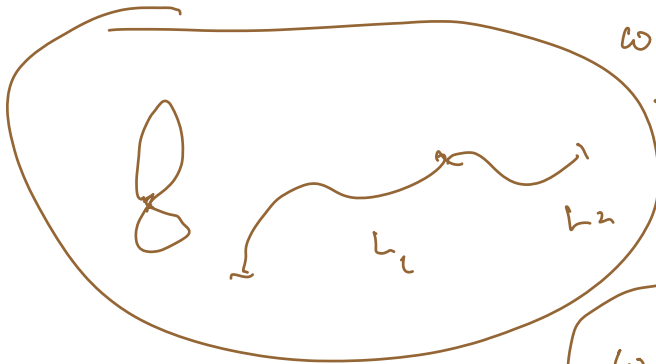


1. Συχνή ορισμοί.

Υπό ποια μορφή?



$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ $k=1$
 $\omega = a(x,y) dx + b(x,y) dy$

$\int \omega = \int a dx + \int b dy$

$\omega: L \rightarrow \Phi_\omega(L)$

Υπό μορφή:

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



$k \leq n$ ω -μορφή-υπόμορφή L_k

$\Gamma \rightarrow \int_\Gamma \omega$

Φορμαλισμοί.

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $0 \leq k \leq n$

$$i = (i_1, \dots, i_k), \quad i_j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(x) \quad x \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

Διφφερενσιώσιμη μορφή τάξης k .

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$\tilde{\omega} = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \tilde{\omega}_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$i_1, \dots, i_k \mid \alpha: (1, 2, \dots, k) \rightarrow (\alpha(1), \alpha(2), \dots, \alpha(k))$$

Sign α

$$dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} = (-1)^{\text{Sign } \alpha} dx_{\alpha(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{\alpha(k)}$$

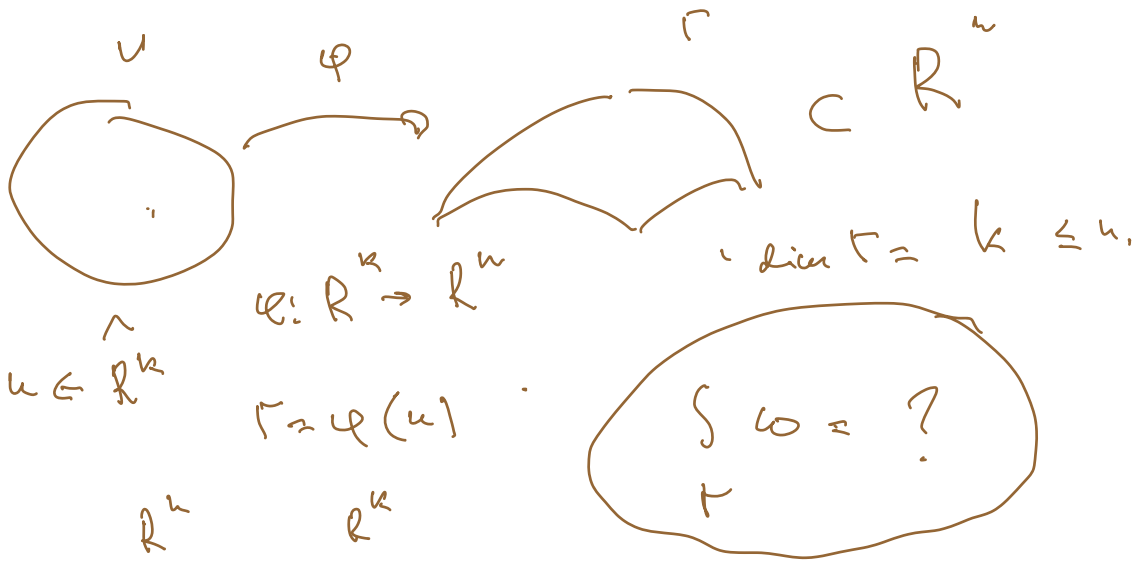
Πμκκκκ $k=2$.

$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 = -dx_2 \wedge dx_1$$

Καθορισμένη βελ.

