

EXAMEN GEOMETRIA DIF. III.

Problema 1.- (30 puntos)

Exercise 2.1.iii. Let U be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and v_1 and v_2 vector fields on U . Show that there is a unique vector field w , on U with the property

$$L_w \phi = L_{v_1}(L_{v_2} \phi) - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1} \phi)$$

for all $\phi \in C^\infty(U)$.

Exercise 2.1.iv. The vector field w in Exercise 2.1.iii is called the *Lie bracket* of the vector fields v_1 and v_2 and is denoted by $[v_1, v_2]$. Verify that the Lie bracket is skew-symmetric, i.e.,

$$[v_1, v_2] = -[v_2, v_1],$$

and satisfies the *Jacobi identity*

$$[v_1, [v_2, v_3]] + [v_2, [v_3, v_1]] + [v_3, [v_1, v_2]] = 0.$$

(And thus defines the structure of a *Lie algebra*.)

Hint: Prove analogous identities for L_{v_1} , L_{v_2} and L_{v_3} .

Sol.

De (iii): Se probará primero la existencia de tal campo vectorial (denotado de ahora en adelante por w). Para ello, sea $\phi \in C^\infty(U)$. Recordemos de la definición de diferencial de Lie, $L_{v_1} \phi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $p \mapsto D\phi_p(v_1)$ (donde $v_1(p) = (p, v_1)$, $\forall p \in U$, de ahora en adelante, todos los campos vectoriales se denotarán en gris).

Viendo a los campos vectoriales como derivaciones, para ver que existe el campo vectorial w , basta ver que $w(f \cdot g)$ satisface la regla de Leibniz, $\forall f, g \in C^\infty(U)$:

$$w(f \cdot g) = (w f)g + f(w g)$$

es decir:

$$w(f \cdot g)(p) = (w f)(p)g(p) + f(p)(w g)(p), \forall p \in U$$

ya que (por el libro "An introduction to manifolds") se tiene el isomorfismo $\chi(U)$ con $\text{Der}(C^\infty(U))$, donde

$$(w f)(p) = w(p)[f] = L_w f(p), \text{ y}$$

$$(w g)(p) = w(p)[g] = L_w g(p)$$

Es decir, hay que probar que:

$$L_{\mathcal{V}}(f \cdot g) = (L_{\mathcal{V}}f) \cdot g + f \cdot (L_{\mathcal{V}}g), \forall f, g \in C^\infty(U).$$

En efecto, sean $f, g \in C^\infty(U)$, ent. para los campos vect. v_1 y v_2 se tiene que:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\mathcal{V}}(f \cdot g) &= L_{v_1}(L_{v_2}(f \cdot g)) - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1}(f \cdot g)) \\ &= L_{v_1}([L_{v_2}f] \cdot g + f \cdot L_{v_2}g) - L_{v_2}([L_{v_1}f] \cdot g + f \cdot L_{v_1}g) \\ &= L_{v_1}(L_{v_2}f) \cdot g + (L_{v_2}f) \cdot (L_{v_1}g) + (L_{v_1}f) \cdot (L_{v_2}g) + f \cdot L_{v_1}(L_{v_2}g) \\ &\quad - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1}f) \cdot g - (L_{v_1}f) \cdot (L_{v_2}g) - (L_{v_2}f) \cdot (L_{v_1}g) - f \cdot L_{v_2}(L_{v_1}g) \\ &= [L_{v_1}(L_{v_2}f) - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1}f)] \cdot g + f \cdot [L_{v_1}(L_{v_2}g) - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1}g)] \\ &= (L_{\mathcal{V}}f) \cdot g + f \cdot (L_{\mathcal{V}}g) \end{aligned}$$

i.e. $L_{\mathcal{V}}$ es una derivación y por ende, el campo vectorial \mathcal{V} existe y está bien definido. Además, debido al isomorfismo de esp. vect. $(\mathcal{X}(U) \text{ y } \text{Der}(C^\infty(U)))$, este campo vectorial es único.

