

Chapter 3 微分几何初步

我们无法用一套坐标覆盖整个球面, 球面不能被展平 (拓扑不等价).

类似于球面这样的空间被称为流形, 可用一族坐标覆盖, 称局部坐标.

§ 3.1 微分流形

一. 流形的定义:

M 是 Hausdorff 空间 (拓扑空间中, 两个任意的不同点, 有彼此不相交邻域), 给定开集族 $\{U_i, i \in I\}$ 以及各开集 U_i 到 \mathbb{R}^n 中的映射 φ_i , 若满足:

1. $\{U_i, i \in I\}$ 给出 M 的一个开覆盖, 即 $M = \cup U_i$.

2. $\forall U_i$, 其像 $D_i = \varphi_i(U_i)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的开集, 而 φ_i 是 U_i 到 D_i 上的同胚映射.

3. 在两个开集交集区域 $U_i \cap U_j$, 映射 $\varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$ 将 D_i 中的开集 $\varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j)$ 映射为 D_j 中的开集 $\varphi_j(U_i \cap U_j)$, 并且 $\varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$ 是 C^k 类映射 (具 k 阶微分).

则称 $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}$ 在 M 上定义了一个 C^k 流形构造.

$n = \dim M$ 称为流形维数, M 称为 n 维 C^k 流形.

C^0 称微分光滑流形, C^0 称拓扑流形, C^∞ 称解析流形.

(U_i, φ_i) 称为图, $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}$ 称为图册. 称 φ_i 为 U_i 上的局部坐标, U_i 为 φ_i 的坐标邻域, 流形 M 上一点 $P \in U_i$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 像:

$\varphi_i(P) = \{x^1(P), x^2(P), \dots, x^n(P)\}$ 称为 P 在 (U_i, φ_i) 中的坐标.

若流形上的点 $P \in U_i \cap U_j$ 的坐标分别是 $\{x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$ 与 $\{y^1, y^2, \dots, y^n\}$.

则两组坐标存在关系 ~~$x^i = f^i(y^j)$~~ , $y^i = f^i(x^j)$. f 是 k 次可微函数.

若在任意交集区域, $\left| \frac{\partial(y^1, y^2, \dots, y^n)}{\partial(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)} \right| > 0$. 则为可定向流形.

球面是可定向的, Möbius 带不可定向.

一个流形是没有整体坐标的.

直线 \mathbb{R} , S^1 是一维流形.

\mathbb{R}^2, S^2 , 环面 $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$, 柱面 $H = S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^1$ 都为二维流形.

平面上有交叉曲线不是流形.

2. 微分同胚

定义: 设 M, N 都是 C^∞ 流形, f 是 M 到 N 上的 1-1 映射, 当 f 和 f^{-1} 都是 C^k 映射时, 称 f 是微分同胚映射.

同胚映射加上可微的条件就变成微分同胚映射. 两个流形若微分同胚则同胚, 反之不然.

两个微分同胚的流形可以看成是相同的流形.

流形 M 上的两个图, (U_i, φ_i) 和 (U_j, φ_j) , 若 $U_i \cap U_j = \emptyset$ 当 $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$ 时, $\varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$ 是 C^k 类映射, 则称这两个图 C^k 相容. 若图 \mathcal{A} 包含所有 C^k 相容图, 则称 \mathcal{A} 为一个极大 C^k 图册.

流形 M 上一点 $x \in M$ 处的切空间 $T_x(M)$ 用来描述流形在 x 点附近性质.

若 M 是 n 维流形, 则 $T_x(M)$ 与 \mathbb{R}^n 同构

对于 \mathbb{R}^n 中函数 $f(x)$.

$$f(x+a) = f(x) + a^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} f(x) + o(a) = f(x) + A f(x) + o(a).$$

线性微分算符: $A = a^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = a^i d_i$

指标在下面代表抗变, 指标在上面代表协变

$\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = d_i\}$ 定义了切空间的一组基.

过 x 点所有曲线的切向量张成空间称为该点的切空间, 记为 $T_x(M)$.

定义作用在流形 M 上可微函数集合的线性微分算符.

1) $V_x(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha V_x f + \beta V_x g$

2) $V_x(fg) = (V_x f)g + f(V_x g)$

选定局部坐标系, 在 x 点切向量表示为 $V_x = v^i(x) d_i$.
对于流形上函数 $f(x)$, 某点流形上曲线 $x(t)$ 的方向导数为

$$V_x f = \frac{d}{dt} [f(x(t))] = \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} f$$

流形上所有点切空间的集合 $\bigcup_{x \in M} T_x(M) = T(M)$ 称为流形 M 的切丛.

切空间的对偶空间 $T_x^*(M)$ 称为 x 点的余切空间, 若 $W_x \in T_x^*(M), V_x \in T_x(M)$.

有 $W_x(V_x) \in \mathbb{R}$ 或 $W_x: V_x \rightarrow W_x(V_x) \equiv \langle W_x, V_x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$.

