W ostatnim odcinku:

M, N - rozmaitości, dim $M = n, \dim N = k, h : M \to N, \langle h^*\alpha, v \rangle = \langle \alpha, h_x v \rangle$ i ogólnie, jeżeli $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \in \Lambda^1(N)$ to $\langle h^*(\alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \alpha_k), v_1, \ldots, v_n \rangle = \langle \alpha_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \alpha_k, h_x v_1, \ldots, h_x v_n \rangle$.

Przykład 1 Niech $N=\mathbb{R}^2$ i $M=\mathbb{R}^1,~\alpha=7dx\wedge dy\in \Lambda^2(N),$

$$h(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2t \\ 3t \end{bmatrix} \to (x = 2t, y = 3t \implies dx = 2dt, dy = 3dt).$$
$$h^*\alpha = 7 \cdot 2dt \land 3dt = h^*\alpha = 0.$$

Ostatino chcieliśmy pokazać, że $d(h^*f) = h^*(df)$. To jest istotne w kontekście tej dwuformy przekształcenia transormacji Lorentza co była ostatnio. $(d(h^*F) = 0 \implies dF = 0, h^*F \xrightarrow{h} F)$.

Wzięliśmy sobie $f:N\to\mathbb{R}:f(x_1,\ldots,x_k)$. Potem mieliśmy $h:M\to N:h(t_1,\ldots,t_n)=$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h^1(t_1,\dots,t_n)\\ \vdots\\ h^k(t_1,\dots,t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$
i chcieliśmy pokazać, że $h^*(df)=d(h^*f).$

Wiemy, że $\langle h^*(df), v \rangle = \langle df, h_*v \rangle (v \in T_pM : v = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t^1} + \ldots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t^n})$. Przepchnięcie wektor-

$$ka \ h_*v = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}_{\substack{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^n} \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial x^k$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \ldots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} dx^k.$$

$$\langle df, h_x v \rangle = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^1} a_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^2} a_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^n} a_n + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} a_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} a_n =$$

$$= a_1 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial t^1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} \right) + \dots + a_n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^n} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial x^n} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \right) =$$

$$= \left\langle ?, a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t^1} + a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t^2} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t^n} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial h^2}{\partial t^1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^1} \right) dt^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial h^1}{\partial t^n} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial h^k}{\partial t^n} \right) dt^n, a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t^1}, \dots, a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t^n} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle f \left(h^1(t^1, \dots, t^n), h^2(t^1, \dots, t^n), \dots, h^k(t^1, \dots, t^n) \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t^1}, \dots, a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t_n} \right\rangle = \left\langle d \left(h^* f \right), v \right\rangle$$

co daje

$$d(h^*(\alpha_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \alpha_k)) = h^*(d(\alpha_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \alpha_k)) \quad \Box.$$

Bazy w T_nM 0.1

Obserwacja: Niech M - rozmaitość i $\langle | \rangle$ - iloczyn skalarny. Niech e_1, \ldots, e_n - baza T_pM . Wówczas, jeżeli $v = a_1 e_1 + \ldots + a_n e_n$ i $w = b_1 e_1 + \ldots + b_n e_n$ $(a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, \ldots, n)$.

$$\langle v|w\rangle = \langle a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ne_n, b_1e_1 + \dots + b_ne_n\rangle =$$

$$= a_1b_1 \langle e_1|e_1\rangle + a_1b_2 \langle e_1|e_2\rangle + \dots + a_1b_n \langle e_1|e_n\rangle + \dots + a_nb_n \langle e_n|e_n\rangle =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \langle e_1|e_1\rangle & \langle e_1|e_2\rangle & \dots & \langle e_1|e_n\rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ \langle e_n|e_1\rangle & \dots & \langle e_n|e_n\rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Macierz $[g_{ij}]$ nazywamy tensorem metrycznym det $[g_{ij}] \stackrel{\text{ozn}}{=} g$. $[g_{ij}]^{-1} \stackrel{\text{ozn}}{=} [g^{ij}]$ - macierz odwrotna.

W zwykłym
$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
: $[g_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix}1&&&\\&1&\\&&1\end{bmatrix}$, p. Minkowskiego: $g_{\mu v}=\begin{bmatrix}-1&&&\\&1&\\&&1\\&&&1\end{bmatrix}$, $\mu,v=0,\ldots,3$

