . . . . Q-Tensor (trace-free and symmetric) in  $\mathcal{QS} = \mathbf{T}_{\text{Tr}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S} \cap \mathbf{T}_{\text{Sym}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S}$   
 $\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{t}, \tilde{s}$ , etc. . . . .  $\mathbb{R}^3$  extensions of quantities, e.g. in  $\mathbf{T}^{(n)}\mathbb{R}^3$   
 If it matters, all quantities are handled **full covariant**, unless otherwise is defined.

## 2 Wedge Product $\wedge$

$$f \wedge \psi = \psi \wedge f = f\psi \in T^{(0)}\mathcal{S}$$

$$f \wedge \alpha = \alpha \wedge f = f\alpha \in T^{(1)}\mathcal{S}$$

$$f \wedge \omega = \omega \wedge f = f\omega \in T_{\text{Skew}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S}$$

$$\alpha \wedge \beta = -\beta \wedge \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} (\alpha_1\beta_2 - \alpha_2\beta_1) \mu \in T_{\text{Skew}}^{(2)}\mathcal{S}$$

$$[\alpha \wedge \beta]_{ij} = \alpha^k \beta^l E_{kl} E_{ij} = \alpha_i \beta_j - \alpha_j \beta_i$$

### 2.1 Conclusions

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \wedge * \beta &= \beta \wedge * \alpha = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \mu \\ * (\alpha \wedge * \beta) &= \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \\ - * (\alpha \wedge \beta) &= \langle \alpha, * \beta \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha \wedge * \beta]_{ij} &= \alpha_k \beta^k E_{ij} \\ \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle &= \alpha^i \alpha_i \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Hodge Star $*$

$$\begin{aligned} * f &= f \mu \\ ** f &= f \\ * \alpha &= i_\alpha \mu = \alpha \mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{E} \alpha = *_1 \alpha \\ ** \alpha &= -\alpha \\ ** \omega &= \omega \\ *_1 t &= -\mathbf{E} t \\ *_1 *_1 t &= -t \\ *_r t & \\ *_n t &= t \mathbf{E} \\ *q &= *_1 q = *_2 q \end{aligned}$$

$$[*f]_{ij} = f E_{ij}$$

$$[*\alpha]_i = -E_{ij} \alpha^j$$

$$[*t_1]_{i_1 \dots i_n} = -E_{i_1 j} t^j_{i_2 \dots i_n}$$

$$[*_r t]_{i_1 \dots i_n} = -E_{i_r j} t^j_{i_1 \dots i_{r-1} i_{r+1} \dots i_n}$$

$$[*_n t]_{i_1 \dots i_n} = -E_{i_n j} t^{i_1 \dots i_{n-1} j}$$

### 3.1 Conclusions

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle &= \langle * \alpha, * \beta \rangle \\ \|\alpha\| &= \|\alpha\| \\ \langle \alpha, * \alpha \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle \alpha, * \beta \rangle &= -\langle * \alpha, \beta \rangle = - * (\alpha \wedge \beta) \\ \langle \alpha, * \beta \rangle^2 &= \|\alpha \wedge \beta\|^2 = \|\alpha\|^2 \|\beta\|^2 - \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle^2 \\ (* \alpha) \otimes (* \beta) + \beta \otimes \alpha &= \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \mathbf{g} \\ (* \alpha) \otimes (* \alpha) + \alpha \otimes \alpha &= \|\alpha\|^2 \mathbf{g} \\ \alpha \otimes (* \beta) - (* \beta) \otimes \alpha &= \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \mathbf{E} \\ \alpha \otimes (* \alpha) - (* \alpha) \otimes \alpha &= \|\alpha\|^2 \mathbf{E} \\ *_1 t + *_2 t &\in T_{\text{Sym}}^{(2)} \mathcal{S} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{for } t \in T^{(2)}\mathcal{S}$$

## 4 Levi-Civita Tensor $\mathbf{E}$

$$\mathbf{E}(\alpha, \beta) = \mu(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{g} \rangle = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{g} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{E}^T = -\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E} \otimes \mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{g} \otimes \mathbf{g})^{T_{2,3}} - (\mathbf{g} \otimes \mathbf{g})^{T_{2,4}}$$

$$E_{ij} = \sqrt{|g|} \epsilon_{ij} \cong E^{ij} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{g}|} E_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$E_{ij} g^{ij} = 0$$

$$[\mathbf{E}^T]_{ij} = E_{ji} = -E_{ij}$$

$$E_{ij} E_{kl} = g_{ik} g_{jl} - g_{il} g_{jk}$$

### 4.1 Conclusions

$$-\mathbf{E}\alpha = \alpha\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{i}_\alpha \mu = *\alpha$$