对余切向量将切向量映射为实数, 切向量与切向量内积为实数

\therefore 切空间和余切空间互为对偶, 因此有 $W_x(V_x) = V_x(W_x)$.

给定切空间 $T_x(M)$ 的基 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$, 构造余切空间的基 $\{\theta^1, \theta^2, \dots, \theta^n\}$

$$W_x(V_x) = \langle W_x, V_x \rangle = \langle W_i \theta^i, V_j^j e_j \rangle = W_i V^i$$

$$\langle \theta^i, e_j \rangle = \delta_j^i = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

若取 $T_x(M)$ 的基为 $\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$, 则可取 $T_x^*(M)$ 的基为自然基

$$\{dx^1, dx^2, \dots, dx^n\}$$

$$\text{内积定} \langle dx^i, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} x^i = \delta_j^i$$

\therefore 余切向量表示为 $W_x = W_i(x) dx^i$, 又称协变向量

切向量又简称抗变程, $df = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}) dx^i$ 是一个特殊的余切向量.

通过张量积构造更高阶张量空间:

$$T_s^r(M) = \underbrace{T_x(M) \otimes \dots \otimes T_x(M)}_{r \text{ 个}} \otimes \underbrace{T_x^*(M) \otimes \dots \otimes T_x^*(M)}_{s \text{ 个}}$$

元张量 \mathcal{W} , 张量积变子程

$$W_{(s)}^{(r)} = W_{i_1 \dots i_s}^{j_1 \dots j_r}(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_s}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \dots \otimes dx^{j_r}$$

可以定义如下二种张量:

$$T_1 = T_{ij}(x) dx^i \otimes dx^j \quad T_2 = T^{ij}(x) dx^i \otimes dx^j$$

= 二阶协变张量 = 二阶逆变张量

$$V(x) = V^i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = V'^i(x') \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^i} \quad W(x) = W_i(x) dx^i = W'_i(x') dx'^i$$

$$T_1 = T_{ij}(x) dx^i \otimes dx^j = T'_{ij}(x') dx'^i \otimes dx'^j$$

显然有 $dx'^i = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^i} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$

$$\therefore \cancel{V^i(x) \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} dx^j \right)} = V^i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = V'^i(x') \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^i} V^j$$

$$W'^i(x') = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} W^j$$

写反了!

$$T'_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial x'^j} T_{kl} \quad T'^{ij} = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x'^j}{\partial x^l} T^{kl} \quad T'^j_i = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^j}{\partial x^k} T^j_k$$

1. 微分形式

定义 余切空间基向量的反对称化张量积:

$$dx \wedge dy \equiv \frac{1}{2} (dx \otimes dy - dy \otimes dx) = -dy \wedge dx \quad \text{称为外积.}$$

显然有 $dx \wedge dx = 0$.

微分元 dx 为微分 1-形式, $dx \wedge dy$ 为微分 2-形式.

$$\begin{aligned} dx \wedge dy &\rightarrow dx' \wedge dy' = \frac{1}{2} (dx' \otimes dy' - dy' \otimes dx') = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} dy \right) \left(\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} dx \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} dx \right) \left(\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} dy \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} dx \otimes dy + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} dy \otimes dx - \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} dy \otimes dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} dx \otimes dy \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} \right) (dx \otimes dy - dy \otimes dx) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial(x', y')}{\partial(x, y)} dx \wedge dy. \end{aligned}$$

Λ^p 为所有 p -形式组成的空间.

(1) Λ^p 与 Λ^{n-p} 维数相同, 均为 C^n

(2) n -形式只有 $f_{1, \dots, n}(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$. 这是由张量积从 n 维空间的有 n 个非零元.

(3) 不存在大于阶数 n 的形式.

(4) p -形式的基 $f_{i_1, \dots, i_p}(x)$ 对指标, 由交换全反对称.

(5) p -形式和 q -形式的外积, 得到 $(p+q)$ -形式.

由所有微分形式直和构成空间 $\Lambda = \Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^1 \oplus \dots \oplus \Lambda^n$ 维数为 2^n . 五个线性空间加上外积运算构成 Cartan 代数.

$$\text{满足 } (\alpha \wedge \beta) \wedge \gamma = \alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma), \quad (\alpha + \beta) \wedge \gamma = \alpha \wedge \gamma + \beta \wedge \gamma$$

$$\partial_p \wedge \beta_q = (-1)^{pq} \beta_q \wedge \partial_p$$

代表 p -形式.

