

29. Diferenciální formy

úapildy 19, 20 (rotorový a plošný integrál)

$$\nabla, \text{ div} \quad \int_{\tau} \underline{F} \cdot \underline{ds} = \int_P \text{rot } \underline{F} \cdot \underline{ds} \quad \underline{ds} = \partial_u \varphi \times \partial_v \varphi$$

rot

$$ds = (\varphi_1', \varphi_2', \varphi_3')$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \text{div } \underline{F} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \underline{F} \cdot \underline{n} dS$$

"Def" Necht V je vektorový prostor nad \mathbb{R} dimenze n

Vnější součin je přirozeně $u, v \mapsto u \wedge v$

splňující: (i) $(au) \wedge v = u \wedge (av) = a(u \wedge v)$

$u, v, w \in V$

(ii) $u \wedge (v+w) = u \wedge v + u \wedge w$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$

$(u+v) \wedge w = u \wedge w + v \wedge w$

(distrib.)

(iii) $(u \wedge v) \wedge w = u \wedge (v \wedge w)$ (asoc.)

(iiii) $u \wedge v = -v \wedge u$ (antikom.)

Pro $k=1, \dots, n$ definujeme

$$\Delta^k(V) = \text{Lin} \{ v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_k, v_i \in V \}$$

↳ k -vektory ve V
↳ lineární obal

Zjevně $\Delta^1(V) = V$, dále $\Delta^0(V) = \mathbb{R}$

Tzv. Grassmannova algebra nad V je

$$\Delta^*(V) := \text{Lin} \left\{ \bigcup_{k=0}^n \Delta^k(V) \right\}$$

Pozn. 1 Posorování $u \wedge u = 0 \quad \forall u \in V$

(iii) $u \wedge u = -u \wedge u$

$$2u \wedge u = 0$$

$$u \wedge u = 0$$

obecněji $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \wedge \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \mu_1 \wedge \mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \mu_j$
 nebo BUNO: $\mu_1 = \sum_{j=2}^k a_j \mu_j \dots \mu_1 \wedge \mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k$

$$= (a_2 \mu_2 + \dots + a_k \mu_k) \wedge \mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k =$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^k a_j \mu_j \wedge (\mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k)$$

leč: $\mu_j \wedge (\mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_j \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k) = (-1)^{j-2} \mu_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_j \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_k$

② nemá smysl definovat $\Delta^k(V)$; $k > n = \overset{=0}{\dim V}$
 neboť k -vektorů jsou nulové pro $k > n$

③ $\Delta^k(V)$... vektorový prostor (proč lze sčítat, násobit skalárem)
 $\Delta^*(V)$... algebra (vektorový prostor; navíc proč lze vzájemně násobit)

Jiný pohled na $\Delta^k(V)$: $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$... báze V

$$I(k, n) = \{ \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k); 1 \leq \alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_k \leq n \}$$

$k = 1, \dots, n$

pro $\alpha \in I(k, n)$ označíme $e_\alpha := e_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{\alpha_k}$

Potom $\{e_\alpha; \alpha \in I(k, n)\}$ je báze $\Delta^k(V)$

Speciálně: $\dim \Delta^k(V) = \# I(k, n) = \binom{n}{k}$

↳ počet prvků množiny

Příklad: $u = (1, 0, 2, 3)$
 $v = (-1, 0, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

$\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$
 kanonická báze

$$u \wedge v = (e_1 + 2e_3 + 3e_4) \wedge (-e_1 + e_4) =$$

$$= \underbrace{-e_1 \wedge e_1}_{=0} + \underbrace{e_1 \wedge e_4}_{e_{14}} - \underbrace{2e_3 \wedge e_1}_{-2e_{13}} + \underbrace{2e_3 \wedge e_4}_{2e_{34}} - \underbrace{3e_4 \wedge e_1}_{-3e_{14}} + \underbrace{3e_4 \wedge e_4}_{=0}$$

$$= 4e_{14} + 2e_{13} + 2e_{34} \quad ; \quad \{e_{12}, e_{13}, e_{14}, e_{23}, e_{24}, e_{34}\}$$

