

4.3 共変微分

'22
7/22

46

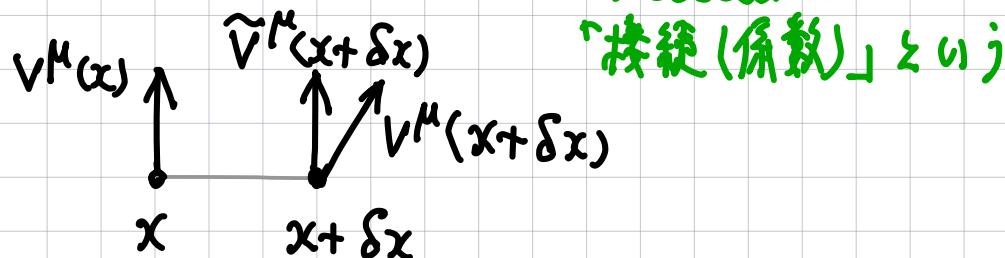
まず直觀的: vector の平行移動・共変微分と議論

$v^\mu(x)$: 反変 vector をとする

[ref.] 佐々木節「一般相対論」

δx^μ : 無限小反変 vector $\Sigma l ? v^\mu$ の無限小平行移動を def:

$$\tilde{v}^\mu(x + \delta x) := v^\mu(x) - \underbrace{\Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho}(x) v^\nu(x)}_{\text{接続(係数)}} \delta x^\rho \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$



\therefore 以下、議論子 D を導入:

$$\begin{aligned} Dv^\mu &:= v^\mu(x + \delta x) - \tilde{v}^\mu(x + \delta x) & \delta v^\mu \text{ (普通の微分)} \\ &\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} v^\mu(x + \delta x) - v^\mu(x) + \underbrace{\Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} v^\nu \delta x^\rho}_{\textcircled{2}} & \text{式 } \textcircled{3} \\ &= \underbrace{(\partial_\rho v^\mu + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} v^\nu)}_{\text{!!}} \delta x^\rho & \left(\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{cf. テーラー理論} \\ D_\mu \varphi^\alpha = \partial_\mu \varphi^\alpha + A_{\mu b}^\alpha \varphi^b \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\nabla_\rho v^\mu$: v^μ の共変微分

$$\Downarrow \underbrace{\delta(v^\mu u_\mu)}_{\text{scalar}} = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\delta v^\mu}_{\text{式 } \textcircled{2}} u_\mu + v^\mu \delta u_\mu = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Du_\mu &= \underbrace{(\partial_\rho u_\mu - \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\rho} u_\nu)}_{\text{!!}} \delta x^\rho & \leftarrow v^\mu \text{ が成立} \\ &\nabla_\rho u_\mu : u_\mu \text{ の共変微分} \end{aligned}$$

一般の tensor に対する共変微分: $\delta(v^\mu u_\nu) = \delta v^\mu u_\nu + v^\mu \delta u_\nu$ [7]

$$\nabla_\rho T^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q} = \partial_\rho T^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q} + \sum_{k=1}^p \Gamma^{\mu_k \sigma_k \rho}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q} T^{\mu_1 \dots \sigma_k \dots \mu_p}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q}$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^q \Gamma^{\sigma_k \nu_k \rho}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q} T^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}_{\nu_1 \dots \sigma_k \dots \nu_q}$$

特に: $\nabla_\rho T = \partial_\rho T$

命題 4.7 座標変換 (x): $x'^\mu = x^\mu(x)$ の下、 $\nabla_\mu v_\nu, g^{\mu\nu}$ (1, 2)-tensor

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma'^\rho_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial x'^\rho}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\tau}{\partial x'^\nu} \Gamma^\mu_{\sigma\tau} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial x'^\rho}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial^2 x^\sigma}{\partial x'^\mu \partial x'^\nu}}_{\text{Christoffel symbol}} \quad \text{① LHS - L}$$

命題 4.8 $\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu} \equiv$ Christoffel symbol (Σ の) (tensor $\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu}$)

注 4.9 $\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma^\rho_{\nu\mu}$ は (1, 2) 型 tensor ($\equiv 0$ の場合) とする

命題 4.10 $\nabla_\rho g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \rightarrow \Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\rho\sigma} (\partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu} + \partial_\mu g_{\sigma\nu} - \partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu})$
(計算証明)

\therefore $\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu}$ は Levi-Civita 接続 (Σ)。

$$\because 0 = \nabla_\rho g_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\rho g_{\mu\nu} - \underbrace{\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\rho} g_{\sigma\nu}}_{!!} - \underbrace{\Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\rho} g_{\mu\sigma}}_{!!}$$

$$\partial_\nu g_{\mu\nu} = \cancel{\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu} + \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu}} \quad \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu,\mu\rho} \quad \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu,\nu\rho}$$

$$\partial_\mu g_{\mu\nu} = \cancel{\Gamma^\sigma_{\sigma\nu} + \Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\sigma}}$$

$$\therefore -\partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu} = -\cancel{\Gamma^\sigma_{\nu\mu} + \Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu}}$$

$$= 2 \Gamma^\sigma_{\sigma,\nu\mu} \quad \leftarrow g^{\sigma\rho} \text{ で消す} \quad \boxed{\square}$$

