

# On the Christoffel Symbols of the Non-holonomic frames in $V_n$

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RIEMANN공간  $V_n$ 에서의 비-호로노미 구조에 대한 CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOL에 관한 소고

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## Summary

The purpose of the present paper is primarily to study the relationships between holonomic and nonholonomic components of the christoffel symbols defined by a general symmetric covariant tensor  $a_{\lambda\mu}$ . Secondly, we derive a useful representation of the christoffel symbols, formed with respect to the metric tensor  $h_{\lambda\mu}$  of  $V_n$ , in terms of orthogonal ennuple.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $V_n$  be a  $n$ -dimensional Riemannian space referred to a real coordinate system  $x^\nu$  and defined by a fundamental metric tensor  $h_{\lambda\mu}$ , whose determinant

$$(1.1) \quad h \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Det}(h_{\lambda\mu}) \neq 0.$$

According to (1.1) there is a unique tensor  $h^{\lambda\nu} = h^{\nu\lambda}$  defined by

$$(1.2) \quad h_{\lambda\mu} h^{\lambda\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta_\mu^\nu.$$

The tensors  $h_{\lambda\mu}$  and  $h^{\lambda\nu}$  will serve for raising and lowering indices of tensor quantities in  $V_n$  in the usual manner.

Let  $e^\nu, (\nu=1, \dots, n)$ , be a set of  $n$  linearly independent vectors. Then there is a unique reciprocal set of  $n$  linearly independent covariant vectors  $e_\lambda, (\lambda=1, \dots, n)$ , satisfying

$$(1.3)a \quad e^\nu e_\lambda = \delta_\lambda^\nu \quad (**)$$

With these vectors  $e^\nu$  and  $e_\lambda$  a nonholonomic frame of  $V_n$  may be constructed as in the following way: If  $T_\mu^{\nu\dots}$  are holonomic components of a tensor, then its nonholonomic components are defined by

$$(1.4)a \quad T_{j\dots}^{\nu\dots} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T_\mu^{\nu\dots} e_\nu^{\mu\dots} e_j^1 \dots$$

An easy inspection of (1.3)a and (1.4)a shows

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(\*\*) Throughout the present paper, all indices take the values 1, 2, ..., n and follow the summation convention. Greek indices are used for the holonomic components of a tensor, while Roman indices are used for the nonholonomic components of a tensor.

that

$$(1.4)b \quad T_{1\dots}^{\dots} = T_{j\dots}^{\dots} e^j e_2 \dots$$

With respect to an orthogonal nonholonomic frame of  $V_n$  constructed by an orthogonal emmple  $e_i^r$ , ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ), it was shown in Chung, K. T & Hyun, J. O. 1976. that

$$(1.5)a \quad h_{ij} = \partial_{ij}, h^{ij} = \partial^{ij};$$

$$(1.5)b \quad e_i^r = e^r, e_2 = e_j$$

The purpose of the present paper is, in the first, to study the relationships between holonomic and nonholonomic components of the Christoffel symbols defined by a general symmetric covariant tensor  $a_{\lambda\mu}$ . In the second, we derive a useful representation of Christoffel symbols, formed with respect to the metric tensor  $h_{\lambda\mu}$  of  $V_n$  in terms of orthogonal ennuple.

### I. NONHOLONOMIC COMPONENTS OF CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS IN $V_n$ .

Consider a symmetric covariant tensor  $a$  whose determinant  $a \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Det}((a_{\lambda\mu}))$  is not zero. It is well known that the quantities  $a^{\lambda\nu}$  defined by

$$a^{\lambda\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\text{cofactor of } a_{\lambda\nu} \text{ in } a}{a}$$

is a symmetric contravariant tensor satisfying

$$(2.1) \quad a_{\lambda\mu} a^{\lambda\nu} = \delta_\mu^\nu.$$

**Theorem (2.1).** The holonomic and nonholonomic components of Christoffel symbols satisfy

$$(2.2)a \quad [jk, m]_a = [\lambda\mu, \omega]_a e^\lambda e^\mu e^\omega + a_{\lambda\mu} (\partial_r e^\lambda)_j e^r e^\mu,$$

$$(2.2)b \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}_a = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \nu \\ \lambda\mu \end{matrix} \right\}_a e_\nu^i e_\lambda^j e_\mu^k + e_\nu^i e_\lambda^j (\partial_\nu e^k)$$

Here,  $[jk, m]_a$  and  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}_a$  are the Christoffel symbols of the first and second kind, respectively, defined by  $a_{\lambda\mu}$ .

