Lec. 2, 3 & 4 - Basics of Riemannian geometry

Def^n M^n is a n-manifold if it is Hausdorff and paracompact and $\forall\ p \in M\ \exists\ U \ni p$ open in M and a function $\varphi : U \to \mathbb{R}^n$ that is a homeomorphism onto an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(U, φ) is called a coordinate chart.

we denote $\varphi(q) = (x^1(q), x^2(q), \dots, x^n(q))$ w/ $x^i(q)$ being referred to as local coordinates for M^n.

Paracompact -

a refinement of an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ is another open cover $\{V_\beta\}_{\beta \in J}$ s.t. $\forall\ \beta \in J$, $V_\beta \subset U_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in I$.

A top. space X is paracompact if every open cover X admits a locally finite refinement, i.e., every point in X has a nbd that intersects at most finitely many of the sets from the refinement.

This is used in the existence of partition of unity which in turn is used in proving the existence of a Riemannian metric.

Defn Let (U, φ) and (V, ψ) be two coordinate charts on M, $U \cap V \neq \phi$.

$$\psi \circ \varphi^{-1} : \varphi(U \cap V) \longrightarrow \psi(U \cap V) \text{ is a}$$

transition map.

- M is smooth or C^∞ if all transition maps are smooth.
- M is orientable if all transition maps are orientation-preserving.

Defn Let $f : M \longrightarrow N$ be a map b/w smooth manifolds. f is called <u>smooth</u> if for every pair of coordinate charts (U, φ) of M and (V, ψ) of N,

$$\psi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1} : \varphi(U \cap f^{-1}(V)) \longrightarrow \psi(f(U) \cap V)$$

is smooth.

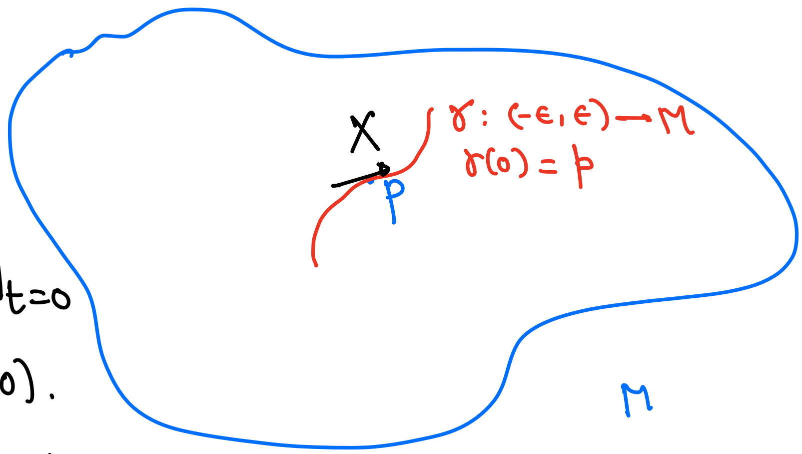
- $C^\infty(M) = \{ f : M \to \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is } C^\infty \}$.

Defn :- Tangent vector X to M at $p \in M$ is a <u>derivation</u> i.e, X is an $\mathbb{R}$-linear function $X : C^\infty(M) \to \mathbb{R}$ which satisfies the Leibnitz rule

$$X(fg) = X(f)\, g(p) + f(p)\, X(g).$$

$T_pM^n = \{ X : X \text{ is a tangent vector to } M \text{ at } p \}$
is an n-dim $\mathbb{R}$-vector space.

Intuitively,



$X(f) = \frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma(t))\Big|_{t=0}$
and then $X = \dot{\gamma}(0)$.

so X is indeed the "velocity vector".

If (x^i) is a local coordinate system then $\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, i = 1, \dots, n \right\}$ forms a basis of T_pM^n. We'll often write ∂_i for $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$.

The set of all tangent vectors at all points on M^n is itself a $2n$-dim manifold (in fact a vector bundle over M) called the tangent bundle of M TM.

Vector field X on M is a smoothly varying choice of tangent vector at each point $p \in M$, i.e., $\forall p \in M$, $X(p) \in T_pM^n$ and $X(f) \in C^\infty(M)$ $\forall f \in C^\infty(M)$.

Lie bracket $[X,Y]$ of two v.f. X and Y on M is again a vector field defined by

$$[X,Y]f = X(Y(f)) - Y(X(f)).$$

Def^n A rank k vector bundle $E \xrightarrow{\pi} M$ is given by the following: π is a surjective map called the projection map

- $\forall p \in M$, $E_p = \pi^{-1}(p)$ called the fibre of E over p is a k-dim. $\mathbb{R}$-v.s.
- $\forall p \in M$ $\exists$ an open nbd $U \ni p$ and a C^∞ diffeo $\varphi: \pi^{-1}(U) \to U \times \mathbb{R}^k$ s.t. φ takes each fibre E_p to $\{p\} \times \mathbb{R}^k$. This is called a local trivialization.