引入外微分算符, d ,

$$d: \Lambda^p \rightarrow \Lambda^{p+1}$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } d(f(x)) = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^i} dx^i = f_{,i}(x) dx^i \quad d(f_{,i}(x) dx^i) = \frac{\partial f_{,i}(x)}{\partial x^j} dx^j \wedge dx^i = f_{,ij}(x) dx^j \wedge dx^i$$

$$= f_{,ji} dx^i \wedge dx^j = -f_{,ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j = \frac{1}{2} [f_{,ji} - f_{,ij}] dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

显然, 对 n -形式

$$f_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(x) dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_n} = f_{i_1, \dots, i_n, i}(x) dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_n} = 0$$

由于外微分的可交换性, 两次外微分作用结果为 0. 记为 $d^2=0$

对于 p -形式 α_p , q -形式 β_q , 有

$$d(\alpha_p \wedge \beta_q) = d\alpha_p \wedge \beta_q + (-1)^p \alpha_p \wedge d\beta_q$$

例: $\alpha_0 = f(x, y)$, $\alpha_1 = u(x, y)dx + v(x, y)dy$, $\alpha_2 = \phi(x, y) dx \wedge dy$.

$$d\alpha_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = \nabla f \cdot dr$$

$$d\alpha_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \wedge dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy = (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) dx \wedge dy = \nabla \times W \cdot ds$$

$$d\alpha_2 = 0, \quad d^2\alpha_0 = 0 \rightarrow \nabla \times \nabla f = 0, \quad d^2\alpha_1 = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \nabla \times W = 0$$

\therefore 对于 0-形式, d 相当于梯度; 对于 1-形式, d 相当于旋度; 对于 2-形式, d 相当于散度.

2. Hodge Star 算符

它的对偶变换, 它将 p -形式变为 $(n-p)$ -形式.

$$*(dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}) = \frac{1}{(n-p)!} \varepsilon^{i_1, \dots, i_p, i_{p+1}, \dots, i_n} dx^{i_{p+1}} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_n}$$

$\varepsilon_{ij \dots k}$ 是 n 维空间全反对称张量.

$$** (dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}) = (-1)^{p(n-p)} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

因此有 $** \omega_p = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \omega_p$

例: 在 3 维空间, 可能形式有

$$\alpha_0 = f(x^1, x^2, x^3) = f(x)$$

$$\alpha_1 = v_1(x) dx^1 + v_2(x) dx^2 + v_3(x) dx^3$$

$$\alpha_2 = W_1(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + W_2(x) dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + W_3(x) dx^3 \wedge dx^1$$

$$\alpha_3 = \phi(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3$$

显然 $*\alpha_0 = f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{3!} \varepsilon_{ijk} dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k = f(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 = f(x) dz$

$$*\alpha_1 = v_1(x) \frac{1}{2!} \varepsilon_{ijk} dx^i \wedge dx^j + v_2(x) \frac{1}{2!} \varepsilon_{ijk} dx^i \wedge dx^k + v_3(x) \frac{1}{2!} \varepsilon_{ijk} dx^j \wedge dx^k$$

$$= v_1(x) dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + v_2(x) dx^3 \wedge dx^1 + v_3(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 = \vec{v} \cdot ds$$

$$*\alpha_2 = W_1(x) dx^3 + W_2(x) dx^1 + W_3(x) dx^2 = W \cdot dx$$

$$*\alpha_3 = \phi(x)$$

对于任意的两个 p -形式 $\alpha_p = f_{ij \dots k} dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k$ 和 $\beta_p = g_{ij \dots k} dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k$

$$\text{有 } \alpha_p \wedge * \beta_p = \beta_p \wedge * \alpha_p = (f_{ij \dots k} dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k) \wedge (g_{ij \dots k} \frac{1}{(n-p)!} \varepsilon^{ij \dots k} dx^{l_1} \wedge dx^{l_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{l_n})$$

$$= p! f_{ij \dots k} g^{ij \dots k} dz$$

对 3 维空间, 有

$$\alpha_0 = f(x^1, x^2, x^3)$$

$$\alpha_1 = v_1(x) dx^1 + v_2(x) dx^2 + v_3(x) dx^3$$

$$\alpha_2 = W_1(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + W_2(x) dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + W_3(x) dx^3 \wedge dx^1$$

$$\alpha_3 = \phi(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3$$

$$d\alpha_0 = \nabla f \cdot dx$$

$$d\alpha_1 = (\nabla \times W) \cdot ds$$

$$d\alpha_2 = \nabla \cdot W \cdot dz$$

$$d\alpha_3 = 0$$

引入余微分算符, 定义 $\delta = (-1)^{n-p+1} * d$ 若 n 为奇数 $\delta = (-1)^p * d$
 若 n 为偶数 $\delta = (-1)^{p+1} * d$.

显然, δ 的作用是将 p -形式变为 $(p-1)$ -形式. $\therefore \delta$ 和 d 是一对共轭算符.

仍以三维空间为例, 有

$$\delta \theta_0 = * d * \theta_0 = * d (f(x) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \theta_1 &= * d (V_1 dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + V_2 dx^3 \wedge dx^1 + V_3 dx^1 \wedge dx^2) = * d \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x^1} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x^2} dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^1 + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x^3} dx^3 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \right) \\ &= - \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x^i} = - \nabla \cdot V. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \theta_2 &= * d (W_1 dx^1 + W_2 dx^2 + W_3 dx^3) = * d \left(\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial x^1} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + W_{1,2} dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^1 + W_{2,1} dx^1 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^2 + W_{2,3} dx^3 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + W_{3,1} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + W_{3,2} dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^1 \right) \\ &= (W_{2,1} - W_{1,2}) dx^3 + (W_{1,3} - W_{3,1}) dx^2 + (W_{3,2} - W_{2,3}) dx^1 \\ &= (\nabla \times W) \cdot dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta \theta_3 = (-1) * d (\phi(x)) = (-1) * (\nabla \phi \cdot dx) = - \nabla \phi \cdot d\vec{s}$$

同样, 有 $\delta^2 = 0$.

