

黎曼几何

1. 度规张量: 设 M 为 m -维光滑流形, 切空间 $T_p M$ 中的内积是一个非退化且正定的对称双线性 $g_p : T_p M \times T_p M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 当 g_p 满足下列性质时, 称其为流形 M 的一个度规张量: $\forall U, V \in T_p M$

(a) 对称性: $g_p(U, V) = g_p(V, U)$;

(b) 正定性: $g_p(U, U) \geq 0$, 等号仅当 $U = 0$ 时成立;

2. 伪黎曼度规: $g_p(U, V) = 0, \forall U \Rightarrow V = 0$;

3. 度规的性质: $g_p(U, V)$ 定义了线性泛函 $T_p M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 可看成余切空间的元 $\omega_U \in T_p^* M$:

(a) $\langle \omega_U, V \rangle = g_p(U, V), \forall V \in T_p M$;

(b) $U \xrightarrow{g_p} \omega_U, g_p : T_p M \cong T_p^* M, g_p \in \mathcal{T}_p(M)_2^0$;

(c) 分量: $g_p = g_{\mu\nu}(p) dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu, g_{\mu\nu}(p) = g_p\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}\right)$;

4. 无穷小距离:

(a) 欧几里得空间的无穷小距离: 相邻两点 $\vec{y}, \vec{y} + d\vec{y}$ 定义了无穷小距离 $ds^2 = d\vec{y}^2 = \delta_{ij} dy^i dy^j = g_{ij}(x) dx^i dx^j$, 其中 $g_{ij} = \delta_{kl} \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial y^l}{\partial x^j}$;

(b) 流形上的无穷小距离: 在 m 维微分流形 M 的 p 点附近覆盖以坐标片 $U \cong \mathbb{R}^m$, 局部坐标系 x^μ 下可引进 p 到其临近点的无穷小距离

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu. \text{ 非退化条件为 } \begin{cases} [g_{\mu\nu}] \text{ 正定} & \text{Riemannian} \\ \det[g_{\mu\nu}] \neq 0 & \text{pseudo} \end{cases};$$

5. 无穷小变换: 在 m 维微分流形 M 的 p 点附近, 覆盖另一个坐标片 U' , 有坐标变换 $x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = x'^\mu(x)$. 由 $ds^2 = g'_{\mu\nu}(x') dx'^\mu dx'^\nu$, 其中 $g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{\partial x'^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\beta}{\partial x^\nu} g'_{\alpha\beta}(x')$;

6. 度规的逆变: 用 $g^{\mu\nu}$ 表示 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 的逆矩阵元, 可用 $g^{\mu\nu}$ 提升张量指标 $g_{\mu\nu} g^{\nu\lambda} = \delta_\mu^\lambda$;

(a) 逆变的无穷小变换: $g'^{\mu\nu}(x') = \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial x'^\nu}{\partial x^\beta} g^{\alpha\beta}(x)$;

7. 欧几里得号差: 在黎曼流形的每一点 p 处, 总是可以找到适当的坐标系将 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 对角化为 $(+ + \dots +)$, 称黎曼流形的度量有欧几里得号差:

- (a) 注意: 通常不能用同一坐标系对角化不同点的 $g_{\mu\nu}$;
8. Lorentz 号差: 对于伪黎曼流形 ($\det g_{\mu\nu} \neq 0$), 如果 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 在每一点均能对角化为 $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(- + \dots +)$, 则称该度量具有 Lorentz 号差;
9. 度规分类: 设 $(M, g_{\mu\nu})$ 是 Lorentzian 流形, 向量 $U \in T_p(M)$ 分为:
- (a) 类空向量: $g(U, U) = g_{\mu\nu}U^\mu U^\nu = U^\mu U_\mu > 0$;
- (b) 类光向量: $g(U, U) = U^\mu U_\mu = 0$;
- (c) 类时向量: $g(U, U) = U^\mu U_\mu < 0$;
10. 曲线的长度: 设 $c(a) = p, c(b) = q \in M$ 是曲线 $c = c_{pq}$ 的端点, 用度量确定的曲线长度 $l[c_{pq}] = \int_a^b \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}(\gamma(t)) \frac{d\gamma^\mu(t)}{dt} \frac{d\gamma^\nu(t)}{dt}} dt$;
- (a) 参数化: 在 (U, φ) 中将曲线上的点参数化 $(x^1, \dots, x^m) = \varphi \circ c(t)$, $x^\mu = \gamma^\mu(t)$;
- (b) 黎曼流形 $(M, g_{\mu\nu})$ 上两点 p, q 间的距离定义为 $\inf l[c_{pq}]$;
11. 诱导度规: 设 M 为 m - 维流形, N 是一个定义了度量 $g_{\alpha\beta}^N$ 的 n - 维流形. 若 $f: M \hookrightarrow N$ 是子流形 M 到 N 的嵌入映射 ($m \leq n$), 拉回映射 f^* 诱导了 M 中的度量 $g^M = f^* g^N$, 分量 $g_{\mu\nu}^M(x) = g_{\alpha\beta}^N(y) \frac{\partial y^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y^\beta}{\partial x^\nu}$, $y = f(x)$;
- (a) AdS 空间的诱导度量: $ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{L^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dr^2$;
12. 纳什嵌入定理: 只要 N 足够大, 任何黎曼流形 $(M, g_{\mu\nu})$ 都可以“等量地”嵌入到 $(\mathbb{R}^N, \delta_{AB})$ 中, 即 $\exists f: M \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^N, g_{\mu\nu} = (f^* \delta)_{\mu\nu}$, 特别可取
- $$N \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}m(3m+11) & M \text{ 紧致} \\ \frac{1}{2}m(m+1)(3m+11) & M \text{ 非紧致} \end{cases}, m \equiv \dim M;$$
13. Whitney 嵌入定理: 任何 m - 维的光滑流形 M 均可作为子流形嵌入到 \mathbb{R}^{2m+1} 中, 并且浸入到 \mathbb{R}^{2m} 中;
14. 广义协变性: 物理/几何方程在坐标变换 $x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu$ 下保持形式不变, 实现协变性的方式是用张量场来表达物理/几何量 $T_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}^{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q}(x) \rightarrow T'_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}{}^{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q}(x') = \frac{\partial x^{\sigma_1}}{\partial x'^{\mu_1}} \dots \frac{\partial x^{\sigma_p}}{\partial x'^{\mu_p}} \frac{\partial x'^{\nu_1}}{\partial x^{\tau_1}} \dots \frac{\partial x'^{\nu_q}}{\partial x^{\tau_q}} \cdot T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_p}^{\tau_1 \dots \tau_q}(x)$;
- (a) 若希望在 M 中建立微分方程, 需考虑偏微商 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$, 将产生新的指标 μ , 但该指标一般不协变;

15. 使用协变量的原因: 只需在一个坐标片 $U \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ 中给出 $T_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p}^{\nu_1 \dots \nu_q}(x)$, 其在临近坐标片 U' 中的行为就完全确定了, 进而可以定义在整个流形 M 上;

16. 联络: 设 M 上存在一个联络, $\Gamma'_{\nu\lambda}{}^\mu = \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} \frac{\partial x^\gamma}{\partial x'^\lambda} \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha - \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\nu} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 x'^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha \partial x^\beta}$;

(a) 联络的分量 $\Gamma'_{\nu\lambda}{}^\mu$ 在坐标变换 $x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu$ 下将出现非齐次项, 因此不是协变的张量;

17. 协变导数: 在 M 上给定一个联络时, 可以把非协变量 $V_{;\nu}^\mu$ 与 $\Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\mu$ 作适当的组合

$$\begin{cases} V_{;\nu}^\mu \rightarrow V_{;\nu}^\mu \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \equiv \partial_\nu \rightarrow \nabla_\nu \end{cases}, \text{以抵消破坏协变性的非齐次项. 由此定义}$$

$$\text{协变导数 } \nabla_\nu V^\mu = V_{;\nu}^\mu \equiv V_{;\nu}^\mu + \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\mu V^\lambda = \frac{\partial V^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} + \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\mu V^\lambda;$$

(a) 余切空间的协变导数: $V_{\mu;\nu} = \nabla_\nu V_\mu \equiv V_{\mu;\nu} - \Gamma_{\mu,\nu}^\lambda V_\lambda = \frac{\partial V_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\lambda V_\lambda$;

(b) 张量场的协变导数: $\nabla_\lambda T_{\dots\mu\dots}^{\dots\nu\dots} = \partial_\lambda T_{\dots\mu\dots}^{\dots\nu\dots} - \dots - \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^\kappa T_{\dots\kappa\dots}^{\dots\nu\dots} - \dots + \dots + \Gamma_{\lambda\rho}^\nu T_{\dots\mu\dots}^{\dots\rho\dots} + \dots$;

