

III. Tangentni in kotangentni sveženj

Motivacije: Povzeli smo, kaj je tangentni vektor
 $X \in T_p M$ v neki točki mnogokotnika. Spominja
 se na to, kaj je ODE prava reš. vsak ODE
 je podoben z "vektorskim poljem". Rešitev ODE
 je krivulja, ki je tangenta na to vektorsko polje.

Nekoliko razčlenitev: V \mathbb{R}^n je vektorsko polje
 podano kar s funkcij:

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Integralna krivulja takega polja je vsaka krivulja
 $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, za katero velja:

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) = F(\gamma(t)); \quad t \in [a, b]$$

Denimo, da bi radi reševali ODE na mnogostevju, t.j. iskali integralne krivke vektorskih polj.

Če želimo to početi, moramo najprej preseliti, ker je vektorsko polje na mnogostevju M .

Uveljavimo naslednje definicije:

F je vektorsko polje na M , če je

$$F(m) \in T_m M$$

za vsa $m \in M$.

Činj: F je preslikava

$$F: M \rightarrow \text{nekaj},$$

take da velja $F(m) \in T_m M$.

$$\text{Nekaj} = \bigsqcup_{m \in M} T_m M$$

To bo ~~tanj~~ tangenti sežetaj.

$$TM = \bigsqcup_{m \in M} T_m M.$$

Objekt $\coprod_{m \in M} T_m M$ je možno svoje opise ločeno
prezitivno.

Vektorski sveženji

Definicija Vektorski sveženj E nad poljsko
množestvo B je poljsko množestvo skupov
z poljsko podoben

$$\pi: E \rightarrow B.$$

Poleg tega mora veljati še:

a) $\pi^{-1}(b) = V$ - n -dimenzijski vektorski prostor.
($V = \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}^n$) za $\forall b \in B$.

b) Za vsak $b \in B$ obstaja sklopica $b \in U \subset B$, kjer

iz velja $\pi^{-1}(U) \cong U \times V$ difeo

Matematično: obstaja preslikava:

$$T_U: \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times V.$$

ki je difeo in $T_U \circ \pi^{-1}(b) \rightarrow b \times V$

linearni izomorfizem
za $\forall b \in U$.

Te kelles veji :

a) $\Gamma(m) = (\bar{\pi}(m), v(m))$

b) Γ je stöfermor fiseu.

Seseh: $\Gamma(\bar{\pi}^{-1}(b)) = \bar{\pi}^{-1}(b) \rightarrow b \times V$

je kiese isomorfiee.

Velikost oznācījums

$$\pi^{-1}(U) = E/U$$

Tātad b) se imēniji atbilst trivialisst sūsnjz E.

Definīcija: Preslitas

$$\tau_U : E/U \xrightarrow{\text{difeo}} U \times V,$$

kur j atbilde

$$\tau_U(m) = (\pi(m), \nu(m))$$

in tā atbilst reālā:

$$\tau_U = \pi^{-1}(b) \rightarrow \{b\} \times V$$

je lineārs ~~preslitas~~ ^{izomorfisms} $\forall b \in U$, & imēniji

atbilst trivialisst sūsnjz.

Def: Sūsnjz E p trivialisst zūlila, tē atbilst
 atbilst trivialisst sūsnjz

$$\tau : E \rightarrow B \times V$$

∪

Opazovanja: Vseke sreženj $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ ni trivialen.

Primer: Neskončen Möbiusov trak.

$$E = ([0, 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}) / \sim$$

$$\sim (0, x) \sim (2\pi, -x)$$

Torej: $\pi: E \rightarrow S^1$, ker $E \neq S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Lokalne trivitalizacije so osnovni pripomoček za delo s sreženji. Izgleda vlogo kart.

$$\tau_U: E|_U \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$m \longmapsto (\pi(m), \underbrace{(v(m)_1, v(m)_2, \dots, v(m)_m)}_{\text{koordinata na vlakenu}})$$

Včasih delamo z dejanskimi kartami, ki so primerne τ_m

Niz ho $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) : \alpha \in A\}$ tak atlas na B , da
je za vsak $\alpha \in A$ skicirani E/U_α kvadrat.

Tudi je predizena

$$(\varphi_\alpha \times \text{id}) \circ \tau_{U_\alpha} : E/U_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$p = \dim(B), \quad m = \dim(\pi^{-1}(b))$$

kurta za množstvom E .

$$((\varphi_\alpha \times \text{id}) \circ \tau_{U_\alpha})(m) = (X_1^\alpha(\pi(m)), X_2^\alpha(\pi(m)), \dots, X_p^\alpha(\pi(m)), V(m)_1, \dots, V(m)_2)$$

Torej: \tilde{e} je $\{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) : \alpha \in A\}$ kvadratni atlas.

atlas za B , je

$$\left\{ (U_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^m, (\varphi_\alpha \times \text{id}) \circ \tau_{U_\alpha}) : \alpha \in A \right\}$$

atlas za množstvom E .

veiksmat belams α lkc. trivizlizacijai T_α , $\alpha \neq 0$
 dejonstini kartami. Oznaidi bimo

$$T_\alpha : E/U_\alpha \rightarrow U_\alpha \times \mathbb{F}^m$$

Iskats trivizlizaciju nam α isklusa koordinata.
 m α vskona.

$$T_\alpha(m) = (\bar{1}(m), v_1^\alpha(m), v_2^\alpha(m), \dots, v_m^\alpha(m))$$

Niz h_α U_β α m α karta, ki vskunji m. Tesij.

imms:

$$T_\beta(m) = (\bar{1}(m), v_1^\beta(m), v_2^\beta(m), \dots, v_m^\beta(m))$$

Definicija Prehosna prestilena med trivizlizacijaz
 T_α in T_β pi prestilena

$$T_\beta \circ T_\alpha^{-1} : U_\alpha \times \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow U_\beta \times \mathbb{F}^m$$

Imzma:

$$(\tau_\mu \circ \tau_\alpha^{-1}) (\pi(m), v_1^\alpha(m), \dots, v_n^\alpha(m)) = (\bar{\pi}(m), v_1^\beta(m), \dots, v_n^\beta(m))$$

Reduzere $\begin{pmatrix} v_1^\alpha(m) \\ \vdots \\ v_n^\alpha(m) \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} v_1^\beta(m) \\ \vdots \\ v_n^\beta(m) \end{pmatrix}$

τ lineari isomorfism $\mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$ Seest j

splitseren for vektor $\pi(m)$

τ_c lineari isomorfism

begreper. τ_2 præsents lilla:

$$(\tau_\mu \circ \tau_\alpha^{-1}) (b, v) = (b, g_{\mathbb{F}^m}^{\alpha, \beta}(b)(v))$$

ben j

$$g_{\mathbb{F}^m}^{\alpha, \beta} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}^m) = \text{GL}(m; \mathbb{F})$$

$$b \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}^m}^{\alpha, \beta}(b)$$

Imzma:

$$(\overline{T}_n \circ \overline{T}_\alpha^{-1}) (\overline{\Pi}(m), v_1^\alpha(m), \dots, v_n^\alpha(m)) = (\overline{\Pi}(m), v_1^\beta(m), \dots, v_m^\beta(m))$$

Produkt $\begin{pmatrix} v_1^\alpha(m) \\ \vdots \\ v_n^\alpha(m) \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} v_1^\beta(m) \\ \vdots \\ v_m^\beta(m) \end{pmatrix}$

γ lineární izomorfismus $\mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$ Seestk j
 v splššen pro vsehém $\overline{\Pi}(m)$ t_c lineární izomorfismus
 obzračen. Izpiseno llls:

$$(\overline{T}_n \circ \overline{T}_\alpha^{-1}) (b, v) = (b, g_{\overline{\Pi}(m)}^\beta(b)(v))$$

Pri čem j

$$g_{\overline{\Pi}(m)}^\beta : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}^m) = \text{GL}(m; \mathbb{F})$$

$$b \mapsto g_{\overline{\Pi}(m)}^\beta(b)$$

glavna preslika iz $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ v množico $GL(m; \mathbb{F})$.

Opomba: Preslika $b \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)$ je vs glavna.

$$\text{Ker } (\tau_\alpha \circ \tau_\alpha^{-1})(b, v) = (b, g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)(v))$$

je glavna, $\Rightarrow (b, v) \mapsto (g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b), v) \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)(v)$
 glavna. $\bar{c} \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)$ ne \bar{c} \bar{c} glavna, ker
 $(b, v) \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)(v)$ ne \bar{c} \bar{c} .

