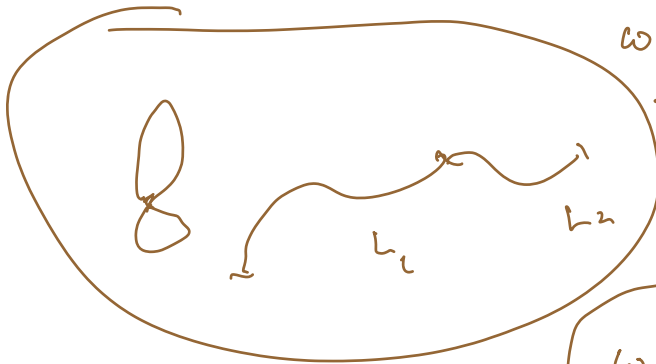


1. Συχνή ομιλία.

Υπό ποια μορφή?



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

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

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

Υπό:

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



$k \leq n$   $\omega$ -μορφή-ισομορφή  $L_k$

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

Φορμαλισμός.

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

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

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

Διφφερενσιώσιμη μορφή τάξης  $k$ .

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


---

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


---

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

$$\rightarrow (\alpha(1), \alpha(2), \dots, \alpha(k))$$

Sign  $\alpha$

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

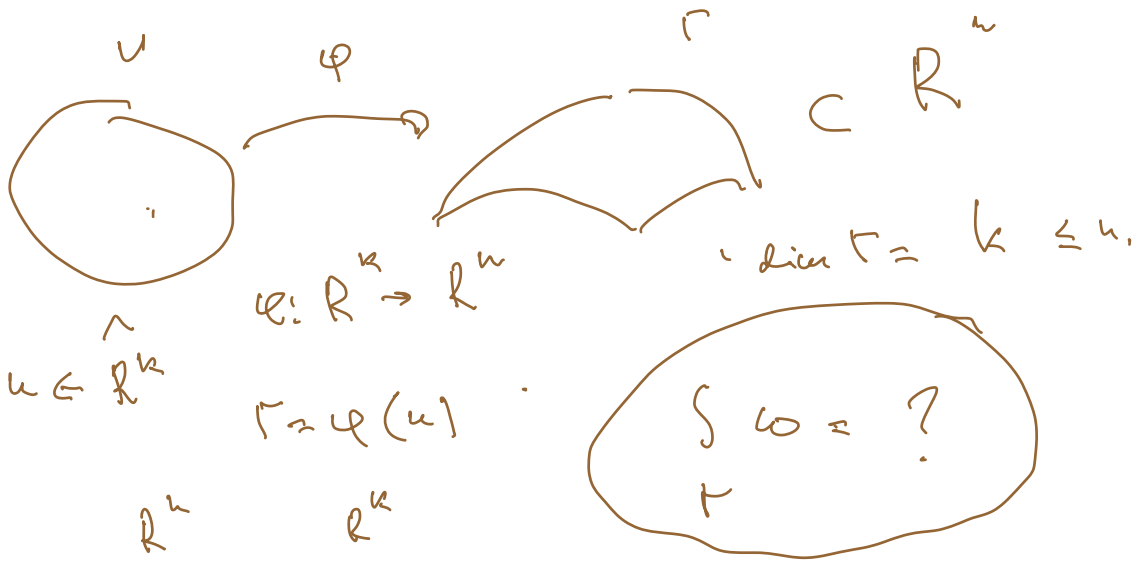
Πμκκκκ  $k=2$ .

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

Καθορισμένη βελ.

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

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



$$\mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\varphi_1(u_1, \dots, u_k) = x_1$$

$$\vdots$$

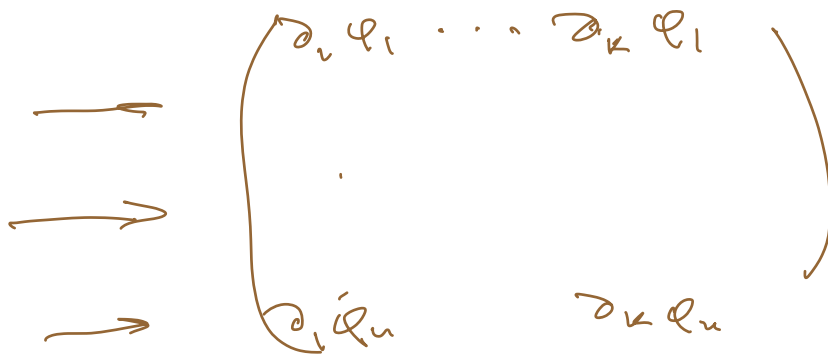
$$\varphi_n(u_1, \dots, u_k) = x_n$$

$$i_{i_1 \dots i_k} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial u_k} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow u_i$$

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

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

☺




On parametrization.