定義 4.11 (數字の定義)

(M, g) : semi-Riem. 多様体

$\nabla: \mathfrak{X}(M) \times \mathfrak{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(M)$ かつ以下 (i) ~ (iii) をみたす。

$$(X, Y) \mapsto \nabla_X Y$$

(i) bilinear

$$(ii) \nabla_X(fX) = (Xf)Y + f\nabla_X(Y) \quad \text{また (iv), (v) もみたす}$$

$$(iii) \nabla_{fx}(Y) = f\nabla_X(Y), \quad f \in C^\infty(M) \quad \text{とくに Levi-Civita 接続}$$

$$(iv) X\langle Y | Z \rangle = \langle \nabla_X Y | Z \rangle + \langle Y | \nabla_X Z \rangle \quad \leftarrow \text{左側は (iv) の式} \quad \text{左側は (iv) の式}$$

$$(v) T(X, Y) := \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y] = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{左側は (iv) の式} \quad \text{左側は (iv) の式}$$

局所的: $g_{\mu\nu} = \langle \partial_\mu | \partial_\nu \rangle$, $\nabla_\mu(\partial_\nu) := \nabla_{\partial_\mu}(\partial_\nu) = \Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu} \partial_\rho$ 内積
 実験: $X = \partial_\rho, Y = \partial_\mu, Z = \partial_\nu$ とくに (iv) $\Rightarrow \nabla_\rho g_{\mu\nu} = 0$ を示せ

4.4 曲率

定義 4.12 Levi-Civita 接続 ∇ に対する曲率 tensor を定義 (1.3) で

tensor R が Riemann 曲率 tensor である。

$$R(X, Y, Z) = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z, \quad X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$$

(局所表示) $X = \partial_\rho, Y = \partial_\sigma, Z = \partial_\nu$ とする

$$(右辺) = \underbrace{\nabla_\rho(\nabla_\sigma(\partial_\nu))}_{\Gamma^\mu_{\sigma\nu} \partial_\mu} - \underbrace{\nabla_\sigma(\nabla_\rho(\partial_\nu))}_{\Gamma^\mu_{\rho\nu} \partial_\mu} \stackrel{(ii)}{=} R^\mu_{\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu$$

cf. P41
 $\Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho}$
 $R^\mu_{\nu\rho\sigma}$

$$R^\mu_{\nu\rho\sigma} := \partial_\rho \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\sigma} - \partial_\sigma \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} + \Gamma^\mu_{\rho\tau} \Gamma^\tau_{\nu\sigma} - \Gamma^\mu_{\sigma\tau} \Gamma^\tau_{\nu\rho}$$

今題 4.13

(i) Ricci 關係式 : $\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu V_\rho - \nabla_\nu \nabla_\mu V_\rho = R^\alpha_{\mu\nu\rho} V_\alpha$

(ii) cyclic : $R^\alpha_{\mu\nu\rho} + R^\alpha_{\nu\rho\mu} + R^\alpha_{\rho\mu\nu} = 0$

(iii) Bianchi : $\nabla_\mu R^\alpha_{\alpha\rho\mu} + \nabla_\nu R^\alpha_{\alpha\rho\mu} + \nabla_\rho R^\alpha_{\alpha\rho\mu} = 0$

⊗ tensor a 関係式 $\Gamma^\rho_{\mu\nu} = 0$ の局所性 (证明する)

定義 4.14 • Ricci 曲率 $R_{\mu\nu} := R^\rho_{\mu\rho\nu}$ ↑ $\partial\Gamma$ は 0 d'11

• Scalar 曲率 $R := R^\mu_\mu = g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}$ (scalar!)

例 4.15 (2=3 球面)

$$ds^2 = a^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2)$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

極座標 & $r = a$

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a^2 \sin^2\theta} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g = a^4 \sin^2\theta$$

逆行列 分列式

$$\Gamma^\theta_{\theta\varphi} = -\sin\theta \cos\theta, \quad \Gamma^\varphi_{\theta\varphi} = \cot\theta, \quad \Gamma^\theta_{\varphi\varphi} = 0$$

$$R^\theta_{\varphi\theta\varphi} = \sin^2\theta, \quad R^\varphi_{\theta\varphi\theta} = 1$$

$$R_{\theta\theta} = 1, \quad R_{\varphi\varphi} = \sin^2\theta \quad (\Rightarrow R_{ij} = \frac{1}{a^2} g_{ij})$$

定義

$$R = \frac{2}{a^2} \quad (\text{半径 } a \text{ 大} \leftrightarrow \text{曲率小})$$

g. $R_{ij} = \lambda g_{ij}$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $M \in$ Einstein 多様体
 (4.1).