Definicija: Preslika

$\tau_\alpha \circ \tau_\alpha^{-1} : U_\alpha \times \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow U_\beta \times \mathbb{F}^m$
 je imenitna preslika preslika. Velikost s ker
 izmenična preslika

$$b \mapsto g_{\mathbb{F}}^{\alpha}(b)$$

$$U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(m; \mathbb{F}).$$

Oznacimo: $T_\alpha \circ T_\alpha^{-1} = T_{\beta\alpha}$. Takoj vidimo:

že vsaka trojica (α, β, γ) , ki lahko piše $U_\alpha \circ U_\beta \circ U_\gamma$.

neprazen, velja:

$$T_{\beta\alpha} \circ T_{\beta\alpha} = T_{\delta\alpha}$$

otiramo:

$$T_{\delta\alpha} \circ T_{\beta\alpha} \circ T_{\beta\alpha}^{-1} = \text{id}$$

Seveda tudi: $T_{\alpha\beta} = T_{\beta\alpha}^{-1}$. Takoj

$$T_{\alpha\beta} \circ T_{\beta\alpha} \circ T_{\beta\alpha} = \text{id} : (U_\alpha \circ U_\beta \circ U_\delta) \times \mathbb{F}^m \hookrightarrow$$

že vsaka trojica indeksov tudi:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_{\alpha\beta} \circ T_{\beta\delta})(b, v) &= T_{\alpha\beta}(b, g_{\beta\delta}(v)) = \\ &= \mathbb{B}(b, (g_{\alpha\beta} \circ g_{\beta\delta})(v)) \end{aligned}$$

Ł2 pólno du pólno $g_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}$ wólno:

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(b) \cdot g_{\beta\alpha}(b) \cdot g_{\alpha\alpha}(b) = \text{id} : \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m \\ \text{encl. } \in GL(m; \mathbb{F})$$

in

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(b) = g_{\beta\alpha}(b)^{-1}$$

Definicja Niech U_α, U_β pólno w \mathbb{F}^m . Wzrost $\mathcal{U} = \{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) ; \alpha \in A\}$
pólno w \mathbb{F}^m . $GL(m; \mathbb{F})$ -kólno w B je pólno,
Ł2 wzrost pólno $(\alpha, \beta) \in A \times A ; U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$,

pólno pólno (pólno).

$$g_{\alpha\beta} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(m; \mathbb{F})$$

Torej: $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto (g_{\alpha\beta} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(m; \mathbb{F}))$. (*)

Ł2 pólno (*) wólno wólno:

a)

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(b) = g_{\beta\alpha}(b)^{-1} \quad \forall b \in U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$$

b) Za vsake trije množice (α, β, γ) : $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \cap U_\gamma \neq \emptyset$ velja:

$$g_{\alpha\beta}(\gamma) \cdot g_{\beta\gamma}(\alpha) \cdot g_{\gamma\alpha}(\beta) \equiv \lambda \in GL(n; \mathbb{F})$$

Začlenimo kake trije:

Naj bo $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ relatski sučasnaj z

vektorom \mathbb{F}^n . Torej vsake trivialisirajoče

atlas $\mathcal{U} = \{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) : \alpha \in A\}$ na B prenesli

sučasnaj $\bar{\pi}: E \rightarrow B$ ~~na~~ kockah z

vrstnostmi $\in GL(n; \mathbb{F})$.

$\{ g_{\alpha\beta}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(n; \mathbb{F}) : \alpha, \beta \in A \times A; U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset \}$

Velja pa tudi obratno.

Naj bo $\mathcal{U} = \{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) : \alpha \in A\}$ atlas na B .

in naj bo

$\{ g_{\alpha\beta}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(n; \mathbb{F}) \}$

kockah.

D.N. Dokaži, da je E gladka manj, da je $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ gladka preslikava in da je $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ svezanje z vektorskim \mathbb{F}^n .

Primer: Naj bo atlas za S^1 podoben τ :

$$S^1 = \{ e^{i\varphi} ; \varphi \in [0, 2\pi) \}$$

$$U_1 = \{ e^{i\varphi} ; \varphi \in (-\varepsilon, \pi + \varepsilon) \}$$

$$U_2 = \{ e^{i\varphi} ; \varphi \in (\pi - \varepsilon, \varepsilon) \}$$

$$U_1 \cap U_2 = \{ e^{i\varphi} ; \varphi \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \cup (\pi - \varepsilon, \pi + \varepsilon) \}$$

$$g_{21}: U_1 \cap U_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^* = GL(1; \mathbb{R})$$

$$g_{21}(e^{i\varphi}) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \varphi \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \\ -1 & ; \varphi \in (\pi - \varepsilon, \pi + \varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

Priem: Svecinji τ vsklerim \mathbb{C} nad sfere S^2 .

Atlas: $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2\}$

$$U_1 = \{(x, y, z) \mid z > -\varepsilon\}$$

$$U_2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid z < +\varepsilon\}$$

$$U_1 \cap U_2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid -\varepsilon < z < \varepsilon\} = \text{kolobara.}$$

$$\gamma \subset (1, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$g_{21}: U_1 \cap U_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

"Topološki" je g_{21} konformna s stopnja.

$$U_1 \cap U_2 \stackrel{\text{homotop}}{\approx} S^1$$

$$\mathbb{C}^* \stackrel{\text{homotop}}{\approx} S^1$$

V razloženju bomo morali videti, da so difeomorfisti

tipi \mathbb{C} -svecinje nad S^2 karakterizirani z

$$z \quad \deg(g_{21}).$$

Primer: Tautološki vežnji.

Naj bo $B = \mathbb{R}P^n$ ali $\mathbb{C}P^n$

$$E = \{ (b, v) \in \mathbb{F}P^n \times \mathbb{F}^n ; v \in b \}$$

$$\pi(b, v) = b \quad - \text{vežnji povi}$$

Naj bo $B = G_{k,m}(\mathbb{F}) = G_{n-k}(\mathbb{F}^m)$

$$E = \{ (b, v) \in G_{n-k}(\mathbb{F}^m) \times \mathbb{F}^m ; v \in b \}$$

- vežnji v vektoru
 \mathbb{F}^k

Definicija Naj $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ glatka surjektivna

glatka preslikava surjektivna E je preslikava (glatka)

$$s: B \rightarrow E,$$

za katero velja

$$\pi \circ s = \text{id},$$

ostanemo:

$$s(x) \in \pi^{-1}(x)$$

za $\forall x \in B$.

Ločimo preslikavo π preslikavo surjektivno E/U .

Imejmo $m = \dim(E)$ linearnih neodvisnih preslikav
surjektivno E/U . To pomeni: za vsako $x \in U$ so

vektorski $s_1(x), s_2(x), \dots, s_m(x) \in \pi^{-1}(x) \cong V = \mathbb{F}^m$

linearno neodvisni.

Taki preesi občeje mltu kvadratično:

$$b: E/U \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{F}^m$$

$$b(m) = (\pi(m), a_1(m), a_2(m), \dots, a_m(m)) ,$$

ker je

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(m) \cdot s_i(\pi(m))$$

Tudi obstaja preesi. Imajo nek kvadratično (U, U)

$$T: E/U \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{F}^m$$

postaja z:

$$T(m) = (\pi(m), (v_1(m), v_2(m), \dots, v_m(m)))$$

Definirajmo

$$s_i: U \rightarrow E/U$$

S preesi:

$$s_i(x) = T^{-1}(x, (0, \dots, 0, \overset{i}{1}, 0, \dots, 0))$$

ker je $T/\pi^{-1}(x)$ linearna izomorfizem $\mathbb{F} \cdot V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$

za vsak x , so s_i res linearno nestični preesi.

Traktat \bar{C} ima srečanj $\pi: E \rightarrow B$

$m = \text{rk}(E)$ globalnih linearnih nesingularnih preslov
 $\{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$, γ ta srečanj trivializiralen.

Dokaz: Očitno. Trivializirani γ svet:

$$\tau: E \rightarrow B \times \mathbb{F}^m$$

$$m \mapsto (\pi(m), (a_1(m), \dots, a_m(m)))$$

$$\text{in } m = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(m) s_i(\pi(m))$$

Trivializirani E/U s presloji $\{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ preslo
 lokalno numerična (lokalna grupa).

Preslo $\{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ preslo γ v vsaki točki $\pi^{-1}(x)$

base $\{s_1(x), \dots, s_m(x)\} \subset \pi^{-1}(x)$.

Vseh preslov $\alpha: U \rightarrow E/U$ lokalno kakov

izpreslo v lokalni.

$$\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m A_i(x) s_i(x)$$

ali na lokalni: $\alpha(x) = (A_1(x), \dots, A_m(x))$.

Tangentni sreženj

Naj L , M gladke mnogostrukosti. Napišite
 samo žele, da bo tangentni sreženj last množice

$$E = TM = \coprod_{m \in M} T_m M$$

Množica TM moramo opremiti s strukturo gladke mnogostrukosti. Poslediti moramo kraj projekcije atlasa

na TM .

Naj bo $\mathcal{U} = \{ (U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) ; \alpha \in A \}$ atlas na M ,

in katerem so vse U_α konvolutne hilene in presreke.

(Prizemimo še, da so tudi vsi preseki $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ konvolutni.) Zlasti: Naj bo $U_\alpha \stackrel{\text{difer}}{\approx} \mathbb{R}^m$.

(Delna trivitalizacija: (bolj: delna karta!))

$$TM|_{U_\alpha} = \coprod_{m \in U_\alpha} T_m M = \coprod_{m \in U_\alpha} T_m U_\alpha = TU_\alpha$$

Definición: $v_m \in TM$

$$T_\alpha(v_m) = (\varphi_\alpha(m), (D\varphi_\alpha)_m(v_m))$$

Piense en \mathbb{R}^n

$$(D\varphi_\alpha)_m : T_m M \rightarrow T_{\varphi_\alpha(m)} \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Desarrollando predicción

$$\varphi_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

otras predicciones, también se definen en \mathbb{R}^n y se relacionan
 mediante. (Puede ser también $D\varphi_\alpha$.)

Definición: un atlas TU en TM tiene:

$$TU = \{ (TU_\alpha, T_\alpha) ; \alpha \in A \}$$

Spans α : $TU_\alpha = TM|_{U_\alpha}$.

Prepričati se moramo še, da so preobrazbe preslikave

glavke:

Nujno bo kraj $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$. Testiraj

$$\begin{aligned} T_\beta \circ T_\alpha^{-1} : \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \times \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \varphi_\beta(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \times \mathbb{R}^n \\ (\varphi_\alpha(m), v) &\longmapsto (\varphi_\beta(m), w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iz \quad w &= (D\varphi_\beta)_{\varphi_\beta(m)} (D\varphi_\alpha^{-1})_{\varphi_\alpha(m)} (v) = \\ &= D_{\varphi_\alpha(m)} (\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) (v) \end{aligned}$$

Konjiko:

$$T_\beta \circ T_\alpha^{-1} = (\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1}, D(\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1}))$$

Natimčeje:

$$(T_\beta \circ T_\alpha^{-1})(x, v) = ((\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1})(x), D_x(\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1})(v))$$

Ta preslikava pa je glavka, saj je $\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ glavka, ker je M glavka množica.

