

Advanced Topics in Geometry E1 (MTH.B505)

Inner products

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Our Goal (of MTH.B505–506)

Theorem (Fundamental thm of Riemannian mfd)

A complete simply connected Riemannian n -manifold of constant sectional curvature k is isometric to

- ▶ the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n when $k = 0$,
- ▶ the n -dimensional sphere $S^n(k) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ if $k > 0$, and
- ▶ the n -dimensional hyperbolic space $H^n(k)$ if $k < 0$.

cf. The fundamental theorem for surface theory

Our Goal (of MTH.B505-506)

E1 F1

(domain)

$UC \mathbb{R}^n$

#506
#505

a simply-connected Riemannian n -manifold

complete \rightarrow no boundary in

sectional curvature k

isometric

the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n

the sphere S^n

the hyperbolic space H^n

Topological property

finite distance

manifold of dim n
manifold equipped
with a Riem. metric

(next week)

inner products
on "Tangent
Space"

Riemannian manifold

- ▶ a Riemannian n -manifold

#505

simple connectedness : #506

- ▶ completeness

#505

geodesics \approx lines
#11/10/14

'no boundaries in finite distance'

(ex)

the plane : complete

the plane - some part

: incomplete



Space forms

• standard models of "spaces"

▶ the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n

well-known.



▶ the sphere $S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

$\mathbb{S}^n(\mathbb{Q})$

$$S^n = \{x \mid |x| = 1\}$$

▶ the hyperbolic space H^n

- a stage of "non-euclidean geom"
- defined on \mathbb{S}^n
- space of constant negative curv.

#505

Curvature and the integrability conditions

#1506

cf. Advanced topics in Geometry F1 (MTH.B506) on 2Q.

• curvature (曲率) • how "curve" the space

★ integrability condition (可积条件)

" $F_{xy} = F_{yx}$ " for solvability of a system of partial differential equations

ex

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ax \end{cases}$$

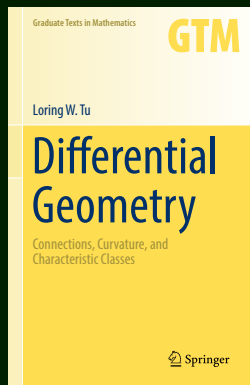
• If $a=1 \Rightarrow \exists$ sol $u = xy$

• Otherwise \nexists sol

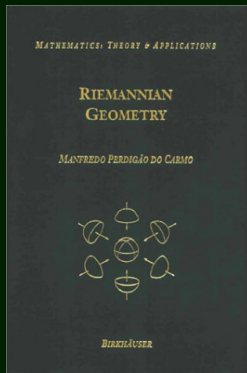
(\because) If $u = \text{sol}$ "a" "L"

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \neq \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

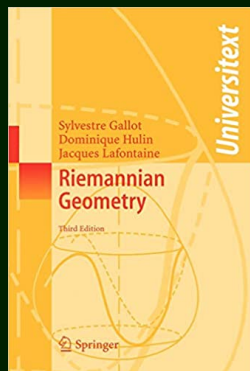
References



Tu



do Carmo



Gallot et. al.

J. Milnor " Morse Theory "