$$-\mathbf{E}t = *_1 t$$

$$t\mathbf{E} = *_n t$$

$$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}^2 = -\mathbf{g}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{-1} = -\sharp\mathbf{E}^\sharp$$

$$\|\mathbf{E}\|^2 = \text{Tr}(\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}^T) = 2$$

$$*_1 *_2 t = *_2 *_1 t = -\mathbf{E}t\mathbf{E} = (\text{Tr}t)\mathbf{g} - t^T$$

$$|t|\mathbf{E} = |g|t\mathbf{E}t^T$$

$$|t| = |g| |t^\sharp| = |g| |\sharp t| = |g|^2 |\sharp t^\sharp|$$

$$= -\frac{|g|}{2} \langle *_1 t, *_2 t \rangle = \frac{|g|}{2} ((\text{Tr}t)^2 - \text{Tr}t^2)$$

$$0 = t^2 - (\text{Tr}t)t + \frac{|t|}{|g|}g$$

$$0 = B^2 - \mathcal{H}B + \mathcal{K}\mathbf{g}$$

$$0 = \|B\|^2 - \mathcal{H}^2 + 2\mathcal{K}$$

$$[*\alpha]_i = -E_{ij}\alpha^j$$

$$[*_1 t]_{i_1 \dots i_n} = -E_{i_1 j} t_{i_2 \dots i_n}^j$$

$$[*_n t]_{i_1 \dots i_n} = -E_{i_n j} t_{i_1 \dots i_{n-1}}^j$$

$$E_{ik} E_j^k = -g_{ij}$$

$$[\mathbf{E}^{-1}]^{ij} = -E^{ij} = E^{ji}$$

$$[*_1 *_2 t]_{ij} = t_k^k g_{ij} - t_{ji}$$

$$|t| E_{ij} = |g| E^{kl} t_{ik} t_{jl}$$

$$|t| = \frac{|g|}{2} E_{ij} E_{kl} t^{ik} t^{jl} = \frac{|g|}{2} ((t_k^k)^2 - t_{kl} t^{lk})$$

$$[0]_{ij} = t_{ik} t_j^k - t_k^k t_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} ((t_k^k)^2 - t_{kl} t^{lk}) g_{ij}$$

## 5 Christoffel Symbols $\Gamma_{..}$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \Gamma_{ji}^k = g^{kl} \Gamma_{lij} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} (\partial_i g_{jl} + \partial_j g_{il} - \partial_l g_{ij})$$

## 6 First Order Derivatives $\mathbf{d}$ , $\nabla$ , $\text{div}$ , $\text{rot}$ , $\text{Rot}$ , $\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp}$ , $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ , $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}}^*$

$$\nabla f \cong \mathbf{d}f$$

$$\nabla \alpha$$

$$\nabla t$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{g} = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$[\nabla f]_i = f_{|i} = [\mathbf{d}f]_i = \partial_i f$$

$$[\nabla \alpha]_{i|j} = \alpha_{i|j} = \partial_j \alpha_i - \Gamma_{ij}^k \alpha_k$$

$$\cong \alpha^i_{|j} = \partial_j \alpha^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i \alpha^k$$

$$[\nabla t]_{ij|k} = t_{ij|k} = \partial_k t_{ij} - \Gamma_{ki}^l t_{lj} - \Gamma_{kj}^l t_{il}$$

$$\cong t^i_{j|k} = \partial_k t^i_j + \Gamma_{kl}^i t^l_j - \Gamma_{kj}^l t^i_l$$

$$\cong t^j_{i|k} = \partial_k t^j_i - \Gamma_{ki}^l t^j_l + \Gamma_{kl}^j t^i_l$$

$$\cong t^{ij}_{|k} = \partial_k t^{ij} + \Gamma_{kl}^i t^{lj} + \Gamma_{kl}^j t^{il}$$

$$g_{ij|k} = 0$$

$$E_{ij|k} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{div} \alpha = * \mathbf{d} * \alpha = \langle \nabla \alpha, \mathbf{g} \rangle = \operatorname{Tr} \nabla \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{div}_1 t = \mathbf{g} : \nabla t$$

$$\operatorname{div}_2 t = \nabla t : \mathbf{g} = \operatorname{div}_1 t^T$$

$$\operatorname{div}_r t$$

$$\operatorname{div} q = \operatorname{div}_1 q = \operatorname{div}_2 q$$

$$\operatorname{div} \alpha = \alpha^i{}_{|i}$$

$$[\operatorname{div}_1 t]_i = t^k{}_{i|k}$$

$$[\operatorname{div}_2 t]_i = t_i{}^k{}_{|k}$$

$$[\operatorname{div}_r t]_{i_1 \dots \widehat{i_r} \dots i_n} = t_{i_1 \dots i_{r-1}}{}^k{}_{i_{r+1} \dots i_n |k}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \alpha = * \mathbf{d} \alpha = - \langle \nabla \alpha, \mathbf{E} \rangle$$

