

Versions simplifiées du tenseur de courbure

- Tenseur de Ricci $\text{Ric}(X, Y) := \text{tr} \left(g(R(\cdot, X)Y, \cdot) \right)$
 $\binom{2}{0}$ -tenseur $= \sum_{i=1}^n g(R(e_i, X)Y, e_i)$

où e_1, \dots, e_n base orthonormale de $T_q M$

Rmq $\text{Ric}(X, Y) = \text{Ric}(Y, X)$

• Combure scalaire

$$S = \text{tr}(\text{Ric}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Ric}(e_i, e_i)$$

$$S \in C^\infty(M)$$

Excursus

(M, g) est une variété Einstein quand

$$\text{Ric} = f g, \quad \text{où } f \in C^\infty(M)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{tr}(g) = m = \dim(M) \\ f = \frac{1}{m} \text{tr}(\text{Ric}) = \frac{S}{m} \end{array} \right)$$

Thm

$$\hat{S}(g) := \text{Vol}(M, g)^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \int_M S_g \text{vol}_g$$

$$\text{Crit}(\hat{S}) = \{\text{métriques Einstein}\}$$

- Courbure sectionnelle

$$K(\Pi) := \frac{R(X, Y, Y, X)}{\|X\|^2 \|Y\|^2 - g(X, Y)^2}$$

$$\text{où } \Pi = \text{span}\{X, Y\} \subset T_q M$$

$$\dim \Pi = 2$$

Rmq K est bien définie

$$K(\pi) = \frac{g(R(X, Y)Y, X)}{\|X\|_g^2 \|Y\|_g^2 - g(X, Y)^2} = g(R(E_1, E_2)E_2, E_1)$$

$$\simeq \pi = \text{span}\{X, Y\} = \text{span}\{E_1, E_2\}, \quad \begin{aligned} \|E_i\|_g &= 1 \\ g(E_1, E_2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} A \in \text{Emd}(T_q M), \quad AE_1 = X, \quad AE_2 = Y \\ g(R(X, Y)Y, X) = g(R(AE_1, AE_2)AE_2, AE_1) = \underbrace{(\det A)^2}_{\|X\|^2 \|Y\|^2 - g(X, Y)^2} g(R(E_1, E_2)E_2, E_1) \end{aligned} \right)$$

Rappel.

V espace vectoriel, $\dim(V) = m$

$$\omega \in \wedge^m V$$

$$\omega : \underbrace{V \times \dots \times V}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \omega(v_1, \dots, v_m) = (-1)^\sigma \omega(v_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(m)})$$

$\forall \sigma$ permutation de $\{1, \dots, m\}$

$$\forall A : V \rightarrow V \text{ lin}$$

$$\omega(Av_1, \dots, Av_m) = \det(A) \omega(v_1, \dots, v_m)$$

Rmq La courbure sectionnelle K détermine
le tenseur de Riemann

Preuve

$$Q(X, Y) = g(R(X, Y)Y, X) = K(\text{span}\{X, Y\}) \left(\|X\|^2 \|Y\|^2 - g(X, Y)^2 \right)$$

(bien déf. $\forall X, Y \in T_q M$; $Q(X, X) = 0$)

$$g(R(X, Z)Z, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(Q(X+Y, Z) - Q(X, Z) - Q(Y, Z) \right)$$

$$g(R(X, Z+W)(Z+W), Y)$$

$$= g(R(X, Z)Z, Y) + g(R(X, W)W, Y)$$

$$+ g(R(X, Z)W, Y) + g(R(X, W)Z, Y)$$

$$K \rightsquigarrow Q \rightsquigarrow R(X, Z)W + R(X, W)Z$$

si R' $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ -tenseur avec les symmetries du tenseur de Riemann, $Q'(X, Y) = R'(X, Y, Y, X)$

$$Q = Q' \Rightarrow R(X, Z)W - R'(X, Z)W = R'(X, W)Z - R(X, W)Z$$

$$\Rightarrow R = R'$$

(Bianchi)

Prop Si K est constante sur toute fibre de TM ,
i.e. $K(\pi) = K_0(x) \quad \forall \pi \in T_x M$ 2-plan
alors $R(X, Y)Z = K_0 \cdot (g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y)$

Preuve $R'(X, Y)Z = K_0 \cdot (g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y)$

$$R'(X, Y) = -R'(Y, X), \quad g(R'(X, Y)W, Z) = g(R'(W, Z)X, Y)$$

$$R'(X, Y)W + R'(Y, W)X + R'(W, X)Y = 0$$

$$Q'(X, Y) = g(R'(X, Y)Y, X) = K_0 (\|Y\|^2 \|X\|^2 - g(X, Y)^2) \\ = Q(X, Y) \quad \square$$

