Homework #7

Due: 2024-6-25 00:00 | 5 Questions, 100 Pts

Name: 彭博

Question 1 (42') (矢量微分恒等式).

已知 φ 为标量场函数, \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} 为矢量场函数, \mathbf{a} 为任意矢量,请证明如下恒等式:

a (7')

$$\nabla(\varphi \mathbf{v}) = \varphi(\nabla \mathbf{v}) + (\nabla \varphi)\mathbf{v}$$

b (7')

$$\nabla (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = (\nabla \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

c(7')

$$(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\times\mathbf{a}=[\mathbf{v}\nabla-\nabla\mathbf{v}]\cdot\mathbf{a}$$

d (7')

$$\nabla (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{u})$$

e(7')

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{v}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v})$$

f(7) 若 $\nabla \times \mathbf{u} = 0$, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$, 则 \mathbf{u} 为调和函数,即

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = 0.$$

Answer. 为方便证明,这里假设场函数和矢量都位于 \mathbb{E}^3 空间中并且使用张量记号来进行推导。由于假定了欧式空间,我们可以不再区分协变和逆变,把指标统一记为下标。

a

$$\nabla(\varphi \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\varphi v_j) \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j$$

$$= \varphi \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j + v_j \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j$$

$$= \varphi (\nabla \mathbf{v}) + (\nabla \varphi) \mathbf{v}$$
(1)

b 恒等式左边展开为

$$\nabla(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \nabla(u_i v_i) = \frac{\partial u_i v_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j$$

$$= v_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j + u_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j$$
(2)

同时, 恒等式右边可以分别展开为

$$(\nabla \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \left(\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j\right) \cdot u_k \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= u_j \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i$$
(3)

$$(\nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j\right) \cdot v_k \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= v_j \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i$$
(4)

因此, 恒等式成立

$$\nabla(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = (\nabla \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{v} \tag{5}$$

c 恒等式左边展开为

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{a} = \left(\varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k\right) \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} a_l \mathbf{e}_m$$

$$= \left(\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}\right) \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} a_l \mathbf{e}_m$$

$$= \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} a_i \mathbf{e}_j - \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} a_j \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$= (\mathbf{v} \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{a} - (\nabla \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= [\mathbf{v} \nabla - \nabla \mathbf{v}] \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= [\mathbf{v} \nabla - \nabla \mathbf{v}] \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

d 恒等式左边展开为

$$\nabla(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = v_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j + u_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j \tag{7}$$

同时, 恒等式右边可以分别展开为

$$\mathbf{u} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} u_i (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})_j \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmj} u_i \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_l} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= -(\delta_{il} \delta_{km} - \delta_{im} \delta_{kl}) u_i \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_l} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= u_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_k} \mathbf{e}_k - u_i \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= u_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j - u_i \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_j$$
(8)

$$\mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = v_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j - v_i \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_j \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j \right)$$

$$= u_i \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_j$$
(10)

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{u}) = v_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_j \tag{11}$$

将恒等式右边各项累加,得到

$$\mathbf{u} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{u}) = u_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j + v_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j$$

$$= \nabla (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v})$$
(12)

e 恒等式左边展开为

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v})_j \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmj} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (u_l v_m) \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= -(\delta_{il} \delta_{km} - \delta_{im} \delta_{kl}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (u_l v_m) \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= (\delta_{im} \delta_{kl} - \delta_{il} \delta_{km}) \left(v_m \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_i} + u_l \frac{\partial v_m}{\partial x_i} \right) \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= v_i \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k + u_k \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k - v_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k - u_i \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{v})$$
(13)

f 恒等式左边展开为

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\nabla \times \mathbf{u})_j \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\varepsilon_{lmj} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_l} \right) \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmj} \frac{\partial^2 u_m}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= (\delta_{im} \delta_{kl} - \delta_{il} \delta_{km}) \frac{\partial^2 u_m}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} \mathbf{e}_k - \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$= \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

$$(14)$$

因此有

$$(\nabla \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})$$

$$= \nabla(\mathbf{0})$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$
(15)

即u为调和函数。

Question 2 (18') (亥姆霍兹分解).

a (9') 若矢量场 **A** 满足 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$,试证明必存在向量势函数 ψ 使得 $\mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \psi$.

b (9') 若矢量场 **A** 满足 $\nabla \times$ **A** = 0,试证明必存在标量势函数 ϕ 使得 **A** = $\nabla \phi$.

