METRICKA' STRUKTURA

- * geometrie je schopnost měrit vzda lenosti v okolí každe ho bodn = Zadami Pythagorovy vety pro blizhor body (2 toho již budene schopni počítat vzdálenost v celom prostoru)
- * geometric name na mysli vnitrní vlastnost prostory = vnitrní geon.
- = jen to co lze mérit prostredly, leterer marme le dispozici unité pr. * ten nezasima nas jak je prostor zahnotý vložením do jinotho (vnejsi geometrie se popisuje vnejsi krivost a zarvisi na kontrettin Vlozen- do konte. Vne jsi ho prostoru - Viz GMZ)
- * pro popis unitini geometrie (unitin krivosti) Zaduevnoten-nepotrebojene, popiseme jej me trihou

METRICKY TENZOR

Ortonormailn' baze ex

$$g_{k\bar{k}} = e_{k}^{a} e_{k}^{b} = g_{ab} = \begin{cases} \pm 1 & k=\ell \\ 0 & k \neq l \end{cases}$$

(* nejprue lok vlastnost v hazdo'n bade) * "-1" sour'si's tim, Ze nepozadujene

V signature

position definitost metrily!

* bûze V niz homp. ghe jsou diag (---_+++--)

signatura

Pt: Riemann. me trity (++-+) * "prostor"
Loyentz. metrity (-+-+) * "prostorozas"

metrichar baze en

gke = konst. * konstantn' v prostoru (væ se týhor různých bodů) * ortonormalita v kazdom bode je specia lur pripad (dalsi prihlads "hulova" baze" = 2 vektory swetelne /hulova")

isometrie TM a T*M

* im Fane Zvys. Isnie, automaticky am = gmm a=, ale pale missione danat potor no porodi indesu * specialhé unetrity:

(#g) ab = giran girbn gmn = girab

* když mom jen jedm netriku, tak stači psot gab (třeba u konfomíh metod jsou často 2 metily g= lg) zvys/smiz orton bate en e = Sh

bek = tek #ek = tek

* = sign (ekekgmm)

* pro zvednuh / snížení se uplatníjen diagoráh prveh gue, tzn. jen ±1

specialhe v (+...+)

#e"= e" a" = a"

* newsine adlisorat componenty v ortonorma'lu' bézi v Riem. signature

* pozor: u neortonoma/ni musime odisorat (např. když je jen ortogovolu-)

(PSEUDO) SKALA'RM' SOUCIN

A to ze metriha riha neco o geometrii je protoze nam detim je shalarni součin vektona

(a,b) = am b gum

· Riemann ovslor grometie (+...+)
pos. definitnost

∀a≠0 (a,a)>0

velikosti a uhly |a| = (a,a)1/2

 $\cos \alpha_{a,b} = \frac{(a_{1}b)}{|a||b|}$

· Lotentzovshe gearetie (-+--+)

lokathr kauzathn' struktura

(a,a) { < 0 casupodoby-= 0 switchy/holong > 0 prostonu podobný

* par je pos. det., m'zone zavo'st Velihost vektom a chly

* Led budene chtif neco podebooks V Lorentzovslo- signature

7:0

* lokailni= v jedw m hode

globalm kauzorlnir struktura (* uvedene jen neholik charakteristik
- kauzorlnir orientovatelnost

tyhajtakh. se metrily v různých bodech)

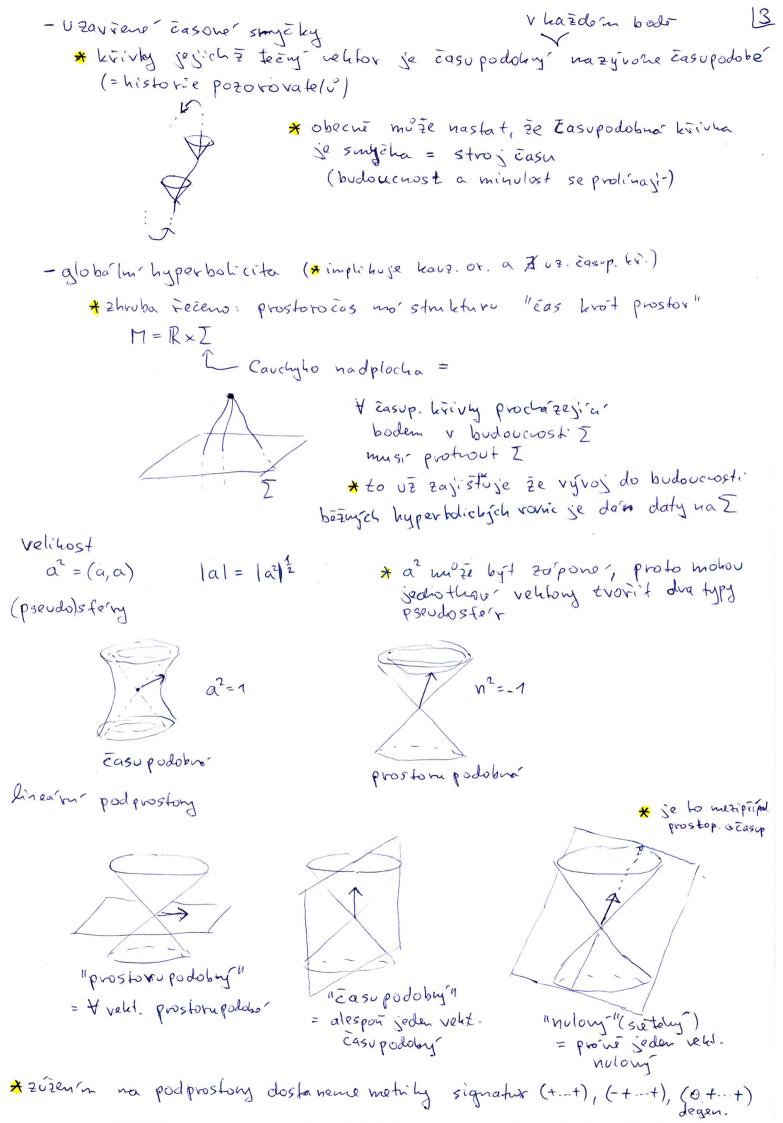
* času podobne rektory v bodě se rozpadají na budovar a mimle (naše volba, které nazýrožne budovar)

