Lectures on DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY AND TOPOLOGY V2

Prof. Mauro Spera, UCSC Brescia

Lecture XXII — LIE DERIVATIVE (VECTOR FIELD CASE)

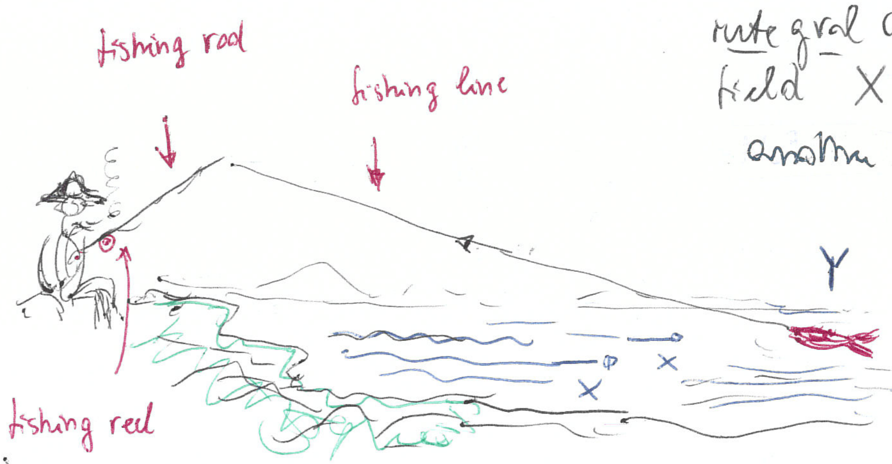
Lie derivative of a v. field
$\mathcal{L}_X Y = [X,Y]$
geometric meaning of $[\,,\,]$

* Lie derivative of a vector field

Fisherman's derivative

It differentiates a vector field Y on M, along the integral curves of another vector field X on M and produces another vector field, denoted by $\mathcal{L}_X Y$.

Here is the definition:



angling

$$(\mathcal{L}_X Y)(p) := \frac{d}{dt}\underbrace{\left[(F_t^X)^{-1} \right]_* Y(F_t^X \cdot p)}_{\in\, T_pM}\Bigg|_{t=0}$$

$\boxed{(F^{-1})_* = F_*^{-1}}$

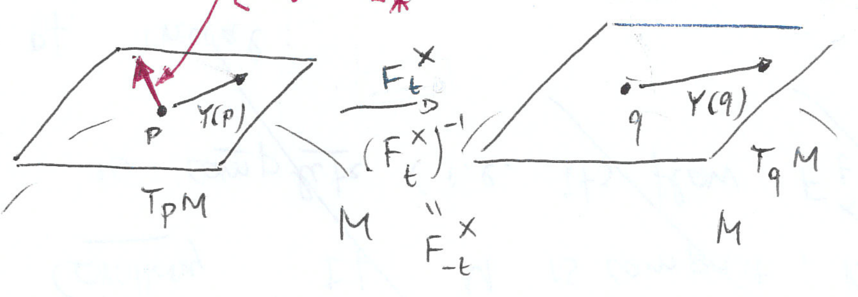
$$= \frac{d}{dt} (F_{-t}^X)_* Y(F_t^X \cdot p)\Big|_{t=0}$$

$\mathcal{L}_X Y$: Lie derivative of Y along X

or, equivalently: $(\mathcal{L}_X Y)(p) = \lim_{t\to 0} \dfrac{\overbrace{[(F_t^X)^{-1}]_* Y(F_t^X \cdot p) - Y(p)}}{t}$

