

Tentamen Analyse op Variëteiten
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1.1 $A \in O(2, \mathbb{R})$ als $A^T A = E$ (en $\det A \neq 0$)

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11}^2 + X_{21}^2 & X_{11}X_{12} + X_{21}X_{22} \\ X_{11}X_{12} + X_{21}X_{22} & X_{12}^2 + X_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X_{11}^2 + X_{21}^2 - 1 = 0 \\ X_{11}X_{12} + X_{21}X_{22} = 0 \\ X_{12}^2 + X_{22}^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Vertalen naar \mathbb{R}^4 : \mathcal{O} is \mathbb{R}^4 -verste van $O(2, \mathbb{R})$. (met bovenstaande eigenschap dus.)
 ~~$\mathcal{O} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0, x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 = 0, x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 1 = 0\}$~~
 ~~$\mathcal{O} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0, x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 = 0, x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 1 = 0\}$~~
 $\mathcal{M}_e = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1x_{22} - x_{21}x_{12} \neq 0\}$

Belieft $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$D_x F = \begin{pmatrix} 2X_{11} & 0 & 2X_{21} & 0 \\ X_{12} & X_{11} & X_{22} & X_{21} \\ 0 & 2X_{12} & 0 & 2X_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Voor $x \in \mathcal{M}_e$ heeft $D_x F$ volle rang ⁼³ omdat voor die \bar{x} 'jes
(beetje kort door de bocht) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gelat } x_{11}x_{22} - x_{21}x_{12} \neq 0, \text{ (dus } x_{11} \text{ en } x_{12} \text{ zijn niet beiden nul)} \\ \text{en } x_{21} \text{ en } x_{22} \text{ ook niet beiden tegelijk } 0, \text{ zelfs voor } x_{22} \text{ en } x_{21} \end{array} \right.$

Dus voor elke $x \in \mathcal{O}$, kies $U = \mathbb{R}^4$ en $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ zoals boven.
Dan $U \cap \mathcal{O} = \{x \in U \mid F(x) = 0\}$ en $D_x F$ heeft volle rang (dat is 3). F is ook glad dus \mathcal{O} is een gladde $(4-3=1)$ -dimensionale deelvariëteit van \mathbb{R}^4 .

Terugvertalen naar de matrices geeft dit dat $O(2, \mathbb{R})$ een 1-dimensionale deelvariëteit is van $M(2, \mathbb{R})$, want
 $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{O} \Leftrightarrow A \in O(2, \mathbb{R})$
 $F(\bar{x}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^T A = E$.

1.2 Ik kijk maar weer eens naar \mathbb{R}^4 : $X = (X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{21}, X_{22})$

$O(2, \mathbb{R})$ wordt $\mathcal{O} = \{\bar{x} \in M_2 \mid F(\bar{x}) = 0\}$

$M(2, \mathbb{R})$ wordt $M_2 = \{\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid X_{11}X_{22} - X_{12}X_{21} \neq 0\}$

E wordt $\bar{e} = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$

kijk nu naar $T_{\bar{e}}\mathcal{O}$.

Er geldt $T_{\bar{e}}\mathcal{O} = \ker D_{\bar{e}}F$

$$D_{\bar{e}}F = \begin{pmatrix} 2X_{11} & 0 & 2X_{12} & 0 \\ X_{12} & X_{11} & X_{22} & X_{21} \\ 0 & 2X_{12} & 0 & 2X_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Bigg| \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} \\ X_{12} \\ X_{21} \\ X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{v} \in \ker D_{\bar{e}}F$ als $D_{\bar{e}}F \bar{v} = 0$

$$D_{\bar{e}}F \bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \\ v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2v_{11} \\ v_{12} + v_{21} \\ 2v_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{11} = v_{22} = 0 \quad \text{en} \quad v_{12} = -v_{21}$$

Dus $\ker D_{\bar{e}}F = \{\bar{x} \in M_2 \mid v_{12} = -v_{21}, v_{11} = v_{22} = 0\} = T_{\bar{e}}\mathcal{O}$

Terug naar de matrices geeft dit:

$$T_{\mathcal{E}}O(2, \mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M(2, \mathbb{R}) \mid X_{12} = -X_{21}, X_{11} = X_{22} = 0\}$$

$$A^T + A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} + X_{11} & X_{21} + X_{12} \\ X_{12} + X_{21} & X_{22} + X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X_{11} = X_{22} = 0 \\ X_{21} = -X_{12} \end{cases}$$

Dus $T_{\mathcal{E}}O(2, \mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M(2, \mathbb{R}) \mid A^T + A = 0\}$

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2.1

$$\sigma = yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz$$

σ is op heel \mathbb{R}^3 gedefinieerd. Je zou kunnen aantonen dat σ gesloten is en dan Poincaré's lemma gebruiken maar ik doe het niet.
 → Neem $f = xyz$
 $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz = yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz = \sigma$
 Dus $\sigma = df$, dus σ is exact.