* pri spojitém posurul nechci menit pojem "smororom do budouchosti"

* to lie zarichit vidy lohathe, ale globethe to tak byt nemmes,

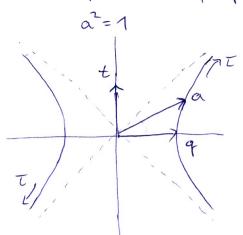
* pokud nenastava, tak je hauzahe

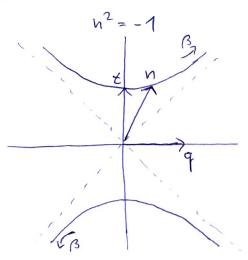
orientovatele * kauza he neorientovateher = beh do budoucha v case nedarvar smysl



(* motivace pro zaveden pseudoch/c°) Pt: pseudokruzuice v (-t)

ord. barze $t_{1}q$ $t^{2}=-1$, $q^{2}=1$, $(t_{1}q)=0$





$$a = \pm (shTt + chTq)$$
 $\dot{n} = \pm (ch\beta t + sh\beta q)$

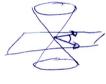
* veletory a an læ parametrizovat pomour parametru° Z a B, kterer odpovidaji " času" rovn. urgeh. poz. a "rapidite" (rychlost vůči t)

* na criceni: Z a B jsou primo dellas kružnic

* protoze jsou to jednothous pseudokružnice tak I a B se ribor pseudoibly

pseudoubly a chly (* obecut, ne jen v d=2)

1) obal a, b prostom podoby $\cos x \circ b = \frac{(a_1b)}{|a||b|}$ Thel &

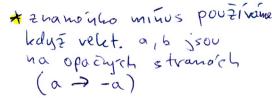


* a,b vz musi bý t prostonu podobo

2) obal a, b je času podobný & a, b jsou prostoru podobno sednothou pseudo kružnice

* v prikladu odpovida- $(a_1q)=\pm chT$

 $ch \neq a,b = \pm \frac{(a,b)}{|a||b|}$ pseudochel T



3) shochet ovient ovanor casupodobné a, b

ch
$$\angle a_1b = -\frac{(a_1b)}{|a||b|}$$



* v příkladu odpourdo (n,t) = - chB

* 310 by 20beant na opacie orientovare; ale nedetar se

* dalsi pripody lze taly zavest, ale moc portion to nemo

DEZKA KRIVKY

krivly nemenici hauzarluir typ Z(d)

$$\left(\frac{D_2}{d\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{D^2 2}{d\lambda} \frac{D^2 2}{d\lambda} g_{ab}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{casup. kv.} \\ 0 & \text{nul./sv. kv.} \\ 0 & \text{prostorup. kv.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{C}^{K} dS = \int_{C}^{K} \left| \frac{D_{z}}{d d} \right| d d$$

* svetelne kirily maje nolomoudelku

* abs. hodnota kvoh časup. kv.