定义 Laplace 算符 $\Delta = (d + \delta)^2 = d\delta + \delta d$. p -形式仍然为 p -形式.

仍以三维空间为例.

$$\Delta \theta_0 = (d\delta + \delta d)\theta_0 = \delta d\theta_0 = \delta \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^i \right) = - \nabla^2 f.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \theta_1 &= d\delta \theta_1 + \delta d\theta_1 \\ &= d(-\nabla \cdot V) + \delta[(\nabla \times V) \cdot ds] \\ &= -[\nabla \cdot \nabla V] \cdot dx + \nabla \times (\nabla \times V) \cdot dx \\ &= -[\nabla \cdot (\nabla \cdot V)] dx + \nabla \cdot \nabla V \cdot dx - \nabla^2 V \cdot dx \\ &= -\nabla^2 V \cdot dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \theta_2 &= d\delta \theta_2 + \delta d\theta_2 \\ &= d[(\nabla \times W) \cdot dx] + \delta[\nabla \cdot W \cdot d\vec{s}] \\ &= \nabla \times (\nabla \times W) \cdot ds - \nabla \cdot (\nabla \cdot W) \cdot ds \\ &= -\nabla^2 W \cdot ds. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \theta_3 = d\delta \theta_3 = d(-\nabla \phi \cdot d\vec{s}) = -\nabla^2 \phi \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

Hodge 定理: 若 M 是紧致的无边流形, 则任意 p -形式 ω_p 可唯一分解为

$$\omega_p = d\theta_{p-1} + \delta \beta_{p+1} + \Gamma_p$$

其中 Γ_p 为 p -形式, 满足 $\Delta \Gamma_p = 0$.

在 n 维流形上 M 定义积分, 取局坐标系统, 有 $d\vec{s} = dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$.

$x^i \rightarrow x^{i'}$ 有

$$dx^{1'} \wedge dx^{2'} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{n'} = \frac{\partial(x^{1'}, \dots, x^{n'})}{\partial(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

Stokes 定理:

M 是 p 维流形, 边界为 ∂M , 则 $\forall (p-1)$ -形式 ω 有

$$\int_M d\omega_{p-1} = \int_{\partial M} \omega_{p-1}$$

当 $p=1$ 时, 有 $\omega_0 = f(x)$. $\int_a^b df(x) = f(b) - f(a)$ Newton-Leibnitz 公式.

$p=2$. $\omega_1 = A \cdot dx^i = A \cdot dx$. $d\omega_1 = (\nabla \times A) \cdot ds$.

$$\therefore \int_S d\omega_1 = \int_S d(A \cdot dx) = \int_S (\nabla \times A) \cdot ds = \oint_{\partial S} \omega_1 = \oint_{\partial S} A \cdot dx$$

当 $p=3$ 时, 有

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} E^k dx^i \wedge dx^j = E \cdot ds. \quad d\omega_2 = \nabla \cdot E \cdot dz$$

$$\therefore \int_V d\omega_2 = \int_V \nabla \cdot E \cdot dz = \oint_{\partial V} \omega_2 = \oint_{\partial V} E \cdot ds. \quad \text{即 Gauss 定理}$$

Maxwell 方程组

$$\nabla \cdot E = \rho \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0 \quad \nabla \times E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \nabla \times B - \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \vec{j}$$

引入矢势 A 和标势 ϕ ,

$$B = \nabla \times A, \quad E = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$

当 A 和 ϕ 作规范变换时

$$A \rightarrow A' = A - \nabla f, \quad \phi' = \phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad \text{时, } E, B \text{ 不变}$$

引入 Lorenz 规范条件

$$\nabla \cdot A + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

引入四维形式

$$x^\mu = (t, \vec{x}), \quad A^\mu = (\phi, A), \quad j^\mu = (\rho, \vec{j}) \quad \partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = (\partial_t, \nabla)$$

$$\therefore A'^\mu = A^\mu + \partial^\mu f. \quad \therefore \text{规范条件为 } \partial_\mu A^\mu = 0$$

场强和势的规范为

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$$

\therefore Maxwell 方程为

$$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = j^\nu, \quad \partial_\mu F_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_\nu F_{\lambda\mu} + \partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

引入势 1-形式和电流 1-形式

$$A = A_\mu(x) dx^\mu, \quad j = j_\mu(x) dx^\mu$$

$$F = dA = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu = \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu$$

$$A \rightarrow A' = A + df$$

$$F' = dA' = dA + d^2 f = F$$

$$\delta F = j. \quad \delta^2 F = 0 \Rightarrow \delta j = 0. \quad \text{电荷守恒}$$

