The Gauss-Bonnet Theorem

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July 15, 2024

Gaussian Curvature

Definition: The Gaussian curvature is an intrinsic measure of the curvedness or flatness of a surface. Mathematically, it is defined as:

$$K = k_1 \times k_2$$

where k_1 and k_2 are the principal curvatures of the surface at a given point.

Principal Curvatures: Principal curvatures are the maximum and minimum curvatures of the surface at a given point, representing curvature in orthogonal directions.

Examples of Gaussian Curvature

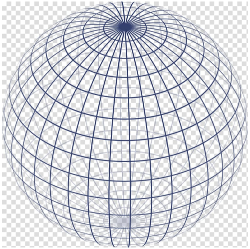


Figure: Positive Curvature (K ¿ 0): Sphere

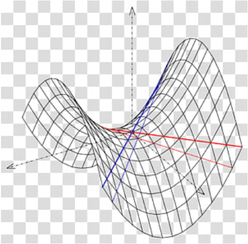


Figure: Negative Curvature (K ¡ 0): Hyperbolic Paraboloid

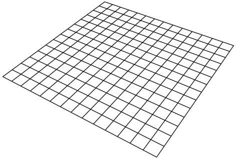


Figure: Zero Curvature (K = 0): Plane

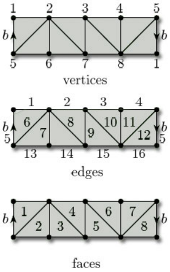
- Gaussian curvature is an intrinsic property of a surface, remaining unchanged under isometric transformations.
- Fundamental for understanding the shape and geometry of surfaces.

Euler Characteristic

Definition: The Euler characteristic is a topological invariant that describes the shape or structure of a geometric object. It is defined for a surface as:

$$\chi = V - E + F$$

where V is the number of vertices, E is the number of edges, and F is the number of faces in a polyhedral representation of the surface.



Types of Manifolds

Riemannian Manifolds:

- A **Riemannian manifold** is a smooth manifold M with an inner product g on the tangent space that varies smoothly.
- This inner product is called a **Riemannian metric**, allowing for definitions of angles, lengths, and volumes.

Compact Manifolds Without Boundary:

- A **compact manifold** is closed (contains all its limit points) and bounded.
- A **manifold without boundary** has no edges; it looks locally like Euclidean space.

Examples of Manifolds

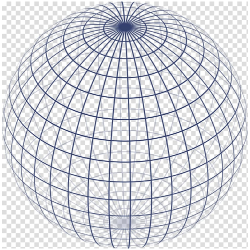


Figure: Sphere (S^2) - Compact, without boundary

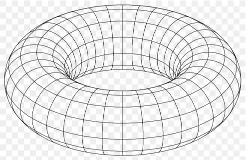


Figure: Torus (T^2) - Compact, without boundary

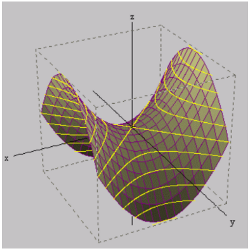


Figure: Hyperbolic Plane - Riemannian manifold

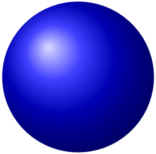
Gauss-Bonnet Theorem:

- Applies to 2D compact, orientable manifolds without boundary.

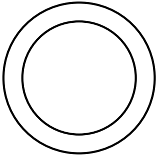
Theorem

In the simplest form, the Gauss-Bonnet theorem states that:
for a compact two-dimensional Riemannian manifold M without boundary, the integral of the Gaussian curvature K over M is proportional to the Euler characteristic $\chi(M)$ of the manifold.
It is mathematically expressed as:

$$\int_M K \, dA = 2\pi\chi(M).$$



Sphere, $\chi = 2$



Torus, $\chi = 0$

Examples

Example 1: The Sphere

For a sphere of radius r, the Gaussian curvature K is $\frac{1}{r^2}$. The Euler characteristic χ of a sphere is 2. Hence,

$$\int_M K \, dA = 2\pi\chi(M) = 2\pi \times 2 = 4\pi.$$

Example 2: The Torus

For a torus, the Gaussian curvature varies, but the Euler characteristic χ is 0. Thus,