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$\omega_{i_1 \dots i_k} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\varphi_1(u_1, \dots, u_k) = x_{i_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

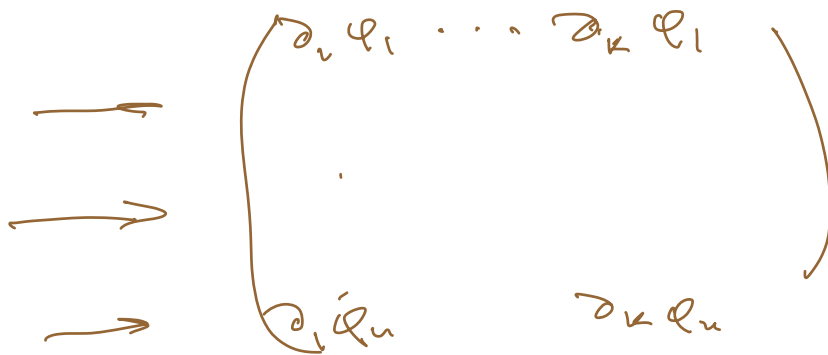
$$\varphi_n(u_1, \dots, u_k) = x_{i_n}$$

$$i_k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial u_k} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow u_k$$

$$D_{i_1 \dots i_k} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_1}}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_1}}{\partial u_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_k}}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_k}}{\partial u_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_i(\) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}(\)$$

☺




On parametrization.

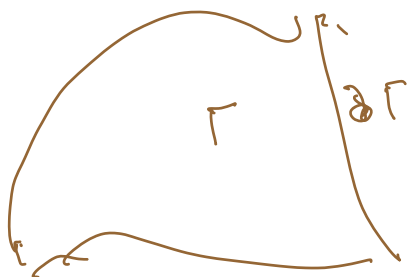
$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \int_{\check{V}} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(\varphi(u)) D_i(u) du_1 \dots du_k \quad \Longrightarrow$$

$$\omega = \sum_i \omega_i dx^i \quad dx^i = dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

Нам нужно:

- Исключаем случаи формы
- Проверить все assumptions.
-  - just symbols.

Теорема Стокса:



Γ - k -мерная область

ω - форма порядка $k-1$

то:

$\partial\Gamma$ - $k-1$ -мерная

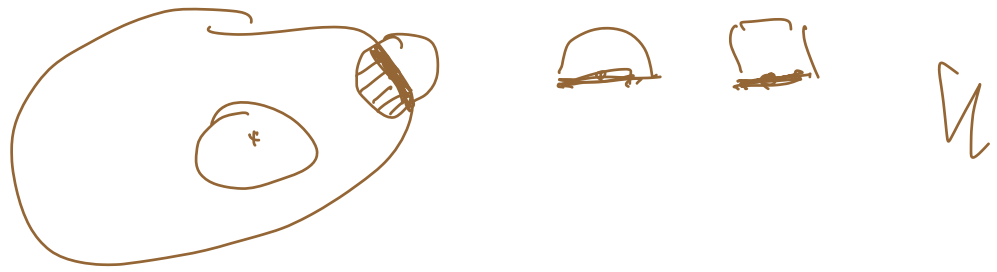
... .. $\omega \in \mathcal{L}^k$

Сейчас
объясним

$\rightarrow d\omega$ - форма степени k .

$$\int_{\partial \Gamma} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} d\omega.$$

Что



Что можно сказать с формами?

1. Свойства $\omega, \tilde{\omega}$ - форма k .
 $\omega + \tilde{\omega}$ - а - а -

Обозначим $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \mid \Sigma^k(U)$ - форма
степени k .

2. $k=0 \quad \Sigma^0: \omega: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$k > n \quad \varepsilon_{i_1, \dots, i_k}$$

$$dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} = 0$$

$$dx_i \wedge dx_j = -dx_j \wedge dx_i$$

$$0 \quad \Omega^0 \quad \Omega^1 \quad \Omega^k \quad 0$$

$$\omega(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

3. Векторное поле ω и $\tilde{\omega}$:

$$\omega \in \Omega^k \quad \tilde{\omega} \in \Omega^l$$

$$\omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$\tilde{\omega} = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_l} \tilde{\omega}_{j_1, \dots, j_l} dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l}$$

$$\omega \wedge \tilde{\omega} =$$

$$= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k, j_1, \dots, j_l} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \tilde{\omega}_{j_1, \dots, j_l} dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l}$$

$$\omega \wedge \tilde{\omega} \in \Omega^{k+l}$$

Базисные формы:

$$i_1, \dots, i_k \quad \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

!