* neza visi na parametrizaci, s je přirozem (s je čas T polud e=1)

de √ka tecno ho vektoru

kauza'lm' poloha bodu (* ztráci smysl poloud 7 časup. uz. smyčly nebo není hauz.or.)

x se v budouchu y (x7y)

(=)] casup ler. z y do se

x a y jsou prostorup. položeví (x ~ y)

(=) } casup. kr. mezi x a y

* pozor: nestačí z prostorup.bi.

x a y nejsou prostorup. polož

V 2 da'lenost bodu

* v Riem. pr. : de Tha nejkratsi kvirty (bude sphovat trojúhelníhorou nerovnost)

1) 22 y: vzda'l. = de'lha nejdelsi casup. kr. (Tasovar separovalelust)

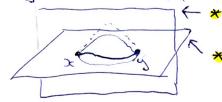
* ze všech nozných časup. ta nejdelsí možna je geodetika = hejrovnější čára (bude pozdějí) (na definia potrehuju kov. derivaci)

* jak nazi t co nejvic času meti dvena udalostni?

-> pohybovat se po geodetice = trejetionie voherho

pozorovatele
(rovn. prim. vici iher-s.)
(když sedine na židli tak na na's pisobi neineraiahi sila podlozby tzn. je třeba vyskočit = volný pard)

2) x ny: vzdail = delha prostoru podobne krivky,



Literar je stacionarním (sedloným) bodem (= prostorup. geod.)

* kv. vry v terto rovine kvatsí

(měží být blížker světeker)

* krivny v terto roviné delsír

(proto minimum v Riem. ale ne

v Lorentz aena.) v Lorentz. geon.)

* dalsi velicina souvise jiar s geometris je objem (potděsi: metrichahustota) * Zavedene Velicina, leterar s objenem virce souvisir: Levi-civitur tenzor,

(02 je anti-syn. tenzor nejvyššího stupně, p=d=dim V

```
6
ANTI-SYM TENZORY MAX. STUPNE
                                            (* tachene zase loháhé pro Vodz)
  (= TOTA'LNE AS.)
  V [d] V (d) d=dim V
                                       (* vyssicho stu pre neexistuji)
din V (d) = 1 = din Vody
berze
        € = e1 1 ... red
          e = e1 ~ ... red
   € · e = 1 * v indexect 1 € a1 ··· ad e a1 ··· ad = 1
                                       (* ve zúzení dostanu nenvious příspevet
* V souvaduarch na voivelé
                                        jen, hdyž je stejie poradí, tahoujch členů
  e= 3/1/2 / 2/4
                                        se d!, sovery dasi 1 pèr duathi barre)
  \epsilon = dx^{1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{d}
* marne jen jedn homporende
  W=W1...de W=W1...de
  =) W = W = W 1 ... d * Zúzem je jen prendsoben kom poment
*transformace souradnic
  W= Wind E = Wind E
                                   * složky ve smyslu forem a tenzoru stejne;
                                      komponenta se musi transformovat tenzondo
  \omega_{1'\cdots d'} = T_{1'}^{\alpha_1} \cdots T_{d'}^{\alpha_d} \omega_{\alpha_1\cdots \alpha_d}
                                              w= wa1 -- ad e a1 -- e ad
         1 timatice prechodu ek = Til el
                                        v hazdem členu prohodim na povadr 1-d
(co) vyhodr
         = I To Tai won to I signs To To Wood
                                                                       Enanchho T)
        Perm.

* kdyz se inder zopalmje tok je mla,
                                                          * toto je presue definice
                                                           determinantu
             protote way and je antisyn
-> no prisu jako scrtom pros perm.
        = (det Tei) Wind * hompomenta se transforminje s determinanten
                                    * v sour. bar: The = x'e', taktor det x'e' je
                                      přesně Jakobian transf. sour. při integrovář
(* proto souvisi s integrovatelyna hustokana)
* podobně
    W1...d' = (det The) W1...d *protoze w1...d W1...d = W1.dim, 1/det The = det The
                    2 x inverza matice le Te
```

inverze (12e udélat identificaci Vaz a V [d], tzn. prevoidét mezi sebou) [+ -1: V(d) <7 V [d] * funguje obèma snevy protoze tan a zpêt je id. -70-1 = id w⁻¹· w = 1 w⁻¹· w = 1 * funguse protoze Vraz je 1-dim. veht.pr. *plate $(\omega^{-1})^{1-d} = \frac{1}{\omega_{1-d}}$, $(r\omega)^{-1} = \frac{1}{r}\omega^{-1}$ (ten. "ērsla" bez informace o velikosti tarkladne sednothy) ω-1ω = d! cd] * je jasne ze tenz. sovci'n je ûnery cd], faktor d!

