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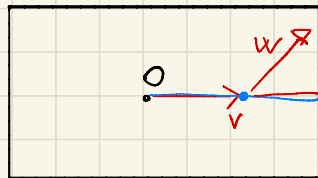
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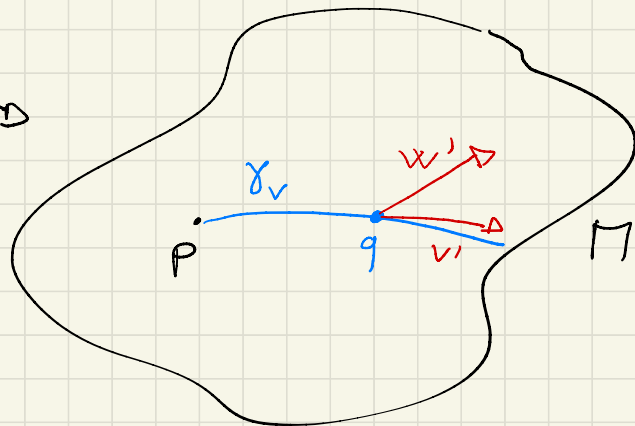


## Lezione 27

Lemma di Gauss:  $(M, g)$  pseudo-Riem.



$\exp_p$



$$q = \exp_p(v)$$

$$v' = (d\exp_p)_v(v)$$

$$w' = \text{" " } (w)$$

$$\langle v, v \rangle = \langle v', v' \rangle$$

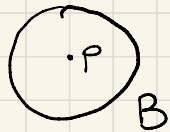
$$\langle v, w \rangle = \langle v', w' \rangle$$

Attenzione:  $(d\exp_p)_v$  non è isometria  
in generale

Cor: Lemma di Gauss geometrico: Se  $(M, g)$  è Riemanniana,  
Le sfere geodetiche centrate in  $p$  sono ortogonali alle geodetiche

uscienti da  $p$

Def:



$\exists r > 0$  t.c.  $\exp_p \Big|_{B(0,r)} : B(0,r) \hookrightarrow M$   $\bar{e}$  embeddy  $\star$

$B = \exp_p(B(0,r))$   $\bar{e}$  **PAZZA GEODETICA**

$B(0,r) \subseteq T_p M \cong \mathbb{R}^n$   
isom.

Una **SPERA GEODETICA**  $\bar{e}$   $\partial B'$

$B' = \exp_p(B(0,r'))$   $r' < r$

Sappiamo che

$\exp_p(B(0,r)) \subseteq B(p,r)$

Il **RAGGIO DI INIETTIVITA'**  $\text{inj}_p(\pi) = \sup_{r>0} \left\{ \star \right\}$

Es:  $\mathbb{R}^{p,q}$

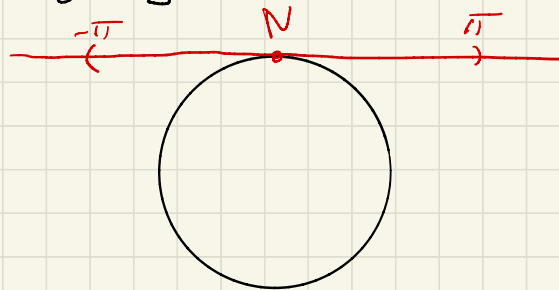
$\text{inj}_x(\mathbb{R}^{p,q}) = +\infty \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{p,q}$

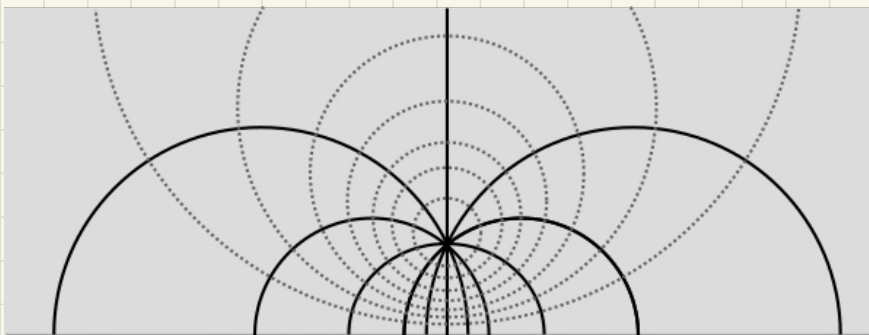
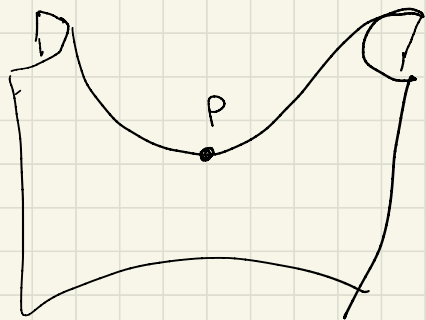
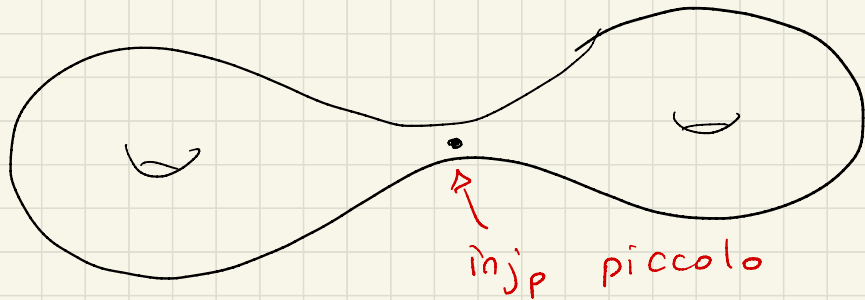
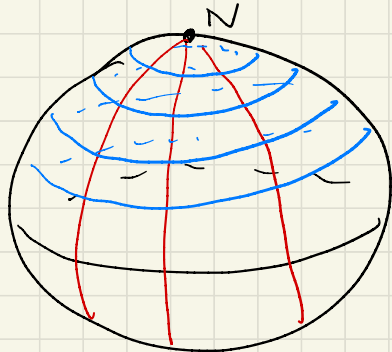
$\mathbb{H}^n$