4. Дифференцирование:

$$f(x) \in \Omega^0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Omega^1 \ni df = f_{x_1} dx_1 + f_{x_2} dx_2 + \dots + f_{x_n} dx_n \in$$

$$\omega \in \Omega^k \quad d\omega \in \Omega^{k+1} \\ d\omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_{k+1}} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_{k+1}}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega = \sum_i \omega_i dx^i$$

$$d\omega = \sum_i d\omega_i \wedge dx^i$$

$$d\omega = \sum_i \left(\partial_1 \omega_i dx_1 + \dots + \partial_n \omega_i dx_n \right) \wedge$$

$$dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^0 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^2 \xrightarrow{d} \dots \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^k \xrightarrow{d} 0$$

Свойства дифференциала.

$$1) \quad \omega \in \Omega^k, \quad \tilde{\omega} \in \Omega^l$$

$$\checkmark \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} d(\omega \wedge \tilde{\omega}) &= \\ &= d\omega \wedge \tilde{\omega} + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\tilde{\omega} \end{aligned}}$$

$$2) \quad d d \omega = 0$$

$$\omega \in \Omega^k$$

$$\omega = \omega_i dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$d\omega = (d\omega_i) \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}$$

$$d(d\omega) = (d d\omega_i) \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} -$$

$$- d\omega_i \wedge d(dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k})$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$\overset{0}{0}$$

$$\text{т.е.} \quad d d\omega_i = 0$$

$$d\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j \omega_i dx_j$$

$$d d\omega_i = \sum_{j,l} \partial_l \partial_j \omega_i dx_l \wedge dx_j \quad \leftarrow \quad ?$$

$$j=l.$$

$$\partial_l \partial_j \omega_i dx_l \wedge dx_j$$

$$\partial_j \partial_l \omega_i dx_j \wedge dx_l.$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^0 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^2 \dots \rightarrow \Omega^k \xrightarrow{d} 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{d} \Omega^k \xrightarrow{d}$$

$$X^k = \text{Im } d, \subset \Omega^k.$$

$$Y^k = \text{Ker } d \subset \Omega^k.$$

$$X^k \subset Y^k \quad \mathcal{H}^k = Y^k / X^k$$

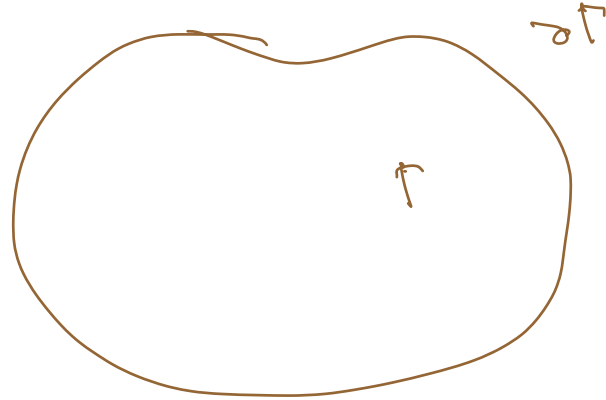
k -homomorphism of P space.

Homomorphism

→ invariant surface

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

$$\underline{k = n - 1}$$

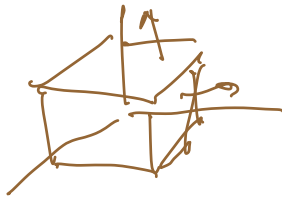


Με φωνάζουμε

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

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} ds = \int_{\sigma\Gamma} f \cdot \nu_j ds$$

↳ κομπONENTE βΝΕΣΙΚΗ ΝΟΡΜΑ ΠΑΡΑΒΕΣΤΙΚΑΣ
 ΕΦΩΣ x_j



Ως φ.λα Stokes.