4. Riemann 流形.

定义: \mathbb{R}^n Riemann 流形 M 是一个光滑流形, 在其上定义了连续的协变张量, g , 度规张量.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{有 } & -1 \cdot g_x(X, Y) = g_x(Y, X). \\ & \text{且 } \forall X \in T_x(M), \text{ 仅当 } X=0, g_x(X, X)=0. \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Riemann 结构}$$

若 $g_x(X, X) > 0, \forall X \in T_x(M), X \neq 0, x \in M$. 称为 Riemann 流形, 否则称为伪 Riemann 流形.

Riemann 流形.

张量 g 实际在 $T_x(M)$ 定义了一个内积, 使其成为内积空间.

$$g: T_x(M) \times T_x(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \in M.$$

$$(X, Y) = g_x(X, Y) = g_{ij}(x) \xi^i(x) \eta^j(x), X = \xi^i \partial_i, Y = \eta^j \partial_j.$$

$$\|X\|^2 = g_{ij}(x) \xi^i(x) \xi^j(x).$$

$$\cos \theta(X, Y) = \frac{g_x(X, Y)}{\|X\| \|Y\|}, X, Y \in T_x(M).$$

\therefore 流形 M 的 Riemann 结构由 $G = (g_{ij})$ 决定.

弧长微分的平方可写成:

$$ds^2 = g_{ij}(x) dx^i \otimes dx^j = g_{ij}(x) dx^i dx^j$$

对于直角坐标系 $\{x_i\}$, 其 Riemann 结构由 $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$ 给出.

$$\therefore ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + \dots + dx_n^2.$$

欧几里德空间内的任何一个子流形都是 Riemann 流形.

二维单位球面 $M = S^2$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的子流形.

$$ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2.$$

在 M 上开集 U 取局部坐标系 $\{\theta, \phi\}$.

$$\therefore x_1 = \sin \theta \cos \phi, x_2 = \sin \theta \sin \phi, x_3 = \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore ds^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2.$$

$$\therefore G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

内积 $(X, Y) = g_{ij}(x) \xi^i(x) \eta^j(x)$. 定义了切空间 $T_x(M) \rightarrow T_x^*(M)$ 的映射.

$$X = \xi^i(x) \partial_i \rightarrow X^* = g_{ij}(x) \xi^j(x) dx^i$$

也就是, 向量的指标可用度规张量 g_{ij} 进行升降.

$$g_i = g_{ij} \xi^j, \xi^i = g^{ij} g_{0j}, g_{ij} g^{jk} = \delta_{0i}^k, g^{ij} \text{ 为 } g_{ij} \text{ 的逆.}$$

用度规张量升降任意张量指标.

$$W^{ij \dots k} = g^{il} g^{jm} \dots g^{kn} W^{lm \dots n}, W^{ij \dots k} = g^{il} g^{jm} \dots g^{kn} W_{lm \dots n}.$$

在 Riemann 流形上, 取全反对称子张.

$$\varepsilon_{1,2,\dots,n} = |g|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad g = \det(g_{ij})$$

$$\text{则有 } \varepsilon^{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} = g^{i_1 j_1} g^{i_2 j_2} \dots g^{i_n j_n} \varepsilon_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n} = \text{sgn}(g) |g|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n}$$

$$\text{sgn}(g) = \frac{g}{|g|} = \pm 1, \text{ 对欧氏空间, } g=1. \quad dz = |g|^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

协变微分.

协变微分算子 ∇ 具有线性:

$$1) \nabla(ax+by) = a\nabla x + b\nabla y \quad 2) \nabla(x \otimes Y) = \nabla x \otimes Y + x \otimes \nabla Y. \quad \nabla \langle W, X \rangle = \langle \nabla W, X \rangle + \langle W, \nabla X \rangle$$

$$3) \nabla f = df \quad f \text{ 为标量.} \quad 4) \text{ 对切向量 } X(x) = g^i(x) \partial_i \text{ 作用.}$$

$$\nabla X(x) = dg^i(x) \otimes \partial_i + g^i(x) \nabla \partial_i$$

$$= dg^i(x) \otimes \partial_i + g^i(x) T_{ij}^k(x) \otimes \partial_j$$

$$= dg^i(x) \otimes \partial_i + g^i(x) \cdot \underbrace{T_{ki}^j(x)}_{\downarrow \text{联络系数}} dx^k \otimes \partial_j$$

$$\therefore \nabla X = [dg^k(x) + g^j(x) T_{ij}^k(x)] \otimes \partial_k$$

$$= [g^j(x) T_{ij}^k] dx^i \otimes \partial_k$$

对余切向量场的协变微分从基矢对偶性得到.