$\text{inj}_x(\mathbb{H}^n) = +\infty \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{H}^n$

$S^n$

$\text{inj}_x(S^n) = \pi$





## COMPLETEZZA

Def:  $(M, \nabla)$  è **GEODETICAMENTE COMPLETA** se  $V = \mathbb{T}M$   
 tutte le geodetiche esistono sul  $\mathbb{R}$  (cioè  $\exp \circ \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow M$ )

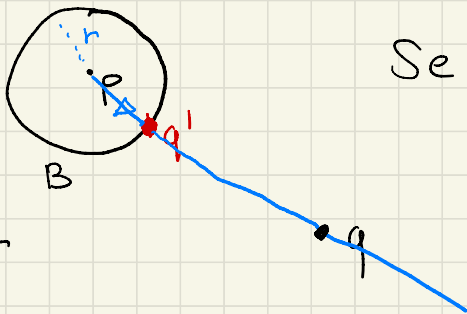
Prop:  $(M, g)$  Riemanniana connessa.  $\forall p, q \in M \exists$  geodetica  $\gamma$   
 e geodeticamente completa  
minimizzante che li collega.

ii  
 $L(\gamma) = d(p, q)$

dim:

Se  $q \in B \Rightarrow$  ok  $\gamma_{p,q}$  funziona

Se  $q \notin B$  Sia  $q' \in \partial B$  con  $d(q', q)$   
 minimo



$D = d(p, q) > r$

$\exists! \gamma_r, \|\dot{\gamma}_r\| = 1$  t.c.  
 $\gamma_r(r) = q'$

$\gamma_r: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$

$I = \{t \in [0, D] \mid d(\gamma_r(t), q) = D - t\}$   $\bar{e}$  chiuso

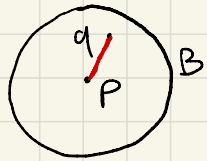
$I \neq \emptyset$

$0 \in I$

$\Rightarrow$  Ex:  $\bar{e}$  anche aperto (iniziu con  $d(q', q) = D - r$ )  
 $I = [0, D]$   $\square$

Conseguenza del Lemma di Gauss:

$(M, g)$  Riemanniana

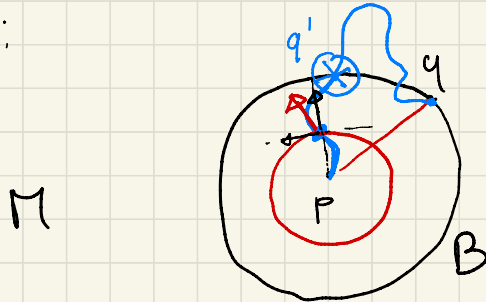


$B = \exp_p(B(0, r))$  palla geodetica

$\exists! \gamma_{p,q} : [0, 1] \rightarrow B$  geodetica  $\gamma_{p,q}(0) = p$   $\gamma_{p,q}(1) = q$

Prop:  $\gamma_{p,q}$  è minimizzante in  $M$ . Ogni altra  $\alpha : I \rightarrow M$  minimizzante (cioè  $L(\alpha) = d(p, q)$ ) che collega  $p$  e  $q$  è  $\gamma_{p,q}$  riparametrizzata.

dim:



$\gamma_{p,q}$

$\bar{\alpha}$  collega  $p$  con  $p' \in \partial B$

Terzi:  $L(\bar{\alpha}) \geq r = L(\gamma_{p,q})$   $\square$

Cor:  $(M, g)$  Riem. geod. completa  $\Rightarrow \forall p, \exp_p: T_p M \rightarrow M$   
connessa suriettivo

