

K 展空間畫法變換之一擴充*

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1. 引言 筆者在⁽⁵⁾曾樹立一 K 展空間遠交變換論, 使所論變換不但與地點有關, 而且含有 K 展之方向。關於 K 展之畫法幾何學應如何推進對應的問題, 頗值注意。本文內僅討論型

$$(1.1) \quad \bar{x}^i = x^i + \xi^i(x, p) \delta t \quad \left(p_\alpha^i = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial u^\alpha} \right),$$

之微小變換, 式中母函數 $\xi^i(x, p)$ 關於變數 p_α^m 為正齊零次函數。於第2節將導入 (1.1) 之附屬張量 Ω_{jk}^i 且以一簡型表出擴充畫法變換之方程式。於第3節內討論李氏導數, 比較近年台維斯⁽²⁾ 及克拉克⁽¹⁾ 所利用者為更進一步的推廣。問題的變換之一特徵見於第4節。最後研究可積條件之一完全系統, 藉以結束全文。

2. 附屬張量 設 K 展之微分方程式為

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 x^i}{\partial u^\alpha \partial u^\beta} + \Gamma_{jk}^i(x, p) p_\alpha^j p_\beta^k = 0.$$

式中拉丁指數取值 $1, 2, \dots, N$; 希臘指數取值 $1, 2, \dots, K$ 且 $\Gamma_{jk}^i = \Gamma_{kj}^i$ (參考[3])。關於上下重複指數悉依慣例表示總和。

以一撇指數表示一幾何物之遠交導數 (參考[5]後篇), 則得張量 Ξ_{jk}^i :

$$(2.2) \quad \bar{\Xi}_{jk}^i \equiv \xi_{;jk}^i + \xi^m R_{jkm}^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i | \frac{\sigma}{m} \xi_{;m}^n p_\sigma^n.$$

如前文⁽⁵⁾ 所證, 限於此張量消滅時, (1.1) 始得為一遠交變換。倘省略 δt 之高於一次的項目, 則

$$(2.3) \quad \Gamma_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = \Xi_{jk}^i \delta t$$

由是易求下列關係:

$$(2.4) \quad \Pi_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) - \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = \Omega_{jk}^i \delta t.$$

式中 Ω_{jk}^i 表示所欲定義之附屬張量

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$$(2.5) \quad \Omega_{jk}^i(\xi) \equiv \bar{\Xi}_{jk}^i - \frac{1}{N+1} \delta_j^i \bar{\Xi}_{ak}^a - \frac{1}{N+1} \delta_k^i \bar{\Xi}_{ia}^a \\ - \frac{1}{N-K} p_\lambda^i \left(\bar{\Xi}_{jk}^a \Big|_a^\lambda - \frac{1}{N+1} \bar{\Xi}_{ak}^a \Big|_j^\lambda - \frac{1}{N+1} \bar{\Xi}_{ja}^a \Big|_k^\lambda \right).$$

方程式 (2.2) 及 (2.5) 中所用之記號 $\dots \Big|_j^\lambda$ 表示關於 p_λ^j 之偏微分, 例如 $\Gamma_{jk}^i \Big|_m^\sigma = \partial \Gamma_{jk}^i / \partial p_\alpha^m$.

陶格拉斯 (3) 證明爲二系函數 $\Gamma_{jk}^i(x, p) p_\alpha^j p_\beta^k$ 與 $\bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) \bar{p}_\alpha^j \bar{p}_\beta^k$ 在任意解析變換 $x \rightarrow \bar{x}$ 之下互爲同價起見, 對應的畫法係數相等,

$$(2.6) \quad \Pi_{jk}^i(x, p) = \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p})$$

乃必要而充分的條件。在方程式 (2.4) 及 (2.6) 業已採用 (3)

$$(2.7) \quad \Pi_{jk}^i \equiv \Gamma_{jk}^i - \frac{1}{N+1} \delta_j^i \Gamma_{ak}^a - \frac{1}{N+1} \delta_k^i \Gamma_{ia}^a \\ - \frac{1}{N-K} p_\lambda^i \left(\Gamma_{jk}^a \Big|_a^\lambda - \frac{1}{N+1} \Gamma_{ak}^a \Big|_j^\lambda - \frac{1}{N+1} \Gamma_{ja}^a \Big|_k^\lambda \right).$$