$$\nabla \langle dx^i, \partial_j \rangle = \langle \nabla dx^i, \partial_j \rangle + \langle dx^i, \nabla \partial_j \rangle = 0$$

$$\therefore \langle \nabla dx^i, \partial_j \rangle = -\langle dx^i, \nabla \partial_j \rangle = -\langle dx^i, T_{jk}^l \partial_k \rangle = -T_{jk}^i$$

$$\therefore \nabla dx^i = -T_{jk}^i dx^j \otimes \partial_k$$

\therefore 对余切向量场, 有.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla W = \nabla(W_i dx^i) &= dW_i \otimes dx^i + W_i \nabla dx^i = dW_i \otimes dx^i - W_k T_{ij}^k \otimes dx^i \\ &= (dW_i - W_k T_{ij}^k) \otimes dx^i \end{aligned}$$

通常我们考虑沿 x 方向的协变微分.

$$\nabla_x k = \langle \nabla k, x \rangle. \text{ 取自然基 } \{\partial_i\}.$$

$$\therefore \nabla_i k = \langle \nabla k, \partial_i \rangle. \quad \therefore \nabla k = dx^i \otimes \nabla_i k$$

对切向量 X , 有.

$$\nabla_i X = \underbrace{(g_{ij}^k + T_{ij}^k g^j)}_{\text{普通系数}} \partial_k = \underbrace{g_{ij}^k}_{\text{协变系数}} \partial_k$$

取局部坐标系的切向量 x 表示为:

$$x = \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{dx^i}{dt} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \text{ 当向量场 } Y = g^i \partial_i \text{ 满足}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x Y &= \langle \nabla Y, x \rangle = \langle dx^i \otimes \nabla_i Y, \frac{dx^j}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \rangle = \langle dx^i \otimes (g_{ij}^k + T_{ij}^k g^j) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}, \frac{dx^j}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \rangle \\ &= \frac{dx^i}{dt} \left(\frac{dg^k}{dx^i} + T_{ij}^k g^j \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} = 0. \quad \text{即 } \frac{dg^k}{dt} + T_{ij}^k g^j \frac{dx^i}{dt} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

则的向量场 Y 沿曲线 $\tau(t)$ 平行移动.

Riemann 联络

要求正规张量场 G 的协变微分为 0:

$$\nabla G = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \nabla_k g_{ij} = g_{ij;k} = \partial_k g_{ij} - \Gamma_{ki}^l g_{lj} - \Gamma_{kj}^l g_{il} = 0$$

要求无挠, 即 $\Gamma_{ij}^k = \Gamma_{ji}^k = 0$

↓
Riemann 联络.

Riemann 联络表示为: $\Gamma_{ij}^k = \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ ij \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} (\partial_i g_{jl} + \partial_j g_{il} - \partial_l g_{ij})$

在作变换时, 有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^i} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} = L^k_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$

$$g^i \rightarrow g'^i = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^k} g^k = (L^{-1})^i_k g^k$$

要求协变导数 ∇_{ij}^u 按张量方式变换, 即

$$g_{;k}^u \rightarrow g'_{;k}{}^u = L^{\lambda}_k (L^{-1})^u_v g_{;\lambda}^v, \text{ 将 } g'_{;k}{}^u = g'_{;k}{}^u + \Gamma_{kv}^u g'^v \text{ 代入, 得到张量的变换:}$$

$$\Gamma'^k_{uv} = L^p_u L^q_v (L^{-1})^{\lambda}_p \Gamma^{\lambda}_{qz} + L^p_u (L^{-1})^k_z L^z_v$$

两边乘 dx'^u 并对 u 求和, 注意: $L^p_u dx'^u = dx^p$.

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \Gamma'^k_v = (L^{-1})^k_{\lambda} \Gamma^{\lambda}_z L^z_v + (L^{-1})^k_{\lambda} dL^{\lambda}_v$$

$$\therefore \Gamma' = L^{-1} \cdot \Gamma L + L^{-1} dL = L^{-1} (\Gamma + d) L.$$

$$L \Gamma' = \Gamma L + dL.$$

$$dL \Gamma' + L d\Gamma' = d\Gamma L - \Gamma \wedge dL, \text{ 有 } dL = L \Gamma' - \Gamma L \text{ 代入, 得.}$$

$$L (d\Gamma' + \Gamma' \wedge \Gamma') = (d\Gamma + \Gamma \wedge \Gamma) L.$$

令 $\Omega = d\Gamma + \Gamma \wedge \Gamma$. 称为流形 M 上由 Γ 决定的 2-形式.

$$\therefore \Omega' = L^{-1} \Omega L.$$

$$d\Omega = d\Gamma \wedge \Gamma - \Gamma \wedge d\Gamma = \Omega \wedge \Gamma - \Gamma \wedge \Omega \text{ 称为 Bianchi 恒等式.}$$

$$\Omega^u_v = d\Gamma^u_v + \Gamma^u_k \wedge \Gamma^k_v = \frac{1}{2} R^u_{vkl} dx^k \wedge dx^l.$$

$$R^u_{vkl} = \partial_k \Gamma^u_{\lambda v} - \partial_\lambda \Gamma^u_{kv} + \Gamma^u_{ks} \Gamma^s_{\lambda v} - \Gamma^u_{\lambda s} \Gamma^s_{kv}.$$

②

↓

$$R^u_{vkl;s} + R^u_{\lambda ks} + R^u_{vsk;\lambda} = 0$$

Lie 导数与 Killing 向量.