Parstru TM smu tveij operiti z gludu strukturu.

Projekcija π de formu na unku ricius

$$\pi : TM \rightarrow M$$

$$v_m \in T_m M \mapsto m$$

Definicija TM s kucilku:

Niz ho $U = \{ (U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha), \alpha \in A \}$ atks na M .

Tesij ρ kucikel, ki definira TM potan

s pedpisem:

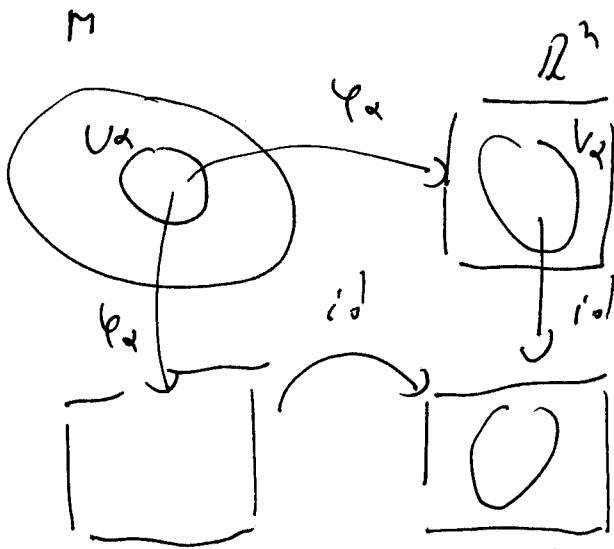
$$(\alpha, \rho) \mapsto \left(x \mapsto D_x(\varphi_\beta \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) \right) \\ U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(n; \mathbb{F})$$

Opomba: Naj bo M gladka mult. in $\mathcal{U} = \{ (U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) \}$

$\alpha \in A$ atlas. Predstave

$$\varphi_\alpha: U_\alpha \rightarrow V_\alpha \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

so difeomorfizmi. Res:



Pa obkroženi $\varphi_\alpha: M \rightarrow N = \mathbb{R}^n$ gladki, (\Rightarrow)

$$\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1} = \text{id} \quad \text{je gladki, t.j. presek}$$

je gladki.

črta je suva kodi predlaga

$$(\varphi_\alpha, D\varphi_\alpha) = TM/U \rightarrow V_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(\varphi_\alpha, D\varphi_\alpha)(m) = (\varphi_\alpha(\pi(m)), (D_{\varphi_\alpha(m)}\varphi_\alpha)(m))$$

črta predlaga.

(To pomeni, da, ker ne zbiramo s predpisano, da je φ_α predlaga - kraj, da splot ima voljo. Najprej poskusite se opredeliti predlaga.)

Naslednja lastnost imeritve tangente se kaže

Priščimo za vsako kodo $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)$ na M

sistem $m = \text{rang}(TM) = \dim(M)$ linearno

neskrajnih presov se kaže $TM/U_\alpha = TU_\alpha$

na čim bolj "mavca" način.

Definición: $m \in U_\alpha \subset M$, $v_m \in T_m M = \pi^{-1}(m)$

in $\varphi_\alpha(m) = x$

$$\varphi_\alpha(m) = x = (x_1^\alpha, x_2^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha)$$

Spammas se muestra trivializaci3n

(

$$T_\alpha: TU_\alpha \rightarrow V_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$T_\alpha(v_m) = (\varphi_\alpha(m), (D_m \varphi_\alpha)(v_m))$$

Definición, base local.

(

$$s_i^\alpha(m) = T_\alpha^{-1}(\varphi_\alpha(m), e_i)$$

$$s_i^\alpha(m) = T_\alpha^{-1}(x = \varphi_\alpha(m), e_i) =$$

$$= T_\alpha^{-1}(x, (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0))$$

Torej:

$$s_i^\alpha(m) = (D_m \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$D_m \varphi_\alpha : T_m M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

Po definiciji sledi: $(m = \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x))$

$$s_i^\alpha(m) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x + t e_i)$$

$$= \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_{i-1}^\alpha, x_i^\alpha + t, x_{i+1}^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha)$$

Opomba:

$$s_i^\alpha(m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha}(m)$$

Ozleži se na to opombo.

Spreminimo se, da so tangenti vektorji diferencialni operatorji. Oglejmo si

$$f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

in

$$S_i^\alpha(m)(f)$$

Pot sledi m , kar je tangenta v m ji $\delta_i^\alpha(m)$ ji

$$\gamma(t) = \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x + t e_i) = \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_i^\alpha + t, x_{i+1}^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha)$$

Torej:

$$S_i^\alpha(m)(f) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(\gamma(t)) =$$

$$= \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(\varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_i^\alpha + t, x_{i+1}^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha))$$

$$= \frac{\partial (f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1})}{\partial x_i^\alpha} (x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_i^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha)$$

2. vsaki iklis φ_α so koordinatne mape tiste m
 obsega $(x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha) \neq (x_1^\beta, \dots, x_n^\beta)$. Tode konkratni
 koordinatni sistem ma $V_\alpha \cap V_\beta$ je isti ne grek
 ne to ali so V_α ali $V_\beta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Torej lahko pišemo:

$$S_i^\alpha(m)(f) = \frac{\partial (f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1})}{\partial x_i} (x_1^\alpha, \dots, x_n^\alpha)$$

Opomba: Vektorski $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha})_m$ in $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\beta})_m$ sta
 različni v sistemu različna.

Naslednja baza (normalna) TM/U_2 je torej
 sistem prekriv:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1^\alpha}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2^\alpha}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n^\alpha} \right)$$

Definicija: Vektorsko polje (glavko) na M
je gladek presvet tangentske svežnje TM

$$X : M \rightarrow TM$$

$$m \mapsto X(m) \in T_m M$$

Lolesko lahko vsako vektorsko polje zapišemo

v obliki:

$$X(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^x(m)}$$

redakostno pišemo krajše:

$$X(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^x}$$

Pri tem so $a_i(m) : U_a \subset M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gladeke funkcije.

Opazimo: Vseke celtnske polji

$$X: M \rightarrow TM$$

na polji smo definirali vektorske polje v vsaki točki $m \in M$.

Naj bo točka $m \in U_\alpha$

$$X(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

Težje imamo operator

$$X: \mathcal{C}^r(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{r-1}(M)$$

preoblikovalnega operatorja:

$$X(f)(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(m) \frac{\partial (f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1})}{\partial x_i} (\varphi_\alpha(m))$$

$X(f)$ je vsa globalna funkcija, saj je $f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ globalna.

po definiciji globalne f .

Koles prirejenost lahko izraža relativno prof.

$$X_{(n)} = \sum a_i^{(n)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha} = \sum b_i^{(n)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\beta}$$

Sprejeto se: V sistemu velja:

$$g_{\beta\alpha}^{(n)} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{(n)} \\ \vdots \\ a_m^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(n)} \\ \vdots \\ b_m^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Torej v matrični obliki:

$$D_{\varphi_\beta^{(n)}}(\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{(n)} \\ \vdots \\ a_m^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(n)} \\ \vdots \\ b_m^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Da! Tudi sledi: (očisti jo kolikor hočeš!)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\beta} = D_m(\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha} \right)$$

Liejev solnos

V splšnem p Liejev solnos mekega p -vekega
objekta (tenzorja) na mn. M vzobit
vektorskega polja $X \in \Gamma(M)$ smeri solnos
kega objekta (tenzorja) v smeri X .

Osnovni primer: Smeri solnos funkcije

$$f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$X: \mathcal{E}^0(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^0(M)$$

$$\mathcal{E}^r(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{r-1}(M)$$

$$f \mapsto X(f)$$

in, kot smo že definirali:

$$X(f)_{(m)} = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(\gamma(t)),$$

kjer $\gamma: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$ poljubna krivka,

ta točka reže:

$$\gamma(0) = m$$

$$[\dot{\gamma}] = X \in T_m X.$$

Višji smo: $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ $(U_\varepsilon, \varphi_\varepsilon)$ karta, ki vsebuje

m , reže:

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

oz. izkazujej

$$X(p) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha}(p)$$

in

$$(X(f))_{(m)} = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i(m)} \frac{\partial (f \circ \varphi_\varepsilon^{-1})}{\partial x_i} (\varphi_\varepsilon(m))$$

Naslednji objekt, ki bi ga radi smensko obravljali, je vektorska polje. Najprej pa potegnemo po definiciji vektorskega polja.

Definicija Naj bo $X \in \Gamma(M)$ vektorska polje in $\forall(m) \neq 0 \in T_m M$. Krivulja

$$\gamma: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$$

je integralna krivulja X skozi m , če velja

$$\gamma(0) = m$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) = X_{\gamma(t)} \in T_{\gamma(t)} M$$

$$\forall t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

Družili smo: $\dot{\gamma}(t) = [\gamma]_{\gamma(t)}$.

Izrek: Integralna kufi glodalje pofn obstaja
v bližini vsake točke m , n kuberj $X(m) \neq 0$.

Dokaz: Naj bo $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)$ kufi, U_α vsebuje m .

