Advanced Topics in Geometry A1 (MTH.B405)

Gauss and Codazzi equations

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Exercise 4-2, continued

$$ds^2 = du^2 + 2\cos\theta\, du\, dv + dv^2, II = 2\sin\theta\, du\, dv$$

$$\widehat{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \widehat{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q and A

Q: My question is actually about the exercise 4-2. Is it normal that there is a possibility for $\det \widehat{I}$ vanish? Wouldn't that be contradictory to the definition of p as a parametrization according to the Cauchy-Schuwarz inequality as exploited in (4.8).

Exercise 4-2, continued

$$ds^2 = du^2 + 2\cos\theta\,du\,dv + dv^2, II = 2\sin\theta\,du\,dv$$

$$p_u \cdot p_u = p_v \cdot p_v = 1, \qquad p_u \cdot p_v = \cos\theta$$

$$p_u = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_1 + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_2, \quad p_v = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_1 - \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_2, \quad \nu = \boldsymbol{e}_3$$

Exercise 4-2, continued

$$p_u = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_1 + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_2, \quad p_v = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_1 - \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\boldsymbol{e}_2, \quad \nu = \boldsymbol{e}_3$$

$$\mathcal{E} := (\boldsymbol{e}_1, \boldsymbol{e}_2, \boldsymbol{e}_3); \qquad \mathcal{E}_u = \mathcal{E}\Omega, \quad \mathcal{E}_v = \mathcal{E}\Lambda$$

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\theta_u}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \frac{\theta_u}{2} & 0 & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} & -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\theta_v}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -\frac{\theta_v}{2} & 0 & -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

The ingetrablility conditions

The Gauss-Weingarten formulas:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial u^j} = \mathcal{F}\Omega_j, \qquad \Omega_j = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{j1}^1 & \Gamma_{j2}^1 & -A_j^1 \\ \Gamma_{j1}^2 & \Gamma_{j2}^2 & -A_j^2 \\ h_{j1} & h_{j2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (j = 1, 2)$$

The integrability conditions:

$$\frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial u^1} - \Omega_1\Omega_2 + \Omega_2\Omega_1 = O$$

The Gauss and Codazzi equations

Theorem (Theorem 5.3)

The integrability condition of G-W formula is equivalent to the following three equalities:

$$h_{11,2} - h_{21,1} = \sum_j \left(\Gamma^j_{21} h_{1j} - \Gamma^j_{11} h_{2j} \right)$$

$$h_{12,2} - h_{22,1} = \sum_j \left(\Gamma^j_{22} h_{1j} - \Gamma^j_{12} h_{2j} \right)$$

$$K_{ds^2} = \frac{1}{g}(h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21}) (= K)$$

The Gauss and Codazzi equations

Theorem (Theorem 5.3, continued)

Here, $g := \det(g_{ij}) = g_{11}g_{22} - g_{12}g_{21}$*, and*

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ds^2} &:= \frac{1}{g} R_{12}, \\ R_{jk} &:= \frac{1}{2}(g_{1k,2j} - g_{1j,2k} + g_{2j,1k} - g_{2k,1j}) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i,s} g_{is}(\Gamma^s_{ks}\Gamma^i_{1j} - \Gamma^s_{k1}\Gamma^i_{2j}) \\ &\quad + 2\sum_{l,s} g_{kl}(\Gamma^l_{s2}\Gamma^s_{1j} - \Gamma^l_{1s}\Gamma^s_{2j}). \end{aligned}$$

Formulas

- $(g^{ij}) = (g_{ij})^{-1}$

$$\sum_l g^{il} g_{lj} = \delta^i_j, \qquad g^{il}_{,k} = -\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g^{\alpha i} g^{\beta l} g_{\alpha\beta,k}$$

- $\Gamma^k_{ij} = \dfrac{1}{2} \sum_l g^{kl} (g_{lj,i} + g_{il,j} - g_{ij,l}) = \Gamma^k_{ji}$

$$g_{ij,k} = \sum_l \bigl(g_{il}\Gamma^l_{jk} + g_{lj}\Gamma^l_{ik}\bigr), \quad \sum_i \Gamma^i_{ji} = \frac{1}{2g} g_{,j} \quad \bigl(g = \det(g_{ij})\bigr)$$

- $A^i_j = \sum_l g^{il} h_{lj}$

Proof of Theorem 5.3

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1^1 & I_2^1 & I_3^1 \\ I_1^2 & I_2^2 & I_3^2 \\ I_1^3 & I_2^3 & I_3^3 \end{pmatrix} := \Omega_{1,2} - \Omega_{2,1} - \Omega_1\Omega_2 + \Omega_2\Omega_1$$

$$\Omega_j = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{j1}^1 & \Gamma_{j2}^1 & -A_j^1 \\ \Gamma_{j1}^2 & \Gamma_{j2}^2 & -A_j^2 \\ h_{j1} & h_{j2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (j = 1, 2)$$

Exercise 5-1

Problem (Ex. 5-1)

Assume $L = N = 0$*, that is,* $II = 2M\,du\,dv = 2h_{12}\,du^1\,du^2$*, Prove that, if the Gaussian curvature* K *is negative constant,*

$$E_v = G_u = 0, \qquad \textit{that is,} \qquad g_{11,2} = g_{22,1} = 0.$$

Exercise 5-2

Problem (Ex. 5-2)

Assume $F = 0$ and $E = G = e^{2\sigma}$, where σ is a function in (u, v). Let $z = u + iv$ $(i = \sqrt{-1})$ and define a complex-valued function q in z by

$$q(z) := \frac{L(u,v) - N(u,v)}{2} - iM(u,v).$$

Prove that the Codazzi equations are equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial \bar{z}} = e^{2\sigma} \frac{\partial H}{\partial z},$$

where H is the mean curvature, and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} - i\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right), \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + i\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right).$$