18. 仿射联络: 设 $\mathcal{F}(M)$, $\mathcal{X}(M)$ 分别是流形 M 上的光滑函数和光滑向量场, 组成的空间, 可以抽象地定义仿射联络为满足下面公理的双线型映射 $\nabla: \mathcal{X}(M) \times \mathcal{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(M)$, $(X, Y) \mapsto \nabla_X Y: \forall f \in \mathcal{F}(M), X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{X}(M)$

(a) $\nabla_X(Y + Z) = \nabla_X Y + \nabla_X Z$;

(b) $\nabla_{(X+Y)} Z = \nabla_X Z + \nabla_Y Z$;

(c) $\nabla_{(fX)} Y = f \nabla_X Y$;

(d) $\nabla_X(fY) = X[f]Y + f \nabla_X Y$;

19. 联络系数: $\forall p \in M$, 取坐标片 (U, φ) , $x = \varphi(p) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 并设 $e_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ 是 $T_p M$ 的坐标基. m^3 个联络系数 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda \in \mathcal{F}(M)$ 定义为 $\nabla_\mu e_\nu \equiv \nabla_{e_\mu} e_\nu = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda e_\lambda$;

(a) 一旦给出 ∇ 对基底的作用, 即可确定 $\nabla_\nu W, \forall W \in T_p M$. 即

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\nu W &= \nabla_{(V^\mu e_\mu)}(W^\nu e_\nu) = V^\mu \nabla_{e_\mu}(W^\nu e_\nu) = V^\mu (e_\mu[W^\nu]e_\nu + W^\nu \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda e_\lambda) = \\ &= V^\mu \left(\frac{\partial W^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda W^\nu \right) e_\lambda; \end{aligned}$$

(b) 协变量的分量形式: $\nabla_\mu W^\lambda \equiv \frac{\partial W^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda W^\nu$;

(c) Leibnitz 法则: $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}(M)$, 令 $\nabla_X f = X[f]$, 则有 $\nabla_X(f \cdot Y) = \nabla_X f \cdot Y + f \cdot \nabla_X Y$;

i. 推广到一般张量: $\nabla_X(T_1 \otimes T_2) = (\nabla_X T_1) \otimes T_2 + T_1 \otimes (\nabla_X T_2)$;

ii. 分量形式: $\nabla_\mu(T_{\dots\lambda\dots} \cdot \tilde{T}_{\dots\rho\dots}) = (\nabla_\mu T_{\dots\lambda\dots}) \cdot \tilde{T}_{\dots\rho\dots} + T_{\dots\lambda\dots} \cdot \nabla_\mu \tilde{T}_{\dots\rho\dots}$;

(d) 不同坐标片 $U \cap V \neq \emptyset$ 中的联络系数变换关系: $x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu$;

i. $e_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, e'_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha} = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} e_\alpha$;

ii. $\nabla_{e'_\mu} e'_\nu = \Gamma'_{\mu\nu}{}^\lambda e'_\lambda = \frac{\partial x^\gamma}{\partial x'^\lambda} \Gamma'_{\mu\nu}{}^\lambda e_\gamma$, 且 $\nabla_{e'_\mu} e'_\nu = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} \nabla_{e_\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} e_\beta \right) = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} \nabla_{e_\alpha} e_\beta + \frac{\partial^2 x^\beta}{\partial x'^\mu \partial x'^\nu} e_\beta$;

iii. $\Gamma'_{\mu\nu}{}^\lambda = \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\gamma} \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}{}^\gamma + \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\gamma} \frac{\partial^2 x^\gamma}{\partial x'^\mu \partial x'^\nu}$;

20. 方向导数: 对于欧式空间 $M = \mathbb{M}^m$, 此时 $T_p M \cong \mathbb{R}^m$, 即流形上的点 $x \in M$ 和切向量 $X, Y \in T_p M$ 都是 \mathbb{R}^m 中的向量. 方向导数定义为 $\nabla_X Y = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{Y(x+\epsilon X) - Y(x)}{\epsilon} = X^\mu \partial_\mu (Y^\nu) \partial_\nu$, 其是 \mathbb{R}^m 上的联络;

(a) 特别的有: $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda e_\lambda = \nabla_{e_\mu} e_\nu = 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda = 0$;