Tehj imam:

$$X(p) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha}(p) \quad ; \quad p \in U_\alpha$$

Bo vsak $p \in U_\alpha$ velja:

$$X(p) = (D\varphi_\alpha)_{\varphi_\alpha(p)}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(p) \\ a_2(p) \\ \vdots \\ a_m(p) \end{pmatrix}$$

Označim: $\tilde{a}_i(x) = a_i(\varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x))$.

Naj bo $x_0 = \varphi_\alpha(m)$. P_0 obstaja enem

izredno \circ NDE obstaja natančno eno rešitev

$$\tilde{y} : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) \subset \mathbb{R}^m$$

Zvětšené

problem:

$$\dot{\tilde{y}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{y}}_1(t) \\ \dot{\tilde{y}}_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\tilde{y}}_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_1(\tilde{y}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{y}_n(t)) \\ \tilde{a}_2(\tilde{y}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{y}_n(t)) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{a}_n(\tilde{y}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{y}_n(t)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{y}(0) = x_0$$

P_0 konstantní imunita:

$$\text{Naj } L_0 \quad y(t) = \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(\tilde{y}(t)) \quad (1)$$

Teoř:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}(t) &= (D\varphi_\alpha^{-1})_{\tilde{y}(t)} (\dot{\tilde{y}}(t)) = \\ &= (D\varphi_\alpha^{-1})_{\tilde{y}(t)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{a}_i(\tilde{y}(t)) \cdot e_i \right) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{a}_i(\tilde{y}(t)) \cdot (D\varphi_\alpha^{-1})_{\tilde{y}(t)} (e_i) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(f(t)) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (f(t)) = X(f(t))$$

Tadēj

$$\dot{f}(t) = X(f(t))$$

$$f(0) = m,$$

tieši $f(t)$ patina γ (1)

□

Integrālske ķirvi lauks zīmēms, tok veiktashej
pofu. Ozncims:

$$f_p(t) : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$$

je integrālske ķirvi X skzi p :

$$f_p(0) = p.$$

Nij $U \subset M$ podmāēis, x kēto vefi

$$X(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{ar} \quad \forall p \in U.$$

Definicija: Toka posle X na podmanjici $U \subset M$
je linearna transformacija preslikov

$$\underline{\Phi}_t : U \rightarrow \underline{\Phi}_t(U)$$

podobnih, preslikovanih;

$$\underline{\Phi}_t(p) = \gamma_p(t)$$

Trditelj: da postoji nejaka vrednost t i

medijem

$$\underline{\Phi}_t : U \rightarrow \underline{\Phi}_t(U)$$

definisano je.

Dokaz: Trditelj je posledica dejstva, da je
rešenje izdatog ODE problema jedinstveno
izdatog pojava.

Operazimo tudi:

$$\underline{\Phi}_0(p) = \gamma_p(0) = p$$

torej $\underline{\Phi}_0 = \text{id}$.

zato

$$\det(\text{Jac } \underline{\Phi}_0)_{(p)} = 1$$

Situacija smo izmislili v lokalni karti $\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) = V_\alpha \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Imamo rezultati velja: obstaja $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\det(\text{Jac } \underline{\Phi}_\varepsilon)_{(p)} \neq 0 \quad |\varepsilon| < \varepsilon$$

Po izteku o inverzni preslikavi je $\underline{\Phi}(\varepsilon)$ diferenciablem
v neki okolici p , če je le $|\varepsilon| < \varepsilon$. □

$\bar{\epsilon}$ je $\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}}$ tak pofje X , včasih pravimo, da
je X hitrostno pofje take $\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}}$ (tolicina.)

Trahitov: Za take pofje velja mikroskopna lastnost.

$$\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon} + s} = \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}} \circ \bar{\Phi}_s, \quad |t|, |s|, |t+s| < \bar{\epsilon}$$

Dobro: kinetiki

$$\alpha(s) = \bar{\Phi}_s(\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}}(p))$$

je integralna kinetiki X sluzi:

$$\alpha(0) = \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}}(p)$$

kinetiki $\beta(s) = \bar{\Phi}_{s+\bar{\epsilon}}(p)$ je par take

integralna kinetiki X z ucelno vedstjo

$$\beta(0) = \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\epsilon}}(p)$$

iz edinstvosti v eksistencijem rešenju na ODE skali

$$\Phi_s(\Phi_t(p)) = \Phi_{s+t}(p)$$

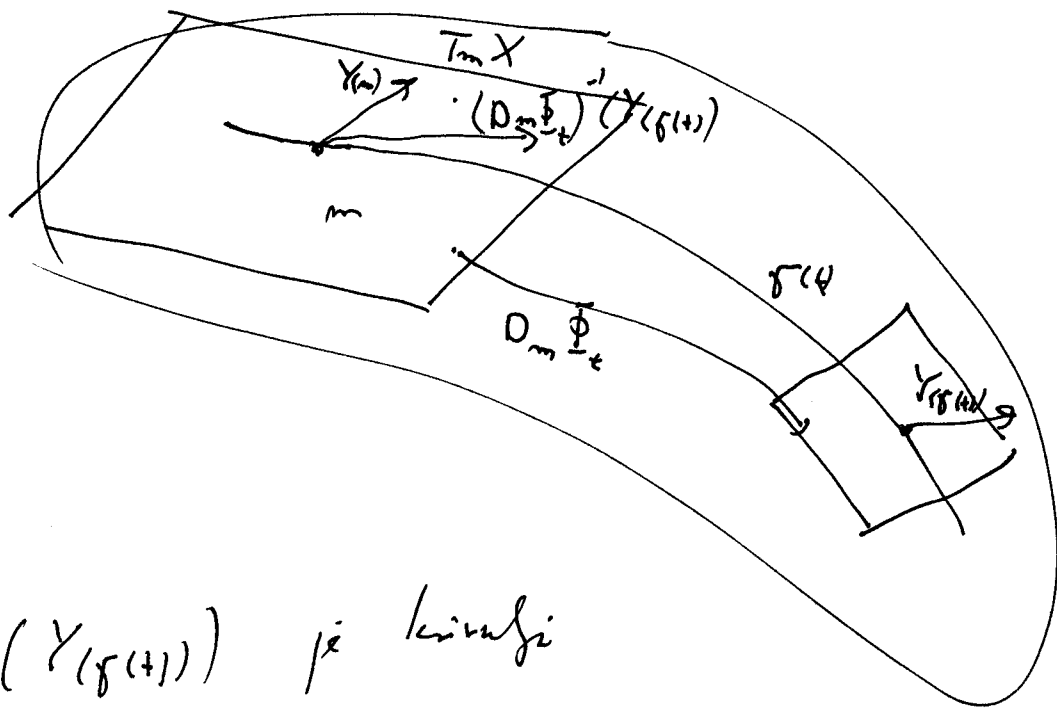
□

S pomočjo take polje X bomo sedaj preizjeli
 vrednosti nekega drugega polja Y v različnih
 točkah. Naš cilj je odnesti polje Y v smeri
 polja X . Pri odvijanju je vedno treba preizjati
 vrednosti nekega tenzorja pri različnih vrednostih
 neodvisne spremenljivke. Torej: če je $f(t)$ npr.
 integralna krivka X . Kaka kralja preizjemo
 $Y(f(t_1))$ in $Y(f(t_2))$? To se vedno v
 različnih prostih $T_{f(t_1)} \cap$ in $T_{f(t_2)} M!$
 Rezultat: S takim poljem X bomo $Y(f(t_2))$ prešli v
 $T_{f(t_1)} M$.

Definicija Liepeu odredak poľz Y vzdolž poľz X
(v tečci m) je postan s predpisom:

$$(\mathcal{L}_X(Y))_{(m)} = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \left((D_m \Phi_t)^{-1} (Y_{(f(t))}) \right),$$

kje je Φ_t tok X in $f(t)$ integralna krivka X
skazi m . ($f(0) = m$)



Opomba:

$\beta(t) = (D_m \Phi_t)^{-1} (Y_{(f(t))})$ je krivka
v prostoru $T_m M$.

Tangentna $\dot{\beta}(0)$ na to krivko je spet element v $T_m M$.

$$\text{Toj: } (\mathcal{L}_X Y)_{(m)} \in T_m M$$

Polistims izreizē $\mathcal{L}_x Y$, skaidri konstatēts .

Māj ko gribē mē kanto $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)$:

$$X(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha(p)}$$

$$Y(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^\alpha(p)}$$

Torej:

$$X(p) = \begin{pmatrix} X_1(p) \\ \vdots \\ X_n(p) \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y(p) = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1(p) \\ \vdots \\ Y_n(p) \end{pmatrix}$$

Integrāls kārta:

$$f(t) \cong (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T, \quad \leftarrow = \varphi_\alpha(f(t))$$

vef_i $\dot{x}_i(t) = X_i(f(t))$

Izvērs $m \in M$. Izmē $x_0 = \varphi_\alpha(m)$. Dzināms:

$$\underline{\Phi}_t = \varphi_\alpha \circ \underline{\Phi}_t \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$$

V lokal koordinateli: $\underline{\Phi}_t: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\Phi}_t^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ \underline{\Phi}_t^m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

D definiciji imamo:

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} \gamma \right)_{(m)} \stackrel{D_{x_0} \varphi_x}{=} \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \left(\text{Jac}_{x_0}(\underline{\Phi}_t) \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1(\gamma(t)) \\ \gamma_2(\gamma(t)) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n(\gamma(t)) \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

Izberjati bomo množico po Leibnitzovem pravilu:

$$\text{Opazimo: } \text{Jac}_{x_0}(\underline{\Phi}_t) = A(t) : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \text{GL}(m; \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Ker } j \quad \underline{\Phi}_0 = \text{id}, \text{ imamo tudi } A(0) = \text{id}$$

$$\text{Iščemo: } \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} A^{-1}(t)$$

