

Задача 1

$$\langle n_i n_j \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\bullet \langle (n, a) n \rangle = \langle n_i a^i n_j \rangle = \frac{1}{3} a^i \delta_i^j = \frac{1}{3} a^j \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \vec{a}$$

$$\bullet \langle ([n, a], [n, b]) \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \epsilon^{ijk} n_j a_k \epsilon_{ilm} n^l b^m \rangle = \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{ilm} a_k b^m \langle n_j n_e \rangle$$

$$= (\delta_e^j \delta_m^k - \delta_e^k \delta_m^j) a_k b^m \frac{1}{3} \delta_{je} =$$

$$= \frac{(3\delta_{mm} - \delta_{mm})}{3} a_k b^m = \frac{2}{3} (a, b)$$

$$\bullet \langle (n, a) [n, b] \rangle = \langle n_i a^i \epsilon^{jke} n_k b_e \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon^{jke} a^i b_e \delta_{ik}}{3} = \frac{[a, b]}{3}$$

Задача 2

В таком случае $\langle n; n_j \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij} - h_i h_j)$, где

h_i - составляющие
нормали к сур-ти

$$\bullet \langle (n, a) | n \rangle = \frac{1}{2} a^i (\delta_{ij} - h_i h_j) = \frac{1}{2} (a_j - (a, h) h_j) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} - (\vec{a}, \vec{h}) \vec{h})$$

$$\bullet \langle ([n, a], [n, b]) \rangle = \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{iem} a_k b^m \langle n_j; n_e \rangle = \\ = (\delta_e^j \delta_m^k - \delta_e^k \delta_m^j) a_k b^m \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{je} - h_j h_e)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\delta_e^j \delta_m^k - \delta_e^k \delta_m^j) a_k b^m h_j h_e + (a, b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a_k b_m (h_m h_k - h_e h_e \delta_m^k) + (a, b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a, h)(b, h) - h^2 \delta_{mk} + (a, b)$$

$$\bullet \langle (n, a) | [n, b] \rangle = \epsilon_{jue} a_i b_e \langle n; n_u \rangle =$$

$$= \epsilon_{jue} a_i b_e \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{iu} - h_i h_u) =$$

$$= \frac{[a, b]}{2} - (h, a) \cdot [h, b]$$

Задача 3.

$$\langle n_i, n_j \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\delta_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^2 h_i^k h_j^k \right), \text{ где}$$

k — номер нормали к окр-ти