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**formulas for differential forms of small
valence**

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Coboundary formulas. Given a function f (same thing as a differential 0-form), a differential 1-form α and a differential 2-form β , and for vector fields u, v, w , we have

$$\begin{aligned} df(u) &= u(f), \\ d\alpha(u, v) &= u(\alpha(v)) - v(\alpha(u)) - \alpha([u, v]); \\ d\beta(u, v, w) &= u(\beta(v, w)) + v(\beta(w, u)) + w(\beta(u, v)) \\ &\quad - \beta([u, v], w) - \beta([v, w], u) - \beta([w, u], v). \end{aligned}$$

Local coordinate formulas. Let f be a function, $v = v^i \partial_i$ a vector field, and $\alpha = \alpha_i dx^i$ and $\beta = \beta_i dx^i$ be 1-forms, and $\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j$ a 2-form, expressed relative to a system of local coordinates. The corresponding interior product expressions are:

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_v(\alpha) &= v^i \alpha_i, \\ \iota_v(\gamma) &= v^i \gamma_{ij} dx^j. \end{aligned}$$

The exterior product formulas are:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \wedge \beta &= \alpha_i \beta_j dx^i \wedge dx^j \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_i \beta_j - \alpha_j \beta_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j \\ &= \sum_{i < j} (\alpha_i \beta_j - \alpha_j \beta_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j; \\ \alpha \wedge \gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \gamma_{jk} dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\alpha_i \gamma_{jk} + \alpha_j \gamma_{ki} + \alpha_k \gamma_{ij}) dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k \\ &= \sum_{i < j < k} (\alpha_i \gamma_{jk} + \alpha_j \gamma_{ki} + \alpha_k \gamma_{ij}) dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k. \end{aligned}$$

The exterior derivative formulas are:

$$\begin{aligned}
df &= \partial_i f \, dx^i, \\
d\alpha &= \partial_i \alpha_j \, dx^i \wedge dx^j \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_i \alpha_j - \partial_j \alpha_i) \, dx^i \wedge dx^j \\
&= \sum_{i < j} (\partial_i \alpha_j - \partial_j \alpha_i) \, dx^i \wedge dx^j; \\
d\gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_i \gamma_{jk} \, dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k \\
&= \frac{1}{6} (\partial_i \gamma_{jk} + \partial_j \gamma_{ki} + \partial_k \gamma_{ij}) \, dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k \\
&= \sum_{i < j < k} (\partial_i \gamma_{jk} + \partial_j \gamma_{ki} + \partial_k \gamma_{ij}) \, dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k.
\end{aligned}$$