Imms:

$$A^{-1}(t) \dot{A}(t) = \text{id} \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

$$(A^{-1})'(0) \cdot A(0) + A^{-1}(0) \dot{A}(0) = 0$$

$$(A^{-1})'(0) = -\dot{A}(0)$$

Yang:

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \left(\text{Jac}_{\vec{x}_0} \underline{\Phi}_t \right)^{-1} = - \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \text{Jac}_{\vec{x}_0} (\underline{\Phi}_t)$$

in

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \left(\text{Jac}_{\vec{x}_0} \underline{\Phi}_t \right)^{-1} = - \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \underline{\Phi}_t^1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \underline{\Phi}_t^1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \underline{\Phi}_t^m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \underline{\Phi}_t^m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} =$$

less $\vec{v} \underline{\Phi}_t$ tsb X

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}_{\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0}$$

Drugi sumand v Leibnizovem izreku 72 (*):

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} Y(f(t))$$

V koordinatah:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1(f(t)) \\ \vdots \\ Y_n(f(t)) \end{pmatrix}$$

Vseke od komponent Y_i funkcije, ki jo smemo

odvajati:

Rez:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} Y(f(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial x_j} \cdot X_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_n}{\partial x_j} \cdot X_j \end{pmatrix}$$

Ko sprejemo vse stopnje, dobimo:

$$(\mathcal{L}_X Y)_i = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial x_j} X_j - \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j} Y_j.$$

To je izraz za vektorske polje $\mathcal{L}_X Y$ u koordinatama.

Ugledajmo se sada na slučaj u obliku polja u $\mathcal{L}_X Y$.

Spremnim se na to da je tangenti vektor $X_p \in T_p M$ operater istog reda na $\mathcal{L}_p X$, vektorske polje

X na diferencijalni operater \mathcal{L} . uob

$$X : \mathcal{L}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\infty(M)$$

$$f \mapsto X(f).$$

Pinegrijis sada diferencijalni operater istog reda uob

$$X \circ Y, Y \circ X : \mathcal{L}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\infty(M)$$

Definicija

$$[X, Y](f) = X(Y(f)) - Y(X(f))$$

Teorema: $[X, Y]$ je diferencijalni operator I. reda.

Dokaz: Izmjenjivo za lokalne koordinate:

- Treći f odnosa $\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}$ idem...

$$X(Y(f)) = X\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n X\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} Y_i\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(X\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}\right) \cdot Y_i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} X(Y_i) \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Y_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} X_j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial x_j} X_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} X_j Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial x_j} X_j \right)$$

Dalje:

$$[X, Y](f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_i}{\partial x_j} X_j - \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j} Y_j \right)$$

□

Diferenciální operátor I. řady $[X, Y]$ je lineární
 operátor z vektorovým polem $L_X Y$

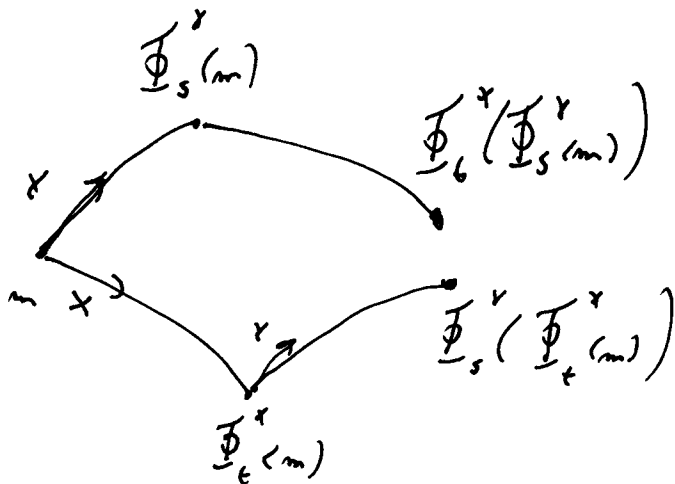
$$L_X Y = [X, Y]$$

Opisujeme $L_X Y$ se na en (symmetrický) záznam.

Naj božte Φ_t^X in Φ_s^Y takzda při X a Y .

Postavme α v točce $m \in M$ in přirozenýho tvaru.

$$\Phi_s^Y(\Phi_t^X(m)) \text{ in } \Phi_t^X(\Phi_s^Y(m))$$



ker smo na množičnosti teh dveh točk ne moremo
 prerezati direktno. Na morem pa na primer vzeti, ker
 nista elementa vektorskega prostora. Ljubko pa najmo
 "razčliti" izmenico s funkcijami:

Naj bo torej $f \in C^\infty(M)$. Oglejmo si:

$$f(\Phi_s^Y(\Phi_t^X(m))) - f(\Phi_t^X(\Phi_s^Y(m)))$$

Seveda nas bo zanimalo "infinitesimalno razločje".

$$\frac{d^2}{dt ds} \Big|_{t,s=0} (f(\Phi_s^Y(\Phi_t^X(m))) - f(\Phi_t^X(\Phi_s^Y(m))))$$

$$= \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} (Xf)(\Phi_s^Y(m)) - \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (Yf)(\Phi_t^X(m))$$

$$= Y(X(f))(m) - X(Y(f))(m)$$

$$= [Y, X](f)(m)$$

Teorija: Toki nekomutativni polji ne komutiraju
 međusobno. S pomoćju nekomutativnih polja
 ne možemo koordinatizirati mnogostrukosti.

Lezstusli Liejeva grupa od alepsija:

Tržište veže Leibnizova pravila:

$$\mathcal{L}_X [Y, Z] = [\mathcal{L}_X Y, Z] + [Y, \mathcal{L}_X Z] \quad (*)$$

Primer: Ponica odgo.

Tržište: veže:

$$\mathcal{L}_X Y = -\mathcal{L}_Y X$$

Rez:

$$[X, Y] = -[Y, X]$$

Formulas (*) della ¹²⁵ rappresentazione di Lie:

$$[X, [Y, Z]] + [Z, [X, Y]] + [Y, [Z, X]] = 0$$

Jacobson's identity.

Definizione Vektorraum V mit einer ρ

definierten Operation

$$[\ , \] : V \times V \rightarrow V \\ (X, Y) \mapsto [X, Y],$$

zu V als ρ

1) $[X, Y] = -[Y, X]$

2) Jacobson's identity

ist ρ surjektiv, so M ist eine Lie-Algebra.

Satz: Vektorraum M mit einer ρ ist eine Lie-Algebra.

M ist eine Lie-Algebra.

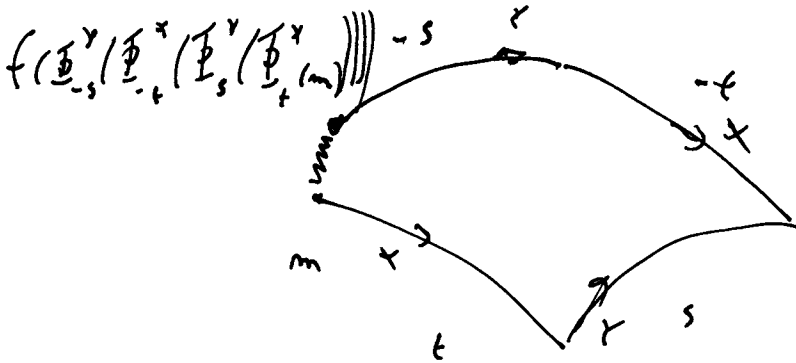
Osmazica nalyza

Nizj bostr X in Y glaski pojii na M in

Φ_t^X, Φ_s^Y njane toltaz. Dolzai, d z2

vsebo funkcija $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ vezi

$$(\mathcal{L}_X \mathcal{L}_Y)(f)(m) = \frac{d^2}{dt ds} \Big|_{t,s=0} \left(f(m) - f(\Phi_{-s}^Y(\Phi_{-t}^X(\Phi_{-s}^Y(\Phi_{-t}^X(m)))) \right)$$



Primer: Nizj bo (U_2, φ_2) toltaz kocke na M.

Tedy vezi

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j^2} \right] = \delta_{ij} \cdot 0$$

Taylorjev razvoj tako rebranskega potja

Naj bo X gladka rebrasta potja na M in

Φ_t^x tako kupa potja. Naj bo $m \in M$

in $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gladka funkcija. Torej

funkcija

$$t \mapsto f(\Phi_t^x(m))$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Razvijemo jo v Taylorjevo vrsto v okolici $t=0$.

$$g(t) = f(\Phi_t^x(m))$$

$$g(0) = f(\Phi_0^x(m)) = f(m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} g(t) &= (D_{\Phi_t^x(m)} f) (X(\Phi_t^x(m))) = \\ &= X(f) (\Phi_t^x(m)) \end{aligned}$$

tedy

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} g(t) = X(f)(m)$$

Nazwij:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} (X(f) (\Phi_t^x(m))) = \\ &= X(X(f)) (\Phi_t^x(m)) \end{aligned}$$

Zatem:

$$X(X(f)) = X^2(f)$$

Splój:

$$X(X^{k-1}(f)) = X^k(f)$$

Odnosno razvoj:

$$f(\Phi_t^x(m)) = f(m) + t X(f)(m) + \frac{t^2}{2!} X^2(f)(m) + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} X^n(f)(m) + \dots$$

To velja za vsake $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$X^k(f) : \mathcal{E}^0(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^0(M)$$

$$\mathcal{E}^n(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{n-k}(M)$$

Diferencialni operator reda k .