...
base $\Lambda^2(\mathbb{R}^4)$

Lemma 29.1. Necht $\{v_j\}_{j=1}^k$, $\{u_j\}_{j=1}^k$ splinji

$$v_j = \sum_{l=1}^k a_{lj} u_l \quad ; \quad j=1, \dots, k$$

ode $A = \{a_{ij}\}$ je matrice $k \times k$

Potom $v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_k = \det A \cdot u_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_k$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dž. } v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_k &= \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k a_{l_1 1} u_{l_1} \right) \wedge \dots \wedge \left(\sum_{l_k=1}^k a_{l_k k} u_{l_k} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_k=1}^k a_{l_1 1} \dots a_{l_k k} u_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{l_k} = \end{aligned}$$

pozoriti $u_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{l_k} \neq 0 \Rightarrow l_j$ različiti

\exists permutacije π množiny $\{1, \dots, k\}$ tak, da

$$l_j = \pi(j)$$

$$= \sum_{\pi} \underbrace{a_{\pi(1)1} \dots a_{\pi(k)k}}_{\det A} \underbrace{u_{\pi(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{\pi(k)}}_{(-1)^{\text{sgn}(\pi)} u_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_k}$$

$\text{sgn}(\pi)$ - počet transpozic

Džiel: $u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$; $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$; gladi?

$$u_j = \sum_{l=1}^n a_{lj} e_l \quad ; \quad \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \text{ kan. base}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_n = \det A \cdot \underbrace{e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_n}_{e_{12 \dots n}}$$

$$\text{tj. } \dim \Lambda^n(\mathbb{R}^n) = 1$$

Pozn. obecněji platí: $\{\mu_j\}_{j=1}^2 \perp N$; $\{\nu_j\}_{j=1}^2 \perp N$ vektorů

$$\text{Polom Lin } \{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m\} = \text{Lin } \{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m\} \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \neq 0 \text{ tak, že } \mu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_m = \lambda \nu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \nu_m$$

Příkl.: $\text{Lin } \left\{ \underbrace{(1, 1, 0, 1)}_{\mu}, \underbrace{(-1, 0, 0, 1)}_{\nu} \right\} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Lin } \left\{ \underbrace{(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 1)}_{w}, \underbrace{(-1, 1, 0, 3)}_{\lambda} \right\}$

$$\mu \wedge \nu = (e_1 + e_2 + e_4) \wedge (-e_1 + e_4) = 2e_{14} + e_{12} + e_{24}$$

$$w \wedge \lambda = \left(\frac{1}{2}e_2 + e_4\right) \wedge (-e_1 + e_2 + 3e_4) = \frac{1}{2}e_{12} + \frac{3}{2}e_{24} + e_{14} - e_{24}$$

$$2w \wedge \lambda = \mu \wedge \nu$$

Značení \cup dále pracujeme s vektorovým prostorem

$$T^*(\mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Lin } \{dx_1, \dots, dx_n\}$$

Vektorů dx_j (někdy píšeme dx, dy, dt, \dots)

Otvorujeme od symbolu proměnné \cup daném prostorem

Def: Necht' $\sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je otevřená množina.

Diferenciální formou řádu k v σ rozumíme

$$C^\infty \text{ zobrazení } \omega: \sigma \rightarrow \Delta^k(T^*(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

\cup : formální součet $\omega = \sum_{\alpha \in I(k, n)} \omega_\alpha dx_\alpha$; kde $\omega_\alpha: \sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

jsou C^∞ funkce a $dx_\alpha = dx_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{\alpha_k}$

$E^k(\sigma)$ --- prostor všech k -forem v σ

Příkl. ① $\omega = ze^{x-y} \cdot dx \wedge dy \in E^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$; $\mathbb{R}^3 \ni (x, y, z)$

② $\omega = (x_1 - x_2) dx_{1,2,3} - x_1 \sin x_3 dx_{1,4,5} \in E^3(\mathbb{R}^5)$; $\mathbb{R}^5(x_1, \dots, x_5)$

Form. $E^0(\sigma) \dots$ skalárna funkce $\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R} = \Delta^0(T^*(\mathbb{R}^n))$

$\omega \in E^1(\sigma) \dots \omega = \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j dx_j \dots$ vekt. fce se složkami
 $\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$

Def: Vnější diferenciál dw formy $\omega \in E^k(\sigma)$ definujeme takto:

1. $\omega \in E^0(\sigma) : dw := \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} dx_j$

2. $\omega \in E^k(\sigma)$ obecně, tj. $\omega = \sum_{\alpha \in I(k, n)} \omega_\alpha dx_\alpha$

$$dw = \sum_{\alpha \in I} (dw_\alpha) \wedge dx_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega_\alpha}{\partial x_j} dx_j \right) \wedge dx_\alpha$$

\uparrow
viz bod 1.

