

~~Techy prostop~~

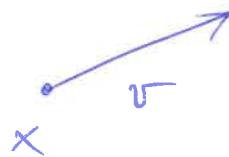
Pr. 1

$T_x \mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ s izomorfismem $v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \partial_v|_x$

kde $(\partial_v f)(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) v_i$, $f \in \mathcal{E}_X$.

* $T \mathbb{R}^n = \{(x, v) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \cong \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\partial_v|_x$$



Pr. 2

Noch X je n -ploška v \mathbb{R}^N , $x \in X$,

$T_x X$ je techy prostor v $x \in X$ v následu-

šem. 2. Noch φ je lokálna parametrisace X na okoli x . Potom

$$T_x X = \{\partial_v \varphi(u) \mid u \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$$

kde $x = \varphi(u)$. Chápeme-li X jako n -dim. ravnost, potom

$$T_x X = \{\partial_v|_x \mid v \in \mathbb{R}^n\},$$
 kde

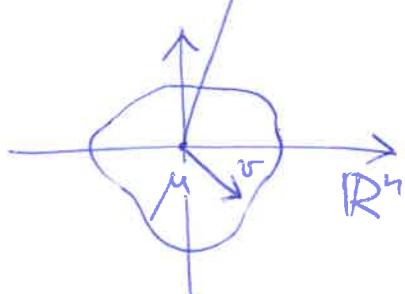
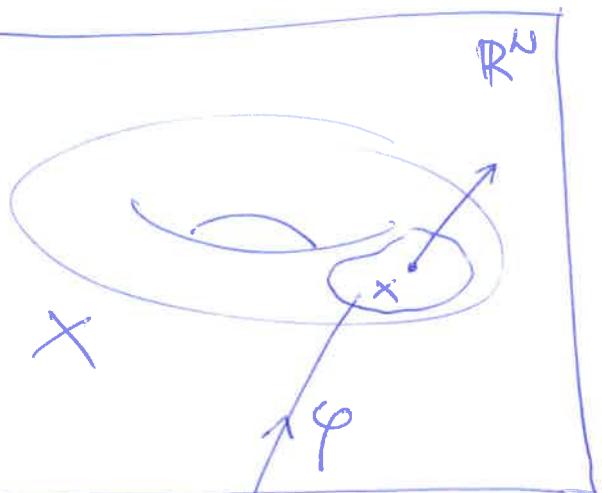
$$\partial_v f(x) := \partial_v(f \circ \varphi)(u), f \in \mathcal{E}_X.$$

Zrajme $T_x X \cong T_x X$ s prírodnym izomorfismom $\partial_v \varphi(u) \mapsto \partial_v|_x$.

Pr. 3

$TS^m \cong \{(x, v) \mid x \in S^m, v \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}\} \quad (x, v) = 0\}$

kde (\cdot, \cdot) je Eukl. súčinu súčtu v \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .



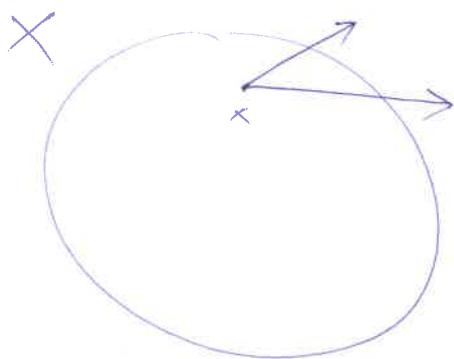
CESARÍ koko so VETRO ORÉ Chu.

$S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

"You can't comb the hair on a coconut!"⁴

[SEE CLOSER: Diff. in fd's | 2nd ed., Birkhäuser, 2001]

DEF: He inwatz \times dim n se veylw parallelizatorne
parallel ue X ex. $V_1, \dots, V_n \in \mathcal{E}(X)$ takorj \exists
5 basis, $x \in X$ $\begin{cases} \text{for} \\ \text{from} \end{cases}$ volitoy $V_1(x), \dots, V_n(x)$



basis $T_x X$.

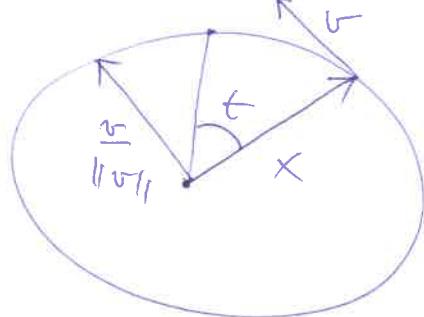
Eukl. skelet. sonar
 \downarrow
 $v \in \mathbb{R}^{4+1}$

(Cr 1.) $T_x S^n \simeq \{(x, v) \mid x \in S^n, v \in \mathbb{R}^{4+1}, \langle x, v \rangle = 0\}$

Pro (x, v) urat hivben ue S^n

$$g(0) = x, g'(0) = v$$

$$g(t) := x \cdot \cos(\|v\|t) + \frac{v}{\|v\|} \sin(\|v\|t), t \in \mathbb{R} \quad [v \neq 0]$$



(Cr. 2) S^1, S^2, S^3 json parallelizator,

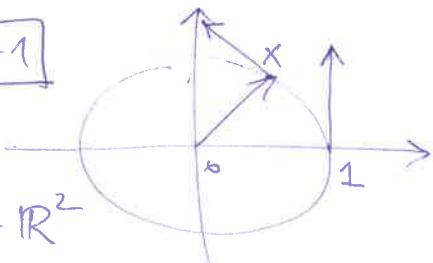
Bott, Milnor, Kervaire:

S^4 is parallel. $\Leftrightarrow n=0, 1, 3, 7$

\Leftrightarrow ue \mathbb{R}^{4+1} ex. uasbanu sachezni jow
Eukl. norm, a to $\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{H}^4$

Pom: \Rightarrow torlej; \Leftarrow : Kyudj's se uasbanu ue \mathbb{R}^{4+1} ,

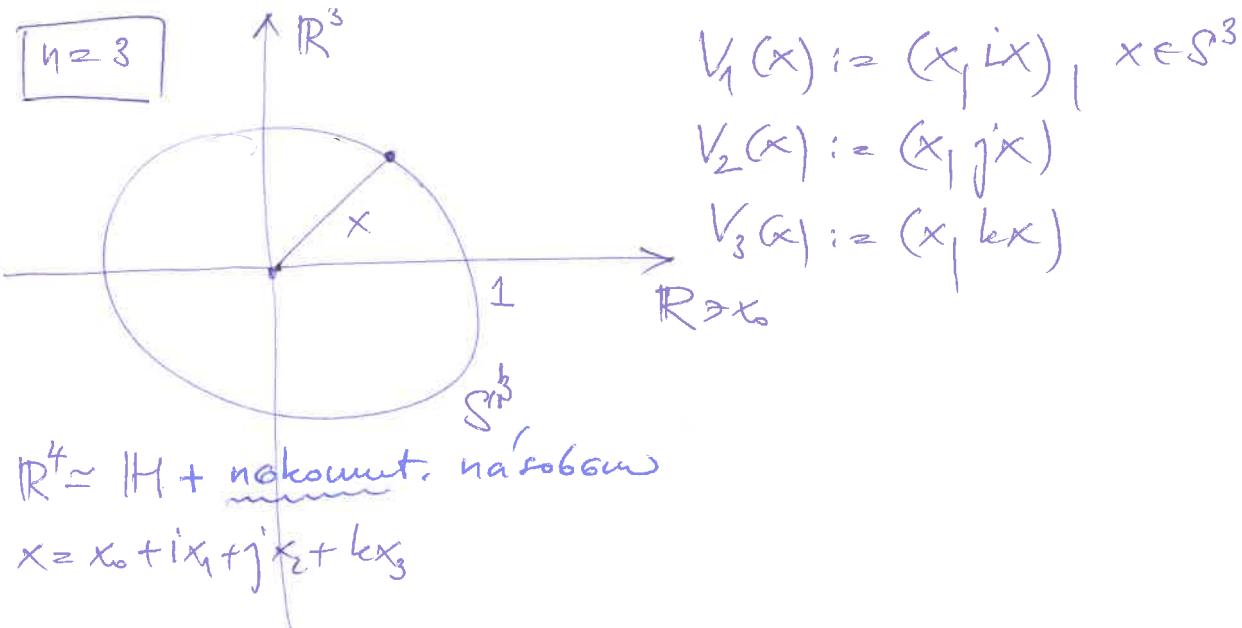
$n=1$



$$V_1(x) := (x, ix), x \in S^1$$

$$\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$$

$n=3$



$n=7$

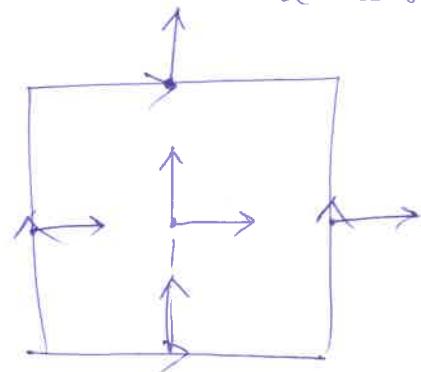
$\mathbb{R}^7 \simeq \mathbb{O} + \text{nakomut. a neassocial násobky}$

$$x = x_0 + i_1 x_1 + \dots + i_7 x_7 \quad V_j(x) := (x_i | i \in S^7), \quad j = 1, \dots, 7$$

Cv. 3

n -toms $T^n = \underbrace{S^1 \times \dots \times S^1}_{n \text{ kert}}$ je parallelogram.

pro $n=2$:



Obrázek: kartotéčky
součin 2 parallelogramů
je opět parallelogram.

(Př)

Lícey grup jeu parallelogram.

(Cv.)

Když parallelogramy je omocnosti.

Globálny dedukce riešiť ho.

diferenciálny

Nedáme $\mathcal{E}^k(X)$, $U \subset X$ je otvorené a
 $X_1, \dots, X_{k+1} \in \mathcal{E}(U)$. Potom

① Je-li $k=0$, potom $d\omega(X_1) = X_1(\omega)$ na U .

$$\in \mathcal{E}^\infty(X)$$

② Je-li $k \geq 1$, potom ne U

$$d\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (\epsilon_1)^{i-1} X_i (\omega(X_1, \dots, \hat{X}_i, \dots, X_{k+1})) \\ + \sum_{i < j} (\epsilon_1)^{i+j} \omega([X_i, X_j], X_1, \dots, \hat{X}_i, \dots, \hat{X}_j, \dots, X_{k+1})$$

Kde \hat{X}_i nazývame "rynečnú X_i ".

Spravidlo, je-li $k=1$, potom ne U

Cv.

$$(*) d\omega(X_1, X_2) = X_1(\omega(X_2)) - X_2(\omega(X_1)) \\ - \omega([X_1, X_2]).$$

Pozn: (i) Používa ① a ② ke dedukciu d
globálne.

(ii) Občas sú v $(*)$ jen bilineárne, proto
že $(*)$ využíva pre pole $X_1 = a \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1}$
a $X_2 = b \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2}$ na mape $U \subset X$.