$$\operatorname{rot}_1 t = - \nabla t^T : \mathbf{E}$$

$$\operatorname{rot}_2 t = - \nabla t : \mathbf{E} = \operatorname{rot}_1 t^T$$

$$\operatorname{rot}_r t$$

$$\operatorname{rot} q = \operatorname{rot}_1 q = \operatorname{rot}_2 q$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \alpha = -E_{ij} \alpha^{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{g}|}} (\alpha_{2|1} - \alpha_{1|2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{g}|}} (\partial_1 \alpha_2 - \partial_2 \alpha_1)$$

$$[\operatorname{rot}_1 t]_i = -E_{jk} t^j{}_i{}^k$$

$$[\operatorname{rot}_2 t]_i = -E_{jk} t_i{}^j{}^k$$

$$[\operatorname{rot}_r t]_{i_1 \dots \widehat{i_r} \dots i_n} = -E_{jk} t_{i_1 \dots i_{r-1}}{}^j{}_{i_{r+1} \dots i_n}{}^k$$

$$\operatorname{Rot} f = * \mathbf{d} f = - \mathbf{E} \nabla f$$

$$\operatorname{Rot} \alpha = *_2 \nabla \alpha = (\nabla \alpha) \mathbf{E}$$

$$\operatorname{Rott} = *_n \nabla \alpha = (\nabla \alpha) \mathbf{E}$$

$$[\operatorname{Rot} f]_i = -E_{ij} f^{j|}$$

$$[\operatorname{Rot} \alpha]_{ij} = -E_{jk} \alpha_i{}^k{}_{|j}$$

$$[\operatorname{Rott}]_{i_1 \dots i_n k} = -E_{kl} t_{i_1 \dots i_n}{}^l$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} f = \langle \gamma, \nabla f \rangle = \nabla_\gamma f$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \alpha = \nabla_\gamma \alpha + \alpha \nabla \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \alpha^\# = \nabla_\gamma \alpha - \nabla_\alpha \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t = (\nabla t) \gamma + (\nabla \gamma)^T t + t \nabla \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{g} = \nabla \gamma + (\nabla \gamma)^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{E} = (\nabla * \gamma)^T - (\nabla * \gamma)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t^\# = (\nabla t) \gamma - (\nabla \gamma) t - t (\nabla \gamma)^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{g}^{-1} = \mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \# \mathbf{g}^\# = - \left( \nabla \gamma + (\nabla \gamma)^T \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{E}^{-1} = - \mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \# \mathbf{E}^\# = \operatorname{Rot} \gamma - (\operatorname{Rot} \gamma)^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} f = \gamma^k \partial_k f$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \alpha]_i = \gamma^k \partial_k \alpha_i + \alpha_k \partial_i \gamma^k = \gamma^k \alpha_{i|k} + \alpha^k \gamma_{k|i}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \alpha^\#]^{ij} = \gamma^k \partial_k \alpha^i - \alpha^k \partial_k \gamma^i = \gamma^k \alpha^i{}_{|k} - \alpha^k \gamma^i{}_{|k}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t]_{ij} = \gamma^k \partial_k t_{ij} + t_{kj} \partial_i \gamma^k + t_{ik} \partial_j \gamma^k = \gamma^k t_{ij|k} + t_{kj} \gamma^k{}_{|i} + t_{ik} \gamma^k{}_{|j}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{g}]_{ij} = \gamma_{i|j} + \gamma_{j|i}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{E}]_{ij} = [* \gamma]_{j|i} - [* \gamma]_{i|j} = E_{kj} \gamma^k{}_{|i} + E_{ik} \gamma^k{}_{|j}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t^\#]^{ij} = \gamma^k \partial_k t^{ij} - t^{kj} \partial_k \gamma^i - t^{ik} \partial_k \gamma^j = \gamma^k t^{ij}{}_{|k} - t^{kj} \gamma^i{}_{|k} - t^{ik} \gamma^j{}_{|k}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{g}^{-1}]^{ij} = - \left( \gamma^{i|j} + \gamma^{j|i} \right)$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} \mathbf{E}^{-1}]^{ij} = E^{kj} \gamma^i{}_{|k} + E^{ik} \gamma^j{}_{|k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\#} t]^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} &= \gamma^k \partial_k t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} \\ &\quad - t^{ki_2 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} \partial_k \gamma^{i_1} - \dots - t^{i_1 \dots i_{r-1} k}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} \partial_k \gamma^{i_r} \text{ (uppers)} \\ &\quad + t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{kj_2 \dots j_s} \partial_{j_1} \gamma^k + \dots + t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_{s-1} k} \partial_{j_s} \gamma^k \text{ (lowers)} \\ &= \gamma^k t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s |k} \\ &\quad - t^{ki_2 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} \gamma^{i_1}{}_{|k} - \dots - t^{i_1 \dots i_{r-1} k}{}_{j_1 \dots j_s} \gamma^{i_r}{}_{|k} \text{ (uppers)} \\ &\quad + t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{kj_2 \dots j_s} \gamma^k{}_{|j_1} + \dots + t^{i_1 \dots i_r}{}_{j_1 \dots j_{s-1} k} \gamma^k{}_{|j_s} \text{ (lowers)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha = \mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\#} \mathbf{g} - (\operatorname{div} \alpha) \mathbf{g} = \nabla \alpha + (\nabla \alpha)^T - (\operatorname{div} \alpha) \mathbf{g} = 2\Pi_{\mathcal{Q}}(\nabla \alpha) \in \mathcal{QS}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}}^* q = -2 \operatorname{div} q = -2 * \operatorname{rot} q = -2 \operatorname{rot} * q$$

