

Álgebra Multilineal

Tercer y Cuarto Exámenes Parciales
 Noviembre y Diciembre del 2003

1. En \mathbb{R}^2 considere el campo vectorial

$$V = \left(x - \frac{y}{x}, y - \frac{x}{y} \right)$$

Encuentre la familia de curvas a las cuales es tangente V . ¿Cuáles son las componentes de V en coordenadas polares? Las transformaciones entre coordenadas polares y cartesianas son:

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

Tenemos:

$$\frac{dx}{x - \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{dy}{y - \frac{x}{y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x - \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{dx}{\frac{x^2 - y}{x}} = \frac{dx}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 - y} = \frac{dx}{x^2 - y}$$

Entonces:

$$\frac{x^2 - y}{2} = 2xy \quad x^2 - y^2 = C_1$$

También:

$$\frac{dx}{x - \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{dx}{\frac{x^2 - y}{x}} = \frac{dx}{x^2 - y}$$

Entonces:

$$\frac{x^2 - y}{2} = 2ydx \quad x^2 - y^2 = C_2$$

Luego, la solución es de la forma $F(x^2 - y^2, x^2 - y^2)$.

Expresando V en coordenadas polares obtenemos:

$$V = x \frac{y}{x} - x \frac{y}{y}$$

$$V = r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{1}{x} - r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{1}{y}$$

donde:

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{r}{x} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{r}$$

con

$$\frac{r}{x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \frac{r \sin \theta}{r^2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

y

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{r}{y} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{r}$$

con

$$\frac{r}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \frac{r \cos \theta}{r^2} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

Entonces V es:

$$V = r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \left(\cos \theta \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \right) - r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \left(\sin \theta \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \right)$$

que reagrupando da:

$$V = r \cos \theta - \sin \theta \left(\cos \theta - \sin \theta \right) - r \cos \theta - \sin \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$V = r \left(\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta \right) - r \left(\cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta \right)$$

$$V = r \left(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta \right) - r \left(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\boxed{V = r \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}}$$

2. Para la métrica bidimensional

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} dx^2 + dt^2$$

Encuentre todos los coeficientes de conexión y todas las geodésicas con vectores tangentes nulos, i.e., si v^i son las componentes del vector tangente, entonces $g_{ij}v^i v^j = 0$.

Podemos encontrar la matriz de componentes del tensor métrico a partir del elemento de línea:

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{t^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

ya que el elemento de línea para este caso es:

$$ds^2 = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j = \frac{1}{t^2} dx^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} dt^2$$

La matriz inversa a g_{ij} describe g^{ij} :

$$g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 & 0 \\ 0 & t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Los coeficientes de conexión están dados por:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^m = \frac{1}{2} g^{mk} \left(\frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g_{ki}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

Con $m = 1$ esto da:

$$\begin{matrix} \Gamma_{11}^1 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Gamma_{12}^1 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 2t^3 & 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ \Gamma_{21}^1 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 2t^3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

Con $m = 2$:

$$\begin{matrix} \Gamma_{11}^2 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 2t^3 & \frac{1}{t} \\ \Gamma_{11}^2 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Gamma_{11}^2 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Gamma_{11}^2 & \frac{t^2}{2} & 2t^3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{t} \end{matrix}$$

En resumen,

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ \frac{1}{t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Las geodésicas están dadas por la ecuación diferencial:

$$\frac{d^2 x^k}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dx^j}{dt} = 0$$

Las soluciones a esta ecuación son curvas de la forma

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^1_0 \\ x^2_0 \end{pmatrix} + w \begin{pmatrix} v^1 \\ v^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sus vectores tangentes están dados por:

$$\frac{dx^k}{dw}$$

pero por enunciado tienen que cumplir:

$$g_{ij} v^i v^j = \left(\frac{dx^1}{dw} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{dx^2}{dw} \right)^2 = 0$$

Lo cual sólo es posible si:

$$\frac{dx^k}{dw} = 0$$

Entonces las geodésicas tienen que ser curvas cuyos vectores tangentes sean nulos, es decir, funciones constantes del parámetro:

$$x^k = \text{cte}$$

Ya que esto implica que:

$$\frac{d^2 x^k}{dw^2} = 0 \quad \frac{dx^k}{dw} = 0$$

Entonces es fácil ver que se cumple la ecuación de geodésicas para todos los casos:

$$\frac{d^2 x^k}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{ij}^k \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dx^j}{dt} = 0$$

Luego, las geodésicas con vectores tangentes nulos son de la forma:

$$\boxed{x^k = \text{cte}}$$

3. Para variedades con dimensión menor que 4 sin torsión, las componentes del tensor de curvatura de Riemann puede expresarse de forma simplificada. ¿Cuáles son las componentes de ese tensor para una variedad unidimensional? A continuación considere un caso bidimensional y exprese dichas componentes en términos del tensor métrico y escalar de curvatura.

El tensor de curvatura de Riemann está dado por:

$$R_{ijk}^l = e_j^l e_k^i - e_k^l e_j^i - \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{rj} - \frac{r}{ij} \frac{l}{rk} - C_{jk}^s \frac{l}{is}$$

Pero como tenemos una sola dimensión, los índices valen todos 1:

$$R_{111}^1 = e_1^1 e_1^1 - e_1^1 e_1^1 - \frac{1}{11} \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{11} \frac{1}{11} - C_{11}^1 \frac{1}{11}$$

Eliminando términos:

$$R_{111}^1 = C_{11}^1 \frac{1}{11}$$

Pero

$$C_{11}^1 = e_1, e_1 = 0$$

Entonces el tensor de curvatura da:

$$\boxed{R_{111}^1 = 0}$$

4. Pruebe que para una métrica diagonal, se cumple:

$$\frac{i}{jk} = 0, \quad \frac{i}{jj} = \frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{1}{x^i} g_{jj}$$

$$\frac{i}{ij} = \frac{1}{x^j} \ln \sqrt{g_{ii}}, \quad \frac{i}{ii} = \frac{1}{x^i} \ln \sqrt{g_{ii}}$$

donde $i \neq j \neq k$ y no hay suma sobre índices repetidos

Primero,

$$\frac{i}{jk} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^j} g_{km} - \frac{1}{x^k} g_{mj} - \frac{1}{x^m} g_{jk} \right)$$

pero como la métrica es diagonal, $g_{km} = g_{mj} = g_{jk} = 0$, así que:

$$\boxed{\frac{i}{jk} = 0}$$

Segundo,

$${}_{jj}^i = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{jm}}{x^j} - \frac{g_{mj}}{x^j} - \frac{g_{ij}}{x^m} \right)$$

donde $g_{jm} = g_{mj} = 0$ y $g^{im} = \frac{1}{g_{im}}$, pero $i \neq m$, así que:

$$\boxed{{}_{jj}^i = \frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ij}}{x^i}}$$