2.2 → $\omega = xyz \, dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$

$$d\omega = d(xyz) \wedge dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

$$= yz \, dx \wedge dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + xz \, dy \wedge dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + xy \, dz \wedge dx \wedge dy$$

$$= 0$$

Dus ω is gesloten, op heel \mathbb{R}^3 gedefinieerd, dus exact. (Poincaré)

→ Neem η van de vorm: $\eta = f \, dx \wedge dy + g \, dy \wedge dz + h \, dz \wedge dx$

$$d\eta = df \wedge dx \wedge dy + dg \wedge dy \wedge dz + dh \wedge dz \wedge dx$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz \wedge dx \wedge dy + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} dy \wedge dz \wedge dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

$$= xyz \, dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

Neem $f = 0, h = 0, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = xyz \rightarrow g = \frac{1}{2} x^2 yz + \text{constant}$

Dus $\eta = \frac{1}{2} x^2 yz \, dy \wedge dz$ voldoet, want

$$d\eta = xyz \, dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = \omega \quad (\text{Dus } \omega \text{ is exact})$$

2.3

$$\phi(r, \theta, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z)$$

$$\omega = xyz \, dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

$$\phi^* \omega = \phi^*(xyz) \cdot \phi^*(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)$$

$$= xyz \circ \phi \cdot d(\phi^* x) \wedge d(\phi^* y) \wedge d(\phi^* z)$$

$$= xyz \circ \phi \cdot d(x \circ \phi) \wedge d(y \circ \phi) \wedge d(z \circ \phi)$$

$$= r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta z \, d(r \cos \theta) \wedge d(r \sin \theta) \wedge d(z)$$

$$= r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta z \, (\cos \theta \, dr - r \sin \theta \, d\theta) \wedge (\sin \theta \, dr + r \cos \theta \, d\theta) \wedge dz$$

$$= r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta z \, (\cos^2 \theta \, dr \wedge dr - r \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \wedge dr + r \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \wedge dr + r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \wedge d\theta) \wedge dz$$

$$= r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta z \, (r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \, dr \wedge d\theta) \wedge dz$$

$$= r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta z \, dr \wedge d\theta \wedge dz$$

3.1 $X = X_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + X_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + X_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\iota_X \Omega &= d(dx_1 dy_1 dz (X, -, \cdot)) \\
 &= d(dx(X) dy_1 dz - dy(X) dx_1 dz + dz(X) dx_1 dy) \\
 &= d(X_1 dy_1 dz + X_2 dz_1 dx + X_3 dx_1 dy) \\
 &= d(X_1) \wedge dy_1 dz + d(X_2) \wedge dz_1 dx + d(X_3) \wedge dx_1 dy \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge dy_1 dz + \left(\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge dz_1 dx \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial X_3}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge dx_1 dy \\
 &= \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy_1 dz + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} dy \wedge dz_1 dx + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial z} dz \wedge dx_1 dy \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial z} \right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\
 &= (\operatorname{div} X) \Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $\operatorname{div} X = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial z}$

3.2 Als $\operatorname{div} X = 0$, dan $d\iota_X \Omega = 0 \cdot \Omega = 0$, dus $\iota_X \Omega$ is dan gesloten. $\iota_X \Omega = X_1 dy_1 dz + X_2 dz_1 dx + X_3 dx_1 dy$
 X is een glad vectorveld op \mathbb{R}^3 , dus $\iota_X \Omega$ is ook goed gedefinieerd op heel \mathbb{R}^3 . $\iota_X \Omega$ is daarom exact (Poincaré)

Er bestaat dus een 1-vorm τ zodat $\iota_X \Omega = d\tau$. Neem aan $\tau = Y_1 dx + Y_2 dy + Y_3 dz$.