De (iv): Veamos que para los campos vectoriales v_1 y v_2 se tiene que:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{[v_1, v_2]} \phi &= L_{v_1}(L_{v_2} \phi) - L_{v_2}(L_{v_1} \phi) \\ &= -[L_{v_2}(L_{v_1} \phi) - L_{v_1}(L_{v_2} \phi)] \\ &= -L_{[v_2, v_1]} \phi \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \phi \in C^\infty(U)$, y además, $\forall p \in U$:

$$\begin{aligned} -(L_{[v_2, v_1]} \phi)(p) &= -[v_2, v_1](p)(\phi) \\ &= (-[v_2, v_1])(p)(\phi) \\ &= (L_{-[v_2, v_1]} \phi)(p) \end{aligned}$$

Por ende:

$$L_{[v_1, v_2]} \phi = L_{-[v_2, v_1]} \phi$$

y, por la unicidad de este campo vectorial, se sigue que:

$$[v_1, v_2] = -[v_2, v_1]$$

Ahora, veamos que $\forall \phi \in C^\infty(u)$:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{[v_1, [v_2, v_3]]} \phi &= L_{v_1} (L_{[v_2, v_3]} \phi) - L_{[v_2, v_3]} (L_{v_1} \phi) \\ &= L_{v_1} [L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} \phi) - L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} \phi)] - [L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} \phi)) - \\ &\quad L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} \phi))] \\ &= L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} \phi)) - L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} \phi)) - L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} \phi)) \\ &\quad + L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} \phi)) \end{aligned}$$

y, por ende:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{[v_2, [v_3, v_1]]} \phi &= L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} \phi)) - L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} \phi)) - L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} \phi)) \\ &\quad + L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} \phi)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{[v_3, [v_1, v_2]]} \phi &= L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} \phi)) - L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} \phi)) - L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} \phi)) \\ &\quad + L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} \phi)) \end{aligned}$$

Se sigue entonces que, como

$$\begin{aligned} L_{[v_2, [v_3, v_1]] + [v_3, [v_1, v_2]]} \phi &= L_{[v_2, [v_3, v_1]]} \phi + L_{[v_3, [v_1, v_2]]} \phi \\ &= L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} \phi)) - \cancel{L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} \phi))} - \cancel{L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} \phi))} \\ &\quad + L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} \phi)) \\ &\quad + \cancel{L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} \phi))} - L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} \phi)) - L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} \phi)) \\ &\quad + \cancel{L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} \phi))} \\ &= -[L_{v_1} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} \phi)) - L_{v_1} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} \phi)) \\ &\quad - L_{v_2} (L_{v_3} (L_{v_1} \phi)) + L_{v_3} (L_{v_2} (L_{v_1} \phi))] \\ &= -L_{[v_1, [v_2, v_3]]} \phi \\ &= L_{-[v_1, [v_2, v_3]]} \phi \end{aligned}$$

y nuevamente, por unicidad:

$$[v_2, [v_3, v_1]] + [v_3, [v_1, v_2]] = -[v_1, [v_2, v_3]]$$

$$\Rightarrow [v_1, [v_2, v_3]] + [v_2, [v_3, v_1]] + [v_3, [v_1, v_2]] = 0$$



Problema 2.- (40 puntos)

Exercise 2.2.x. Let U be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and v and w vector fields on U . Suppose v is the infinitesimal generator of a one-parameter group of diffeomorphisms

$$f_t: U \rightarrow U, \quad -\infty < t < \infty.$$

Let $w_t = f_t^* w$. Show that for $\phi \in C^\infty(U)$ we have

$$L_{[v,w]}\phi = L_{\dot{w}}\phi,$$

where

$$\dot{w} = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f_t^* w \right|_{t=0}.$$

Hint: Differentiate the identity

$$f_t^* L_w \phi = L_{w_t} f_t^* \phi$$

with respect to t and show that at $t = 0$ the derivative of the left-hand side is $L_v L_w \phi$ by Exercise 2.2.iii, and the derivative of the right-hand side is

$$L_{\dot{w}} + L_w(L_v \phi).$$

Exercise 2.2.xi. Conclude from Exercise 2.2.x that

$$(2.2.25) \quad [v, w] = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f_t^* w \right|_{t=0}.$$

Sol.