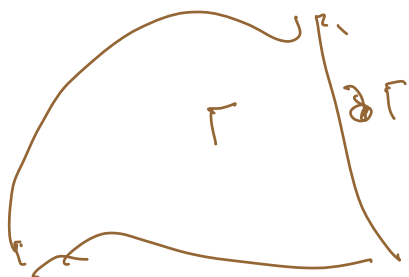
$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \int_{\check{V}} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(\varphi(u)) D_i(u) du_1 \dots du_k$$

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

Нам нужно:

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

Теорема Стокса:



$\Gamma$  -  $k$ -мерная область

$\omega$  - форма порядка  $k-1$

то:

$\partial\Gamma$  -  $k-1$ -мерная

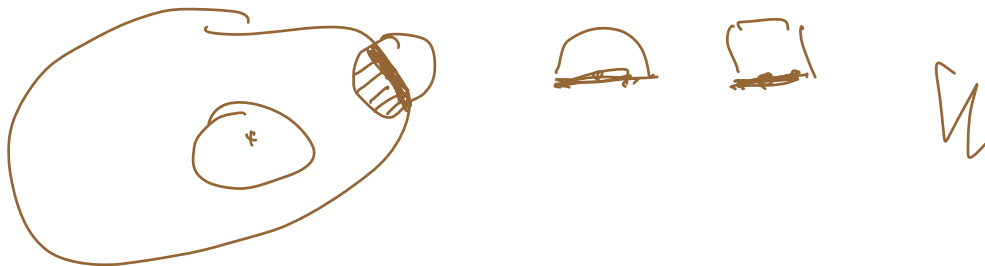
... ..  $\omega \in \mathcal{L}^k$

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  $k$ .

$$\omega + \tilde{\omega} \rightarrow \dots$$

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

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

$$k > n$$

$$i_1, \dots, i_k$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Свойства дифференциала.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}$$

$$\stackrel{0}{=} 0$$

т.е.  $d d\omega_i = 0$

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

$$d d\omega_i = \sum_{j,k} \partial_i \partial_j \omega_i dx_k \wedge dx_j \quad \leftarrow \quad ?$$

$$j=k.$$

$$\partial_i \partial_j \omega_i dx_k \wedge dx_j$$

$$\partial_j \partial_i \omega_i dx_j \wedge dx_k.$$

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

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

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

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

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

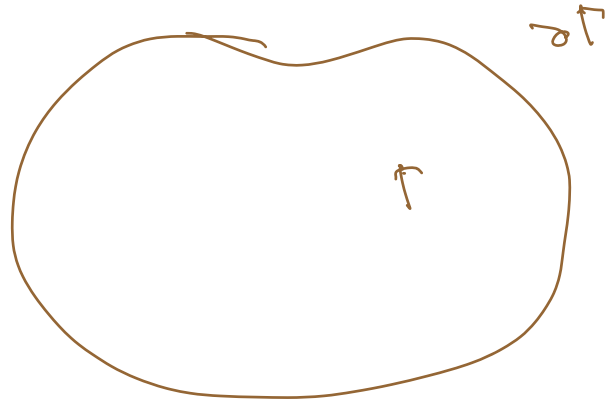
$k$ -homomorphism of Poincaré.

Homomorphism

→ Γ ⊂ ℝ<sup>w</sup> επιφάνεια.

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

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

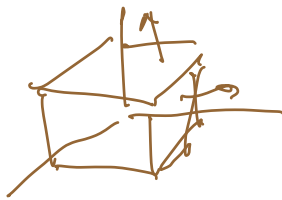


Με φράζουμε,

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

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

η κομπιόνεντα βλεπεται  
 η ορμη και η παραβριστα  
 την  $x_j$



Πω φ.λα Stokes.

$$\mathbb{Q} = [\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n, 1]^w$$



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

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

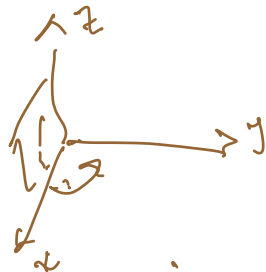
$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j-1} \wedge dx_{j+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n =$$

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

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

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

$$[0, 1]^n$$



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

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

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

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

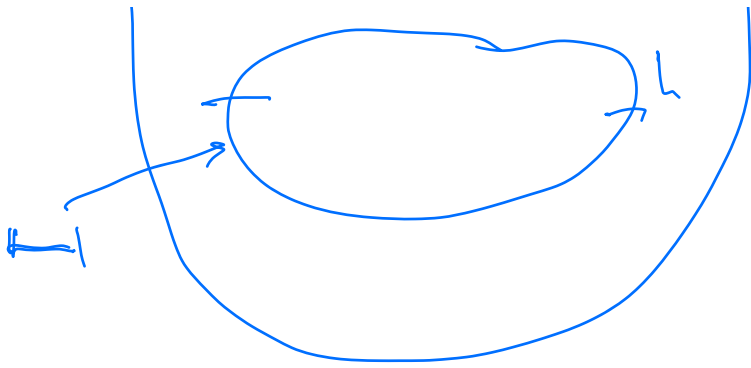


+  $\mathbb{R} dy dz$ .

$$\sum_Q \int \gamma_j w_j dx_1 \dots dx_n = \sum \int_{x_j=0}^{x_j=1} w_j dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$\int_Q dw$





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

$$\int_L \omega$$

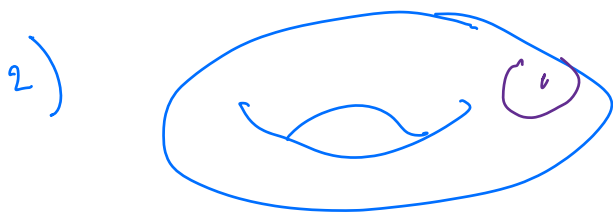
(Теорема) Разбиение эквивалентности.

