Advanced Topics in Geometry E (MTH.B501)

The Gauss and Codazzi equations

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The ingetrablility conditions

The Gauss-Weingarten formulas:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial u^j} = \mathcal{F}\Omega_j, \qquad \Omega_j = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{j1}^1 & \Gamma_{j2}^1 & -A_j^1 \\ \Gamma_{j1}^2 & \Gamma_{j2}^2 & -A_j^2 \\ h_{j1} & h_{j2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (j = 1, 2)$$

The integrability conditions:

$$\frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial u^1} - \Omega_1\Omega_2 + \Omega_2\Omega_1 = O$$

The Gauss and Codazzi equations

Theorem (Theorem 4.3)

The integrability condition of G-W formula is equivalent to the following three equalities:

$$h_{11,2} - h_{21,1} = \sum_j \left(\Gamma^j_{21} h_{1j} - \Gamma^j_{11} h_{2j} \right)$$

$$h_{12,2} - h_{22,1} = \sum_j \left(\Gamma^j_{22} h_{1j} - \Gamma^j_{12} h_{2j} \right)$$

$$K_{ds^2} = \frac{1}{g}(h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21})\bigl(= K\bigr)$$

The Gauss and Codazzi equations

Theorem (Theorem 4.3, continued)

Here, $g := \det(g_{ij}) = g_{11}g_{22} - g_{12}g_{21}$, *and*

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ds^2} &:= \frac{1}{g} R_{12}, \\ R_{jk} &:= \frac{1}{2}(g_{1k,2j} - g_{1j,2k} + g_{2j,1k} - g_{2k,1j}) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i,s} g_{is}(\Gamma^s_{ks}\Gamma^i_{1j} - \Gamma^s_{k1}\Gamma^i_{2j}) \\ &\quad + 2\sum_{l,s} g_{kl}(\Gamma^l_{s2}\Gamma^s_{1j} - \Gamma^l_{1s}\Gamma^s_{2j}). \end{aligned}$$

Formulas

- $(g^{ij}) = (g_{ij})^{-1}$

$$\sum_l g^{il} g_{lj} = \delta^i_j, \qquad g^{il}_{,k} = -\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g^{\alpha i} g^{\beta l} g_{\alpha\beta,k}$$

- $\Gamma^k_{ij} = \dfrac{1}{2} \sum_l g^{kl} (g_{lj,i} + g_{il,j} - g_{ij,l}) = \Gamma^k_{ji}$

$$g_{ij,k} = \sum_l \big(g_{il} \Gamma^l_{jk} + g_{lj} \Gamma^l_{ik} \big), \quad \sum_i \Gamma^i_{ji} = \frac{1}{2g} g_{,j} \quad \big(g = \det(g_{ij}) \big)$$

- $A^i_j = \sum_l g^{il} h_{lj}$

Proof of Theorem 4.3

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1^1 & I_2^1 & I_3^1 \\ I_1^2 & I_2^2 & I_3^2 \\ I_1^3 & I_2^3 & I_3^3 \end{pmatrix} := \Omega_{1,2} - \Omega_{2,1} - \Omega_1\Omega_2 + \Omega_2\Omega_1$$

$$\Omega_j = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{j1}^1 & \Gamma_{j2}^1 & -A_j^1 \\ \Gamma_{j1}^2 & \Gamma_{j2}^2 & -A_j^2 \\ h_{j1} & h_{j2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (j = 1, 2)$$

Exercise 4-1

Problem (Ex. 4-1)

Assume $L = N = 0$, *that is,* $II = 2M\,du\,dv = 2h_{12}\,du^1\,du^2$, *Prove that, if the Gaussian curvature* K *is negative constant,*

$$E_v = G_u = 0, \qquad \textit{that is,} g_{11,2} = g_{22,1} = 0.$$

Exercise 4-2

Problem (Ex. 4-2)

Assume $F = 0$ *and* $E = G = e^{2\sigma}$, *where* σ *is a function in* (u, v). *Let* $z = u + iv$ *(*$i = \sqrt{-1}$*) and define a complex-valued function* q *in* z *by*

$$q(z) := \frac{L(u,v) - N(u,v)}{2} - iM(u,v).$$

Prove that the Codazzi equations are equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial \bar{z}} = e^{2\sigma} \frac{\partial H}{\partial z},$$

where H *is the mean curvature, and*

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} - i\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right), \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + i\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right).$$