se dostane zúzením pomo «· a dihy Tr cd) = dim = 1

* alice pseudo derivace (* ted už bereme V_{cd1} = Λ^dM) M Wormad = - Han Wyazmad ... - Han Warmy speden Elen pro kazdy speden ihder = -dM[o, WINIaz...ad] = -d Wanad * protoze výsledele je d-forma, * prokomutuju u na prur potic; dostanu všechna možna netriv. musi byt unerný původní w, poradi a1 ... ad, to je neco staci nojit d jako wedge mez. a1 a az...ad (viz prediminule) * vyrait. w-101...ad whaz...ad = d! (d) Snaz...ad * ZUZim S wil (pomocr.) Stim 5 wil (pomocre) $d = \frac{d}{d!} w^{-1} \underbrace{a_1 \cdots a_d}_{M} \underbrace{a_1}_{M} \underbrace{w_{\underline{a_1} \cdots \underline{a_d}}}_{M} = d \underbrace{M_{\underline{a_1}}^{\underline{n}}}_{M} \underbrace{S_{\underline{a_1}\underline{a_2} \cdots \underline{a_d}}}_{M} = \underbrace{M_{\underline{a_1}}^{\underline{n}}}_{M} \underbrace{S_{\underline{n}}^{\underline{n}}}_{M} = \underbrace{M_{\underline{n}}^{\underline{n}}}_{M} = \underbrace{M_{\underline{n}}^{\underline{$ =) M war-aj = - Min war-ad * pseudo derivace pusobit pres stopu, pre detA je reprezentace grupy a TrM se prislusur representace algebry * pozn: determinant operatoru An * prechod do sine baze.

det (T k An' Ta') det A = A and = det A e na bázi (lze ukázat) = det Tri det Ar det Fre = det Ar Linvaren -* Zavedene pojem orientace, hterý lze charakteri zovat prave pomour volby Levi-air. tenzoru, tzn. tenzon z 194

LEVI-CIVITUV TENZOR

* charakterizuje volbu "jednothy" na AdM pomoci metrihy, coz souvis,s volbou orientace bazi

lobathir orientace bazir

en, en shodué orientoraré

det The>0

* cha dovolit jen sposité změny baze, ledyby det Th=0, tak baze degenernje proto nem zu dovolit změm znaměnka

*= 2 tridy bází (V hordom bole) jedn nazvu "pos. orientovanou"

degenerovar opació orientace

globallur orientovatelnost

* ledyz spojitou změnou báze z bodn do bodn nastane změna orientace, tak vorieta nemí orientovateho; Žzna orientovatelná varieta = 3 globathí spojitar pos. or. baze

2....

* Pr: Möbiúv poseh je neovientovately

* releneme, Ze

w∈ 1ªM je pos. orient.

Wy. d>0 vuci pos. orient. batz:

* nezo'visi na volbe baze
Pte Wind=(det Tk) wind > 0

* 1dM se rozpadají na pos. a neg. orientorare-

*50 by otocit: jednu tridu d-forem nazvat pos. orientovaroa pos. orient. bázi definovat pozadavhem, že v ní mají pos. orient. formy w...d>0 (to se děla volbou Levi-Civibova tenzom)

Levi-Civiba's totazor (* je to spodstate vollba jechoty na NaM)

i) Egnage AdM

ii) Equal # Ear-ad = (sign g) d! * normalizace & pomocr metrily g metrilog

* elevivalentue

- iii) Earmad je pos. orient. * tzn. 2,...d>0 v pos. or. baza
- * naopah: volba & říha, kter d-torny jsou pos. or. tzn. jahar baze je pos. or.

19 orton. baze * jen soucin *orton. baze # \sign g \frac{1}{2} = g^{1a_1} \ldots g^{dad} \gamma_{a_1 \dots a_d} = g^{11} \ldots g^{dd} \gamma_{1 \dots d} = (sign g) \gamma_{1 \dots d} L* Leomponenta #2 se do stane 2 homp & *Vyodija & *E = signg

Evednihim inderå

=) \(\xi \tau \) = \(\xi \ * znanetiho signig v définici & souvisit s pozadavhem Ennd = 1 obecha baze (* podobner úvaha) # $\xi^{1-d} = g^{101} - g^{dad} \xi_{01-ad} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g^{10i} - g^{d0i} sign \sigma \xi_{1-id} = (det g_{ab})^{-1} \xi_{1-id}$ =) $\xi \cdot \#\xi = \xi_{1-id} \#\xi^{1-id}$ a usporadomin na ξ_{1-id} inversal natice =) \(\xi \theta = \xi_1 \def \frac{4}{\xi} = \text{(det gab)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\xi_1 \def \frac{1}{\xi} \right)^2 = \right) \xi_1 \def \frac{1}{\xi} \def \frac{1}{\xi} \right)^2 \\ \frac{1}{\xi} \text{(det gab)}^2 \\ \frac{1}{\xi} \text{(extinut)}^2 = \right) \xi_1 \def \frac{1}{\xi} \def \fr * dily E. # E = sign g = sign det gab * pozn: inverze Levi-Civ. tenz. ξ-1 = Sign g #ε * pie (ξ-1) 1...d = (ξ₁...d) -1, #ε 1...d = (sign g) ε₁...d * pozn: vztah k (d) 8 # 8 21 -- 21 8 by -- bd = d! sign g [d] 8 by -- bd * faktor overim (pomocr.) HODGEUN DUAL X: APM - Ad-PM (*w) = p+1 ... ad = 1 # w =1 - ap { a1 ... ad * Zuzeni s prum p indexy & po zvedu h'indexu' metn'hou ** w = sign g (-1) p (d-p) w * znamenho (-1) je kvosti prohozen princh p indexu & 3 posledim d-pilday dûk: * Vnojsi Hodge protoze druhy duál maita délat zase (+xw) a1 ... ap = (d-p)! (+w) 1-- nd-p & n1 ... nd-p a1 ... ap * Vnitrni Hadge p! (d-p)! Wb1--bp & b1--bp & d1 α proho zen r indexe

υ druher Lo ε = sign g (-1) ρ(d-p) ω μ1... μρ δα1... μρ μ1... μd-p d!

