

# Varietades Producto.

Sean  $M, N$  variedades.

Entonces  $\forall (p, q) \in M \times N$ :

$$T_{(p, q)} M \times N = T_p M \times T_q N$$

$$M : (x^1, \dots, x^m) ; N : (y^1, \dots, y^n)$$

$\Rightarrow M \times N$  tiene coordenadas:

$$\begin{aligned} (x^1, \dots, x^m) \times (y^1, \dots, y^n) (p, q) &= \\ &= (x^1(p), \dots, x^m(p), y^1(q), \dots, y^n(q)) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \Big|_{p_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \Big|_{p_0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} \Big|_{q_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^n} \Big|_{q_0}$   
es base de  $T_{(p_0, q_0)} M \times N$ .

En particular, tenemos ma  
peos  $\mathbb{R}$ -lineales:

$$\mathcal{X}(M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(M \times N)$$

$$X \longmapsto \tilde{X}$$

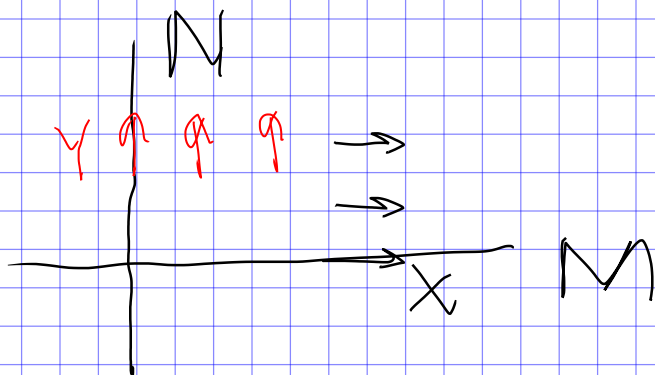
$$\tilde{X}_{(p, q)} = X_p \quad \forall (p, q)$$

$$\mathcal{X}(N) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(M \times N)$$

$$Y \longmapsto \tilde{Y}$$

$$\nabla_{(p,q)} = \nabla_q \quad \forall (p,q)$$

Se escribe en lo sucesivo  $X, Y$  en vez de  $X, \tilde{Y}$ .



Sean  $M, N$  pseudo-Riemannianas y por tanto  $M \times N$  pseudo-Riemanniana, con conexiones:

$$M \longleftrightarrow M^D, \quad N \longleftrightarrow N^D$$

$$M \times N \longleftrightarrow D$$

Entonces: (por Koszul)

$$\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M):$$

$$D_{\tilde{X}} \tilde{Y} = \overbrace{M^D D_X Y}$$

$$\forall v, w \in \mathcal{E}(M)$$

$$D_{\vec{v}} \vec{w} = \nabla_{\vec{v}} w$$

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{E}(M), v \in \mathcal{E}(M)$$

$$D_{\vec{x}} \vec{x} = 0 = D_{\vec{x}} \vec{v}$$

Además de Koszul se usa:

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2] &= [\underbrace{x_1, x_2}] & x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{E}(M) \\ [\vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2] &= [y_1, y_2] & y_1, y_2 \in \mathcal{E}(N) \end{aligned}$$

Se obtiene como consecuencia:

$$\star) r = (\alpha, \beta) : I \longrightarrow M \times N.$$

$$\mathcal{E}(r) = \mathcal{E}(\alpha) \times \mathcal{E}(\beta)$$

$${}^r D \frac{d}{dt} = {}^\alpha D \frac{d}{dt} \times {}^\beta D \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\tau_r = \tau^\alpha \times \tau^\beta$$

$r$  es geodésica

$\iff \alpha, \beta$  son geodésicas.

De hecho:

$$\gamma' = (\alpha', \beta'), \quad \gamma'' = (\alpha'', \beta'')$$

Luego  $M \times N$  es completa  
 $\Leftrightarrow M, N$  son completas.