$$[\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha]_{ij} = \alpha_{i|j} + \alpha_{j|i} - \alpha^k{}_{|k} g_{ij}$$

$$\int_S \langle \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}}^* q, \alpha \rangle \mu = \int_S \langle q, \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha \rangle \mu$$

## 6.1 Conclusions

$$\text{rot} * \alpha = * \mathbf{d} * \alpha = \text{div} \alpha$$

$$\text{Rot} * \alpha = *_2 \nabla * \alpha = *_1 *_2 \nabla \alpha = (\text{div} \alpha) \mathbf{g} - (\nabla \alpha)^T$$

$$\text{rot}_1 *_1 t = \text{div}_1 t$$

$$\text{rot}_2 *_2 t = \text{div}_2 t$$

$$*\text{rot}_1 t = \text{rot}_1 *_2 t = \text{div}_2 t - \nabla \text{Tr} t$$

$$*\text{rot}_2 t = \text{rot}_2 *_1 t = \text{div}_1 t - \nabla \text{Tr} t$$

$$\nabla (\psi f) = \psi \nabla f + f \nabla \psi$$

$$\nabla \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \alpha \nabla \beta + \beta \nabla \alpha$$

$$\nabla (f \alpha) = f \nabla \alpha + \alpha \otimes \nabla f$$

$$\nabla (ft) = f \nabla t + t \otimes \nabla f$$

$$\nabla \|t\|^2 = 2t : \nabla t$$

$$\nabla \langle t, t^T \rangle = 2t^T : \nabla t$$

$$\text{rot} (f \alpha) = f \text{rot} \alpha + \langle \alpha, \text{Rot} f \rangle$$

$$\text{div} (f \alpha) = f \text{div} \alpha + \langle \alpha, \nabla f \rangle$$

$$\text{div}_1 (ft) = f \text{div}_1 t + (\nabla f) t$$

$$\text{div}_2 (ft) = f \text{div}_2 t + t \nabla f$$

$$\text{div} (f \mathbf{g}) = \nabla f$$

$$\text{div} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \alpha = \text{div} (\nabla_\alpha \alpha + \alpha \nabla \alpha) = \Delta \|\alpha\|^2 - (\text{rot} \alpha)^2 - \langle \Delta^{\text{Rr}} \alpha, \alpha \rangle$$

$$\nabla_\alpha \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{d} \|\alpha\|^2 + (\text{rot} \alpha) (*\alpha)$$

$$\alpha \nabla \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{d} \|\alpha\|^2$$

$$\nabla_\beta \alpha - \beta \nabla \alpha = (\text{rot} \alpha) (*\beta)$$

$$\|\nabla \alpha\|^2 = \text{div} (\alpha \nabla \alpha) - \langle \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha, \alpha \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla \alpha, (\nabla \alpha)^T \rangle = \text{div} (\nabla_\alpha \alpha) - \langle \text{div}_1 \nabla \alpha, \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \text{div} (\nabla_\alpha \alpha) + \langle \Delta^{\text{Rr}} \alpha - \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha, \alpha \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{d} f = \mathbf{d} \mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} f$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \alpha = \nabla \langle \gamma, \alpha \rangle + (\text{rot} \alpha) (*\gamma)$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \alpha^\sharp)^\flat = -(\mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \gamma^\sharp)^\flat = (\text{div} \alpha) \gamma - (\text{div} \gamma) \alpha - \text{Rot} \langle \gamma, * \alpha \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g} = -^\flat (\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}^{-1})^\flat$$

$$*_1 \mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g} = (\text{div} \gamma) \mathbf{g} - 2 \nabla \gamma \in \text{T}_{\text{Tr}}^{(2)} \mathcal{S}$$

$$*_2 \mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g} = (\text{div} \gamma) \mathbf{g} - 2 (\nabla \gamma)^T \in \text{T}_{\text{Tr}}^{(2)} \mathcal{S}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g} = \nabla * \gamma + (\nabla * \gamma)^T = (\text{div} \gamma) \mathbf{E} + 2 \nabla * \gamma \in \text{T}_{\text{Sym}}^{(2)} \mathcal{S}$$