Answer.

a 首先证明旋度场的散度恒为 0, 即 $\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \equiv 0$:

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \left(\varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{e}_k \right) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial^2 F_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_k}$$
 (16)

对于任意给定的 F_j , 对应的求和项求和后为 0 :

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial^2 F_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} + \varepsilon_{kji} \frac{\partial^2 F_j}{\partial x_k \partial x_i} = 0 \tag{17}$$

因此, 旋度场的散度恒为 0。取 $\mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ 即可。

b 首先证明散度场的旋度恒为 0, 即 $\nabla \times \nabla \phi \equiv 0$:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \phi = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_j\right) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \mathbf{e}_k \tag{18}$$

对于任意给定的 e_k ,对应的求和项求和后为 0:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \varepsilon_{jik} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = 0 \tag{19}$$

因此, 散度场的旋度恒为 0。取 $\mathbf{A} = \nabla \phi$ 即可。

我们为一个集合 V 配备了加法 $+:(V,V) \to V$ 和数乘 $(\mathbb{R},V) \to V$,便构成了一个 $(\mathbb{R}$ 上的)线性空间。其上的加法需要满足结合律、交换律,并具有单位元与逆元;其上的数乘需要关于加法满足分配律。该线性空间中的元素 $v \in V$ 被我们称为矢量。

我们将标量线性函数 $\alpha: V \xrightarrow{\text{linear}} \mathbb{R}$ 为余矢量。包含了全体余矢量的空间 V^* 被我们称为关于 V 的对偶空间。若 V 为有限维空间,那么 $\dim V = \dim V^*$. 对于有限维矢量空间 V 中的任意一组基底 e_1, \ldots, e_n ,将存在一组 V^* 中唯一一组基底 $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 满足

$$\alpha_i(\mathbf{e}_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

这组基底被称为对偶基。这些对偶基可以提取出矢量在基底下的系数,即

$$\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1(\mathbf{v})\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n(\mathbf{v})\mathbf{e}_n.$$

我们扩展这一概念, 称多元线性函数

$$\omega: \underbrace{V \times \cdots \times V}_{k} \xrightarrow{\text{multilinear}} \mathbb{R}$$

为 k-形式。该 k-形式需要满足斜对称性,即

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_i,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_j,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_k) = -\omega(\mathbf{v}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_j,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_i,\ldots,\mathbf{v}_k).$$

我们将包含了全体 k-形式的空间记作 $\mathrm{Alt}^k V = \bigwedge^k V^*$,并将流形 M 上的 k-形式场记作 $\Gamma(\mathrm{Alt}^k TM) = \Omega^k(M)$ 。若 $\dim V = n$,那么排列组合可得

$$\dim\left(\bigwedge^{k} V^{*}\right) = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}.$$

Question 3 (15') (外积).

我们对于微分形式可以定义一种新的乘法, 叫做外积

$$\wedge: \bigwedge^k V^* \times \bigwedge^l V^* \to \bigwedge^{k+l} V^*,$$

满足结合律 $(\alpha \land \beta) \land \gamma = \alpha \land (\beta \land \gamma)$, 且 1-形式为关于该乘法的迷向向量,即对于任意的 $\alpha \in V^*$ 满足 $\alpha \land \alpha = 0$.

- a (5') 请验证对于任意的 $\alpha, \beta \in V^*$, 满足 $\alpha \wedge \beta = -\beta \wedge \alpha$.
- b (5') 更一般地, 对于 $\sigma \in \bigwedge^k V^*, \omega \in \bigwedge^l V^*$, 满足 $\sigma \wedge \omega = (-1)^{kl} \omega \wedge \sigma$.

