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$\mathfrak{X}(M)$: M 上のベクトル場全体

$\nabla: \mathfrak{X}(M) \times \mathfrak{X}(M) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{X}(M) : \text{Le}^n\text{-field 接続}$

$$(X, Y) \longmapsto \nabla_X Y = \nabla(X, Y)$$

$$\begin{cases} (1) \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y] = 0 \\ (2) \sum g(X, Y) = g(\nabla_Z X, Y) + g(X, \nabla_Z Y) \end{cases}$$

$$R_{m(1,3)} = (R_{ijk}^l)$$

$$R_{m(0,4)} = (R_{ijk}^l) = (g_{ml} R_{ijk}^l)$$

$$Ric = (R_{ij}) = (g^{kl} R_{kijl})$$

$$R = (g^{ij} R_{ij})$$

Laplacian

$\nabla: \mathfrak{X}(M) \times \mathfrak{X}(M) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{X}(M) : \text{Le}^n\text{-field}$

$$(X, Y) \longmapsto \nabla_X Y$$

$\nabla: \mathfrak{X}(M) \times \Omega^1(M) \longrightarrow \Omega^1(M)$

$$(X, \omega) \longmapsto \nabla_X \omega \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 1\text{-形式 } \omega \text{ の} \\ X \text{ による変位微分} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\nabla_X \omega)(Y) \stackrel{\text{定義}}{=} X\omega(Y) - \omega(\nabla_X Y) \\ Y \in \mathfrak{X}(M) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (\nabla \omega)(X, Y) \\ = X\omega(Y) - \omega(\nabla_X Y) \end{array}$$

$(\nabla \omega)(X, Y) = (\nabla_X \omega)(Y) \text{ et } \text{書く}$

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

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^i \right) \in \Omega^1(M)$$

$$\text{さらに, } \omega = \nabla f \text{ に対する } \flat = f_* \times \nabla \text{ がある.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla \nabla f)(X, Y) &= X(\nabla f)(Y) - \nabla f(\nabla_X Y) \\ &= XY(f) - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y} f \end{aligned}$$

定義 (f の Hessian)

$$(\nabla \nabla f)(X, Y) = XY(f) - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y} f$$

$$\parallel \\ \text{Hess}(f)(X, Y)$$

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \text{ がある}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_i \nabla_j f &= (\nabla \nabla f) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \nabla_{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^j} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \end{aligned}$$

つまり

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (0,2)\text{-テンソル } \nabla \nabla f \text{ の } (i,j)\text{-成分} \\ \nabla \nabla f = \nabla_i \nabla_j f dx^i \otimes dx^j \end{array} \right)$$

定義 (Laplacian)

(M, g) リーマン多様体

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

$$\Delta_g : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$$

$$\Delta_g f = g^{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j f = g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \right) \quad \left(= \sum_{i,j} g_{ij}(\sim) \right)$$

$$g = (g_{ij})$$

$$g^{-1} = (g^{ij})$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij} \quad \text{1/277D-}$$

$$R_{m(n,4)} = (\partial_{ml} R_{ij}^m)$$

$$Ric = (R_{ij}) = (g^{kl} R_{kijl})$$

$$\Delta_g f = g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} g_{jl} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} g_{il} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} g_{ij} \right)$$

計量が時間変化すれば, g^{ij}, Γ_{ij}^k も変化

命題

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij} \quad \text{1/277D-}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta_{g(t)} \right) (f) = 2 \langle Ric, \underbrace{\nabla \nabla f}_{Hess(f)} \rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Delta_g f) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \right) \right)$$

$\nabla_i \nabla_j f$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(g^{ij} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - g^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g^{ij} \right) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \left(\frac{\partial g^{ij}}{\partial t} \right) \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} - g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^k}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

