

§ Warped Product(扭曲積)

The warped product is a construction in differential geometry that combines two Riemannian manifolds in a specific way to create a new manifold .

It generalizes the notion of a direct product of manifolds by introducing a "warping function" that scales the metric on one of the manifolds(允許沿某個方向縮放度量) .

Definition :

Let (B, g_B) and (F, g_F) be two Riemannian manifolds, and let $f : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a smooth positive function on B . The **warped product** $M = B \times_f F$ is the manifold $B \times F$ equipped with the metric g defined by:

$$g = g_B \oplus f^2 g_F$$

This means that at each point $(p, q) \in B \times F$, the metric g is given by:

$$g_{(p,q)} = (g_B)_p \oplus f(p)^2 (g_F)_q$$

也就是說，在纖維 F 上的度量 g_F 被函數 f 依點縮放。

Here:

1. g_B is the metric on the base manifold B
2. g_F is the metric on the fiber manifold F
3. f is the warping function(扭曲函數)，which scales the metric on F depending on the point in B .

Example

A classic example of a warped product is the Schwarzschild metric in general relativity , which describes the spacetime around a spherically symmetric mass .

在廣義相對論中，**球對稱時空**通常以扭曲積的形式出現，例如史瓦西度規 (Schwarzschild Metric) 或佛里得曼-勒梅特-羅伯遜-沃克 (FLRW) 度規。

- 令 $B = (\mathbb{R}, -dt^2)$ 為時間軸， $F = (\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}})$ 為標準球面，並取扭曲函數 $f(t) = a(t)$.
- 這樣得到的度量：

$$g = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}$$

就是宇宙學中經典的**FLRW度規**。

Here :

1. The base is the (t,r) -plane (time and radial coordinates)
2. The fiber is a 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2

3. The warping function $f(r)$ depends on the radial coordinate r and encodes the gravitational effects

性質

1. 測地線行為：測地線方程可以拆解為基底和纖維部分，經常使計算簡化。
2. 曲率性質：流形的擬曲率 (Ricci 曲率、標量曲率) 可以用基底和纖維的曲率及扭曲函數 f 來表達。
3. 應用：在廣義相對論、黎曼幾何和流形分析中廣泛使用，例如在建模球對稱黑洞或宇宙學背景時。

這種結構之所以強大，是因為它提供了一種在局部控制流形幾何的方法，並且許多對稱性問題都可以轉化為適當選擇基底與纖維及其扭曲函數的問題。