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}\|^2 = 2 \langle \nabla \gamma, \nabla \gamma + (\nabla \gamma)^T \rangle$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \mathbf{g}) \beta = \beta (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \mathbf{g}) = \mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \beta - (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \beta^\sharp)^\flat$$

$$[\text{Rot} * \alpha]_{ij} = \alpha^k_{|k} g_{ij} - \alpha_{j|i}$$

$$[\text{rot}_1 *_1 t]_i = t^k_{i|k}$$

$$[\text{rot}_2 *_2 t]_i = t^k_{i|k}$$

$$[\text{rot}_1 *_2 t]_i = t^k_{i|k} - t^k_{k|i}$$

$$[\text{rot}_2 *_1 t]_i = t^k_{i|k} - t^k_{k|i}$$

$$[\nabla (\psi f)]_i = \psi f_{|i} + f \psi_{|i}$$

$$[\nabla \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle]_i = \alpha^k \beta_{k|i} + \beta^k \alpha_{k|i}$$

$$[\nabla (f \alpha)]_{ij} = f \alpha_{i|j} + \alpha_i f_{|j}$$

$$[\nabla (ft)]_{ijk} = f t_{i|jk} + t_{ij} f_{|k}$$

$$(t^{jk} t_{jk})_{|i} = 2 t^{jk} t_{jk|i}$$

$$(t^{jk} t_{kj})_{|i} = 2 t^{kj} t_{jk|i}$$

$$\text{rot} (f \alpha) = -f E_{ij} \alpha^{ij} - \alpha^i E_{ij} f^{ij}$$

$$\text{div} (f \alpha) = f \alpha^k_{|k} + \alpha^k f_{|k}$$

$$[\text{div}_1 (ft)]_i = f t^k_{i|k} + f^{k|k} t_{ki}$$

$$[\text{div}_2 (ft)]_i = f t^k_{i|k} + f^{k|k} t_{ik}$$

$$[\nabla_\alpha \alpha]_i = \alpha^j \alpha_{i|j} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^j \alpha_j)_{|i} + (\text{rot} \alpha) (*\alpha)_i$$

$$[\alpha \nabla \alpha]_i = \alpha^j \alpha_{j|i} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^j \alpha_j)_{|i}$$

$$\alpha^{i|j} \alpha_{i|j} = (\alpha_j \alpha^{j|i})_{|i} - \alpha^j \alpha_{j|}^i_{|i}$$

$$\alpha^{i|j} \alpha_{j|i} = (\alpha_j \alpha^{i|j})_{|i} - \alpha^j \alpha^{i|j}_{|j|i}$$

$$[*_1 \mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}]_{ij} = \gamma^k_{|k} g_{ij} - 2 \gamma_{i|j}$$

$$[*_2 \mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}]_{ij} = \gamma^k_{|k} g_{ij} - 2 \gamma_{j|i}$$

$$[\mathcal{L}_{*\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}]_{ij} = E_{ki} \gamma^k_{|j} + E_{kj} \gamma^k_{|i} = \gamma^k_{|k} E_{ij} + 2 E_{ki} \gamma^k_{|j}$$