Tercero,

$${}_{ij}^i = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{jm}}{x^i} - \frac{g_{mi}}{x^j} - \frac{g_{ij}}{x^m} \right)$$

donde $g_{jm} = g_{ij} = 0$, así que:

$${}_{ij}^i = \frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^j}$$

pero esto último se puede reescribir como:

$$\frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^j} = \frac{1}{x^j} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}})$$

ya que:

$$\frac{1}{x^j} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^j} \ln g_{ii} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^j} = \frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^j}$$

Entonces:

$$\boxed{{}_{ij}^i = \frac{1}{x^j} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}})}$$

Cuarto,

$${}_{ii}^i = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{im}}{x^i} - \frac{g_{mi}}{x^i} - \frac{g_{ii}}{x^m} \right) = \frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^i}$$

lo cual se puede reescribir como:

$$\frac{1}{2g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^i} = \frac{1}{x^i} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}})$$

ya que:

$$\frac{1}{x^i} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^i} \ln g_{ii} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{g_{ii}} \frac{g_{ii}}{x^i}$$

Entonces:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} (\ln \sqrt{g_{ii}})$$

5. El análisis vectorial en tres dimensiones, con coordenadas curvilineas ortogonales, es un caso particular del análisis tensorial con $g_{ij} = h_i^2 \delta_{ij}$ (no hay suma sobre i). Las h_i 's son funciones de las coordenadas, llamadas "factores de escala". Las componentes de los vectores se toman respecto a la base ortonormal $w^i = h_i dx^i$ (no hay suma sobre i). Obtenga expresiones para $\nabla \cdot S$, $\nabla \cdot V$, $\nabla \cdot \nabla S$ donde S es un campo escalar y V un campo vectorial.

6. Tome $A = \det A_{ij}$, con A_{ij} componentes de un tensor de segundo rango. Muestre que A no es un escalar, o sea que no permanece invariante ante transformaciones de coordenadas. Dado que A no es escalar, ¿cómo calcularía su derivada covariante?

La posición de los índices indican que A_{ij} son los componentes de un tensor covariante de segundo rango, el cual se transforma como:

$$\tilde{A}_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j} A_{mn}$$

Como $A = \det A_{ij}$, podemos definir que después del cambio de coordenadas esto queda como:

$$\tilde{A} = \det(\tilde{A}_{ij})$$

Pero por la forma en que se transforma \tilde{A}_{ij} tenemos:

$$\tilde{A} = \det(\tilde{A}_{ij}) = \det\left(\frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j} A_{mn}\right)$$

Puesto que $\frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i}$, $\frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j}$ y A_{ij} se pueden ver como matrices de 2x2, entonces podemos escribir:

$$\tilde{A} = \det\left(\frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j} A_{mn}\right) = \det\left(\frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i}\right) \det\left(\frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j}\right) \det A_{ij}$$

Pero $\det\left(\frac{\partial x^m}{\partial x^i}\right) \det\left(\frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x^j}\right)$ es el Jacobiano cuadrado $J^2(x, x)$, y $\det A_{ij} = A$ por definición. Entonces:

$$\boxed{\tilde{A} \quad J^2 \quad x, x \quad A}$$

Y se ve que A no es un escalar ya que no es invariante ante transformaciones de coordenadas.

7. Si $F_{ij} = A_{j,i} - A_{i,j}$ muestre que $F_{ij;k} - F_{ki;j} - F_{jk;i} = 0$

Comencemos por establecer:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{ij;k} &= A_{j,i} - A_{i,j} \quad ;_k & A_{j,ik} - A_{i,jk} &= 1 \\ F_{ki;j} &= A_{i,k} - A_{k,i} \quad ;_j & A_{i,kj} - A_{k,ij} &= 2 \\ F_{jk;i} &= A_{k,j} - A_{j,k} \quad ;_i & A_{k,ji} - A_{j,ki} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Ahora, expandiendo los términos:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{j,ik} &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^i x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} & A_{i,jk} &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^i x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^k} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^k} \\ A_{i,jk} &= \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^j x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} & A_{i,kj} &= \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^j x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^k} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^k} \\ A_{i,kj} &= \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^k x^j} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^j} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{ik} & A_{k,ij} &= \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^k x^j} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ik} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^j} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^j} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^j} \\ A_{k,ij} &= \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^i x^j} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^j} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{ki} & A_{k,ji} &= \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^i x^j} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ki} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^j} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^j} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^j} \\ A_{k,ji} &= \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^j x^i} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} & A_{j,ki} &= \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^j x^i} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^i} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^i} \\ A_{j,ki} &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^k x^i} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{jk} & &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^k x^i} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{jk} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} & A_n \frac{{}^n}{x^i} &= \frac{{}^n}{x^i} \end{aligned}$$

Entonces $F_{ij;k} - F_{ki;j} - F_{jk;i}$ se vuelve 1 - 2 - 3, que con los términos expandidos da:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{ij;k} - F_{ki;j} - F_{jk;i} &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^i x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \left(\frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^j x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} \right) - \left(\frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^j x^i} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \right) \\ &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^i x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^j x^k} + \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^j x^i} + \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \\ &= \frac{{}^2 A_j}{x^i x^k} - \frac{{}^2 A_i}{x^j x^k} - \frac{{}^2 A_k}{x^j x^i} + \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \end{aligned}$$

Eliminando términos, esto es:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{ij;k} - F_{ki;j} - F_{jk;i} &= \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \\ &= \frac{{}^n A_n}{j^i} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{ij} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^k} - \frac{{}^n A_n}{kj} \quad \frac{{}^n A_n}{x^i} \end{aligned}$$