COURBURE DES SOUS-VARIÉTÉS RIEM

$$(M, g) \xrightarrow[\text{incl}]{\iota} (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g})$$

sous-variété riemannienne

$$(g = \iota^* \tilde{g})$$

∇

$\tilde{\nabla}$

Levi-Civita

$$N_x M = \{ v \in T_x \tilde{M} \mid \tilde{g}(v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in T_x M \}, \quad x \in M$$

$$x \in M, v \in T_x \tilde{M} \quad \text{il écrit comme} \quad v = \underbrace{v^T}_{\in T_x M} + \underbrace{v^N}_{\in N_x M}$$

$$\text{On a déjà vu.} \quad \nabla_x Y = (\tilde{\nabla}_x Y)^T$$

$$\forall X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$$

$$\tilde{\nabla}_X Y \Big|_M = \nabla_X Y + \underbrace{(\tilde{\nabla}_X Y)^N}_{= \cdot \Pi(X, Y)}$$

2-ème
FORME
FONDAMENTALE

Rmq Π est un tenseur. $\Pi \in \Gamma(T^*M \otimes T^*M \otimes NM)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f \in C^\infty(M) \\ \Pi(fX, Y) = f \Pi(X, Y) \\ \Pi(X, fY) = \tilde{\nabla}_X (fY)^N = (Xf) \underbrace{Y^N}_0 + f (\tilde{\nabla}_X Y)^N = f \Pi(X, Y) \end{array} \right)$$

Rmq $\Pi(X, Y) = \Pi(Y, X)$

$$\left(\Pi(X, Y) - \Pi(Y, X) = (\tilde{\nabla}_X Y - \tilde{\nabla}_Y X)^N = [X, Y]^N = 0 \right)$$

Equation de Weingarten

$$\forall N \in \Gamma(NM), X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$$

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{\nabla}_X N, Y) = -\tilde{g}(N, \Pi(X, Y))$$

Preuve

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{\nabla}_X N, Y) = X \underbrace{\tilde{g}(N, Y)}_{=0} - \tilde{g}(N, \underbrace{\tilde{\nabla}_X Y}_{\Pi(X, Y)})$$

□

$R =$ tenseur de Riemann de (M, g)

$\tilde{R} =$ " " " " (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g})

$(M, g) \hookrightarrow (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g})$

Prop $\forall X, Y, W, Z$ champs de vecteurs sur M

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{R}(X, Y)W, Z) = g(R(X, Y)W, Z) - \tilde{g}(\Pi(X, Z), \Pi(Y, W)) + \tilde{g}(\Pi(X, W), \Pi(Y, Z))$$

Proof $\ell R \wedge = \tilde{g}(\tilde{\nabla}_X \tilde{\nabla}_Y W - \tilde{\nabla}_Y \tilde{\nabla}_X W - \tilde{\nabla}_{[X, Y]} W, Z)$

$$= \tilde{g}(\tilde{\nabla}_X \nabla_Y W - \tilde{\nabla}_Y \nabla_X W - \nabla_{[X, Y]} W + \tilde{\nabla}_X \Pi(Y, W) - \tilde{\nabla}_Y \Pi(X, W), Z)$$

$$= g(R(X, Y)W, Z) + \tilde{g}(\tilde{\nabla}_X \Pi(Y, W) - \tilde{\nabla}_Y \Pi(X, W), Z)$$

$$= g(R(X, Y)W, Z) - \tilde{g}(\Pi(Y, W), \Pi(X, Z)) \\ + \tilde{g}(\Pi(X, W), \Pi(Y, Z))$$



SURFACES EMBEDDED IN \mathbb{R}^3

espace euclidien

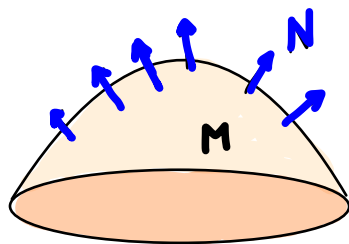
$$(M^2, g) \hookrightarrow (\tilde{M}, \tilde{g}) = (\mathbb{R}^3, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$$

$$\tilde{R} = 0, \quad \nabla_x (f \partial_{x^j}) = (Xf) \partial_{x^j}$$

supposons $\exists N \in \Gamma(TM)$

$$\|N\| \equiv 1$$

(vu car M orientable,
donc vu car localement)



Application de Gauss

$$x \in M$$

$$G_x(v) = \tilde{\nabla}_v N$$

G est une endomorphisme (linéaire) $G_x \in \text{Emd}(T_x M)$

$$\left(\text{car } \langle \tilde{\nabla}_v N, N \rangle = \frac{1}{2} v \underbrace{\|N\|^2}_{\equiv 1} \equiv 0 \right)$$

