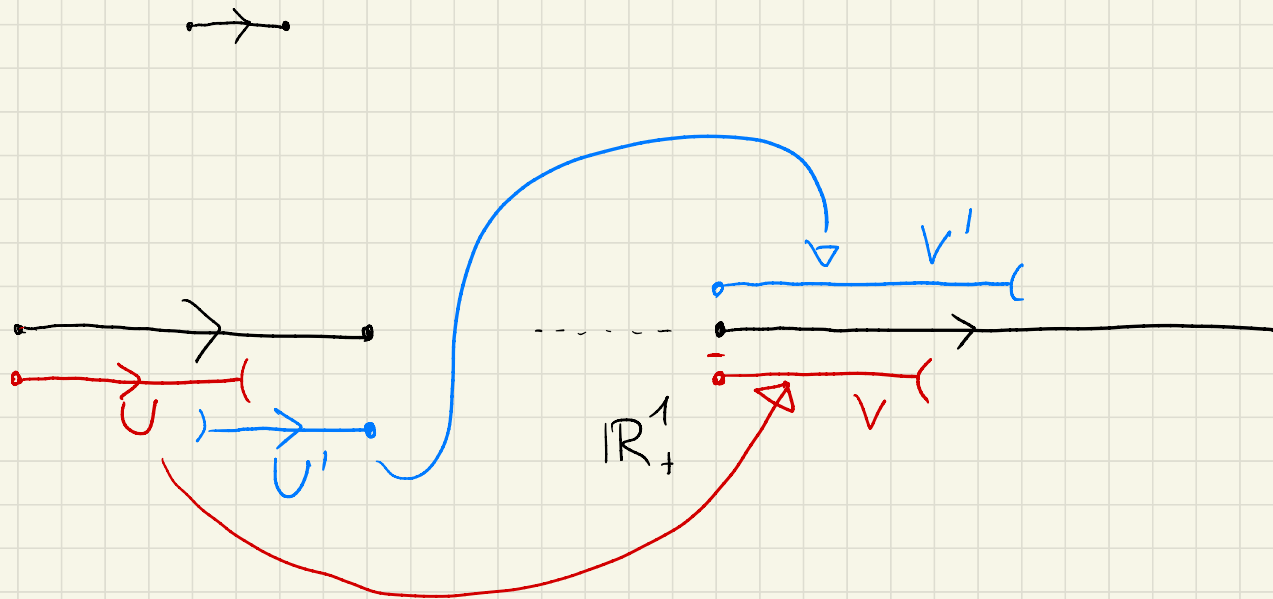
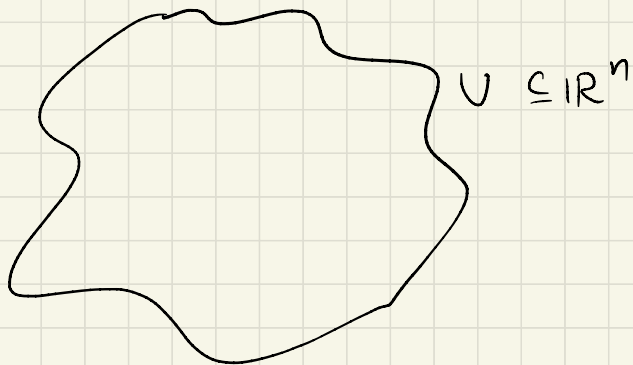



