

HW12.

1. 求其轨迹的度数在 S^n 上.

1.1. 已知 q 对映是 p 的共轭点.

为求其度数. 我们考虑 Jacobi 场的个数.
那平展

后以 q 是 p 的极值点.

所取一条测地线连接 p 和 q . 平行移动的 X : 得到 X_{i+1} . 其中 $X_i = \dot{\gamma}(t_i)$ $X_{i+1} = \dot{\gamma}(t_{i+1})$.

因为我们的考虑由 p 到 q 的 Jacobi 场 且 X 垂直于 $\dot{\gamma}$.

故我们的 $U_{i+1} = \sum_{j=2}^n (c_j \sin R_{i+1} + d_j \cos R_{i+1})$

$U_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_i = 0$. 用此.

$U_{i+1} = \sum_{j=2}^n c_j \sin R_{i+1}$.

且 $U_{i+1} = 0$.

这些解我们的 $U_1 = U_{i+1} = 0$ 在那平展 Jacobi 场子少. 可得到 $n-1$ 个.

同时我们的又知道 度数不可能超过 $n-1$.

于是我们有 $\text{multiplicity}(q) = n-1$.

□

Method II

由线性性 我们考虑以下两种情形:

Case 1. $W=V$. 令 $\gamma_{t+1} = \alpha p_t + v$. 则有

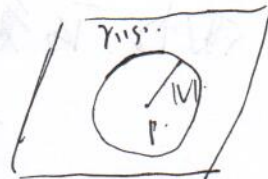
$$(\alpha p_t)_{V|V} = \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha p_t + v) = \dot{\gamma}_{t+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle V, W \rangle = |V|^2 = |\dot{\gamma}_{t+1}|^2 = |\dot{\gamma}_t|^2 = |(\alpha p_t)_{V|V}|^2$$

Case 2. $W \perp V$. 令 γ_{t+s} 是 γ_t 中 v 的切线

球 α 的曲线. $s=1$

$$\gamma_{t+1} = V, \quad \gamma_{t+s} = W$$



令 $A = \{t \mid s \mid 0 < t < 1, -s < s < s\}$.

考虑如下映射 $f: A \rightarrow W$.

$$(t, s) \mapsto \alpha p_t + \gamma_{t+s} = \gamma(t, p, \gamma_{t+s})$$

我们有 $f_{(t,0)} = \dot{\gamma}_t$.

$$f_{(t,1)} = \frac{d}{ds} (\alpha p_t + v) = (\alpha p_t)_{V|V}$$

$$f_{(t,-1)} = \frac{d}{ds} (\alpha p_t - v) = -(\alpha p_t)_{V|V}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha p_t)_{V|V}, (\alpha p_t)_{V|V} = \langle f_{(t,1)}, f_{(t,-1)} \rangle$$

现在 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \langle \tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} f_1, \tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} f_2 \rangle + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle$

note $|f_1|^2 = 2|\dot{\gamma}_s|^2 = 1$. guaranteed

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = 0 \quad \text{has 最后}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f_{(t,1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{ds} \alpha p_t + \gamma_{t+1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\alpha p_t)_{V|V} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f_{(t,1)}, f_{(t,-1)} \rangle = 0$$

HW13.

Set $f_{t+1} = |v_{t+1}|$. 显然

$$\frac{d}{dt} f_{t+1} = \frac{\langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, v_{t+1} \rangle}{|v_{t+1}|}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} f_{t+1} = \frac{\langle \ddot{v}_{t+1}, v_{t+1} \rangle + \langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, \dot{v}_{t+1} \rangle}{|v_{t+1}|} - \frac{\langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, v_{t+1} \rangle^2}{|v_{t+1}|^3}$$

$$\geq \frac{-\langle R(v), v \rangle}{|v|} \geq -\beta |v| = -\beta f_{t+1}$$

Here we use the

Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

$$\frac{\langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, v_{t+1} \rangle^2}{|v_{t+1}|^3} \leq \frac{|v_{t+1}|^2 |v_{t+1}|^2}{|v_{t+1}|^3}$$

