Definicja 1. Niech $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Zbiór \mathcal{O} nazywamy ściągalnym, jeżeli istnieje $p \in \mathcal{O}$ i odwzorowanie h(p, x, t) takie, że

$$\begin{array}{ll} \forall & h(p,x,0) = p \\ \forall x \in \mathcal{O} & h(p,x,1) = x, \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \forall \\ t \in [0,1] \end{array} h(p,x,t) \in \mathcal{O}, \quad h(p,x,t) \text{ - } \operatorname{ciqgla}. \end{array}$$

Twierdzenie 1. (rys 6-1) (Lemat Poincare)

Niech

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O} - zbi\acute{o}r \, \acute{s}ciqgalny \\ \dim \mathcal{O} = n \\ \omega \in \Lambda^{p-1}(\mathcal{O}) \\ d\omega = 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} \exists, d\eta = \omega \\ \eta \in \Lambda^{p-1}(\mathcal{O}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Dowód. Załóżmy, że zbiór \mathcal{O} jest zbiorem gwiaździstym, czyli

$$\begin{array}{ll} \exists & \forall \\ p \in \mathcal{O} & x \in \mathcal{O} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{zbi\'or punkt\'ow postaci} \\ pq_1 + xq_2 : q_1 + q_2 = 1, q_1, q_2 > 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\text{jest zawarty w } \mathcal{O} \right).$$

Obserwacja: gdyby istniał operator $T: \Lambda^p(\mathcal{O}) \to \Lambda^{p-1}(\mathcal{O}), \quad p = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, taki, że

$$Td + dT = id$$
,

to twierdzenie byloby prawdziwe. (bo dla $\omega \in \Lambda^p(\mathcal{O})$ mielibyśmy $Td(\omega) + d(T\omega) = \omega$).

Więc, gdy

$$d\omega = 0$$
.

to

$$d(T\omega) = \omega$$
,

czyli przyjmując

$$\eta = T\omega$$
,

otrzymujemy

$$d(\eta_i) = \omega.$$

Łatwo sprawdzić, że operator

$$T_1(\omega) = \int_0^1 \left(t^{p-1} x \, \omega(tx) \right),$$

 $x=x^1\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}+x^2\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}+\ldots+x^n\frac{\partial}{\partial x^n}$ spełnia warunek Td+dT=id.

 $\textbf{Przykład 1.} \ \ \omega \in \Lambda^1(M), \ \dim M = 3, \ \omega = xdx + ydy + zdz. \ \ \textit{W\'owczas}, \ \textit{gdy} \ \ (\overline{x} = x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ \) \ \textit{jest}$

$$T(\omega) = \int_0^1 t^{1-1} \left\langle \underbrace{(xt)dx + (yt)dy + (zt)dz}_{\omega(tx)}, \quad \overline{x} \right\rangle dt = \int_0^1 t^0 \left(tx^2 + ty^2 + tz^2 \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) = \eta.$$

Zauważamy, że $d\eta = \omega$ i działa (dla takiego radialnego pola wektorowego znaleźliśmy potencjał). (rys 6-2)

Przykład 2. $\omega = xdx \wedge dy + ydy \wedge dz + zdx \wedge dz$, $\omega \in \Lambda^2(M)$, dim M = 3. Co to jest $T\omega$?

$$\begin{split} T\omega &= \int_0^1 t^{2-1} x \, \lrcorner \left(xtdx \wedge dy + ytdy \wedge dz + ztdx \wedge dz\right) dt = \\ &= \int_0^1 t^1 \left(xtxdy - xtydx + ytydz - ytzdy + ztxdz - ztzdx\right) dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(x^2dy - xydx + y^2dz - yzdy + zxdz - z^2dx\right) = \eta \end{split}$$

Niech

$$T\omega = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} x \, dx \, dx,$$

gdzie $x = x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \ldots + x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n}$. Chcemy pokazać, że

$$dT\omega + Td\omega = \omega,$$

gdzie

$$\omega(x) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_p}(x^1, \dots, x^n) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}.$$

$$\omega = \overset{\omega_{12}}{x} d^{i_1 = 1} \wedge d^{i_2 = 2} + \overset{\omega_{23}}{y} d^{i_1 = 2} \wedge d^{i_2 = 3} + \overset{\omega_{13}}{z} d^{i_1 = 1} \wedge d^{i_2 = 3}.$$

$$d\omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p} \sum_{j_1 = 1}^n \frac{\partial \omega(x^1, \dots, x^n)}{\partial x^j} dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}.$$

Liczymy

$$Td_{p+1 \text{ forma}} = \int_0^1 t^{p+1-1} \left(x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \ldots + x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \right) \rfloor \frac{\partial \omega(tx^1, \ldots, tx^n)}{\partial x^j} dx^j \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p} =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^1 t^p dt \frac{\partial \omega(tx^1, \ldots, tx^n)}{\partial x^j} x^j dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\alpha=1}^p \int_0^1 t^p dt \frac{\partial \omega(tx^1, \ldots, tx^n)}{\partial x^j} x^{i_\alpha} dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p} (-1)^{\alpha}.$$

$$T\omega = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} \left(x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \ldots + x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \right) \sqcup \omega_{i_1,\ldots,i_p}(tx^1,\ldots,tx^n) dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^1 dt \quad t^{p-1} \omega_{i_1,\ldots,i_p}(tx^1,\ldots,tx^n) x^k dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p}(-1)^{k+1} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^p \int_0^1 dt t^{p-1} \omega_{i_1,\ldots,i_p}(tx^1,\ldots,tx^n) dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p} + \sum_{k=1}^p \int_0^1 dt t^{p-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega_{i_1,\ldots,i_p}(tx^1,\ldots,tx^n)}{\partial x^\alpha} \cdot t \cdot x^{i_k} dx^\alpha \wedge dx^{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge dx^{i_p}.$$

Zatem dodajemy do siebie $Td\omega + dT\omega$ i wychodzi

$$Td\omega + dT\omega = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{1} dt \cdot t^{p} \frac{\partial \omega_{i_{1}, \dots, i_{p}}(tx^{1}, \dots, tx^{n})}{\partial x^{j}} x^{j} dx^{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} + \int_{0}^{1} dt p \cdot t^{p-1} \omega_{i_{1}, \dots, i_{p}}(tx^{1}, \dots, tx^{n}) dx^{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} + \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} + \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} + \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dt \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{p} \omega(tx^{1}, \dots, tx^{n}) dx^{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_{p}} \right) \right) = t^{p} \left(\omega(tx^{1}, \dots, tx^{n}) dx^{1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{p} \right) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} = \omega.$$