* V2+αh k cts

= sign g (-1) ρ(d-p) (p) ξ μ1... μρ

= sign g (-1) ρ(d-p) ω μ1... μρ

= sign g (-1) ρ(d-p Pozu: Vektorowé nas. V d=3: axb=*(axb) (axb) = a b E kem

```
(pseudo) shal. souzin na NPM
            w, o € 1 PM
                                                                                                                                                       (* indery druber zvedu pomocr metriby)
              W. 0 = W. #0
              Shel. sout kontrakce
               * mochina w2 = W = W
 Vlastnost'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       * lisi se jon o znanotniko
   i) (*w) . (* o) = (signg) w. o
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    (Hodge je shoro izometie
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           na tomto skal. součina)
ii) \omega_{\Lambda}(\star \sigma) = \sigma_{\Lambda}(\star \omega) = (\omega \cdot \sigma) \varepsilon = \star (\omega \cdot \sigma)

Symptice * je úněno \varepsilon, pře cellom stupně d
duli:

(*\omega) \cdot (*\sigma) = \frac{1}{(d-p)!} \frac{1}{p!} \frac{1}{p!} \omega_{a_1 \dots a_p} \sum_{a_1 \dots a_p} \sum_{a_1 \dots a_p} \sum_{b_1 \dots b_p} \sum_{b
     a paper Sign g p! was a Through [p] as map = sign g f was ap
                                                                                               = signg wor
    ii) * prvn spociforme *(wxxt)
                           *(wx *t) = d! d! p!(d-p)! p! W[a1 ... ap ( b1 ... bp [ b1 ... bp | apan ... ad] & a1 ... ad
                   * votes & Cot of pisigna warmap of the Cp) on the sign of wort
```

$$=) *(\omega \circ \sigma) = sign g **(\omega \wedge *\sigma) = (-1)^{od} (sign g)^{2} \omega \wedge *\sigma = \omega \wedge *\sigma$$

$$*(\omega \circ \sigma) = (\omega \circ \sigma) \varepsilon$$

$$(\omega \circ \sigma) = (\omega \circ \sigma) \varepsilon$$

algebra Kill. nelstomo

3,3 Kill. veht. => [3,3] Kill. veht.

dule:

konform spojite symétie (* symétie at na honformui prestatorani)

 $\phi_{\tau} \star g = \Omega_{\tau}^2 g$

* diferencialni;

= houf. Kill- velitor

algebra konf. Kill. rehil.

3,5 konf. Kill-velet => [3,5] honf. Kill-velet

duk:

 $\pm (3,5) 9 = \pm 3 \pm 5 9 - \pm 5 \pm 3 9 = \pm 3 (29) - \pm 3 (29)$ $= \frac{\lambda_2 d_{3}g}{\lambda_1 g} + (3.d\lambda_2)g - \lambda_1 d_{5}g - (5.d\lambda_1)g = (3.d\lambda_2 - 5.d\lambda_1)g$ Leibniz $\lambda_1 g$ $\lambda_2 d_{3}g + (3.d\lambda_2)g - \lambda_1 d_{5}g - (5.d\lambda_1)g = (3.d\lambda_2 - 5.d\lambda_1)g$

=7 £ € = 0

ale ne opačie! V me trice je vić

informace

PR:LEVI-CIVITUR TENZOR NA S2 g= v3 (dredre + sin2redqdq)

1) urcele Levi-Civ. tenz. E

ordon. baze

en = vo dre eq = vosihredy

=> E = e Req = rosinne drendy

2) sportète tout a tout

± de (rèsinne drende) =0 x ∈ je fee mething a de je Kill. veht.

