Ejercicios Cálculo en variedades

29 de abril de 2017

1. Ejercicio 2.2

Encontrar $\omega \in Alt^2\mathbb{R}^4$ tal que $\omega \wedge \omega \neq 0$.

Sea $\{e_1,\ldots,e_4\}$ la base canónica de \mathbb{R}^4 , se induce una base dual $\{\varepsilon_1,\ldots,\varepsilon_4\}$ base de $Alt^1(\mathbb{R}^4)$. Por lo tanto, $Alt^2(\mathbb{R}^4)$ tiene como base $\{\varepsilon_i \wedge \varepsilon_j\}_{i,j,i < j}$. Sea $\omega \in Alt^2(\mathbb{R}^4)$, $\omega \wedge \omega \in Alt^4(\mathbb{R}^4)$, espacio que tiene como base $\varepsilon_1 \wedge \varepsilon_2 \wedge \varepsilon_3 \wedge \varepsilon_4$.

$$\omega = \lambda_1 \varepsilon_1 \wedge \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \lambda_6 \varepsilon_3 \wedge \varepsilon_4$$

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$$\sin \lambda_1 = \lambda_6 = 1, \quad \omega \wedge \omega = 2\varepsilon_1 \wedge \varepsilon_2 \wedge \varepsilon_3 \wedge \varepsilon_4$$
(1)

2. Ejercicio 2.3

Probar que existen un isomorfismos

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{i} Alt^1(\mathbb{R}^3), \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{j} Alt^2 \mathbb{R}^3$$

Dados por

$$i(v)(w) = \langle v, w \rangle, \quad j(v)(w_1, w_2) = det(v, w_1, w_2),$$

donde <, > es el producto interior usual. Probar que para $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$, se tiene

$$i(v_1) \wedge i(v_2) = i(v_1 \times v_2).$$

- 1. *i* está bien definido, pues el producto escalar es lineal.
 - *i* es homomorfismo.

Hay que ver que
$$i(\lambda v_1 + v_2) = \lambda i(v_1) + i(v_2)$$
.

$$i(\lambda v_1 + v_2) = \langle \lambda v_1 + v_2, w \rangle = \lambda \langle v_1, w \rangle + \langle v_2 + w \rangle = \lambda i(v_1(w) + i(v_2)(w))$$

■ Biyectividad de *i*. Análogo a probar que lleva bases en bases. $i(e_1)(w) = \langle e, w \rangle = \lambda_1, i(e_j)(w) = \lambda_j, i(e_j) = \varepsilon_j.$ $w = \sum_i \lambda_i e_i.$

2. ■ *j* está bien definida.

$$v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow j(v) \in Alt^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

j(v) es bilineal:

$$det(v, \lambda w_1 + w_2, w_3) = j(v)(\lambda w_1 + w_2, w_3) = \lambda j(w_1, w_3) + j(w_2, w_3) = \lambda det(v, w_1, w_3) + det(v, w_2, w_3).$$
 $j(v)$ es alternado:

$$j(v)(w,w) = det(v,w,w) = 0.$$

• *j* es homomorfismo:

$$j(\lambda v_1 + v_2)(w_1, w_2) = det(\lambda v_1 + v_2, w_1, w_2) = \lambda det(v_1, w_1, w_2) + det(v_2, w_1, w_2) = (\lambda j(v_1) + j(v_2))(w_1, w_2).$$

■ *j* isomorfismo:

$$\{ \varepsilon_{1} \wedge \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{1} \wedge \varepsilon_{3}, \varepsilon_{2} \wedge \varepsilon_{3} \} \text{ base de } Alt^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{3}).$$

$$j(e_{1}) : \mathbb{R}^{3} \times \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$(w_{1}, w_{2}) \mapsto det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} \end{pmatrix} = w_{12}w_{23} - w_{13}w_{22} =^{?} \varepsilon_{2} \wedge \varepsilon_{3}(w_{1}, w_{2}).$$

$$\varepsilon_{2} \wedge \varepsilon_{3}(w_{1}, w_{2}) = \sum_{\sigma \in S(1,1)} sign(\sigma)\varepsilon_{2}(w_{\sigma(1)})\varepsilon_{3}(w_{\sigma(2)}) = \varepsilon_{2}(w_{1})\varepsilon_{3}(w_{2}) - \varepsilon(w_{2})\varepsilon_{3}(w_{1}) = w_{12}w_{23} - w_{22}w_{13}.$$

$$j(e_{2}) = \pm \varepsilon_{1} \wedge \varepsilon_{3}(w_{1}, w_{2})$$

$$j(e_{3}) = \mp \varepsilon_{1} \wedge \varepsilon_{2}.$$

3. $i(v_1) \wedge i(v_2) = {}^? j(v_1 \times v_2)$ $i(v_1) \wedge i(v_2) = \sum_{\sigma \in S(2,1)} i(v_1) \wedge i(v_2) (e_{\sigma(1)}, e_{\sigma(2)}) \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(2)} = A_{03} \varepsilon_1 \wedge \varepsilon_2 + A_{02} \varepsilon_1 \wedge \varepsilon_3 + A_{01} \varepsilon_2 \wedge \varepsilon_3.$ $i(v_1) \wedge i(v_2) (e_1, e_2) = i(v_1) (e_2) i(v_1) (e_2) - i(v_1) (e_2) i(v_2) (e_1) = v_{11} v_{22} - v_{12} v_{21} = A_{03}.$ (De manera análoga el resto de sumandos)