Al restar estas derivadas de $\frac{n}{x^k}$, se obtiene:

$$\frac{n}{x^k} - \frac{n}{x^k} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_{jp}}{x^i} \frac{g_{pi}}{x^j} \frac{g_{ij}}{x^p} \right) \frac{g^{np}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{np}}{2} \left(\frac{{}^2g_{jp}}{x^i x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{pi}}{x^j x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{ij}}{x^p x^k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_{ip}}{x^j} \frac{g_{pj}}{x^i} \frac{g_{ji}}{x^p} \right) \frac{g^{np}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{np}}{2} \left(\frac{{}^2g_{ip}}{x^j x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{pj}}{x^i x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{ji}}{x^p x^k} \right)$$

De nuevo, por la propiedad de simetría del tensor métrico, esto es:

$$\frac{n}{x^k} - \frac{n}{x^k} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_{pj}}{x^i} \frac{g_{ip}}{x^j} \frac{g_{ji}}{x^p} \right) \frac{g^{np}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{np}}{2} \left(\frac{{}^2g_{pj}}{x^i x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{ip}}{x^j x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{ji}}{x^p x^k} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_{ip}}{x^j} \frac{g_{pj}}{x^i} \frac{g_{ji}}{x^p} \right) \frac{g^{np}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{np}}{2} \left(\frac{{}^2g_{ip}}{x^j x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{pj}}{x^i x^k} \frac{{}^2g_{ji}}{x^p x^k} \right)$$

Regresando a (5), tenemos parejas de derivadas de $\frac{n}{x^k}$'s con índices inferiores invertidos y mismo índice superior, así que la expresión se anula también. Por lo tanto:

$$\boxed{F_{ij;k} \quad F_{ki;j} \quad F_{jk;i} \quad 0}$$

8. Pruebe que cualquier tensor de segundo rango satisface $A^{ij}_{;ij} = A^{ij}_{;ji}$

Primero, sea:

$$S^{ij} = A^{ij}_{;i} - \frac{A^{ij}}{x^i} = {}^i_{ai} A^{aj} - {}^j_{bj} A^{ib}$$

Entonces:

$$A^{ij}_{;ij} = S^{ij}_{;j} = \frac{S^{ij}}{x^j} = {}^i_{aj} S^{aj} - {}^j_{bj} S^{ib}$$

Usando la definición dada de S^{ij} :

$$A^{ij}_{;ij} = \frac{S^{ij}}{x^j} = \frac{{}^i_{aj} S^{aj} - {}^j_{bj} S^{ib}}{x^j} = \frac{{}^i_{aj} \left(\frac{A^{aj}}{x^i} - {}^i_{ai} A^{aj} \right) - {}^j_{bj} \left(\frac{A^{ib}}{x^i} - {}^i_{ai} A^{ab} \right)}{x^j} = 1$$

Segundo, sea

$$P^{ij} = A^i_{;j} - \frac{A^{ij}}{x^j} = {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib}$$

Entonces:

$$A^i_{;ji} = P^{ij}_{;i} - \frac{P^{ij}}{x^i} = {}^i_{ai}P^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}P^{ib}$$

Usando la definición de P^{ij} :

$$A^i_{;ji} = \frac{P^{ij}}{x^i} = {}^i_{ai}P^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}P^{ib} \\ = \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{ij}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{aj}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ab} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{ib}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{ab} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right) \quad 2$$

Restando (1) y (2), se tiene:

$$A^i_{;ij} - A^i_{;ji} = \frac{1}{x^j} \left(\frac{A^{ij}}{x^i} - {}^i_{ai}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{aj}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ab} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{ib}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{ab} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{ij}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{aj}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{aj} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ab} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{x^i} \left(\frac{A^{ib}}{x^j} - {}^i_{aj}A^{ab} - {}^j_{bi}A^{ib} \right)$$

Eliminando términos:

$$A^i_{;ij} - A^i_{;ji} = 0$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\boxed{A^i_{;ij} = A^i_{;ji}}$$

9. Muestre la identidad de Bianchi: $R^l_{ijk;m} + R^l_{imj;k} + R^l_{ikm;j} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{j}{qk} \left(\frac{l}{x^m} \frac{iq}{x^q} \frac{l}{im} \frac{r}{iq} \frac{l}{rm} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rq} C_{mq}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \right. \\
& \left(\frac{2}{x^k} \frac{l}{ij} \frac{2}{x^k} \frac{l}{im} \frac{l}{rm} \frac{r}{ij} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{r}{ij} \frac{l}{rm} \right) \\
& \left(\frac{l}{rj} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{is} \frac{C_{mj}^s}{x^k} C_{mj}^s \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \left. \frac{i}{nk} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{nj}{x^j} \frac{l}{nm} \frac{r}{nj} \frac{l}{rm} \frac{r}{nm} \frac{l}{rj} C_{mj}^s \frac{l}{ns} \right) \right. \\
& \left. \frac{m}{pk} \left(\frac{l}{x^p} \frac{ij}{x^j} \frac{l}{ip} \frac{r}{ij} \frac{l}{rp} \frac{r}{ip} \frac{l}{rj} C_{pj}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \right. \\
& \left. \frac{j}{qk} \left(\frac{l}{x^m} \frac{iq}{x^q} \frac{l}{im} \frac{r}{iq} \frac{l}{rm} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rq} C_{mq}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \right) \quad 2
\end{aligned}$$

Tercero:

$$R_{ikm;j}^l = \frac{1}{x^j} R_{ikm}^l \quad R_{nkm}^l \frac{i}{nj} \quad R_{ipm}^l \frac{k}{pj} \quad R_{ikq}^l \frac{m}{qj}$$