由于外积运算的定义,我们可以对 1-形式做外积来得到 k-形式。对于 $\alpha_1,\ldots,\alpha_k\in V^*$,可以得到 k-形式 $(\alpha_1\wedge\cdots\wedge\alpha_k)$ 为

$$(\alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_k)(\boldsymbol{v}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{v}_k) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1(\boldsymbol{v}_1) & \cdots & \alpha_1(\boldsymbol{v}_k) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_k(\boldsymbol{v}_1) & \cdots & \alpha_k(\boldsymbol{v}_k) \end{pmatrix}.$$

c (5') 选取 (\mathbb{R}^4)* 中的基底为 dx, dy, dz, dt. 对于 2-形式 $\alpha = u_{12} dx \wedge dy + u_{24} dy \wedge dt + u_{34} dz \wedge dt$ 与 1-形式 $\beta = w_2 dy + w_3 dz$, 计算 $\alpha \wedge \beta$ 与 $\alpha \wedge \alpha$.

Answer.

a 取 $\gamma = (\alpha + \beta) \in V^*$, 则有

$$\gamma \wedge \gamma = (\alpha + \beta) \wedge (\alpha + \beta)
= \alpha \wedge \alpha + \alpha \wedge \beta + \beta \wedge \alpha + \beta \wedge \beta
= \alpha \wedge \beta + \beta \wedge \alpha
= 0$$
(20)

因此 $\alpha \wedge \beta = -\beta \wedge \alpha$ 。

b $\diamondsuit \sigma = \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge \sigma_k, \ \omega = \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_l, \$ 则有

$$\sigma \wedge \omega = (\sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_k) \wedge (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_l)$$
(21)

$$\omega \wedge \sigma = (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_l) \wedge (\sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_k)$$
(22)

即 $\sigma \wedge \omega$ 与 $\omega \wedge \sigma$ 之间相差一个 1-form 的排序。因此我们可以将 $(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_l)$ 中的每一项依次 向前移动 k 个位置来得到排序后的基。根据反对称性,每次向前移动一位需要乘以一次 -1。这样有

$$\sigma \wedge \omega = (-1)^{kl} \omega \wedge \sigma \tag{23}$$

 \mathbf{c}

$$\alpha \wedge \beta = (u_{12} dx \wedge dy + u_{24} dy \wedge dt + u_{34} dz \wedge dt) \wedge (w_2 dy + w_3 dz)$$

$$= w_2 u_{34} dz \wedge dt \wedge dy + w_3 u_{12} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + w_3 u_{24} dy \wedge dt \wedge dz$$

$$= w_3 u_{12} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + (w_2 u_{34} - w_3 u_{24}) dy \wedge dz \wedge dt$$

$$(24)$$

$$\alpha \wedge \alpha = (u_{12} \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y + u_{24} \, \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}t + u_{34} \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}t)$$

$$\wedge (u_{12} \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y + u_{24} \, \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}t + u_{34} \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}t)$$

$$= u_{12}u_{34} \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}t + u_{12}u_{34} \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}t \wedge \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 2u_{12}u_{34} \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}t$$

$$(25)$$

我们为矢量空间配置一个非退化的对称双线性形式

$$\flat: V \to V^*,$$

则该矢量空间可以被称为度量空间。该度量可逆,其逆为 $\sharp = \flat^{-1}: V^* \to V;$ 对称,即 $\flat(\boldsymbol{u})(\boldsymbol{v}) = \flat(\boldsymbol{v})(\boldsymbol{u})$ 。我们将 $\flat(\boldsymbol{u})$ 记作 $\boldsymbol{u}^\flat \in V^*$.