合用 (2.4) 與 (2.6) 之結果, 即得關於 $\xi^i(x, p)$ 之條件

$$(2.8) \quad \Omega_{jk}^i(\xi) = 0.$$

換言之: 一微小變換 (1.1) 所對應之附屬張量 $\Omega_{jk}^i(\xi)$ 之消失乃此變換表示擴充畫法變換之特徵。

將 $\bar{\Xi}_{jk}^i$ 之原式 (2.2) 代入於 (2.5) 且換遠交導數爲關於 Π_{jk}^i 的共變導數, 當可表示 (2.8) 爲畫法共變的形式而無疑, 但因計算太繁, 致所得之方程式不適於用。

茲注意

$$(2.9) \quad \Pi_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = \Pi_{jk}^i(x, p) + \left[\frac{\partial \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^m} \xi^m + \Pi_{jk}^i \Big|_l^\rho \frac{\partial \xi^l}{\partial x^\rho} \right] \delta t,$$

可改寫 (2.4),

$$(2.10) \quad \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = \Pi_{jk}^i(x, p) - \left[\Omega_{jk}^i - \frac{\partial \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^m} \xi^m - \Pi_{jk}^i \Big|_l^\rho \frac{\partial \xi^l}{\partial x^\rho} \right] \delta t.$$

設 $A^{\dots}(x, p)$ 爲一幾何物且 $\bar{A}^{\dots}(\bar{x}, \bar{p})$ 爲變換 (1.1) 後之對應物。從關係式

$$\frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial \bar{x}^l} = \frac{\partial A^{\dots}}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^m}{\partial \bar{x}^l} + \frac{\partial A^{\dots}}{\partial p_\alpha^m} \frac{\partial \bar{p}_\alpha^m}{\partial \bar{x}^l}, \\ \frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial \bar{p}_\alpha^l} = \frac{\partial A^{\dots}}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial \bar{x}^m}{\partial \bar{p}_\alpha^l} + \frac{\partial A^{\dots}}{\partial p_\rho^l} \frac{\partial \bar{p}_\rho^l}{\partial \bar{p}_\alpha^l},$$

及 (1.1) 易求

$$(2.11) \quad \frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial x^m} = \frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial x^m} - \left[\frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial x^l} \frac{\partial \xi^l}{\partial x^m} + \bar{A}^{\dots} \left| \tau_h \frac{\partial^2 \xi^h}{\partial u \tau \partial x^m} \right. \right] \delta t,$$

$$(2.12) \quad \bar{A}^{\dots} \Big|_m^{\sigma} = \frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial p_\sigma^m} - \left[\frac{\partial \bar{A}^{\dots}}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial p_\sigma^m} + \bar{A}^{\dots} \left| \tau_h \frac{\partial^2 \xi^h}{\partial u \tau \partial p_\sigma^m} \right. \right] \delta t.$$

依(2.9)又得

$$(2.13) \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} = \frac{\partial \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} - \left[\frac{\partial \Omega_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} - \frac{\partial^2 \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^m \partial x^l} \xi^m - \frac{\partial \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} \left| \rho_m \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial u \rho} \right. \right] \delta t,$$

$$(2.14) \quad \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau = \Pi_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau - \left[\frac{\partial \Omega_{jk}^i}{\partial p_\tau^h} - \frac{\partial \Pi_{jk}^i}{\partial x^m} \Big|_\tau \xi^m - \Pi_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau \left[\frac{\rho \tau}{mh} \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial u \rho} \right] \right] \delta t,$$

$$\text{但 } \dots \Big|_{mh}^{\rho \tau} = \dots \Big|_m^{\rho} \Big|_\tau.$$

他方面從(1.1)偏微分

$$(2.15) \quad \bar{p}_\sigma^m = p_\sigma^m + \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial u^\sigma} \delta t,$$

且將此式及(2.9), (2.13), (2.14)代入於下列算式:

$$(2.16) \quad \bar{B}_{jkl}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = \frac{\partial \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} - \bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau \bar{p}_\tau^m \bar{\Pi}_{ml}^h + \bar{\Pi}_{ik}^h \bar{\Pi}_{hl}^i - [kl],$$

