MAT 531

Geometry/Topology II

Introduction to Smooth Manifolds

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are all linear maps $\mathbb{V} \to \mathbb{R}$, for any fixed vectors $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k \in \mathbb{V}$.

The k^{th} tensor product of the dual vector space

$$\otimes^k \mathbb{V}^* = \underbrace{\mathbb{V}^* \otimes \mathbb{V}^* \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}^*}_{k}$$

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Alternating tensors.

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 for any integers i,j with $1 \le i < j \le k$.

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Equivalent to

$$\phi(\mathsf{V}_{\sigma(1)},\ldots,\mathsf{V}_{\sigma(k)}) = (-1)^{\sigma}\phi(\mathsf{V}_1,\ldots,\mathsf{V}_k)$$

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for every permutation $\sigma \in S_k$, where $(-1)^{\sigma} = \text{sign of permutation}$.

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For example,

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If e^1, \ldots, e^n standard basis for $(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, then

$$\phi = \det = e^1 \wedge e^2 \wedge \dots \wedge e^n$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} V_1^1 & V_2^1 & \cdots & V_n^1 \\ V_1^2 & V_2^2 & \cdots & V_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ V_1^n & V_2^n & \cdots & V_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\sigma} V_1^{\sigma(1)} V_2^{\sigma(2)} \cdots V_n^{\sigma(n)}$$

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$$\phi\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{V}_1^1\\\mathsf{V}_2^2\\\mathsf{V}_1^2\\\vdots\\\mathsf{V}_n^n\end{bmatrix},\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{V}_2^1\\\mathsf{V}_2^2\\\vdots\\\mathsf{V}_n^n\end{bmatrix},\cdots,\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{V}_n^1\\\mathsf{V}_n^2\\\vdots\\\mathsf{V}_n^n\end{bmatrix}\right)=\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{V}_1^1&\mathsf{V}_2^1&\cdots&\mathsf{V}_n^1\\\mathsf{V}_1^2&\mathsf{V}_2^2&\cdots&\mathsf{V}_n^2\\\vdots&\vdots&&\vdots\\\mathsf{V}_n^n&\mathsf{V}_n^n&\cdots&\mathsf{V}_n^n\end{bmatrix}$$

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and so forth.

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are called the differential k-forms on M.

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Because these both have 3 components, undergraduates are usually taught to mistake these for vector fields.

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Undergraduates are usually taught to mistake this for a function.

Example. The general 2-form $\varphi \in \Omega^2(\mathbb{R}^4)$ is

$$\varphi = \varphi_{12} dx^{1} \wedge dx^{2} + \varphi_{34} dx^{3} \wedge dx^{4}$$
$$\varphi_{13} dx^{1} \wedge dx^{3} + \varphi_{24} dx^{2} \wedge dx^{4}$$
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$$\varphi = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \dots < i_k \le n} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \in \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

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On the other hand, $\Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathbf{0}$ if k < 0 or k > n.

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Such a form has $\binom{n}{k}$ components if $0 \le k \le n$.

On the other hand, $\Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathbf{0}$ if k < 0 or k > n.

Since any smooth n-manifold M is locally diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n , any $\varphi \in \Omega^k(M)$ looks like this in local coordinates.

$$\varphi = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \dots < i_k \le n} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \in \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

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Exterior Derivative. We previously defined an operator

$$d: C^{\infty}(M) \to \Gamma(T^*M)$$

by

$$(du)(V) = Vu.$$

We now think of this as an operator

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Pull-backs.

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where k is the degree of φ .