Příklad: $\omega = ze^{x-y} dx \wedge dy$

$$dw = d(ze^{x-y}) \wedge dx \wedge dy = e^{x-y} dz \wedge dx \wedge dy$$

||

$$ze^{x-y} dx - ze^{x-y} dy + e^{x-y} dz = dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

Form. ① $d: E^k(\sigma) \rightarrow E^{k+1}(\sigma) ; k=0, \dots, n-1$

tj. d zvyšuje řád formy o 1

② lineární: $d(\omega + \eta) = d\omega + d\eta$

$dx_1 = \dots \in T^*(\mathbb{R}^n) ; \mathbb{R}^n \ni (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$d(x_1) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_j} dx_j = 1 \cdot dx_1$$

0-forma (skalárna fce v \mathbb{R}^n)

Form.: $F = F(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_3} dx_3 = \nabla F$

$$(G_1(x,y), G_2(x,y)) \quad \omega = G_1 dx + G_2 dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega &= \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} dy \right) \wedge dx + \left(\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y} dy \right) \wedge dy = \\ &= \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} dy \wedge dx + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy = \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} \right) dx \wedge dy \end{aligned}$$

Věta 29.1. Pro libovolnou formu $\omega \in E^2(\sigma)$ je $d(d\omega) = 0$

$$\text{důk. : } \omega = \sum_{\alpha \in I(2,n)} w_\alpha dx_\alpha \quad d(w_\alpha dx_\alpha) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial x_j} dx_j \wedge dx_\alpha$$

BÚNO sumu vznecháme

$$\begin{aligned} d(d\omega) &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^n d \left(\frac{\partial w_\alpha}{\partial x_j} \right) dx_j \wedge dx_\alpha = \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 w_\alpha}{\partial x_\ell \partial x_j} dx_\ell \wedge dx_j \wedge dx_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n \frac{\partial^2 w_\alpha}{\partial x_\ell \partial x_j} (dx_\ell \wedge dx_j) \wedge dx_\alpha$$

stačí pro $\ell \neq j$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ j < \ell}}^n \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_\alpha}{\partial x_\ell \partial x_j} - \frac{\partial^2 w_\alpha}{\partial x_j \partial x_\ell} \right) dx_\ell \wedge dx_j \wedge dx_\alpha = 0$$

symetrickost para. derivací

Def. forma $\omega \in E^k(\sigma)$ se nazve

1. uzavrena, pokud $d\omega = 0$

2. exaktní, pokud $\exists \eta \in E^{k-1}(\sigma)$

Pom. V 29.1: exaktní \Rightarrow uzavrena

\Leftarrow jen nikdy: na dodatečných předpokladech na σ
(např. konvexní množ.)

analogie: $F: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$; $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ oblast

F má potenciál v Ω ($\exists u$; $\nabla u = F$)

\Rightarrow rot $F = 0$ v Ω

\Leftarrow jen na předp. Ω jednoduše souvislá

Věta 29.2. [Gradované Leibnizovo pravidlo]

Nechť $\omega \in E^k(\sigma)$, $\eta \in E^l(\sigma)$ jsou k resp. l formy

Potom $d(\omega \wedge \eta) = d\omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\eta$

dk. $\omega = \sum_{\alpha} \omega_{\alpha} dx_{\alpha}$ $\eta = \sum_{\beta} \eta_{\beta} dx_{\beta}$

~~$\omega \wedge \eta = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \omega_{\alpha} \eta_{\beta} dx_{\alpha} \wedge dx_{\beta}$~~
BÚNO

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(\omega \wedge \eta) &= d(\omega_{\alpha} \eta_{\beta}) dx_{\alpha} \wedge dx_{\beta} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\omega_{\alpha} \eta_{\beta}) \overset{dx_j \wedge}{dx_{\alpha} \wedge dx_{\beta}} = \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \omega_{\alpha}}{\partial x_j} \eta_{\beta} + \omega_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \eta_{\beta}}{\partial x_j} \right) dx_j \wedge (dx_{\alpha} \wedge dx_{\beta}) = \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n \underbrace{\frac{\partial \omega_{\alpha}}{\partial x_j} dx_j \wedge dx_{\alpha}}_{d\omega} \wedge \underbrace{\eta_{\beta} dx_{\beta}}_{\eta} + (-1)^k \underbrace{\omega_{\alpha} dx_{\alpha}}_{\omega} \wedge \sum_{j=1}^n \underbrace{\frac{\partial \eta_{\beta}}{\partial x_j} dx_j \wedge dx_{\beta}}_{d\eta}
 \end{aligned}$$

