de Rham Cohomology & Stokes' Theorem Math 412 – Final Project

Nilay Tripathi

May 3rd, 2023

Overview

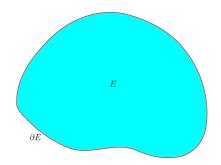
Differential forms provide a unifed approach to integrate in higher dimensions (and also over arbitrary manifolds).

Overview

Differential forms provide a unifed approach to integrate in higher dimensions (and also over arbitrary manifolds).

We have Stokes' theorem:

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

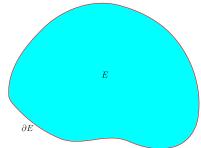


Overview

Differential forms provide a unifed approach to integrate in higher dimensions (and also over arbitrary manifolds).

We have Stokes' theorem:

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



But what happens when Stokes' theorem fails, or when it cannot be used?



Idea

Stokes' theorem fails in the presence of *holes*. The de Rham cohomology is a tool to measure how many holes a space has.

Idea

Stokes' theorem fails in the presence of *holes*. The de Rham cohomology is a tool to measure how many holes a space has.

We will:

 Review some basic terminology to be used in the discussion of Stokes' theorem

Idea

Stokes' theorem fails in the presence of *holes*. The de Rham cohomology is a tool to measure how many holes a space has.

- Review some basic terminology to be used in the discussion of Stokes' theorem
- A brief introduction to the idea of homology, which can be used to detect holes.

Idea

Stokes' theorem fails in the presence of *holes*. The de Rham cohomology is a tool to measure how many holes a space has.

- Review some basic terminology to be used in the discussion of Stokes' theorem
- A brief introduction to the idea of homology, which can be used to detect holes.
- Introducing the de Rham cohomology as a tool to measure holes

Idea

Stokes' theorem fails in the presence of *holes*. The de Rham cohomology is a tool to measure how many holes a space has.

- Review some basic terminology to be used in the discussion of Stokes' theorem
- A brief introduction to the idea of homology, which can be used to detect holes.
- Introducing the de Rham cohomology as a tool to measure holes
- Applications (work on these)

Cells

Definition (k-Cell)

A *k*-cell on a space $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a continuous map from $\alpha : [0,1]^k \to U$.

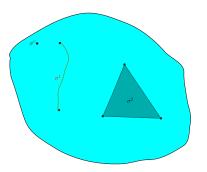


Figure: Some cells: A 0-cell σ^0 , 1-cell σ^1 , and a 2-cell σ^2

de Rham Cohomology