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\gamma^\sharp} \mathbf{g}\|^2 = 2 \gamma^{i|j} (\gamma_{i|j} + \gamma_{j|i})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& *D_Q \alpha = *_1 D_Q \alpha = *_2 D_Q \alpha = D_Q * \alpha \in \mathcal{QS} \\
& *D_Q^* q = D_Q^* *_1 q = D_Q^* *_2 q = D_Q^* * q \\
& D_Q \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} (*_1 + *_2) \mathcal{L}_{*\alpha} \mathbf{g} = - * D_Q * \alpha \\
& D_Q \mathbf{d} f = - * \mathcal{L}_{\text{Rot} f} \mathbf{g} = - * D_Q \text{Rot} f \\
& D_Q \text{Rot} f = \mathcal{L}_{\text{Rot} f} \mathbf{g} = * D_Q \mathbf{d} f \\
& D_Q (\text{Rot} \phi + \mathbf{d} \psi + \gamma) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{Rot} \phi} \mathbf{g} - * \mathcal{L}_{\text{Rot} \psi} \mathbf{g} + \mathcal{L}_\gamma \mathbf{g} \quad \text{for } \text{div} \gamma = \text{rot} \gamma = 0 \\
& \|D_Q \alpha\|^2 = \|*D_Q \alpha\|^2 = \|\mathcal{L}_\alpha \mathbf{g}\|^2 - 2(\text{div} \alpha)^2 \\
& = 2 \left( \Delta \|\alpha\|^2 - 2 \langle \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha, \alpha \rangle - (\text{div} \alpha)^2 - (\text{rot} \alpha)^2 \right) \\
& = 2 \left( \Delta \|\alpha\|^2 - 2\mathcal{K} \|\alpha\|^2 - 2 \langle \Delta \alpha, \alpha \rangle - (\text{div} \alpha)^2 - (\text{rot} \alpha)^2 \right) \\
& \beta(D_Q \alpha) \gamma = - \sum_{\sigma \in \{\text{id}, (\alpha, \beta), (\alpha, \gamma)\}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \langle \sigma(\alpha), \mathbf{d} \langle \sigma(\beta), \sigma(\gamma) \rangle \rangle \\
& \quad - \sum_{\sigma \in \{\text{id}, (*\alpha, \beta), (*\alpha, \gamma)\}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \text{rot} \sigma(*\alpha) \langle \sigma(\beta), \sigma(\gamma) \rangle \\
& = \langle \gamma, \mathbf{d} \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \rangle + \langle \beta, \mathbf{d} \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle \rangle - \langle \alpha, \mathbf{d} \langle \beta, \gamma \rangle \rangle \\
& \quad + (\text{rot} \gamma) \langle *\alpha, \beta \rangle + (\text{rot} \beta) \langle *\alpha, \gamma \rangle - (\text{div} \alpha) \langle \beta, \gamma \rangle \\
& \beta D_Q \alpha = (D_Q \alpha) \beta = \mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \beta - (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \beta^\sharp)^\flat - (\text{div} \alpha) \beta \\
& = \nabla \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle + \text{Rot} \langle \alpha, *\beta \rangle - (\text{div} \beta) \alpha - (\text{div} (*\beta)) (*\alpha) \\
& \alpha D_Q \alpha = (D_Q \alpha) \alpha = \mathcal{L}_{\alpha^\sharp} \alpha - (\text{div} \alpha) \alpha \\
& = (\text{rot} \alpha) (*\alpha) - (\text{div} \alpha) \alpha + \mathbf{d} \|\alpha\|^2 \\
& = \mathbf{d} \|\alpha\|^2 - (\text{div} \alpha) \alpha - (\text{div} (*\alpha)) (*\alpha) \\
& EW(D_Q \alpha) = \left\{ \pm \frac{\|D_Q \alpha\|}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} = \left\{ \pm \sqrt{\Delta \|\alpha\|^2 - 2 \langle \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha, \alpha \rangle - (\text{div} \alpha)^2 - (\text{rot} \alpha)^2} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

## 7 Laplace-like Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta f &= \Delta^{\text{B}} f = \Delta^{\text{dG}} f = -\Delta^{\text{DeR}} f & \Delta f &= f|_i^i \\
&= * \mathbf{d} * \mathbf{d} f = \text{Tr} \mathcal{H} f & & \\
\Delta \alpha &= -\Delta^{\text{DeR}} \alpha = (\Delta^{\text{Gd}} + \Delta^{\text{Rr}}) \alpha & [\Delta \alpha]_i &= \alpha_i^{|k|} |k| + \alpha^k |k|_i - \alpha^k |i|_k \\
&= (\mathbf{d} * \mathbf{d} * + * \mathbf{d} * \mathbf{d}) \alpha = \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha - \mathcal{K} \alpha = \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha - 2\mathcal{K} \alpha & & \\
\Delta^{\text{Gd}} \alpha &= \nabla \text{div} \alpha & [\Delta^{\text{Gd}} \alpha]_i &= \alpha^k |k|_i \\
\Delta^{\text{Rr}} \alpha &= \text{Rot} \text{rot} \alpha & [\Delta^{\text{Rr}} \alpha]_i &= \alpha_i^{|k|} |k| - \alpha^k |i|_k \\
\Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha &= \text{div}_2 \nabla \alpha = \Delta \alpha + \mathcal{K} \alpha = \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha - \mathcal{K} \alpha & [\Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha]_i &= \alpha_i^{|k|} |k| \\
\Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha &= -\frac{1}{2} D_Q^* D_Q \alpha = \text{div} D_Q \alpha = 2 \text{div} \Pi_Q \nabla \alpha & [\Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} \alpha]_i &= \alpha_i^{|k|} |k| - \alpha^k |k|_i + \alpha^k |i|_k \\
&= \Delta^{\text{dG}} \alpha + \mathcal{K} \alpha = \Delta \alpha + 2\mathcal{K} \alpha & & \\
\Delta q &= \Delta^{\text{Rr}} q + \Delta^{\text{Gd}} q = \Delta^{\text{dG}} q - 2\mathcal{K} q & [\Delta q]_{ij} &= q_{ij}^{|k|} |k| + q_i^k |k|_j - q_i^k |j|_k \\
&= \Delta^{\mathcal{Q}} q = -\frac{1}{2} D_Q D_Q^* q = D_Q \text{div} q = 2 \Pi_Q \nabla \text{div} q & & \\
&= 2 \Pi_Q \Delta^{\text{Gd}} q = 2 \Pi_Q \Delta^{\text{Rr}} q & & \\
\Delta^{\text{Gd}} q &= \nabla \text{div} q & [\Delta^{\text{Gd}} q]_{ij} &= q_i^k |k|_j \\
\Delta^{\text{Rr}} q &= \text{Rot} \text{rot} q & [\Delta^{\text{Rr}} q]_{ij} &= q_{ij}^{|k|} |k| - q_i^k |j|_k \\
\Delta^{\text{dG}} q &= \text{div} \nabla q = \Delta q + 2\mathcal{K} q & [\Delta^{\text{dG}} q]_{ij} &= q_{ij}^{|k|} |k|
\end{aligned}$$