Lone (vosince drendre) = vo cos redrendre = cotre E

3) naleznète f(ne) aby $\sharp_{f_{\alpha}} \in =0$

£fore = ftore + dfr(ore)

* VZtah = f cotal E + df \ rosinal dq

 $= (f \cot n + f_{n}e) \in = 0$

nech+ fip =0

 $\frac{1}{f}f_{ne} = -\cot ne = \log f = \log \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sin ne}\right) = \int f = \frac{\alpha}{\sinh ne}$

* velibr 1 de je symétrie ϵ ale nen' to symétrie g, χ_1 de $g \neq 0$ $\chi_2 \epsilon = 0 \neq 0$ $\chi_3 \epsilon = 0 \neq 0$

PR: LEVI-CIVITUN TENZOR NA 53

g = dxdx + sin x (dredre + sil redqdq)

1) spoctéte e a #E

 $e^{x} = dx$ $e^{1e} = \sin x de$ $e^{e} = \sin x \sin e de$ order bare

=> E = ex er ner = sin x sine dx ndr ndr

#E = ex represente of rolling

 $\hat{L} e_{\chi} = \partial_{\chi} \quad e_{\kappa} = \frac{1}{\sin \chi} \partial_{\kappa} \quad e_{\psi} = \frac{1}{\sin \chi} \frac{1}{\sin \kappa} \partial_{\psi}$

* dusilier ort. bate, gir = 2x 2x + 1 (du du + siliere dede)

2) sportete + d + dhde $d = f(x) sih^{-2}x dx$

 $\# \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{G}^{1} \cdot \mathcal{L} = f(x) \sin^{2} x \partial_{x}$

* L = # L * E = f(x) sin re dre ndq

* alternatione "Loibniz" pro .

2 . drendy = 0

$$\#d*L = \frac{f'(x)}{sin^4x sine} \partial_x \wedge \partial_u \wedge \partial_{\psi}$$

*
$$p7e \# dx = \partial_{x_1} \# dne = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \partial_{x_2} dx$$

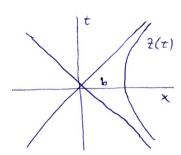
$$\# d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sin^2 ne} \partial_{\varphi}$$

* je duarin baze (* v teère je 1; v kontraka. je n členy ve stejem povod; těch bude 3!)

PR: DÉLKA PSEUDO KRUZNICE

$$t(\tau) = b sh(\tau)$$

$$x(T) = beh(T)$$



terry vehlor

$$\frac{D_{z}(t)}{dt} = \frac{D_{z}(t)}{dt} \left[x^{2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{d x^{2}(z(t))}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2}}$$
* pre $\alpha = \alpha \left[x^{2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2}} \cdot \frac$

$$\frac{D_7(\tau)}{d\tau} = b ch T \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + b sh T \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\left(\frac{D_{2}(z)}{d\tau}\right)^{2} = b^{2}\left(-ch^{2}T + sh^{2}T\right) = -b^{2}$$
 # casup. br.

$$\Delta S = \int_{0}^{T} \left| \frac{D_{\tau}(\tau)}{d\tau} \right| = \int_{0}^{T} \sqrt{1-b} d\tau = b T$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{T} \left| \frac{D_{\tau}(\tau)}{d\tau} \right| = \int_{0}^{T} \sqrt{1-b} d\tau = b T$$

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PR: MINKOVSKI
$$d=2$$

 $Q=-dt^2+dx^2$

$$0 = \underbrace{\sharp_{3} \left(-dt^{2} + dx^{2} \right)}_{d = -\left(\underbrace{\sharp_{3} dt} \right) \vee dt} + \underbrace{\left(\underbrace{\sharp_{3} dx} \right) \vee dx}_{d \neq 3}$$

$$\underbrace{d \, \sharp_{3} t}_{d \, 3(t)} \qquad \underbrace{d \, \sharp_{3} x}_{d \, 3(x)}$$

=
$$-23^{t}_{it}$$
 dtdt $+23^{x}_{ix}$ dxdx $+(-5^{t}_{ix}+5^{x}_{it})$ dtvdx

$$= 7 \quad \xi = \xi^{\dagger}(x) \qquad \xi^{\prime} = \xi^{\prime}(\xi)$$

=)
$$3^{+1}(x) = 5^{-1}(t) = k = honst$$

$$=) \quad 3^{t} = c \times + 3^{t} \quad 3^{t} = c + 3^{t}$$

=)
$$\frac{3}{3} = k\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{3}{3}\frac{d}{\partial t} + \frac{3}{3}\frac{d}{\partial x}$$

boosfy $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

Evanslace

$$g = -dtdt + dxdx = - s^2dt^2 + ds^2$$

$$\frac{LR!}{X = \pm 9 \text{ sh } T}$$

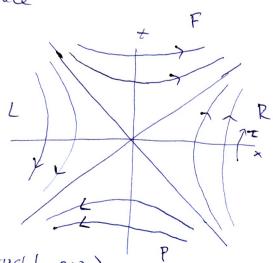
$$8^{2} = -t^{2} + x^{2}$$

$$x = \pm 9 \text{ ch } T$$

$$th T = \pm \frac{t}{x}$$

F.P:
$$t=\pm 9 \text{ ch } T$$
 $g^2=t^2-x^2$
 $x=9 \text{ sh } T$ $\pm h T=\pm \frac{x}{4}$

* urychlener souradnice (trajelet, urychl. poz.)



