

# 19 - Connection and curvature forms

Note Title

11/24/2009

$M^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  hypersurface

Gauss formula

$$D_x Y = \nabla_x Y + \text{II}(x, Y)N$$

Weingarten eq

$$D_x N = -LX$$

Gauss eq  $R(x, Y)Z$

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$$\nabla_x \nabla_y Z - \nabla_y \nabla_x Z - \nabla_{[x, Y]} Z = \text{II}(Y, Z)LX - \text{II}(x, Z)LY$$

Codazzi-Mainardi

$$\nabla_x LY - \nabla_y LX - L[x, Y] = 0$$

Gossl: differential forms perspective

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  <sup>orthonormal</sup> v.f.'s form a basis of TM

$$x_{n+1} = N$$

$\omega^1, \dots, \omega^{n+1}$  = (1-forms on  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  along  $M$ )

dual to  $x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$

$$\omega^i(x_j) = \delta_j^i$$

$$\omega^i(Y) = \langle Y, x_i \rangle$$

connection forms

$\omega_j^i = 1$ -form on  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  abg  $M$

$$\omega_j^i(Y) = \omega^i(D_Y X_j)$$

Note

$$D_Y \langle X_i, X_j \rangle$$

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$$\langle D_Y X_i, X_j \rangle + \langle \dots \rangle$$

So!  $D_Y X_j = \sum_i \omega_j^i(Y) X_i$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_j^i = -\omega_i^j}$$

Note!  $Y \in T_{z_0} M$

Gauss eqn

$$\omega^i(D_Y X_j) = \omega^i(\nabla_Y X_j) + \omega^i(\text{II}(Y, X_j) X_{n+1})$$

$$= \begin{cases} \omega^i(\nabla_Y X_j) & i \leq n \\ \text{II}(Y, X_j) & i = n+1 \end{cases}$$

$\hookrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_j^i(Y) = \omega^i(\nabla_Y X_j) & i \leq n & \text{Gauss eqn 3.0} \\ \omega_j^{n+1}(Y) = \text{II}(Y, X_j) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega^i(D_Y X_{n+1}) = -\omega^i(LY)$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n+1}^i(Y) = -\omega^i(LY) & i \leq n & \text{Weingarten eqn 3.0} \\ \omega_{n+1}^{n+1}(Y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i \leq n$$

Note

$$D_x \omega^i(Y) = D_x \langle X_i, Y \rangle$$

$$= \langle \nabla_x X_i, Y \rangle + \langle X_i, \nabla_x Y \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j^i(x) X_j, Y \right\rangle + \omega^i(\nabla_x Y)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j^i(x) \omega^j(Y) + \omega^i(\nabla_x Y)$$

Grass eqn 3.0:  $i, j \leq n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\omega_j^i(x, \gamma) &= D_x(\omega_j^i(\gamma)) - D_\gamma(\omega_j^i(x)) - \omega_j^i([x, \gamma]) \\
 &= D_x \omega^i(\nabla_\gamma X_j) - D_\gamma \omega^i(\nabla_x X_j) - \omega^i(\nabla_{[x, \gamma]} X_j) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \omega_i^k(x) \omega^k(\nabla_\gamma X_j) - \omega_i^k(\gamma) \omega^k(\nabla_x X_j) \right) \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\omega^i(\nabla_x \nabla_\gamma X_j) - \omega^i(\nabla_\gamma \nabla_x X_j) - \omega^i(\nabla_{[x, \gamma]} X_j)}_{=} \\
 &= \omega^i \left( \mathbb{II}(\gamma, X_j) L_X - \mathbb{II}(X, X_j) L_\gamma \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \omega_i^k(x) \omega_j^k(\gamma) - \omega_i^k(\gamma) \omega_j^k(x) \right) \\
 &\quad - \omega_i^{n+1}(\gamma) \omega_{n+1}^j(x) + \omega_j^{n+1}(x) \omega_{n+1}^i(\gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \omega_k^i(x) \omega_j^k(\gamma) - \omega_k^i(\gamma) \omega_j^k(x) \right) + \omega_j^{n+1}(\gamma) \omega_{n+1}^i(x) - \omega_j^{n+1}(x) \omega_{n+1}^i(\gamma) \right]$$

$$= - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \omega_k^i \wedge \omega_j^k(x, \gamma)$$