对于三维平直空间 \mathbb{R}^3 而言,选取其正交基底为 e_1, e_2, e_3 ,则 $e_1^{\flat}, e_2^{\flat}, e_3^{\flat}$ 为 $(\mathbb{R}^3)^*$ 上的对偶基底。那么对于任一矢量 $u=u_1e_1+u_2e_2+u_3e_3$ 可以被写为 1-形式

$$u^b = u_1 e_1^{\flat} + u_2 e_2^{\flat} + u_3 e_3^{\flat} \in (\mathbb{R}^3)^*$$

或者 2-形式

$$\star \boldsymbol{u}^b = u_1 \left(\boldsymbol{e}_2^{\flat} \wedge \boldsymbol{e}_3^{\flat} \right) + u_2 \left(\boldsymbol{e}_3^{\flat} \wedge \boldsymbol{e}_1^{\flat} \right) + u_3 \left(\boldsymbol{e}_1^{\flat} \wedge \boldsymbol{e}_2^{\flat} \right) \in \bigwedge^2(\mathbb{R}^3)^*.$$

将 3-形式的基底 $e_1^{\flat} \wedge e_2^{\flat} \wedge e_3^{\flat}$ 简记为 det,对于 $a, b, w \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\alpha = a^{\flat}, \beta = b^{\flat}, \omega = \star w^{\flat}$,可以得到:

- 1-形式间的外积对应于叉乘 $\alpha \land \beta = \star (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})^{\flat}$.
- 1-形式与 2-形式间的外积对应于点乘 $\alpha \wedge \omega = \omega \wedge \alpha = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ det.
- 作用在 1-形式上的内积对应于点乘 $i_{\mathbf{a}}\beta = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$.
- 作用在 2-形式上的内积对应于叉乘 $i_a\omega = (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{a})^{\flat}$.
- 作用在 3-形式上的内积给出该矢量与其 2-形式的对应 i_w det = ω .

其中描述的内积算子 $i_a: \bigwedge^k V^* \to \bigwedge^{k-1} V^*$, 满足

- 对于所有的 $\beta \in V^*$, $i_{\mathbf{a}}\beta = \beta(\mathbf{a})$.
- Leibniz 规则。对于 $\eta \in \bigwedge^k V^*$, $i_a(\eta \wedge \sigma) = (i_a \eta) \wedge \sigma + (-1)^k \eta \wedge (i_a \sigma)$.
- 链复形。 $i_a i_a = 0$.
- 实践中,可以将矢量 a 插入到其作用的第一个位置上,即 $(i_a\eta)(b_1,\ldots,b_{k-1}) = \eta(a,b_1,\ldots,b_{k-1})$.

Question 4 (9') (内积).

使用 Leibniz 规则与三维空间中对应的矢量形式,验证以下结论

- a (4') $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 满足 $a \times (b \times c) = (a \cdot c)b (a \cdot b)c$.
- b (5') $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 满足 $(a \times b) \cdot (c \times d) = (a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) (b \cdot c)(a \cdot d)$.

Answer.

а 取 $\alpha = a^{\flat}$, $\beta = b^{\flat}$, $\gamma = c^{\flat}$ 。根据内积的定义和 Leibniz 规则有

$$i_{\mathbf{a}}(\beta \wedge \gamma) = i_{\mathbf{a}}(\beta) \wedge \gamma - \beta \wedge i_{\mathbf{a}}(\gamma)$$

$$= \beta(\mathbf{a})\gamma - \gamma(\mathbf{a})\beta$$

$$= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\gamma - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\beta$$
(26)

另一方面,

$$i_{\mathbf{a}}(\beta \wedge \gamma) = ((\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a})^{\flat} \tag{27}$$

对上面两个式子同时取 # 即可

$$(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a}$$
 (28)

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} \tag{29}$$

b 取 $\alpha = \mathbf{a}^{\flat}$, $\beta = \mathbf{b}^{\flat}$, $\gamma = \mathbf{c}^{\flat}$, $\delta = \mathbf{d}^{\flat}$ 。根据上一问的推导可以得到

$$i_{\mathbf{a}}(\gamma \wedge \delta) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\delta - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{d})\gamma$$
$$= ((\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbf{a})^{\flat}$$
 (30)