they live in the same space

$[(F_t^X)^{-1}]_* Y(q)$

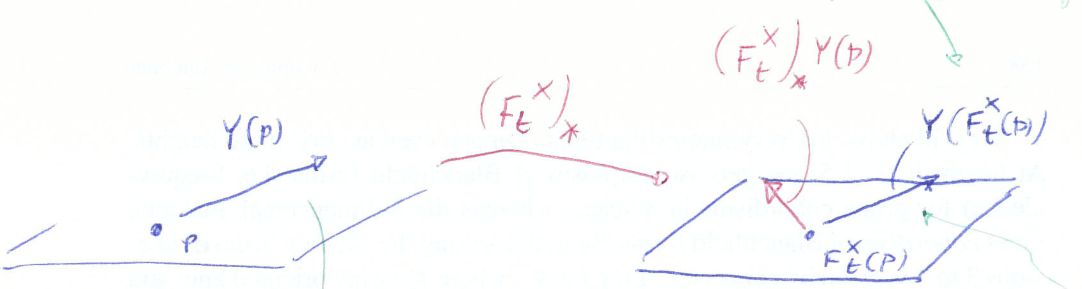


$q = F_t^X \cdot p$

Further illustration:

They are different, in general

$\neq$



one has, equivalently,

$$\mathcal{L}_X Y = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{Y(F_t^X(p)) - (F_t^X)_* Y(p)}{t}$$

They cannot be compared directly, since they live in different spaces:

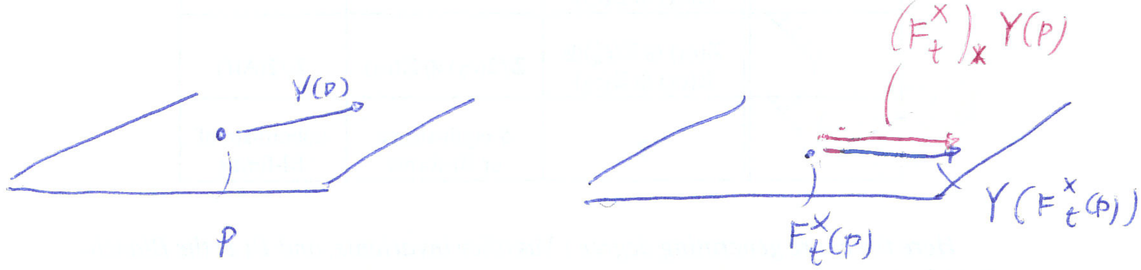
the expression

$$Y(F_t^X(p)) - Y(p) \quad \text{does not make sense}$$

★ : Y is invariant under the flow of X

precisely when $\quad (F_t^X)_* Y(p) = Y(F_t^X(p)) \quad \forall t, \forall p.$

(equiv: $\quad (F_t^X)_*^{-1} \, Y(F_t^X(p)) = Y(p)$)



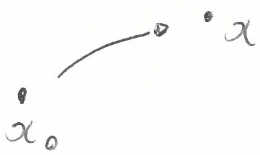
★ **Theorem** $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}_X Y = [X, Y]} \qquad \text{(Lie bracket)}$$

First proof: use local coordinates

$$X \rightsquigarrow \xi = (\xi^i) \qquad X = \xi^i \partial_i$$

$$Y \rightsquigarrow \eta = (\eta^i) \qquad Y = \eta^i \partial_i$$



$$F_t^X : \quad x = x_0 + t\xi + \dots$$

$$x^i(t, x_0^1 \dots x_0^n) = x_0^i + t\xi^i(x_0^1 \dots x_0^n) + o(t)$$

$$x_0 = x - t\xi + \dots \quad \text{(geometric, or Neumann series)} \quad \frac{1}{1-\beta} = 1 + \beta + \beta^2 + \dots$$

$$(F_t^{-1})_* = I - t\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \quad \text{in components: } \delta^i_j - t\frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial x^j} \qquad \boxed{(F_0^{-1})_* = I}$$

$$((F_t^{-1})_* \eta)(x_0) = \eta^j(x) \frac{\partial x_0^i}{\partial x^j}$$

notice that both F and η depend on t

Compute the Lie derivative:

Let us differentiate at $t = 0$ (i.e. at x_0)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[(F_t^{-1})_* \eta\right]_{t=0} = \left[\frac{d(F_t^{-1})_*}{dt}\eta + (F_t^{-1})_* \frac{d\eta}{dt}\right]_{t=0}$$

$$= \left(-\eta^j \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial \eta^i}{\partial x^j}\frac{dx^j}{dt}\right)_{t=0} = -\eta^j \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial x^j} + \xi^j \frac{\partial \eta^i}{\partial x^j}$$

$$= [\xi, \eta] \rightsquigarrow [X, Y].$$ This concludes the proof.