Para la curvatura:

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{E}(M)$$

$$u, v, w \in \mathcal{E}(N)$$

$$R_{\tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{z}} = {}^M R_{xy}z, \quad R_{\tilde{u}\tilde{v}\tilde{w}} = {}^N R_{uvw}$$

$R$  es cero en cualquier otra combinación de argumentos:

$$R_{xv}z = R_{uy}w = \dots = 0$$

En particular:

$$K^{M \times N}(u, v) = 0$$

si  $u \in T_p M, v \in T_q N$ .

También:

$$K^{M \times N}(u_1, u_2) = K^M(u_1, u_2)$$

$$K^{M \times N}(u_1, u_2) = K^N(u_1, u_2)$$

$u_1, u_2 \in T_p M, v_1, v_2 \in T_q N$ .



objetos considerados:

$g, D, R, Ric, S, \text{geodésicas}, \exp$

Que las isometrías preservan  $g$  es claro.

Proposición:

Si  $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$  es isometría, entonces  $\varphi$  preserva la conexión de Levi-Civita:

$$d\varphi(D_x Y) = D_{d\varphi(x)} d\varphi(Y)$$

$\forall x, Y \in T_x(M)$ .

Dem.:

Recordamos que:

$$d\varphi(x)_{\varphi(p)} = d\varphi_p(x_p)$$

$$d\varphi(x)_q = d\varphi_{\varphi^{-1}(q)}(x_{\varphi^{-1}(q)})$$

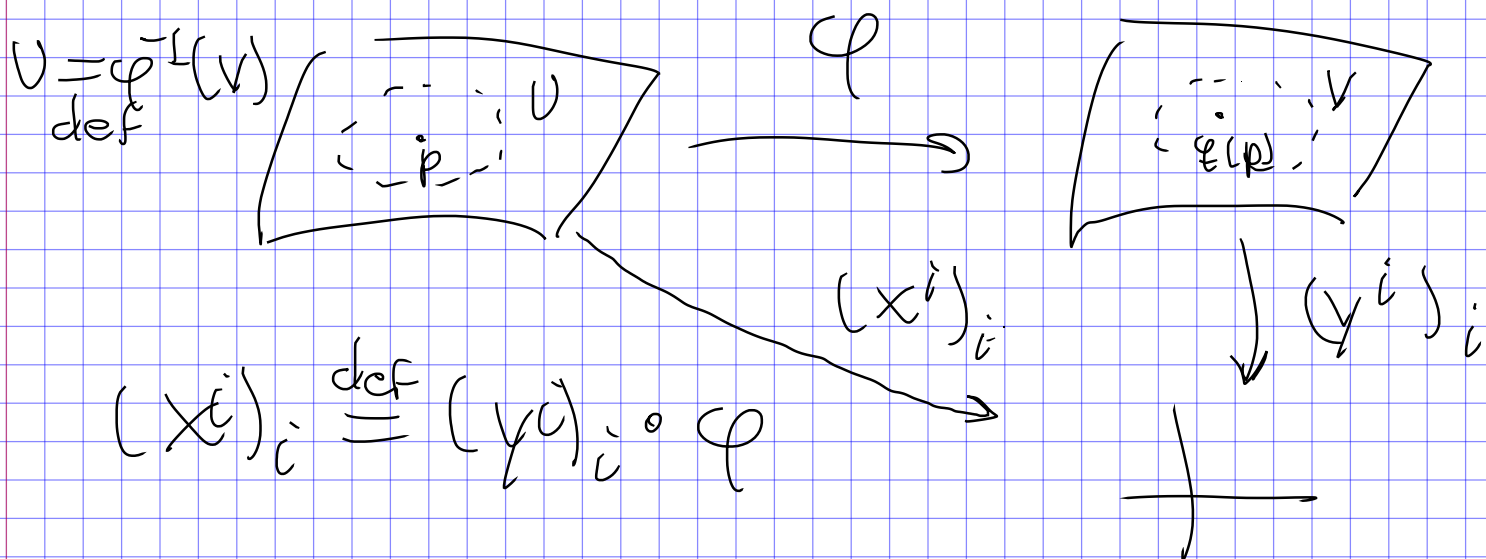
Basta chequear la conclusión en  $p \in M$  dado. Como  $\varphi$  es difeomorfismo existen coordenadas:

$(x^1, \dots, x^n)$  alrededor de  $p$  en  $M$

$(y^1, \dots, y^n)$  alrededor de  $\varphi(q)$  en  $N$   
tales que:

$$y^i(\varphi(q)) = x^i(q) \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

$\forall q$  en una vec. de  $p$ .



