

TANGENT BUNDLE OF UNIT SPHERE IN MINKOWSKI SPACE AND SYMPLECTIC STRUCTURE

LOUIS YANG LIU

ABSTRACT. We show that the space of oriented lines and the tangent bundle of unit sphere in Minkowski space are symplectomorphic.

Let us consider a Minkowski plane (\mathbb{R}^2, F) first, where F is a Finsler metric. The natural symplectic form on $T^*\mathbb{R}^2$ is $dx \wedge d\bar{\xi} + dy \wedge d\bar{\eta}$, and then the natural symplectic form on $T\mathbb{R}^2$ induce by the Finsler metric F is

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &:= dx \wedge d\frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} + dy \wedge d\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} dx \wedge d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (dx \wedge d\eta + dy \wedge d\xi) + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} dy \wedge d\eta.\end{aligned}$$

Define a projection $\pi : T\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \overline{Gr_1(\mathbb{R}^2)}$ by

$$(0.1) \quad \pi((x, y); (\xi, \eta)) = ((x, y) - dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))(\xi, \eta); (\xi, \eta)).$$

Let S_F be the unit circle in the Minkowski plane and TS_F be its tangent bundle. It is a fact that $TS_F \cong \overline{Gr_1(\mathbb{R}^2)}$. On the other hand, since TS_F is embedded in $T\mathbb{R}^2$, it inherits a natural symplectic form $\omega_0 := \omega|_{TS_F}$ from $T\mathbb{R}^2$.

Theorem 0.1. $\pi^*\omega_0 = \omega|_{S^*\mathbb{R}^2}$.

Proof. Applying the equality

$$(0.2) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} d\eta = 0,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^*\omega_0 &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} d(x - dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))\xi) \wedge d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (d(x - dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))\xi) \wedge d\eta \\ &\quad + d(y - dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))\eta) \wedge d\xi) + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} d(y - dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))\eta) \wedge d\eta \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} dx \wedge d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (dx \wedge d\eta + dy \wedge d\xi) + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} dy \wedge d\eta \\ &\quad - d(dF(\xi, \eta)((x, y))) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} \xi d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} \eta d\eta + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\xi d\eta + \eta d\xi) \right).\end{aligned}$$

By the positive homogeneity of F , one can get the useful fact that $F(\xi, \eta) = \xi \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}$. Therefore,

$$(0.3) \quad \xi \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} = 1.$$

Date: May 8, 2008.

By differentiating (0.3), we get

$$(0.4) \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} \xi d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} \eta d\eta + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\xi d\eta + \eta d\xi) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} d\eta = 0.$$

Applying (0.2) again, we have

$$(0.5) \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} \xi d\xi + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} \eta d\eta + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (\xi d\eta + \eta d\xi) = 0.$$

Thus the claim follows. \square

Remark 0.2. For a n -dimensional Minkowski space (\mathbb{R}^n, F) , we just need to add more indices, then the theorem above is also true for (\mathbb{R}^n, F) .

Therefore, letting F be a Finsler metric on \mathbb{R}^n and S_F be the unit sphere in the Minkowski space (\mathbb{R}^n, F) , we obtain a general theorem

Theorem 0.3. *The symplectic form on the space of lines in a Minkowski space (\mathbb{R}^n, F) is the canonical symplectic form on the tangent bundle TS_F as imbedded in $T\mathbb{R}^n$.*

Remark 0.4. Theorem 0.3 gives us a perspective that we can transform calculus on $\overline{Gr}_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ to ones on TS_F .

Another remark from the proof of Theorem 0.2 is

Remark 0.5. A combination of (0.5) and Gelfand transform (see [1]) may give us a short proof of the general Crofton formula for Minkowski space.

Acknowledgement. Thanks to Dr. Joseph H. G. Fu's guidance on this subject.

REFERENCES

- [1] Integral Geometry on Minkowski p-Space