

Ejemplo:

$$A \in \mathcal{I}_2^2(M) \quad \gamma \quad B = \downarrow_2^1 A \in \mathcal{I}_3^1(M)$$

$$B(\theta, x, y, z) = A(y^*, \theta, x, z)$$

Sean ∂_i, dx^i coordenadas.

$$\partial_i^* = \sum_j g_{ij} dx^j$$

$$\partial_i^* = g(\partial_i, \cdot)$$

$$= \sum_{k,j} g_{kj} dx^k \otimes dx^j (\partial_i, \cdot)$$

$$= \sum_j g_{ij} dx^j$$

$$\therefore B_{jkl}^i = B(dx^i, \partial_j, \partial_k, \partial_l)$$

$$= A(\partial_k^*, dx^i, \partial_j, \partial_l)$$

$$= \sum_m g_{km} A(dx^m, dx^i, \partial_j, \partial_l)$$

$$= \sum_m g_{hm} A_{jl}^{m \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{smallmatrix}}$$

$$\therefore B = C_2^1(g \otimes A)$$

$$\therefore \downarrow_2^1 = C_2^1(g \otimes \cdot)$$

En general $\forall 1 \leq a \leq r$
 $1 \leq b \leq s+1$

$$\downarrow_b^a = C(g \otimes \cdot)$$

con C alguna contracción.

Similarmente tenemos:

$$1 \leq a \leq r+1$$

$$1 \leq b \leq s$$

$$\uparrow_b^a : \mathbb{I}_{s+1}^r(M) \longrightarrow \mathbb{I}_{s-1}^{r+1}(M)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\uparrow_b^a A \right) \left(\ominus_{j_1 \dots j_r}^1 \ominus_{j_{r+1} \dots j_{s+1}}^{r+1} X_{j_1} \dots X_{j_{s-1}} \right) = \\ & = A \left(\ominus_{j_1 \dots j_r}^1 \hat{\ominus}_{j_{r+1} \dots j_{s+1}}^a \ominus_{j_{s+2} \dots j_{s+1}}^{r+1} X_{j_1} \dots X_{j_{s-1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow
pos. b

$$\exists \Theta^a = X^*$$

Observamos que:

$$\forall a, b \exists c, d \exists:$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow c \quad \uparrow a \\ d \quad b \end{array} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{I}_s^r(M)}$$

y similarmente:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow b \quad \downarrow c \\ a \quad d \end{array} = \text{id}.$$

Ejemplo:

$$A \in \mathbb{I}_2^2(M):$$

$$A_{kl}^{ij} \rightsquigarrow \sum_m g_{km} A_{jl}^{mi}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \sum_{k,m} g^{rk} g_{km} A_{jl}^{mi}$$

$$= \sum_m \delta_m^r A_{jl}^{mi} = A_{jl}^{ri}$$

Como:

$$dx^i \longleftrightarrow \sum_j g^{ij} \partial_j$$

bajo $\mathcal{L}(M) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{L}^*(M)$,
entonces:

por ejemplo:

$$B \in \mathcal{L}_3^1(M)$$

$$\uparrow_2^1 B \in \mathcal{L}_2^2(M)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\uparrow_2^1 B)_{ke}^{ij} = \sum_q g^{iq} B_{kq}^j$$

y en general $\forall a, b$:

$$\uparrow_b^a = C(g^{-1} \otimes \cdot)$$

C una contracción.

$g^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}_0^2(M)$ con componentes g^{ij}

Notación: Cualesquiera dos tensores A, B para

los cuales se puede escribir:

$$A = \begin{matrix} \uparrow a_1 & \downarrow a_2 & \dots \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots \end{matrix} \quad (B)$$

se dicen métricamente equivalentes.

Ejemplo fundamental:

$R \in \mathcal{I}_3^1(M)$ tensor de curvatura.

$$R_{XY}Z = D_{[X,Y]}Z - [D_X, D_Y]Z$$

Sus componentes se toman como:

$$R_{\partial_k \partial_l}(\partial_i) = \sum_j R^j_{jkl} \partial_j$$

y por ello como tensor en $\mathcal{I}_3^1(M)$:

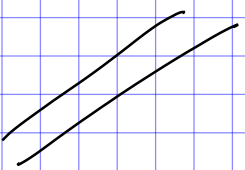
$$R(Z, X, Y) = R_{XY}Z$$

y R considerado como

tensor en $T_4^0(M)$ es:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\downarrow_{\perp} R)_{ijkl} &= (\downarrow_{\perp} R)(\partial_i, \partial_j, \partial_k, \partial_l) \\
 &= \langle \partial_i, R(\partial_j, \partial_k, \partial_l) \rangle \\
 &= \langle \partial_i, R_{\partial_k \partial_l}(\partial_j) \rangle \\
 &= \langle \partial_i, \sum_m R_{jkl}^m \partial_m \rangle \\
 &= \sum_m g_{im} R_{jkl}^m.
 \end{aligned}$$