(b) 推论: \mathbb{R}^m 上存在零联络 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda = 0$;

21. 平行: 设 $c : [a, b] \rightarrow M, t \mapsto c(t)$ 是 M 中连结 $p = c(a)$ 和 $q = c(b)$ 的一条光滑曲线, 取坐标片 (U, φ) , 曲线的参数方程为 $x^\mu = \gamma^\mu(t)$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} (\gamma^1(t), \dots, \gamma^m(t)) \equiv \varphi \circ c(t) \\ \gamma^\mu(a) = p^\mu \\ \gamma^\mu(b) = q^\mu \end{cases}, \text{切向量满足} \begin{cases} \dot{\gamma}(t) = \dot{\gamma}^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \Big|_{c(t)} \\ \dot{\gamma}^\mu = \frac{d\gamma^\mu(t)}{dt} = \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \end{cases}. \text{若}$$

$$X \text{ 满足} \begin{cases} \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}(t)} X = 0 & \forall t \in [a, b] \\ \dot{\gamma}^\mu(t) \left(\frac{\partial X^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda X^\nu \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} X^\lambda(x) + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda(x) \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} X^\nu(x) = 0 \end{cases},$$

$x^\mu = \gamma^\mu(t)$, 则称 M 上的向量场 X 沿着曲线 $c(t)$ 是平行的;

22. 设 $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow M$ 是任意的光滑曲线, $\forall t_0 \in [a, b]$ 以及 $X_0 \in T_{\gamma(t_0)} M$, 存在唯一的沿 γ 平行向量场 X 满足条件 $X(\gamma(t_0)) = X_0$;

(a) 平行移动: $P_{t_0, t}^\gamma : T_{\gamma(t_0)} M \rightarrow T_{\gamma(t)} M, X_0 = X(\gamma(t_0)) \mapsto X(\gamma(t))$;

i. $P_{t_0, t}^\gamma$ 是线性映射;

ii. $P_{t_0, t}^\gamma$ 是可逆映射: $P_{t_0, t}^\gamma \circ P_{a+b-t, a+b-t_0}^{-\gamma} = 1, (-\gamma)(s) \equiv \gamma(a + b - s)$;

23. 设 $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow M$ 是一条光滑曲线, 满足 $\gamma(t_0) = p$ 及 $\dot{\gamma}(t_0) = X_0 \in T_p M$, 则对于任意向量场 $Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$, 有 $\nabla_{X_0} Y(p) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{(P_{t_0, t}^\gamma)^{-1}[Y(\gamma(t))] - Y(\gamma(t_0))}{t - t_0}$;
24. 测地线: $x^\mu = \gamma^\mu(t)$ 的切向量 $V = \dot{\gamma}(t)$ 沿着曲线处处平行 $\nabla_V V = 0$,
即 $\frac{d^2 x^\lambda}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda(x) \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \frac{dx^\nu}{dt} = 0$;
25. 向量的夹角: 内积 $g_p(U, V) = g_{\mu\nu} U^\mu V^\nu$ 确定向量 $U, V \in T_p M$ 的夹角;
26. 与度量相容的平行移动: 与度量相容的平行移动应保持夹角不变, 即若 $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} U = \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}} V = 0$, 则 $\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}}[g(U, V)] = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla_\lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 0$;
27. 与度量相容的联络系数: $g_{\mu\nu, \lambda} - \Gamma_{\lambda\mu}^\rho g_{\rho\nu} - \Gamma_{\lambda\nu}^\rho g_{\mu\rho} = 0$;
28. Christoffel 记号: $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \kappa \\ \mu \nu \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\kappa\lambda} (g_{\lambda\nu, \mu} + g_{\lambda\mu, \nu} - g_{\mu\nu, \lambda})$;
29. 联络系数对称化和反称化: $\begin{cases} \Gamma_{(\mu\nu)}^\rho \equiv \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\rho + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\rho) \\ \Gamma_{[\mu\nu]}^\rho \equiv \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\rho - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\rho) \end{cases}$;
30. 挠率张量: 联络系数的反称部分被称为挠率张量, 是一个协变量. $T_{\mu\nu}^\rho \equiv 2\Gamma_{[\mu\nu]}^\rho = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\rho - (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)$;
31. 挠率: $T : \mathcal{X}(M) \times \mathcal{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(M)$, 定义为 $T(X, Y) = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y], \forall X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$;
- (a) 挠率的分量: $T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda = \langle dx^\lambda, T(e_\mu, e_\nu) \rangle$, 为 $(2, 1)$ -型张量;
- (b) 挠率张量 $T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda$ 是挠率 T 在标准基底下的分量;
32. Contorsion 张量: $K_{\mu\nu}^\kappa \equiv \frac{1}{2} (T_{\mu\nu}^\kappa + T_{\mu\nu}^\kappa + T_{\nu\mu}^\kappa)$;
- (a) 联络系数可表示为 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\kappa = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \kappa \\ \mu \nu \end{smallmatrix} \right\} + K_{\mu\nu}^\kappa$;
33. Levi-Civita 联络: 当联络系数下指标对称时, 挠率为零 (进而 Contorsion 张量为零), 这时与度量相容的联络为 Levi-Civita 联络. 其联络系数等于 Christoffel 记号 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\kappa = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \kappa \\ \mu \nu \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\kappa\lambda} (g_{\lambda\mu, \nu} + g_{\lambda\nu, \mu} - g_{\mu\nu, \lambda})$;
34. 曲线长度: 连结 M 上 p, q 两点的曲线 $x^\mu = x^\mu(t)$ 的长度为 $l[x] = \int_a^b \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}(x(t)) \frac{dx^\mu(t)}{dt} \frac{dx^\nu(t)}{dt}} dt$;
- (a) 最短路程: 由变分原理 $\frac{\delta l[x]}{\delta x^\lambda} = 0$ 给出, 即 $\frac{d^2 x^\kappa}{ds^2} + \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \kappa \\ \mu \nu \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \frac{dx^\mu}{ds} \frac{dx^\nu}{ds} = 0$;
- i. 测地线方程中将 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\kappa$ 取 Levi-Civita 联络;