\nearrow člen z pravidla dx_j vedle dx_{α}

Def.: [Přenesení formy („pullback“)]

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ otevř.; $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \dots C^\infty$ funkce

Necht' $\omega \in E^l(\sigma)$; $\phi(\Omega) \subset \sigma$; $\omega = \sum_{\alpha \in I(l,n)} \omega_\alpha dx_\alpha$

$$dx_\alpha = dx_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{\alpha_l}$$

Pak definujeme $\phi^*(\omega) \in E^l(\Omega)$ takto:

$$\phi^*(\omega) := \sum_{\alpha \in I(l,n)} (\omega_\alpha \circ \phi) d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_l}$$

kde $\phi = (\phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_k), \dots, \phi_n(x_1, \dots, x_k))$

Příklad: ① $\omega = f(x, y) dx \wedge dy$

$$\phi: (r, u) \rightarrow (\underbrace{r \cos u}_x, \underbrace{r \sin u}_y)$$

$$\phi^*(\omega) = f(r \cos u, r \sin u) \underbrace{d(r \cos u)}_{\cos u dr - (\sin u) r du} \wedge \underbrace{d(r \sin u)}_{\sin u dr + r \cos u du} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{J}\phi \\ & = \boxed{r} dr \wedge du \end{aligned}$$

② $\omega = F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz$; $F_i = F_i(x, y, z)$

$\gamma: \omega \in E^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$$\underbrace{\varphi}_{\sim} (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3; \quad \underbrace{\varphi}_{\sim} = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3)$$

$$\varphi_i = \varphi_i(t)$$

$$\varphi^*(\omega) = (F_1 \circ \varphi) d\varphi_1 + (F_2 \circ \varphi) d\varphi_2 + (F_3 \circ \varphi) d\varphi_3 =$$

$$\{d\varphi_i(t) = \varphi_i'(t) dt\}$$

$$= \underbrace{(F \circ \varphi)}_{\sim} \cdot \underbrace{\varphi'}_{\sim} dt$$

Věta 19.3. [Vlastnosti přenesení formy]

Nechť $\omega, \eta \in E^*(\sigma)$ jsou libovolné formy

necht' $\Phi: \Omega \rightarrow \sigma$, $\Psi: M \rightarrow \Omega$, kde $\sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

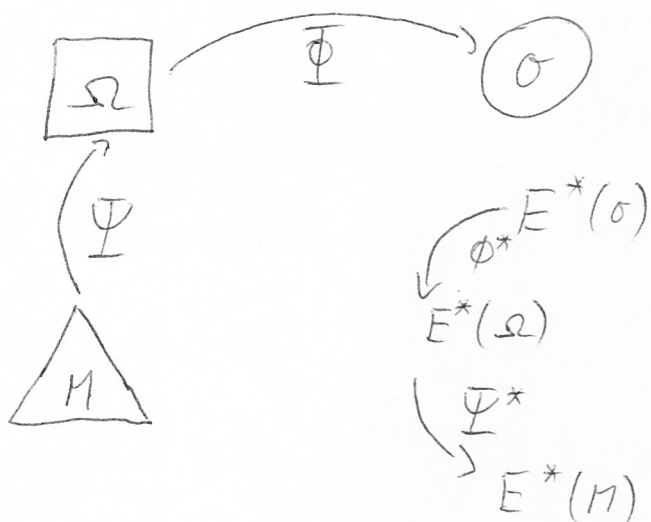
$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $M \subset \mathbb{R}^s$ jsou otevřené

Polom 1. $\Phi^*(\omega + \eta) = \Phi^*(\omega) + \Phi^*(\eta)$

2. $\Phi^*(\omega \wedge \eta) = \Phi^*(\omega) \wedge \Phi^*(\eta)$

3. $\Psi^*(\Phi^*(\omega)) = (\Phi \circ \Psi)^*(\omega)$

4. $\Phi^*(d\omega) = d(\Phi^*(\omega))$



dk. 1, 2 - d. w.