□

★ $\boxed{\mathcal{L}_X Y = [X,Y]}$ "intrinsic" proof

Start from $(\varphi_* v)(f)(\varphi(p)) = v(f\circ\varphi)(p)$

or, equivalently $\boxed{(\varphi_* v)(f)(q) = v(f\circ\varphi)(\varphi^{-1}(q))}$

Now let $\varphi = \varphi^X_{-t}$ (flow of X). Then (use this)

$$((\varphi^X_{-t})_* Y)(f)(p) = Y(f\circ\varphi^X_{-t})(\varphi^X_t(p))$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_X Y)(f)(p) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{[(\varphi^X_{-t})_* Y](f)(p) - (Yf)(p)}{t}$$

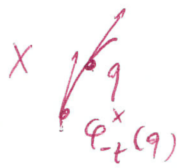
$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{Y(f\circ\varphi^X_{-t})(\varphi^X_t(p)) - (Yf)(p)}{t} \qquad (\diamond)$$

★ will more

★ Let $f(q) - f(\varphi^X_{-t}(q)) = t\,g(t,q)$

with $g(0,q) = (Xf)(q)$

Then



$$f(\varphi^X_{-t}(q)) = f(q) - t\,g(t,q)$$

[Y does not act on the variable t..]

$$Y(f\circ\varphi^X_{-t})(q) = (Yf)(q) - t(Yg)(t,q)$$

Now, setting $q = \varphi^X_t(p)$ $\longrightarrow$

$$q = \varphi^X_t(p)$$

we have

$$(\diamond) = \frac{-t(Yg)(t, \varphi^X_t(p)) + (Yf)(\varphi^X_t(p)) - (Yf)(p)}{t}$$

before taking lim $t \to 0$

$$= -(Yg)(t, \varphi^X_t(p)) + \frac{(Yf)(\varphi^X_t(p)) - (Yf)(p)}{t}$$

$g(t, \varphi^X_t(p)) \xrightarrow{t\to 0} (Xf)(p)$ $\qquad t \to 0 \downarrow \qquad \mathcal{L}_X F = X(F)$

$$-(Y \circ X) f(p) + (XY)(f)(p)$$

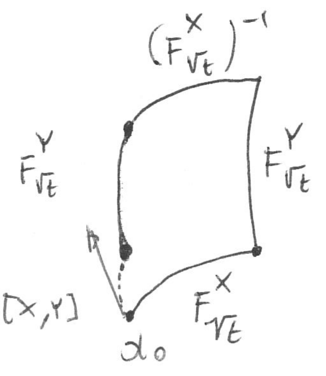
$$= (XY - YX)(f)(p) \equiv [X, Y](f)(p)$$

$\square$

— . — . — .

Y is said to be <u>invariant</u> under the flow of X if $\mathcal{L}_X Y = 0$. This is equivalent to $[X,Y] = 0$ and hence to $\mathcal{L}_Y X = 0$. Two such flows are said to <u>commute</u>: one has, in fact,

$\left[F^X_t \cdot F^Y_s = F^Y_s \cdot F^X_t \right]$ $(\forall s,t)$ if and only if $\left[[X,Y] = 0 \right]$. <u>The</u> <u>Lie</u> <u>bracket</u> <u>measures</u> <u>the</u> "<u>degree</u>" <u>of</u> <u>non</u> <u>commutativity</u> of <u>two</u> flows.



In a nutshell (see figure) one gets a curve whose tangent is, at $t = 0$, $[X,Y](x_0)$

we shall deal with explicit examples in the sequel.