

物理、原理 #27 20⁰⁴01^{*}

p.275 §6.5. 余微分作用素と L.B. 作用素

$\mathcal{V} = n$ -dim. real met. vec. sp.

$\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{V}$

$\omega_n : \wedge^n \mathcal{V}^*$ の basis

*

Def 6.9.

$$\begin{aligned} d : A^p(\mathcal{D}) &\rightarrow A^{p+1}(\mathcal{D}) \\ \phi &\mapsto d\phi := \begin{cases} (-1)^{np+n+1} * (d(*\phi)) & (p \geq 1) \\ 0 & (p=0) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

: 余微分作用素

Thm 6.10.

(i) $d^2 = 0$

(ii) $*d = d*$

(iii) $d* = *d$

★ d の作用の成分表示

$(e_i) : \mathcal{V}$ の O.N.B.

$x^i : e_i$ に 対応する 座標関数.

$\omega_n = dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$ ($\wedge^n \mathcal{V}^*$ の basis.)

$\forall \psi \in A^p(\mathcal{D})$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_p} \psi_{i_1 \dots i_p}(x) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p} \quad (6.2)$$

$i = 1, \dots, n$
 $p \geq 1$

$$d\psi = - \sum_{j_1 < \dots < j_{p-1}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi_{j_1 \dots j_{p-1}}}{\partial x^j} \varepsilon(dx^j) \right) \varepsilon(\omega_n) dx^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{j_{p-1}}$$

$p=1$ のとき

$$d\psi = - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x^j} \varepsilon(dx^j) \varepsilon(\omega_n)$$

さらに $\mathcal{V} : \text{Euc. vec. sp.}$ のとき (例 6.6).

$$d\psi = - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x^j}, \quad \psi \in A^1(\mathcal{D})$$

そこで, $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{V} : (n+1)$ -dim. Euc. vec. sp.

$$\text{div } \psi := -d\psi, \quad \psi \in A^1(\mathcal{D})$$

Def 6.11. $\mathcal{V} : n$ -dim. real met. vec. sp.

$$\Delta_{LB} : A^p(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow A^p(\mathcal{D})$$

$$\Delta_{LB} := d\delta + \delta d$$

★ Δ_{LB} の作用の成分表示.

$\psi \in A^p(\mathcal{D})$.

$$\Delta_{LB} \psi = - \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_p} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i_1 \dots i_p}}{(\partial x^j)^2} \varepsilon(dx^j) \varepsilon(\omega_n) \right) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

(i)

$\mathcal{V} : \text{Euc. vec. sp.}$

$$\Delta_{LB} \psi = - \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_p} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i_1 \dots i_p}}{(\partial x^j)^2} \right) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

$\Delta : n$ -次元ラプラス演算.
 $\Delta \psi$

(ii)

$\mathcal{V} : (n+1)$ -dim. リンボース-vec. sp.

$(dx^i) : \mathcal{V}^*$ の O.N.B.

$$\langle dx^0, dx^0 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle dx^i, dx^j \rangle = -1 \quad (j=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\omega_{n+1} = dx^0 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

□ : $(n+1)$ -次元 リンボース-vec. sp.

$$\Delta_{LB} \psi = - \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_p} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i_1 \dots i_p}}{(\partial x^j)^2} \varepsilon(dx^j) \varepsilon(\omega_{n+1}) \right) dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

\parallel
 $\left. \begin{matrix} 1 & (j=0) \\ -1 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{matrix} \right\} (-1)^n$