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

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

$\varphi \in C^1$  rank  $\frac{D\varphi}{Du} = k$ .

Процесс карта. map.



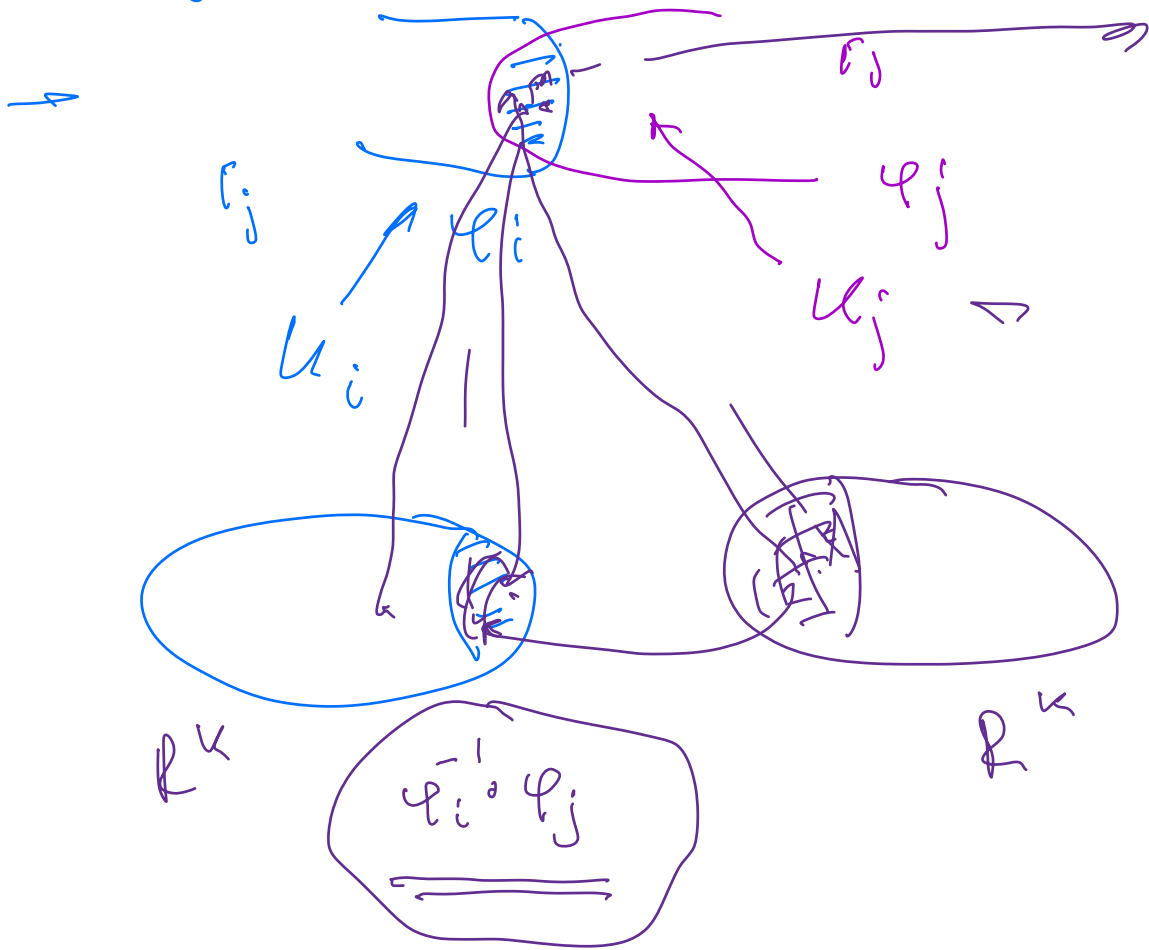
$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{j=1}^p \Gamma_j$$

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

$U_j$  - map to  $\mathbb{R}^k$ .

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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



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

$f$  - regular curve

$f \circ \varphi_i$  - regular.

Muñoz sphere,  $\det \bigoplus (\varphi_j^{-1} \varphi_i) =$

Ориентируемость.

- все одно значение.

Теорема Уитни:

$M$  - многообр. ориент. размерности  $2n$

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

неориент.

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

---

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



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



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

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

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



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

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

---


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

$$\{ \varphi_j \}$$

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

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