3 - bez důkazu

4. Bůno $\omega = \omega_\alpha dx_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{\alpha_r}$

$$\phi = (\phi_1(u_1, \dots, u_s), \dots, \phi_n(u_1, \dots, u_s))$$

$$\phi^*(d\omega) = \phi^* \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \omega_\alpha}{\partial x_j} dx_j \wedge dx_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{\alpha_r} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \omega_\alpha}{\partial x_j} \circ \phi d\phi_j \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_r} = LS$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PS : } d\phi^*(\omega) &= d\left\{ \underbrace{(\omega_\alpha \circ \phi)}_{0\text{-forma}} \wedge \underbrace{d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_\ell}}_{\ell\text{-forma}} \right\} = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Leibniz V.29.2.}}{=} \underbrace{d(\omega_\alpha \circ \phi)}_{0\text{-forma}} \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_\ell} + (-1)^0 \omega_\alpha \circ \phi d\{d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_\ell}\} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\omega_\alpha \circ \phi)}_{\text{to je i v LS}} du_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \omega_\alpha \circ \phi}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial u_i} du_i = \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \omega_\alpha \circ \phi}{\partial x_j} d\phi_j \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\text{to je i v LS}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 *) \text{ Leibniz} &= d(d\phi_{\alpha_1}) \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_2} \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_{\alpha_\ell} \\
 &\quad (-1)^\ell d\phi_{\alpha_1} \wedge \underbrace{d(d\phi_{\alpha_2}) \wedge \dots}_{=0} \\
 &\equiv 0 \quad \text{V.29.1.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 29.2 $\omega \in E^k(\sigma)$, $\sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ otv. ; neboli ω má tvar
 $\int dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_k$ ("pseudokalár")
 Dále: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ otv. ; $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \sigma$ je C^1

Potom $\phi^*(\omega) = (f \circ \phi) \int \phi du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_k$

zde $(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \sigma$; $(u_1, \dots, u_k) \in \Omega$

dle: $\phi = (\phi_1(u_1, \dots, u_k), \dots, \phi_k(u_1, \dots, u_k))$

$$\phi^*(\omega) = f \circ \phi d\phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_k$$

$$d\phi_j = \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x_\ell} du_\ell$$

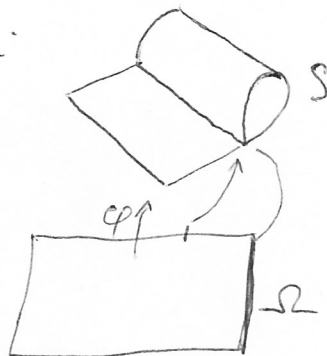
$$\text{L. 29.1. : } d\phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\phi_k = \det \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x_\ell} \right\}_{j,\ell} \underbrace{\int \phi}_{\text{J}\phi} du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_k$$

Def.: $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ se nazve ^{jednoducha} ℓ -plocha (pri použití $1 \leq \ell \leq m$),
 jestliže $S = \varphi(\Omega)$, kde $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je oblast (obecně, rovnice),
 a $\varphi: \Omega \rightarrow S$ splní

- (i) φ je C^1 , prosté
- (ii) $\varphi^{-1}: S \rightarrow \Omega$ je spojité
- (iii) $k(\nabla\varphi) = \ell$ všude v Ω

Pozn. bod (iii) naznačuje situaci

Dvojice (φ, Ω) se nazývá
 parametrizace S .



Def.: $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ je jednoducha ℓ -plocha, $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Integrál 1. druhu f ce f přes S definujeme jako

$$\int_S f dS_\ell := \int_\Omega f \circ \varphi \sqrt{\det(\nabla\varphi^T \nabla\varphi)} d\lambda_\ell$$

kde integrál vpravo chápe jako Lebesgueův a (φ, Ω)
 je libovolná parametrizace S .

Pozn.: ① $\ell = 1$ $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $(\nabla\varphi)^T \nabla\varphi = (\varphi'_1, \dots, \varphi'_m) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi'_m \end{pmatrix} = \|\varphi'\|^2$
 ... lineární integrál

② $\ell = n$ $\det((\nabla\varphi)^T \nabla\varphi) = \det(\nabla\varphi)^T \cdot \det \nabla\varphi = (J\varphi)^2$

$dS_n = |J\varphi| d\lambda_n$... věta o substituci

③ $\ell = 2, n = 3$ (Kap. 20)

d.c. $((\nabla\varphi)^T \nabla\varphi) = g$ „grammův determinant“

Věta 20.3: $dS_2 = \sqrt{g} d\lambda_2$

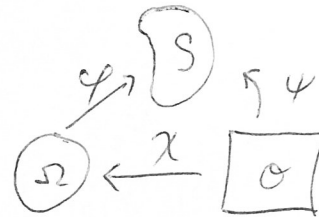
2. korektnost definice (nezávislá na parametrizaci)

