

Salz von Euler. Es existieren eindentije Richtmyen $V_{11}V_{2} \in \mathbb{RP}^{7}$, so dass $k_{1} = K_{V_{1}} = \min_{V_{1}} K_{V_{2}} = \max_{V_{2}} K_{V_{2}} = k_{2}$.

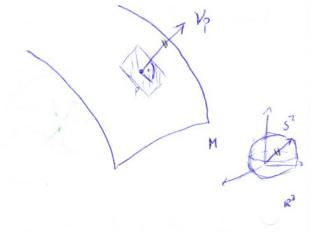
Es gill:
$$V_1 \perp V_2$$
 and $K_V = k_1 \cos^2 \theta + k_2 \sin^2 \theta$, when $\theta = \mathcal{K}(v, v_1)$

09.05.18

Krimmy von Flachen nach Gauss.

Sei Vp jener Einheitsnermalenvektor auf M am Punkt p, so dass (Vp, V, W) positiv orientiert ist, nober (V,W)-positiv-orientiert ist in TpM.

Gauss-Knummy:
$$K(p) = \lim_{A \to p} \frac{\text{vol}(v(A))}{\text{vol}(A)}$$

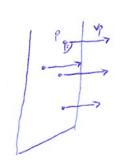


$$\nu = id: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$$

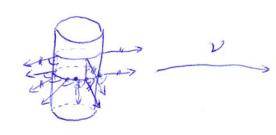
$$= VpeS^2: \quad k(p) = \lim_{A \rightarrow p} \frac{vol(A)}{vol(A)} = 1.$$

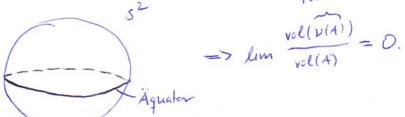
2)
$$M=S^2r$$
: Sphere vom Rachins r .
 $\sim Vall V(A) = \frac{1}{r^2} Val(A)$ $\rightarrow K(p) = \frac{1}{r^2}$.

3) M = Ebene



=7
$$K(p) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{vol}(\chi(\lambda))}{\operatorname{vol}(\lambda)} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{O}{\operatorname{vol}(\lambda)} = O.$$





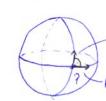
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$$\lim_{v \in V(A)} \frac{vol(x)}{vol(A)} = 0.$$

=> Zylinder ist micht geknimmt!

Satz. (Beziehny Gouss-Euler)

Es jilt:
$$K(p) = k_n(p) \cdot k_2(p)$$

$$\frac{Bsp}{}$$
. 1) $S_r^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$



$$k_{2} = \frac{1}{r}$$
 $k_{1}k_{2} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} = k(q)$

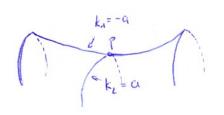
$$k_2 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$k_1 = 0$$
 $k_1 \cdot k_2 = 0 = k(p)$
 $k_2 = \frac{1}{r}$

3) Flache
$$2 = \frac{\alpha x^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha y^2}{2}$$
 (a>0) $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{\alpha x^2}{2} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{4} \Rightarrow 0$; $\frac{d^2}{dy^2} \left(\frac{\alpha y^2}{2} \right) = -\alpha < 0$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\left(\frac{ax^2}{2}\right)$$

$$i \frac{d^2}{dy^2} \left(\frac{ay}{z} \right) = -a < 0$$



KRUMMUNG NACH RIEMANN.

ldee: Mª Mfkt., peM. Sei d∈TpM ein 2-dim. Unterveckterraum.

expp: 3ε(0) = U = geodeinischer Ball ump.

F' := expp(3=(0) nd); Ferhalt die indusierte Metrik von M.
Fläche = U

K(p,d):= Krimmuy von F im Punkt p nach Euler und Gauss.

Formell: Sei V der Levi-Civita Zsurhay, auf der Riemannischen Migkt. (M, co,07).

