

§ Metric Connection [GA4.2.1]

§ 4.2.1 metric connection ∇

Let E be a vector bundle on the differentiable manifold M with bundle metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

A connection D on E is called metric if $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \langle D\mu, \nu \rangle + \langle \mu, D\nu \rangle$ for all $\mu, \nu \in \Gamma(E)$

Let $X \in T_x M$ it means that $X\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \langle D_X \mu, \nu \rangle + \langle \mu, D_X \nu \rangle$

Let $c: I \rightarrow M$ be a smooth curve, and let $\mu(t)$ and $\nu(t)$ be parallel along c , i.e.

$$D_T \mu = 0 = D_T \nu, \text{ then } \frac{d}{dt} \langle \mu(t), \nu(t) \rangle = 0$$

Lemma 4.2.1

The parallel transport induced by a metric connection on a vector bundle preserves the bundle metric in the sense that parallel transport constitutes an isometry of the corresponding fibers.

$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \mu(t), \nu(t) \rangle = 0$ means that the scalar product is preserved under parallel transport.

這裡 $\mu, \nu \in \Gamma(E)$, 其實就是向量場。

在具有度量結構 (Metric) 的向量叢 (Vector Bundle) 上, 一個度量聯絡 (metric connection) 所誘導的平行移動會保持纖維 (Fiber) 之間的等距性質 (isometry)。

Lemma 4.2.2

Let D be a **metric connection** on the vector bundle E with bundle metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

Assume that w.r.t. a metric bundle chart we have the decomposition $D=d+A$, then for any

$X \in TM$, the matrix $A(X)$ is skew symmetric, i.e. $A(X) \in o(n)$ (即 $A^T = -A$).

空間曲線的 Frenet 公式正是度量聯絡在 Orthonormal Fram 下表現為反對稱矩陣的一個最經典的例子。

$$\text{Connection matrix } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

曲率與撓率 (κ, τ)：在 Frenet 公式中，反對稱矩陣的分量代表了曲線的幾何性質。在度量聯絡中，這些反對稱矩陣的分量則構成 Connection forms，進而決定了空間的曲率。

剛體運動：Frenet 標架的移動可以看作是一個剛體沿著曲線在旋轉。因為是剛體，所以它的瞬時旋轉矩陣必須是反對稱的。

Lemma 4.2.2 在討論一般化的向量叢幾何，而 Frenet 公式則是將這個理論應用在一維曲線的切叢（加上法叢）上的特例。

例

設底流形 $M = \mathbb{R}^2$ ，向量叢 $E = M \times \mathbb{R}^2$

定義內積 $\langle \mu, \nu \rangle := \mu^T G(p) \nu$ 其中 $G(p) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$

則對於截面 $\mu = (\mu^1, \mu^2)^T, \nu = (\nu^1, \nu^2)^T$ ， $\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \mu^1 \nu^1 + e^{2x} \mu^2 \nu^2$ ，我們要定義一個

connection D，使其與度量相容，即滿足 $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \langle D\mu, \nu \rangle + \langle \mu, D\nu \rangle$ for all

$\mu, \nu \in \Gamma(E)$

在局部座標下我們用 connection 1-form 來描述。

對任意切向量場 X，令 $D_X \mu = X_\mu + \omega(X)_\mu$ 其中 X_μ 是對係數求方向導數，而

$\omega(X)$ 是一個 2×2 矩陣，線性依賴於 X。我們需要確定 ω 使得度量相容條件成立。

相容條件等價於 $XG = \omega(X)^T G + G_\omega(X)$ for all X

計算 G 的導數： $\partial_x G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}, \partial_y G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

因此 對於 $X = \partial_x$ 我們需要 $\omega(\partial_x)^T G + G_\omega(\partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$

設 $\omega(\partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ 則

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2x} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $a=0, d=1, b+ce^{2x}=0$ 取 $b=c=0$ 則 $\omega(\partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

