

Gen. Störansatz für  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\omega(x) = \sum_{p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_n} \underbrace{\omega_{p_1, \dots, p_n}(x)}_{\text{Koeff.}} dx_{p_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{p_n}$$

$\mathcal{D}^k(\Omega)$  Raum der  $C^k$ -Fon.  
 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Bsp:

1.  $k=0$  :

$f \in \mathcal{D}^0(\Omega)$  ist eine  $C^0$ -Funkt.

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

2.  $\omega \in \mathcal{D}^0(\Omega)$ , dann

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ ,

$$df \omega = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \partial_i f \partial_j \omega dx_i dx_j$$

$\omega$   $\mathbb{R}^n$  - Form  $\in \mathcal{P}_s$ :

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_s} \underbrace{f_{i_1, \dots, i_s}}_{\omega} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_s} \quad \square$$

$$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f^*: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \omega \mapsto f^*\omega$$

Leibniz's  $\square$

$$f^*: \mathcal{P}^s \omega \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^s U, \quad \omega \mapsto f^*\omega$$

Pullback:

$$f^*(\omega)(x) = (\omega)(v_1, \dots, v_s)$$

$$= \omega(f_*v_1, \dots, f_*v_s)$$

Cartan's  $\square$   $f^*$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear:

$$f^*(\omega + \eta) = f^*\omega + f^*\eta$$

$$f^*(\alpha \cdot \beta) = \alpha \cdot f^*\beta$$

Beispiel zu  $*$ :

$f: U \rightarrow V \rightarrow W$  Kommutativ

Datum  
 Kommutativbedingung  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_* \circ \gamma = \delta \circ f_* \\ \gamma \circ f_* = \delta \circ f_* \end{array} \right.$   $\begin{array}{l} U \rightarrow V \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ W \rightarrow X \end{array}$

Quotientenabb.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f^* : \alpha \in \mathcal{U}(W) \\ \rightarrow f^* \alpha \in \mathcal{U}(U) \end{array} \right.$

Funktor:

Rechts:  $\gamma_* \circ f_* = f_* \circ \gamma$ ,  $(f \circ g)_* = f_* \circ g_*$

Links:  $f^* \circ \gamma^* = \gamma^* \circ f^*$ ,  $(f \circ g)^* = g^* \circ f^*$

Def:  $f$  Kommutativbedingung:

$f: R \rightarrow C$

$f_* \circ g = g \circ f$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P}_s \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_E, \quad \text{where } \mathcal{P}_E \text{ is a } \mathcal{P}_s \text{ subspace}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{I} \text{ on } \mathcal{P}_E, \quad \text{and } \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}^* = \mathcal{P} \text{ on } \mathcal{P}_s$$

Q:

$$\underbrace{(\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P}) \mathcal{C}}_1 = \underbrace{(\mathcal{P}^* \circ \mathcal{P})}_{\mathcal{I}} (\mathcal{P} \mathcal{C})$$

$$= \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C}$$

$$= \underbrace{(\mathcal{P} \mathcal{C})}_2 \subset \mathcal{P}_s$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P}_s \subset \mathcal{P}_E :$$

$$\mathcal{P}^* \underbrace{(\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n)}_E$$

$$= \underbrace{(\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P})}_{\mathcal{I}} (\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n)$$

Q:  $\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P}_s \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_s$

A:

$$\mathcal{P}^* (\mathcal{C}) = \underbrace{(\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P})}_{\mathcal{I}} \mathcal{C} = \underbrace{(\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P})}_{\mathcal{I}} \mathcal{C} \quad \text{ID}$$

Op:

1. 1- Form

$$\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma$$

$\beta \rightarrow \gamma$

Ans

$$\beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$= (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \delta$$

$$= (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \delta$$

$$= (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \delta$$

$$= (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \delta$$

2. 1- Form of  $R_1$  :

$$\alpha = \sum_{(i,j) \in E} \alpha_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

Then

$$d\alpha = \sum_{(i,j) \in E} d\alpha_{ij} \wedge dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j) \in E} \left( \sum_{(k,l) \in E} \partial_k \alpha_{ij} dx_k \right) \wedge dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{(i,j) \in E \\ (k,l) \in E}} \partial_k \alpha_{ij} dx_k \wedge dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j) \in E} (\partial_i \alpha_{ji} - \partial_j \alpha_{ji}) dx_i \wedge dx_j$$

3. 2-~~Dim~~  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$G = f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) + f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) + f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3).$$

