

## • Produto vetorial:

$v_1, \dots, v_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Definir  $\varphi \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  por  $\varphi(w) = \det(v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, w)$

(8)

$$\varphi \in V^* \Rightarrow \exists! z \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ tq } \varphi(w) = \langle w, z \rangle.$$

$z$  é denotado por  $z = v_1 \times \dots \times v_{n-1}$  e é chamado produto vetorial

Propriedades:

$$1) v_{\sigma(1)} \times \dots \times v_{\sigma(n)} = \text{sgn} \sigma (v_1 \times \dots \times v_n)$$

$$2) v_1 \times \dots \times \alpha v_i \times \dots \times v_{n-1} = \alpha (v_1 \times \dots \times v_n)$$

$$3) v_1 \times \dots \times v_i + w_i \times \dots \times v_{n-1} = v_1 \times \dots \times v_i \times \dots \times v_{n-1} + v_1 \times \dots \times w_i \times \dots \times v_{n-1}$$

$$4) \langle v_1 \times \dots \times v_{n-1}, v_i \rangle = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

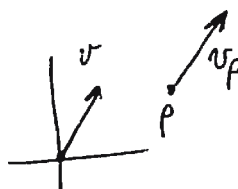
## Campos de vetores e formas diferenciais

•  $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . O espaço tangente a  $\mathbb{R}^n$  em  $p$  é o conjunto

$$\mathbb{R}_p^n = \{ (p, v) : v \in \mathbb{R}^n \}.$$

$$\text{operações: } (p, v) + (p, w) = (p, v+w)$$

$$\alpha(p, v) = (p, \alpha v)$$



$$\text{Notação: } v_p = (p, v)$$

$$\text{Produto interno em } \mathbb{R}_p^n : \langle v_p, w_p \rangle_p = \langle v, w \rangle$$

$$\text{orientação usual em } \mathbb{R}_p^n : [(e_1)_p, \dots, (e_n)_p].$$

$$T\mathbb{R}^n = \{ (p, v_p) : p \in \mathbb{R}^n, v_p \in \mathbb{R}_p^n \}$$

Um campo de vetores em  $\mathbb{R}^n$  é uma função  $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T\mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$F(p) = v_p = F'(p) \cdot (e_1)_p + \dots + F^n(p) (e_n)_p,$$

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

$F$  é difeável se cada  $F^i$  o for.

Usamos a mesma definição para campos de  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ F : F \text{ é campo de vetores em } \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

(9)

Operações com campos de vetores:  $(F+G)(p) = F(p) + G(p)$   
 $\langle F, G \rangle(p) = \langle F(p), G(p) \rangle_p$   
 $(f \cdot F)(p) = f(p) \cdot F(p).$

Se  $F_1, \dots, F_{n-1} \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  definimos:

$$(F_1 \times \dots \times F_{n-1})(p) = F_1(p) \times \dots \times F_{n-1}(p).$$

Se  $F \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^n)$   $\operatorname{div} F = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial x^i} \in \mathbb{R}.$

Notação: definimos o operador  $\nabla = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \cdot e_i$  e assim  $\operatorname{div} F = \langle \nabla, F \rangle$

Se  $n=3$  o rotacional de  $F$  é o campo  $(\nabla \times F)$  dado por

$$(\nabla \times F)(p) = D_p F^1 \times D_p F^2 = \left( \frac{\partial F^3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial F^2}{\partial x^3} \right) (e_1)_p + \left( \frac{\partial F^1}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial F^3}{\partial x^1} \right) (e_2)_p + \left( \frac{\partial F^2}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial F^1}{\partial x^2} \right) (e_3)_p$$

Analogamente podemos pensar em  ~~$\mathbb{R}^n$~~ :  $\Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_p^n)$

$$\Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_p^n) = \{ (p, \omega) : p \in \mathbb{R}^n, \omega \in \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}^n) \} \text{ Notação } \omega_p = (p, \omega)$$

Uma  $k$ -forma ~~em~~  $\mathbb{R}^n$  é uma função  $\omega: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_p^n)$

dada por  $\omega(p) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \omega_{i_1 \dots i_k}(p) \cdot \psi_{i_1}(p) \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_k}(p),$

onde  $\{\psi_{i_1}(p), \dots, \psi_{i_n}(p)\}$  é base dual de  $\{e_1(p), \dots, e_n(p)\}.$