Lezione 11





$$U = B^n$$

$$g^H = \left(\frac{2}{1 - \|x\|^2} \right)^2 g^E$$

Def. (M, g) varietà pR

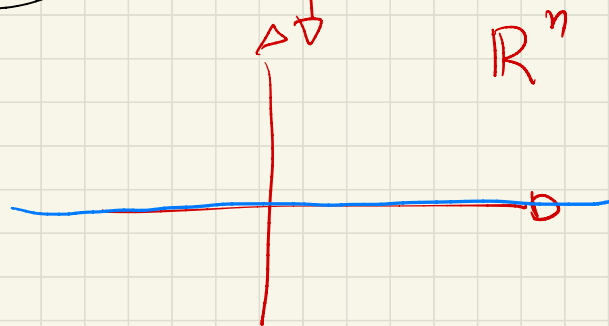
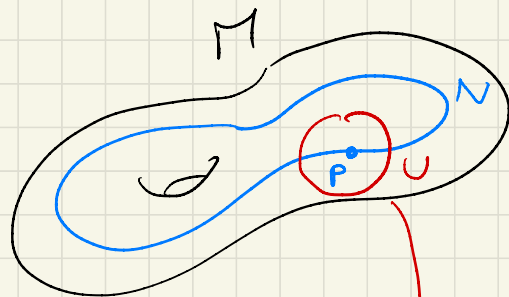
Sia $N \subseteq M$ sottovarietà liscia
connessa

Lei è **SOTTOVARIETÀ PSEUDO-RIETANNIANA**

se $\forall p \in N$

$T_p N \subseteq T_p M$ sottospazio

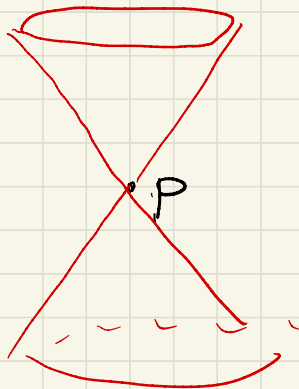
$g|_{T_p N}$ è NON DEGENERÉ



Oss: Se g è definita questo è verificato sempre

Es: $\mathbb{R}^{2,1} \cong \gamma$

$\bar{e}$ sottovarietà pR
se $\bar{e}$ tipo tempo
o spazio



Oss: N è varietà pR (N, g')

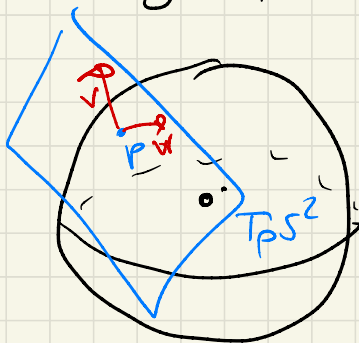
$$\forall p \in N$$

$$g'(p) := g|_{T_p N}$$

Es: $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ sottovarietà

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

$$(\mathbb{R}^n, g^E)$$



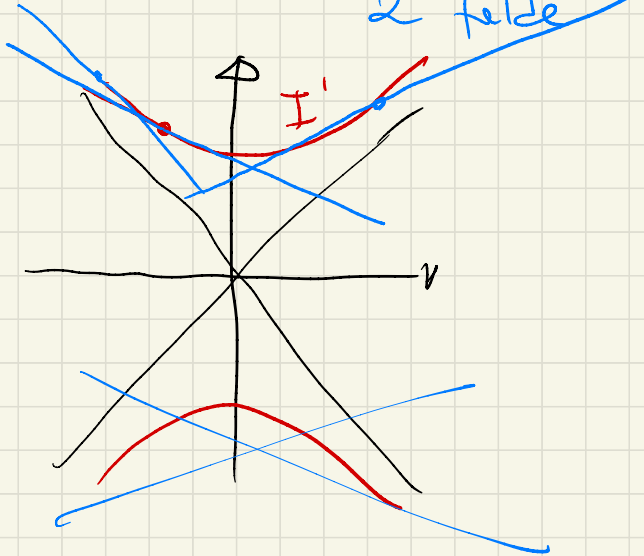
$$S^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

Es: $I^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n,1} = (\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \eta) \quad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} - & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