但 $[kl]$ 表示從前面幾項經 k 與 l 交換後之算式。其結果當如次:

$$(2.17) \quad \bar{B}_{jkl}^i(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = B_{jkl}^i(x, p) + \left[\frac{\partial B_{jkl}^i}{\partial x^m} \xi^m + B_{jkl}^i \Big|_\tau \left[\frac{\rho}{m} \frac{\partial \xi^m}{\partial u \rho} \right] - (\Omega_{jk}^i \Big|_l + p_\tau^m \Pi_{jl}^i \Big|_\tau \Omega_{mk}^h - [kl]) \right] \delta t.$$

式中已利用一幾何物之畫法導數, 例如

$$(2.18) \quad \Omega_{jk}^i \Big|_l = \frac{\partial \Omega_{jk}^i}{\partial x^l} - \Omega_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau \Pi_{jl}^h p_\tau^m + \Pi_{hl}^i \Omega_{jk}^h - \Pi_{jl}^h \Omega_{hk}^i - \Pi_{kl}^h \Omega_{jh}^i.$$

由是得知張量 $\bar{\Pi}_{jk}^i \Big|_\tau$ 及畫法不變式 \bar{B}_{jkl}^i 皆與附屬張量及其導數有關。

3. 李氏導數 為建立方程式(2.8)之可積條件之一完全系統, 必須將原來台維斯⁽²⁾所採用的李氏導來法擴充於此。

設一幾何物 $A^{\dots}(x, p)$ 在變換(1.1)之下有其變換後的支量 $\bar{A}^{\dots}(\bar{x}, \bar{p})$, 則 A^{\dots} 之李氏導數係依

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{L}A^{\dots} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{A^{\dots}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) - A^{\dots}(x, p)}{\delta t}$$

所定義, 但 p_σ^m 須依(2.15)而變換。

特別對於幾何物能為 $\Pi_{jk}^i(x, p)$ 及其導數所表示者, 不難求 $\mathcal{L}A^{\dots}$ 。在普通情形 ξ^i 單與地點有關, 此條件為多餘。

應用運算 (3.1) 於最簡張量 $\Pi_{jk}^i |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau}$ 及畫法不變式 B_{jkl}^i , 此時從 (2.14) 及 (2.17) 得

$$(3.2) \quad J(\Pi_{jk}^i |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau}) = -\Omega_{jk}^i |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau},$$

$$(3.3) \quad JB_{jkl}^i = -(\Omega_{jk}^i |_{\bar{l}} + p_{\bar{c}}^m \Pi_{jl}^i |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau} \Omega_{mk}^h - [kl]).$$

尤可注目者, $\Pi_{jk}^i |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau}$ 及 B_{jkl}^i 之李氏導數皆為張量。

4. 擴充畫法變換之特徵 克拉克 (D) 所證之普通畫法變換特徵亦可推廣於所論之一般變換。

設想一幾何物

$$X_{(j)}^{(i)} \equiv X^{i_1 \dots i_r j_1 \dots j_s}(x, p);$$

假定各支量皆為 Π_{jk}^i 及其共變與偏導數所表示, 於是依據 (2.10), (2.11) 及 (2.12) 得唯一決定其變換後式

$$\bar{X}_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}).$$

從 (3.1) 易知

$$(4.1) \quad \bar{X}_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) = X_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) - JX_{(j)}^{(i)} \delta t,$$

但 δt 之高次項一概從略。

又參照 (2.12) 之結果,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau} &= X_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau} - \frac{\partial JX_{(j)}^{(i)}}{\partial p_{\bar{c}}^h} \delta t \\ &= X_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau} - (JX_{(j)}^{(i)}) |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau} \delta t, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$(4.2) \quad J(X_{(j)}^{(i)} |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau}) = (JX_{(j)}^{(i)}) |_{\bar{h}}^{\tau}.$$