3. Ejercicio 2.5

Probar la existencia de un producto interior en $Alt^p(V)$ tal que

$$\langle \omega_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_p, \tau_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge tau_p \rangle$$
,

para cualquier ω_i , $\tau_j \in Alt^1(V)$, y

$$\langle \omega, \tau \rangle = \langle i^{-1}(\omega), i^{-1}(\tau) \rangle.$$

Sea $\{b_1,\ldots,b_n\}$ una base ortonormal de V, y sea $\beta_i=i(b_i)$. Probar que

$$\{\beta_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \cdots \wedge \beta_{\sigma(p)} | \sigma \in S(p, n-p)\}$$

es una base ortonormal de $Alt^p(V)$.

■ Sea $< w_i, \tau_j > = < i^{-1}(\omega_i), i^{-1}(\tau_j) >$ el producto escalar en $Alt^1(V)$ que se deduce del ejercicio 2.4. Se tiene que,

$$< w_i, \tau_j > = < i^{-1}(\omega_i), i^{-1}(\tau_j) > = i(i^{-1}(\omega_i))(i^{-1}(\tau_j)) = \omega_i(i^{-1}(\tau_j))$$

Por otra parte,

$$<\tau_{j},\omega_{i}>=< i^{-1}(\tau_{j}), i^{-1}(\omega_{i})>= i(i^{-1}(\tau_{j}))(i^{-1}(\omega_{i}))=\tau_{j}(i^{-1}(\omega_{i}))$$

Finalmente, calculamos el determinante:

$$det(\langle \omega_{i}, \tau_{j} \rangle) = det(\omega_{i}(i^{-1}(\tau_{j})))_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, p\}} =$$

$$= det \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{1}(i^{-1}(\tau_{1})) & \cdots & \omega_{1}(i^{-1}(\tau_{p})) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \omega_{p}(i^{-1}(\tau_{1})) & \cdots & \omega_{p}(i^{-1}(\tau_{p})) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p}(i^{-1}(\tau_{1}), \dots, i^{-1}(\tau_{p}))$$

$$= (\tau_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \tau_{p})(i^{-1}(\omega_{1}, \dots, i^{-1}(\omega_{p})).$$

$$\langle \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p}, \tau_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \tau_{p} \rangle = \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p}(i^{-1}(\tau_{1}), \dots, i^{-1}(\tau_{p})).$$

$$(2)$$

Como todos los términos que lo componen son bilineales, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ es bilineal.

Es conmutativo,

$$\langle \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p}, \tau_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \tau_{p} \rangle =$$

$$= \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p} (i^{-1}(\tau_{1}), \dots, i^{-1}(\tau_{p}))$$

$$= \langle \tau_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \tau_{p}, \omega_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_{p} \rangle$$

$$= (\tau_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \tau_{p}) (i^{-1}(\omega_{1}, \dots, i^{-1}(\omega_{p})).$$
(3)

• Hay que comprobar que cumple las propiedades del producto interior. Sea ω , $\tau \in Alt^p(V)$, tales que

$$\omega = \sum_{\sigma \in S(p, n-p)} \omega(e_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, e_{\sigma(p)}) \varepsilon_{\sigma}$$

$$\tau = \sum_{\bar{\sigma} \in S(p, n-p)} \omega(e_{\bar{\sigma}(1)}, \dots, e_{\bar{\sigma}(p)}) \varepsilon_{\bar{\sigma}}$$

$$< \omega, \tau > = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{\bar{\sigma}} \omega_{\sigma} \tau_{\bar{\sigma}} < \varepsilon_{\sigma}, \varepsilon_{\bar{\sigma}} > .$$

$$< \omega, \omega > = \sum_{\sigma} (\omega_{\sigma})^{2} \ge 0$$

$$< \varepsilon_{\sigma}, \varepsilon_{\bar{\sigma}} > = \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(p)} (e_{\bar{\sigma}(1)}, \dots, e_{\bar{\sigma}(p)}) = I_{\sigma}(\bar{\sigma})$$

$$< \omega, \omega > = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega_{\sigma} = 0 \forall \sigma \in S(p, n-p) \Rightarrow \omega = 0 \in Alt^{p}(V).$$
(4)

- Por lo tanto:
 - 1. $Alt^p(V)$ tiene un producto escalar.
 - 2.

$$\langle \omega, i(\xi_{1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge i(\xi_{p}) \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \sum_{\sigma} \omega_{\sigma} \varepsilon_{\sigma}, i(\xi_{1} \wedge \cdots \wedge i(\xi_{p})) \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma} \omega_{\sigma} \langle \varepsilon_{\sigma}, i(\xi_{1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge i(\xi_{p}) \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma} \omega_{\sigma} \varepsilon_{\sigma} (\xi_{1}, \dots, \xi_{p})$$

$$= \omega(\xi_{1}, \dots, \xi_{p}).$$
(5)