對於 $X = \partial_y$ 因為 $\partial_y G = 0$ 可取 $\omega(\partial_y) = 0$ 這樣我們就定義了一個 connection

$$D_{\partial_x} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^1 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \mu^1 \\ \partial_x \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^1 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \mu^1 \\ \partial_x \mu^2 + \mu^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{\partial_y} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^1 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_y \mu^1 \\ \partial_y \mu^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

驗證對任意截面 μ, ν ，任意切向量 X ， $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \langle D_X \mu, \nu \rangle + \langle \mu, D_X \nu \rangle$

由於這是線性等式，我們可以選取幾個具體的截面來驗證，並確認對所有 X 成立。

例

取 $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \nu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ，內積 $\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = x \cdot 1 + e^{2x} \cdot y \cdot 0 = x$ 所以 $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = dx$ 即

$$\partial_x \langle \mu, \nu \rangle = 1, \partial_y \langle \mu, \nu \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{計算 } D_{\partial_x} \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{\partial_x} \nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{於是 } \langle D_{\partial_x} \mu, \nu \rangle = (1, y) G \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 + e^{2x} \cdot y \cdot 0 = 1, \quad \langle \mu, D_{\partial_x} \nu \rangle = 0$$

驗證成立。

例 驗證 S^2 上的情形

E : tangent bundle TS^2 ， $ds^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$ ，則 $\langle \partial_\theta, \partial_\theta \rangle = 1, \langle \partial_\phi, \partial_\phi \rangle = \sin^2 \theta$

設 $\mu = \partial_\phi, \nu = \partial_\phi$ 驗證 $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = \langle D\mu, \nu \rangle + \langle \mu, D\nu \rangle$

則左式 $d\langle \mu, \nu \rangle = d\langle \partial_\phi, \partial_\phi \rangle = d(\sin^2 \theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$D_{\partial_\theta} \partial_\phi = \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta \partial_\theta + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi \partial_\phi = \cot \theta \partial_\phi$$

右式 沿 ∂_θ 方向 $\langle D_{\partial_\theta} \partial_\phi, \partial_\phi \rangle + \langle \partial_\phi, D_{\partial_\theta} \partial_\phi \rangle = 2 \cot \theta \langle \partial_\phi, \partial_\phi \rangle = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

這保證了：如果你沿著球面的測地線平行移動一個向量，它的長度會保持不變。

§ 自旋聯絡是 metric connection

$$\nabla_X \psi = X(\psi) + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij}(X) \gamma^i \gamma^j \psi$$

§ 把 bundle metric 搬到複數向量叢上， $E \rightarrow M$ 是一個 complex vector bundle

一個 Hermitian fiber metric $h_x: E_x \times E_x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

For two spin fields $\psi = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i \xi^i, \phi = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \xi^i, h(\psi, \phi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\psi}_i \phi_i = \psi^\dagger \phi$

若定義 connection 1-form 矩陣為 $\omega = (\omega_j^i)$ 則相容條件改成 $dG = \omega^T G + G\omega$

設 $\omega = (\omega_j^i)$ 可解得 $\omega_1^1 = 0, e^{2x} \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^1 = 0, \omega_2^2 = dx$

選取滿足上述條件的 ω 就是一個 metric connection, 例如 $\omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & dx \end{pmatrix}$

§ curvature F

Let $D=d+A$ be a metric connection on E . Then the curvature F of D satisfies

$$F \in \Omega^2(AdE)$$

EX 證明 $F = D^2 = dA + A \wedge A$ (筆記 p.35)

$$\text{Let } A = A_j dx^j \text{ then } F = \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^i} + A_i A_j \right) dx^i \wedge dx^j = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^j} + [A_i, A_j] \right) dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$F : \Omega^0(E) \rightarrow \Omega^2(E)$$

$$\mu \rightarrow R(\cdot, \mu)$$

$$\text{從 } A = A_j dx^j, F = dA + A \wedge A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^j} + [A_i, A_j] \right) dx^i \wedge dx^j \text{ 推到 } R_{ij}^l$$