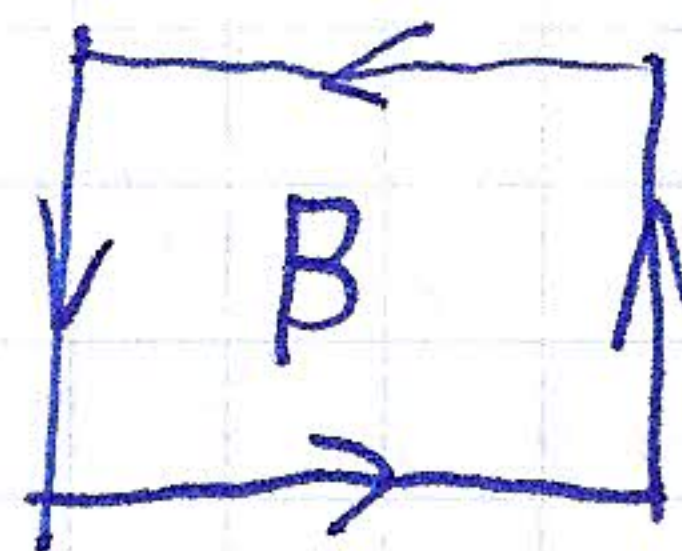
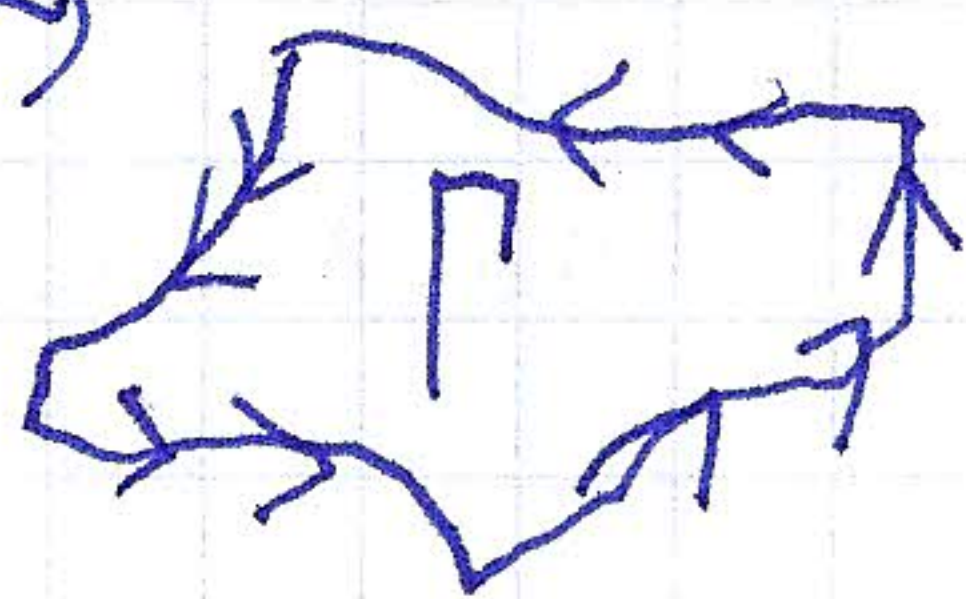


7 7/3/11 4

$\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$
 1. $\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$ (Stokes' theorem)
 2. $\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$ (Stokes' theorem)



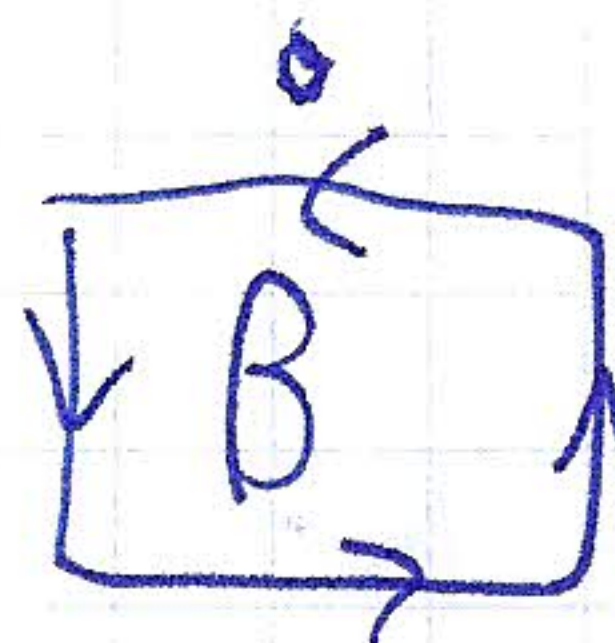
- $\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$
 - $\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$