3.
$$\langle \omega, \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \cdots \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(p)} \rangle = \langle \omega, i(e_{\sigma(1)}) \wedge \cdots \wedge i(e_{\sigma(p)}) \rangle = \omega(e_{\sigma(1)}, \ldots, e_{\sigma(p)}).$$

4.
$$\omega = \sum_{\sigma} \omega(e_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, e_{\sigma(p)}) \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(p)} = \sum_{\sigma} \langle \omega, \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(p)} \rangle \varepsilon_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \varepsilon_{\sigma(p)}$$

Bases ortonormales:

Sea $\{b_1, \ldots, b_n\}$ una base ortonormal de V, es decir,

$$\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{si } i = j \end{cases}$$

Sea $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ la base dual de la anterior en $Alt^1(V)$, entonces tenemos $\{\beta_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \beta_{\sigma(p)}\}_{\sigma \in S(p,n-p)}$ base de $Alt^p(V)$.

Finalmente,

$$\langle \beta_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \beta_{\sigma(p)}, \beta_{\bar{\sigma}(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \beta_{\bar{\sigma}(p)} \rangle = \beta_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge \beta_{\sigma(p)} (\beta_{\bar{\sigma}(1)}, \dots, \beta_{\bar{\sigma}(p)}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \sigma \neq \bar{\sigma} \\ 1 & \text{si } \sigma = \bar{\sigma} \end{cases}$$

4. Ejercicio 2.6

Supongamos $\omega \in Alt^p(V)$. Sean v_1, \ldots, v_p vectores en V y sea $A = (a_{ij})$ una matriz $p \times p$. Probar que para $\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^p a_{ij}b_j \ (1 \le i \le p)$ se tiene

$$\omega(\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_p) = det A \cdot \omega(v_1,\ldots,v_p)$$

Sea $\omega \in Alt^p(V)$, $v_1, \ldots, v_p \in V$ y $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_{p \times p}$. Podemos expresar $\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^p a_{ij}v_j$, $i = 1, \ldots, p$. Hay que probar que $\omega(\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_p) = det(A) \cdot \omega(v_1, \ldots, v_p)$. Si p = 2, tenemos $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \in \{1,2\}}$. Por lo tanto, $\omega_1 = a_{11}v_1 + a_{12}v_2$ y $\omega_2 = a_{21}v_2 + a_{22}v_2$.

$$\omega(\omega_{1}, \omega_{2}) = \omega(a_{11}v_{1} + a_{12}v_{2}, a_{21}v_{2} + a_{22}v_{2}) =$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}\omega(v_{1}, v_{2}) + a_{12}a_{21}\omega(v_{2}, v_{1}) =$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}\omega(v_{1}, v_{2}) - a_{12}a_{21}\omega(v_{1}, v_{2}) =$$

$$= (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})\omega(v_{1}, v_{2}) = det(A) \cdot \omega(v_{1}, v_{2}).$$
(6)

Y para un p cualquiera:

$$\omega(\omega_{1},\ldots,\omega_{p}) = \omega(\sum_{j=1}^{p} a_{ij}v_{j},\ldots,\sum_{j=1}^{p} a_{pj}v_{j}) =$$

$$= \sum_{\tau \in S(p)} \prod_{k=1}^{p} a_{k\tau(k)}\omega(v_{\tau(1)},\ldots,v_{\tau(p)}) =$$

$$= \sum_{\tau \in S(p)} sgn(\tau) \prod_{k=1}^{p} a_{k\tau(k)} \cdot \omega(v_{1},\ldots,v_{p}).$$

$$(7)$$

5. Ejercicio 2.7

Probar para $f: V \to W$ que

$$Alt^{p+q}(f)(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) = Alt^p(f)(\omega_1) \wedge Alt^q(f)(\omega_2),$$

donde $\omega_1 \in Alt^p(W), \omega_2 \in Alt^q(W)$.

$$Alt^{p+q}(f)(\omega_{1} \wedge \omega_{2}) =$$

$$= \omega_{1} \wedge \omega_{2}(f(\xi_{1}), \dots, f(\xi_{p+q}))$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S(p,n-p)} sgn(\sigma)\omega_{1}(f(\xi_{\sigma(1)}), \dots, f(\xi_{\sigma(p)}))\omega_{2}(f(\xi_{\sigma(p+1)}), \dots, f(\xi_{\sigma(p+q)}))$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S(p,n-p)} sgn(\sigma)Alt^{p}(f)\omega_{1}(\xi_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \xi_{\sigma(p)})Alt^{q}(f)\omega_{2}(\xi_{\sigma(p+1)}, \dots, \xi_{\sigma(p+q)})$$

$$= Alt^{p}(f)(\omega_{1}) \wedge Alt^{q}(f)(\omega_{2})(\xi_{1}, \dots, xi_{p+q}).$$

$$(8)$$