A section of E is a map $F: M \to E$ s.t. $\pi \circ F = id_M$.
The space of sections of E will be denoted by either $\Gamma(E)$ or $C^\infty(E)$.

e.g. a v.f. $X \in \Gamma(TM)$.

we can also define the cotangent bundle T^*M whose fibres are $T_p^*M = (T_pM)^*$ is the dual space.

In coordinates (x^i) at p on M, $\{dx^i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$

w/ $dx^i(X) = X(x^i)$ forms a basis for T_p^*M.

Tensor bundles

We can take the usual tensor product of vector spaces and form the tensor bundles over M.

Let $V_1, \dots, V_n, W_1, \dots, W_m$ be $\mathbb{R}$-vector spaces. The <u>tensor product</u> $V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_n \otimes W_1^* \otimes \cdots \otimes W_m^*$ is the v.s. of multilinear maps $f: V_1^* \times V_2^* \times \cdots \times V_n^* \times W_1 \times \cdots \times W_m \to \mathbb{R}$.

A (p,q)-tensor field is a section of

$$T^p_q(M) = \underbrace{T^*M \otimes T^*M \otimes \cdots \otimes T^*M}_{p} \otimes \underbrace{TM \otimes TM \otimes \cdots \otimes TM}_{q}$$

$\Rightarrow$ If $S \in \Gamma(T^p_q(M))$

$\Rightarrow$ $\forall p \in M$, $S_p \in \underbrace{TM \times TM \times \cdots \times TM}_{p} \times \underbrace{T^*M \times T^*M \times \cdots T^*M}_{q} \to \mathbb{R}$.

If F is a (p,q) tensor and (x^i) is a coordinate system at $p \in M$ then we can express F in coordinates as

e.g. a v.f. X is a $(0,1)$ tensor
a 1-form is a $(1,0)$-tensor

$$F = F^{j_1 \cdots j_q}_{i_1 \cdots i_p}(p)\, \partial_{j_1} \otimes \cdots \partial_{j_q} \otimes dx^{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{i_p}$$

w/ $F^{j_1 \cdots j_q}_{i_1 \cdots i_p} = F(\partial_{i_1}, \dots, \partial_{i_p}, dx^{j_1}, \dots, dx^{j_q}) \in C^\infty(U)$, U coordinate chart.

We're using the Einstein summation convention, i.e., any index that is repeated twice, once lower and

e.g. almost complex structure $J: TM \to TM$ w/ $J^2 = -Id$.
$\cong$ $J: T^*M \times TM \to \mathbb{R}$ b/c $\mathrm{Hom}(V,V) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(V^* \otimes V,$

$J(X) \in \Gamma(TM)$, $\boxed{J(\lambda, X) = \lambda(J(X))}$ $\Rightarrow J$ is a $(1,1)$-tensor. $\mathbb{R})$

upper i is being summed upon.

Given a tensor F, we can take the trace over one raised and one lowered index by defining

$$(\mathrm{tr}\, F)^{j_2 \cdots j_q}_{i_2 \cdots i_p} = F^{p\, j_2 \cdots j_q}_{p\, i_2 \cdots i_p} \in T^{p-1}_{q-1}(M).$$

(p is the index appearing over and under and thus the sum is over p).

A k-form ω is a section of $\Lambda^k T^* M$, i.e., it's a $(k,0)$ tensor field that is completely anti-symmetric

Defn:- Let A be a $(2,0)$-tensor. We say $A > 0$ $(A \geq 0)$ if $A(v,v) > 0$ $(A(v,v) \geq 0)$ $\forall\, v \in TM, v \neq 0$.
i.e, at every $p \in M$, $\forall$ $v_p \in T_pM$, $A_p(v_p, v_p) \in \mathbb{R} > 0$ (≥ 0 resp.)

Defn A Riemannian metric g on M is a smoothly varying $(2,0)$-tensor which is an inner product on T_pM $\forall\, p$. Thus g is a symmetric $(2,0)$-tensor which is positive definite $\forall\, p \in M$.

In local coordinates, (x^i)

$$g = g_{ij}\, dx^i \otimes dx^j \quad w/$$

$$g_{ij} = g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right) = g_{ji}$$

↳ smooth functions on the domain $\mathcal{U}$.

So for every $X \in T_pM$,

$$|X|_g^2 = g(X, X).$$

(M^n, g) is called a Riemannian manifold.