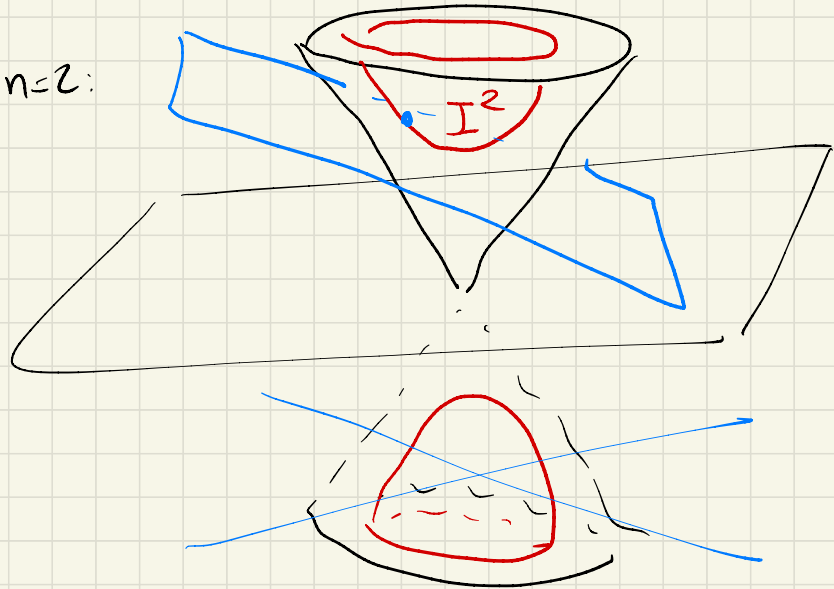
$$I^n = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n,1} : \langle x, x \rangle = -1 \right\} \cap \left\{ x_1 > 0 \right\}$$

$$\overset{''}{-x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{n+1}^2} = -1$$

iperboloide a
2 foglie



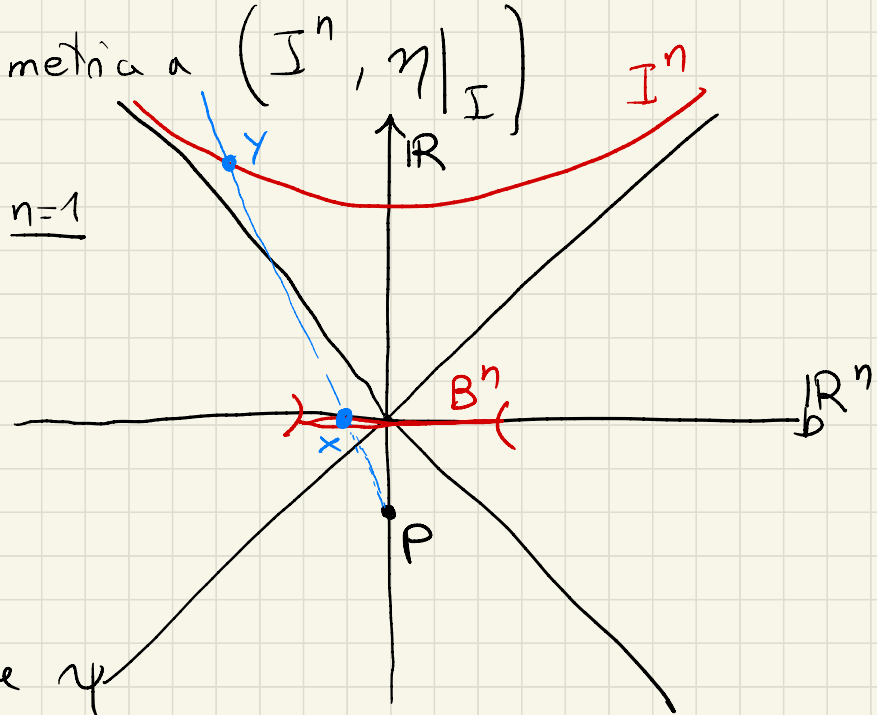
$n=2$:



Ex: $I^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n,1}$ è sottovarietà pR Riemanniana

