

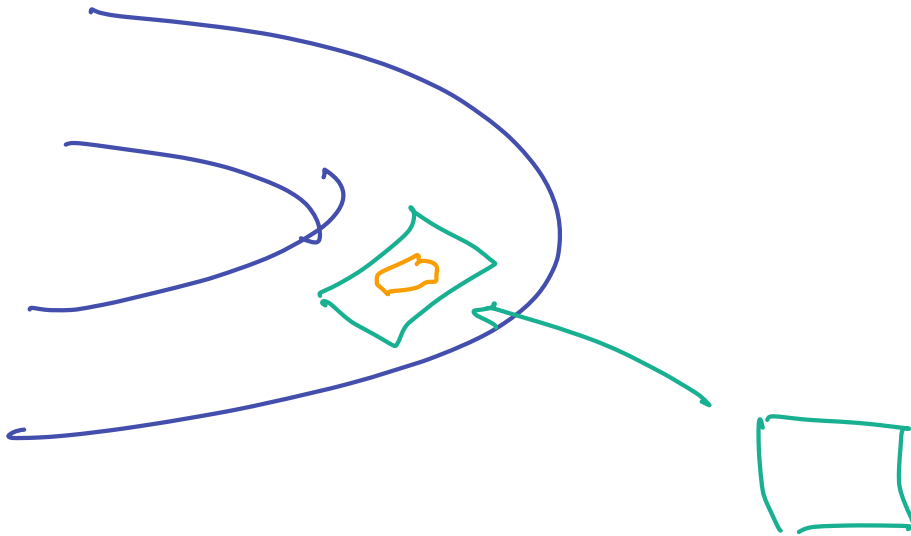
$$\int_{\pi} d\omega = \int_{\mathcal{K}} \omega$$

$$\varphi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$$

\nearrow

$$\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \supset \mathbb{R}^s$$

$$\varphi|_{\mathbb{R}^s} = \iota$$



Beweis: Sei

$$U_\alpha = C_\alpha^{-1}(\text{supp } \omega) \quad , \quad \alpha = 1, 2$$

Dann

$$\chi = C_2^{-1} \circ C_1 : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$$

sei Differentialform mit

$$C_1^* \omega = C_2^* \chi$$

Dann gilt:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U_1} \omega &= \int_{U_1} C_1^* \omega = \int_{U_1} C_2^* \chi \\ &= \int_{U_2} \chi^* C_2^* \omega \end{aligned}$$

Es sei

$$C_2^* \omega = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

und

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^* (f(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \\ = (f \circ \chi) (\det D\chi) dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n \end{aligned}$$

Da χ Diffeomorphism ist gilt:

$$\det D\chi = |\det D\chi| > 0.$$

Die $\gamma \subset U_1 \approx U_2$:

$$\int_{U_1} \gamma^* \omega = \int_{U_2} \gamma^* (\sum_{i=1}^n dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n)$$

$$= \int_{U_1} (\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma^* dx_i) \wedge \dots \wedge \gamma^* dx_n$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Trick}}{=} \int_{U_1} \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma^* dx_i$$

$$= \int_{U_1} \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i$$

$$= \int_{U_1} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

□

Übung 1: Sei σ ein n -Zykel in S_n .
 Dann gilt für alle $\tau \in S_n$:

$$\sigma^n = \langle \sigma \rangle : \sigma \neq 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = \langle \tau \rangle : \tau \neq 0$$

zu zeigen: Behauptung:

$$\tau = \tau \cdot \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \tau \sigma$$

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zu zeigen

Dann folgt:

$$\sum_{\tau \in T} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tau \omega = \sum_{\tau \in T} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma \tau \omega \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \left(\sum_{\tau \in T} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma \tau \omega \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma \omega \quad \square$$

Gen: Feld, fact \mathbb{Z} und Ring:

Man ist

$$\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} =: \mathbb{Z}^*$$

Def: ein

ein

$$\mathbb{Z}^* \cap \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^* \cap \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}^*$$

\rightarrow :

$$\mathbb{Z}^* \cap \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$= 1$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^* \cap \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}^*$$

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$$= 1$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^* \cap \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}^*$$

Beweis:

γ ist ein Weg

$$\gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{supp } \omega \subset \subset \text{int } \gamma$$

Es gilt:

$$\int_{\gamma} \omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega^*(\gamma)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega^*(\epsilon)$$

$$= \int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^n} \omega^*(\epsilon) = \int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^n} \omega$$

Es gilt $\int_{\partial \mathbb{R}^n} \omega = 0$

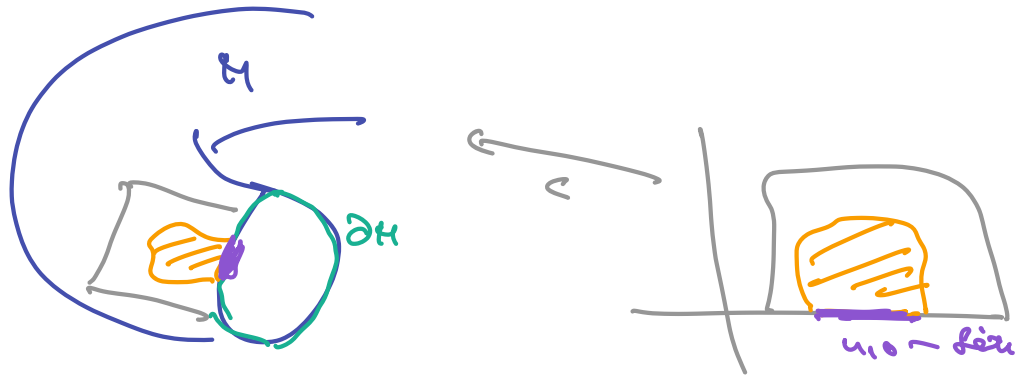
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega = 0$$

