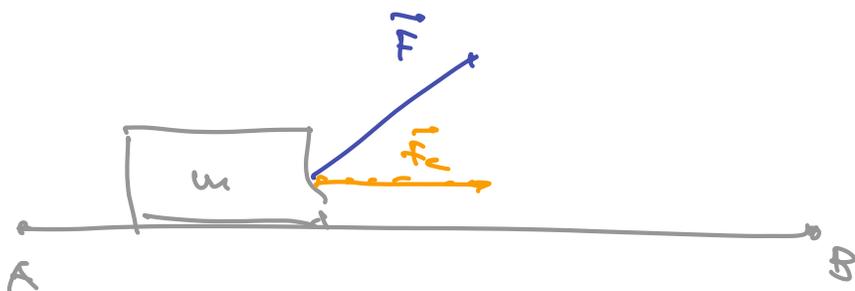
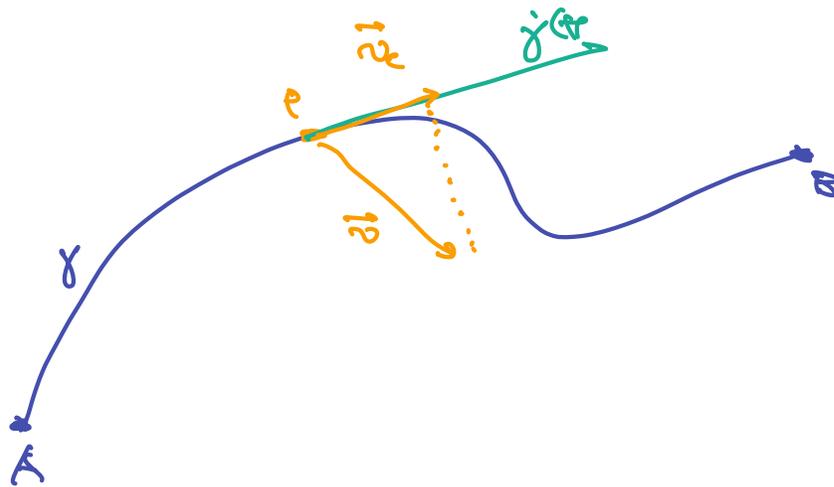


6. Vorlesung

4. 11. 2021



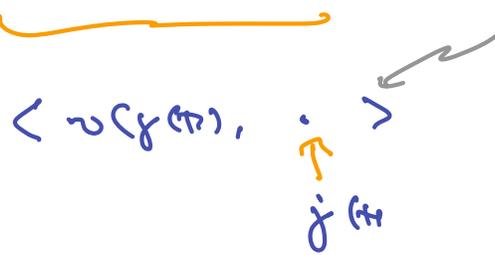
$$\omega = \frac{F_1}{r} \cdot s$$



$$\omega = \int_a^b \langle \underbrace{v(\gamma(t))}_p, j(t) \rangle dt$$

is invariant

{
 linear form
 on tangent



Riesz

~ Differentiation, 1-form, Affine Form.

$$\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{C}^* \cong \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R})$$



$$\alpha: \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbb{R}^2 & & \mathbb{R}^2 \end{matrix} \quad \text{Vektorfeld}$$

α ist linear α injektiv auf $G \subseteq \mathbb{C}$:

Relation: $\alpha(G) \cong \alpha(G)$

Bsp: 1. $f: C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definit positiv f :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}f &: C \hookrightarrow C^* \\ x &\mapsto \mathcal{L}f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}f(x) := \mathcal{L}(f)(x) = \mathcal{L}_x f(x)$$

2. $\alpha: C \hookrightarrow C$ stetiger Wertefunkt.,
und $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ Skalarprod. auf V .