Courbure de Gauss de (M, g)

$$K_{\text{gauss}} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad K_{\text{gauss}}(x) = \det(G_x)$$

("Théorème remarquable")

Theorema egregium (Gauss, 1827)

K_{gauss} est intrinsèque, i.e. elle ne dépend que de (M, g) , et pas du plongement $M \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

En fait $K_{\text{gauss}}(x) = \underbrace{K(T_x M)}_{\substack{\text{courbure} \\ \text{sectionnelle}}}$

Preuve

Dans un voisinage $U \subset M$ de x on a un repère
orthonormé $E_1, E_2 \in \Gamma(TU)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \|E_1\|_g = \|E_2\|_g = 1 \\ g(E_1, E_2) = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

On exprime G_x dans la base E_1, E_2 .

$$K_{\text{geom}}(x) \quad G_x = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1} N, E_1 \rangle & \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1} N, E_2 \rangle \\ \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_2} N, E_1 \rangle & \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_2} N, E_2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(G_x) = \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1} N, E_1 \rangle \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_2} N, E_2 \rangle - \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_2} N, E_1 \rangle \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1} N, E_2 \rangle$$

$$= \langle N, \Pi(E_1, E_1) \rangle \langle N, \Pi(E_2, E_2) \rangle - \langle N, \Pi(E_2, E_1) \rangle \langle N, \Pi(E_1, E_2) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Pi(E_1, E_1), \Pi(E_2, E_2) \rangle - \|\Pi(E_1, E_2)\|^2$$

$$= g(R(E_1, E_2)E_2, E_1) = K(T_x M)$$

\downarrow
 $\tilde{R} = 0$

□

Rmq La courbure de Gauss est la seule courbure intrinsèque d'une surface riem. .

$$g(R(X, Y)Z, W) = \underbrace{K}_{\text{courbure Gauss}} (g(Y, Z)g(X, W) - g(X, Z)g(Y, W))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ric}(X, W) &= K \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1,2} g(E_i, E_i)}_2 g(X, W) - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1,2} g(X, E_i) g(W, E_i)}_{g(X, W)} \right) \\
 &= K g(X, W)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \text{tr}(\text{Ric}) = 2K$$

Rmq Toute surface riemannienne est une variété Einstein

Curiosité Toute variété einstein (M, g)
de dim $m \geq 3$ a courbure scalaire constante

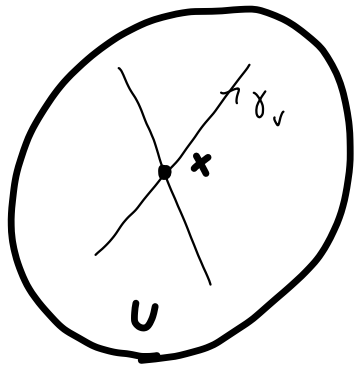
(Faux en dim $m=2$)

Preuve (M^m, g) Einstein, $Ric = \frac{S}{m} g$

$$\nabla_X Ric = \frac{1}{m} \left((XS)g + \underbrace{S \nabla_X g}_0 \right) = \frac{1}{m} (XS)g$$

E_1, \dots, E_m repère orthonormal, $\nabla E_i|_x = 0$
 $x \in M$ fixé

$E_1(x), \dots, E_m(x)$ base orth de $T_x M$



$$\forall v \in T_x M \quad \|v\|_g = 1$$

$$\gamma_v(t) = \exp_x(tv)$$

$E_i(\gamma_v(t)) = \text{transp parallèle}$
de $E_i(x)$
le long γ_v

$$\nabla_{\dot{\gamma}_v(t)} E_i \equiv 0$$

$$\forall t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$



$$\nabla_v E_i = \nabla_{\dot{\gamma}_v(0)} E_i = 0$$

$$\forall v \in T_x M, \|v\|_g = 1$$

em x.

$$\sum_i (\nabla_{E_i} R)_{ic} (E_j, E_i) = \sum_{i,K} \nabla_{E_i} (g(R(E_K,), E_K)) (E_j, E_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i,K} g((\nabla_{E_i} R)(E_K, E_j) E_i, E_K)$$

$$= \sum_{i,K} (-g((\nabla_{E_K} R)(E_j, E_i) E_i, E_K)$$

$$- g((\nabla_{E_j} R)(E_i, E_K) E_i, E_K)$$

2-eme
Bianchi

$$= \sum_{i,K} (-E_K g(R(E_j, E_i) E_i, E_K) - E_j g(R(E_i, E_K) E_i, E_K))$$