Def given (M, g) we can define the length of a curve $\gamma : [0,1] \to M$ by

$$\ell(\gamma) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{g(\dot\gamma(t), \dot\gamma(t))}\, dt$$

w/ $\dot\gamma(t) = \frac{d\gamma}{dt}$. Thus, we can define a metric

d induced by g as

$$d(p,q) = \inf \left\{ \ell(\gamma) \;\middle|\; \gamma \text{ is a curve in } M \text{ joining } p \text{ and } q \right\}.$$

Similarly, $B(p,r) = \{ q \in M \mid d(p,q) < r \}$ is an open ball of radius r centred at p.

- If $i : L \longrightarrow M$ is an immersion then

i^*g is a metric on L if g is a metric on M.

Example:- $S^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

The inclusion map is an immersion.

Locally, in graph coordinates

$$i(u^1, \ldots, u^n) = \left(u^1, u^2, \ldots, u^n, \sqrt{1-|\bar{u}|^2}\right)$$

$$|\bar{u}|^2 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad i_* = \begin{bmatrix} & & & x \\ & Id & & x \\ & & & x \\ \hline x & x & & x \end{bmatrix}_{(n+1)\times n}$$

$\Rightarrow$ rank n $\Rightarrow$ injective $\Rightarrow$ i is an immersion.

$i^*\hat{g}$ = metric on S^n, called the round metric.

Exe. find the explicit expression of $i^*\tilde{g}$.

Def^n Let (M, g_M) and (N, g_N) be Riemannian manifolds. A map

$$F : (M, g_M) \longrightarrow (N, g_N)$$ is

called an isometry if

a) F is a diffeomorphism.

b) $F^* g_N = g_M$

Two Riem. manifolds are called isometric if $\exists$ an isometry b/w them.

Isometric manifolds are indistinguishable in terms of their Riemannian geometry.

<u>Defⁿ</u> (M, g_M) and (N, g_N) are locally isometric if and only if

$\forall\, p \in M$, $\exists$ $U \ni p$ open and

$$F : U \longrightarrow F(U) = V \text{ open in } N$$

s.t. F is an isometry of $(U, g_M|_U)$ onto $(V, g_N|_V)$.

There may not exist a global isometry

e.g. S^1 is locally isometric to $\mathbb{R}$ but not globally isometric.

More generally, T^n "flat torus" is locally isometric to $\mathbb{R}^n$. $\square$

Defn (M^n, g) is called **flat** if it is locally isometric to $(\mathbb{R}^n, \hat{g})$.

Prop :- Let M^n be smooth. Then there are many Riemannian metrics on M.

Proof :- Let $\{U_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a locally finite open cover of M and let $\{\psi_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a partition of unity subordinate to this open cover.

On U_α, define a metric g_α by

$$g_\alpha = \delta_{ij}\, dx^i dx^j$$

(i.e., pullback by the coordinate chart the Euclidean metric $\mathbb{R}^n$)

Define $g = \sum_{\alpha \in A} \psi_\alpha g_\alpha$

and g is a Riemannian metric of M as a convex combination of positive definite bilinear forms is positive definite. $\boxed{}$

Musical Isomorphisms

Linear algebra :-

Let V^n be a $\mathbb{R}$-v.s and V^* be its dual. Let g be a pos. def. bilinear form on V.

Define $\mu : V \longrightarrow V^*$

$v \longmapsto g(v, \cdot) \in V^*$ is a linear map.

$(\operatorname{Ker} u) = 0 \implies u$ is an <u>isomorphism</u> as $\dim(V) = \dim(V^*)$.

Let (M^n, g) be Riemannian, then g_p induces an isomorphism $T_p U \underset{\flat}{\cong} T_p^* M$ called the musical isomorphisms

$$X_p \in T_p M \ , \quad (X_p)^\flat \in T_p^* M$$

$$(X_p)^\flat (Y_p) \underset{\text{def.}}{=} g_p(X_p, Y_p)$$

in local coordinates :- $X_p = X^i \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\Big|_p$

$$(X_p)^\flat = \underbrace{A_K}_{?}\, dx^K\Big|_p$$

If $Y_p = Y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\Big|_p \Rightarrow (X_p)^\flat (Y_p) = A_k\, dx^k\left(Y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right)$

$$= A_k Y^k$$

$$= g(X_p, Y_p) = X^i Y^k g_{ik}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad A_k = X^i g_{ik}$$

$\therefore$ if $\quad X = X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \quad$ then

$$X^\flat = \underbrace{X^i g_{ik}}_{(X^\flat)_k}\, dx^k$$

The inverse of $\flat : T_pM \to T_p^*M$ is

$\sharp : T_p^*M \to T_pM$. $\quad \alpha^k = \underbrace{g^{ki}}_{\text{inverse of } g_{ik}} \alpha_i$.

$\because$ g_{ij} is a pos. def. symmetric matrix $\forall p \in M$,
g^{ij} is just the inverse of the matrix.
Clearly $\quad g^{ij} g_{jk} = \delta^i_k$.