Pero:

$$R_{ikm}^l = \frac{1}{x^k} \frac{l}{im} \frac{1}{x^m} \frac{l}{ik} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{rm} C_{km}^s \frac{l}{is}$$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{ikm;j}^l &= \frac{1}{x^j} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{im} \frac{1}{x^m} \frac{l}{ik} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{rm} C_{km}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \frac{i}{nj} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{nm} \frac{1}{x^m} \frac{l}{nk} \frac{r}{nm} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{nk} \frac{l}{rm} C_{km}^s \frac{l}{ns} \right) \\
& \frac{k}{pj} \left(\frac{l}{x^p} \frac{l}{im} \frac{1}{x^m} \frac{l}{ip} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rp} \frac{r}{ip} \frac{l}{rm} C_{pm}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \frac{m}{qj} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{iq} \frac{1}{x^q} \frac{l}{ik} \frac{r}{iq} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{rq} C_{kq}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \left(\frac{2}{x^j} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{2}{x^j} \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{x^j} \frac{l}{im} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rk} \right) \\
& \left(\frac{l}{rm} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{l}{is} \frac{C_{km}^s}{x^j} C_{km}^s \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \frac{i}{nj} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{nm} \frac{l}{nk} \frac{r}{nm} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{nk} \frac{l}{rm} C_{km}^s \frac{l}{ns} \right) \\
& \frac{k}{pj} \left(\frac{l}{x^p} \frac{l}{im} \frac{l}{ip} \frac{r}{im} \frac{l}{rp} \frac{r}{ip} \frac{l}{rm} C_{pm}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \\
& \frac{m}{qj} \left(\frac{l}{x^k} \frac{l}{iq} \frac{l}{ik} \frac{r}{iq} \frac{l}{rk} \frac{r}{ik} \frac{l}{rq} C_{kq}^s \frac{l}{is} \right) \quad 3
\end{aligned}$$

Sumando (1), (2) y (3):

$$R_{ijk;m}^l \quad R_{imj;k}^l \quad R_{ikm;j}^l$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{x^m} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{ik}{x^k} & \frac{2}{x^m} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{ij}{x^j} & l \frac{r}{x^m} \frac{ik}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{rj}{x^k} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} r \frac{l}{ij} \frac{rk}{x^m} & l \frac{r}{rk} \frac{ij}{x^m} & C_{jk}^s \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{is}{x^m} & l \frac{C_{jk}^s}{x^m} \frac{ls}{x^m} \end{pmatrix} \\
i_{nm} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{nk}{x^k} & \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{nj}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{nk} \frac{rj}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{nj} \frac{rk}{x^k} & C_{jk}^s \frac{l}{ns} \end{pmatrix} \\
j_{pm} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^p} \frac{ik}{x^k} & \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{ip}{x^p} & r \frac{l}{ik} \frac{rp}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{ip} \frac{rk}{x^k} & C_{pk}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix} \\
k_{qm} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{iq}{x^q} & \frac{l}{x^q} \frac{ij}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{iq} \frac{rj}{x^q} & r \frac{l}{ij} \frac{rq}{x^q} & C_{jq}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{x^k} \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{ij}{x^j} & \frac{2}{x^k} \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{im}{x^m} & l \frac{r}{rm} \frac{ij}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{ij} \frac{rm}{x^k} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} l \frac{r}{rj} \frac{im}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{im} \frac{rj}{x^k} & l \frac{C_{mj}^s}{x^k} \frac{is}{x^k} & C_{mj}^s \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{ls}{x^k} \end{pmatrix} \\
i_{nk} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{nj}{x^j} & \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{nm}{x^m} & r \frac{l}{nj} \frac{rm}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{nm} \frac{rj}{x^j} & C_{mj}^s \frac{l}{ns} \end{pmatrix} \\
m_{pk} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^p} \frac{ij}{x^j} & \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{ip}{x^p} & r \frac{l}{ij} \frac{rp}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{ip} \frac{rj}{x^j} & C_{pj}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix} \\
j_{qk} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{iq}{x^q} & \frac{l}{x^q} \frac{im}{x^m} & r \frac{l}{iq} \frac{rm}{x^q} & r \frac{l}{im} \frac{rq}{x^q} & C_{mq}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{x^j} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{im}{x^m} & \frac{2}{x^j} \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{ik}{x^k} & l \frac{r}{rk} \frac{im}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{im} \frac{rk}{x^j} \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} l \frac{r}{rm} \frac{ik}{x^j} & r \frac{l}{ik} \frac{rm}{x^j} & l \frac{C_{km}^s}{x^j} \frac{is}{x^j} & C_{km}^s \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{ls}{x^j} \end{pmatrix} \\
i_{nj} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{nm}{x^m} & \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{nk}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{nm} \frac{rk}{x^m} & r \frac{l}{nk} \frac{rm}{x^m} & C_{km}^s \frac{l}{ns} \end{pmatrix} \\
k_{pj} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^p} \frac{im}{x^m} & \frac{l}{x^m} \frac{ip}{x^p} & r \frac{l}{im} \frac{rp}{x^m} & r \frac{l}{ip} \frac{rm}{x^m} & C_{pm}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix} \\
m_{qj} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{iq}{x^q} & \frac{l}{x^q} \frac{ik}{x^k} & r \frac{l}{iq} \frac{rk}{x^q} & r \frac{l}{ik} \frac{rq}{x^q} & C_{kq}^s \frac{l}{is} \end{pmatrix}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Se ve que los términos con segunda derivada se anulan. Luego, si cambiamos índices, haciendo que m sea k y que p sea q , esto se reduce a:

$$\begin{matrix} R_{ijk;m}^l & R_{imj;k}^l & R_{ikm;j}^l \\ i_{nk} C_{jk}^s \frac{l}{ns} & j_{qk} C_{qk}^s \frac{l}{is} & k_{qk} C_{jq}^s \frac{l}{is} & i_{nk} C_{kj}^s \frac{l}{ns} & k_{qk} C_{qj}^s \frac{l}{is} \\ j_{qk} C_{kq}^s \frac{l}{is} & i_{nj} C_{kk}^s \frac{l}{ns} & k_{qj} C_{qk}^s \frac{l}{is} & k_{qj} C_{kq}^s \frac{l}{is} & l \frac{C_{jk}^s}{x^k} \\ l \frac{C_{kj}^s}{x^k} & l \frac{C_{kk}^s}{x^j} & C_{jk}^s \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{is}{x^k} & C_{kj}^s \frac{l}{x^k} \frac{is}{x^k} & C_{kk}^s \frac{l}{x^j} \frac{is}{x^j} \end{matrix}$$

Pero,

$$C_{ij}^k = e_i, e_j e_k \quad e_j, e_i e_k \quad e_i e_j e_j e_i \quad e_j e_i e_i e_j e_k \quad 0 e_k \quad 0$$