Prevedimo se sedaj v koordinatno karto in upoštevajmo

zvezje x_1, \dots, x_n koordinatnih funkcij

$$x_i : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

pa

$$m = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x$$

vrste (1) postane:

$$x_i(\Phi_t^X) = \left(\Phi_t^X \right)_i = x_i(m) + t (X(x_i)(m)) + \\ + \frac{t^2}{2} X(X(x_i))(m) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i + t X_i(x) + \frac{t^2}{2} X(X_i)(x) + \dots$$

Če to naredimo za vsake i , dobimo: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Res: } X(x_i) = \langle \Phi X, \text{grad } x_i \rangle \\ = \langle X, (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots) \rangle = X_i \end{array} \right.$

$$\Phi_t^X = m + t X(m) + \frac{t^2}{2} X^2(m) + \dots + \frac{t^m}{m!} X^m(m)$$

Pri tem moramo z pramo zapisati matriko table:

$$X(m) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$X(a_i)_{(m)} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m a_j(m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) (a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(a_j(m) \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial x_j}(m) \right)$$

Zato:

$$X_{(m)}^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} X(X)_{(m)} = X \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)_{(m)} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^m a_j(m) \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial x_j}(m) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

v lokalni koordinati $\Rightarrow v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ lokalni inderi lokalni:

$$X(m) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(m) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(m) \end{pmatrix} \quad X^2(m) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_j} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \frac{\partial a_n}{\partial x_j} \end{pmatrix}$$

Seveda definicija:

$$X^m(m) = X(X^{m-1})(m).$$

Se nadalje terminologija:

n -to vektorski polje X na M je kompletno, če

obstaja $\Phi^X : M \rightarrow M$ za vsa $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Tako polje proučujemo delujočji grupe \mathbb{R} na M . To

pomeni; da imamo homomorfizem

$$\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$$

$$\xi(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x$$

Enspansivā triēna grupa $\frac{d}{dt} x \in \text{Diff}(M)$ veido at
 enerģijas dinamiskā sistēma uz M .

Def: Kritiskā triēna (atī mīdā) veido at pofī
 $X \in \Gamma(TM)$ j katrā triē $m \in M$, $X(m)$ veido

$$X(m) = 0 \in T_m M.$$

Def: $\frac{d}{dt} x(m) = m \quad \forall t$

- m jē fiksā triē katrā.

n)

Neki primerni točki:

$$1) X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ; M = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Točka: } \dot{x}(t) = 1$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

kompleks

$$\text{Tečaj: } x(t) = x_0 + t$$

$$\text{Točka: } \int_{-t}^x x = x + t$$

$$2) X_{(x)} = x \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ; M = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dot{x} = x$$

$$\text{Točka: } \int_{-t}^x x = e^t \cdot x \quad \text{kompleks}$$

$$3) X_{(x)} = x^{n+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ; M = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dot{x} = x^{n+1}$$

$$\text{Točka: } \int_{-t}^x x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-nxt}} \quad \text{Ni kompleks:}$$

Pr $n=1$ dle \rightarrow :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x) = \frac{x}{1-xt}$$

Troj: V čase $t = \frac{1}{x}$ smo že v neskončnosti.

4.) $X(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \quad M = \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x) = (x_1 + t, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{funkcija}$$

5.) $X(x) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad ; \quad M = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x, y) = (e^t x, e^t y) = e^t (x, y)$$

6.) $X(x) = -y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad ; \quad M = \mathbb{R}^2$

PTO \rightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Troj $\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \exp\left(t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \quad \text{od tod:} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & \sin(t) \\ -\sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$= R_t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ Rotacijski tok

Vektorske polje na sfere S^2 .

$$S^2 = \{(\varphi, \theta) ; \varphi \in [0, 2\pi), \theta \in [0, \pi]\}$$

Koji su polje $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$ in $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$.

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$ je dolo definiran polje - mjesto sfere

služi za:

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$ je dolo definiran. Testiraj u polju.

V polju nema dodatne ništa.

$$g(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} ; \quad g(0) = g(\pi) = 0$$

To je polje dolo definiran.

$$7.) X(x) = A \cdot x \quad ; \quad M = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Tide:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_t^x &= \exp(t \cdot A) \cdot x = \\ &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n A^n}{n!} \right) \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

8.) Hamiltonske vektorske polje

Nj \hookrightarrow $H: \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fiksna funkcija

Nj \hookrightarrow $J = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I \\ +I & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

Označimo $\vec{x} = (q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n)$. Definicija:
 $= (\vec{q}, \vec{p})$

$$X_H(\vec{q}, \vec{p}) = J \cdot \text{grad}(H)(\vec{p}, \vec{q})$$

Torej:

$$X_H(\vec{q}, \vec{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i}$$

Tasitör: Nij bo Φ^H tok uctmskuzn pofzi X_H .

Teshi refz m $(\vec{q}_0, \vec{p}_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$:

$$H(\Phi^H(\vec{q}_0, \vec{p}_0)) = H(\vec{q}_0, \vec{p}_0)$$

Dhaz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} H(\Phi^H(\vec{q}_0, \vec{p}_0)) &= X_H(H)(\vec{p}_0, \vec{q}_0) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left(X^H(\Phi^H(\vec{q}_0, \vec{p}_0)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right) = 0$$

□

První se řeší k splšením užitím.

rozšíříme šms Taylorjím vada $t, \frac{1}{2} \Phi_{\epsilon}^x$
 vektorové profi X . Inejis řeší dle profi

X in Y in M .

$$X = \sum a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \quad Y = \sum b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\Phi_{\frac{1}{s}}^Y(\Phi_{\frac{1}{t}}^X) = \Phi_{\frac{1}{t}}^X(m) + s Y(\Phi_{\frac{1}{t}}^X(m)) + \frac{s^2}{2} Y^2(\Phi_{\frac{1}{t}}^X(m)) + \dots$$

$$= \left(m + t X(m) + \frac{t^2}{2} X^2(m) + \dots \right) +$$

$$- s \left(Y(m) + t Y(X)(m) + \frac{t^2}{2} Y(X^2)(m) + \dots \right) +$$

$$+ \frac{s^2}{2} \left(Y^2(m) + t Y^2(X)(m) + \frac{t^2}{2} Y^2(X^2)(m) + \dots \right) + \dots$$

$$= m + \left(t X(m) + s Y(m) \right) + \left(\frac{t^2}{2} X^2(m) + s t Y(X)(m) + \frac{s^2}{2} Y^2(m) \right) + \dots$$

Trey;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_{\epsilon}(m) &= (m - \epsilon(X(m) + Y(m)) + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}(X^2(m) + 2Y(X)(m) + Y^2(m)) + \dots) \\
 &+ (\epsilon(X(m) + Y(m)) - \epsilon^2(X^2(m) + X(Y)(m) + Y(X)(m) + Y^2(m)) + \dots) + \\
 &+ \frac{\epsilon^4}{2}(X^2(m) + 2Y(X)(m) + Y^2(m)) + \dots \\
 &= m + \epsilon^2(Y(X)(m) - X(Y)(m)) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Od tad:

$$\theta_{\sqrt{\epsilon}}(m) = m + \epsilon(Y(X)(m) - X(Y)(m)) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

in zli:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \theta_{\sqrt{\epsilon}}(m) = Y(X)(m) - X(Y)(m)$$

Pa definirajmo $Y(X)(m)$ ref: $Y(X)$ je nekakšna pošča, in točno:

$$Y(X)(f) = Y(X(f)).$$

□

Ležba naj ležba $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(TM)$ globalni profi
in $\underline{\Phi}_t^X, \underline{\Phi}_s^Y$ njunaj ležba. Tedyj sta
ekvivalentni naslednji: trahitri

$$1) [X, Y] \equiv 0$$

$$2) \underline{\Phi}_s^Y(\underline{\Phi}_t^X(m)) = \underline{\Phi}_t^X(\underline{\Phi}_s^Y(m)) \quad \forall m \in M \text{ in vse } t, s.$$

Dokaz: (2) \Rightarrow (1) ... ziti:

Dokazati sta:

$$[X, Y](m) = \frac{d^2}{ds dt} \bigg|_{s,t=0} \left(\underline{\Phi}_s^Y(\underline{\Phi}_t^X(m)) - \underline{\Phi}_t^X(\underline{\Phi}_s^Y(m)) \right)$$

oz. nekoliko

$$[X, Y](f) = \frac{d^2}{ds dt} \bigg|_{s,t=0} \left(f(\underline{\Phi}_s^Y(\underline{\Phi}_t^X(m))) - f(\underline{\Phi}_t^X(\underline{\Phi}_s^Y(m))) \right)$$

Se oke teli: $\underline{p}_s^v(\underline{p}_\epsilon^v am)$ in $\underline{p}_\epsilon^x(\underline{p}_s^v am)$ vesha
 anhi, p_i itaz me darsi vesha identitash anhi 0.

(1) \Rightarrow (2)

Isherin teli koordinatash oshin m teli, sh h₀ efsh:

$$\underline{p}_a(m) = (x_1(m), \dots, x_m(m)) = (0, \dots, 0).$$

$$\ln X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1^a}.$$

To nashin teli: Nij h₀ \checkmark m₂ s₂
 pashin karta. V t₀ kati ma X itazsh

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

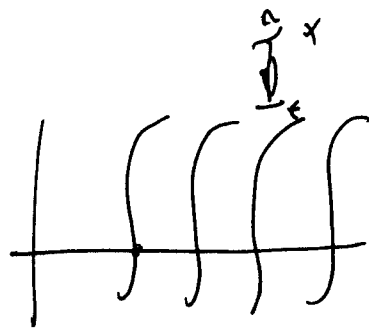
Glyoz ma X, kati ma pashin ma $\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) = V_\alpha \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

V \mathbb{R}^n teli z ashin pashin koordinatash sistem

teli, sh h₀ hiperpashin $\text{span} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{oz } \mathbb{R}^{n-1} = \left\{ (0, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

sekol terluce X transmutasi (usij u rudi rudi oblici)



$\tilde{\Phi}_t^x$ je lokalni difeomorfizam. Točke na \mathbb{R}^n klls

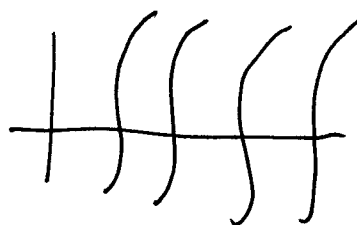
ka identifikamus s: $x = (t, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$, pi čenr

je $x = \tilde{\Phi}_t^x(0, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$.