I^n è il MODELLO DELL'IPERBOLOIDE dello SPAZIO IPERBOLICO

Ex: (B^n, g^H) è isometrica a $(I^n, \eta|_I)$



$$P = (-1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\psi: B^n \xrightarrow{\sim} I^n \text{ diffeom}$$

$$\psi(x) = y$$

Facendo i conti si vede che ψ
è isometrica

$$\text{cioè } \forall x \in B^n, \quad \forall v, w \in T_x B^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v, w \rangle_{g^H} &= \langle v', w' \rangle_{\eta|_I} & v' &= d\psi_x(v) \\ & & w' &= d\psi_x(w) \end{aligned}$$

Prop: Ogni M ha struttura Riemanniana.

$$\xrightarrow{\dim} \star = \{ \varphi_i: U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \} \text{ atlante} \rightarrow \{ U_i \}_{i \in I} \text{ n.c. aperto}$$

$$\rightarrow \exists g_i: M \rightarrow [0, \infty) \text{ partiz. unite}$$

$$\text{t.c. } \text{supp } g_i \subseteq U_i \quad \sum_i g_i(p) = 1$$

$$\text{Su } U_i \text{ prendo } g_i := \varphi_i^*(g^E) \quad g_i(v, w) := g^E(v', w') \\ v' = (d\varphi_i)_x(v) \quad \dots$$

Definisco $\forall p \in M$ $g(p) := \sum_i g_i g_i(p)$

Si ottiene g campo tensoriale di tipo $(0,2)$ su M
simmetrico

def+

Combinaz. lineare con coeff. positivi di prod. scalari positivi
è definito positivo

infatti

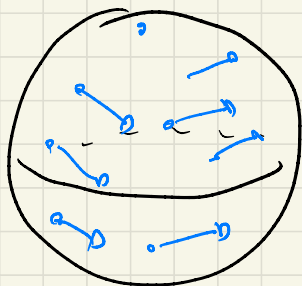
$$g(p)(v, v) = \sum_i g_i \underbrace{g_i(p)(v, v)}_{>0} > 0$$

$v \neq 0$ $\uparrow$
 >0

□

Oss: Non tutte le M hanno struttura Lorentziana

Teo: M ha struttura Lorentziana $\Leftrightarrow$ ha un campo vettoriale mai nullo



S^2

$\nexists$ campo mai nullo su S^2

idem per S^4

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$ (M, g) g Riemanniana $\times$ campo vettoriale mai nullo

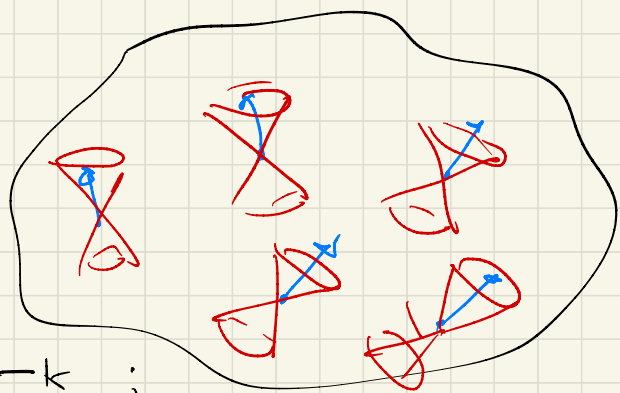
normalizzo X : $\bar{X}(p) = \frac{X(p)}{\|X(p)\|} = \frac{X(p)}{\sqrt{g(p)(X(p), X(p))}}$

$\|\bar{X}(p)\| = 1 \quad \forall p$

$g'(p)(v, w) := g(p)(v, w) - 2 g(p)(v, \bar{X}(p)) \cdot g(p)(\bar{X}(p), w)$

$$\forall p \in M, \forall v, w \in T_p M$$

g' è nuovo tensore simm. $(0,2)$



In coordinate:

$$g'_{ij} v^i w^j = g_{ij} v^i w^j - 2 g_{ie} v^i \bar{x}^e g_{kj} \bar{x}^k w^j$$

cioè

Calcolo la segnatura di g'_{ij} :

$$g'_{ij} = g_{ij} - 2 g_{ie} \bar{x}^e g_{kj} \bar{x}^k$$

$\mathcal{B} = \{ \bar{x}(p), v_2, \dots, v_n \}$ base ortonormale di $(\mathbb{R}^n, g_{ij})$