Como todos los términos restantes contienen un coeficiente de estructura, entonces:

$$\boxed{R_{ijk;m}^l \quad R_{imj;k}^l \quad R_{ikm;j}^l \quad 0}$$

10. Muestre que

$$\begin{aligned} A^i_{;i} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A^i), \\ A^{ji}_{;i} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A^{ji}), \quad A^{ji} = A^{ij} \\ A^i_{;ji} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A_j^i) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g_{mn}}{x^j} A^{mn}, \quad A^{ji} = A^{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Primero probaremos que

$$A^i_{;ki} = \frac{1}{x^k} \ln \sqrt{|g|}$$

Dado que:

$$A^i_{;ki} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^i} g_{km} - \frac{1}{x^k} g_{im} - \frac{1}{x^m} g_{ki} \right)$$

Entonces:

$$A^i_{;ki} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{km}}{x^i} - \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{im}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{ki}}{x^m}$$

si $i = m$

$$A^i_{;ki} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{im}}{x^k} - \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{km}}{x^i} - \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{ki}}{x^m} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{im}}{x^k}$$

Esto se puede reescribir como:

$$A^i_{;ki} = \frac{g^{im}}{2} \frac{g_{im}}{x^k} - \frac{1}{x^k} \ln \sqrt{|g|}$$

Ya que:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^k} \ln \sqrt{|g|} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^k} \ln |g| = \frac{1}{2|g|} \frac{|g|}{x^k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2|g|} \frac{\det g_{ij}}{x^k} = \frac{1}{2|g|} \frac{1}{x^k} g_{i_1 1} g_{i_2 2} \dots g_{i_n n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2|g|} \frac{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n}{x^k} g_{i_1 1} g_{i_2 2} \dots g_{i_n n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2|g|} \frac{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n}{x^k} \left(\frac{g_{i_1 1}}{x^k} g_{i_2 2} \dots g_{i_n n} \quad g_{i_1 1} \frac{g_{i_2 2}}{x^k} \dots g_{i_n n} \quad g_{i_1 1} g_{i_2 2} \dots \frac{g_{i_n n}}{x^k} \right)$$

$$\frac{g_{im}}{2} \frac{g_{im}}{x^k}$$

Con este resultado, ya es posible calcular:

$$A^i_{;i} = \frac{A^i}{x^i} \quad \frac{i}{ki} A^k$$

$$\frac{A^i}{x^i} \quad A^k \frac{1}{x^k} \ln \sqrt{|g|} \quad \frac{A^i}{x^i} \quad \frac{A^k}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^k} \sqrt{|g|}$$

Pero esto se puede reescribir como:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A^i) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \left(A^i \frac{\sqrt{|g|}}{x^i} \quad \sqrt{|g|} \frac{A^i}{x^i} \right) \quad \frac{A^i}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\sqrt{|g|}}{x^i} \quad \frac{\sqrt{|g|}}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{A^i}{x^i}$$

$$\frac{A^i}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\sqrt{|g|}}{x^i} \quad \frac{A^i}{x^i}$$

Entonces:

$$\boxed{A^i_{;i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A^i)}$$

Para $A^{ji}_{;i}$, tenemos:

$$A^{ji}_{;i} = \frac{A^{ji}}{x^i} \quad A^{li} \frac{j}{li} \quad A^{jm} \frac{i}{mi}$$

$$\frac{A^{ji}}{x^i} \quad A^{li} \frac{j}{li} \quad A^{jm} \frac{1}{x^m} \ln \sqrt{|g|}$$

Pero

$$A^{li} \frac{j}{li} \quad A^{il} \frac{j}{li} \quad A^{il} \frac{j}{il} \quad \frac{j}{li} A^{li} = 0$$

Entonces:

$$A^{ji}_{;i} = \frac{A^{ji}}{x^i} \quad A^{jm} \frac{1}{x^m} \ln \sqrt{|g|} \quad \frac{A^{ji}}{x^i} \quad \frac{A^{ji}}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} \sqrt{|g|}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{1}{x^i} (\sqrt{|g|} A^{ji})}$$

Finalmente, para $A^i_{;j;i}$, tenemos:

$$A^i_{j;i} = \frac{A_j^i}{x^i} A_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \ln \sqrt{|g|} + A_m^i \frac{g^{mn}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{in}}{x^j} - \frac{g_{jn}}{x^i} - \frac{g}{x^n} \right) - \frac{A_j^i}{x^i} A_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \ln \sqrt{|g|} + A_m^i \left(\frac{g^{mn}}{2} - \frac{g_{in}}{x^j} - \frac{g^{mn}}{2} \frac{g_{jn}}{x^i} - \frac{g^{mn}}{2} \frac{g_{ji}}{x^n} \right)$$

si $n = i$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{A_j^i}{x^i} A_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \ln \sqrt{|g|} + A_m^i \left(\frac{g^{mn}}{2} - \frac{g_{in}}{x^j} \right) \\ & - \frac{A_j^i}{x^i} A_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \ln \sqrt{|g|} - \frac{A_j^i}{x^i} \frac{A_j^l \sqrt{|g|}}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \ln \sqrt{|g|} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g_{in}}{x^j} A^{in} \\ & \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} (\sqrt{|g|} A_j^l) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g_{in}}{x^j} A^{in}} \end{aligned}$$

11. Considere la métrica de la esfera unitaria

$$ds^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 \quad \text{donde } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \quad \text{y } 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

a) Muestre que esta métrica se reescribe como

$$ds^2 = \frac{d\rho^2}{\rho^2} + \cot^2\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i e^i, \quad \rho = \frac{1}{2} \theta$$

b) Dados los vectores

$$m^i = \sqrt{2} \rho^{-i}, \quad m^i = \sqrt{2} \rho^{-i}$$

muestre que $m^i m_i = 0$, $m^i m_i = 1$ y $m^i m_i = 1$

c) Calcule los coeficientes de conexión, tensor de curvatura de Riemann, tensor de Ricci y escalar de curvatura en la base natural, para la métrica en términos de ρ y θ

a) Tenemos:

$$\cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i = \frac{1}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i \rho + \cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \rho$$

También:

$$\cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i = \frac{1}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i \rho + \cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \rho$$

Entonces:

$$d d \left(\frac{1}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i \rho + \cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \rho \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) e^i \rho + \cot\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \rho \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 - \frac{i}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \cot\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d \quad \frac{i}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \cot\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d \quad \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 - \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2$$