dan $d\tau = d(Y_1) \wedge dx + d(Y_2) \wedge dy + d(Y_3) \wedge dz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial y} dy \wedge dx + \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial z} dz \wedge dx + \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy + \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial z} dz \wedge dy + \frac{\partial Y_3}{\partial x} dx \wedge dz + \frac{\partial Y_3}{\partial y} dy \wedge dz \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial Y_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial z} \right) dy \wedge dz + \left(\frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Y_3}{\partial x} \right) dz \wedge dx + \left(\frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial y} \right) dx \wedge dy \\
 &= \iota_X \Omega = X_1 dy \wedge dz + X_2 dz \wedge dx + X_3 dx \wedge dy
 \end{aligned}$$

Dus $\bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial Y_3 / \partial y - \partial Y_2 / \partial z \\ \partial Y_1 / \partial z - \partial Y_3 / \partial x \\ \partial Y_2 / \partial x - \partial Y_1 / \partial y \end{pmatrix} = \nabla \times \bar{Y}$ met $Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{pmatrix}$

Dus er bestaat een Y zodat $X = \nabla \times Y$ als $\operatorname{div} X = 0$.

Analyse op Variëteiten

4.1

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \frac{x_i}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$d\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} d\left(\underbrace{\frac{x_i}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2}}}_{\omega_i}\right) \wedge dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j \right) \wedge dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_i} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_i} (-1)^{i-1} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_i} \right) dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2} \cdot 1 - x_i^2 \cdot 2x_i \cdot \frac{n}{2} (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2-1}}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^n}$$

alleen voor $j=i$ blijft $\frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x_j} \wedge dx_j \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$
omdat $dx_i \wedge dx_i = 0$
dx_i op goede plek zetten

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dus } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d\omega_i}{\partial x_i} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2} - n x_i^2 (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2-1}}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^n} \\ &= \frac{n(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2-1}}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^n} \\ &= \frac{n(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2} - (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2) (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2-1}}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^n} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

~~Dus~~ ~~is~~ ~~gest~~ ~~loten~~

Dus $d\omega = 0 \cdot dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = 0$, dus ω is gesloten.

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4.2

$$\eta = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} x_i^2 dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$d\eta = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} d(x_i^2) \wedge dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx_i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = n dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = n \Omega$$

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \eta \stackrel{\text{Stokes}}{=} \int_{B^n} d\eta = n \int_{B^n} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = n \cdot \overset{*0}{(n\text{-dimensionale Volume van } B^n)} \neq 0$$

n dimensionaal eenheidsbol, zodat $\partial B^n \neq S^{n-1}$

4.3 op S^{n-1} geldt dat $x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dus } \int_{S^{n-1}} \omega &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \frac{x_i}{(1)^{n/2}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i-1} \wedge dx_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n \\ \int_{S^{n-1}} \omega &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \eta \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

4.4 Stel ω is wel exact: $\omega = d\beta$ voor een zeker $(n-2)$ -vorm β .

$$\text{Dan } \int_{S^{n-1}} \omega = \int_{S^{n-1}} d\beta \stackrel{\text{Stokes}}{=} \int_{\partial S^{n-1}} \beta = \int_{\emptyset} \beta = 0$$

want $\partial S^{n-1} = \emptyset$. Ik heb echter net laten zien dat $\int_{S^{n-1}} \omega \neq 0$, dus hier is sprake van tegenspraak.

Daarom moet ik wel concluderen dat ω niet exact is. (hier klinkt lichte spijt in door \uparrow)

4.5 Stel dat er wel een diffeomorfisme ϕ bestaat tussen \mathbb{R}^n en $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$.
 Bekijk $d\phi^*\omega$, dat is een $(n-1)$ -vorm op \mathbb{R}^n .
 ~~$\phi^*\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \phi^* \left(\frac{x_i}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{n/2}} \right) \phi^* (dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i-1} \wedge dx_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n)$~~

$$d\phi^*\omega = \phi^*(d\omega) = \phi^*(0) = 0$$

Dus $\phi^*\omega$ is gesloten. Omdat $\phi^*\omega$ een $(n-1)$ -vorm op \mathbb{R}^n is geldt met Poincaré's lemma dat $\phi^*\omega$ exact is.

Echter, exactheid blijft bewaard onder een diffeomorfisme, dus ω is ook exact. Maar wacht, ik heb net bewezen dat ω niet exact is! Daar klopt dus iets niet; mijn aanname was fout. Mijn conclusie is dat er geen diffeomorfisme

bestaat tussen \mathbb{R}^n en $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. \square

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Perfect werk!