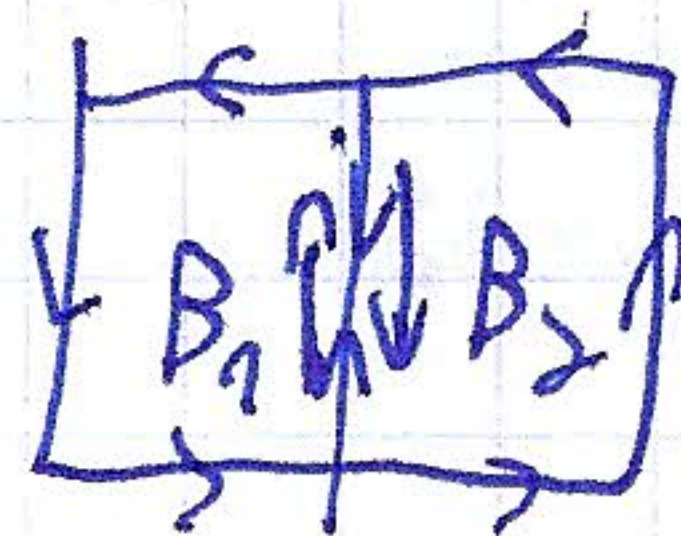
$\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$

$\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$

$\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$



$\int_C dw = \int_{\partial C} w$



$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$

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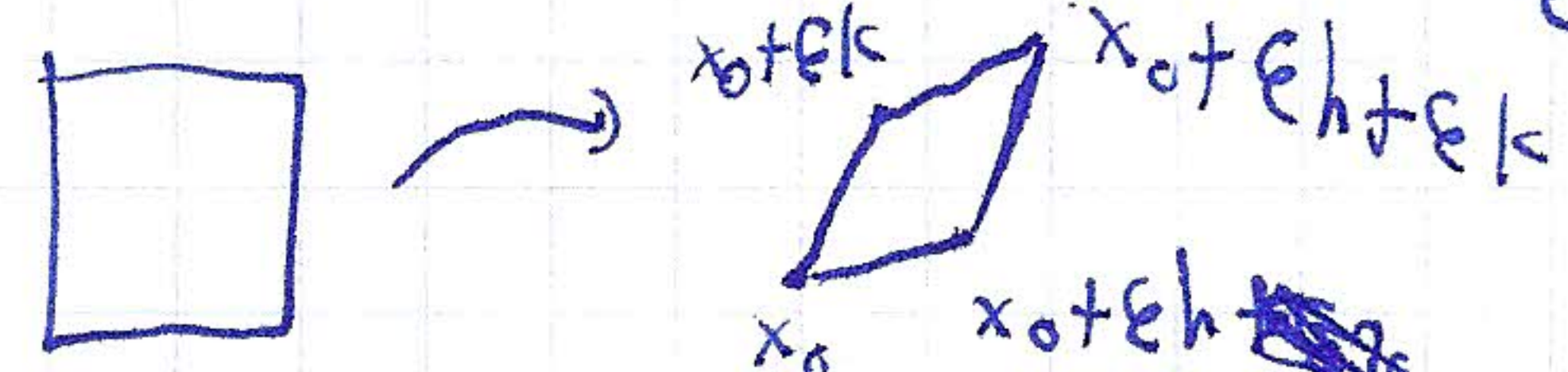
[$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$]
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$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$

$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$

$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$

$\int_{\partial C} w = \int_C dw$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left(\int_0^1 \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k + \epsilon t h, \epsilon k) dt - \int_0^1 \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k, \epsilon k) dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\int_0^1 \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k + \epsilon t h, \epsilon k) - \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k, \epsilon k) dt + \int_0^1 \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k + \epsilon t h, h) - \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t h, h) dt \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k + \epsilon t h, \epsilon k) - \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k, \epsilon k)}{\epsilon} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{\omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t k + \epsilon t h, h) - \omega_1(x_0 + \epsilon t h, h)}{\epsilon} dt$$

$$\approx D_h \omega_1(\cdot, k) \Big|_{x_0} + D_k \omega_1(\cdot, h) \Big|_{x_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{\partial M_\epsilon} \omega_1 \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (d\omega_1)(x_0, h, k)$$

$$\left[D_h \omega_1(\cdot, k) - D_k \omega_1(\cdot, h) \right] \Big|_{x_0}$$

$$(d\omega_1)(\cdot, h, k) = D_h \omega_1(\cdot, k) - D_k \omega_1(\cdot, h)$$

$$\int_C d\omega = \int_{\partial C} \omega$$

$\mathbb{R}^n \supset \mathbb{C}^n$ where ω is a $(n-1)$ -form.

