

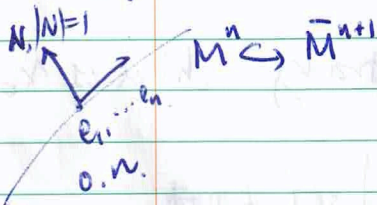
(78)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\lambda}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} &= \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\lambda}} \sum_{R=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial y^R}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^R} \\ &= \sum_{R=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial y^R}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y^S}{\partial x^\lambda} \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial y^S}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^R} \\ &\quad + \sum_{R=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial^2 y^R}{\partial x^\mu \partial x^\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^R} \\ &= \sum_{R, S=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial y^R}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial y^S}{\partial x^\lambda} \overline{\Gamma}_{R, S}^P \frac{\partial}{\partial y^P} \\ &\quad + \sum_{P=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial^2 y^P}{\partial x^\mu \partial x^\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^P} \end{aligned}$$

at x_0 , $\overline{\Gamma}_{R, S}^P = 0$

then $\alpha\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\lambda}\right)_{x_0} = \sum_{P=1}^{n+k} \frac{\partial^2 y^P}{\partial x^\mu \partial x^\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^P} (x_0)$

• if we take



$A_N e_i = \lambda_i e_i$

then $K(e_i, e_j) = \overline{K}(e_i, e_j) = \lambda$

In particular, for $M^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$K(e_1, e_2) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$

↑
Gauss curvature