

## 10.1

$$\begin{aligned}
d\alpha &= d(z e^{x+y} dx) \\
&= d(z e^{x+y}) \wedge dx \\
&= (z e^{x+y} dx + z e^{x+y} dy + e^{x+y} dz) \wedge dx \\
&= -z e^{x+y} dx \wedge dy - e^{x+y} dx \wedge dz
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d\omega &= d(2z(y^2 - x^2) dx \wedge dy + (y^3 - z^3) dx \wedge dz + x^3 dy \wedge dz) \\
&= d\left(\begin{pmatrix} x^3 \\ z^3 - y^3 \\ 2z(y^2 - x^2) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x^3 \\ z^3 - y^3 \\ 2z(y^2 - x^2) \end{pmatrix}\right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
&= (3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2(y^2 - x^2)) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
&= (x^2 - y^2) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz
\end{aligned}$$

## 10.2

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
d\alpha &= d\left(\begin{pmatrix} xyz \\ bx^2z \\ -3x^2y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\nabla \times \begin{pmatrix} xyz \\ bx^2z \\ -3x^2y \end{pmatrix}\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -3x^2 - bx^2 \\ axy + 6xy \\ 2bxz - axz \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって、} \begin{cases} -3x^2 - bx^2 = 0 \\ axy + 6xy = 0 \\ 2bxz - axz = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a = -6 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
d\beta &= d\left(\begin{pmatrix} -(2xe^y - ce^x) \\ 5ye^z - be^y \\ 3ze^x + ae^z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -(2xe^y - ce^x) \\ 5ye^z - be^y \\ 3ze^x + ae^z \end{pmatrix}\right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
&= (-2e^y + ce^x + 5e^z - be^y + 3e^x + ae^z) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} (c+3)e^x = 0 \\ (-2-b)e^y = 0 \\ (5+a)e^z = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = -2 \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$$

### 10.3

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} d\alpha &= d\left(-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}dx + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}dy\right) \\ &= d\left(-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right) \wedge dx + d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right) \wedge dy \\ &= \left(\frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx - \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dy\right) \wedge dx + \left(\frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx - \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dy\right) \wedge dy \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) dx \wedge dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx \wedge dy \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$\alpha = df$  をみたす 0-形式  $f$  が存在すると、 $d\alpha = d(df) = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \neq 0$  だから、0-形式  $f$  は存在しない

### 10.4

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} d\alpha &= dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + dx_2 \wedge dx_4 + dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + dx_2 \wedge dx_4 \\ &= 2dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + 2dx_2 \wedge dx_4 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$d\alpha = df \wedge dg$  で、 $d\alpha = 2dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + 2dx_2 \wedge dx_4$  だから  
 条件をみたす 0-形式  $f, g$  は存在しない

### 10.1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^x \cos y dx - e^x \sin y dy) &= (e^x \cos y dx - e^x \sin y dy) \wedge dx - (e^x \sin y dx + e^x \cos y dy) \wedge dy \\ &= e^x \sin y dx \wedge dy - e^x \sin y dx \wedge dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
d(13xdx + y^2dy + xyzdz) &= \left( \nabla \times \begin{pmatrix} 13x \\ y^2 \\ xyz \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} xz \\ -yz \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix} \\
&= xzdy \wedge dz - yzdz \wedge dx
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
d(dx \wedge dy) &= d(dx) \wedge dy - dx \wedge d(dy) \\
&= 0 \wedge dy - dx \wedge 0 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
d(z^2dx \wedge dy + (z^2 + 2y)dx \wedge dz) &= d\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(z^2 + 2y) \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dy \wedge dz \\ dz \wedge dx \\ dx \wedge dy \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(z^2 + 2y) \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix}\right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
&= (2z - 2) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz
\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
d(zdx \wedge dy + ydx \wedge dz + xdy \wedge dz) &= \left(\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
&= dx \wedge dy \wedge dz
\end{aligned}$$

## 10.2

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
d\alpha &= -dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - dx_3 \wedge dx_4 - dx_3 \wedge dx_4 \\
&= -2dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - 2dx_3 \wedge dx_4
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$d\alpha = \theta \wedge \phi$  をみたとす  $\theta, \phi$  が存在すると仮定すると、 $d\alpha \wedge d\alpha = 0$  より

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (-2dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - 2dx_3 \wedge dx_4) \wedge (-2dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - 2dx_3 \wedge dx_4) \\
&= 4dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4 + 4dx_3 \wedge dx_4 \wedge dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \\
&= 8dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4 \\
&\neq 0
\end{aligned}$$

矛盾するから、条件を満たす  $\theta, \phi$  は存在しない