



$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f_*: \mathbb{R}_p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m \quad f(p) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f_*(v_p) = ((Df)_p(v))_{f(p)}$$

$$: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(p + tv) - g(p)}{t} = (D_v g)_p$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(p + te_i) - g(p)}{t} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (g) \right) (p)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(\gamma(t)) - g(p)}{t}$$

$$\gamma'(0) = v$$

$$v \leftrightarrow v_p \cong Dv$$

$$(f^* \omega)(v) = \omega(f_* v) \quad v \in (\mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m)^*$$

$$f^*: \mathcal{A}^1(\mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^1(\mathbb{R}_p^n)$$

$$f^*: \mathcal{A}^k(\mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^k(\mathbb{R}_p^n)$$

$$(f^* \omega)((v_1)_p, \dots, (v_k)_p) = \omega((f_* (v_1)_p)_{f(p)}, \dots, (f_* (v_k)_p)_{f(p)})$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^n)_p^k \ni (df)_p(v_p) = (Df)_p(v_p) \quad \text{where } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{and} \quad dx^1, \dots, dx^n \quad \text{is a basis}$$

$$(dx^i)((a_1, \dots, a_n)_p) = (dx^i) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \right) = a_i \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x^i} = a_i$$

$$(\mathbb{R}_p^n)^* = \{ \text{linear functionals on } \mathbb{R}_p^n \} = \{ dx^1, \dots, dx^n \}$$

if we have a point p in R^n, then we can write any vector v in R^n as a linear combination of the basis vectors dx^1, ..., dx^n.

$$\omega_p = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(p) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}$$

where ω_{i_1, \dots, i_k} are the components of the k-form ω at the point p.

$$P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \quad \text{is a 1-form in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

if we have a point p in R^3, then we can write any vector v in R^3 as a linear combination of the basis vectors dx^1, dx^2, dx^3.

$$P(x, y, z) dx \wedge dy + Q(x, y, z) dx \wedge dz + R(x, y, z) dy \wedge dz$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^n} dx^n$$

דוגמה

$$(C^\infty) \rightarrow \text{פונקציות } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f^*(dx^i) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j \quad .1$$

$$f^*(\omega_1 + \omega_2) = f^*(\omega_1) + f^*(\omega_2) \quad .2$$

$$f^*(g \cdot \omega) = (g \circ f) \cdot f^*(\omega) \quad .3$$

$$f^*(\omega \wedge \eta) = f^*\omega \wedge f^*\eta \quad .4$$

דוגמה

$$R_{f(p)} \text{ של } f \text{ נגזרת } \eta \in \mathcal{A}^k \quad \omega \in \mathcal{A}^k$$

$$[f^*(\omega \wedge \eta)]_p(v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+l}) = (\omega \wedge \eta)_{f(p)}(f_{*}(v_1) \dots f_{*}(v_k), f_{*}(v_{k+1}) \dots f_{*}(v_{k+l}))$$

$$= \frac{(k+l)!}{k!l!} \text{Alt}(\omega \otimes \eta)_{f(p)}(f_{*}(v_1) \dots f_{*}(v_k), f_{*}(v_{k+1}), \dots, f_{*}(v_{k+l})) =$$

$$= \frac{(k+l)!}{k!l!} \text{Alt}(f^*\omega \otimes f^*\eta)_p = (f^*\omega \wedge f^*\eta)_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) \quad \square$$

דוגמה

$$f = (f^1, f^2, f^3)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f^*(P dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + Q dx^2 \wedge dx^3) = (P \circ f) f^*(dx^1) \wedge f^*(dx^2) + (Q \circ f) f^*(dx^2) \wedge f^*(dx^3)$$

$$f^*(dx^1) \wedge f^*(dx^2) = \left(\frac{\partial f^1}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \frac{\partial f^1}{\partial x^2} dx^2 \right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^2} dx^2 \right) \quad \left(dx^1 \wedge dx^1 = 0 \right)$$

$$= (f^1 f^2_2 - f^1_2 f^2_1) dx^1 \wedge dx^2 + \dots$$

דוגמה

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f^*(h dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)_{f(p)} = (h \circ f) \det(Df)_p dx^1_p \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n_p$$

$$\omega_{f(p)} = (h dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)_{f(p)}$$