También:

$$P^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) + \cot^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))$$

Entonces:

$$ds^2 = \frac{d \cdot d}{P^2} \frac{\frac{1}{4} \csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 - \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{\frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) + \cot^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))} = \frac{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 - 4 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{1 - 2 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) + \cot^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 - 4 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{(1 - \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))^2} = \frac{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)} - \frac{4 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)}$$

$$d^2 - \frac{4 \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2}{\csc^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)} = d^2 - 4 \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)} \sin^4\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2$$

$$d^2 - 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) d^2 = d^2 - (2 \cos\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))^2 d^2$$

$ds^2 = d^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)$

c) El tensor métrico para la esfera unitaria en términos de θ y ϕ es:

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2P^2} \\ \frac{1}{2P^2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{con } P^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cot^2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right))^2$$

Como es diagonal, su inversa es:

$$g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2P^2 \\ 2P^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Los coeficientes de conexión son entonces:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^m = \frac{g^{mk}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g_{ki}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

Para $m = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^1_{11} & \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{12}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{21}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{11}}{x^2} \right) \quad \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{p^2} \right) \\
& \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \left(-\frac{1}{p^2} \right) \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \frac{8}{1^3} \quad \frac{2}{1} \\
{}^1_{12} & \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{22}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{21}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{12}}{x^2} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^1_{22} & \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{22}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{22}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{22}}{x^2} \right) \quad 0
\end{aligned}$$

Para $m = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^2_{11} & \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{11}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{11}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{11}}{x^1} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^2_{12} & \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{21}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{11}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{12}}{x^1} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^2_{22} & \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{21}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{12}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{22}}{x^1} \right) \quad g^{21} \left(\frac{g_{21}}{x^2} \right) \\
& 2P^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2P^2} \right) \quad P^2 \left(-\frac{1}{P^2} \right) \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \frac{8}{1^3} \\
& \frac{2}{1}
\end{aligned}$$

En resumen:

$${}^1_{ij} \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{2}{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad {}^2_{ij} \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{1} \end{array} \right)$$

El tensor de curvatura está dado por:

$$R^l_{ijk} = e_j \frac{l}{ik} e_k \frac{l}{ij} \quad r_{ik} \frac{l}{rj} \quad r_{ij} \frac{l}{rk} \quad C^s_{jk} \frac{l}{is}$$

Como la base es natural, $C^s_{jk} = 0$.

Para $l = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
R^1_{111} & e_1 \frac{1}{11} e_1 \frac{1}{11} \quad r_{11} \frac{1}{r1} \quad r_{11} \quad 0 \\
R^1_{112} & R^1_{121} e_1 \frac{1}{12} e_2 \frac{1}{11} \quad r_{12} \frac{1}{r1} \quad r_{11} \frac{1}{r2} \quad -\frac{2}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) \\
& -\left(\frac{2}{1} \right) \quad \frac{2}{1^2} \\
R^1_{122} & e_2 \frac{1}{1k} e_2 \frac{1}{12} \quad r_{12} \frac{1}{r2} \quad r_{12} \frac{1}{r2} \quad 0 \\
R^1_{222} & e_2 \frac{1}{22} e_2 \frac{1}{22} \quad r_{22} \frac{1}{r2} \quad r_{22} \frac{1}{rk} \quad 0 \\
R^1_{221} & e_2 \frac{1}{21} e_1 \frac{1}{22} \quad r_{21} \frac{1}{r2} \quad r_{22} \frac{1}{r1} \quad 0 \\
R^1_{211} & e_1 \frac{1}{21} e_1 \frac{1}{21} \quad r_{21} \frac{1}{r1} \quad r_{21} \frac{1}{r1} \quad 0
\end{aligned}$$

Para $l = 2$:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_{ijk}^2 \quad e_j^2 \quad e_k^2 \quad r_{ik}^2 \quad r_{rj}^2 \quad r_{ij}^2 \quad r_{rk}^2 \\
 R_{111}^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad r_{11}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad r_{11}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad 0 \\
 R_{112}^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad r_{12}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad r_{11}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad 0 \\
 R_{122}^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad r_{12}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad r_{12}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad 0 \\
 R_{222}^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad r_{22}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad r_{22}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad 0 \\
 R_{221}^2 \quad R_{212}^2 \quad e_2^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad r_{21}^2 \quad r_{r2}^2 \quad r_{22}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad \frac{2}{x^1} \quad \frac{2}{22} \\
 \frac{2}{x^1} \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) \quad \frac{2}{1} \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \\
 R_{211}^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad e_1^2 \quad r_{21}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad r_{21}^2 \quad r_{r1}^2 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

En resumen:

$$R_{112}^1 \quad R_{121}^1 \quad R_{221}^2 \quad R_{212}^2 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2}$$

El tensor de Ricci está dado por:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_{ij} \quad R_{ij}^l \\
 R_{11} \quad R_{11}^l \quad 0 \\
 R_{12} \quad R_{12}^l \quad R_{112}^1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \\
 R_{21} \quad R_{21}^l \quad R_{221}^2 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \\
 R_{22} \quad R_{22}^l \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

Y el escalar de curvatura es:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R \quad R_i^i \quad g^{im} R_{mi} \\
 R_1^1 \quad g^{1m} R_{m1} \quad g^{12} R_{21} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad 1 \\
 R_2^2 \quad g^{2m} R_{m2} \quad g^{21} R_{12} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad 1 \\
 R \quad R_1^1 \quad R_2^2 \quad 2
 \end{array}$$

12. La métrica de las ondas gravitacionales con fronteras planas y rayos paralelos es

$$ds^2 = 2dudv - 2h_{ij} dx^i dx^j, \quad u, v \text{ constantes}$$

donde $x^1 = y/\sqrt{2}$, $x^2 = t - z$, $x^3 = t + x$, $x^4 = h$ es en principio una función arbitraria de y y u . Calcule en la base natural los coeficientes de conexión y muestre que las correspondientes ecuaciones de geodésicas son:

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 \right) = 0, \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} = 2 \frac{du}{dt} \left(-\frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \right) - \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

Si hacemos $x^1 = y/\sqrt{2}$, $x^2 = t - z$, $x^3 = t + x$, $x^4 = h$, las componentes del tensor métrico son:

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2h & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad g^{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2h \end{pmatrix}$$

Los coeficientes de conexión están dados por:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^m = \frac{g^{mk}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g_{ki}}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} \right)$$

Para $m = 1$:

$$\Gamma_{11}^1 = \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{12}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{12}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial g_{12}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{13}^1 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{32}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial g_{13}}{\partial x^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{14}^1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{42}}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial g_{14}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{22}^1 = \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{23}^1 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{32}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial g_{23}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{24}^1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{42}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial g_{24}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{33}^1 = \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{32}}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial g_{23}}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial g_{33}}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{g^{12}}{2} \frac{g_{33}}{x^2}$$

$$\Gamma_{33}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2h}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Gamma_{34}^1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{42}}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial g_{23}}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial g_{34}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{44}^1 = \frac{g^{12}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{42}}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial g_{24}}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial g_{44}}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

Para $m = 2$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\frac{2}{11} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{11} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{11} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{11} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{12} \quad \frac{2}{21} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{21} \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{11} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{12} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{13} \quad \frac{2}{31} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{31} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{11} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{13} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{14} \quad \frac{2}{41} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{11} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{14} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{22} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{21} \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{12} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{22} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{23} \quad \frac{2}{32} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{31} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{12} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{23} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{24} \quad \frac{2}{42} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{12} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{24} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{33} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{31} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{13} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{33} \right) \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{33} \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{2h}{2h} \quad \frac{h}{h} \\
\frac{2}{34} \quad \frac{2}{43} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{13} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{34} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{2}{44} \quad \frac{g^{21}}{2} \left(\frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{14} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{44} \right) \quad 0
\end{array}$$

Para $m = 3$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\frac{3}{11} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{14} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{11} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{12} \quad \frac{3}{21} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{24} \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{12} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{13} \quad \frac{3}{31} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{34} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{13} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{14} \quad \frac{3}{41} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{44} \quad \frac{x^1}{x^1} g_{41} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{14} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{22} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{24} \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{42} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{22} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{23} \quad \frac{3}{32} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{34} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{42} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{23} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{24} \quad \frac{3}{42} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} g_{44} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{42} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{24} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{33} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{34} \quad \frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{43} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{33} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{34} \quad \frac{3}{43} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3} g_{44} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{43} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{34} \right) \quad 0 \\
\frac{3}{44} \quad \frac{g^{34}}{2} \left(\frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{44} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{44} \quad \frac{x^4}{x^4} g_{44} \right) \quad 0
\end{array}$$

Para $m = 4$

$$\frac{4}{ij} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{x^i}{x^i} g_{jk} \quad \frac{x^j}{x^j} g_{ki} \quad \frac{x^k}{x^k} g_{ij} \right) \quad k = 3, 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
{}^4_{11} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{1k}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{k1}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{11}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{12} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{2k}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{k1}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{12}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{13} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{3k}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{k1}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{13}}{x^k} \right) \quad \frac{g^{43}}{2} \frac{g_{33}}{x^1} \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2h} \quad \frac{h}{h} \\
{}^4_{14} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{4k}}{x^1} \quad \frac{g_{k1}}{x^4} \quad \frac{g_{14}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{22} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{2k}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{k2}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{22}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{23} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{3k}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{k2}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{23}}{x^k} \right) \quad \frac{g^{43}}{2} \frac{g_{33}}{x^2} \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2h} \quad \frac{h}{h} \\
{}^4_{24} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{4k}}{x^2} \quad \frac{g_{k2}}{x^4} \quad \frac{g_{24}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{33} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{3k}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{k3}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{33}}{x^k} \right) \quad \frac{g^{43}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{33}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{33}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{33}}{x^3} \right) \\
\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2h} \quad \frac{h}{u} \\
{}^4_{34} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{4k}}{x^3} \quad \frac{g_{k3}}{x^4} \quad \frac{g_{34}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0 \\
{}^4_{44} \quad \frac{g^{4k}}{2} \left(\frac{g_{4k}}{x^4} \quad \frac{g_{k4}}{x^4} \quad \frac{g_{44}}{x^k} \right) \quad 0
\end{array}$$

En resumen:

$${}^1_{33} \quad \frac{h}{h} \quad {}^2_{33} \quad \frac{h}{h} \quad {}^4_{13} \quad {}^4_{31} \quad \frac{h}{h} \quad {}^4_{23} \quad {}^4_{32} \quad \frac{h}{h} \quad {}^4_{33} \quad \frac{h}{u}$$

Las geodésicas están dadas por:

$$\frac{d^2 x^k}{dt^2} + \frac{g^k_{ij}}{ij} \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dx^j}{dt} = 0$$

Se ve que si $k \geq 3$, todas las $\frac{g^k_{ij}}{ij} = 0$, así que:

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = 0}$$

Si hacemos $k = 1$, entonces sólo $\frac{g^1_{33}}{33} = \frac{h}{h}$ es no-nula, de forma que:

$$\frac{d^2 x^1}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{33} \left(\frac{dx^3}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - \frac{h}{h} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0}$$

Si hacemos $k = 2$, entonces sólo $\frac{2}{33} \frac{h}{u}$ es no-nula, y:

$$\frac{d^2x^2}{dt^2} - \frac{2}{33} \left(\frac{dx^3}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0}$$

Por último, si hacemos $k = 4$, entonces tenemos varias opciones:

$$\frac{4}{13} \frac{dx^1}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} - \frac{4}{31} \frac{h}{u} \frac{dx^2}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} - \frac{4}{23} \frac{h}{u} \frac{dx^2}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} - \frac{4}{32} \frac{h}{u} \frac{dx^3}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} - \frac{4}{33} \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

Lo que lleva a las ecuaciones:

$$\frac{d^2x^4}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{4}{13} \frac{dx^1}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x^4}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{4}{23} \frac{dx^2}{dt} \frac{dx^3}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x^4}{dt^2} - \frac{4}{33} \left(\frac{dx^3}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

Que son:

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{du}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{du}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0$$

Sumando las primeras dos ecuaciones, se obtiene:

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{du}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{du}{dt} \left(\frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} - \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \right) - \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = 0$$

Pero la tercera ecuación es:

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2$$

Entonces:

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{du}{dt} \left(\frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} - \frac{h}{u} \frac{d}{dt} \right) - \frac{h}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dt} \right)^2 = 0}$$

13. Muestre que los vectores

$$e_1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{j}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{j}$$

satisfacen

$$e_1 \cdot e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} e_2$$

mientras que

$$e_1 \cdot e_1 = 0$$

donde $e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} e_2$. Obtenga las componentes de e_1, e_2 y e_2 en coordenadas polares.