Por la equivalencia métrica escribimos:

$$R = \downarrow_{\perp} R$$


Recordamos:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_b^a A)_{j_1 \dots j_r}^{i_1 \dots i_r} &= \sum_m A_{j_1 \dots j_r}^{i_1 \dots i_r m} \\
 &\quad \begin{array}{c} a \\ \downarrow \\ m \\ \uparrow \\ b \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_b^a: \mathcal{L}_s^r \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{s-1}^{r-1}$$

Ahora definimos:

$$C_{ab}: \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{L}_S}^r(\mathcal{M}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{L}_{S-2}}^r(\mathcal{M})$$

$$C_{ab}(A)_{j_1 \dots j_{S-2}}^{i_1 \dots i_r} = \sum_{p, q} g_{pq} A_{j_1 \dots p \dots q \dots j_{S-2}}^{i_1 \dots i_r}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ a \quad b \end{array}$

es decir:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{ab}(A) &= C(\uparrow_d^c(A)) \\ &= C(C'(g^L \otimes A)) \end{aligned}$$

donde c, d son algunos índices y C, C' son contracciones.

Similarmente:

$$C^{ab}: \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{L}_S}^r(\mathcal{M}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{L}_S}^{r-2}(\mathcal{M})$$

$$C^{ab}(A)_{j_1 \dots j_S}^{i_1 \dots i_{r-2}} = \sum_{p, q} g_{pq} A_{j_1 \dots p \dots q \dots j_S}^{i_1 \dots i_{r-2}}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow a \quad \leftarrow b \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array}$

Como antes:

$$C^{ab} = C(C'(g \otimes \cdot))$$

C_{ab} y C^{ab} se llaman contracciones métricas.

Lema: En toda variedad pseudo-Riemanniana y para todo campo V , D_V conmuta con contracciones métricas y con \uparrow , \downarrow

(\uparrow se llama subir índice (raising index))

(\downarrow se llama bajar índice (lowering index))

Dem.:

Subemos que:

$$D_V C(A) = C(D_V A)$$

para toda contracción.

Además:

$$D_V (g \otimes A) = \cancel{(D_V g)} \otimes A + g \otimes D_V A$$

$$y: D_V (g^{-1} \otimes A) = g^{-1} \otimes D_V A$$

Luego se usa que:

$$\uparrow_a^b A = C(g^{-1} \otimes A)$$

$$\downarrow_b^a A = C'(g \otimes A)$$

$$C_{ab} A = C_1(C_2(g \otimes A))$$

$$C^{ab} A = C_1'(C_2'(g^{-1} \otimes A))$$

donde $C_1, C_1', C_2, C_2', C_1', C_2'$ son contracciones.

Obs.:

En álgebra lineal:

$$T: V \longrightarrow V$$

$$\therefore T \longleftrightarrow A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{tr}(T) = \text{tr}(A) \quad \checkmark$$

$$B: V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore B \longleftrightarrow A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{tr}(B) = \text{tr}(A) \quad \times$$

Campos de marcos. (Frame Fields)

M^n pseudo-Riemanniana

$E_1, \dots, E_n \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ se dicen un campo de marcos si

$(E_1)_p, \dots, (E_n)_p$
es base ortonormal de
 $T_p M \quad \forall p \in M.$

También se puede considerar esto en un abierto.

En general, NO se tiene:

$$E_j = \partial_j$$

ni tampoco:

$$[E_j, E_k] = 0 \quad \forall j, k$$

Respecto de tales marcos:

$$V = \sum_m E_m \langle V, E_m \rangle$$

$$W = \sum_m E_m \langle W, E_m \rangle$$

$$\text{donde } \varepsilon_m = \langle E_m, E_m \rangle_p \quad \forall p$$

$$\therefore \langle V, W \rangle = \sum_m \varepsilon_m \langle V, E_m \rangle \langle W, E_m \rangle$$

En particular:

$$\begin{aligned} (C_{ab} A)(X_{1, \dots, X_{s-2}}) &= \\ &= \sum_m \varepsilon_m A(X_{1, \dots, \underset{\uparrow a}{E_m}, \dots, \underset{\uparrow b}{E_m}, \dots, X_{s-2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{I}_s^r(M).$$

$$(C_b^1 A)(X_{1, \dots, X_{s-1}}) =$$

$$= \sum_m \varepsilon_m \langle E_m, A(X_{1, \dots, E_m, \dots, X_{s-1}}) \rangle$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{I}_s^1(M).$$

Ejemplo:

$$R \in \mathcal{I}_3^1(M) \quad \therefore \quad C_b^1 R \in \mathcal{I}_2^0(M)$$