הוכחה

$$f^*(h dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)_{f(p)} = \lambda (dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)_p$$

$$f^*(dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n) = dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n (f_{*}e_1, \dots, f_{*}e_n) =$$

$$= (dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} e_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} e_i \right) = \det(a_{ij}) dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$\lambda = \det(a_{ij}) \quad \square$$

$$\lambda = \det(a_{ij}) \quad \leftarrow$$

המרחב $\mathcal{A}^k(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{k+1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ נקרא d דיפרנציאל

$$(\text{פונקציה סקלרית}) = \mathcal{A}^0(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{ל} \quad$$

$$df = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^i$$

$$d: \mathcal{A}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^1$$

$$\mathcal{A}^k \ni \omega = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} w_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \quad \text{ל} \quad$$

$$d\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} dw_{i_1 \dots i_k} \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \quad \text{ל} \quad$$

למשל

$$d(w + \eta) = dw + d\eta \quad .1$$

$$\mathcal{A}^l \ni \eta \quad \mathcal{A}^k \ni w \quad d(w \wedge \eta) = dw \wedge \eta + (-1)^k w \wedge d\eta \quad .2$$

$$w \in \mathcal{A}^k \quad ddw = 0 \quad .3$$

$$f^*dw = df^*(w) \quad \text{ל} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{ל} \quad .4$$

הוכחה

.1. ברור

.2. נניח

$$(df = \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^i)$$

$$\eta = g dx^i$$

$$w = f dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(w \wedge \eta) &= d(fg \cdot dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \wedge dx^i) = (g df + f dg) \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \wedge dx^i = \\ &= g df \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \wedge dx^i + f dg \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \wedge dx^i = \\ &= dw \wedge \eta + (-1)^k w \wedge d\eta \end{aligned}$$

המשפט הנ"ל נקרא למשל

$$w = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} w_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \quad .3$$

$$dw = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial w_{i_1 \dots i_k}}{\partial x^\alpha} dx^\alpha \right) \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k}$$

$$ddw = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^n D_{\alpha, \beta} (w_{i_1 \dots i_k}) dx^\beta \wedge dx^\alpha \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} = 0$$

כי β, α הם אינדקסים של w ונניח $\beta < \alpha$ אז $dx^\beta \wedge dx^\alpha = -dx^\alpha \wedge dx^\beta$

$$f = (f^1, \dots, f^m)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ל} \quad .4$$

$$f^*dg = d(f^*g)$$

$$f^*(dx^i) = \sum \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j$$

$$f^*(dg) = f^*\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} dx^i\right) = \sum \sum \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} \circ f \right) \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j$$

$$d(f^*g) = d(g \circ f) = \sum \sum \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} \circ f \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j$$

המשפט הנ"ל נקרא למשל

$$f^*(d(w \wedge dx^i)) = f^*(dw \wedge dx^i + (-1)^k w \wedge d(dx^i)) =$$

$$= f^*(dw \wedge dx^i) = f^*(dw) \wedge f^*(dx^i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(f^*(w \wedge dx^i)) &= d(f^*w \wedge f^*(dx^i)) = \\ &= d(f^*w) \wedge f^*(dx^i) + \underbrace{(-1)^k f^*(w) \wedge df^*(dx^i)}_{f^*(d^2x^i)=0} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{מאפיין 2.2}}{=} f^*dw \wedge f^*(dx^i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(Pdx + Qdy) &= dP \wedge dx + dQ \wedge dy = (P_x dx + P_y dy) \wedge dx + \\ &+ (Q_x dx + Q_y dy) \wedge dy = (Q_x - P_y) dx \wedge dy \end{aligned}$$

הערה

אנחנו רוצים ש נקרא סאורה אם $dw=0$
(כל תבנית מהצורה η היא סאורה כי $d\eta = d^2\eta = 0$)

אנחנו ש נקרא מפויק אם היא מהצורה $d\eta = w$
(מפויקא w סאורה $\Leftrightarrow Q_x = P_y$)

חזרה על פלאנקר

בתחום כלבי אנחנו סאורה הינה מדויק

תחום כלבי - תחום שקיים בו נקודה ש לא קו שניה, חסרה לכל

נקודה כלשהי