**Proof.** Take a coordinate system  $y^i$  for which we have at a point P of  $V_n$

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^\lambda} = e_\lambda^i, \quad \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial y^i} = e^i_\nu.$$

If  $a_{\lambda\mu}$  and  $a_{ij}$  are holonomic and nonholonomic components of the tensor defined above, it follows from (1.4)a that

$$(2.4) \quad a_{jk} = a_{\lambda\mu} e^\lambda_j e^\mu_k$$

Differentiating with respect to  $y^m$ , we have

$$(2.5) \quad \partial_m a_{jk} = (\partial_m a_{\lambda\mu}) e^\lambda_j e^\mu_k + a_{\lambda\mu} (\partial_m e^\lambda)_j e^\mu_k + a_{\lambda\mu} e^\lambda_j (\partial_m e^\mu)_k.$$

The first of the following equations is obtained from (2.5) by interchanging  $k$  and  $m$  throughout and the dummy indices  $\omega$  and  $\mu$ , the second by interchanging  $j$  and  $m$  and the dummy indices  $\lambda$  and  $\omega$ :

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_k a_{jm} &= (\partial_\mu a_{\lambda\omega}) e^\lambda_j e^\mu_m e^\omega_k + a_{\lambda\omega} (\partial_k e^\lambda)_j e^\omega_m \\ &\quad + a_{\lambda\omega} e^\lambda_j (\partial_k e^\omega)_m, \\ \partial_\lambda a_{km} &= (\partial^\lambda a_{\mu\nu}) e^\mu_k e^\nu_m e^\lambda + a_{\mu\nu} (\partial_j e^\mu)_k e^\nu_m \\ &\quad + a_{\mu\nu} e^\mu_k (\partial_j e^\nu)_m. \end{aligned}$$

If from the sum of these two equations in (2.6) we subtract (2.5) and divide by 2, we have in consequence of (2.3) the first relation (2.2)a as in the following way:

$$[jk, m]_a = [\lambda\mu, \omega]_a e^\lambda e^\mu e^\omega + a_{\lambda\mu} e^\lambda_j (\partial_k e^\mu)_m = [\lambda\mu, \omega]_a e^\lambda e^\mu e^\omega + a_{\lambda\mu} (\partial_r e^\lambda)_j e^r e^\mu.$$

The second relation (2.2)b may be obtained by multiplying

$$a^{im} = a^{\alpha\beta} e_\alpha e_\beta$$

to both sides of (2.2)a and by making use of (1.3) and (2.1), as in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}_a &= a^{im} [jk, m]_a = a^{\alpha\beta} e_\alpha e_\beta ([\lambda\mu, \omega]_a e^\lambda e^\mu + \\ &\quad a_{\lambda\mu} (\partial_\nu e^\lambda)_j e^\nu e^\mu) \\ &= \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \lambda\mu \end{matrix} \right\}_a e_\alpha e^\lambda e^\mu + e_\alpha e^\lambda (\partial_\nu e^\mu)_j e^\nu. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem (2.2).** The nonholonomic components of the Christoffel symbols of the second kind may be expressed as

$$(2.7) \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}_a = -e_\alpha e^\lambda \nabla_j^i e_\lambda e^\alpha,$$

where  $\nabla_\mu$  is the symbol of the covariant derivative with respect to  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \nu \\ \lambda\mu \end{matrix} \right\}_a$ .

< 초 록 >

RIEMANN 공간  $V_n$ 에서의 비-호로노미 구조에 대한 Christoffel Symbol에 관한 소고

현        진        오  
김        홍        기

본 논문에서는 Riemann 공간  $V_n$ 에서의 일반적인 Symmetric Covariant tensor  $a_{\lambda\mu}$ 에 의하여 정의되어진 Christoffel Symbol의 holonomic과 nonholonomic component 사이의 관계를 구명하고 이에 대한 효율적이고 새로운 표현방법을 연구했다.

**Proof.** Making use of (1.3)a, we may derive (2.7) from (2.2)b as in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}_a &= e_\alpha e^\lambda (\partial_\nu e^\nu)_j + \left\{ \begin{matrix} \nu \\ \lambda\mu \end{matrix} \right\}_a e^\lambda e^\mu = e_\alpha e^\lambda \nabla_j^i e^\nu e^\alpha \\ &= -e_\alpha e^\lambda (\nabla_\nu^i e_\lambda e^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

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