Teorema: See 6 un grypo de hie y g el conjunto de compos vectoriels invenigntes 2 izymier de. a) gesus esperio vectorial y edernás 12 eplicación $\alpha: g \longrightarrow 6e$ definitz por $\alpha(X) = Xe = X(e)$ es especio tangente en le identidad del gripo un isomorfismo de spraiss vectorizés. Por lo tento ding = din Ge = din G.

que geometria b) has compos vectorists invivientes 2 it quier de son C.

c) El corchèle de hie de los campos vectorists invisor les 2 itérierde es un campo vectoriel invisor le 2 itérier de

d) gran el corchete de hie es un âlgebre de hie. Dem: (a) y = campo ve doriales invenantes a itéquierde Ver que g s espais vectorid + Ejercicio LD (1) El corj. de composéétes espais lect. Verificer Exions (2) of a un orbesp. vedovid XX son inv. a ity => X+XX s inv. 2 Ge = espario langente à 6 en la identidad e. Terenos que verificar que a: y -> 6e x 1-> Xe

som isomor fismo spacios vectorales.

(1) d so lineal: $\alpha(X+\lambda Y) = (X+\lambda Y)e = Xe+\lambda Ye$ $\alpha(X+\lambda Y) = (X+\lambda Y)e = Xe+\lambda Ye$ $= \alpha(x) + \overline{\lambda} \alpha(x)$ (2) d'inyetive: Sipongemos que a(X) = a(t), X, rég \rightarrow $tg \in G$ secumple $X(g) = X(lg(e)) = (dl_g, X)(e) = dl(X(e))$ $Y(g) = Y(l_0(e)) = (l_0(e) - l_0(x(e)))$ Rev como $\alpha(x) = \alpha(x) \rightarrow x(e) = y(e)$ inv. $\alpha(x) = \alpha(x)$ $\int dl_g(X(e)) = dl_g(Y(e))$ -> X=

(3) as surretive: Spangemos que NEGe Défininos un campo cecloial X de le siguiente forma: X(g) = Alg N (dg: Ge ~ Ge) Primero vernos que $x(X) = X(e) = dl_0 v = v$ Vezas - r Vezmos que X2 invenient 2 it quierde. X(lg.l) $\stackrel{?}{=}$ X(g.l) = dlg.le(N) = x(g.l) = dlg.le(N)Prop. del = (dlg odla (b)) = dlg (X(h))
dif. dy. lg. h= lgo la

(b) Sea X en cempo rechonist inveniente à izquierda y sea 4 E ((6). Teremo que ver que (X4) es C6) Alway $(XA)(9) = X_8(A) = dl_8(X_e)$ definicion de Definicion de Diferencial Por lo tento tenemos que ver que la función y g my Xe (40lg) es C° H4cC. Verences que Des une composicion de funciones c°

es comporque 6 es en y npo de hie $-) \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{G}_{\times} \mathcal{G} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G}_{\times} \mathcal{G}_{\times} \\ \mathcal{G}_{1}, \mathcal{G}_{2} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G}_{1}.\mathcal{G}_{2} \end{array}$ -) le:6-26x6 $l_{e}^{2}(g) = (g,e)$, $l_{e}^{2}(g) = (l_{e}g)$ son C. See Y un campo vectorial C° tral que Xe=le

Entonos (0, Y) es un campo vectorial C° en 6x6.

News i tamos este ejercicio del Cepítulo 1 de Werner:

- Consider the product manifold $M \times N$ with the canonical projections $\pi_1: M \times N \to M$ and $\pi_2: M \times N \to N$.
 - (a) Prove that $\alpha \colon \widetilde{M} \to M \times N$ is C^{∞} if and only if $\pi_1 \circ \alpha$ and $\pi_2 \circ \alpha$ are C^{∞} .
 - (b) Prove that the map $v \mapsto (d\pi_1(v), d\pi_2(v))$ is an isomorphism of $(M \times N)_{(m,n)}$ with $M_m \oplus N_n$.
 - (c) Let X and Y be C^{∞} vector fields on M and N respectively. Then, by (b), X and Y canonically determine vector fields $\tilde{X} = (X,0)$ and $\tilde{Y} = (0,Y)$ on $M \times N$. Prove that $[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}] = 0$.
 - (d) Let $(m_0, n_0) \in M \times N$, and define injections $i_{n_0}: M \to M \times N$ and $i_{m_0}: N \to M \times N$ by setting

$$i_{n_0}(m) = (m, n_0),$$

$$i_{m_0}(n) = (m_0, n).$$

Let $v \in (M \times N)_{(m_0, n_0)}$, and let $v_1 = d\pi_1(v) \in M_{m_0}$ and $v_2 = d\pi_2(v) \in N_{n_0}$. Let $f \in C^{\infty}(M \times N)$. Prove that

$$v(f) = v_1(f \circ i_{n_0}) + v_2(f \circ i_{m_0}).$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
(0, Y) \cdot (409) & \text{Jole}(9) &= (0, Y)_{(ge)} & (409) \\
\text{Compour 6x6}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= C^{\infty} + Y_{e}(4090c_{g}^{2}) \\
= Y_{e}(409.c_{g}^{2}) \\
= X_{e}(409c_{g}^{2})$$

=> g + > Xe(4.lg)es C.

C) Como los cempos vectoristes invirintes 2 it quier de son C, sus corchetes de hie stoir de finidos y son invirientes à izquerda Par la combination de solos des resultados:
Warner (1.45)

1.45 Proposition

- (a) [X,Y] is indeed a smooth vector field on M.
- (b) If $f, g \in C^{\infty}(M)$, then [fX, gY] = fg[X,Y] + f(Xg)Y g(Yf)X.
- (c) [X,Y] = -[Y,X].
- (d) [[X,Y],Z] + [[Y,Z],X] + [[Z,X],Y] = 0 for all smooth vector fields X, Y, and Z on M.