Dann:

$$\alpha_\alpha := \langle \alpha, \cdot \rangle$$

α :

$$\alpha_\alpha(x) = \langle \alpha, x \rangle$$

α :

$$\alpha_\alpha(x) := \langle \alpha(x), \cdot \rangle$$

3. Die Abbildung $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kann man auf diese Weise darstellen:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} & \cong \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \\
 & = \langle \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \rangle \\
 & = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \quad \text{mit} \\
 & \quad \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

4. Standardfall: $C = \mathbb{R}^5$

Koordinatefunktion

$\pi_k: \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\pi_k(x) = x_k$

Projektion

π_k

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_k(x) & = \pi_k(x) \\
 & = \pi_k(x) = x_k
 \end{aligned}$$

Für $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_n$ Standardbasis:

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{D}_h}(\mathcal{D}_e) = \begin{cases} 1 & \mathcal{D}_e = \mathcal{D}_h \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$= \delta_{he}, \quad 1 \leq \mathcal{D}_e, \mathcal{D}_h \leq n.$$



$\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_h$

\rightarrow Dual Basis \mathcal{D}_h
 $\in \mathcal{D}^*$

\mathcal{D}_1

\mathcal{D}_n

$\in \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^*$

Schreibe x_h statt \mathcal{D}_h :

$$\alpha(\mathcal{D}_e) = \sum_{\mathcal{D}_h=1}^n \alpha_{\mathcal{D}_h}(\mathcal{D}_e) \underbrace{x_h}_{\delta_{he}}$$

$$= \sum_{\mathcal{D}_h=1}^n \alpha_{\mathcal{D}_h}(\mathcal{D}_e) \cdot \delta_{he}$$

$$= \alpha_{\mathcal{D}_e}(\mathcal{D}_e)$$

$$\alpha(\mathcal{D}_e) \mathcal{D}_e.$$



Tippe :

$$1. \text{ Dim } \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{P}_2 :$$

$$\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{P}_2 = \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{P}_2$$

↑
einige Reue Punkte.

$$2. \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{P}_5 \subset \mathcal{P}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \sum_{k=1}^5 \partial_k \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P}_k$$

zum :

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}_k) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}_k) \cap \mathcal{P}_k = \mathcal{P}_k \cap \mathcal{P}_k.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \quad \vec{v} = \sum_{k=1}^n v_k \mathbf{e}_k = \sum_{k=1}^n v_k \langle \mathbf{e}_k | \mathbf{R}_k \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle v_1, \dots \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n v_k \langle \mathbf{e}_k | \mathbf{e}_k \rangle$$

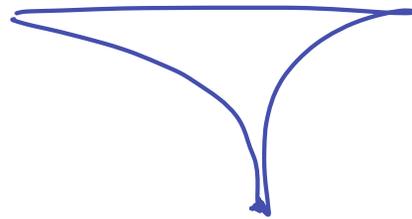
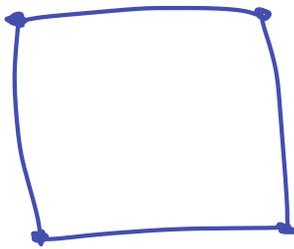
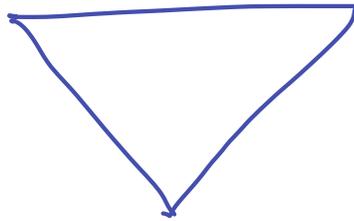
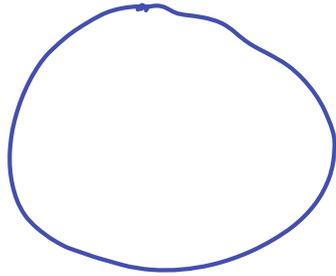
Def:

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{e}_k}(\mathbf{R}_k) = \langle \mathbf{e}_k | \mathbf{R}_k \rangle = v_k \langle \mathbf{e}_k | \mathbf{e}_k \rangle$$

Def: Definiert eine Abbildung:

$$\vec{v} = \sum_{k=1}^n v_k \mathbf{e}_k \rightarrow \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

