

TENZORSKA ANALIZA METRIČKI PROSTORI → RIEMANNOV PROSTOR.

Ukoliko je u N -dim prostoru definisano rastojanje između, tada $\sqrt{g_{ij}}$ metrički prostor nazivamo METRIČKI PROSTOR

Ako imamo dve tade (x^1, \dots, x^N) i $(x^1+dx^1, \dots, x^N+dx^N)$

Premda analogiji sa E_3 rastojanje definiseno ovako:

$$ds^2 = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j \quad (\text{sumirje po } i, j)$$

Zahter koji mora da ispunjava ds^2 je taj da ostaje invariantan pri transformaciji koordinata.

Generalno govoreci:

- g_{ij} mogu biti fje položja
- ds^2 - ne mora biti pozitivno definitna

ds^2 - sicalar $dx^i dx^j$ - dvaput kontravarijantu tensor prema zaxonu kolicnica $\Rightarrow g_{ij} \rightarrow$ dvaput kovarijantni tensor

Tosi može pisanati i ovako:

$$\bar{g}_{ij} d\bar{x}^i d\bar{x}^j = g_{em} dx^e dx^m = g_{em} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} d\bar{x}^i \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} d\bar{x}^j$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{g}_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{em}$$

Tenzor g_{ij} je simetričan i može se predstaviti jedom:

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & \cdots & g_{1N} \\ g_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ g_{N1} & g_{N2} & \cdots & g_{NN} \end{pmatrix}$$

g_{ij} - matrica se metrički ili fundamentalni tensor

Matrica se metrička može napisati u obliku:

$$ds^2 = (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + \dots + (dx^N)^2$$

zato da imamo Euklidov prostor ili da taj prostor $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$

Primer:

4

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

Ako se radi o sfiri poluprečnika R onda

$$ds^2 = R^2 d\theta^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 \quad (x^1 = \theta, x^2 = \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & R^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

② tuz. prostor Minkovskog

$$ds^2 = a(x^1)^2 + b(x^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2 - (dx^4)^2$$

Taj prostor je neeuclidski Riemannov prostor

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformacija $\bar{x}^p = x^p \quad (p=1,2,3) \quad \bar{x}^4 = ix^4$
euclidska ali koordinate popravljene.

metrika postaje
kompleksna.

Nauč je $g = \begin{vmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & \dots & g_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ g_{n1} & & & \end{vmatrix}$ determinanta

i neka je $G_{(i,j)}$ - koeficijent elementa i-te vrste j-te.

Tuo detern. g razvijeno po i-ti vrsti:

$$g = g_{i1} G_{(i,1)} + g_{i2} G_{(i,2)} + \dots + g_{in} G_{(i,n)}$$

ako unesimo elementa i-te vrste stavimo elemente j-te vrste dolje se reducira ϕ . [lako se proverava]*

$$0 = g_{j1} G_{(i,1)} + g_{j2} G_{(i,2)} + \dots + g_{jn} G_{(i,n)}$$

Dakle $g_{kj} G_{(i,j)} = g \delta_k^i$ sumiraju po \textcircled{D}

Napisimo to u obliku

$$g_{kj} g^{ij} = \delta_k^i$$

Gde je uvedena otvarača $g^{ij} = \frac{G_{(i,j)}}{g}$

g^{ij} - predstavlja drugut kontravarijacijski tensor i naziva se konjugovani metrički tensor.

Pozabavimo se determinantom g

$$\bar{g}_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{kl}$$

prouči pravilo za unoseće determinante

$$\bar{g} \equiv |\bar{g}_{ij}| = \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \right|}_{\text{J}} \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \right|}_{\text{J}} |g_{kl}| = \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \right|}_{\text{J}^2} g$$

$\Rightarrow g$ je relativni skalar težine 2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-2) + 2 \cdot 5 = 8$$

$$= -3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3(-2) - 1(-14) - 4 \cdot 5 = 6 + 14 - 20 = 0$$

Skalarni proizvod

U metričkom prostoru pored metrike, za dva kontravarijante vektora A^i i B^i može se uvesti skalarni proizvod prema:

$$(A, B) = g_{ij} A^i B^j$$

U novom koord. sistemu:

$$\bar{g}_{ij} \bar{A}^i \bar{B}^j = \frac{\partial \bar{x}^k}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^l}{\partial x^j} g_{kl} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^m}{\partial x^m} A^m \frac{\partial \bar{x}^n}{\partial x^n} B^n = \frac{\partial \bar{x}^k}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^l}{\partial x^n} g_{kl} A^m B^n \\ = \delta_m^k \delta_n^l g_{kl} A^m B^n = g_{kl} A^k B^l$$

\Rightarrow skalarni proizvod ostaje nevstata pri transformaciji koordinate

U sluegu Euclidskega prostora

$$(A, B) = \delta_{ij} A^i B^j = A^1 B^1 + A^2 B^2 + \dots + A^m B^m$$

Pojam dužine i ugla:

Ako je zadani kontravarijantni vektor A^i , putanjost vektora A po mreži sa E_3

$$A = +\sqrt{(A, A)} = +\sqrt{g_{ij} A^i A^j}$$

Ugao između dva vektora A^i , B^j definisat će se relacijom:

$$\cos x = \frac{(A, B)}{A B} = \frac{g_{ij} A^i B^j}{\sqrt{g_{ij} A^i A^j} \sqrt{g_{ij} B^i B^j}}$$

Ako je $\cos x = 0$ koteo do su vektori ortogonalni.