$(\varphi(u), \Omega), (\varphi(v), \Theta) \dots$ parametrizace S

definují: $\chi: \Theta \rightarrow \Omega$; $\chi = \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi$ ($\varphi \circ \chi = \varphi$)

kritický bod: χ je diffeomorfismus

(prokeš, na, C^1 , $J\chi \neq 0$)



$$\int_S f dS_x = \int_{\Omega} f \circ \varphi \sqrt{\det((\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi)} d\lambda_x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{pomocí} \\ \varphi \\ \text{subst} \\ \chi \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int_{\Theta} \underbrace{(f \circ \varphi) \circ \chi}_{f \circ \varphi} \sqrt{\frac{\det((\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi) \circ \chi}{\det(\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi}} |J\chi| d\lambda_x = \int_S f dS_x$$

matricové násobení

pomocný výpočet: $(\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi = ((\nabla \varphi) \circ \chi \nabla \chi)^T (\nabla \varphi) \circ \chi \nabla \chi$

$$= (\nabla \chi)^T \underbrace{((\nabla \varphi) \circ \chi)^T (\nabla \varphi) \circ \chi}_{((\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi) \circ \chi} \nabla \chi$$

$$\det(\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi = \det((\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi) \circ \chi |J\chi|^2$$

~~#~~ Dodatek: ℓ -normální míru plochy S definujeme

$$\sigma_{\ell}(S) := \int_S 1 dS_{\ell} = \int_{\Omega} \sqrt{\det((\nabla \varphi)^T \nabla \varphi)} d\lambda_{\ell}$$

Lemma 29.3. Necht $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times \ell}$; $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

necht $v^j \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $j=1, \dots, \ell$ jsou její sloupce.

necht $R(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell})$ je rovnoběžnostěn, určitý limito vektorů

Potom $\sigma_{\ell}(R(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell})) = \sqrt{\det A^T A}$

dle $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle & \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle & \dots \\ \langle v_2, v_1 \rangle & \langle v_2, v_2 \rangle & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \left\{ \langle v^i, v^j \rangle \right\}_{i,j=1}^{\ell}$$

1. prípad : máme $\{v_i\}$ OG : LS : $\|v^1\| \dots \|v^k\|$

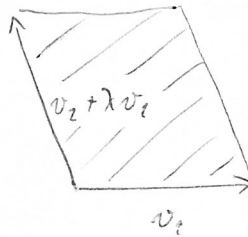
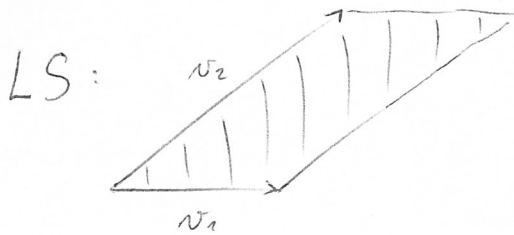
$$PS : A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v^1, v^1 \rangle & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \langle v^k, v^k \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

--- det $\rightarrow \|v^1\|^2 \dots \|v^k\|^2$ --- ráven platí

2. prípad : obecné $\{v_i\}$ prevedie na OG situáciu operáciou

v_i nahradí $v^i + \lambda v^i$

(nemění LS ani PS)



podstava
x
výška

$$PS : A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle v^1, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^1, v^2 \rangle \\ \langle v^2, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^2, v^2 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \langle v^1, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^1, v^2 + \lambda v^1 \rangle \\ \langle v^2, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^2, v^2 + \lambda v^1 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \lambda \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} \langle v^1, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^1, v^2 + \lambda v^1 \rangle \\ \langle v^2 + \lambda v^1, v^1 \rangle & \langle v^2 + \lambda v^1, v^2 + \lambda v^1 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{determinant} \\ \text{se nemění} \end{matrix}$$

Orientace (pomocná úvaha)

$S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ --- jednoduchá k -plocha

$(\varphi, \Omega), (\varphi, \Theta)$ --- parametrizace

$\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi \circ \chi; \chi : \Omega \rightarrow \Theta$ je diffeomorfismus

$J\chi \neq 0$ v Ω

Ω souvislá \Rightarrow buď (i) $J\chi > 0$

(ii) $J\chi < 0$ v Ω

Terminologie : $(\varphi, \Omega), (\varphi, \Theta)$ vyjadřují stejnou resp. opačnou orientaci

Def.: Jednoduchá k -plocha S je orientovaná, je-li zvolena jedna ze dvou tříd shodných parametrizací, které problémem na parametrizace ve shodě s orientací

Def. [Integral z formy]