換言之: $X_{(j)}^{(i)}$ 之偏微分 $\partial/\partial p_{\bar{c}}^h$ 與其李氏導來法常為可交換。

次之, 將取此類幾何物之共變微分且研究此運算與李氏微分法能否對調之問題。

從 (2.3), (2.11) 及 (4.1) 得書下

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{X}_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) |_{\bar{m}} &= \frac{\partial X_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p})}{\partial x^{\bar{m}}} - \frac{\partial JX_{(j)}^{(i)}}{\partial x^{\bar{m}}} \delta t \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial X_{(j)}^{(i)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p})}{\partial p_{\bar{c}}^r} p_{\bar{a}}^n \bar{\Pi}_{nm}^r + (JX_{(j)}^{(i)}) |_{\bar{c}}^r p_{\bar{a}}^n \bar{\Pi}_{nm}^r \delta t \\ &\quad + \sum_{a=1}^r \bar{\Pi}_{hm}^{j_a} \bar{X}^{i_1 \dots i_r a-1 h i_a+1 \dots i_r}_{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{b=1}^s \bar{\Pi}_{j_b^h}^h \bar{X}^{(i)}_{j_1 \dots j_{b-1} h j_{b+1} \dots j_s} \\
& = X^{(i)}_{(j)}(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) |_{\bar{m}} - (J X^{(i)}_{(j)}) |_{\bar{m}} \delta t + p_{\alpha}^n X^{(i)}_{(j)} |_{\bar{r}} \Omega_{nm}^r \delta t \\
& + \left(\sum_{a=1}^r \frac{\partial^i a}{\partial h m} X^{i_1 \dots i_{a-1} h i_{a+1} \dots i_r}_{(j)} \right. \\
& \left. - \sum_{b=1}^s \frac{\partial^h}{\partial j_b} X^{(i)}_{j_1 \dots j_{b-1} h j_{b+1} \dots j_s} \right) \delta t
\end{aligned}$$

由是即獲關係式

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.4) \quad & (J X^{(i)}_{(j)}) |_{\bar{m}} - J(X^{(i)}_{(j)}) |_{\bar{m}} \\
& = \left(X^{(i)}_{(j)} |_{\bar{n}} p_{\alpha}^n + \sum_{a=1}^r \frac{\partial^i a}{\partial n} X^{i_1 \dots i_{a-1} h i_{a+1} \dots i_r}_{(j)} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \sum_{b=1}^s \frac{\partial^h}{\partial j_b} X^{(i)}_{j_1 \dots j_{b-1} h j_{b+1} \dots j_s} \right) \Omega_{hm}^n.
\end{aligned}$$

此式惟當 ξ^i 為 (2.8) 之解時始等於零。

如是已證下列定理：

爲一 K 展空間至本身之一普遍變換必須滿足，然後始能使一幾何物之畫法微分法與李氏導來法互可對調順序，此變換代表一擴充畫法變換乃必要而充分的條件。

特別當 ξ^i 單爲地點函數時，上列條件乃畫法變換之特徵 (1)。

5. 可積條件 今將決定方程式 (2.8) 之可積條件完全系統，使所論空間在此條件下容納擴充畫法變換。

改寫 (2.8)

$$(5.1) \quad J \Pi_{j_k}^i = 0,$$

且注意 (3.3) 此時可作

$$(5.2) \quad J B_{jkl}^i = -(\Omega_{j_k}^i |_{l} - \Omega_{j_l}^i |_{k});$$

即可斷定可積條件之第一組當爲

$$(5.3) \quad J B_{jkl}^i = 0.$$

比較克拉克 (1) 及筆者 (4) 對於普通畫法變換之研究而求其形式上之一致，雖非必須，然亦方便上所不可缺少。因之，改寫 (5.3) 爲其等價式

$$(5.4) \quad J W^i_{jkl} = 0,$$

但

$$(5.5) \quad W^i_{jkl} \equiv B^i_{jkl} - \frac{1}{N-1} \delta^i_l B_{jk} + \frac{1}{N-1} \delta^i_k B_{jl}$$

表示空間之畫法不變式。

依據 (3.2) 易知 (5.1) 經過其關於 p'_σ 之偏微分後所得之條件當歸入於

$$(5.6) \quad J\left(\Pi^i_{jk} \Big|_l^\sigma\right) = 0.$$

應用 (4.4) 於 W^i_{jkl} , 與其變微分此方程式為同價。倘考慮 (5.1) 而化簡之, 則得另外可積條件

$$(5.7) \quad J(W^i_{jkl} \Big|_m) = 0.$$

或推而廣之,

$$(5.8) \quad J(W^i_{jkl} \Big|_{m_1 \cdots m_s}) = 0 \quad (s=1, 2, \cdots).$$

如普通情形所論, 容易作斷語於次。

若 (5.8) 及

$$(5.9) \quad J\left(\Pi^i_{jk} \Big|_{n_1 \cdots n_r}^{\rho_1 \cdots \rho_r} \Big|_{l_1 \cdots l_p}\right) = 0$$

構成一有限個無矛盾的條件, 則四組方程式 (5.1), (5.6), (5.8) 及 (5.9) 全體乃一系完全可積方程式, 於是 K 展空間必容納廣充畫法變換。

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