\swarrow (v_1, \dots, v_n)
 \nwarrow



$\gamma \in \mathcal{D}^r(\mathbb{R}, U) :$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}(\gamma) &= \sum_{k=1}^r \mathcal{L}(\gamma|_{[t_{k-1}, t_k]}) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^r \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \langle \dot{\gamma}(t), \alpha \rangle dt \quad \text{Span piece (Riem)} \\
 &= \int_a^b \langle \dot{\gamma}(t), \alpha \rangle dt \quad \text{obey}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\alpha(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}})}_{\text{norm}} \cdot \underbrace{j_{\mathbb{R}}}_{\text{Jacobian}} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

bei $\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$

norm $\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$ von t

Categorien in $\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$ alle Punkte

Standardfall:

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^s \alpha_k \sigma_k$$

$$j = \sum_{k=1}^s j_k \sigma_k$$

↑

Davon:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^s \alpha_k(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}) j_k(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}) \right) \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Es ist:

$$\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}(j_{\mathbb{R}}) = \sum_{k=1}^s j_k(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}) \sigma_k(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}) = j_{\mathbb{R}}(\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}).$$

Principe :

1. $\alpha = \underbrace{dx^2 + dy^2}_{\text{norme}} \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}^2$

$f_\alpha : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$f_\alpha(t) = (x, y), \quad \alpha > 0 :$

On :

$$\int_{\alpha} \alpha = \int_0^1 \underbrace{(x^{2\alpha} dx + dy)}_{\alpha(f(t))} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y' \\ x' \end{pmatrix}}_{\dot{f}_\alpha} dt$$

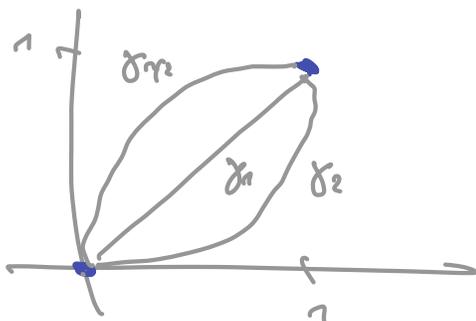
$$= \int_0^1 (x^{2\alpha} \cdot 1 + \alpha x^{2\alpha-1} y') dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^{2\alpha+1}}{2\alpha+1} + x^\alpha y \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha+1} + 1$$

Result 1 & 2 :

$$= \left(\frac{x^{2\alpha+1}}{2\alpha+1} + x^\alpha y \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha+1} + 1$$

Result 1 & 2 :



2.

Cocirculor pasam:

$$\circlearrowleft \text{ "circulor" } = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

~~dx~~ R^2 / \log

Reprezentare:

$$f(t) = (0, R, t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

Integru:

$$\int_C \circlearrowleft = \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{(0 + dy - R \cdot 1 \cdot dx)}_{R \cdot \pi} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -R \cdot t \\ R \cdot t \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Argum}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (R dy^2 + R dx^2) dt = 2\pi$$

Argument:

$$f_u(t) = (u \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}, u \cdot \frac{dy}{dt})$$

$$\int_{f_u} \circlearrowleft = \int_0^{2\pi} u (0 \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} - R \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}) \begin{pmatrix} -R \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \\ R \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix} dt$$

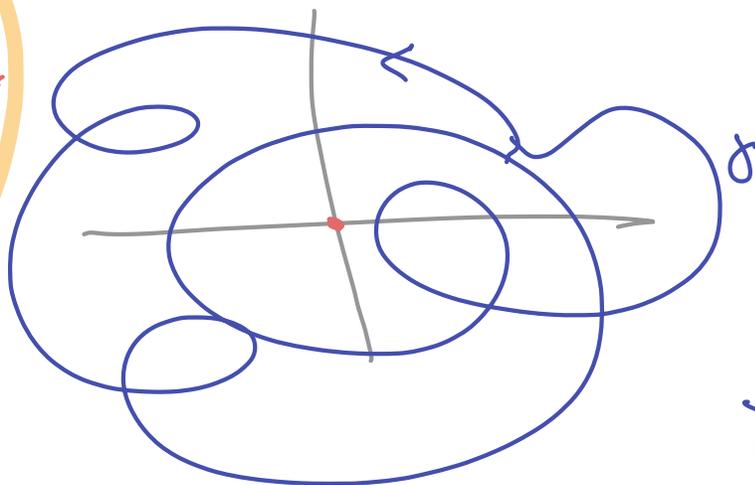
$$= 2\pi u$$

~~Ab:~~

$$\int_{\partial D} \zeta = \underbrace{2\pi i}_1, \quad \text{un } \mathbb{Z}$$

2π * Anzahl der
Umwicklungen um z_0

falsch!
2- mal!