继续和b作内积,有

$$i_{b}(i_{a}(\gamma \wedge \delta)) = (a \cdot c)\delta(b) - (a \cdot d)\gamma(b)$$

$$= (a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) - (b \cdot c)(a \cdot d)$$

$$= i_{b}(((c \times d) \times a)^{\flat})$$

$$= b \cdot ((c \times d) \times a)$$
(31)

结合矢量混合积的性质,有

$$b \cdot ((c \times d) \times a) = (c \times d) \cdot (a \times b)$$

$$= (a \times b) \cdot (c \times d)$$
(32)

整理之后得到

$$(\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{c} \times \boldsymbol{d}) = (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})(\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{d}) - (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{d})$$
(33)

选取标量场 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ 与矢量场 $\boldsymbol{v}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$,我们可以将 $\boldsymbol{v} = v_1\boldsymbol{e}_1 + v_2\boldsymbol{e}_2 + v_3\boldsymbol{e}_3$ 写成 1-形式 $\boldsymbol{v}^b = v_1\,\mathrm{d}x + v_2\,\mathrm{d}y + u_3\,\mathrm{d}z$ 或者 2-形式 $\star \boldsymbol{v}^b = i_{\boldsymbol{v}}\det = v_1(\mathrm{d}y\wedge\mathrm{d}z) + v_2(\mathrm{d}z\wedge\mathrm{d}x) + v_3(\mathrm{d}x\wedge\mathrm{d}y)$. 外微 分 $\mathrm{d}: \Omega^k(M) \to \Omega^{k+1}(M)$ 由与内积算子一致的方法定义为

- 作用在 0-形式 f 上得到的 df 即为关于其微分。
- **链复形**。d∘d = 0.
- Leibniz 规则。对于 $\omega \in \bigwedge^k V^*$, $d(\omega \wedge \sigma) = (d\omega) \wedge \sigma + (-1)^k \omega \wedge (d\sigma)$.

那么

• d 作用在 0-形式得到梯度

$$\nabla f = (\mathrm{d}f)^{\sharp}.$$

• d 作用在 1-形式得到旋度

$$(\mathbf{\nabla} \times \mathbf{v})^{\flat} = \star \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{v}^{\flat} \,.$$

• d 作用在 2-形式得到散度

$$(\nabla \cdot v) \det = d \star v^{\flat} = di_{v} \det.$$

Question 5 (16') (外微分).

选取 $f,g:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}$ 为三维空间中的标量场, $a,b:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}^3$ 为三维空间中的矢量场。请根据以上知识证明:

a (4')
$$\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) = (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot \boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{b}).$$

b (4')
$$\nabla \cdot (fa) = (\nabla f) \cdot a + f \nabla \cdot a$$
.

c (4')
$$\nabla \times (fa) = \nabla f \times a + f \nabla \times a$$
.

d (4')
$$\nabla \times (f \nabla g) = \nabla f \times \nabla g$$
.

Answer.

a 取 $\alpha = \mathbf{a}^{\flat}$, $\beta = \mathbf{b}^{\flat}$ 。根据外微分的定义和 Leibniz 规则有:

$$d(\alpha \wedge \beta) = (d\alpha) \wedge \beta - \alpha \wedge (d\beta) \tag{34}$$

注意到左边进行微分的 2-形式对应于叉乘:

$$\alpha \wedge \beta = \star (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b})^{\flat} \tag{35}$$

结合外微分算子和散度的关系式有:

$$d(\alpha \wedge \beta) = d \star (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b})^{\flat} = (\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b})) det$$
(36)

接下来考虑右边的微分式 $(d\alpha) \wedge \beta$ 。记 2-形式 $\omega = d\alpha = \star w^{\flat}$,可以得到

$$(d\alpha) \wedge \beta = \omega \wedge \beta = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} \det$$
 (37)