Torej: Naso pramo kmo $\tilde{\varphi}_\alpha$ bomo metnostel.

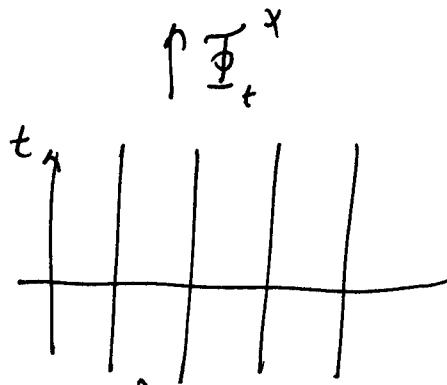
$\varphi_\alpha^{-1} = \tilde{\varphi}_\alpha^{-1}(\tilde{\Phi}_{-t}^x) = \tilde{\varphi}_\alpha^{-1}(\tilde{\Phi}_{-t}^x)^{-1}$, ozomi

$\varphi_\alpha = \tilde{\Phi}_t^x(\tilde{\varphi}_\alpha)$.



Se bolj razpisni:

$\varphi_\alpha^{-1} = \tilde{\varphi}_\alpha^{-1}(\tilde{\Phi}_{-x_1}^x)$



$\varphi_\alpha^{-1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \tilde{\varphi}_\alpha^{-1}(\tilde{\Phi}_{-x_1}^x(0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$.

Immers tang: $X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$

in \mathbb{R}^n v φ_t - koordinaten h_t ;

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\varphi}_t^X(m) &= \overline{\varphi}_t^X(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ &= (x_1 + t, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{aligned}$$

N_{ij} \hookrightarrow v $n-1$ - ige Koordinaten:

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

Ker refi $[X, Y] = 0$, immer

$$[X, Y] = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right] =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Y_j}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

Tang: $Y_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = Y_j(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$

To pa pomeni, da je polje \mathcal{Y} transformacijsko
invariantno glede na transformacijo $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1 + t, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

Zato so vse transformacijske mersne količine integralne
kolikoli kaže pravi:

Naj bo $m = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ in

$\gamma(s)$ točka v \mathcal{Y} skazi m .

$$\gamma(s) = (x_1(s), x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s))$$

Torej je tudi

$$\tilde{\gamma}(s) = (x_1(s) + t, x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s))$$

točka v \mathcal{Y} .

$$\gamma(s) \Big|_{s=0} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma}(s) \Big|_{s=0} &= \vec{x} + (t, 0, \dots, 0) = \\ &= \Phi_t^x(\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

Torej:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_s^x(\Phi_t^x(\vec{x})) &= \Phi_t^x(\Phi_s^x(x)) = \Phi_t^x(\gamma(s)) \\ &= \tilde{\gamma}(s) = \gamma(s) + (t, 0, \dots, 0) \end{aligned}$$

□

Frobeniusov izrek

Ogledajo si najprej klasično formulo, vprašanje, če kakšna bo pogoji Frobeniusov izrek.

Imajo r vektorskih funkcij

$$F_i(\vec{x}) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad i = 1, \dots, r < m$$

$$F_i(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1^i(\vec{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m^i(\vec{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Isčemo funkciji

$$u : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

ki rešijo tale sistem diferencialnih enačb. (PDE)

$$\sum_{i=1}^m f_1^i(\vec{x}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_2^i(\vec{x}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (*)$$

⋮

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_r^i(\vec{x}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

Uprāšana: Pie kādām apstākļiem labāk pieņemams
 $m-n$ funkcionālu nesadalītu rēķinā?

Hilberts rādījis: \bar{G} ir maksimāls tātlu rēķinā, p rēķinā

automaģistrālu nesadalītu rēķinā. Vēlāk ir izrādījies, ka ir vēl

netraucējamā daļiņu smiltis, kas ir netraucējamā rēķinā

isto ir funkcija.

Ērpienā (*) rēķinā daļiņu. Otrāji:

$$F_i(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_i^1 \\ \vdots \\ f_i^m \end{pmatrix}(\vec{x}).$$

Existen (*) lalls expressions i oblik:

$$\langle F_1(\vec{x}), \nabla u(\vec{x}) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle F_2(\vec{x}), \nabla u(\vec{x}) \rangle = 0$$

⋮

$$\langle F_m(\vec{x}), \nabla u(\vec{x}) \rangle = 0$$

Isón tveggj funkcyj u , kerkið produkt ∇u j
 pascokker F_1, \dots, F_m . Vektorske funkcyj $F_i(\vec{x})$
 lalls númer K vektorske prof. \mathbb{R}^2 . $N_{\vec{c}}$ K

$$u: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

vætu (*) $N_{\vec{c}}$ K

$$K = u^{-1}(c) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

missjste pascu u . Tveggj $\nabla u \perp K$. Tveggj:

Pöggj F_1, \dots, F_m so tangents $\perp K$.

To vezi za vsak n -tupel a v sklopi $(*)$. Definirajmo, da
 imamo $n-r$ n -tupelov u_j , $j=1, \dots, n-r$. Naj bo

$$k_j = u_j^{-1}(c_j)$$

in

$$K = \bigcap_{j=1}^{n-r} k_j$$

in

$$K = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n; u_j(\vec{x}) = c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n-r \}$$

Definirajmo, da vezi množico $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\nabla u_1(\vec{x}), \nabla u_2(\vec{x}), \dots, \nabla u_{n-r}(\vec{x})$$

so linearno neodvisni. Testuj, če $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ množica
 dimenzije r v \mathbb{R}^n in za vsak $\vec{x} \in K$ vezi

$$F_i(\vec{x}) \in T_{\vec{x}} K \quad i=1, \dots, r$$

Resitveni sistem $(*)$ na množici K imajo lokalno
 množico rešitev lokalno po $F_1(\vec{x}), \dots, F_r(\vec{x})$.

Brāje: abas skaitļu (faktoriāls) $n!$ ir interpolācija
 mūsdienu k (c_1, \dots, c_{n-k}).

Reģistr (u₁, ..., u_{n-k}) ir vis mazākais mērogs, kas
 veido podziņu ar faktoriālu. Katrā reģistrā ir
 ne mazāka mēroga parametru kārta faktoriāla.

Pārveido šīs problēmas uz pozitīvu reālvalstīšu reģistriem
 in \mathbb{R}^n reālvalstīšu reģistriem.

Definīcija: N_{ij} ir $\pi_E: E \rightarrow M$ reālvalstīšu

reģistrs. Podmūsrosts $F \subset E$ ir reālvalstīšu

podreģistrs reģistrā E , \bar{e} ir F reālvalstīšu reģistrs

$\pi_F: F \rightarrow M$ ir reģistrs:

$$\pi_F(m) \subset \pi_E(m) \quad m \in M$$

in $\pi_F = \pi_E / F$.

Definicija Vektorski podprostor D tangenteže
sežnji TM se imenuje distribucija.

N_j ko $U \subset M$ sledica nad katero sta TM in
 D sta kvadratna sežnja. Vemo, da kulla TM

kvadratna sežnja s pomočjo lokalnih prenosov, t.j. s
pomočjo vektorskih polj definiranih na U .

N_j ko $n_k D = n$. in n_j koda

$X_1, \dots, X_n \in \Gamma(TM|U)$ vektorske polja, ki

koda veži:

$$\text{span} \{ X_1^{(m)}, \dots, X_n^{(m)} \} = D^{(m)}$$

$$D^{(m)} = \Pi_D^{-1}(m) \text{ in } \Pi_D: D \rightarrow M$$

sežnjaška projekcija.

Distribucija D je kraj lokalno generira z lokalni
 polji: X_1, \dots, X_n .

Vprašanje: Pod kakšnimi pogoji obstaja

integrabilna množična distribucija D ?

Integrabilna podmnožica distribucije D je N_v

$$N_v \subset U \subset M,$$

defini

$$T_m N_v = \pi_D^{-1}(m) \subset T_m M$$

za vsak $m \in N_v$.

Odgovor daje Frobeniusov izrek.

Frobeniusov izrek (Clebsch, Deahna) Distribucija

$D \subset TM$ ima integralne mnogočlene metode

testij, to je vsake lokalni sistem generirajočih

vektorskih polj

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \in \Gamma(TM/U)$$

velja:

$$[X_i, X_j]^{(m)} = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ij}^k(m) X_k^{(m)} \quad (*)$$

to so lokalne funkcije

$$c_{ij}^k : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Opomba: Pozi (**) se imenuje involutivnost.

Ta grupa pomei: $\{X_1, \dots, X_r\}$ razporejajo Liejevo
podalgebro v Liejevo algebro $[\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}]$.