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• $\frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial t} = -2R_{ij}$ の逆次から成り立つ。

$$\text{let } t \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g^{ij} = 2R^{ij} = 2g^{ki} g^{lj} R_{kl} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Gamma_{ij}^k = -g^{kl} (\nabla_i R_{jl} + \nabla_j R_{il} - \nabla_l R_{ij}) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{--- ④}$$

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$$\left(T_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} g_{jl} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} g_{il} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} g_{ij} \right) \right)$$

Normal coordinate $\Sigma \varepsilon$ 2 計算可

②, ③, ④ Σ 使う

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta_g \right) (f) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - T_{ij}^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right) - g^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \\ &= \underbrace{2 R^{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j f}_{2 \langle Ric, \nabla \nabla f \rangle} - \underbrace{g^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T_{ij}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k}}_{\text{④ } \Sigma \text{ 用 } \rightarrow \text{ "0" あり } \Sigma \text{ 見}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T_{ij}^k &= -g^{ij} g^{kl} (\nabla_i R_{jl} + \nabla_j R_{il} - \nabla_l R_{ij}) \\ &= -g^{ij} g^{kl} \nabla_i R_{jl} - g^{ij} g^{kl} \nabla_j R_{il} + g^{ij} g^{kl} \nabla_l R_{ij} \\ &= -g^{kl} \underbrace{\nabla^j R_{jl}}_{\frac{1}{2} \nabla_l R} - g^{kl} \underbrace{\nabla^i R_{il}}_{\frac{1}{2} \nabla_l R} + g^{kl} \nabla_l \underbrace{g^{ij} R_{ij}}_R \end{aligned}$$

④ $Zg(x, \gamma) = g(\nabla_Z X, \gamma) + g(X, \nabla_Z \gamma)$

\Updownarrow

$\nabla g = 0$

twice contracted Bianchi identity

$$\nabla^j R_{jl} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_l R$$

つまり

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta_g \right) f = 2 \langle Ric, \nabla \nabla f \rangle \quad \square$$

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(5)

2. Perelman's Harnack quantity.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \quad t \in [0, T) \quad \text{if } T < \infty$$

• $\square^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta_{g(t)} + R_{g(t)}$ (共役熱作用素)

• u は $\square^* u = 0$ である ($u > 0$)

• $\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} = -1, \quad \tau(t) > 0$ ($\tau = T - t, \quad t \in [0, T)$)

このとき,

$$u = (4\pi\tau)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-f} \quad \tau \text{ 上で } f \text{ は定義可能. } \quad n = \dim M$$

The entropy formula for the Ricci flow + ...

定理A (Perelman '02, Prop 9.1)

$$w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left[\tau \left(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R \right) + f - n \right]$$

とある. このとき

$$\square^*(wu) = -2\tau \left| \text{Ric} + \nabla \nabla f - \frac{g}{2\tau} \right|^2 u$$

Routine computation by Perelman!

以下,

(1) $\square^*(wu)$ を計算する ← 難しい

(2) $-2\tau \left| \text{Ric} + \nabla \nabla f - \frac{g}{2\tau} \right|^2$ を計算する ← 簡単

(3) (1), (2) が一致することを見て, 定理Aを示す.

$$|\nabla f|^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g^i \nabla_i f \nabla_j f$$

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(1) $\square^*(wu)$ の計算

$$wu = [\tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f - n]u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \square^*(wu) &= \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta + R\right)(wu) \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(wu) - \Delta(wu) + Ruw \end{aligned}$$

補題1

$$\Delta(wu) = (\Delta w)u + 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle + w(\Delta u)$$

(証明)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(wu) &= g^{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j (wu) \\ &= g^{ij} \nabla_i (\nabla_j w u + w \nabla_j u) \\ &= g^{ij} (\nabla_i \nabla_j w u + \nabla_j w \nabla_i u + \nabla_i w \nabla_j u + w \nabla_i \nabla_j u) \\ &= (\Delta w)u + \underbrace{g^{ij} (\nabla_j w \nabla_i u + \nabla_i w \nabla_j u)}_{2g^{ij} \nabla_j w \nabla_i u = 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle} + w(\Delta u) \end{aligned}$$