Bazy w \mathbb{R}

$$M = \mathbb{R}^{2},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x, y \\ e_{x}, e_{y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r, \varphi \\ e_{r}, e_{\varphi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[?].$$

$$\begin{split} h^*(e_r) &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} h' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}}, h^*(e_\varphi) \\ h(r,\varphi) &= \begin{bmatrix} r\cos\varphi \\ r\sin\varphi \end{bmatrix}, h' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & -r\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & r\cos\varphi \end{bmatrix} \\ h^*(e_r) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi \\ \sin\varphi \end{bmatrix}_{e_x, e_y}, e_r = \cos\varphi e_x + \sin\varphi e_y \\ z &= \cos\varphi e_x + \sin\varphi e_y \\ h^*(e_\varphi) &= \begin{bmatrix} h' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r\sin\varphi \\ r\cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}, e_\varphi = -r\sin\varphi e_x + r\cos\varphi e_y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} &= -r\sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r\cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ g_{ij} &= \begin{bmatrix} \langle e_1|e_1\rangle & \langle e_1|e_2\rangle \\ \langle e_2|e_1\rangle & \langle e_2|e_2\rangle \end{bmatrix}, [g_{ij}]_{x,y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \langle e_x|e_x\rangle = 1, \langle e_x|e_y\rangle = 0 \\ \langle e_r|e_r\rangle &= \langle \cos\varphi e_x + \cos\varphi e_y|\cos\varphi e_x + \sin\varphi e_y\rangle = \cos^2\varphi \langle e_x|e_x\rangle + \sin^2\varphi \langle e_y|e_y\rangle \\ \langle e_r|e_\varphi\rangle &= \langle \cos\varphi e_x + \sin\varphi e_y| - r\sin\varphi e_x + r\cos\varphi e_y\rangle = 0 \\ \|\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\|^2 &= \langle e_\varphi|e_\varphi\rangle = \langle -r\sin\varphi e_x + r\cos\varphi e_y| - r\sin\varphi e_x + r\cos\varphi e_y\rangle = r^2. \end{split}$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right\| = r, \left[g_{ij} \right]_{r,\varphi} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$
baza $\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right\rangle$ nie jest baza ortonom

baza $\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right\rangle$ nie jest bazą ortonormalną!!!

$$\begin{split} e_x, e_y, e_z &\to g_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{- jest fajnie.} \\ e_r, e_\theta, e_\varphi &\to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & r^2 & \\ & r^2 & \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}, \|e_\theta\| = r, \|e_\varphi\| = r \sin \theta \end{split}$$

Przykład 2 Dostałem wektorek $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ w sferycznych. Ale w jakiej konkretnie bazie?

W fizyce mierzone wielkości np. wektorowe podajemy zawsze we współrzednych ortonormalnych.

We współrzędnych sferycznych mamy dwie bazy: - ortogonalną: $e_r, e_\theta, e_\varphi : \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right)$

- ortonormalną: $i_r, i_\theta, i_\varphi : \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right)$. Więc jeżeli ktoś powiedział, że dostał $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\3\\4 \end{bmatrix}$ to znaczy,

że ma $2\frac{\partial}{\partial r}+3\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}+4\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$. Obserwacja: niech $v=a_1e_1+a_2e_2+a_3e_3$ i niech $w=b_1e_1+b_2e_2+b_3e_3$ i niech $g_{ij}=0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} - \text{tensor metryczny. Wówczas wiemy, } \dot{z}e \ \langle v|w \rangle = [v]^T \ [g_{ij}] \ [w] = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1g_{11} + a_2g_{21} + a_3g_{31}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i2}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i3}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i2}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i3}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i3}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_ig_{i4}, \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i$$

Ale w sumie to moge wziać coś takiego $\langle v|$.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} a^{i} g_{i1}\right) dx^{1} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} a^{i} g_{i2}\right) dx^{2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} a^{i} g_{i3}\right) dx^{3} = .$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a^{i} g_{ij} dx^{j} = a^{i} g_{ij} dx^{j}.$$

Zapomniałem o sumach, bo $a^ib_i \stackrel{\text{ozn}}{=} a^1b_1 + a^2b_2 + a^3b_3$, w odróżnieniu od $a^{\mu}b_{\mu} = a^0b_0 + a^1b_1 + \dots$ (Konwencja sumacyjna Einsteina). Ozn. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} a^{i} g_{ik} \stackrel{\text{ozn}}{=} a^{i} g_{ik} = a_{k}$

Definicja 1 niech M - rozmaitość wymiaru n, g_{ij} - tensor metryczny na M, operacją #: $T_pM \to T_p^*M$ taką, że dla $v = a^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \ldots + a^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n}$,

$$v^{\#} = a^{i}g_{i1}dx^{1} + a^{i}g_{i2}dx^{2} + \ldots + a^{i}g_{in}dx^{n}, i = 1, \ldots, n.$$

zadaje izomorfizm między T_pM a T_p^*M .

Przykład 3 $v = 7\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 8\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + 9\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$.

$$\alpha \in T_p^* M = v^\# = 7q_{11}dr + 8q_{22}d\theta + 9q_{33}d\varphi = 7dr + 8r^2d\theta + 9r^2\sin^2\theta d\varphi.$$