We leave the proof as an exercise. Part (d) is known as the *Jacobi identity*. A vector space with a bilinear operation satisfying (c) and (d) is called a *Lie algebra*.

1.55 Proposition Let $\varphi: M \to N$ be C^{∞} . Let X and X_1 be smooth vector fields on M, and let Y and Y_1 be smooth vector fields on N. If X is φ -related to Y, and if X_1 is φ -related to Y_1 , then $[X,X_1]$ is φ -related to $[Y,Y_1]$.

PROOF We must show that $d\varphi \circ [X,X_1] = [Y,Y_1] \circ \varphi$. For this, let $m \in M$ and $f \in C^{\infty}(N)$. Then we must show that

(1)
$$d\varphi([X,X_1]_m)(f) = [Y,Y_1]_{\varphi(m)}(f).$$

We simply unwind the definitions:

(2)
$$d\varphi([X,X_{1}]_{m})(f) = [X,X_{1}]_{m}(f \circ \varphi)$$

 $= X_{m}(X_{1}(f \circ \varphi)) - X_{1}|_{m}(X(f \circ \varphi))$
 $= X_{m}((d\varphi \circ X_{1})(f)) - X_{1}|_{m}((d\varphi \circ X)(f))$
 $= X_{m}(Y_{1}(f) \circ \varphi) - X_{1}|_{m}(Y(f) \circ \varphi)$
 $= d\varphi(X_{m})(Y_{1}(f)) - d\varphi(X_{1}|_{m})(Y(f))$
 $= Y_{\varphi(m)}(Y_{1}(f)) - Y_{1}|_{\varphi(m)}(Y(f))$
 $= [Y,Y_{1}]_{\varphi(m)}(f).$

Définición: P:M -DN es C, X crupo vedo iz/ en M, 7 cempo vect. en N, enhonces X,7 estan P-relacionedos Si

Results Previo

d9. X = Yof Xes inveniente à citquier de soi Xestré la 12 le cione do con X: dly.X = X, ly en amps vect. C (d) og con el corchete de hie es ur ely. Le hie. - 2 ges espais ue des sil JXEY => Xes C => corchele de hie sté de fini do verner cep. 1
[,] define estructure de elg.
de hie en y:

- I, J: J×g - D g sobined - I, J 24hi simeline J Prop. 1.45 - I, J 32 wobi

Adomos g = 6c.

Définicion: El algebre de hie de un grapo de hie 6 es el álgebre de hie de los campos vectoriales invariares à itquier de en 6, con el corchete de hie.

LO Lenozmos g.

Ejemplos de varietades en Warner:

(b) Let V be a finite dimensional real vector space. Then V has a natural manifold structure. Indeed, if $\{e_i\}$ is a basis of V, then the elements of the dual basis $\{r_i\}$ are the coordinate functions of a global coordinate system on V. Such a global coordinate system uniquely determines a differentiable structure \mathscr{F} on V. This differentiable structure is independent of the choice of basis, since different bases give C^{∞} overlapping coordinate systems. In fact, the change of coordinates is given simply by a constant non-singular matrix.

06 servición; Un espacio vectoril red V es vinie de de manez netural. Seizbesse de V Bris bese Lud PEV => El espacio tragente 2 V en p. Se identifica Con V de la signiente forma.

$$N = \sum_{i} a_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} \Big|_{p} \longrightarrow \sum_{i} a_{i} e_{i}, \quad \boxed{a_{j}} = N(r_{j})$$

Ejemplos:

(1) Consideremos el gripo de hie (R, +) y des trus

Tonamos coordenedos X.

 $6\rho = \{ \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | \rho \}$

Cual sell elgebre de hie de 6????

Composure doni 26;
$$X(P) = X(P) \frac{d}{dx}|_{P}$$
 $X(P) \in \mathbb{R}$

Inverior 2 izquierde:

$$d l_{P} X = X_{o} l_{P}$$

$$definicion de diferencial$$
(1) $(d l_{q} X_{P})^{q} = X_{P}(4_{o} l_{q})$
(2) $(d l_{q} X_{P})^{q} = X_{o} l_{q}(P) = X_{q+P}$

$$definicion de inv. a izquierde$$
(2) $= (d l_{q} X_{P})^{q} = X_{p+q} l_{q} = X_{p+q} l_{q} l_{q}$

(1) => (dle
$$X_p A = X_p (fol_{\theta}) = \lambda(p) \frac{d}{dx} A(x+q)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda(p) A(p+q)}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} A(x+q)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda(p) A(p+q)}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} A(x+q)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda(p) A(p+q)}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} A(x+q)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(p+q) = \lambda(p) + P, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(p+q) = \lambda(p) + P, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = cle.$$

El corclube de hie de dos compos es:

$$X = \lambda \frac{d}{dx}$$
, $Y = \mu \cdot \frac{d}{dx}$
 $[X,Y]_{\rho} = X_{\rho}(YA) - Y_{\rho}(XA)$
 $(XA)_{(\rho)} = X_{\rho}A$
 $= \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | YA - \mu \frac{d}{dx} | XA$
 $= \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | YA - \mu \frac{d}{dx} | XA$
 $(XA)_{(z)} = \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | XA - \mu \frac{d}{dx} | XA$
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 $(XA)_{(z)} = \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | XA - \mu \frac{d}{dx} | XA$

$$= \lambda \frac{d}{dx} | \rho \left(\mathcal{M} f'(x) \right) - \mathcal{M} \frac{d}{dx} | \rho \left(\lambda f'(x) \right)$$

$$= \lambda \mathcal{M} f'(\rho) - \mathcal{M} \lambda f'(\rho) = 0$$

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