35. 曲率: 流形 M 的取率定义为 $R: \mathcal{X}(M) \times \mathcal{X}(M) \times \mathcal{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(M)$, 即 $R(X, Y, Z) = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z = [\nabla_X, \nabla_Y] Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z$, $\forall X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. 曲率张量可以描述空间的弯曲程度;
- (a) 曲率 R 是张量, 具有多重线性 $R(fX, gY, hZ) = fghR(X, Y, Z)$;
- (b) 曲率张量的分量: $R(X, Y, Z) = X^\mu Y^\nu Z^\lambda R(e_\mu, e_\nu, e_\lambda) \equiv X^\mu Y^\nu Z^\lambda R_{\lambda\mu\nu}^\kappa e_\kappa$
- (c) 曲率为 $(1, 3)$ -型张量, 可展开为联络的导数与二次项的组合 $R_{\lambda\mu\nu}^\kappa = \partial_\mu \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\kappa - \partial_\nu \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\kappa + \Gamma_{\mu\rho}^\kappa \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\rho - \Gamma_{\nu\rho}^\kappa \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\rho$;
36. Ricci 张量: 一种 $(0, 2)$ -型张量, 定义为 $Ric(X, Y) = \langle dx^\kappa, R(e_\kappa, Y, X) \rangle$, $R_{\mu\nu} = Ric(e_\mu, e_\nu) = R_{\mu\kappa\nu}^\kappa$;
- (a) 标量曲率: $R = g^{\mu\nu} Ric(e_\mu, e_\nu) = g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}$;
37. 等度量群: 设 $(M, g_{\mu\nu})$ 是黎曼流形, $f \in Diff(M)$. 等度量群是微分同胚群的一个子群 $Isom(M) := \{f \in Diff(M) | (f^*g)_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}\}$. 其中 $\begin{cases} f^\mu(x) \approx x^\mu + \xi^\mu(x) + \dots \in Diff_0(M) & \xi \in \mathcal{X}(M); \\ (f^*g) \approx g_{\mu\nu} + (\mathcal{L}_\xi g)_{\mu\nu} + \dots \end{cases}$;
- (a) Killing 矢量: 生成等度量群的向量为 Killing 矢量, $(\mathcal{L}_\xi g)_{\mu\nu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla_\mu \xi_\nu + \nabla_\nu \xi_\mu = 0$;
- (b) 共形 Killing 矢量方程: 在流形 M_{d+1} 中, 当时空变换 $f \in Diff(M_{d+1})$ 由无穷小向量场 ξ (称为共形 Killing 矢量场) 生成时, 有 $\delta_\xi g_{ab} \equiv (f^*g)_{ab} - g_{ab} = -(\nabla_a \xi_b + \nabla_b \xi_a) + O(\xi^2)$. 若时空变换对度量产生了一个 Weyl 因子 $e^{2\omega}$, 则 $(f^*g)_{ab} - g_{ab} = (e^{2\omega} - 1) \cdot g_{ab} = 2\omega \cdot g_{ab} + O(\omega^2)$. 生成边界时空对称性的向量场 ξ 应满足共形 Killing 矢量方程 $\nabla_a \xi_b + \nabla_b \xi_a = -2\omega \cdot g_{ab} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla^a \xi_a = -(d+1) \cdot \omega \\ \nabla_a \xi_b + \nabla_b \xi_a - \frac{2}{d+1} (\nabla^c \xi_c) g_{ab} = 0 \end{cases}$;
38. 共形平坦: 对于黎曼流形 M , 如果存在坐标系使得其中的度量分量 $g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \rho(x)\eta_{\mu\nu}$, 则称黎曼流形 M 是共形平坦的;
39. 活动标架基: 设 M 是一个 m -维黎曼流形, 其在 p 点的切空间 $T_p M$ 的坐标基为 $e_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$. 用可逆矩阵转动这些基, 可得新的基底 $\hat{e}_a = e_a^\mu e_\mu = e_a^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$, 其中 $[e_a^\mu] \in GL[m, \mathbb{R}]$, $\det[e_a^\mu] > 0$;
- (a) 活动标架的度规: $g(\hat{e}_a, \hat{e}_b) = e_a^\mu e_b^\nu g(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu}) = g_{\mu\nu} e_a^\mu e_b^\nu$;