$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$

הערה

$$(f \otimes w)(x, h_1, \dots, h_k) = f(x) \cdot w(x, h_1, \dots, h_k)$$

$$g(f(w))' = (g \circ f)'(w) = g'(f(w)) \cdot f'(w)$$

$$\omega_0 \rightarrow \int \omega_0 \quad , \quad C^1 > \sim \omega_0 \rightarrow \omega_0$$

Wo δ ist die

[illegible]

$d(fg) = f \cdot dg + g \cdot df$

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כבוד מלך הדין, דאס איז א גוטע שטח.

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_i \quad \sim 16$$

$$df = dx_i$$

$$(b, x_i) \cdot (x, h) = h_i$$

הערה: $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ היא פונקציה

$$L(h) = c_1 h_1 + \dots + c_n h_n$$

1808 / 1809

$$w_1(x, h) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \cdot h_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \cdot \Delta x_i(x, h)$$

$$w_f = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta x_i$$

[illegible]

Δx_i $\rightarrow$ f_i Δx_i Δx_i Δx_i

$$\sim m \rightarrow 0 \quad f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$Jf(x, h) = D_h f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\Delta_i f)_x \cdot h_i$$

$$df = \sum_{i=1}^n D_i f \cdot dx_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i$$

(1') $[t_0, t_1] \in \mathbb{R}^1$ γ $\gamma(t) = t$ $\gamma'(t) = 1$ $\gamma(t) = t$

$$\int_{\gamma} \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(t, \gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \omega(t, t) dt$$

$\gamma: [t_0, t_1] \rightarrow [t_0, t_1]$
 $\gamma(t) = t$

מאחר ש $\gamma(t) = t$ $\gamma'(t) = 1$

$$\int_B f dx = \int_B f$$

$$\int_{[t_0, t_1]} f_1 dx_1 = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f_1(x) dx$$

אם ω_1, ω_2 הם 1 -פורמים

$$\omega = \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2$$

$$\omega(x, h, k) = \omega_1(x, h) \cdot \omega_2(x, k) - \omega_1(x, k) \omega_2(x, h)$$

$$\omega_2 \wedge \omega_1 = -\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2$$

$$(f \omega_1) \wedge (g \omega_2) = (f \cdot g) (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2)$$

$$dx_i \wedge dx_j = ?$$

$$(dx_i \wedge dx_j)(x, h, k) = h_i k_j - k_i h_j = \begin{vmatrix} h_i & k_i \\ h_j & k_j \end{vmatrix}$$

$$L: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$L(h, k) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n c_{ij} h_i k_j$$

$$c_{ij} = -c_{ji}$$

$$L(h, k) = \sum_{i < j} c_{ij} (h_i k_j - h_j k_i) = \sum_{i < j} c_{ij} \begin{vmatrix} h_i & k_i \\ h_j & k_j \end{vmatrix}$$

(1') ω_2 1 -פורם $\omega_2 = \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$

$$\omega_2(x, h, k) = \sum_{i < j} f_{ij}(x) \begin{vmatrix} h_i & k_i \\ h_j & k_j \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} f_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

$$\omega(x, h, k) = x_1 \begin{vmatrix} h_2 & k_2 \\ h_3 & k_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\omega = x_1 (dx_2 \wedge dx_3)$$

$$f_{ij} = -f_{ji}$$

$\omega = f dx_1 \wedge dx_2$ $\text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$ $\sim \text{area}$ ω $\text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$

$\omega(x, e_1, e_2) = f(x) \det(e_1, e_2) = f(x)$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

$\int_B \omega = \int_B f dx_1 \wedge dx_2 = \int_B \omega(x, e_1, e_2) = \int_B f$ $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ $\text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$

$B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $\omega = f dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$ $\omega_0 = f dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$

$d(\omega_0) = 0$

$\mathbb{C}^2 \ni \omega_0 = f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\omega_1 = d\omega_0 = \sum D_i f dx_i$