Cor: Se  $\exp_p(B(0, r))$  è palla geodetica  
allora

$$\exp_p(B(0, r)) = B(p, r)$$

vero anche se  
y non è  
geod. completa

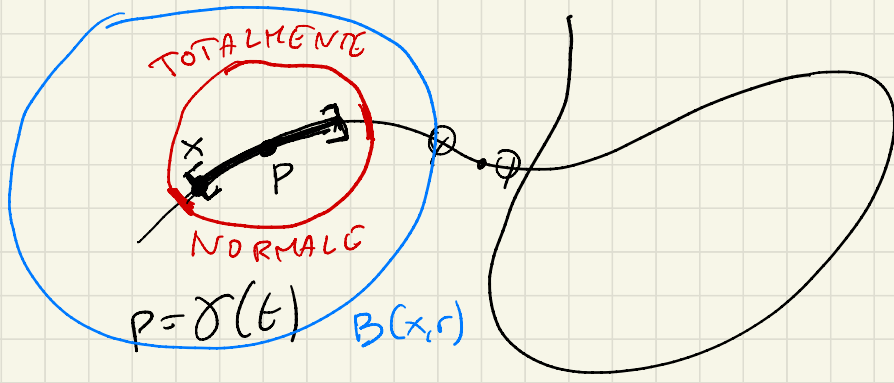
Cor: Se  $(M, g)$  è geod. completa,

$$\exp_p(B(0, r)) = B(p, r) \quad \forall r$$

Def:  $(M, g)$  Riemanniana.  $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow M$  MINIMIZZA LA DISTANZA

se  $d(\gamma(a), \gamma(b)) = L(\gamma)$ . MINIMIZZA LOCALMENTE LA DISTANZA

se  $\forall t \in [a, b] \exists U(t) = [a', b']$  t.c.  $\gamma|_U$  minimizza  
la distanza



Teo: Le curve che minimizzano localmente la distanza sono precisamente le geodetiche (eventualmente riparametizzate)

Back to completeness

Teo: (Hopf-Rinow)

$(M, g)$  Riemanniana connessa. Sono fatti equivalenti:

- 1)  $M$  geodeticamente completa
- 2)  $K \subseteq M$ .  $K \text{ cpt} \iff K \text{ chiuso e limitato}$
- 3)  $M$  completa come spazio metrico



$$1) \Rightarrow 2) \quad \text{Limitato} := \exists D, p \text{ t.c. } K \subseteq B(p, D)$$

$\Rightarrow$  sempre vero

$$\Leftrightarrow K \subseteq M \text{ chiuso e limitato}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$K \subseteq B(p, D) \stackrel{?}{=} \exp_p(B(0, D))$$

geod. compl.  $\longleftarrow$

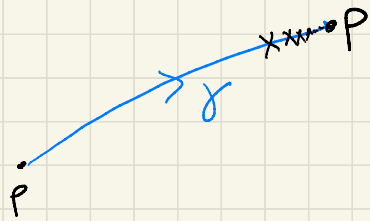
$$\Rightarrow K \subseteq \exp_p(\overline{B(0, D)})$$

ch  $\subseteq$   $\underbrace{\quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{cpt}} \quad}_{\text{cpt}}$   $\Rightarrow K_{\text{cpt}}$

$$2) \Rightarrow 3) \quad \{x_i\} \text{ Cauchy} \Rightarrow \overline{\{x_i\}} \text{ chiuso e limitato} \Rightarrow \text{cpt}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  sott. succ. conv.  $\Rightarrow x_i$  conv.

$$3) \Rightarrow 1) \quad M \text{ complete} \Rightarrow M \text{ geod. complete}$$



$$\gamma: [0, T) \rightarrow M \text{ geodetic massimale}$$

$$t_i \in [0, T) \quad t_i \rightarrow T$$

$$\gamma \text{ geod} \Rightarrow \gamma \text{ Lipschitz} \Rightarrow \text{manda Cauchy in Cauchy}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\|\gamma'\| \text{ cost} \quad \Downarrow$$

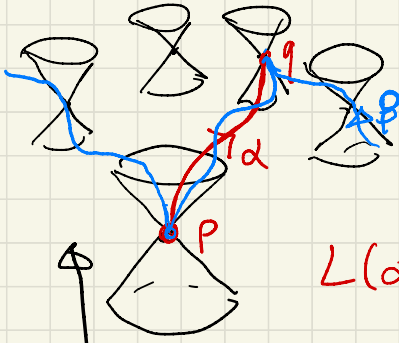
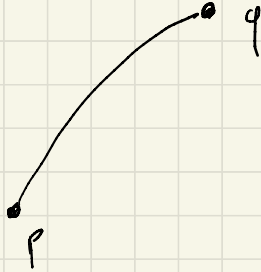
Per un lemmino assurdo perché  $\gamma$  è estendibile

$$\Delta = \gamma(t_i) \rightarrow p \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \gamma(t_i) \text{ Cauchy} \quad (3)$$

□

Cor:  $M \text{ cpt} \Rightarrow M \text{ geod. completa} \Rightarrow \exp_p: T_p M \text{ suriett. } \forall p$   
 conn.

Lorentz è diverso qui!  $\exists M \text{ cpt Lorentziane non geod. complete}$



$\alpha$  curva di tipo tempo

$$L(\alpha) = \text{TEMPO PROPRIO}$$