$$\underline{n} \quad \mathcal{Q} = [0, 1]^n$$



$$\left(\omega = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j-1} \wedge dx_{j+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n \right)$$

$$d\omega = \sum_j (\partial_1 w_j dx_1 + \dots + \partial_n w_j dx_n) \wedge$$

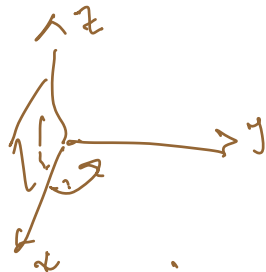
$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j-1} \wedge dx_{j+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n =$$

$$= \sum_j (\partial_1 w_j + \dots + \partial_n w_j)$$

$$\partial_j w_j dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j-1} \wedge dx_{j+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$\int \omega = \sum_j^{j=1} [(-1)^{j-1} \partial_j w_j] dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$[0, 1]^n$$



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

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1}$$

$$\int_Q \partial_j w_j dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

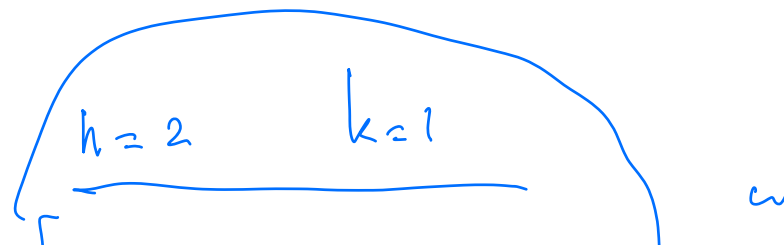
$$\int P dx dy + Q dz dx +$$

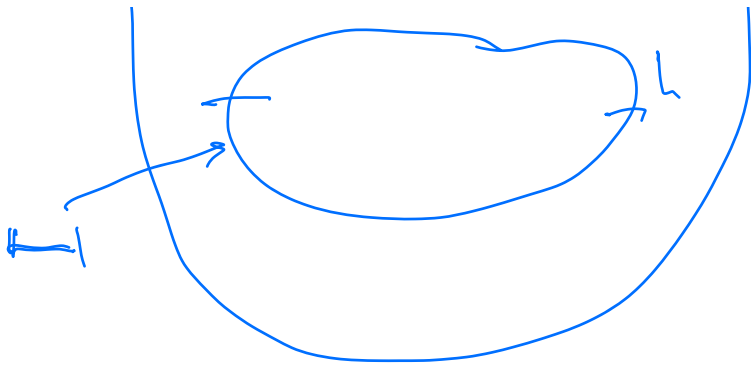


+ R dy dz.

$$\sum_Q \int \gamma_j w_j dx_1 \dots dx_n = \sum_{\substack{x_j=0 \\ x_j=1}} \int w_j dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$\int_Q dw.$





$$a(x,y) dx + b(x,y) dy$$

$$\int \omega$$

(Теорема) Разбиение эквивалентности.

$$\Gamma - \dim k \quad \Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

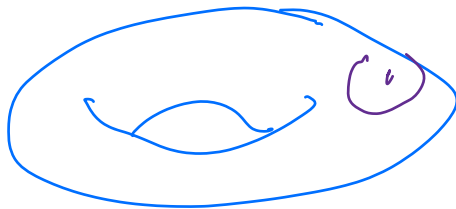
1) Γ - многообразие, $\Gamma = \varphi(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$

Процесс

$$\varphi \in C^1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rank } \frac{D\varphi}{Du} = k \\ \text{карта.} \end{array} \right\} \text{map.}$$

2)