$\omega_2 = d\omega_1 = ?$

$\omega_2(x, h, k) = (d\omega_1)(x, h, k) = D_h \underbrace{\omega_1(\cdot, k)}_{D_k f} - D_k \underbrace{\omega_1(\cdot, h)}_{D_h f} =$

$= (D_h D_k - D_k D_h) f = 0$

$d(d\omega_0) = 0$

$d(\underbrace{\omega_1}_{f \wedge dg}) = d(f \wedge dg)$

$\omega_2(\cdot, h, k) = D_h \omega_1(\cdot, k) - D_k \omega_1(\cdot, h) = D_h(f(\cdot) D_k g(\cdot)) - D_k(f(\cdot) D_h g(\cdot)) =$
 $= (D_h f) \cdot (D_k g) + f D_h D_k g - (D_k f) \cdot (D_h g) - f D_k D_h g =$
 $= D_h f \cdot D_k g - D_k f \cdot D_h g =$
 $= (df)(x, h) \cdot (dg)(x, k) - (df)(x, k) \cdot (dg)(x, h) =$
 $= (df \wedge dg)(x, h, k)$

$d(f \wedge dg) = df \wedge dg$

$\omega_2 = d(f\omega_1) = df \wedge \omega_1 + f d\omega_1$
 - ω_1 is a 1-form
 $d\omega_1 = d(\sum f_i dx_i) = \sum df_i \wedge dx_i$

$\omega_1 = d(g) = 0$
 - ω_1 is a 1-form
 $\omega_1 = \sum f_i dx_i$

$\omega_1 = \sum f_i dx_i$
 - ω_1 is a 1-form
 $\omega_1 = \sum f_i dx_i$

$\omega_1 = \sum f_i dx_i$
 $d\omega_1 = \sum df_i \wedge dx_i = \sum (df_i) \wedge (dx_i)$

$\sum (df_i) \wedge (dx_i) = \sum \left(\sum_j D_j f_i dx_j \right) \wedge dx_i = \sum_{i,j} (D_j f_i) dx_j \wedge dx_i$

$\omega = \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$

$\Rightarrow \int_B \omega = \sum_{i,j} f_{ij} \left(\Gamma(u_1, u_2) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial(x_i, x_j)}{\partial(u_1, u_2)} du_1 du_2$

$\int_B d\omega = \int_B \omega$
 $\int_B d\omega = \int_B \omega$
 $\int_B d\omega = \int_B \omega$
 $\int_B d\omega = \int_B \omega$

$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial u_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial u_2} \end{vmatrix}$

$\Gamma: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$
 $\psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$
 $\psi \circ \Gamma: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\mathbb{R}^n \supset \omega$

$\Gamma \mapsto \int_B \omega$

$\mathbb{R}^d \supset \omega$

$\psi^* \omega$

$\mathbb{R}^d \supset \omega$

$\int_B \psi^* \omega = \int_B \omega$

$$\omega: \underbrace{(x, h_1, \dots, h_k)}_{\substack{\mathbb{R}^n \\ \ni k}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \varphi^* \omega \quad \sim \quad \text{pull back}$$

$$(\varphi^* \omega) (x, \underbrace{h_1}_{\mathbb{R}^k}, \dots, \underbrace{h_k}_{\mathbb{R}^k}) = \omega(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x(h_1), \dots, (D\varphi)_x(h_k))$$

מה זה $\varphi(x)$? זה נקודה ב $\mathbb{R}^n$ ו φ היא הפונקציה

הפונקציה φ היא הפונקציה $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

הפונקציה φ היא הפונקציה $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$D\varphi \in \text{Mat}(\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\int_{\varphi(\Gamma)} \varphi^* \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega$$

$$\varphi \in C^{m+1} \quad \omega \in C^m \quad \varphi^* \omega \in C^m$$

$$\varphi^* \omega \sim D\varphi \quad \varphi \in C^m \quad \varphi^* \omega \sim D\varphi$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \varphi^* \omega$$

$$f = \omega_0 \quad \varphi^* \omega_0 = \varphi^* f = f \circ \varphi$$

$$\varphi^*(f \cdot \omega) = (\varphi^* f) (\varphi^* \omega) = (f \circ \varphi) (\varphi^* \omega)$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \varphi^* \omega = \omega \circ \varphi$$

$$(\varphi^* \omega) (u, h_1, \dots, h_k) = \omega(\varphi(u), (D\varphi)_u(h_1), \dots, (D\varphi)_u(h_k))$$