$$\int_M K \, dA = 2\pi\chi(M) = 2\pi \times 0 = 0.$$

Generalization to Surfaces with Boundary

Theorem: The Gauss-Bonnet Theorem can be extended to surfaces with boundaries. In this case, the theorem includes a term that accounts for the geodesic curvature κ_g of the boundary ∂S. The generalized theorem is:

$$\int_S K\, dA + \int_{\partial S} \kappa_g\, ds = 2\pi\chi(S)$$

This extension allows us to apply the theorem to a wider variety of surfaces, including those that are not closed, and provides additional insights into their geometric and topological properties.

- The first term $\int_S K\, dA$ represents the integral of Gaussian curvature over the surface.
- The second term $\int_{\partial S} \kappa_g\, ds$ accounts for the geodesic curvature along the boundary.
- This extension is crucial for studying surfaces that are not completely enclosed.

Mathematical Applications

The Gauss-Bonnet theorem has numerous applications in mathematics:

- **Topology:** Provides a bridge between geometry and topology, enabling the classification of surfaces.
- **Geometry:** Assists in understanding the properties of geodesics and curvature on surfaces.
- **Algebraic Geometry:** Plays a role in the study of complex manifolds and Riemann surfaces.

Physics Applications

The theorem also finds applications in various fields of physics:

- **General Relativity:** Used in the study of spacetime curvature and the topology of the universe.
- **Gauge Theory:** Helps in understanding the properties of fields and particles in high-energy physics.
- **String Theory:** Integral to the study of the geometry of strings and branes.

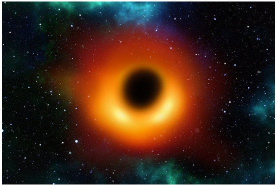
Black Hole Thermodynamics

Introduction:

- Explores the analogy between the laws of thermodynamics and black holes.
- Gauss-Bonnet theorem is crucial in higher-dimensional theories.

Higher-Dimensional Theories:

- Einstein-Hilbert action is generalized with higher-order curvature terms.
- Gauss-Bonnet term is the second-order term.



Modified Action for Gravitational Field

Modified Action:

- Gauss-Bonnet term modifies gravitational field action, influencing black hole properties.

Entropy Formula:

- Entropy S includes a correction term:

$$S = \frac{A}{4G}\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha}{(D-3)(D-4)}R_H\right)$$

Where:

- A is the area of the event horizon.
- G is the gravitational constant.
- α is a coupling constant.
- R_H is the Ricci scalar on the horizon.

Implications for Black Hole Physics

Implications:

- Influences stability and phase transitions of black holes.
- Leads to richer thermodynamic behavior compared to standard four-dimensional black holes.

Take-aways:

- Demonstrates the impact of Gauss-Bonnet theorem on black hole entropy and thermodynamics.
- Highlights the influence of higher-dimensional theories on theoretical physics.

Conclusion and Thank You

Conclusion:

- The Gauss-Bonnet Theorem is a fundamental result in differential geometry that links geometry and topology.
- It has far-reaching implications in both mathematics and physics.
- From the intrinsic curvature of surfaces to the entropy of black holes, the theorem provides deep insights into the nature of these phenomena.

Thank You:

- for your attention.
- to Sawyer Dobson and Simon Rubinstein-Salzedo for their help!
- to Euler Circle for the opportunity.

References

Books and Online Resources:

- Manfredo Do Carmo, *Differential Geometry of Curves and Surfaces*
- John M. Lee, *Introduction to Smooth Manifolds*
- James R. Munkres, *Topology*
- Sean Carroll, *Spacetime and Geometry: An Introduction to General Relativity*
- Bernard Schutz, *A First Course in General Relativity*
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GaussBonnet_theorem
- https://www.math.uchicago.edu/~may/VIGRE/VIGRE2010/REUPapers/FINALFULL/Burton.pdf

Figures and Diagrams:

- Sphere, Torus, Hyperbolic Plane images: https://commons.wikimedia.org/
- Black hole images: https://nasa.gov/