对于向量 $V^u(x)$, 考虑无穷小变换.

$$x'^u = x^u - \epsilon \xi^u(x).$$

$$\therefore V'^u(x') = \frac{\partial x'^u}{\partial x^v} \cdot V^v(x) = (\delta^u_v - \epsilon \xi^u_{,v}) V^v(x) = V^u(x) - \epsilon \xi^u_{,v} V^v(x)$$

$$\text{又有 } V'^u(x') = V'^u(x) + (x'^v - x^{0v}) V'^u_{,v} + \dots = V'^u(x) - \epsilon \xi^v_{,u} V'^u_{,v}$$

$$\Rightarrow V^u(x) = V'^u(x) + \epsilon \xi^u_{,v} V^v(x) - \epsilon \xi^v_{,u} V'^u_{,v}(x)$$

$$\text{定义 } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{V'^u(x) - V^u(x)}{\epsilon} \equiv L_\xi V^u = V^u_{,v} \xi^v - V^v_{,u} \xi^u$$

称为向量 V^u 关于 ξ^u 的 Lie 导数.

同理, 对任意标量场的 Lie 导数:

$$L_\xi V_u = V_{u,v} \xi^v + V_v(x) \xi^v_{,u}$$

$$L_\xi g_{uv} = g_{u\lambda} \xi^{\lambda}_{,v} + g_{\lambda v} \xi^{\lambda}_{,u} + g_{uv,\lambda} \xi^\lambda$$

$\xi_{u;v} + \xi_{v;u} = 0$ 称为 Killing 方程. ξ^u 称为 Killing 向量.

$$\xi_{u;k;\lambda} - \xi_{u;\lambda;k} = \xi^p R^p_{uk\lambda} = \xi^p R_{puk\lambda}$$

$$\therefore R_{puk\lambda} + R_{pk\lambda u} + R_{p\lambda uk} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi_{u;k;\lambda} - \xi_{\lambda;k;u} + \xi_{\lambda;u;k} = 0$$

§ 3.3 同伦与同胚

当两个流形 M, N 之间有两个连续映射, f 与 g .

$$f, g: M \rightarrow N.$$

若映射 f 可以连续形变为 g , 则称两个映射彼此同伦.

两个流形 M 与 N 之间如果存在连续映射 f 与 g .

$$f: M \rightarrow N \quad g: N \rightarrow M.$$

使 $f \circ g$ 与 N 上的恒等映射同伦, $g \circ f$ 与 M 上的恒等映射同伦, 则称流形 M 与 N 同伦等价.

若把连续映射改为同胚映射, 则 g 为 f 的逆映射, 则两个流形同胚, 且两流形维数相同.

一个流形能连续形变为另一个, 则流形一定同伦.

单点流形同伦的流形称为可缩流形, 称为拓扑平庸流形.

对于在 M 中的任何两个点 $x_0, x_1 \in X$, 都有一条包含在 M 内的从 x_0 到 x_1 的直路 $\alpha(t)$, 则称此拓扑空间 M 为直路连通的.

两个圈的同伦定义为:

$$\tau(t) = \alpha \cdot \beta = \begin{cases} \alpha(2t) & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta(2t-1) & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{两个圈同伦.}$$

若 \exists 映射 $F(t, s)$, 使 $F(t, 0) = \alpha(t)$, $F(t, 1) = \beta(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

则 $\alpha \sim \beta$.

(1) $\alpha \sim \alpha$ (2) $\alpha \sim \beta, \beta \sim \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \sim \gamma$ (3) 传递律: $\alpha \sim \beta, \beta \sim \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \sim \gamma$.

用 $[\alpha]$ 标记 α 的同伦类, 乘法定义为

$$[\alpha][\beta] = [\alpha \cdot \beta]$$

将恒等映射的同伦类视为单位元, 则所有以 x_0 为基点的同伦类集合构成群, 称为第一同伦群或基本群, 记为 $\pi_1(M, x_0)$.

若 $\pi_1(M)$ 仅含单位元, 则为单连通流形. 如 $E^n, S^n (n \geq 2)$ 都为单连通流形.

若同伦群 $\pi_1(M)$ 非平庸, 则表示存在 1 维洞.

例如 $\pi_1(T^2) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, $\pi_1(T^n) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^n$.

$\pi_1(S^1) = \mathbb{Z}$, $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^2/\{0\}) = \mathbb{Z}$, $\pi_1(SO(n)) = \mathbb{Z}_2 (n \geq 3)$, $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^n) = \mathbb{Z}_2 (n \geq 2)$.

基本群非平庸的流形称为多连通流形.

