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Hodge star operator

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Defines	hodge star operator

Let V be a n -dimensional (n finite) vector space with inner product g . The *Hodge star operator* (denoted by $*$) is a linear operator mapping <http://planetmath.org/node/3050> p -forms on V to $(n - p)$ -forms, i.e.,

$$* : \Omega^p(V) \rightarrow \Omega^{n-p}(V).$$

In terms of a basis $\{e^1, \dots, e^n\}$ for V and the corresponding dual basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ for V^* (the star used to denote the dual space is not to be confused with the Hodge star!), with the inner product being expressed in terms of components as $g = \sum_{i,j=1}^n g_{ij} e^i \otimes e^j$, the $*$ -operator is defined as the linear operator that maps the basis elements of $\Omega^p(V)$ as

$$*(e^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e^{i_p}) = \frac{\sqrt{|g|}}{(n-p)!} g^{i_1 l_1} \dots g^{i_p l_p} \varepsilon_{l_1 \dots l_p l_{p+1} \dots l_n} e^{l_{p+1}} \wedge \dots \wedge e^{l_n}.$$

Here, $|g| = \det g_{ij}$, and ε is the Levi-Civita permutation symbol

This operator may be defined in a coordinate-free manner by the condition

$$u \wedge *v = g(u, v) \mathbf{Vol}(g)$$

where the notation $g(u, v)$ denotes the inner product on p -forms (in coordinates, $g(u, v) = g_{i_1 j_1} \dots g_{i_p j_p} u^{i_1 \dots i_p} v^{j_1 \dots j_p}$) and $\mathbf{Vol}(g)$ is the unit volume form associated to the metric. (in coordinates, $\mathbf{Vol}(g) = \sqrt{\det(g)} e^1 \wedge \dots \wedge e^n$)

Generally $** = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \text{id}$, where id is the identity operator in $\Omega^p(V)$. In three dimensions, $** = \text{id}$ for all $p = 0, \dots, 3$. On \mathbb{R}^3 with Cartesian coordinates, the metric tensor is $g = dx \otimes dx + dy \otimes dy + dz \otimes dz$, and the Hodge star operator is

$$*dx = dy \wedge dz, \quad *dy = dz \wedge dx, \quad *dz = dx \wedge dy.$$

The Hodge star operation occurs most frequently in differential geometry in the case where M^n is a n -dimensional orientable manifold with a Riemannian (or pseudo-Riemannian) tensor g and V is a cotangent vector space of M^n . Also, one can extend this notion to antisymmetric tensor fields by computing Hodge star pointwise.