

Mając \sharp możemy zdefiniować operację odwrotną:

Definicja 1.

$$\flat : T_p^*M \rightarrow T_pM, \text{ tak, że } \alpha \in T_p^*M, \alpha = v_i dx^i$$

to wtedy

$$T_pM \ni v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha^\flat = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n g^{ij} v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}.$$

Jeżeli wprowadzimy oznaczenie: $v^i = \sum_{j=1}^n g^{ij} v_j$, to mamy

$$\alpha^\flat = \sum_{i=1}^n v^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}.$$

Przykład 1.

$$[g_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & r^2 & \\ & & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= a \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \alpha = v^\sharp = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 g_{ij} v^j dx^i = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (g_{11} v^1 dx^1 + g_{12} v^2 dx^1 + g_{13} v^3 dx^1) + (g_{21} v^1 dx^2 + g_{22} v^2 dx^2 + g_{23} v^3 dx^2) + \\ &+ (g_{31} v^1 dx^3 + g_{32} v^2 dx^3 + g_{33} v^3 dx^3). \end{aligned}$$

czyli mamy

$$\alpha = v^\sharp = 1 \cdot a dr + r^2 b d\theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta c d\varphi.$$

$$\text{Dostaliśmy z laboratorium wektor: } v = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = a i_r + b i_\theta + c i_\varphi = a \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + b \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + c \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}.$$

Chcemy ten wektorek podnieść.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= v^\sharp = (g) dr + \left(r^2 \frac{b}{r} \right) d\theta + \left(r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} c \right) d\varphi = \\ &= a dr + r b d\theta + r \sin \theta c d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

Przykład 2. Niech $\alpha = a dr + b d\theta + c d\varphi$. Chcemy zrobić wektorek v , który jest dokładnie tyle:

$$v = \alpha^\flat = (1 \cdot a) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{1}{r^2} b \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} c \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}.$$

$$\text{Czyli ta nasza } \alpha^{\flat} = \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ \frac{b}{r^2} \\ \frac{c}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \end{array} \right]_{\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}} = a \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{b}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{c}{r \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}.$$

$$\text{Okazuje się, że } \alpha^{\flat} = \left[\begin{array}{c} b \\ \frac{b}{r} \\ \frac{c}{r \sin \theta} \end{array} \right]_{i_r, i_{\theta}, i_{\varphi}}$$

Definicja 2. niech $M = \mathbb{R}^3$,
$$\Lambda^0(M) \ni f \xrightarrow{d} df \in \Lambda^1(M) \xrightarrow{\flat} (df)^{\flat} \in T_p M$$
nazywamy gradientem funkcji $f : \nabla f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (df)^{\flat}$, gdzie $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$, f - klasy $\mathcal{C}^k(M)$

Przykład 3. $f(r, \theta, \varphi) : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$,
 $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} (df)^{\flat} &= 1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

Sila tego polega na tym, że jak dostaniemy na ulicy tensor metryczny, to przez 3 minuty w cieniu możemy obliczyć np. gradient funkcji:

$$\nabla f = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right].$$

Przykład 4. Dostaliśmy tensor metryczny i chcemy obliczyć $\nabla f(\xi, \eta, \delta)$, $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \heartsuit & & \\ & \triangle & \\ & & \square \end{array} \right]$.

$$\nabla f = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\heartsuit}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\triangle}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\square}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \delta} \end{array} \right].$$

$M = \mathbb{R}^3$	
$f \rightarrow \Lambda^0(M)$	$\dim \Lambda^0(M) = 1 \downarrow d$
$T_p M \overset{\flat}{\longleftrightarrow} \Lambda^1(M)$	$\dim \Lambda^1(M) = 3 \downarrow d$
$\#$	
$\Lambda^2(M)$	$\dim \Lambda^2(M) = 3 \downarrow d$
$\Lambda^3(M)$	$\dim \Lambda^3(M) = 1.$

Definicja 3. Niech M - rozmaitość, $\dim M = n$, $[g_{ij}]$ - tensor metryczny. Operację $\Lambda^L(M) \rightarrow \Lambda^{n-L}(M)$ nazywamy gwiazdką "Hodge'a" i definiujemy następująco:

$$*(dx^{i_1} \wedge dx^{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_L}) = \frac{\sqrt{g}}{(n-L)!} g^{i_1 j_1} g^{i_2 j_2} \dots g^{i_L j_L} \epsilon_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_L k_1 k_2 \dots k_{n-L}} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{k_{n-L}}$$

gdzie $\epsilon_{i_1, \dots, i_n} = \{sgn(i_1, \dots, i_n) \text{ jeżeli } i_m \neq i_p, \quad 0 \text{ w.p.p}\}$