$$h_1, \dots, h_k = e_1, \dots, e_k$$

$$(\varphi^* \omega) (u, e_1, \dots, e_k) = \omega(\varphi(u), (D\varphi)_u(e_1), \dots, (D\varphi)_u(e_k))$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \int_{\varphi(\Gamma)} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \varphi^* \omega$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \int_{\varphi(\Gamma)} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \varphi^* \omega$$

$$\int_{\varphi \circ \Gamma} \omega = \int_B (\varphi \circ \Gamma)^* \omega \stackrel{?}{=} \int_B \Gamma^* (\varphi^* \omega) = \int_{\Gamma} \varphi^* \omega$$

$\swarrow$ $\searrow$
 $\sim$ $\int_B \Gamma^* \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega$

$$\| (\varphi \circ \Gamma)^* \omega = \Gamma^* \varphi^* \omega$$

~ $\int_B \Gamma^* \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega$ $\sim$ $\int_B \Gamma^* \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega$

$$\int_{\varphi \circ \Gamma} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \varphi^* \omega \quad \text{~} \quad \int_{\varphi \circ \Gamma} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \varphi^* \omega$$

$$? \quad \varphi^*(\partial \omega) \stackrel{?}{=} \partial \varphi^* \omega \quad \text{~}$$

$$\varphi^*(\partial f) \stackrel{?}{=} \partial \varphi^* f \quad \omega = f \quad \sim$$

$$\varphi^*(\partial f)(x, h) = (\partial f)(\varphi(x), (D_h \varphi)_x) = (Df)_{\varphi(x)}((D_h \varphi)_x) =$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (D_{f \circ \varphi})_x(h) = \partial(f \circ \varphi)(x, h) \stackrel{?}{=} \partial(\varphi^* f)(x, h) =$$

$$\text{~} \quad f \sim \quad f \circ \varphi = \varphi^* f$$

$$\varphi^*(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) = \varphi^*(\omega_1) \wedge \varphi^*(\omega_2) \quad \text{~} \quad \omega_1, \omega_2 = \text{~}$$

$$\varphi^*(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2)(x, h, k) = (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2)(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x h, (D\varphi)_x k) =$$

$$= \omega_1(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x h) \cdot \omega_2(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x k) - \omega_1(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x k) \cdot \omega_2(\varphi(x), (D\varphi)_x h) \quad (*)$$

$$(\varphi^*(\omega_1) \wedge \varphi^*(\omega_2))(x, h, k) = \varphi^*(\omega_1)(x, h) \varphi^*(\omega_2)(x, k) - \varphi^*(\omega_1)(x, k) \varphi^*(\omega_2)(x, h) =$$

$$= (*)$$

~

$$\varphi^*(\delta w) = \delta \varphi^*(w)$$

src

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i}$$

(x_i)

w

src

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i}$$

← U' (x_i)

← U' (x_i)

$$w = f_i \delta x_i \text{ is a wedge product}$$

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta x_i$$

(x_i)

$$f_i \delta x_i \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \varphi^*(f_i) \wedge \delta \varphi^*(x_i)$$

↓

$$\delta f_i \wedge \delta x_i$$

$$\xrightarrow{\varphi^*}$$

$$\delta \varphi^*(f_i) \wedge \delta \varphi^*(x_i)$$

↓

$$\varphi^*(f_i \delta x_i) = \varphi^*(f_i) \cdot \varphi^*(\delta x_i) = \varphi^*(f_i) \wedge \delta \varphi^*(x_i)$$

is a wedge product

$$\varphi^* f = \delta \varphi^* f$$

$$\varphi^*(\delta f_i \wedge \delta x_i) = \varphi^*(\delta f_i) \wedge \varphi^*(\delta x_i) = \delta \varphi^*(f_i) \wedge \delta \varphi^*(x_i)$$

is a wedge product

is a wedge product

is a wedge product

is a wedge product

$$\delta(\varphi^*(f_i \delta x_i)) = \varphi^*(\delta(f_i \delta x_i))$$

$$e \text{ is a wedge product } \pi_0, \pi_i: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a wedge product

$$\max_{u \in B} |\pi_i(u) - \pi(u)| \rightarrow 0$$

$$C^1 \ni \pi_i \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\forall j \max_{u \in B} |D_j \pi_i(u) - D_j \pi(u)| \rightarrow 0$$

f is a wedge product

$$\mathbb{R}^n \ni w \text{ is a wedge product } \int_{\pi_i} w \rightarrow \int_{\pi} w$$

