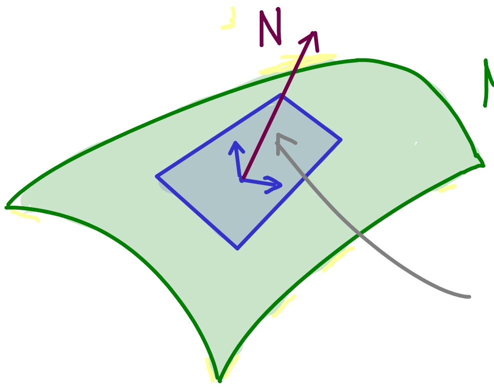
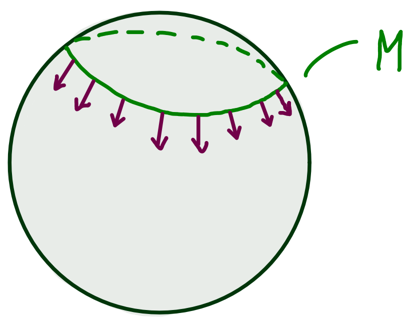
Manifolds — Part 37



$M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ orientable Riemannian manifold of dimension 2

length of N $\leftrightsquigarrow$ canonical volume form

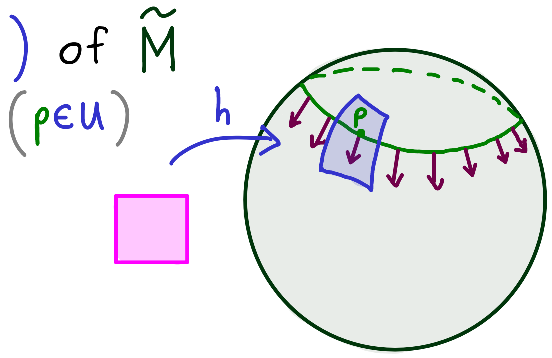
Definition: Let $\tilde{M}$ be a Riemannian manifold and $M \subseteq \tilde{M}$.



A map
$$N: M \longrightarrow T\tilde{M}$$
$$p \longmapsto N(p) \in T_p \tilde{M}$$
and $N(p) \in (T_p M)^{\perp} \setminus \{0\}$ $\quad$ (see $T_p M \subseteq T_p \tilde{M}$)

is called a normal vector field. $\quad$ (orthogonal w.r.t. g_p)

We call it continuous at p if for a chart (U, h) of $\tilde{M}$ holds:



$$N(x) = \sum_i a_i(x) \cdot \partial_i^{(h)}(x)$$

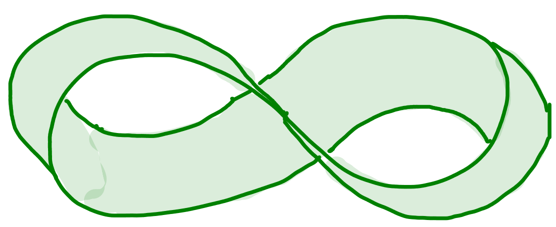
continuous functions $U \to \mathbb{R}$

We call it a continuous unit normal vector field if

- N is continuous at every $p \in M$
- $\|N(x)\| = \sqrt{g_x(N(x), N(x))} = 1$ for all $x \in M$.

Important fact: $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $(n-1)$-dimensional submanifold:

(a) M is orientable $\iff$ M has a continuous unit normal vector field



continuous normal vector field not possible

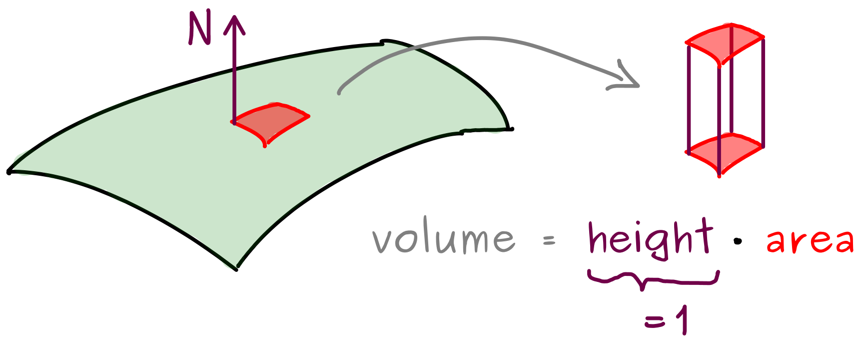
(b) If N is a continuous unit normal vector field, then:

canonical volume form

$$\omega_M = N \lrcorner \det$$

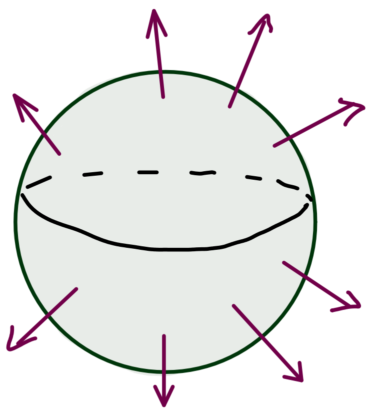
means:

$$\omega_M(x)\left(v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\right) = \det\left(N(x), v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\right)$$



<u>Example:</u> $S^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$,

$N(x) = x$



parameterization:

$$\Phi(\theta, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) \\ \sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{\det(G)} = \omega_M(x)\left(\partial_1^{(h)}(x), \partial_2^{(h)}(x)\right) = \det\left(N(x), \partial_1^{(h)}(x), \partial_2^{(h)}(x)\right)$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) & \cos(\theta)\cos(\varphi) & -\sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) \\ \sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) & \cos(\theta)\sin(\varphi) & \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) \\ \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sin(\theta)$$