

VEFA: Nødødt $F: X \rightarrow Y$ je hladke zobrazuwa
uwa ranøtawu. Potom

- (i) F^* je lineárny zobrazuwa $\mathcal{E}^*(Y)$ do $\mathcal{E}^*(X)$
 (ii) $\forall \omega, \tau \in \mathcal{E}^*(Y): F^*(\omega \wedge \tau) = F^*(\omega) \wedge F^*(\tau)$
 (iii) Je-li $G: W \rightarrow X$ hladke a $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^*(Y)$,
 potom $(F \circ G)^*(\omega) = G^*(F^*(\omega))$
 (iv) Nødødt $f \in \mathcal{E}^0(Y) = \mathcal{E}^\infty(Y)$. Potom $df \in \mathcal{E}^1(Y)$
 a $F^*(df) = d(f \circ F) \in \mathcal{E}^1(X)$.

DŮKAZ: (a) F^* je lineárny a detívne

(b) Díky (a) stačí ukázat (ii) pro $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$,
 $\tau \in \mathcal{E}^l(Y)$. Nødødt $x \in X$. Potom v x máme
 pro každé $v_1, \dots, v_{k+l} \in T_x X$ a $w_i = F_*(x)v_i$

$$[F^*(\omega \wedge \tau)](v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) = (\omega \wedge \tau)(w_1, \dots, w_k) =$$

vynecháme x

$$= \frac{1}{k!l!} \sum_{\pi \in S_{k+l}} \text{sgn } \pi \cdot \omega(w_{\pi(1)}, \dots, w_{\pi(k)}) \cdot \tau(w_{\pi(k+1)}, \dots, w_{\pi(k+l)})$$

$$= \text{---||---} (F^*\omega)(v_{\pi(1)}, \dots, v_{\pi(k)}) F^*\tau(v_{\pi(k+1)}, \dots, v_{\pi(k+l)})$$

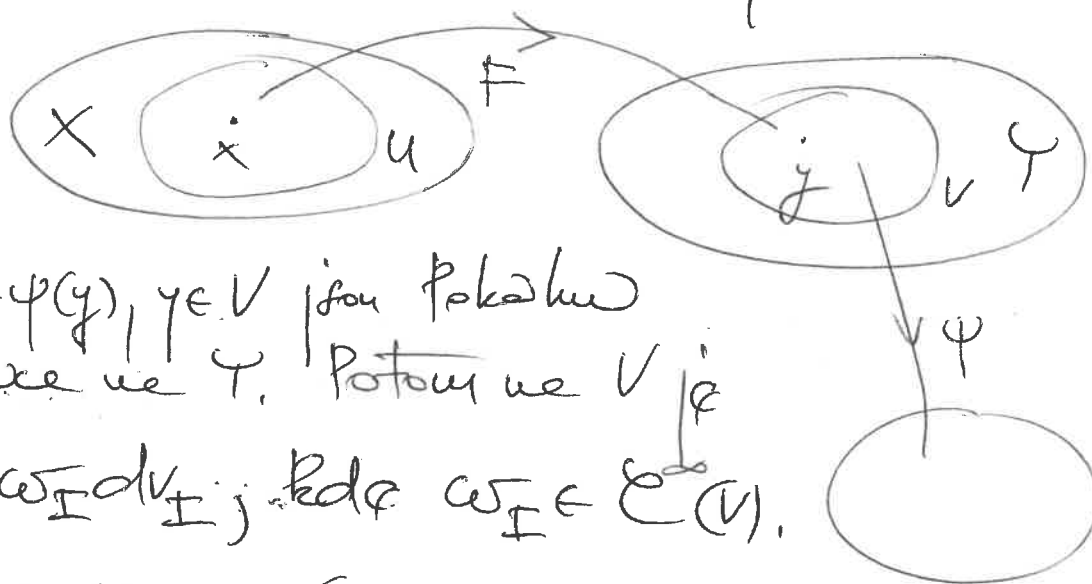
$$= [F^* \omega \wedge F^* \tau] (v_1, \dots, v_{k+l})$$

(c) Pro $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$, $w \in W$ a $v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_w W$ máme

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{[(F \circ G)^* \omega]}_{(w)} (v_1, \dots, v_k) &= \omega \left(\underbrace{(F \circ G)_*}_{(w)} v_1, \dots, \underbrace{(F \circ G)_*}_{(w)} v_k \right) \\ &= \omega \left(F_* (G(w) (G_*(w) v_1)), \dots, F_* (G(w) (G_*(w) v_k)) \right) \\ &= (F^* \omega) (G_*(w) v_1, \dots, G_*(w) v_k) = \underbrace{[G^* (F^* \omega)]}_{(w)} (v_1, \dots, v_k) \end{aligned}$$

(d) Ukážeme (iv). Necht $U \subset Y$ je otvorené a $V \in \mathcal{X}(U)$.
Potom ne U je $df(V) = V(f) \in \mathcal{E}^\infty(U)$.
Pro $t \in T_x X$ je $\underbrace{[F^* (df)]}_t(t) = df(F_*(x) t) =$
 $= (F_*(x) t)(f) = t(f \circ F) = \underbrace{[d(f \circ F)]}_t(t).$

(e) Necht $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^*(Y)$. Ukážeme, že $F^*(\omega) \in \mathcal{E}^*(X)$.



Necht $v = \psi(y)$, $y \in V$ jeon pokazmo

formadence ne Y . Potom ne V je

$$\omega = \sum_I \omega_I dv_I, \text{ kde } \omega_I \in \mathcal{E}(V).$$

Na $U := F^{-1}(V)$ máme

$$F^* \omega = \sum_I (\omega_I \circ F) F^*(dv_I), \quad (x)$$

$\uparrow$
 $\mathcal{C}^1(U)$

Kde $F^*(dv_I) = F^*(dv_{i_1}) \wedge \dots \wedge F^*(dv_{i_k})$,

je-li $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$, je-li $F_i := \varphi_i \circ F$, potom

$$F^*(dv_{i_k}) \stackrel{(iv)}{=} dF_i \in \mathcal{C}^1(U). \quad \square$$

Pozn: Z (x) jasne, ze F^* zobscimuje prázor
forom, utoný jeme zavodlu ne Geom. 2.