

1617-257 Fri Mar 10, hour 61: d and pullbacks

February 15, 2017 12:58 PM

Read along: Sec 30-32.

TT: Tue March 14 5PM-7PM @ EX 300. Extra OH: Dror Mon March 13 5-8PM BA 6178, Jeff Tue March 14 11-2 Huron 215 10th floor.

$$\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \implies \phi^*: \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

claims 1.  $\phi^*$  is linear

$$2. (\phi \circ \psi)^* = \psi^* \circ \phi^*$$

$$3. \phi^*(\omega \wedge \eta) = \phi^*(\omega) \wedge \phi^*(\eta)$$

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

} odd

} even

Example  $\mathbb{R}_{(1,0)}^2 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{R}_{(x,y)}^2$   $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{smallmatrix} \right)$   $\omega = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \in \Omega^1(\mathbb{R}_{(x,y)}^2)$ .

} only  $\phi^*\omega$  computed.

compute  $\phi^*(d\omega)$  &  $d\phi^*\omega$   
second first

board line

pf of 4 For functions

$$d(\phi^*f)(\xi) = D_{\xi} \phi^*f \implies \phi^*(df)(\xi) = (df)(\phi_* \xi) = D_{\phi_* \xi} f$$

For general forms:

$$\begin{aligned} d(\phi^* \sum a_I dx_I) &= d(\sum \phi^* a_I \phi^*(dx_{i_1}) \wedge \dots \wedge \phi^*(dx_{i_k})) \\ &= d(\sum (\phi^* a_I) \prod_{\alpha=1}^k d\phi^* x_{i_\alpha}) = \sum d(\phi^* a_I \prod_{\alpha=1}^k d\phi^* x_{i_\alpha}) \\ &= \sum d\phi^* a_I \wedge \prod_{\alpha=1}^k d\phi^* x_{i_\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi^*(d \sum a_I dx_I) = \phi^*(\sum da_I \wedge \prod_{\alpha=1}^k dx_{i_\alpha}) = \sum \phi^*(da_I \wedge \prod_{\alpha=1}^k dx_{i_\alpha})$$

claim If  $\phi: \mathbb{R}_x^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_y^m$  &  $\omega = f dy_I \in \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^m)$ ,  $\pi \subset \mathbb{R}^m$   $\phi^*(\omega) = \det(D\phi) \cdot \phi^*f \cdot dx_{\pi}$

Example  $\mathbb{R}_{(1,0)}^2 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{R}_{(x,y)}^2$  as above;  $\omega = dx_1 dy_1$ ;  $\phi^*\omega = J_{\phi} dx_1 dy_1 = r dr d\theta$

proof use  $\psi_I(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \det(X_I)$ ,  $\omega / X_I =$  rows  $I$  of  $X = (x_i | f_{i\alpha})$  from a while ago.

$$\implies dx_{\pi}(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det(v_1 | \dots | v_n) \text{ so}$$

$$\phi^*(\omega)(e_1, \dots, e_n) = \omega(\phi_* e_1, \dots, \phi_* e_n) = f(x) \cdot \det(D\phi). \text{ This is also the r.h.s.}$$

claim If  $\phi: \mathbb{R}_x^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_y^m$  &  $\omega = \sum a_I dy_I \in \Omega^k(\mathbb{R}^m)$ , then

$$\phi^*(\omega) = \sum_{I \in \binom{[m]}{k}} \sum_{J \in \binom{[n]}{k}} \phi^*(a_I) \cdot \det(D\phi(x)_{J,I}) \cdot dx_J$$

The  $J$  rows &  $I$  cols of  $D\phi(x)$ .