Sea $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Entonces:

$$e_1, e_2 = \left[\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j}, \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) \left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) = \left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) \left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) \left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) = \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) - \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) \left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) = \frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right) - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{x}{r} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{r} \mathbf{j} \right)$$

Las derivadas dan:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) = \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) = \frac{y^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) = \frac{x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) = \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

Entonces:

$$e_1, e_2 = \left[\frac{x}{r} \frac{xy}{r^3} \mathbf{i} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{y^2}{r^3} \mathbf{j}, \frac{y}{r} \frac{x^2}{r^3} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{xy}{r^3} \mathbf{j} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2 y}{r^4} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y^3}{r^4} \mathbf{j}, \frac{y x^2}{r^4} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x^2 y}{r^4} \mathbf{j} \right) \mathbf{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{x y^2}{r^4} \mathbf{i} - \frac{x y^2}{r^4} \mathbf{j}, \frac{x^3}{r^4} \mathbf{i} \right) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{y^3}{r^4} \frac{x^2 y}{r^4} \right) \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{xy^2}{r^4} \frac{x^3}{r^4} \right) \frac{1}{y} \\ & \frac{y}{r^2} \left(\frac{y^2}{r^2} \frac{x^2}{r^2} \right) \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r^2} \left(\frac{y^2}{r^2} \frac{x^2}{r^2} \right) \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{x}{x} - \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{y}{y} \\ & \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} e_2 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\boxed{e_1, e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} e_2}$$

Si hacemos $e_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} e_2$, entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1, e_2 & \left[\frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y}, \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right] \\ & \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) - \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) \\ & \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \right) \\ & \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} \\ & y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} - y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} + x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} + y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} + x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y}$$

Tomando las derivadas, esto da:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} + y \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} + x \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{y} \\ & \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{r} \frac{1}{x} - y \frac{y^2}{r^3} \frac{1}{x} + y \frac{xy}{r^3} \frac{1}{y} - x \frac{xy}{r^3} \frac{1}{x} + x \frac{x^2}{r^3} \frac{1}{y} \\ & \left(\frac{x^2 y}{r^3} - \frac{y^3}{r^3} - \frac{y}{r} \right) \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{x}{r} - \frac{xy^2}{r^3} - \frac{x^3}{r^3} \right) \frac{1}{y} \\ & \left(\frac{x^2 y}{r^3} - \frac{y^3}{r^3} - \frac{y r^2}{r^3} \right) \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{x r^2}{r^3} - \frac{xy^2}{r^3} - \frac{x^3}{r^3} \right) \frac{1}{y} \\ & \left(\frac{x^2 y}{r^3} - \frac{y^3}{r^3} - \frac{y x^2}{r^3} - \frac{y y^2}{r^3} \right) \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{x^3}{r^3} - \frac{xy^2}{r^3} - \frac{xy^2}{r^3} - \frac{x^3}{r^3} \right) \frac{1}{y} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\boxed{e_1, e_2 = 0}$$

En coordenadas polares, e_1 se ve como:

$$e_1 = \frac{r \cos}{r} \frac{x}{x} - \frac{r \sin}{r} \frac{y}{y}$$

donde $\frac{r}{x} = \frac{r}{x} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{x} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{r}{r}$

Calculamos las derivadas:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{x} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{r \cos}{r} &= \cos \\ \frac{r}{y} &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{r \sin}{r^2} &= \frac{\sin}{r} \\ \frac{r}{y} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} & \frac{r \sin}{r} &= \sin \\ \frac{r}{y} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} & \frac{r \cos}{r^2} &= \frac{\cos}{r} \end{aligned}$$

Entonces e_1 es:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= \cos \left(\cos \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\sin}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) - \sin \left(\sin \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\cos}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) \\ &= \left(\cos^2 \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\cos \sin}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) - \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\sin \cos}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) \\ &= \frac{\cos^2}{r} - \frac{\sin^2}{r} - \frac{\sin \cos}{r} \frac{y}{r} + \frac{\cos \sin}{r} \frac{y}{r} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

De la misma forma, e_2 es:

$$\begin{aligned} e_2 &= \frac{r \sin}{r} \frac{x}{x} - \frac{r \cos}{r} \frac{y}{y} = \sin \frac{x}{r} - \cos \frac{y}{r} \\ &= \sin \left(\frac{r}{x} \frac{x}{r} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{1}{r} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{r}{y} \frac{y}{r} - \frac{x}{y} \frac{1}{r} \right) \\ &= \sin \left(\cos \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\sin}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) - \cos \left(\sin \frac{x}{r} - \frac{\cos}{r} \frac{y}{r} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2}{r} - \frac{\sin \cos}{r} \frac{y}{r} - \cos \sin \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\cos^2}{r} \frac{y}{r} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2}{r} - \frac{\cos^2}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

Entonces e_2 es:

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{r}$$

Por último, $e_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} e_2$, entonces:

$$e_2 = r \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r}$$

$e_2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r}$

14. En R^2 la base ortonormal de T_p en coordenadas polares está dada como

$$e_1 = dr, \quad e_2 = r d\theta$$

¿Cuál es la base e_1, e_2 de T_p dual a e_1, e_2 ? Recuerda que las bases duales satisfacen $e_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$, lo cual en particular para las bases naturales se ve como $dx^i(x^j) = \delta^i_j$

Tenemos

$$e_1(e_1) = 1, \quad e_2(e_2) = 1$$

Esto es:

$$dr(e_1) = 1, \quad r d\theta(e_2) = 1$$

De aquí que:

$$e_1 = \frac{d}{dr} \quad \text{ya que } dr\left(\frac{d}{dr}\right) = \frac{dr}{dr} = 1$$

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} \quad \text{ya que } r d\theta\left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta}\right) = r \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta} = 1$$

Por lo tanto:

$e_1 = \frac{d}{dr}$

$e_2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta}$