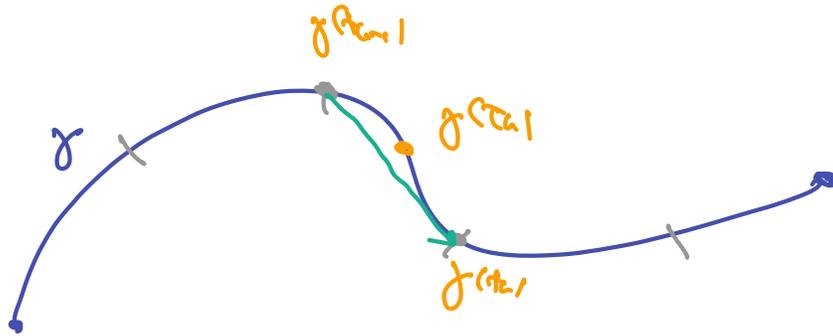


$$\int_{\gamma} \zeta = 2\pi \cdot 2 = \mathbf{4\pi i}$$

$$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Taig (t_0, \dots, t_n) $\subseteq [a, b]$

$$L(\gamma) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha(\gamma(t_k)) (\gamma(t_k) - \gamma(t_{k-1}))$$



Lemma: γ ist vertikal

$$L = L(\gamma) \subset \alpha$$

span γ ist alg. und abgeschlossen, also
kompat.

$\alpha|_{\text{span } \gamma}$ ist gl. stetig:

Zu jedem $\varepsilon > 0$, sei $\delta > 0$, es sei

für $|u-v| < \delta$:

$$\|\alpha \circ \gamma|_u - \alpha \circ \gamma|_v\| < \varepsilon$$

Operatoren auf V^* zu \mathbb{R} auf U .

$$\text{also: } \|\alpha(h)\| \leq \|\alpha \circ \gamma|_u - \alpha \circ \gamma|_v\|$$

Dann ist

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_T(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^s \alpha_k (f(t_{k1}) - f(t_{k2})) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^s \alpha_k (f(t_{k1}) \int_{t_{k1}}^{t_{k2}} j'(t) dt) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^s \int_{t_{k1}}^{t_{k2}} \alpha_k (f(t_{k1})) j'(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Dann ist

$$\left(\omega_T(x) - \int_a^b \alpha \right) = \sum_{k=1}^s \int_{t_{k1}}^{t_{k2}} (\alpha_k f(t_{k1}) - \alpha f(t_k)) j'(t) dt$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\dots \right) &\leq \sum_{k=1}^s \int_{t_{k1}}^{t_{k2}} \alpha_k \cdot \alpha j'(t) dt \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^s \int_{t_{k1}}^{t_{k2}} \alpha j'(t) dt \\
 &\leq \int_a^b \alpha j'(t) dt = \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

16: f und φ sind stetig diff.

Sei $I_* = [a_*, b_*]$, dann

$$I = [a, b] = \varphi(I_*) \\ = [\varphi(a_*), \varphi(b_*)]$$

Dann:

$$\int_{I_*} \alpha = \int_{a_*}^{b_*} \alpha(\gamma_*(t)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}_*(t) dt$$

$\gamma_* = \gamma \circ \varphi$

$$= \int_{a_*}^{\varphi(b_*)} \alpha(\gamma(\varphi(t))) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$$

Subst.

$$= \int_a^b \alpha(\gamma(s)) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(s) ds = \int_I \alpha$$