Der:

$$\begin{aligned} dG &= \left( \partial_1 f_1 dx_1 \right) + dx_2 + dx_3 \\ &+ \left( \partial_2 f_2 dx_2 \right) + dx_3 + dx_1 \\ &+ \left( \partial_3 f_3 dx_3 \right) + dx_1 + dx_2 \end{aligned} \quad \Bigg\} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \partial_1 f_1 + \partial_2 f_2 + \partial_3 f_3 \right) dx_1 + dx_2 + dx_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \text{div } F \right) dx_1 + \dots + dx_3.$$

$$= \text{div } F.$$

(17)

AD  
 (a)

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = \mathcal{L}e_1 + \mathcal{L}e_2 \quad \text{Theorie}$$

(ii)

$$e_1 = \mathcal{L}e_2, \quad e_2 = \mathcal{L}e_1 + \dots + \mathcal{L}e_n$$

$$e_2 = \mathcal{L}e_1, \quad e_1 = \mathcal{L}e_2 + \dots + \mathcal{L}e_n$$

oder

$$e_1 + e_2 = (\mathcal{L}e_1) + e_2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = \mathcal{L}e_1 + \mathcal{L}e_2 \quad \text{siehe (i)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = \mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}e_1 + e_2 + \mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_1)$$

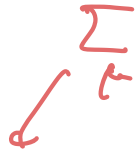
$$= \underbrace{(\mathcal{L}e_1 + e_2)}_{\mathcal{L}e_1 + e_2} + \underbrace{(\mathcal{L}e_2 + e_1)}_{\mathcal{L}e_2 + e_1}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}e_1 + e_2 + \mathcal{L}e_2 + e_1$$



(iii)

$\partial_{x_i}$



$$\omega = \sum_{p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_n} \omega_{p_1 \dots p_n} \underbrace{dx_{p_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{p_n}}_{(*)}$$

Also:

$$\partial_{x_i} \omega = \sum_{j_1 < \dots < j_n} \sum_{i \neq j_k} \partial_{x_i} \omega_{j_1 \dots j_n} dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_n} \quad (*)$$

and

$$\partial_{x_i}(\partial_{x_j} \omega) = \sum_{j_1 < \dots < j_n} \sum_{\substack{i \neq j_k \\ i \neq j_l}} \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} \omega_{j_1 \dots j_n} dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_n} \quad (*)$$

$k \neq l \implies 0$

Zusammenfassung: für  $k \neq l$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_k \partial_l \omega \dots (dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_n}) \wedge (*) \\ & + \partial_l \partial_k \omega \dots (dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_n}) \wedge (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{(\partial_k \partial_l \omega \dots - \partial_l \partial_k \omega \dots)}_0 dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_n} \wedge (*)$$

$$\sum_{k < l} ( \quad ) \dots = 0.$$

Fro:  $d \circ d = 0.$

(iv)  $f$  surjective or from  $f$ :

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(df)(v) &= (df \circ f)(F \cdot v) \\ &= (Dg \circ f)(F \cdot v) \\ &= D(g \circ f)(v) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Kettenregel}}{=} D(F^*g)(v) \\ &= d(F^*g)(v) \end{aligned}$$

$\leftarrow$ :

$$f^*(df) = d(F^*g).$$

$f$ : or from.



Gegeben: Vektor  $v, \dots, v_i$  in Form

Basis, dann  $(P^T)^{-1}v$ :

$$w = vx$$

Dann:

$$P^*(P^{-1}(w = vx))$$

$$= P^*(w = vx)$$

$$= P^*w = P^*vx$$

$$= P^*P^{-1}w = P^*vx$$

$$= w = vx$$

und:

$$P(P^{-1}(w = vx))$$

$$= P(P^{-1}w = P^{-1}vx)$$

$$= P(P^{-1}w = P^{-1}vx)$$

$$= w = vx$$

gilt!

$$d: \mathcal{L}^R(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^R(U), \quad R \geq 0$$

wir haben Rechenregeln:

(C-1) Differentialoperatoren:

$$R \in \mathcal{L}(U) : \rightarrow R \text{ Differential}$$

(C-2) Produktregel: für  $\omega \in \mathcal{L}^R(U)$ :

$$d(\omega \cdot \eta) = d\omega \cdot \eta + (R)^R \omega \cdot d\eta$$

(C-3) Komplexdifferential:  $d \circ d = 0$ .

Differential: Ultranalysis.

$\lambda$ -Form  $\alpha = \sum_{\mu} \alpha_{\mu} dx_{\mu}$

Bedingung: Integrierbarkeit (Frobenius):

(\*)  $\partial_{\lambda} \alpha_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda}, \quad \lambda < \mu.$

$$d\alpha = \sum_{\lambda < \mu} (\partial_{\lambda} \alpha_{\mu} - \partial_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda}) dx_{\lambda} \wedge dx_{\mu}$$

$$= 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  (\*)

Wegen  $d(\omega) = 0$

es gibt eine exakte Form und Problem:

$\omega = dy$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\omega} = \int (dy) = 0.$