De (x): En el ejercicio (ix) se definió (tomando a $w = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$):

$$\begin{aligned} f^* w &= f_*^{-1} w \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i} \omega_j \right) \circ f^{-1} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \quad \forall f: U \rightarrow U \text{ dif.} \end{aligned}$$

Ahora con la prueba. Como w está f_j -relacionado con w_j , pues:

$$\begin{aligned} w_j(f_j(p)) &= f_j^* w(f_j(p)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial (f_j)_i}{\partial x_j} \omega_j \right) \circ f_j^{-1}(f_j(p)) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j \frac{\partial (f_j)_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right) \Big|_p \\ &= d_{f_j p} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) \Big|_p \right) \\ &= d(f_j)_p(w(p)), \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Se cumple entonces la identidad:

$$f_t^* L_{\sqrt{}} \phi = L_{\sqrt{}} f_t^* \phi \dots (1)$$

para $\phi \in C^\infty(U)$. Para continuar, veamos que si $\theta \in C^1(U)$, ent.

$$L_{\sqrt{}} \theta = \frac{d}{dt} f_t^* \theta \big|_{t=0} \dots (2)$$

En efecto, Si $p \in U$, ent.

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\sqrt{}} \theta(p) &= \sqrt{ } (p) [\theta] \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (\theta \circ \gamma_p(t)) \big|_{t=0} \end{aligned}$$

dónde $\gamma_p: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una curva integral m $\gamma_p(0) = p$ y $\frac{d}{dt} \gamma_p(t) \big|_{t=0} = \sqrt{ } (p)$. Como $\sqrt{ }$ es el generador infinitesimal del grupo uniparamétrico de difeomorfismos $f_t: U \xrightarrow{\sim} U$, ent.

$$\gamma_p(t) = f_t(p), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Luego:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\sqrt{}} \theta(p) &= \frac{d}{dt} (\theta \circ f_t(p)) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (\theta \circ f_t) \big|_{t=0} (p) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (f_t^* \theta) \big|_{t=0} (p), \forall p \in U. \\ \therefore L_{\sqrt{}} \theta &= \frac{d}{dt} (f_t^* \theta) \big|_{t=0} \end{aligned}$$

Así, tomando $\theta = L_{\sqrt{}} \phi$ en (2), obtenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\sqrt{}} (L_{\sqrt{}} \phi) &= \frac{d}{dt} (f_t^* L_{\sqrt{}} \phi) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (L_{\sqrt{}} f_t^* \phi) \big|_{t=0}, \forall \phi \in C^\infty(U) \dots (3) \end{aligned}$$

y:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (L_{\sqrt{}} (f_t^* \phi)) \big|_{t=0} (p) &= \frac{d}{dt} (L_{\sqrt{}} (\phi \circ f_t)) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_t)_i(p) \frac{\partial (\phi \circ f_t)}{\partial x_i} (p) \right) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} (\omega_t)_i(p) \big|_{t=0} \cdot \frac{\partial (\phi \circ f_t)}{\partial x_i} (p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_0)_i(p) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial (\phi \circ f_t)}{\partial x_i} (p) \right) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} (\omega_t)_i(p) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} (p) \big|_{t=0} + \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_0)_i(p) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial (\phi \circ f_t)}{\partial x_i} (p) \right) \big|_{t=0} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{dt} (\omega_t)_i(p) \big|_{t=0} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} (p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_0)_i(p) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial (\phi \circ f_t)}{\partial x_i} (p) \right) \big|_{t=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{w}_i(p) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}(p) + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i(p) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \phi \circ f_t(p) \right) \Big|_{t=0} \\
&= L_{\dot{w}} \phi(p) + L_w \left(\frac{d}{dt} \phi \circ f_t(p) \Big|_{t=0} \right) \\
&= (L_{\dot{w}} \phi + L_w (L_w \phi))(p)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} (L_{w_t} (f_t^* \phi)) \Big|_{t=0} = L_{\dot{w}} \phi + L_w (L_w \phi) \dots (4)$$

pues, $\phi \circ f_t(p)$ se puede cambiar el orden de las integrales, $v_0 = w$, pues $f_0 = \text{id}_u$, $L_w \phi(p) = \frac{d}{dt} \phi \circ r_p(t) \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt} (\phi \circ f_t(p)) \Big|_{t=0}$, y:

$$\dot{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{w}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

dónde $\dot{w}_i = \frac{d}{dt} (w_t)_i \Big|_{t=0}$, siendo $w_t = \sum_{i=1}^n (w_t)_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = f_t^* w$. Así, de (3)

y (4) se sigue que:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_w (L_w \phi) &= L_{\dot{w}} \phi + L_w (L_w \phi) \\
\Rightarrow L_w (L_w \phi) - L_w (L_w \phi) &= L_{\dot{w}} \phi \\
\Rightarrow L_{[w, w]} \phi &= L_{\dot{w}} \phi, \forall \phi \in C^\infty(u)
\end{aligned}$$

De (xi): Finalmente, por la unicidad de los corchetes de Lie, se sigue que:

$$\begin{aligned}
[w, w] &= \dot{w} \\
&= \frac{d}{dt} f_t^* w \Big|_{t=0}
\end{aligned}$$



Problema 3.- (30 puntos) Demuestre:

Theorem 2.6.15. Let U be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , V an open subset of \mathbb{R}^m , and $f_0, f_1: U \rightarrow V$ two C^∞ maps. If f_0 and f_1 are homotopic then for every closed form $\omega \in \Omega^k(V)$ the form $f_1^* \omega - f_0^* \omega$ is exact.

Dem.

Como $f_0 \simeq f_1$, ent. $\exists F: U \times A \rightarrow V$, $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ abierto $\ni 0, 1 \in A$, F mapeo $C^\infty(U \times A)$ $\ni A$ es conexo y:

$$F(x, 0) = f_0(x) \quad y \quad F(x, 1) = f_1(x), \quad \forall x \in U.$$

Sea $\omega \in \Omega^k(V)$ una k -forma cerrada. Definamos $\bar{\omega} := F^* \omega \in \Omega^k(U \times A)$. Se probará que $\bar{\omega}$ es cerrada, en efecto, veamos que si $\omega = \sum_I \omega_I dx_I$, ent.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega} &= F^* \left(\sum_I \omega_I \wedge dx_I \right) \\ &= \sum_I F^* \omega_I \wedge dF_I \end{aligned}$$

dónde $dF_I = dF_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dF_{i_k}$, $\forall I$, siendo

$$dF_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j + \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial t} dt, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

así, podemos escribir a $\bar{\omega}$ como la suma de dos componentes, a saber $\bar{\omega}_1 \in \Omega^k(U \times A)$ y $\bar{\omega}_2 \in \Omega^{k-1}(U \times A)$, donde

$$\bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega}_1 + dt \wedge \bar{\omega}_2 \quad (*)$$

(una componente contiene a la 1-forma dt , y la otra parte no), donde

$$\bar{\omega}_1 = \sum_I (\bar{\omega}_1)_I dx_I \quad y \quad \bar{\omega}_2 = \sum_J (\bar{\omega}_2)_J dx_J$$

con I multi-índices de longitud k y J multi-índices de longitud $k-1$. Afirmamos que estas dos componentes son únicas, en efecto, si $\bar{\omega}_1'$ y $\bar{\omega}_2'$ cumplen que:

$$\bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega}_1' + dt \wedge \bar{\omega}_2'$$

entonces:

$$\bar{\omega}_1 - \bar{\omega}_1' = dt \wedge (\bar{\omega}_2' - \bar{\omega}_2)$$

pero, como los términos de $\bar{\omega}_1 - \bar{\omega}_1'$ no contienen a dt , la igualdad sólo se puede dar si

ambas partes son 0, i.e

$$\bar{\omega}_1 = \bar{\omega}_1' \quad y \quad dt^\wedge (\bar{\omega}_1' - \bar{\omega}_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\omega}_2 = \bar{\omega}_2'$$

lo cual prueba la unicidad. De esta forma, definimos el mapeo $\bar{I}: \Omega^k(U \times A) \rightarrow \Omega^{k-1}(U)$

$$\bar{I}(\bar{\omega})_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) = \int_0^1 \{ \bar{\omega}_{2(p,t)}((d_{i_t})_p(v_1), \dots, (d_{i_t})_p(v_{k-1})) \} dt$$

$\forall p \in U$ y $\forall v_1, \dots, v_{k-1} \in T_p U$, donde los mapeos $d_{i_t}: T_p U \rightarrow T_{(p,t)}(U \times A)$ son las diferenciales del mapeo $i_t: U \rightarrow U \times A$, $p \mapsto i_t(p) = (p, t)$, $\forall t \in A$.

