<<黎曼-芬斯勒几何导论>>

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前言

The subject matter of this book had its genesis in Riemanns 1854 "habil-itation" address: "Uber die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grundeliegen" (On the Hypotheses, which lie at the Foundations of Geometry). Volume II of Spivaks Differential Geometry contains an English translation of this influential lecture, Riemann, undoubtedly the greatest mathematician of the 19th century with a commentary by Spivak himself. , aimed at introducing the notion of a manifold and its structures. The prob-lem involved great difficulties. But, with hypotheses on the smoothness of the functions in question, the issues can be settled satisfactorily and thereis Traditionally, the structure being focused on is the Riemannian metric, which is a now a complete treatment. quadratic differential form. Put another way, it is a smoothly varying family of inner products, one on each tangent space. The resultinggeometry —— Riemannian geometry —— has undergone tremendous develop-ment in this century. Areas in which it has had significant impact include Einsteins theory of general relativity, and global differential geometry. In the context of Riemanns lecture, this restriction to a quadratic dif-ferential form constitutes only a special case. Nevertheless, Riemann sawthe great merit of this special case, so much so that he introduced for itthe curvature tensor and the notion of sectional curvature. Such was donethrough a Taylor expansion of the Riemannian metric. The Riemann curvature tensor plays a major role in a fundamental prob-lem. Namely: how does one decide, in principle, whether two given Rie-mannian structures differ only by a coordinate transformation?

This wassolved in 1870, independently by Christoffel and Lipschitz, using differentmethods and without the benefit of tensor calculus. It was almost 50 yearslater, in 1917, that Levi-Civita introduced his notion of parallelism (equiv-alent to a connection), thereby giving the solution a simple geometrical interpretation.

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内容概要

The subject matter of this book had its genesis in Riemanns 1854 "habil-itation" address: "Uber die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grundeliegen" (On the Hypotheses, which lie at the Foundations of Geometry). Volume II of Spivaks Differential Geometry contains an English translation of this influential lecture, with a commentary by Spivak himself. Riemann, undoubtedly the greatest mathematician of the 19th century, aimed at introducing the notion of a manifold and its structures. The prob-lem involved great difficulties. But, with hypotheses on the smoothness ofthe functions in question, the issues can be settled satisfactorily and thereis now a complete treatment. Traditionally, the structure being focused on is the Riemannian metric, which is a quadratic differential form. Put another way, it is a smoothlyvarying family of inner products, one on each tangent space. The resultinggeometry—Riemannian geometry—has undergone tremendous develop-ment in this century. Areas in which it has had significant impact includeEinsteins theory of general relativity, and global differential geometry. In the context of Riemanns lecture, this restriction to a quadratic dif-ferential form

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