

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^*\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\right) &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ &= -r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + 0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi^*\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right) = -r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + r \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

2.2  $U$ : 奇数次の微分形式  $U \wedge U = 0$

[証明]  $U \wedge U = (-1)^{2n+1} U \wedge U = -U \wedge U$

$$2U \wedge U = 0 \quad \therefore U \wedge U = 0 \quad \square$$

2.3  $f_1, \dots, f_m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , 次の二つは同値

(1)  $\text{grad } f_1(p), \dots, \text{grad } f_m(p)$  は 1 次従属

(2)  $df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_m$  は  $p$  で 0

[証明] (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2) 内5

$$df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_m \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n} \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{j_k}} \end{pmatrix} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_m}$$

$\uparrow$  (1) より 0

2.4  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 / \{0\}$   $\Phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \Phi(x) = \|x\|$  のとき

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   $\Phi^*(r^\alpha dr)$  ?

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{解}) \quad \Phi^*(r^\alpha dr) &= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} dz \right) \\ &= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (x dx + y dy + z dz) \\ &= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} (x dx + y dy + z dz)\end{aligned}$$