Por la unicidad de la descomposición de $\bar{\omega}$, el mapeo \bar{I} está bien definido. Veamos que

$$\bar{I}(\bar{\theta} + \bar{\mu}) = \bar{I}(\bar{\theta}) + \bar{I}(\bar{\mu}), \quad \forall \bar{\theta}, \bar{\mu} \in \Omega^k(U \times A) \dots (1)$$

En efecto, sean $\bar{\theta}, \bar{\mu} \in \Omega^k(U \times A)$, estas 2 k -formas se descomponen de forma única como:

$$\bar{\theta} = \bar{\theta}_1 + dt^\wedge \bar{\theta}_2, \quad y$$

$$\bar{\mu} = \bar{\mu}_1 + dt^\wedge \bar{\mu}_2$$

Ent.

$$\bar{\theta} + \bar{\mu} = (\bar{\theta}_1 + \bar{\mu}_1) + dt^\wedge (\bar{\theta}_2 + \bar{\mu}_2)$$

Luego, por unicidad de la descomposición se sigue que:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}(\bar{\theta} + \bar{\mu})_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) &= \int_0^1 \{ (\bar{\theta}_2 + \bar{\mu}_2)_{(p,t)}((d_{i_t})_p(v_1), \dots, (d_{i_t})_p(v_{k-1})) \} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \{ \bar{\theta}_2_{(p,t)}(d_{i_t}(v_1), \dots, d_{i_t}(v_{k-1})) \} dt + \int_0^1 \{ \bar{\mu}_2_{(p,t)}(d_{i_t}(v_1), \dots, d_{i_t}(v_{k-1})) \} dt \\ &= \bar{I}(\bar{\theta})_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) + \bar{I}(\bar{\mu})_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$\forall p \in U$ y $\forall v_1, \dots, v_{k-1} \in T_p U$. Por lo cual la identidad (1) queda probada.

Ahora, probaremos que:

$$i_1^* \bar{\omega} - i_0^* \bar{\omega} = d(\bar{I} \bar{\omega}) + \bar{I}(d\bar{\omega}) \dots (2)$$

(recordando que $\bar{\omega}$ está dada por (*)). En efecto, por la linealidad del pullback de k -formas y de \bar{I} , lo anterior basta con probarse en el caso que $\bar{\omega} = \bar{\theta}$, donde $\bar{\theta}$ tiene las dos representaciones siguientes:

a) $\bar{\theta}_{(p,t)} = f(p,t)(dx_{\perp}|_{(p,t)})$, en este caso $\bar{I}(\bar{\theta}) = 0 \Rightarrow d(\bar{I}\bar{\theta}) = 0$, y

$$d\bar{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i \wedge dx_{\perp} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt \wedge dx_{\perp}$$

por lo cual:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{I}(d\bar{\theta})_p &= \left[\int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(p,t) \right\} dt \right] dx_{\perp} \\ &= [f(p,1) - f(p,0)] dx_{\perp} \dots (3)\end{aligned}$$

y, por otro lado:

$$\begin{aligned}(i_f^* \bar{\theta})_p &= i_f^* (f dx_{\perp})_p \\ &= i_f^* (f \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k})_p \\ &= (i_f^* f)_p \wedge (i_f^* dx_{i_1})_p \wedge \dots \wedge (i_f^* dx_{i_k})_p \\ &= f(p,t) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \\ \therefore (i_{i_1}^* \bar{\theta})_p - (i_{i_0}^* \bar{\theta})_p &= [f(p,1) - f(p,0)] (dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k})_p \\ &= \bar{I}(d\bar{\theta})_p + 0 \\ &= \bar{I}(d\bar{\theta})_p + d(\bar{I}\bar{\theta})_p\end{aligned}$$

usando (3). Por tanto, queda probada (2).