$$u = t - x$$
 $t = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$
 $v = t + x$ $x = \frac{1}{2}(v - u)$

$$= 7 dt = \frac{1}{2}(du + dv)$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2}(dv - du)$$

$$= 7 Q = -\frac{1}{2} du v dv$$

$$\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot du = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot (dt - dx)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot (dt + dx)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot du = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot (dt - dx)$$

$$1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot (dt + dx)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

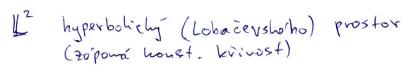
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

9= -dtdt +dxdx +dydy = -dtdt + drdr + rdqdq

1) na lezuete indulorant metily na pseudosforoch -t2+v2=horst >0

a)
$$b^2 = t^2 - x^2$$
 $(t, x) \leftrightarrow (b, x)$

* lie parametrizonat: t= b ch X



* le parametizorat:

t= bsh T

r=beh T



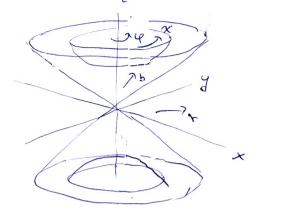
Stronslace:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

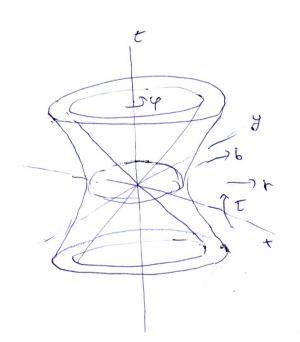
boosty:
$$3(x) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$
, $3(y) = y \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

$$\left[3_{R},3_{(x)}\right] = \left[-y\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}, x\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right] = -y\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - t\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -3_{(y)}$$
*Strukdum' konstanty

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3_{R}, 3_{Cy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, y \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = t \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\left[\mathcal{Z}_{(x)}, \mathcal{Z}_{y} \right] = \left[x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, y \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = t \mathcal{Z}_{R}$$





Prostor antisymetrických tenzorů

definice:

 $V^{[k]}\subset V^k$ je prostor antisymetrických tenzorů k-tého stupně, $k=0,\ldots,d$; dim $V^{[k]}=\binom{d}{k}$

$$A \in V^{[k]} \equiv \forall \sigma - \text{permutace } [1, \dots, k] : A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = \text{sign } \sigma A^{a_{\sigma_1} \dots a_{\sigma_k}}$$

antisymetrizace:

$$A = \mathcal{A}B \qquad A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = B^{[a_1 \dots a_k]} = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\sigma} \operatorname{sign} \sigma \ B^{a_{\sigma_1} \dots a_{\sigma_k}}$$
$$A \in V^{[k]} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = A^{[a_1 \dots a_k]}$$

projektor na $V^{[k]}$:

$${}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{b_1\dots b_k} = \delta^{[a_1}_{b_1}\dots\delta^{a_k]}_{b_k} = \delta^{[a_1}_{[b_1}\dots\delta^{a_k]}_{b_k} \qquad , \qquad {}^{[k]}\delta \in V^{[k]}_{[k]}$$

vlastnosti projektoru:

$$\begin{split} {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{r_1\dots r_k}{}^{[k]}\delta^{r_1\dots r_k}_{b_1\dots b_k} &= {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{b_1\dots b_k} \qquad, \qquad A^{[a_1\dots a_k]} &= {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{r_1\dots r_k}\,A^{r_1\dots r_k} \\ {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_{k-l}a_{k-l+1}\dots a_k}_{b_1\dots b_{k-l}r_1\dots r_l}{}^{[l]}\delta^{r_1\dots r_l}_{b_{k-l+1}\dots b_k} &= {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{b_1\dots b_k} \\ {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_lr_1\dots r_{k-l}}_{b_1\dots b_lr_1\dots r_{k-l}} &= \frac{(d-l)!\, l!}{(d-k)!\, k!}\, {}^{[l]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_l}_{b_1\dots b_l} \qquad, \qquad {}^{[k]}\delta^{r_1\dots r_k}_{r_1\dots r_k} &= \dim V^{[k]} \\ {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_0\dots a_0}_{b_0\dots b_0} &= {}^{[k]}\delta^{a_1\dots a_k}_{b_1\dots b_k} \qquad \sigma \text{ je permutace } [1,\dots,k] \end{split}$$

souřadnice:

$$A = A^{a_1...a_k} \; \vec{e}_{a_1} \dots \vec{e}_{a_k} = \sum_{a_1 < \dots < a_k} A^{a_1...a_k} \; k! \; \mathcal{A}(\vec{e}_{a_1} \dots \vec{e}_{a_k})$$

totálně antisymetrické formy a tenzory:

prostory $V_{[d]}$ a $V^{[d]}$, kde d je dimenze prostoru V; dim $V_{[d]} = \dim V^{[d]} = 1$ souřadnice $(\alpha \in V_{[d]})$:

$$\alpha = \alpha_{a_1 \dots a_d} \stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^{a_1} \dots \stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^{a_d} = \alpha_{1 \dots d} \sum_{\sigma} \operatorname{sign} \sigma \stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^{\sigma_1} \dots \stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^{\sigma_d} = \alpha_{1 \dots d} \stackrel{d!}{\xrightarrow{}} \mathcal{A}(\stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^1 \dots \stackrel{e}{\xrightarrow{}}^d)$$

inverze:

$$^{-1} : V_{[d]} \leftrightarrow V^{[d]} , \quad \alpha \to \alpha^{-1} , \quad (\alpha^{-1})^{-1} = \alpha , \quad \alpha_{r_1 \dots r_d} \, \alpha^{-1 \, r_1 \dots r_d} = d!$$

vlastnosti inverze:

$$\begin{split} &\alpha_{b_1\dots b_k r_1\dots r_{d-k}}\,\alpha^{-1\,a_1\dots a_k r_1\dots r_{d-k}} = (d-k)!\,k!\,^{[k]}\!\delta_{b_1\dots\, b_k}^{a_1\dots a_k} \\ &\alpha_{b_1\dots b_d}\,\alpha^{-1\,a_1\dots a_d} = d!\,^{[d]}\!\delta_{b_1\dots\, b_d}^{a_1\dots a_d} \qquad,\qquad \alpha_{r_1\dots r_d}\,\alpha^{-1\,r_1\dots r_d} = d!\\ &\alpha^{-1\,1\dots d} = (\alpha_{1\dots d})^{-1} \end{split}$$

determinant:

$$\det A = {}^{[d]}\!\delta_{b_1\dots b_d}^{a_1\dots a_d}\,A_{a_1}^{b_1}\dots A_{a_d}^{b_d} = \sum_{\sigma}\operatorname{sign}\sigma\,A_1^{\sigma_1}\dots A_d^{\sigma_d} \qquad, \qquad A\in V_1^1$$

Prostor symetrických tenzorů

definice:

 $V^{(k)}\subset V^k$ je prostor symetrických tenzorů k-tého stupně, $k\in\mathbb{N}_0; \quad \dim V^{(k)}={k+d-1\choose k}$

$$A \in V^{(k)} \equiv \forall \sigma - \text{permutace } [1, \dots, k] : A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = A^{a_{\sigma_1} \dots a_{\sigma_k}}$$

symetrizace:

$$A = \mathcal{S}B \qquad A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = B^{(a_1 \dots a_k)} = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\sigma} B^{a_{\sigma_1} \dots a_{\sigma_k}}$$
$$A \in V^{(k)} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad A^{a_1 \dots a_k} = A^{(a_1 \dots a_k)}$$

projektor na $V^{(k)}$:

$$\delta_{b_1...b_k}^{a_1...a_k} = \delta_{b_1}^{(a_1} \dots \delta_{b_k}^{a_k)} = \delta_{(b_1}^{(a_1} \dots \delta_{b_k)}^{a_k} \qquad , \qquad (k) \delta \in V_{(k)}^{(k)}$$

vlastnosti projektoru:

$$\begin{split} & (^k)\delta_{r_1...r_k}^{a_1...a_k} (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_k}^{r_1...r_k} = (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_k}^{a_1...a_k} \qquad , \qquad A^{(a_1...a_k)} = (^k)\delta_{r_1...r_k}^{a_1...a_k} \, A^{r_1...r_k} \\ & (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_{l-l}r_1}^{a_1...a_{l-l+1}...a_k} (^l)\delta_{b_{k-l+1}...b_k}^{r_1...r_k} = (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_k}^{a_1...a_k} \\ & (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_{l}r_1...r_{k-l}}^{a_1...a_{l}r_1...r_{k-l}} = \frac{(k+d-1)!\, l!}{(l+d-1)!\, k!} \, \, (^l)\delta_{b_1...b_l}^{a_1...a_l} \qquad , \qquad (^k)\delta_{r_1...r_k}^{r_1...r_k} = \dim V^{(k)} \\ & (^k)\delta_{b_01...b_0s_k}^{a_01...a_0s_k} = (^k)\delta_{b_1...b_k}^{a_1...a_k} \qquad \sigma \text{ je permutace } [1,\ldots,k] \end{split}$$

souřadnice:

$$A = A^{a_1 \dots a_k} \; \vec{e}_{a_1} \dots \vec{e}_{a_k} = \sum_{a_1 < \dots < a_k} A^{a_1 \dots a_k} \; n(a_1, \dots, a_k) \; \mathcal{S}(\vec{e}_{a_1} \dots \vec{e}_{a_k})$$

 $n(a_1,\dots,a_k)$ je počet vzájemně odlišných permutací indexů $a_1\dots a_k$