Entonces:

$$d\varphi_q \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_q \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \Big|_{\varphi(q)}$$

$\forall i, q$ .

Si  $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ ,  $Y = d\varphi(X)$ , en  
tonces:

$$y^i(\varphi(q)) = Y_{\varphi(q)}(y^i)$$

$$= d\varphi_q(X_q)(y^i)$$

$$= X_q(y^i \circ \varphi)$$

$$= X_q(x^i) = X^i(q)$$

Además:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij}^N(\varphi(q)) &= g_{\varphi(q)}^N \left( \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^i} \Big|_{\varphi(q)}, \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^j} \Big|_{\varphi(q)} \right) \\ &= g_{\varphi(q)}^N \left( d\varphi_q \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_q \right), d\varphi_q \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \Big|_q \right) \right) \\ &= g_q^M \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_q, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \Big|_q \right) = g_{ij}^M(q). \end{aligned}$$

De aquí concluimos que:

$$R_{ij}^h(\varphi(q)) = R_{ij}^h(q)$$

usando la fórmula:

$$R_{ij}^h = \frac{1}{2} \sum_m g^{hm} \left( \frac{\partial g_{im}}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jm}}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^m} \right)$$

Luego usando  $y^i \circ \varphi = x^i$  y la fórmula de  $D$  en términos de  $R_{ij}^h$  se tiene

$$d\varphi(D_x Y) = D_{d\varphi(x)} d\varphi(Y)$$



Si  $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$  es isométrica, entonces la proposición anterior nos permite concluir:

$$\begin{aligned}d\varphi({}^M R_{xy} z) &= \\&= d\varphi({}^M D_{[xy]} z - [{}^M D_x, {}^M D_y] z) \\&= {}^N D_{d\varphi([xy])} d\varphi(z) \\&\quad - d\varphi({}^M D_x {}^M D_y z) \\&\quad + d\varphi({}^M D_y {}^M D_x z) \\&= {}^N D_{[d\varphi(x), d\varphi(y)]} d\varphi(z) \\&\quad - [{}^N D_{d\varphi(x)}, {}^N D_{d\varphi(y)}] d\varphi(z) \\&= {}^N R_{d\varphi(x), d\varphi(y)} d\varphi(z)\end{aligned}$$

En particular:

$${}^M K(u, v) = {}^N K(d\varphi(u), d\varphi(v))$$

$\forall p \in M, u, v \in T_p M.$

Además, si:

$$(\alpha: I \rightarrow M) \mapsto (q \circ \alpha: I \rightarrow N)$$

entonces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E}(\alpha) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathcal{E}(q \circ \alpha) \\ \mathcal{Z} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & d\varphi(\mathcal{Z}) \end{array}$$

y además:

$$(d\varphi(\mathcal{Z}))' = d\varphi(\mathcal{Z}')$$

$\therefore \mathcal{Z}$  paralelo  $\Leftrightarrow d\varphi(\mathcal{Z})$  paralelo.

$\therefore \alpha$  geodésica  $\Leftrightarrow q \circ \alpha$  geodésica.

En particular:

$$\varphi(\underbrace{\exp_p(v)}_{\gamma_v(L)}) = \underbrace{\exp_{\varphi(p)}(d\varphi_p(v))}_{\gamma_{d\varphi_p(v)}(L)}$$

pues de hecho:

$$\varphi \circ \gamma_v = \gamma_{d\varphi(v)}$$

E) diagramma!

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p M & \xrightarrow{d\varphi_p} & T_{\varphi(p)} N \\ \downarrow \exp_p & & \downarrow \exp_{\varphi(p)} \\ M & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & N \end{array}$$

commuta.