Riscrivo g_{ij} e g'_{ij} rispetto a $\mathcal{B}$

$$\text{Ottengo } g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \quad g'_{ij} = \delta_{ij} - 2 \delta_{ie} \bar{x}^e \delta_{kj} \bar{x}^k$$

$$g'_{ij} = \delta_{ij} - 2\delta_{i1}\delta_{1j} = \eta_{ij}$$

$$= I - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

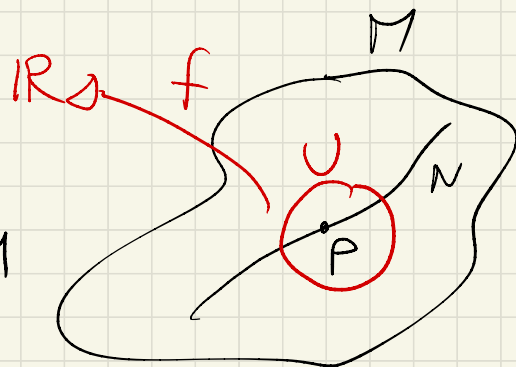
$N \subseteq M$ submanifold

$\forall p \in N$

$T_p N \subseteq T_p M$

$v \in T_p N \dots \rightarrow ? v \in T_p M$

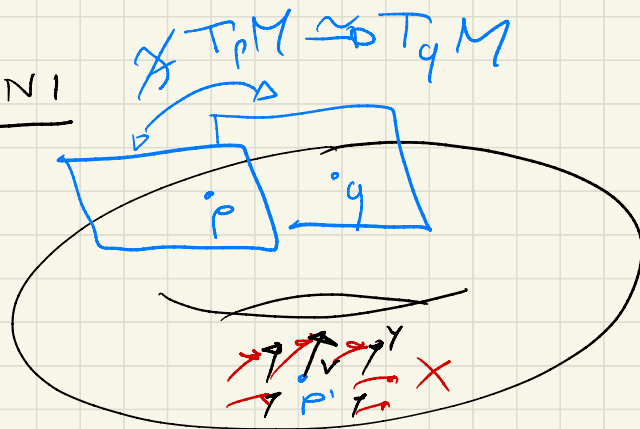
$f: U(p) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$$v(f) := v(f|_{N_{10}})$$

CONNESSIONI

CONNESSIONE = DERIVATA COVARIANTE



$$\mathcal{L}_Y X = [Y, X]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y^S$$

Def: M varietà.

Una **DERIVATA COVARIANTE**

è un oggetto ∇ che

$$\forall p \in M, \forall X \in \mathfrak{X}(U(p))$$

$$\forall v \in T_p M$$

t.c.:

definisce $\nabla_v X \in T_p M$

LOCALE

1) Se X e Y coincidono su $U(p)$
allora $\nabla_v X = \nabla_v Y$

LINEARE

2) Lineare in v e in X :

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_v (\lambda X + \mu Y) \\ = \lambda \nabla_v X + \mu \nabla_v Y\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(U(p))$$

$$\nabla_{\lambda v + \mu w} X = \lambda \nabla_v X + \mu \nabla_w X$$

LEIBNITZ

$$3) \quad \nabla_v (fX) =$$

$$\boxed{\nabla_v (f) \cdot X(p) + f(p) \cdot \nabla_v (X)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{=} \\ & v(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(U(p))$$

$$X \in \mathcal{X}(U(p))$$

LISCIA

4) $\nabla_v X$ "dipende in modo lineare da v e da X "

formalmente: dati $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(U)$

$$\nabla_Y X$$