

Differential Geometry Routines

Douglas R. Lanman

January 9, 2006

dlanman@gmail.com

Define independent variables.

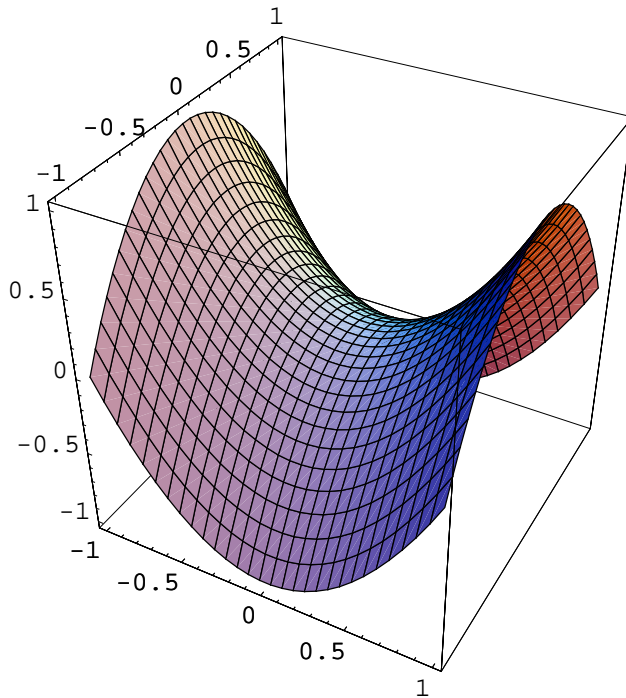
```
u = {ξ, η};
```

Define three-dimensional surface.

```
r = {ξ, η, ξ2 - η2};
```

Plot three-dimensional surface.

```
ParametricPlot3D[r, {ξ, -1, 1}, {η, -1, 1}];
```



Evaluate covariant base vectors.

$$\mathbf{g} = \{\partial_{u[1]} \mathbf{r}, \partial_{u[2]} \mathbf{r}\}$$

$$\{\{1, 0, 2\xi\}, \{0, 1, -2\eta\}\}$$

Determine covariant metric tensor components.

```
G = Table[g[[i]].g[[j]], {i, 1, 2}, {j, 1, 2}] // FullSimplify;  
MatrixForm[G]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + 4\xi^2 & -4\eta\xi \\ -4\eta\xi & 1 + 4\eta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Evaluate contravariant metric tensor components.

```
Gu = Inverse[G] // FullSimplify;  
MatrixForm[Gu]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+4\eta^2}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} & \frac{4\eta\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \\ \frac{4\eta\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} & \frac{1+4\xi^2}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Determine the contravariant metric tensor components.

```
gu = Table[Sum[Gu[[i, j]] g[[j]], {j, 1, 2}], {i, 1, 2}] // FullSimplify
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{1+4\eta^2}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}, \frac{4\eta\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}, \frac{2\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\}, \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \frac{4\eta\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}, \frac{1+4\xi^2}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}, -\frac{2\eta}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\} \right\}$$

Verify contravariant and covariant basis vectors.

```
Table[g[[i]].gu[[j]], {i, 1, 2}, {j, 1, 2}] // FullSimplify //  
MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Evaluate surface normal.

```
n = 
$$\frac{\text{Cross}[g[[1]], g[[2]]]}{\sqrt{\text{Cross}[g[[1]], g[[2]]] \cdot \text{Cross}[g[[1]], g[[2]]]}}$$
 // FullSimplify
```

```

$$\left\{ -\frac{2\xi}{\sqrt{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}}, \frac{2\eta}{\sqrt{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}} \right\}$$

```

Evaluate Christoffel symbols.

```
 $\Gamma[\alpha_, \beta_, \lambda_] := (\partial_{u[[\beta]]} g[[\alpha]]) \cdot g_{u[[\lambda]]};$   
Table[{ $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\Gamma[\alpha, \beta, \lambda]$ }, { $\alpha$ , 1, 2}, { $\beta$ , 1, 2}, { $\lambda$ , 1, 2}]
```

```

$$\left\{ \left\{ \left\{ 1, 1, 1, \frac{4\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\}, \left\{ 1, 1, 2, -\frac{4\eta}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\} \right\}, \right.$$
  

$$\left. \left\{ \left\{ 1, 2, 1, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 1, 2, 2, 0 \right\} \right\}, \left\{ \left\{ 2, 1, 1, 0 \right\}, \left\{ 2, 1, 2, 0 \right\} \right\}, \right.$$
  

$$\left. \left\{ \left\{ 2, 2, 1, -\frac{4\xi}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\}, \left\{ 2, 2, 2, \frac{4\eta}{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

```

Determine curvature tensor components.

```
B = Table[-( $\partial_{u[[\beta]]} n$ ) \cdot g[[ $\alpha$ ]], { $\alpha$ , 1, 2}, { $\beta$ , 1, 2}];  
MatrixForm[B] // FullSimplify
```

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4\eta^2+4\xi^2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

```

Determine principal curvature (i.e. solve the generalized eigenvalue problem).

```
Curvature[a_, b_] := Solve[Evaluate[Det[B -  $\sigma$ G] == 0 /. { $\xi$  -> a,  $\eta$  -> b}],  $\sigma$ ]
```

Evaluate principal curvature at $\xi, \eta = (0,0)$.

```
Curvature[0, 0]
```

```

$$\{\{\sigma \rightarrow -2\}, \{\sigma \rightarrow 2\}\}$$

```

Evaluate principal curvature at $\xi, \eta = (1,0)$.

Curvature[1, 0]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \sigma \rightarrow -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\}, \left\{ \sigma \rightarrow \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \right\} \right\}$$

Evaluate principal curvature at $\xi, \eta = (0, 1)$.

Curvature[0, 1]

$$\left\{ \left\{ \sigma \rightarrow -\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \right\}, \left\{ \sigma \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\} \right\}$$

Validate result at $\xi, \eta = (0, 0)$.

$$\{D[(\xi^2 - \eta^2), \{\xi, 2\}], D[(\xi^2 - \eta^2), \{\eta, 2\}]\}$$

$$\{2, -2\}$$