Przykład 5. $M = \mathbb{R}^3$, $[g_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} *(dx) &= \frac{1}{(3-1)!} g^{1j_1} \epsilon_{j_1 k_1 k_2} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} g^{11} \epsilon_{1k_1 k_2} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{(3-1)!} g^{11} [\epsilon_{123} dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + \epsilon_{132} dx^3 \wedge dx^2] = \frac{1}{2} [1 \cdot dx^2 \wedge dx^3 - dx^3 \wedge dx^2] \\ &= dx^2 \wedge dx^3. \end{aligned}$$

Czyli $*(dx) = dy \wedge dz$.

$$\begin{aligned} *(dy) &= *(dx^2) = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} g^{22} \epsilon_{2k_1 k_2} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} \cdot \\ g^{22} [\epsilon_{213} dx^1 \wedge dx^3 + \epsilon_{231} dx^3 \wedge dx^1] &= \frac{1}{(3-1)!} 1 [-dx^1 \wedge dx^3 + dx^3 \wedge dx^1] = \\ &= dx^3 \wedge dx^1. \end{aligned}$$

Więc $*(dy) = dz \wedge dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} *(dz) &= \frac{1}{(3-1)!} g^{33} \epsilon_{3k_1 k_2} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} = \frac{1}{2} g^{33} [\epsilon_{321} dx^2 \wedge dx^1 + \epsilon_{312} dx^1 \wedge dx^2] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 1 [-dx^2 \wedge dx^1 + dx^1 \wedge dx^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Więc $*(dz) = dx \wedge dy$

Przykład 6. $M = \mathbb{R}^3, (r, \theta, \varphi), [g_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & r^2 & \\ & & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$.

$$*(dr) = r^2 \sin \varphi d\theta \wedge d\varphi$$

$$*(d\theta) = r^2 \sin \theta \frac{1}{r^2} d\varphi \wedge dr$$

$$*(d\varphi) = \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} dr \wedge d\theta$$

Pytanko jest takie: Chcemy zapytać co to jest $*(dx \wedge dy)$?

$$\begin{aligned}*(dx^1 \wedge dx^2) &= \frac{\sqrt{g}}{(3-2)!} g^{1j_1} g^{2j_2} \epsilon_{j_1 j_2 k_1} dx^{k_1} = \\&= \frac{1}{(3-2)!} g^{11} g^{22} \epsilon_{123} dx^3.\end{aligned}$$

Więc $*(dx \wedge dy) = dz$.

A np. $*(dx \wedge dz)$:

$$\begin{aligned}*(dx \wedge dz) &= \frac{1}{(3-2)!} \epsilon_{132} dx^2 = -dy *(dr \wedge d\theta) &= r^2 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} d\varphi *(dr \wedge d\varphi) &= -r^2 \sin \theta \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta *(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) &= \frac{\sqrt{g}}{(3-3)!} g^{1j_1} g^{2j_2} g^{3j_3} \epsilon_{j_1 j_2 j_3} = \sqrt{g} g^{11} g^{22} g^{33} \epsilon_{123} = 1 *(dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\varphi) &= r^2 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta}.\end{aligned}$$

Definicja 4. $M = \mathbb{R}^3$

niech $v \in T_p M$, operacje

$$rot(v) \stackrel{def}{=} (* (dv^\sharp))^\flat$$

nazywamy rotacją wektora v i oznaczamy $rot v \stackrel{ozn}{=} \nabla \times v$.

Operacje

$$div v \stackrel{def}{=} d(*v^\sharp)$$

nazywamy dywergencją i oznaczamy $div v \stackrel{ozn}{=} \nabla \cdot v$.

Uwaga: rotacji nie możemy wprowadzić np. na M takim, że $\dim M = 4$, bo $*(\Lambda^2(M)) \rightarrow \Lambda^2(M)$

Pozakonkursowo: chcemy zrobić z funkcji funkcję:

$$f \xrightarrow{d} df \in \Lambda^1(M) \longrightarrow \underset{\text{operator Laplace}}{*d*df}.$$