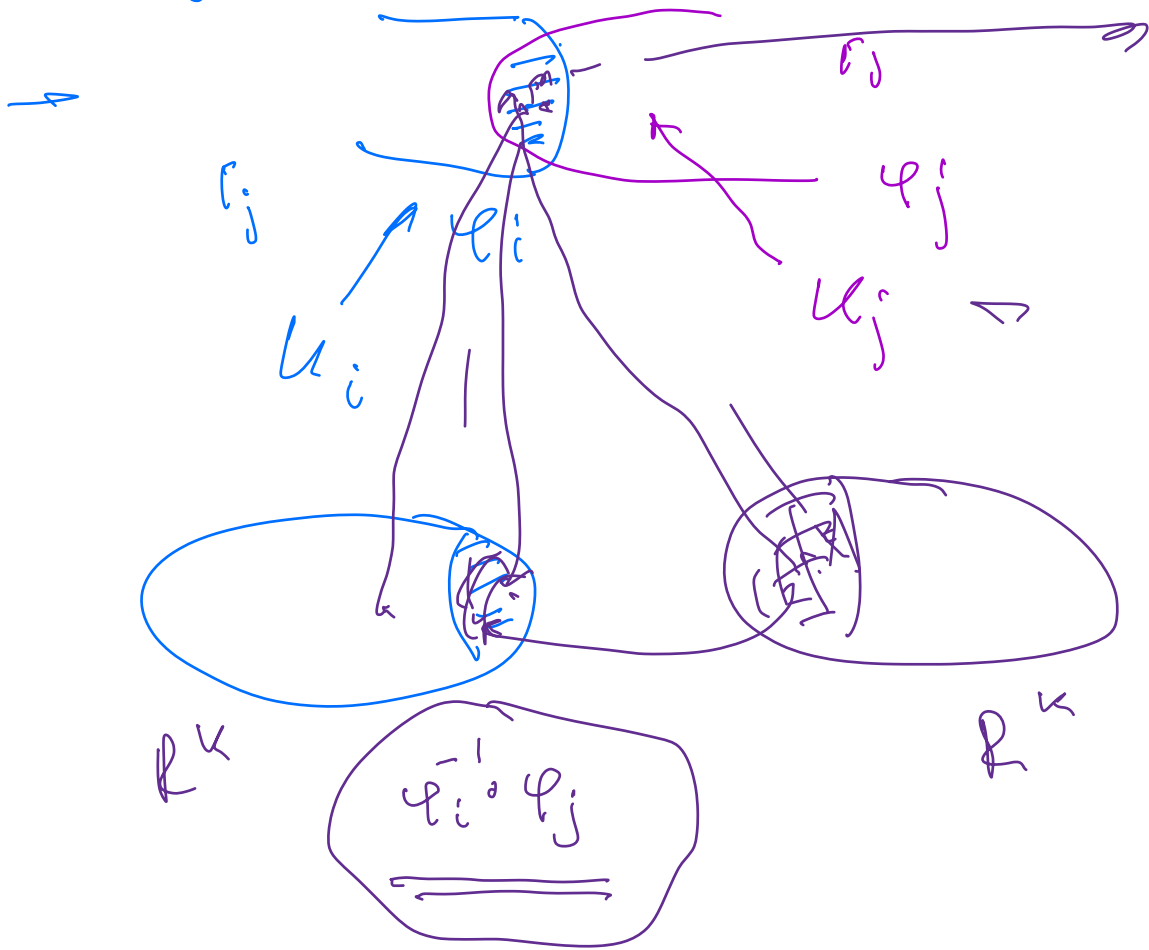
$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{j=1}^p \Gamma_j$$

$$\Gamma_j = \varphi_j(U_j)$$

U_j - map в \mathbb{R}^k .

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

$$I_j \cap I_i \neq \emptyset$$



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

f - regular curve

$f \circ \varphi_i$ - regular.

Metric tensor $\det \left(\varphi_j^{-1} \varphi_i \right) =$

Ориентируемость.

- все одно значение.

Теорема Уитни:

M - многообр. ориент. размерности $2n$

$$M \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}.$$

неориент.

Можно!
Всегда! $M \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$.

$$\Gamma \cong \bigcup_{j=1}^n \Gamma_j \quad - \quad \Gamma_j \text{ - ориентированы все } \Gamma$$



$\exists \varphi_j : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. также 250:

$$1) \quad 0 \leq \varphi_j \leq 1.$$

$$2) \quad \sum \varphi_j = 1 \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

$$3) \quad \text{supp } \varphi_j \subset \Gamma_j$$



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

$$f = f \cdot 1 = f \cdot \sum \varphi_j = \sum \underbrace{f \varphi_j}$$

$$\omega \in \Omega^k(\Gamma) \quad \Gamma = \cup \Gamma_j$$

$$\{ \varphi_j \}$$

$$\omega = \sum \underbrace{\varphi_j \omega}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \sum \int_{\Gamma_j} \varphi_j \omega$$