b) $\bar{\theta}_{(p,t)} = f(p,t)(dt \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k-1}})|_{(p,t)}$ Afirmamos que:

$$i_f^* \bar{\theta} = 0, \forall f \in A$$

En efecto, considere el mapeo proyección $\pi: U \times A \rightarrow U, (p,t) \mapsto p$, ent.

$$d\pi = \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i$$

y, si $v_i = v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, ent.

$$dx_i(v_i) = v_i[x_i] = v_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} = 0, \forall i \in \{1, n\}$$

Por tanto, si $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \bar{I}_p U, p \in U$, ent.

$$\begin{aligned}(i_f^* \bar{\theta})_p(v_1, \dots, v_k) &= \bar{\theta}_{i_f(p)}(d_{i_f(p)}(v_1), \dots, d_{i_f(p)}(v_k)) \\ &= f(p,t) dt_{(p,t)}(d_{i_f(p)}(v_1) \cdot dx_{i_1(p,t)}(d_{i_f(p)}(v_2)) \cdot \dots \cdot dx_{i_{k-1}(p,t)}(d_{i_f(p)}(v_k)))\end{aligned}$$

pero $d_{i_f(p)}(v_i) = v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + v_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, por lo cual $dt_{(p,t)}(d_{i_f(p)}(v_i)) = 0$. Así:

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore j_j^* \bar{\theta} = 0$$

En part. para $j=0$ y 1 :

$$j_1^* \bar{\theta} - j_0^* \bar{\theta} = 0 \dots (4)$$

Ahora, vemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} d\bar{\theta} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i \wedge dt \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k-1}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dt \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k-1}} \wedge dx_i \end{aligned}$$

por lo cual:

$$I(d\bar{\theta})_p = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(p,t) dt \right\} \right] (-1)^k dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k-1}} \wedge dx_i \dots (5)$$

y

$$\begin{aligned} I(\bar{\theta})_p &= \left[\int_0^1 \{ f(p,t) \} dt \right] dx_I \\ \Rightarrow d(I\bar{\theta})_p &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(p,t) dt \right\} dx_i \wedge dx_I \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(p,t) dt \right\} (-1)^{k-1} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_{k-1}} \wedge dx_i \right] \\ &= -I(d\bar{\theta})_p \dots (6) \end{aligned}$$

$\forall p \in U$, sustituyendo (5). Por tanto de (6) y (4) se sigue que:

$$j_1^* \bar{\theta} - j_0^* \bar{\theta} = I(d\bar{\theta}) + d(I\bar{\theta})$$

con lo que queda probado (2).

Por a) y b) se sigue que:

$$j_1^* \bar{\omega} - j_0^* \bar{\omega} = I(d\bar{\omega}) + d(I\bar{\omega}) \dots (7)$$

pero, como ω es cerrada, ent. $d\omega = 0$ y por tanto:

$$d\bar{\omega} = d(F^* \omega)$$

$$= F^*(d\omega)$$

$$= F^*(0)$$

$$= 0$$

por lo que (7) se reduce a:

$$i_1^* \bar{\omega} - i_0^* \bar{\omega} = d(I \bar{\omega}) \dots (8)$$

donde:

$$\begin{aligned} i_j^* \bar{\omega} &= i_j^* (F^* \omega) \\ &= (F \circ i_j)^* \omega, \forall j \in A \end{aligned}$$

en part. para $j=0$ y $j=1$, con

$$(F \circ i_j)(p) = F(p, j)$$

$$\Rightarrow (F \circ i_1)(p) = F(p, 1) = f_1(p), \text{ y}$$

$$(F \circ i_0)(p) = F(p, 0) = f_0(p), \forall p \in U$$

$$\therefore F \circ i_1 = f_1 \text{ y } F \circ i_0 = f_0$$

Así, (8) se convierte en:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^* \omega - f_0^* \omega &= d(I \bar{\omega}) \\ &= d(I(F^* \omega)) \end{aligned}$$

esto es, la K-forma en U $f_1^* \omega - f_0^* \omega$ es exacta en U .