Wir definicien:

$$R: \Gamma(M) \times \Gamma(M) \times \Gamma(M) \longrightarrow \Gamma(M)$$

$$(X, Y, Z) \longmapsto R(X, Y) Z$$

 $R(X,Y) \geq := \nabla_{Y} \nabla_{X} \geq -\nabla_{X} \nabla_{Y} \geq + \nabla_{X,YJ} \geq$

In lokalen Koordinater $\{x^i\}$. $X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$, $Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$ => $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \end{bmatrix} = 0$ => $R(\partial_i, \partial_j) \partial_k = \nabla_{\partial_i} \nabla_{\partial_i} \partial_k - \nabla_{\partial_i} \nabla_{\partial_j} \partial_k = R_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$ = $R_{ijk} \partial_k$

Eigenschaften: fig: M -> 1R

• $R(fX_1 + gX_2, Y) = fR(X_1, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) = fR(X_1, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) = fR(X_1, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) = fR(X_1, Y) + gR(X_2, Y) + gR(X_2,$

· R(X, fx+gY2)2 = fR(x, x2)2+gR(x, x2)2

 $- \langle K(X',\lambda)(\xi) \rangle = \langle \Delta^{\lambda} \Delta^{\lambda}(\xi) \rangle - \langle \Delta^{\lambda} \Delta^{\lambda}(\xi) \rangle + \langle \Delta^{\lambda} \Delta^{\lambda}(\xi) \rangle$

 $= \nabla_{Y} \left(f \cdot \nabla_{X} \xi + \chi(f) \xi \right) - \nabla_{X} \left(f \nabla_{Y} \xi + \chi(f) \xi \right) + f \nabla_{X} \xi + \sum_{X \in Y} \chi(f) \nabla \xi$

= f VyVz + Y(f) Vz + X(f) Vz - YX(f) z

- f DxDyz - X(f) Dxz - Y(f) Dxz - XY(f) Z

+f Dary + xx(f) = -xx(f) =

 $= f R(X,Y) \ge$

 $\Rightarrow R(X_1Y)(f2_1f3_2) = fR(X_1Y)2_1 + gR(X_1Y)2_2 \quad \text{auch linear in } 2!$

=> R ist ein sojenameter Tensor, der soj. Riemannsche: Krümmungstensor, (dies erklart der Term Vex, y 2)

Es folt ouch, dass (R(X,Y) 2) nur von Xp, Yp, Zp abhängt.

Western Eigenschaffen:

1) $R(x,Y) \ge + R(Y,X) \ge 0$

Symmetrie von ∇ + Jacobi-Identifat für $[:,:] \rightarrow R(X,Y) + R(Y,E) + R(Z,X) + R(Z,X) = 0$ (Bianchi - Identitat)

3) < R(X,Y)Z, W >+ < R(X,Y)W, Z > = 0; WET(M) falt aus nachfoljender Rechny:

< R(X,Y)Z,Z> = < V, V,Z - V, V,Z + V,Y)Z,Z>

 $= \langle \nabla_{\!\scriptscriptstyle Y} \nabla_{\!\scriptscriptstyle X} \mathcal{Z}_{,} \mathcal{Z}_{$

Interlude:

 $Y < \nabla_{x} \xi, \xi > 0$ = $< \nabla_{Y} \nabla_{x} \xi, \xi > 0$ + $< \nabla_{x} \xi, \nabla_{y} \xi > 0$ $X < \nabla_{Y} \hat{z}_{1} \hat{z}_{2} > = < \nabla_{X} \nabla_{Y} \hat{z}_{1} \hat{z}_{2} > + < \nabla_{Y} \hat{z}_{1} \nabla_{X} \hat{z}_{2} >$ [X,Y] <2,2> = 2 < (x, y) = 2 >

 $= Y < \nabla_{x} z_{1} z > - < \nabla_{x} z_{1}, \nabla_{y} z > - \times < \nabla_{y} z_{1}, z > + < \nabla_{y} z_{1}, \nabla_{x} z > + \frac{1}{2} [x_{1} Y_{3} < z_{1} z > + (x_{2} Z_{1} + x_{3} Z_{2} + x_{4} Z_{3} + x_{4} Z_{3} Z_{3} + x_{4} Z_{4} Z_{5} + x_{4} Z_{5} Z_{5} Z_{5} + x_{4} Z_{5} Z_{5}$

nochmal so cin Interlude.

4) $\langle R(X,Y) \geq , W \rangle = \langle R(\geq,W) \times , Y \rangle$

Berris: 4x Bianchi Identitat für zyklische Permutation, aufsummieren, Symmetrie.

In lokale Kardinaten: $\partial_{i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i}}$; $X,Y,Z \in \Gamma(M)$; $X = x^{i}\partial_{i}$, $Y = y^{j}\partial_{j}$, $Z = z^{k}\partial_{k}$

R(X,Y)2 = $x^{i}y^{j}z^{k}R(\partial_{i},\partial_{j})\partial_{k} = x^{i}y^{j}z^{k}R_{ijk}^{\ell}\partial_{\ell}$ = Re de

· R(3, 3, 10k = 13, V2, 0k - V2, V3, 0k = B, (Tik de) - B, (Tik de)