Set $g_{t+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \sin \sqrt{\beta} t$. 显然

$$f'' \geq -\beta f, \quad g'' = -\beta g$$

$$\Rightarrow g f'' - f g'' \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^t (g f' - f g')' ds \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^t g f' - f g' ds \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{f' s}{f s} ds \geq \int_0^t \frac{g' s}{g s} ds \Rightarrow \ln \frac{f_t}{f_0} \geq \ln \frac{g_t}{g_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_t}{g_t} \geq \frac{f_0}{g_0} \quad \forall 0 < t < 1$$

Now take $t \rightarrow 0^+$ 显然

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(s)}{g(s)} = \frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|f'(s)|^2}{|g'(s)|^2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, \dot{v}_{t+1} \rangle}{\frac{1}{\beta} \sin^2 \beta t} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\langle \dot{v}_{t+1}, \dot{v}_{t+1} \rangle + |v_{t+1}|^2}{\sin^2 \beta t} = 1$$

(2). 考虑测地距离 $dist_1 = \exp_0 \pm p + sX$. $X = \frac{d}{dt}(v, 0)$.

测地距离的场 $U_{t+1} = (\exp_0)_{\pm p} \pm \frac{1}{r} X = \pm \frac{1}{r} (\exp_0)_{\pm p} X$

特别地, 在 $t=r$ 处, 我们有

$$U(r) = (\exp_0)_p X.$$

由(1)可知 $\langle U(r), U(r) \rangle \geq \begin{cases} r & \beta = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\beta} \sinh \beta r & \beta < 0 \end{cases}$

从而我们有 $\int_0^{2\pi} \|(\exp_0)_p \frac{d}{dt}\| dt$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \|U(r)\| dt \geq \begin{cases} 2\pi r & \beta = 0 \\ \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \sinh \beta r & \beta < 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $\beta > 0$ 时, 因为 γ 有支链点, 故 γ 不能直接利用小. 而当 $\beta < 0$ 时, γ 没有支链点.

从而 $\exp_0: B(\frac{r}{\beta}) \rightarrow M$ 是微分同胚

且对 $t < \frac{r}{\beta}$, γ 无支链点.

$$C(r) \geq \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \sinh \beta r \quad \forall r < \frac{r}{\beta}$$

HW14.

首先由 Thm 9. 我们可知可以找到一个等距 φ .

$$\text{s.t. } \varphi(p_1) = q_1, \quad (d\varphi)_{p_1}(\xi_1) = \xi'_1$$

由其中 $\xi_1: \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ 是一个正交基在 p_1, q_1 处

Claim: $\varphi(p_2) = q_2$.

因为 γ_1 也是这样一条测地线并连接 p_1, p_2 .

$$\text{s.t. } \gamma'_1 = \xi_1$$

令 $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ 是连接 q_1, q_2 的一条测地线 q_1, q_2

$$\text{s.t. } \tilde{\gamma}'_1 = \xi'_1$$

由 Thm 9.

HW14. $\forall p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 \in M$.

令 $\gamma_1, \tilde{\gamma}_1$ 是分别为连接 p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 的测地线

设 $\xi_1: \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ 是一个正交基在 p_1, q_1 处

由 Thm 9. 存在这样一个等距 φ . s.t.

$$\varphi(p_1) = q_1, \quad (d\varphi)_{p_1}(\xi_1) = \xi'_1$$

特别地 $(d\varphi)_{p_1}(\xi_1) = \xi'_1$.

$$\text{则 } \varphi(\gamma_1) = \tilde{\gamma}_1, \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\varphi(\gamma_1))|_{t=0} = (d\varphi)_{p_1}(\xi_1) = \xi'_1$$

$$\text{从而 } \varphi \circ \gamma_1 = \tilde{\gamma}_1 \quad \text{特别地 } \varphi(\gamma_1) = \varphi(p_2) = \tilde{\gamma}_1(0) = q_2$$

$$a = d(p_1, p_2) = d(q_1, q_2)$$

□