Es gilt $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega = 0$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega = 0$$

2. Fall:

Sepp $c \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,
 wobei c ganz im Innern ∂M :



∂M geht auf $(c, 0)$ -Teil.

Wir haben \rightarrow zu:

$$c_{1,0} \subset \partial M.$$

Da c nie Berührt ∂M selbst:

$$P_M = \{ \partial_1 c, \dots, \partial_n c \}$$

Die $(c, 0)$ -Teil $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$N_M := c \times \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{ x_n = 0 \}.$$

Also ist

$$\partial_n^2 = \partial_n^2, \quad (1 \leq n \leq n-1)$$

Antwort:

$-\partial_n$ wird in Richtung \rightarrow durch Γ

Für die Orientierung \rightarrow muss gilt sein:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PDM} &= [\underline{n}, \partial_n \vec{e}_1, \dots, \partial_{n-1} \vec{e}_1] \\ &= - [\underline{\partial_n}, \underline{\partial_n \vec{e}_1}, \dots, \underline{\partial_{n-1} \vec{e}_1}] \\ &= - (-1)^{n-1} [\partial_n \vec{e}_1, \dots, \partial_n \vec{e}_1] \\ &= (-1)^n \text{PM} \end{aligned}$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \omega &= \int_C \omega \stackrel{\text{Fund. Sat.}}{=} (-1)^n \int_{\partial C} \omega \\ &= \int_{C_{\text{UO}}} \omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x+k) dx$$

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$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$$



Case:

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \\ \partial_2 \\ \partial_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} &:: \mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{R} &:: \mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

Def

$$\text{grad } f = \Delta f = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f \\ \partial_2 f \\ \partial_3 f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } f &= \Delta \cdot f \\ &= \partial_1 f_1 + \partial_2 f_2 + \partial_3 f_3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } f &= \Delta \times f \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 f_3 - \partial_3 f_2 \\ \partial_3 f_1 - \partial_1 f_3 \\ \partial_1 f_2 - \partial_2 f_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 f_3 - \partial_3 f_2 \\ \vdots \\ \partial_1 f_2 - \partial_2 f_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}df &= \underbrace{\partial_1 f}_{\text{}} \underbrace{dx_1}_{\text{}} + \underbrace{\partial_2 f}_{\text{}} \underbrace{dx_2}_{\text{}} + \underbrace{\partial_3 f}_{\text{}} \underbrace{dx_3}_{\text{}} \\ &= \underbrace{(\partial_1 f, \partial_2 f, \partial_3 f)}_{\text{}} \cdot \underbrace{d\vec{x}}_{\text{}}\end{aligned}$$

$$d(f \cdot \vec{a})$$

$$= d(f_1 dx_1 + f_2 dx_2 + f_3 dx_3)$$

$$= \partial_2 f_1 \underbrace{dx_2 + dx_1}_{\text{}} + \partial_3 f_1 \underbrace{dx_3 + dx_1}_{\text{}}$$

$$+ \partial_1 f_2 \underbrace{dx_1 + dx_2}_{\text{}} + \partial_3 f_2 \underbrace{dx_3 + dx_2}_{\text{}}$$

+ ...

$$= (\partial_1 f_2 - \partial_2 f_1) \cdot dx_1 + dx_2$$

+ ...

$$= \underbrace{(\nabla f)}_{\text{}} \cdot \underbrace{d\vec{x}}_{\text{}}$$

$$d(F - d\mathcal{A})$$

$$= d(F_1 dx_1 + dx_3 + F_2 dx_3 + dx_1 + F_3 dx_1 + dx_2)$$

$$= \underbrace{\partial_1 F_1 dx_1 + dx_2 + dx_3}_{\text{this is } d\mathcal{A}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\partial_2 F_2 dx_2 + dx_3 + dx_1}_{\text{this is } d\mathcal{A}}$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$= \left(\partial_1 F_1 + \dots + \partial_3 F_3 \right) dx_1 + dx_2 + dx_3$$

this is $d\mathcal{A}$

$$0 = d^2 \mathcal{P} = d(d\mathcal{A})$$

$$= d(\text{grad } \mathcal{P} = d\mathcal{A})$$

$$= \underbrace{(\text{rot grad } \mathcal{P})}_{=0} = d\mathcal{A}$$

$$0 = d^2 (F - d\mathcal{A})$$

$$= d(\text{rot } F = d\mathcal{A})$$

$$= \underbrace{(\text{div rot } F)}_{=0} = d\mathcal{A}$$

□