Element zapremine

$$d\bar{x}^1 d\bar{x}^2 \dots d\bar{x}^n = \left| \frac{\partial \bar{x}^i}{\partial x^F} \right| dx^1 dx^2 \dots dx^n = J dx^1 dx^2 \dots dx^n$$

Znam: $\sqrt{g} = J \sqrt{g}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{J}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}} = \frac{\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g}}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{g} d\bar{x}^1 d\bar{x}^2 \dots d\bar{x}^n = \sqrt{g} dx^1 dx^2 \dots dx^n$$

odnosno $dV = \sqrt{g} dx^1 dx^2 \dots dx^n$

Podizanje i spuštanje indeksa. Asociirani (zdrženi) tenzori. 8/22

U afinom prostoru se ne može uspostaviti vera između upr. kontravariantnih i kovariantnih vektora (ili generalno za tenzore različitih tipova). Međutim u metričkom prostoru jedni vektori se mogu svoditi na druge pomoću tenzora g_{ij} i g^{ij} . Ili uopšteno pomoću ovih tenzora može se vršiti podizanje i spuštanje indeksa. Ako upr. g_{ij} povezimo sa u^i (u pitanju je unutrašnji proizvod) onda:

$$g_{ij} u^j = u_i$$

Zato se dolaze da je u_i kovariantni vektor.

$$\bar{u}_i = \overline{g_{ij}} \bar{u}^j = \frac{\partial x^r}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^s}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{rs} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \bar{x}^j}{\partial x^t}}_{\delta_t^s} u^t = g_{rs} \underbrace{u^t}_{u^s} \underbrace{\delta_t^s}_{\delta_t^s} \frac{\partial x^r}{\partial \bar{x}^i} = g_{rs} u^s \frac{\partial x^r}{\partial \bar{x}^i} = u_r \frac{\partial x^r}{\partial \bar{x}^i}$$

Analogno: $g^{ij} v_j = v^i$

Generalno: Unutrašnji proizvod metričkog tenzora g_{ij} ili g^{ij} i nekog drugog tenzora predstavlja neki novi tenzor sa istim brojem indeksa, ali drugim rasporedom (isti red ali različit tip). Tako formirani tenzori nazivaju se asocirani (zdrženi) tenzori.

Onda upr. za kvadrat intenziteta kontravarijantnog vektora u^i možemo reći da je unutrašnji proizvod dvaog vektora i njemu zdrženog.

$$u^i u_j = u^j g_{ij} u^i = g_{ij} u^j u^i = u_i^i u^i = (u)^2$$

Rečeli smo da je skal. proizv. invarijantni pri transformaciji, ali sad se može pokazati da je $u_i^i v_i = u_k v^k$

$$\text{jer je } u^i v_i = g^{ij} u_j v_i = g^{ij} g_{ik} u_j v^k = \delta_k^j u_j v^k = u_k v^k$$

Note se i napisati generalizacija: $g_{ij} g^{kl} A^{jl} - A_{ik}$, itd.

U gluegu Euclidskog prostora: imao:

$$A_i = \delta_{ij} A^j \quad \text{tj. } \boxed{A_i = A^i}$$

ili za tezore višeg reda:

$$A_{ik} = \delta_{ij} \delta_{jk} A^{je} = \delta_{ij} A^{jk} = A^{ik}$$

Ali $A^{ijk} = A^{ij} = A^i = A_{ijk}$

Napomenimo da su voti samo
za metriku: $ds^2 = (dx^1)^2 + \dots + (dx^n)^2$

Tako u Descartesovim koord. sistemu nema
ratlike između kontravarijantnih i kovarijantnih
komponenta, ali u sfernim koordinatama
ove komponente nisu više jednake.

Fizičke komponente vektora \vec{A}^P ili A_p su projekcije vektora
na tangentne koordinatne linije i određuju se prema:
relaciji

$$A_{(r)} = \sqrt{g_{rr}} A^r = \frac{A_r}{\sqrt{g_{rr}}} \quad \text{smjer po } r \quad \text{sl ne podrazumeva}$$

$$A_{(1)} = \sqrt{g_{11}} A^1 = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{g_{11}}} ; \quad A_{(2)} = \sqrt{g_{22}} A^2 = \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{g_{22}}} , \dots$$

Slike fizičke komponente mogu da se definiraju za tezore

$$A_{(11)} = g_{11} A^{11} = \frac{A_{11}}{g_{11}} ; \quad A_{(12)} = \sqrt{g_{11} g_{22}} A^{12} = \frac{A_{12}}{\sqrt{g_{11} g_{22}}} , \dots$$

Bitna karakteristika fizičkih komponenti je to što
sve njihove dimenzije uvek podudaraju sa dimenzijama
intenziteta posmatranog vektora. Zbog toga se zaru
fizičke jer veća vrijednost moraju imati dimenzije dužine
a g_{ij} ne mora biti četodimenzionalno.

$$\underline{A_i = g_{ij} A^j}$$

Cristoffell-ovi simboli

8/24

Počinju od relacija

$$\bar{g}_{jk} = \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{mn}$$

diferencirajmo po \bar{x}^i

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}_{jk}}{\partial \bar{x}^i} = \frac{\partial^2 x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{mn} + \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial^2 x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k \partial \bar{x}^j} g_{mn} + \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial g_{mn}}{\partial x^e} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i}$$

Izvršimo cikličnu permutaciju indeksa $i, j, k \rightarrow i, l, m, n$.

