PRZYPOMNIENIE

Denguego - operator D: COO(M) -7 COO(M)

- · living: D(f+g) = D(f) + D(g), D(c.f) = C.D(f) VCER
- · spetnie reguls Leibni za:

FAKT. Istnieje uzojemnic jednozraczna konespondercja

Zaduna prez distanie pola X na funkcjech f
poprer pochudna kievurkowa w poszwególych purhtach
pEM:

LEMAT. Niech X, Y bede poleni reltonomy ne mutości M. XY-YX:
Wownes operator COM -> COM ohestery prez

f -> XYf - YXf jest dennweijer:

doubid: linionosie gestommiste z linionosie X i Y John operetain ne (20 M.

Regula Leibniza

UWAGA. Tere levet jest zeskatarjara, gdyż np. operator

XY nie jest denymują. Jest on operatoren nedn 2, trn. jego
włość ne t zeleży nie tylko od pierwych ole 1 od ornych
pochodyst cząstkowach f w lokalnych springolych.

Okanje się ze strobuli ngdu 2 upperatorach XY : -YK Kasaja się,
i zosteją sone strobuli ngdu 1.

Def. Pole weldomen na M odponiedajace benjacij. XY-YX omanic bedranj symbolen [XIY] i nazymi komintatovem pol XIY.

WEASNOSCI KOMUTATORA.

KOMUTATOR W LOKALNYCH WSPOERZEDMYCH

$$-\sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} = -\sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} A_i \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} - \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{j} \frac{3x_i}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{j} \left(X_i \frac{3x_i}{2} - X_i \frac{3x_i}{2} \right) \right]$$

Stood while se

$$\left[X,Y\right] = \sum_{i} \left(\sum_{i} \left(X_{i} \frac{\partial X_{i}}{\partial X_{i}} - X_{i} \frac{\partial X_{i}}{\partial X_{i}}\right)\right) \frac{\partial X_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

wspologodne kommtedone [X,Y]
myrvione prez wspologodne pol X; Y.

Pochedre Liego:

UWAGA: un Rt pola nektorone moine vojenichonec w różnych kircunhad, bo wellow styrne wiedyn purhase karonimie uto zsamieja sip (peto neutry sudeodne) z welstowni styryni do IR: winnych purhtach. No normaitescioch tak nie jat. Mossawenia j.w. w vi zwych napach sa wome,

$$\Psi_t^{\times}(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (x_1+t_1,x_2,x_3)$$

$$\varphi_{t}^{\times}(x_{1}, y_{2}, x_{3}) = (x_{1} + t_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) \left[d\varphi_{t}^{\times} : T_{p} R^{3} \rightarrow T_{p} R^{3} \right] = id$$

$$Y(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = 2 + x_{1} \cdot 2 \qquad |R^{3}| \qquad |R^{3}| \qquad |R^{3}|$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{9x_2}{3} + x_1 \cdot \frac{9x_3}{3}$$

$$P = (x_1 x_2 x_3)$$

$$P(\psi_k^{\chi}(p)) = (x_1 + t_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$Y(\psi_k^{\chi}(p)) = \frac{3}{3x_1} + (x_1 + t_1) \frac{3}{3x_3}$$

$$x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$
 Zatem $L_X(Y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}$$

UWAGA. Mino re X(0,0)= 0 to itak Lx Y(9,0) + 0.

TWIERDZENE. LXY = [XY].

David: pokeray ie LXY(p) = [X,Y](p) Up EM

Phypadeh 10: X(p) +0

Z lemetu o mprostowania pole nelstoromego,

dobienemy maps, w której X(x1,, xn) = = x, p=(0,,0),

$$Y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i(x) \frac{2}{3\kappa_i}$$
.

$$=\sum_{j=1}^{n}\frac{\partial Y_{j}}{\partial x_{j}}(0)\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left(=\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x_{j}}(0)-jeho pochodne funkcjie),$$
wethorough

Wyliney pododna Liego:

dux = 10 R= (d (px)-1, zeten

$$L_{X}Y(0) = \frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0}\left(d\psi_{t}^{X}\right)^{-1}Y\left(\psi_{t}^{X}(0)\right) = \frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0}\left(d\psi_{t}^{X}\right)^{-1}Y\left(t_{i}O_{i},0\right) = \frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0}\left(d\psi_{t}^{X}\right)^{-1}Y\left(t_{i}O_{i},0\right)$$

2 pomoare fields do analy proped by 20:

FAKT1. X: (a,b) -> TpM gladke, f:M-> IR quelka.
Winner of [X(+)f] = [d X(+)].f.

Dud

FAKT 2 $X \in C^{\infty}(TM)$, $f \in C^{\infty}M$, $h : M \to N$ defending.

Rowing $dh(X) \in C^{\infty}(TN)$, $f \circ h^{-1} \in C^{\infty}N -$ - pole velopose X if $u \not = f$ is premiestore in N pres h.

Wowness $X f(p) = dh(X)(fh^{-1})(h(p))$ (ub romonomic, $dle g \in C^{\infty}N$), $dh(X) \cdot g(q) = X \cdot (gh)(h^{-1}(q))$ [boose f = gh, $p = h^{-1}(q)$]. \square Could know that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[X(t) \cdot f \right] = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{X(t+\epsilon)f - X(t) \cdot f}{\epsilon}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{X(t+\epsilon) \cdot X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{X(t+\epsilon) - X(t)}{\epsilon} \cdot f \right) \cdot f = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left($$

Zadrutory ne double, fulijs grudke f wellonami [XiY](p) over LxY(p).

=
$$\frac{d}{dt|_{t=0}} \frac{d}{ds|_{s=0}} \left[f_{t} (\varphi_{s}^{x}(\rho)) \right] = \frac{d}{ds|_{s=0}} \frac{d}{dt|_{t=0}} \left[f_{t} (\varphi_{s}^{x}(\rho)) \right] = \frac{d}{ds|_{t=0}} \frac{d}{dt|_{t=0}} \frac{d}{dt|_{t=0}} \left[f_{t} (\varphi_{s}^{x}(\rho)) \right] = \frac{d}{ds|_{t=0}} \frac{d}{dt|_{t=0}} \frac{d}{dt|$$

$$=\frac{d}{ds}|_{S=0}-X\cdot f(\varphi_{S}^{\vee}(\rho))=Y(-Xf)(\rho)=$$

Z domolosci f,

$$L_{X}Y(p) = [X,Y](p) . \square$$

WEASNOJCI POCHODNES LIEGO (ayulyeretz atrosci Konchotore)

LXY = - LYX

- vegute laibule dh Lx[Y,Z] = [LxY,Z] + [Y, LxZ] Kontefore i palody

Liepo Lx(Y+Z) = LxY + LxZ

rx(tx) = xt. x + t. rxx rex A = + 12 A - (Xt).X

LX+YZ = LXY + LYZ