$\omega$  é difeável se cada  $\omega_{i_1 \dots i_k}$  o for

Operações com  $k$ -formas:  $(\omega + \eta)(p)$ ;  $(f \cdot \omega)(p)$  e  $(\gamma \wedge \omega)(p).$

$$\Lambda^0(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \in C^\infty \}. \text{ Com isso } f \wedge \omega = f \cdot \omega, \omega \in \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Se  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  é difeável em  $p \Rightarrow Df(p) \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Podemos considerar a 1-forma

$$df(p)(v_p) = Df(p)(v),$$

Em particular, se  $f_i(x) = \pi^i(x) = x_i$  temos

$$dx_i(p)(v_p) = d\pi^i(p)(v_p) = D\pi^i(p)(v) = v^i.$$

Logo  $\{dx_i(p), \dots, dx_n(p)\}$  é base dual de  $\{e_1(p), \dots, e_n(p)\}$ . Então,

$$\text{se } \omega \in \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \omega = \sum \omega_{i_1 \dots i_k} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}.$$

$$\text{Em particular } df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} dx_n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{De fato } df(p)(v_p) &= Df(p)(v) = \left\langle v, Df(p) \right\rangle = \sum v_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(p) \\ &= \sum dx_i(p)(v_p) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(p). \end{aligned}$$

Pull back de formas diferenciais:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ difvel, } Df(p) \in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m).$$

$$\text{Definimos } f_*: \mathbb{R}_p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m \text{ por } f_*(v_p) = Df(p)(v_p) = (Df(p)(v))_{f(p)} \in \mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m.$$

Isso induz transf. linear  $f^*: \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m) \rightarrow \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_p^n)$  dada por

$$(f^*\omega)(p) = f^*(\omega(f(p))) \text{ para toda } \omega \in \Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}_{f(p)}^m).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ou seja, } v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{R}_p^n \quad (f^*\omega)(p)(v_1, \dots, v_k) &= \omega(f(p))(f_*(v_1), \dots, f_*(v_k)) \\ &= \omega(f(p))(Df(p)(v_1), \dots, Df(p)(v_k)) \end{aligned}$$

Teorema:  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  difvel então

$$(i) f^*(dx_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j$$

$$(ii) f^*(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

$$(iii) f^*(g\omega) = (g \circ f) f^*\omega$$

$$(iv) f^*(\omega \wedge \eta) = f^*\omega \wedge f^*\eta.$$

Dem.: (i)  $f^*(dx_i)(p)(v_p) = dx_i(f(p))(f_*v_p)$   
 $= dx_i(f(p))(Df_p(v_p))_{f(p)}$   
 $= dx_i(f(p)) \left( \sum \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x_j}(p) v_j, \dots, \sum \frac{\partial f^n}{\partial x_j}(p) v_j \right)_{f(p)}$   
 $= \sum \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x_j}(p) \cdot v_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f^i}{\partial x_j} dx_j(v).$

(ii)...

(iii)  $f^*(g\omega)(p)(v_p) = g\omega(f(p))(f_*v_p)_{f(p)}$   
 $= g(f(p)) \omega(f(p)) \cdot (f_*v_p)_{f(p)} = (g \circ f)(p) (f^*\omega)(p)(v_p)$

(iv)...

Teorema: Se  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  é difeomorfismo

~~Teorema~~  $f^*(h \cdot dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n) = (h \circ f) \cdot \det f' \cdot dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n.$

Dem.:  $f^*(h \cdot dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n) = (h \circ f) \underbrace{f^*(dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)}_?$

$p \in \mathbb{R}^n$  e  $A = (a_{ij})$  a matriz de  $Df(p)$ . Então

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n)(e_1, \dots, e_n) &= dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n(Df(e_1), \dots, Df(e_n)) \\ &= dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n(\sum a_{i1} e_i, \dots, \sum a_{in} e_i) \\ &= \det(a_{ij}) dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n(e_1, \dots, e_n). \end{aligned}$$