Dokaz izleha: Če je \mathcal{L} integralna distribucija so
vsestranske profje iz \mathcal{L} seveda v indukciji - jasno:

Obratno: Imajo n vsestranskih profj, za katera velja:

$$[X_i, X_j]_{(m)} = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ij}^k(m) X_k(m)$$

Naj bo $X_n = \sum_{j=1}^n g_j^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$. Reprezentativno \cup

\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L} bo v novih besedilih

$$X_n = X_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$$

Tudi lahko s posumnimi (permutacijami) reprezentacijami

in z "Gaussovo triangulacijo" dokazati:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{X}_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \sum_{j=r+1}^m a_j^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \\
 \tilde{X}_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \sum_{j=r+1}^m a_j^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \\
 \tilde{X}_3 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} + \sum_{j=r+1}^m a_j^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \\
 &\vdots \\
 \tilde{X}_n &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} + \sum_{j=r+1}^m a_j^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}
 \end{aligned}$$

T_2 poformu i, j ref. 2:

$$[\tilde{X}_i, \tilde{X}_j] = \sum_{k=r+1}^m b_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}$$

P_3 drugi skai maza ref. 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=r+1}^m b_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} &= \sum_{l=1}^n \tilde{c}_{ij}^l \tilde{X}_l \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^n \tilde{c}_{ij}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} + \sum_{l=r+1}^m () \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l}
 \end{aligned}$$

T_3 pa poveri $\tilde{c}_{ij}^l = 0$ za $l = i, j, l$.

Torej: za vsaki i, j :

$$[\tilde{X}_i, \tilde{X}_j] = 0.$$

Konstruirajmo integralne ploske:

izberimo točko $\tilde{x}_0 \in U \subset M$.

Naj bo $\tilde{\Phi}_t^i : (a_i, b_i) \rightarrow U \quad i=1, \dots, r$

točnice vektorskih polj \tilde{X}_i . Ker polja komutirajo,
 vemo, da komutirajo tudi točnice. Predložimo

$$R : \prod_{i=1}^r (a_i, b_i) \rightarrow U \subset M$$

naj bo podana s podprizmi:

$$R(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r) = \left(\tilde{\Phi}_{t_r}^r \circ \tilde{\Phi}_{t_{r-1}}^{r-1} \circ \dots \circ \tilde{\Phi}_{t_2}^2 \circ \tilde{\Phi}_{t_1}^1 \right) (\tilde{x}_0)$$

Tadala, de y množičnost

$$N = \text{Im}(R)$$

integrabilna množičnost vektorskih prof. X_i .

Ker so prof. \tilde{X}_i linearna kombinacija prof. X_i y

zato je N integrabilna množičnost prof. \tilde{X}_i .

Izberimo prof. $R(t_1^0, t_2^0, \dots, t_n^0) \in N$.

Za vsako i velja:

$$\frac{d}{dt_i} \Big|_{t_i = t_i^0} R(t_1^0, t_2^0, \dots, t_i, t_{i+1}^0, \dots, t_n^0) =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt_i} \Big|_{t_i = t_i^0} \left(\Phi_{t_1^0}^1 \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{t_{i-1}^0}^{i-1} \circ \Phi_{t_i}^i \circ \Phi_{t_{i+1}^0}^{i+1} \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{t_n^0}^n \right) (\vec{x}_0)$$

(*)

$$= \frac{d}{dt_i} \Big|_{t_i = t_i^0} \Phi_{t_i}^i \left(\Phi_{t_1^0}^1 \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{t_{i-1}^0}^{i-1} \circ \Phi_{t_{i+1}^0}^{i+1} \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{t_n^0}^n \right) (\vec{x}_0) =$$

$$= \tilde{X}_i (R(t_1^0, \dots, t_n^0))$$

Torej $T_{\mathcal{L}(t_1^0, \dots, t_n^0)} N = \text{span} \{ \tilde{X}_i \}$

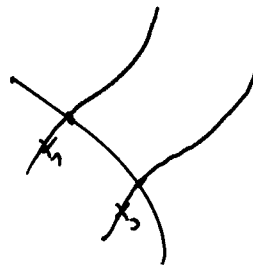
Pri enosti (*) smo na tiskem način upoštevili
konstantne točke $\tilde{\Phi}^i$!

□

Primer: a) Preslika $R(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r)$ je

parne kriterije integralske ploskve. Torej so
 (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r) lokalne konstante na N .

b) t_2 različne izhite vrčete točke \vec{x}_0 oblik
v splošnem različne $N_{\vec{x}_0}$. - Folijevce.



Klasická otázka Frobeniusova ičreka tvoj zepřetní
obstojí funkcij:

$$u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-r} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

2) k této refz:

1) $\nabla u_i \quad i=1, \dots, m-r$ so lineárně nezávislími

2) $\langle F_i, \nabla u_j \rangle = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, r, \quad j=1, \dots, m-r$

ž skupině řešení: Obstojí řešení

$$g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$$

$$g(\vec{x}) = (u_1(\vec{x}), \dots, u_{m-r}(\vec{x})),$$

že k této refz: Podmínky $g^{-1}(\vec{c}) : \vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$

p n -dimensionální podmnožině $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$, tangente

ve vektorové příj F_i ; $\vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$, vektorové příj $F_i(\vec{x})$

rozpřejí $T_{\vec{x}}(g^{-1}(\vec{c}))$

Obstoj teke preslikave h_2 te h_2 doseže te h_2 domaćo
 usloje.

Spremnimo se \bar{x} na obrotai izuel.

Niz h_2 M in N množica h_2 , $\dim(M) = m$

in $\dim(N) = n$. Niz h_2 preslikava

$$f: M \rightarrow N$$

preslikava.

Definicija. Rang preslikave $f: M \rightarrow N$ v točki
 $\bar{m} \in M$ je anal n množice linearne preslikave

$$D_{\bar{m}} f: T_{\bar{m}} M \rightarrow T_{f(\bar{m})} N.$$

Torej: $\text{rk}(f)_{(\bar{m})} = \dim \text{Im}(D_{\bar{m}} f)$

Teorema Nij bo množ $f: M \rightarrow N$ konstanten
 v neki odprti obliki vzhaj $f''(c) \in M$,
 $c \in N$. Torej je $f'(c) \in M$ podmnožica.

Dokaz: Biti podmnožica je lokalna lastnost.
 Izberimo kraj koto (V_n, φ_n) obliki $c \in N$ in
 kraj (U_n, φ_n) obliki izhaja koto $m \in f'(c)$ in
 množica f opravi $\varphi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.

Torej: $\tilde{f} = \varphi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Nij bo $\varphi_n(c) = 0$, $\tilde{f}'(0) = 0$. Preimenujmo

konstante v \mathbb{R}^n koto α bo

$$\text{Im}(D_m \tilde{f}'^\alpha) = \text{Im}(D_0 \tilde{f}) = \text{span} \{(y_1, \dots, y_{m-\alpha}, 0, \dots, 0)\}$$

Prüfung → Koordinaten $m \in \mathbb{R}^m (= T_0 \mathbb{R}^m)$ t.h.,

de ho

$$\mathbb{R}^m = \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$$

(x_1, \dots, x_r) (x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m)

in :

$$\ker(D_0 f) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0)\} = \mathbb{R}^r \times \{0\}^{m-r}$$

Vers, de $\ker(D_0 f)$ is r -dimensional (is)

$$\dim(\operatorname{Im}(D_0 f)) + \dim(\ker D_0 f) = m$$

in $\dim(\operatorname{Im}(D_0 f)) = m-r$

↳ typisch is die velz:

$$(D_0 f) / \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^{m-r} : \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^{m-r} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

nimm je der.

toż samo jak o implicytnej przekształceniu istnieje

prekursor

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$$

zatem można widać:

a) $g(0) = 0$

b) $f(\vec{x}, \vec{g}(\vec{x})) \equiv c$

możemy wtedy mieć zbiór $\partial \nu \mathbb{R}^m = \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^{m-r}$.

Par $(V, \text{graf}(g(\vec{x})))$; $V \subset \mathbb{R}^r$ jest podmanifoldem

związany z $f''(c)$.

□

Podsumowanie: Niech $f: M \rightarrow N$ punkt w M

$c \in N$ taki, że widać:

że dla każdego $m \in f^{-1}(c)$ jest $\text{rk}_m(f) = m$.

(Tzn $m \geq m$). Tzn jest $f^{-1}(c)$ punkt podmanifoldem νM .

$$\dim f^{-1}(c) = \dim M - \dim N.$$

Def: Naj $h, f: M \rightarrow N$ \mathbb{R}^r prostane. Tudi $c \in N$
 je regularna vrednost prostane f, \bar{c} je za vsako $m \in f^{-1}(c)$

$$\text{rk}(D_m f) = \dim N.$$

\bar{c} vrednost ni regularna, je kritična. Naj h
 kritična vrednost. Tudi $m \in M$, za katero

velja $\text{rk}(D_m f) < \dim N$ je kritična točka.

Matrice z in 0 v mnogokotniku:

Matrice $z \in M$ in $0, \bar{z}$ za A kjer

$(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)$ velja zbirka na M velja:

$$\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha, z) \in \mathbb{R}^m \text{ in } \text{vers } 0$$

v običajnem Lebesgueovem smislu.

Številna množica z in 0 in $\text{vers } 0$.

Diferencialni obseg $\text{vers } 0$.

Sardov izrek Naj bo $f: M \rightarrow N$ C^r -preslikava.

Če je $r \geq \max\{0, m-n\} + 1$, potem ima množica kritičnih vredst preslikave f mero 0 v N .

Opomba: (a) $N = \mathbb{R}$: $r \geq m$ (funkcija)

(b) $m < n$: Vse vredsti $c \in f(M)$ so lokalno

okolišje p_0 so regularne, ker je def. pogoj $m < n$ prazen izpolnjen.

Torej: $f(M)$ ima mero 0 v N .