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ki}}{\partial \bar{x}^j} = \frac{\partial^2 x^l}{\partial \bar{x}^j \partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^l} g_{le} + \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial^2 x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^j \partial \bar{x}^l} g_{le} + \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^l} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial g_{ne}}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ij}}{\partial \bar{x}^k} = \frac{\partial^2 x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{em} + \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial^2 x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j \partial \bar{x}^k} g_{em} + \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial g_{em}}{\partial x^n} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k}$$

Poslednji j-mu oduzimimo od zbraja prve dve:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \bar{g}_{jk}}{\partial \bar{x}^i} + \frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ki}}{\partial \bar{x}^j} - \frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ij}}{\partial \bar{x}^k} = \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} \left(\frac{\partial g_{mn}}{\partial x^e} + \frac{\partial g_{ne}}{\partial x^m} - \frac{\partial g_{em}}{\partial x^n} \right) \\ \\ + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{mn}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{mn}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{ue}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{ue}} \\ - \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^k} \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial \bar{x}^j} g_{em}} - \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{em}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g_{nm} = g_{mn}$$

Uvedimo veličinu

$$\Gamma_{ijk} = [ijk] = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{g}_{jf}}{\partial \bar{x}^i} + \frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ki}}{\partial \bar{x}^j} - \frac{\partial \bar{g}_{ij}}{\partial \bar{x}^k} \right)$$

Kao derivativu Cristoffel-ov simbol I vrste

Odmahu se vidi da je on simetričan u odnosu na prva dva indeksa i, j : $\Gamma_{ijk} = \Gamma_{jik}$

Tada j-va (1) postaje:

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{ijk} = \frac{\partial x^e}{\partial \bar{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^u}{\partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^u}{\partial \bar{x}^k} \Gamma_{eum} + \frac{\partial^2 x^u}{\partial \bar{x}^i \partial \bar{x}^j} \frac{\partial x^u}{\partial \bar{x}^k} g_{un}$$

što nam govori da Cr. simboli Γ vrste u opštem slučaju nisu tensori.

Priznat veličine Γ_{ijk} sa konjugovanim metr. tensorom g^{ek}

dove

$$g^{ek} \Gamma_{ijk} = \Gamma_{ij}^k = \begin{Bmatrix} e \\ ij \end{Bmatrix} \text{ Cristoffel-ovi simboli II vrste}$$

Γ_{ij} nisu tensori. Cristoffel-ovi simboli zavise od metrike prostora. U slučaju Euclidskog prostora i Descartesovih koordinata sive komponente g_{ij} su konstante, te su Brodi jednici nuli pa su i Cr. simboli = 0.

Euklidski u Euclidskom prostoru postoji bar jedan sistem koordinata u kojem su svi Cristoffel-ovi simboli prove i druge vrste jednaci nuli. Po tome se t. prostor isto razlikuje od neeuclidskih Riemann-ovih prostora.

Primer: cilindriche coordinate (Cristoffel-ovi sui I e II vrste)

Znamo: $ds^2 = d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\varphi^2 + dz^2$

$$x^1 = \rho; x^2 = \varphi; x^3 = z$$

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{11} = 1; g_{22} = (\rho)^2; g_{33} = 1$$

$$\Gamma_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^e = g^{ek} \Gamma_{ijk}$$

$$\Gamma_{11,1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x^1} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{12,1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^1} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma_{22,1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^2}}_{2x^1} - \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^1} \right) = -x^1$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma_{12,2} = \Gamma_{21,2} = x^1$$

$$\Gamma_{22}^1 = g^{1k} \Gamma_{22,k} = g^{11} \Gamma_{22,1} + g^{12} \Gamma_{22,2} + g^{13} \Gamma_{22,3}$$

$$\Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = g^{2k} \Gamma_{12,k} = \underbrace{g^{21} \Gamma_{12,1}}_0 + \underbrace{g^{22} \Gamma_{12,2}}_0 + \underbrace{g^{23} \Gamma_{12,3}}_0 = (\rho)^2 \cdot x^1$$

Provo a moltiplicare g^{ij} ad g_{ij}

$$g^{ij} = \frac{e(i,j)}{g}$$

$$g = \rho^2$$

$$g^{11} = \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2} = 1; g^{22} = \frac{1}{\rho^2}; g^{33} = \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2} = 1$$

$$g^{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(\rho)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}$$

Le matrice mettono