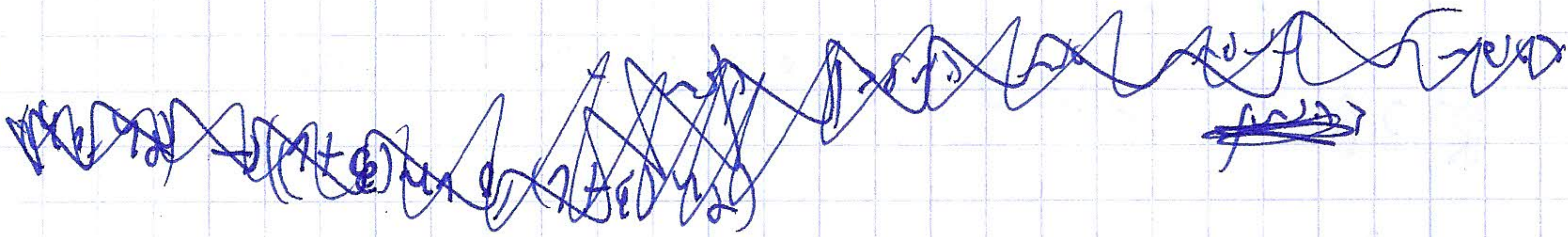
src

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} \text{ is a wedge product}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \ni w \text{ is a wedge product } \int_{\pi_i} w \rightarrow \int_{\pi} w$$

$$\Gamma \in C^2(B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \Gamma \in C^1(B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{and}$$

$$C^1 \supset \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \text{and}$$



and and and and and

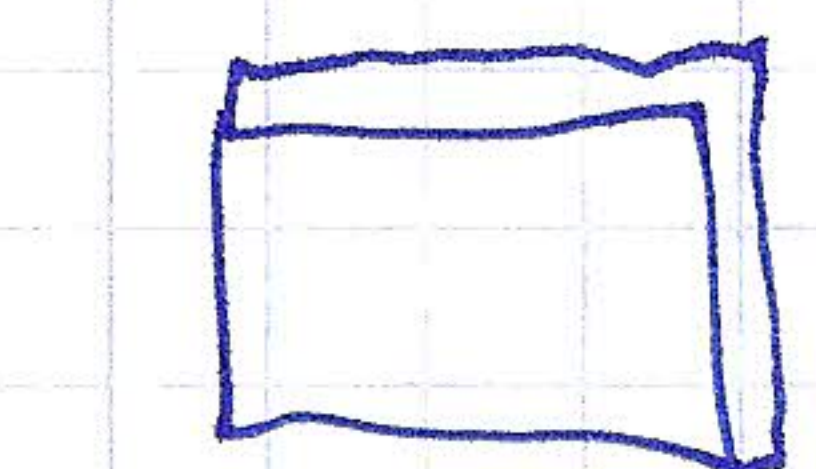
$$\Gamma_\varepsilon(u_1, u_2) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{[u_1, u_1 + \varepsilon] \times [u_2, u_2 + \varepsilon]} \Gamma(v_1/\varepsilon, v_2/\varepsilon) dv_1 dv_2$$

and and and and and
and and and and and
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and and and and and

$$D_1 \Gamma_\varepsilon(u_1, u_2) = \int (1) dv_2 - \int (1) dv_1$$



and and and and and
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$$\int_B \Gamma^*(\omega) = \int_{\partial B} \Gamma^*(\omega)$$

$$\int_B \Gamma^*(\omega) = \int_{\partial B} \Gamma^*(\omega)$$

$$\Gamma \in C^1(B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \Gamma \in C^2(B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\int_B \Gamma^*(\omega) = \int_{\partial B} \Gamma^*(\omega)$$

and and and and and
and and and and and
and and and and and
and and and and and

$$\delta \Gamma^{\star}(w) = \Gamma^{\star}(\delta w) \quad \text{w.o.} \quad \text{w.o.}$$

$$\int_B \delta \Gamma^*(\omega) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{\partial B} \Gamma^* \omega$$

למשל, $\mathbb{R}^2 \ni B >$ כל מרחב

$$\int_B \delta w = \int_{\partial B} w$$

$\omega \geq \pi^* \omega$

סדן ג' חורב' - ו' שנת ג'תשס"ו

[illegible][illegible]