## 8 $\mathbb{R}^3$ Representations

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi &= \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^3} - \nu \otimes \nu = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{S}} & \Pi^I{}_J &= \delta^I{}_J - \nu^I \nu_J \\
\Pi[\tilde{t}] &= t \in \mathcal{T}^{(n)} \mathcal{S} & t^{i_1 \dots i_n} &\cong t^{I_1 \dots I_n} = \Pi^{I_1}{}_{J_1} \dots \Pi^{I_n}{}_{J_n} \tilde{t}^{J_1 \dots J_n} \\
D &= \Pi[\partial] = \Pi \cdot \partial & D_I &= \Pi^J{}_I \partial_J \\
B &= \text{Gram}(\Pi[\partial] \nu, \Pi[\partial] X) = \nu \cdot (\Pi[\partial] \otimes \Pi[\partial]) X & B_{ij} &= -\partial_i \nu \cdot \partial_j X = \nu \cdot \partial_i \partial_j X \\
B^2 &= \text{Gram}(\Pi[\partial] \nu, \Pi[\partial] \nu) & B_i{}^k B_{kj} &= \partial_i \nu \cdot \partial_j \nu \\
\mathcal{H} &= \text{Tr} B & \mathcal{H} &= B^i{}_i = B^I{}_I
\end{aligned}$$