(b) 活动标架的仿射联络: $\Gamma_{ab}^c = e_a^\mu e_\lambda^c (\partial_\mu e_b^\lambda + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda e_b^\nu)$;

(c) 标架基下的挠率: $T_{ab}^c = e_\lambda^c T_{\mu\nu}^\lambda e_a^\mu e_b^\nu$;

(d) 标架基下的曲率张量分量: $R_{bcd}^a = e_\rho^a R_{\lambda\mu\nu}^\rho e_b^\lambda e_c^\mu e_d^\nu$;

40. Cartan 结构方程:
$$\begin{cases} d\theta^a + \omega_b^a \wedge \theta^b = T^a \\ d\omega_b^a + \omega_c^a \wedge \omega_b^c = R_b^a \end{cases};$$

(a) 规范对称性: 度量在局部 Lorentz 转动下不变;

41. 活动标架的 Levi-Civita 联络:
$$\begin{cases} \text{metricity} & \nabla_X g = 0 \\ \text{vanishing torsion} & \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda - \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\lambda = 0 \end{cases}, \Gamma_{ab}^c = e_\lambda^c e_a^\mu \nabla_\mu e_b^\lambda;$$

42. 活动标架的变分规则:

(a) $\delta_\theta \mathbb{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m} = \delta\theta^b \wedge \mathbb{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m b}, \delta_{\omega^L} \mathbb{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m} = 0;$

(b) $\delta_\theta T^a = d\delta\theta^a + \omega_b^{La} \wedge \delta\theta^b = D^L \delta\theta^a;$

(c) $\delta_\theta R^{Lab} = 0;$

(d) $\delta_{\omega^L} T^a = \delta\omega_b^{La} \wedge \theta^b;$

(e) $\delta_{\omega^L} R^{Lab} = d\delta\omega^{Lab} + \delta\omega_c^{La} \wedge \omega^{Lcd}, -\delta\omega^{Lcd} \wedge \omega_c^{La} = D^L \delta\omega^{Lab};$

(f) $\delta_\theta \omega = \delta\theta^a P_a, \delta_{\omega^L} \omega = \frac{1}{2} \delta\omega^{Lab} M_{ab}, \delta_\theta \hat{R} = \delta_\theta T^a P_a = D^L \delta\theta^a P_a,$
 $\delta_{\omega^L} \hat{R} = \delta\omega_b^{La} \wedge \theta^b P_a + \frac{1}{2} D^L \delta\omega^{Lab} M_{ab}.$ 其中 $\omega = \theta^a P_a + \frac{1}{2} \omega^{Lab} M_{ab}$
 为 Poincare 联络, $\hat{R} := d\omega + \omega \wedge \omega;$