

MATH 620 HOMEWORK (DUE 9/10)

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Exercise. Show that $F_* : T_p \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_q \mathbb{R}^m$.

Proof. Let $v_1, v_2 \in T_p U, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $v_1 = c_1^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \big|_p, v_2 = c_2^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \big|_p$ where $c_i^j \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $\gamma_1(t) = p + t(c_1^1, \dots, c_1^n), \gamma_2(t) = p + t(c_2^1, \dots, c_2^n), \gamma = c\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$. Then there exist unique $b_1^1, \dots, b_1^m, b_2^1, \dots, b_2^m, b^1, \dots, b^m \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

- $F_*(v_1) = b_1^s \frac{\partial}{\partial y^s}$.
- $F_*(v_2) = b_2^s \frac{\partial}{\partial y^s}$.
- $F_*(cv_1 + v_2) = b^s \frac{\partial}{\partial y^s}$.

For each s ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_s &= (F_*(cv_1 + v_2))(y^s) \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt} y^s \circ F \circ \gamma(t) \Big|_{t=0} \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt} F^s \circ \gamma(t) \Big|_{t=0} && (\text{Let } F^s = y^s \circ F.) \\
 &= \frac{\partial F^s}{\partial x^j} \Big|_p (cc_1^j + c_2^j) \\
 &= c \frac{\partial F^s}{\partial x^j} \Big|_p c_1^j + \frac{\partial F^s}{\partial x^j} \Big|_p c_2^j \\
 &= c \frac{d}{dt} F^s \circ \gamma_1(t) \Big|_p c_1^j + \frac{d}{dt} F^s \circ \gamma_2(t) \Big|_p c_2^j \\
 &= c(F_*v_1)(y^s) + (F_*v_2)(y^s) \\
 &= cb_1^s + b_2^s.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $F_*(cv_1 + v_2) = cF_*(v_1) + F_*(v_2)$. □

Exercise. Prove that if $f_I \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$, then $f_I dx^I \in \mathcal{A}^k$.

Proof. Let $\eta = \sum_I f_I dx^I$. Let $X_1, \dots, X_k \in \mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We must show that $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F(p) = \eta_p(X_{1,p}, \dots, X_{k,p})$ is smooth. For any $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(p) &= \sum_I \eta_p(X_{1,p}, \dots, X_{k,p}) \\
 &= \sum_I f_I(p) (dx^{i_1} \big|_p \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_k} \big|_p)(X_{1,p}, \dots, X_{k,p}) \\
 &= \sum_I f_I(p) \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} (dx^{i_{\sigma_1}} \big|_p)(X_{1,p}) \dots (dx^{i_{\sigma_k}} \big|_p)(X_{k,p}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since products and sums of smooth functions are smooth, it suffices to show $p \mapsto dx^i|_p(X_{j,p})$ is smooth for each i, j . Then $dx^i|_p(X_{j,p}) = X_{j,p}(x^i)$, which is smooth because \mathfrak{X} is defined to be the collection of all smooth vector fields. \square

Exercise. Given $\eta \in \mathcal{A}^k(V), \omega \in \mathcal{A}^l(V)$, prove that $F^*(\eta \wedge \omega) = (F^*\eta) \wedge (F^*\omega)$.

Proof. Let $p \in V, v_1, \dots, v_{k+l} \in V$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(F^*(\eta \wedge \omega))_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) &= (\eta \wedge \omega)_p(F_*v_1, \dots, F_*v_{k+l}) \\
&= \frac{1}{k!l!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+l}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \eta_p(F_*v_{\sigma_1}, \dots, F_*v_{\sigma_k}) \omega_p(F_*v_{\sigma_{k+1}}, \dots, F_*v_{\sigma_{k+l}}) \\
&= \frac{1}{k!l!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+l}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) (F^*\eta)_p(v_{\sigma_1}, \dots, v_{\sigma_k}) (F^*\omega)_p(v_{\sigma_{k+1}}, \dots, v_{\sigma_{k+l}}) \\
&= ((F^*\eta) \wedge (F^*\omega))_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}).
\end{aligned}$$

\square