補題2

$$u = (4\pi\tau)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-f} \quad \text{と仮定せ,}$$

$$-u^{-1} \nabla u = \nabla f.$$

(証明)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla u &= \nabla \left((4\pi\tau)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-f} \right) \\ &= (4\pi\tau)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \nabla (e^{-f}) = -\nabla f \cdot e^{-f} \\ &= -(4\pi\tau)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \nabla f \cdot e^{-f} = -u \nabla f. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{つまり } \nabla u = -u \nabla f. \quad \text{だから } -u^{-1} \nabla u = \nabla f. \quad \square$$

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補題 1.2 E

$$\square^*(wu) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(wu) - \underbrace{\Delta(wu)}_{\text{補題 1}} + Ru$$

代入し
まひる。

$$\cong \left(-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w\right)u + w \left[\underbrace{\left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta + R\right)u}_{\square^*u = 0}\right] - 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle$$

$$= \left(-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w\right)u - 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle = \square^*(wu)$$

$\square^*(wu)$ の代わりに $u^{-1}\square^*(wu)$ を計算すると

$$u^{-1}\square^*(wu) = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w - 2u^{-1}\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w + 2\langle \nabla w, \underbrace{-u^{-1}\nabla u}_{\text{補題 2}} \rangle = \nabla f$$

命題 3

$$u^{-1}\square^*(wu) = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w + 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla f \rangle$$

以下、 $-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w, 2\langle \nabla w, \nabla f \rangle$ (= w の定義を代入して
まひる。 ($w = \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f - \eta$))

補題 4

$$-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)w = (2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) - \tau\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)(f)$$

代入可なりだして出る。

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補題5 $2\langle \nabla w, \nabla u \rangle = 2\tau \langle \nabla(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R), \nabla f \rangle + 2|\nabla f|^2$

代入の3行で出る.

命題3, 4, 5より

命題6 $u^{-1} \square^*(wu) = 2\Delta f + |\nabla f|^2 + R - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta f\right) - \tau P$

定義7 $P = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta\right)(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) - 2\langle \nabla(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R), \nabla f \rangle$

以下の目標

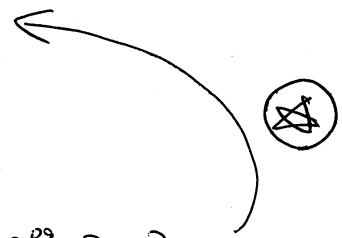
命題8 $P = 2|\text{Ric}|^2 + 4\langle \text{Ric}, \nabla \nabla f \rangle + 2|\nabla \nabla f|^2$

補題9 (よく知られた結果, Hamilton '82)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \quad t \in [0, T)$$

スカラー曲率 $R_{g(t)}$ は次で表せる.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} R = \Delta R + 2|\text{Ric}|^2$$



★

(説明) Hamilton '82

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} R_{ij} = \Delta R_{ij} + 2g^{pq}g^{zm}R_{pijz}R_{qm} - 2g^{pq}R_{pi}R_{zj}$$

(= $\Delta_L \text{Ric}$, 1次元補正のラゲラン)

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$$\textcircled{\star} R = g^{ij} R_{ij} \text{ "スカラー"} \text{ "量"}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} R = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (g^{ij} R_{ij}) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g^{ij} \right)}_{2R^{ij}} R_{ij} + g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} R_{ij} \right)$$

$$= 2|Ric|^2 + \underbrace{g^{ij}}_{\Delta g^{ij}} \left(\underbrace{\Delta R_{ij}}_{\Delta R} + \underbrace{2g^{p\ell} g^{qm} R_{p\ell q} R_{qm}}_{-2g^{p\ell} R_{p\ell} R_{q\ell}} \right)$$

$$\Delta g^{ij} R_{ij} = \Delta R$$

↑

→ "0" = "スカラー"
量" ↓