结合外微分算子和旋度的关系式有:

$$\star d\alpha = \star d\mathbf{a}^{\flat} = (\nabla \times \mathbf{a})^{\flat}$$

$$= \star \omega = \mathbf{w}^{\flat}$$
(38)

即 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a} = \boldsymbol{w}$, 因此

$$(d\alpha) \wedge \beta = \boldsymbol{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} \det = ((\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot \boldsymbol{b}) \det$$
(39)

类似地,

$$\alpha \wedge (\mathrm{d}\beta) = (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{b})) \,\mathrm{det} \tag{40}$$

整理一下,得到:

$$(\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b})) \det = ((\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot \boldsymbol{b}) \det - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{b})) \det$$
(41)

即:

$$\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) = (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a}) \cdot \boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{b}) \tag{42}$$

b 取 $\alpha = a^{\flat}$ 。根据外微分的定义和 Leibniz 规则有:

$$d \star (f\alpha) = df(\star \alpha) = df \wedge \star \alpha + f d \star \alpha \tag{43}$$

结合外微分算子和散度的关系式有:

$$d \star (f\alpha) = d \star (f\mathbf{a})^{\flat} = (\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{a})) \det$$
(44)

$$f \, \mathbf{d} \star \alpha = f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} \, \det \tag{45}$$

根据 1-形式与 2-形式之间的外积对应于点乘,有

$$df \wedge \star \alpha = (\nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{a} \det \tag{46}$$

整理一下,得到:

$$(\nabla \cdot (fa)) \det = (\nabla f) \cdot a \det + f \nabla \cdot a \det$$
(47)

即:

$$\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{a}) = (\nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{a} + f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} \tag{48}$$

c 取 $\alpha = a^{\flat}$ 。根据外微分的定义和 Leibniz 规则有:

$$d(f\alpha) = df \wedge \alpha + f d\alpha \tag{49}$$

对等式两边同时取 * 得到:

$$\star d(f\alpha) = \star (df \wedge \alpha) + f \star d\alpha \tag{50}$$

结合外微分算子和旋度的关系式有:

$$\star d(f\alpha) = \star d(fa)^{\flat} = (\nabla \times (fa))^{\flat}$$
(51)

$$f \star d\alpha = f(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a})^{\flat} \tag{52}$$

结合外微分算子和梯度以及叉乘的关系式有:

$$df \wedge \alpha = (\nabla f)^{\flat} \wedge \alpha = \star (\nabla f \times \alpha)^{\flat}$$
(53)

$$\star (\mathrm{d}f \wedge \alpha) = (\nabla f \times \alpha)^{\flat} \tag{54}$$

整理一下,得到:

$$(\nabla \times (f\boldsymbol{a}))^{\flat} = (\nabla f \times \alpha)^{\flat} + (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{a})^{\flat}$$
(55)

对等式两边同时取 # 即可:

$$\nabla \times (f\boldsymbol{a}) = \nabla f \times \alpha + f \nabla \times \boldsymbol{a} \tag{56}$$

d 根据上一问的恒等式可以得知

$$\nabla \times (f\nabla g) = \nabla f \times \nabla g + f(\nabla \times \nabla g) \tag{57}$$

因此只需证明 $\nabla \times \nabla g \equiv 0$ 。根据外微分的链复形性质有

$$d \circ dg \equiv 0 \tag{58}$$

其中

$$dq = (\nabla q)^{\flat} \tag{59}$$

结合外微分算子和旋度的关系式有:

$$\star d(dg) = \star d(\nabla g)^{\flat} = (\nabla \times \nabla g)^{\flat}$$

$$= 0$$
(60)

因此

$$\nabla \times \nabla g \equiv 0 \tag{61}$$

这样就证明了所需的恒等式

$$\nabla \times (f\nabla g) = \nabla f \times \nabla g + f(\nabla \times \nabla g)$$

$$= \nabla f \times \nabla g$$
(62)