Przykład 1. *Zastanówmy się jak wygląda rotacja wektora w układzie sferycznym.* $M = \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$v \xrightarrow{\sharp} \Lambda^1(M) \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^2(M) \xrightarrow{*} \Lambda^1(M) \to T_p^{\flat}M \to \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}_i$$

$$rot v = \left(*(dv^\sharp)\right)^\flat$$

na początek dostajemy w smsie $\begin{bmatrix} A^r \\ A^\theta \\ A^\varphi \end{bmatrix}_{i_r, i_\theta, i_\varphi} = v = A^r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + A^\theta \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + A^\varphi \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}$

chcemy sobie zrobić jednoformę, która jest podniesionym wektorkiem: $\alpha = v^\sharp =$

$$= g_{rr}A^r dr + g_{\theta\theta}\frac{1}{r}A^\theta d\theta + g_{\varphi\varphi}\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}A^\varphi d\varphi = A^r dr + rA^\theta d\theta + r\sin\theta A^\varphi d\varphi$$

$$d\alpha = \left(A^r_{,\theta} - (rA^\theta)_{,r}\right) d\theta\wedge dr + \left(A^r_{,\varphi} - (r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,r}\right) d\varphi \wedge dr + \left((rA^\theta)_{,\varphi} - (r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,\theta}\right) d\varphi\wedge d\theta$$

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

$$* d\alpha = \left((r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,\theta} - (rA^\theta)_{,\varphi}\right)\frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}dr + \left(A^r_{,\varphi} - (r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,r}\right)\frac{1}{\sin\theta}d\theta +$$
$$+ \left((rA^\theta)_{,r} - A^r_{,\theta}\right)\sin\theta d\varphi.$$

notacja: $\square_{,\heartsuit} = \frac{\partial\square}{\partial\heartsuit}$. *Zostały nam jeszcze tylko dwie operacje.*

$$(*d\alpha)^\flat = \left((r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,\theta} - (rA^\theta)_{,\varphi}\right)\cdot 1\cdot\frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left(A^r_{,\varphi} - (r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,r}\right)\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} +$$
$$+ \left((rA^\theta)_{,r} - A^r_{,\theta})\sin\theta\frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}.$$

Czyli

$$rot\begin{bmatrix} A^r \\ A^\theta \\ A^\varphi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left((r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,\theta} - (rA^\theta)_{,\varphi})\right) \\ \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left(A^r_{,\varphi} - (r\sin\theta A^\varphi)_{,r}\right) \\ \frac{1}{r}\left((rA^\theta)_{,r} - A^r_{,\theta}\right) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Przykład 2. *To może teraz dywergencja rzutem na taśmę.*

$$\begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} = v \xrightarrow{\sharp} \Lambda^1(M) \xrightarrow{*} \Lambda^2(M) \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^3(M) \xrightarrow{\flat} \Lambda^0(M)$$

$$div(v) = *\left(d(*v^\sharp)\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^r \\ A^\theta \\ A^\varphi \end{bmatrix} = v, \alpha = v^\sharp$$

$$\alpha = A^r dr + rA^\theta d\theta + A^\varphi r\sin\theta d\varphi$$

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

$$* d\theta = \sin\theta d\varphi \wedge dr$$

$$* d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}dr\wedge d\theta$$

$$* \alpha = \left(A^r r^2\sin\theta\right) d\theta\wedge d\varphi + \left(r\sin\theta A^\theta\right) d\varphi\wedge dr + (rA^\varphi)\, dr\wedge d\theta$$

$$d(*\alpha) = \left((A^r r^2\sin\theta)_{,r} + (r\sin\theta A^\theta)_{,\theta} + (rA^\varphi)_{,\varphi}\right) dr\wedge d\theta\wedge d\varphi$$

.

$$div \begin{bmatrix} A^r \\ A^\theta \\ A^\varphi \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \left((A^r r^2 \sin\theta)_{,r} + (r \sin\theta A^\theta)_{,\theta} + (r A^\varphi)_{,\varphi} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(r,\theta,\varphi) \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^1(M) \xrightarrow{*} \Lambda^2(M) \xrightarrow{d} \Lambda^3(M) \xrightarrow{*} \Lambda^0(M) \\
& \alpha = df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \\
& * \alpha = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} r^2 \sin\theta \right) d\theta \wedge d\varphi + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \sin\theta \right) d\varphi \wedge dr + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \right) dr \wedge d\theta \\
& d(*\alpha) = \left(\left(r^2 \sin\theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right)_{,r} + \sin\theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}_{,\theta} + \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}_{,\varphi} \right) \right) dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\varphi \\
& * (d(*\alpha)) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \left(\left(r^2 \sin\theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right)_{,r} + \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right)_{,\theta} + \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \right)_{,\varphi} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Przykład 3. $M = \mathbb{R}^3, f \in \Lambda^0(M)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& ddf = 0 \\
& ddf = d\left(\left((df)^\flat \right)^\sharp \right) \implies rot(grad(f)) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Niech teraz $v \in \Lambda^1(M)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& d\left(* \left(\left(*(dV^\sharp) \right)^\flat \right)^\sharp \right) = d(*(\overset{**=\mathbb{I}?}{*(d(v^\sharp))})) = dd(v^\sharp) = 0 \\
& div(rot(V)) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Weźmy sobie jakąś funkcję: $f : (t,x,y,z) \to \mathbb{R}$.

Zobaczmy jak $*d(*df)$ wygląda w $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}dz. \\
& *\left(dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_L}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{g}}{(n-L)!} g^{i_1 j_1} \ldots g^{i_L j_L} \in_{j_1 \ldots j_k k_1 \ldots k_{n-L}} dx^{k_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{k_{n-L}} \\
& *\left(dx^0\right) = \frac{\sqrt{-(-1)}}{(4-1)!} g^{00} \in_{0 k_1 k_2 k_3} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} \wedge dx^{k_3}, i, k = 0, \ldots, 3 \\
& *\left(dx^0\right) = -\frac{1}{3!} 3! dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\
& *(dt) = -dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
& *\left(dx^1\right) = \frac{\sqrt{-(-1)}}{(4-1)!} g^{11} \in_{1 k_1 k_2 k_3} dx^{k_1} \wedge dx^{k_2} \wedge dx^{k_3} \\
& *(dx) = 3! \frac{1}{3!} dy \wedge dt \wedge dz \\
& *(dy) = dt \wedge dx \wedge dz \\
& *(dz) = dx \wedge dt \wedge dy \\
& *df = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy \wedge dt \wedge dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dt \wedge dx \wedge dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dx \wedge dt \wedge dy \\
& d * df = \left(-\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}\right) dt \wedge dx \wedge dy \wedge dz.
\end{aligned}
$$

Na koniec:
Mamy dwuformę pola elektromagnetycznego:

$$F = -E_x dt \wedge dx + E_y dt \wedge dy - E_2 dt \wedge dz + B_x dy \wedge dz + B_y dz \wedge dy + B_z dy \wedge dx.$$

$dF = 0$ to jest pierwsza część równań Maxwella

$$\begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho v^x \\ \rho v^y \\ \rho v^z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ j^x \\ j^y \\ j^z \end{bmatrix}$$

$j = -g dt + j^x dx + j^y dy + j^z dz$

$d(*F) = *j$ a to druga.