$\pi_k(M)$ 描写流形上存在的 $k+1$ 维洞.

$\pi_0(M)$ 描写流形 M 的连通分支的个数.

$\therefore \mathbb{O}(3)$ 群有不在同一分支, $\therefore \pi_0(\mathbb{O}(3)) = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

对于 n 维球面 S^n , 有

$$\pi_0(S^n) = \pi_1(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\pi_k(S^n) = 0, \quad 0 < k < n.$$

$$\pi_2(S^2) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad \pi_k(S^1) = \pi_k(T^1) = 0, \quad k \geq 2.$$

$$\pi_0(T^1) = 0, \quad \pi_k(S^3) = \pi_k(S^2) \quad (k \geq 3).$$

3. 单形与三角剖分

欧氏空间的一个子集. \mathcal{S}^0 即一点 a_0 . \mathcal{S}^1 即有向线段 (a_0, a_1) . \mathcal{S}^2 即平面上有向三角形 (a_0, a_1, a_2) .

\mathcal{S}^3 即有向四面体 (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) .

\mathcal{S}^n 为 $n+1$ 个顶点 (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) 按确定次序构成的点集.

$$\mathcal{S}^n = \{x \mid x = \lambda_0 a_0 + \dots + \lambda_n a_n, \lambda_i \geq 0, \sum \lambda_i = 1\}.$$

边界 $\partial \mathcal{S}^n$.

$$\partial \mathcal{S}^n = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) = (-1)^i \mathcal{S}^{n-1}$$

不难得到 $\partial(\partial \mathcal{S}^n) = 0$.

\mathbb{R}^n 中有限个单形集合 K , 若

1) 若单形 \mathcal{S} 包含于 K , 则 \mathcal{S} 的任意面属于 K . 2) O, α 包含于 K , 则 $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{S}'$ 要么是空集, 要么是公共面,

则称 K 为复形. 若拓扑空间 M 与 K 同胚, 则称 K 是 M 的一个三角剖分.

可将剖分写成 $k = \{(a_0, a_1, a_2), (a_0, a_1), (a_1, a_2), (a_2, a_0)\}$. 即由三个顶点和三条边组成.

如果流形 M 有一个三角剖分, P 维单形数目为 d_p , 则流形 M 的 Euler 数为

$$\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^p d_p. \quad \text{这是拓扑不变量}$$

对于 n 维球面, $\chi(S^n) = 1 + (-1)^n$. 利用三角剖分, 计算 $\chi(M)$.

4. 同调群

流形各阶同调群 $H_k(M)$.



X_1 同伦于 2 维单形 \mathcal{S}^2 .

X_2 同伦于 \mathcal{S}^1 的边界.

流形 M 中 P 维单形的整系数线性组合称为 M 的 P -链.

$C_p = \sum a_i \mathcal{S}_i^p$, P -链集为 $C_p(M) = \{C_p\}$. 在加法下构成 Abelian 群.

边界算子 ∂ 将 P 维映射为 $P-1$ 维单形.

$$\partial: C_p(M) \rightarrow C_{p-1}(M)$$

$Z_p = \{z_p \mid \partial z_p = 0, z_p \in C_p(M)\}$ 称为 P -闭链.

$B_p = \{b_p \mid b_p = \partial c_{p+1}, c_{p+1} \in C_{p+1}(M)\}$ 称为 P -边界链. B_p 是 Z_p 的子群.

定义商群 $H_p(M) = Z_p(M) / B_p(M)$. 称为 P -阶同调群. 拓扑不变量.

当两个 P 闭链相差为边界链. $z_p^{(1)} - z_p^{(2)} \in B_p$, 则称两个 P 闭链同伦. $z_p^{(1)} \sim z_p^{(2)}$. 符号可用.

P -阶 Betti 数 $b_p = \dim H_p(M)$. \circ 流形欧拉数: $\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^p b_p$.

对 n 维球面 S^n .

$$H_0(S^n) = H_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_k(S^n) = 0, \quad 0 < k < n. \quad \therefore \chi(M) = \sum (-1)^p b_p$$

对 2 维球面 T^2 , 有

$$H_0(T^2) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_1(T^2) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_2(T^2) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\therefore \chi(M) = \sum (-1)^p b_p = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0.$$

若流形 M 可解为 l 个互不相交的分支的并. $M = M_1 \cup M_2 \dots \cup M_l$

$$\text{则 } H_k(M) = H_k(M_1) \oplus \dots \oplus H_k(M_l)$$

对直积直积流形.

$$H_0(M) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{对 } n \text{ 维直积流形 } M, \quad H_n(M) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_0(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_k(\mathbb{R}^n) = 0$$

3. 示性类.

对于 $2n$ 维 Riemann 流形, Euler 类定义为

$$e(M) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n n!} \sum a_1 \dots a_{2n} \cup^{a_1 a_2} \dots \cup^{a_{2n-1} a_{2n}}.$$

Euler 类对应流形积分得到 Euler 数

$$\chi(M) = \int_M e(M).$$