Cross eqn 3.0.

$$d \omega_j^i + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \omega_k^i \wedge \omega_j^k = 0$$

$i \in 1, \dots, n$

$$d \omega_{n+1}^i(x, \gamma) = D_x \omega_{n+1}^i(\gamma) - D_\gamma \omega_{n+1}^i(x) - \omega_{n+1}^i([x, \gamma])$$

$$= D_x \omega^i(D_\gamma X_{n+1}) - D_\gamma \omega^i(D_x X_{n+1}) - \omega_{n+1}^i([x, \gamma])$$

$$= \sum_k \left( \omega_i^k(x) \omega^k(D_\gamma X_{n+1}) - \omega_i^k(\gamma) \omega^k(D_x X_{n+1}) \right)$$

$$+ \omega^i(\nabla_x D_\gamma X_{n+1}) - \omega^i(\nabla_\gamma D_x X_{n+1}) - \omega_{n+1}^i([x, \gamma])$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \omega_c^k(x) \omega_{nt+1}^k(y) - \omega_c^k(y) \omega_{nt+1}^k(x) \right) - \omega^i(\nabla_x L Y) + \omega^i(\nabla_y L X) + \omega^i(L[x, Y])$$

Codazzi-Mainardi

$$= - \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \omega_k^i(x) \omega_{nt+1}^k(y) - \omega_k^i(y) \omega_{nt+1}^k(x) \right) \right]$$

$$\text{So } d\omega_{nt+1}^i + \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k^i \wedge \omega_{nt+1}^k = 0 \quad i \leq n$$

Codazzi-Mainardi 3.0.

curvature forms

define:  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$   $\Omega_j^i$  - 2-forms on  $M$

not: only up to  $n$

$$\Omega_j^i = d\omega_j^i + \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k^i \wedge \omega_j^k$$

$$\Omega_j^i = -\omega_{n+1}^i \wedge \omega_j^{n+1}$$

Gauss eqn

Lemma

$$\Omega_j^i(x, Y) = \langle R(x, Y) X_j, X_i \rangle$$

(or)

$$\langle R(x, Y) X_j, X_i \rangle = \langle \langle LX, X_j \rangle LX, X_i \rangle$$

$$- \langle \langle LX, X_i \rangle LY, X_i \rangle$$

$$= \omega_j^{n+1}(Y) \omega_i^{n+1}(X) - \omega_j^{n+1}(X) \omega_i^{n+1}(Y)$$

$$= -\omega_{n+1}^i \wedge \omega_j^{n+1}(X, Y)$$

□

Consequence  $n=3$   
 $M = \text{surface}$

$$\Omega'_2(x_1, x_2) = \langle R(x_1, x_2) x_2, x_1 \rangle = K$$

Lemma

$$\Omega'_2 = \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

(p. 4) write  $\Omega'_2 = \sum_{i < j} A_{ij} \omega^i \wedge \omega^j$

$$= A_{12} \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

evaluate on  $(x_1, x_2)$

$$K = \Omega'_2(x_1, x_2) = A_{12} \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= A_{12} (\omega^1(x_1) \omega^2(x_2) - \omega^1(x_2) \omega^2(x_1))$$

$$= A_{12}$$

$\square$

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Con:

$$\omega^1, \omega^2 = 0$$

$$K \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2 = d\omega^1 + \sum_{k=1}^2 \omega_k^1 \wedge \omega_k^2$$

$$d\omega^1 = K \omega^1 \wedge \omega^2$$

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