$$0 = B^2 - \mathcal{H}B + \mathcal{K}\pi$$

$$[0]^I{}_J = B^I{}_K B^K{}_J - \mathcal{H}B^I{}_J + \mathcal{K}\Pi^I{}_J$$

### 8.1 Thin Shell Metric Quantities

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{X} &= \tilde{X}(\{x^i\}, \xi) = X(\{x^i\}) + \xi \nu(\{x^i\}) = X + \xi \nu & \tilde{X}_I &= X_I + \xi \nu_I \\
\Pi[\partial] \tilde{X} &= \Pi[\partial] X + \xi \Pi[\partial] \nu & \partial_i \tilde{X}_J &= \partial_i X_J + \xi \partial_i \nu_J \\
\partial_\xi \tilde{X} &= \nu & \partial_\xi \tilde{X}_I &= \nu_I \\
\Pi[\tilde{\mathbf{g}}] &= (\mathbf{g} - \xi B)^2 = \mathbf{g} - 2\xi B + \xi^2 B^2 & \tilde{g}_{ij} &= g_{ij} - 2\xi B_{ij} + \xi^2 B_i{}^k B_{kj} \\
\Pi \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \cdot \nu &= \nu \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \cdot \Pi = 0 & \tilde{g}_{i\xi} &= \tilde{g}_{\xi i} = 0 \\
\nu \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \cdot \nu &= 1 & \tilde{g}_{\xi\xi} &= 1 \\
\Pi[\tilde{\mathbf{g}}^{-1}] &= \mathbf{g}^{-1} + \mathcal{O}(\xi) & \tilde{g}^{ij} &= g^{ij} + \mathcal{O}(\xi)^{ij} = \frac{g^{ij} - 2\xi \mathcal{K} [B^{-1}]^{ij} + \xi^2 \mathcal{K}^2 [B^{-2}]^{ij}}{(1 + \xi \mathcal{H} + \xi^2 \mathcal{K})^2} \\
\Pi \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}}^{-1} \cdot \nu &= \nu \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}}^{-1} \cdot \Pi = 0 & \tilde{g}^{i\xi} &= \tilde{g}^{\xi i} = 0 \\
\nu \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{g}}^{-1} \cdot \nu &= 1 & \tilde{g}^{\xi\xi} &= 1 \\
\sqrt{|\tilde{\mathbf{g}}|} &= (1 + \xi \mathcal{H} + \xi^2 \mathcal{K}) \sqrt{|\mathbf{g}|}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Gamma}_{IJ}^K &= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}^{KL} (\partial_I \tilde{g}_{JL} + \partial_J \tilde{g}_{IL} - \partial_L \tilde{g}_{IJ}) \\
\tilde{\Gamma}_{ij}^k &= \Gamma_{ij}^k + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_{ij}^k \\
\tilde{\Gamma}_{ij}^\xi &= B_{ij} + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_{ij} \\
\tilde{\Gamma}_{i\xi}^k &= \tilde{\Gamma}_{\xi i}^k = -B_i{}^k + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_i^k = -B^k{}_i + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_i^k \\
\tilde{\Gamma}_{\xi\xi}^K &= \tilde{\Gamma}_{I\xi}^\xi = \tilde{\Gamma}_{\xi I}^\xi = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}} = \sqrt{|\tilde{\mathbf{g}}|} \varepsilon_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{g}|} \varepsilon_{\mathbb{R}^3} + \mathcal{O}(\xi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{E}_{IJK} &= \sqrt{|\mathbf{g}|} \varepsilon_{IJK} + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_{IJK} \\
\tilde{E}_{\xi ij} &= -\tilde{E}_{i\xi j} = \tilde{E}_{ij\xi} = E_{ij} + \mathcal{O}(\xi)_{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

### 8.2 First Order Derivatives on Surfaces ( $\xi = 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \tilde{\alpha} &= \Pi[\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{\alpha}] + (\tilde{\alpha} \cdot \nu) B & \tilde{\alpha}^I{}_{|J} &= \Pi^I{}_K \Pi^L{}_J \partial_L \tilde{\alpha}^K + \nu_K \tilde{\alpha}^K B^I{}_J \\
&= \Pi \cdot D\alpha + (\tilde{\alpha} \cdot \nu) B & &= \Pi^I{}_K \tilde{\alpha}^K{}_{;J} + \nu_K \tilde{\alpha}^K B^I{}_J \\
\nabla \tilde{t} &= \Pi[\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{t}] + ((\nu \cdot \tilde{t} \cdot \Pi) \otimes B)^{T_{1,2}} + (\Pi \cdot \tilde{t} \cdot \nu) \otimes B & \tilde{t}^{IJ}{}_K &= \Pi^I{}_J \Pi^J{}_K \Pi^{\hat{K}}{}_{\hat{K}} \partial_{\hat{K}} \tilde{t}^{\hat{I}\hat{J}} + \nu_L \Pi^J{}_J \tilde{t}^{L\hat{J}} B^I{}_K + \nu_L \Pi^I{}_I \tilde{t}^{\hat{I}L} B^J{}_K \\
& & & \text{Not verifiable with Mathematica. (Complexity).} \\
\text{div} \tilde{\alpha} &= \text{Tr} D\tilde{\alpha} + \mathcal{H} \tilde{\alpha} \cdot \nu & \text{div} \tilde{\alpha} &= \tilde{\alpha}^I{}_{;I} + \mathcal{H} \tilde{\alpha}^I \nu_I
\end{aligned}$$

### 8.3 Weak Formulations

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_S \langle \Delta^{\text{dG}} \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\gamma} \rangle \mu &= - \int_S (\Pi \cdot D \tilde{\alpha}) : D \tilde{\gamma} + (B : D \tilde{\alpha}) (\nu \cdot \tilde{\gamma}) + (\nu \cdot \tilde{\alpha}) (B : D \tilde{\gamma}) + \|B\|^2 (\nu \cdot \tilde{\alpha}) (\nu \cdot \tilde{\gamma}) \mu \\
&= - \int_S \Pi^I{}_J \tilde{\alpha}_{I:K} \tilde{\gamma}^{J:K} + \nu_J B^K{}_I \tilde{\alpha}^I{}_{:K} \tilde{\gamma}^J + \nu_I B^K{}_J \tilde{\alpha}^I \tilde{\gamma}^J{}_{:K} + \nu_I \nu_J B^K{}_L B^L{}_K \tilde{\alpha}^I \tilde{\gamma}^J \mu
\end{aligned}$$