1. $\omega \in E^k(\Omega)$; $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^k$; tj. $\omega = f du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_k$

$$\int_{\Omega} \omega := \int_{\Omega} f d\lambda_k$$

2. $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je k -plocha, $\omega \in E^k(\mathcal{O})$; kde $\mathcal{O} \supset S$ je otevř. jednoduška, orientovaná

$$\int_S \omega := \int_{\Omega} \varphi^*(\omega) \quad ; \quad \text{kde } (\varphi, \Omega) \text{ je libovolná parametrizace ve shodě s orientací } S$$

Pozn.: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

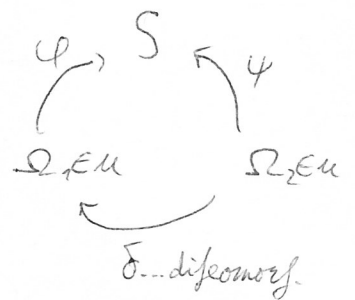
$$\varphi^*(\omega) \in E^k(\Omega); \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^k$$

\hookrightarrow pseudoskalár

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi^*(\omega) \text{ definováno v bodě 1.}$$

2. korekčnost

$$\int_{\Omega_2} \varphi^*(\omega) = \int_{\Omega_2} \delta^*(\varphi^*(\omega)) = \int_{\Omega_2} f \circ \delta \cdot J\delta \, dv_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dv_k$$



$$\text{necht } \varphi^*(\omega) = f(u) \, du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_k$$

$$\text{L. 29.2. } \Rightarrow \delta^*(\varphi^*(\omega)) = f \circ \delta \cdot J\delta \, dv_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dv_k$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Def. 1}}{=} \pm \int_{\Omega_2} f \circ \delta \cdot |J\delta| \, d\lambda_k \stackrel{\substack{\text{v\u0161ta o} \\ \text{substituci } \Omega_1}}{=} \pm \int_{\Omega_1} f \, d\lambda_k \stackrel{\text{Def. 1}}{=} \pm \int_{\Omega_1} \varphi^*(\omega)$$

\pm : φ, δ shodné / opa\u0159n\u0119 orientace

~~Def:~~

Príkl.: $w \in E^2(\mathcal{O})$; $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

1_g: $w: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow T^2(\mathbb{R}^3) = \text{Lin} \{ dx \wedge dy, dy \wedge dz, dx \wedge dz \}$

$$w = G_1 dy \wedge dz + \underbrace{G_2 dz \wedge dx + G_3 dx \wedge dy}_{-G_2 dx \wedge dz}$$

$$dw = \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial z} \right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

premená: $\varphi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$; $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\varphi = (\varphi_1(u, v), \varphi_2(u, v), \varphi_3(u, v))$$

$$\varphi^*(w) = (G_1 \circ \varphi) \cdot (\partial_u \varphi \times \partial_v \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^*(G_1 dy \wedge dz) &= G_1 \circ \varphi d\varphi_2 \wedge d\varphi_3 = G_1 \circ \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial v} dv \right) \wedge \\ &\quad \wedge \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} dv \right) = \\ &= G_1 \circ \varphi \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u} \right)}_{\text{1. složka } \partial_u \varphi \times \partial_v \varphi} du \wedge dv \end{aligned}$$

S je 2-plocha v \mathbb{R}^3 (kap. 20)

(φ, Ω) ... parametrizace

$$\int_S w = \int_S \tilde{G} \cdot \tilde{dS}$$

Def.: $S_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$... jednoduché k -plochy; (φ_i, Ω_i) parametrizace
 $i = 1, \dots, \Delta$

Řetěncem (robeněnou k -plochou) rozumíme (formální) sumu

$$C := \sum_{i=1}^{\Delta} m_i \varphi_i \quad \text{kde } m_i = \pm 1$$

Je-li $\omega \in E^k(\mathcal{O})$; $\mathcal{O} \supset \cup S_i$ otevř. , klademe

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \omega := \sum_{i=1}^s m_i \int_{S_i} \omega = \sum_{i=1}^s m_i \int_{\mathcal{O}_i} \varphi_i^*(\omega) d\lambda_k$$

Pozn. Neopřádají S_i disjunktně

Def.: Pro dráhy $I = [0,1]^k$ definujeme $I_j \subset \mathbb{R}^{k-1}$ jako průmět do roviny $\{x_j = 0\}$.

Zobrazení $\varphi_{j,\alpha} : (y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}) \mapsto (y_1, \dots, \underbrace{\alpha}_{j\text{-tá pozice}}, \dots, y_{k-1})$

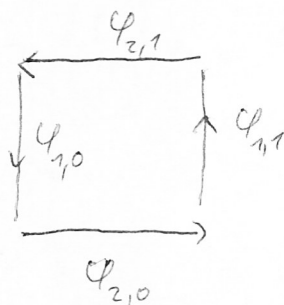
kde $1 \leq j \leq k$; $\alpha = 0, 1$, parametruje stěny I

Okrajem I rozumíme řetězec $\partial I := \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\alpha=0}^1 (-1)^{j+\alpha} \varphi_{j,\alpha}$

Příkl. $I = [0,1]^2$; $I_2 \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi_{2,1} : t \mapsto (t, 1)$

$(-1)^{2+1} = -1$



Def.: $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ se nazve k -dimensionální singulární dráha, pokud \exists parametrizace (φ, Ω) ; kde $\Omega = (0,1)^k$

Ma-li φ vlastnosti parametrizace na jisté otevřené $\hat{\Omega} \supset [0,1]^k$, pak S se nazývá singulární dráha Δ okrajem. Okraj definujeme jako řetězec

$\partial S := \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\alpha=0}^1 (-1)^{j+\alpha} \varphi \circ \varphi_{j,\alpha}$. Tento rozklad dávat

∂S orientaci, kterou považují za ~~stejnou~~ s orientací S , ~~sladěnou~~ určenou φ

Věta 29.4. [Obecná Stokesova věta]

Nechť $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je k -dim. singulární krychle Δ okrajem ∂S . Nechť $S, \partial S$ mají sladěné orientace (ve smyslu předchozí definice), nechť $\omega \in E^{k-1}(O)$, $O \supset S$ otevřená

Potom
$$\int_{\partial S} \omega = \int_S d\omega$$


Pom. jde o zobecnění (mj.) těchto věd: Gaussova (V.19.5., V.20.1.)
Stokesova (V.20.5.)
Greenova (V.19.6.)

Pril. $\omega = F \in E^0(\mathbb{R})$; $F = F(t)$

$$S = [0, 1]$$

$$d\omega = F'(t)dt \quad \int_S d\omega = \int_{\partial S} \omega$$

$$\partial S = \{0, 1\}$$



$$\int_0^1 F'(t)dt = -F(0) + F(1)$$

Pril.: $\omega = \cos \pi y \, dx \wedge dz$; $S = [0, 1]^3$

$$\int_S d\omega \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{\partial S} \omega$$

$$d\omega = d(\cos \pi y) \wedge dx \wedge dz = -\pi \sin \pi y \, dy \wedge (dx \wedge dz) = \pi \sin \pi y \, dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

$$\int_S d\omega = \int_S \pi \sin \pi y \, d\lambda_3 = 1 \cdot \int_0^1 \pi \sin \pi y \, dy = [-\cos \pi y]_{y=0}^1 = 2$$

$$\partial S = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{\alpha=0}^1 (-1)^{j+\alpha} \varphi_{j,\alpha} \quad ; \quad \varphi_{j,\alpha} = \varphi_{j,\alpha}(u, v)$$

$$\int_{\partial S} \omega = \sum_{j,\alpha} (-1)^{j+\alpha} \int_{(u,v) \in [0,1]^2} \varphi_{j,\alpha}^*(\omega)$$

$$\varphi_{1,0} : (u, v) \mapsto (0, u, v)$$

$$\varphi_{1,0}^*(\omega) = 0 \quad ; \quad \text{neboť} \quad d0 = 0$$

$$\omega = \cos \pi y \, dx \wedge dz$$

jedine nemulose príklady, kde prirodzene $\text{neut} \equiv 0$:

$$(+)\ \varphi_{2,0} : (u, v) \mapsto (u, 0, v)$$

$$(-)\ \varphi_{2,1} : (u, v) \mapsto (u, 1, v)$$

$$\varphi_{2,0}^*(\omega) = \cos(\pi \cdot 0) \cdot du \wedge dv = du \wedge dv$$

$$\varphi_{2,1}^*(\omega) = \cos(\pi \cdot 1) \cdot du \wedge dv = - du \wedge dv$$

$$\int_{\partial S} \omega = \int_{(0,1)^2} \varphi_{2,0}^*(\omega) - \int_{(0,1)^2} \varphi_{2,1}^*(\omega) = 2 \int_{(0,1)^2} du \wedge dv = 2 \cdot \int_{(0,1)^2} d\lambda_2 = 2$$