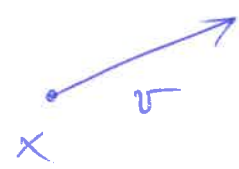


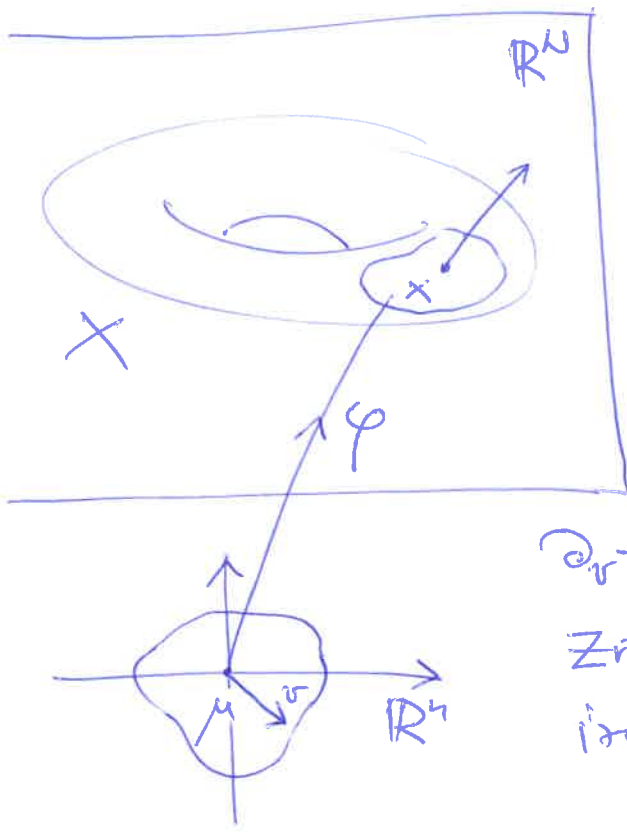
Točkový prostor

Př. 1 $T_x \mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ s izomorfismem $v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \partial_v|_x$,
 kde $(\partial_v f)(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) v^i$, $f \in \mathcal{E}_x$.

* $T\mathbb{R}^n \cong \{ (x, v) \mid x, v \in \mathbb{R}^n \} \cong \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$



Př. 2 Nodl⁻ X je n-plocha v \mathbb{R}^N , $x \in X$ a
 $\tilde{T}_x X$ je točkový prostor v x k X ve smyslu
 6600.2. Nodl⁻ φ je lokální parametrizace X
 ve okolí x. Potom



$\tilde{T}_x X = \{ \partial_v \varphi(u) \mid v \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$,
 kde $x = \varphi(u)$. Chápeme-li
 X jako n-dim. varietu, potom
 $T_x X = \{ \partial_v|_x \mid v \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$, kde

$\partial_v f(x) := \partial_v (f \circ \varphi)(u)$, $f \in \mathcal{E}_x$.
 Zřejmě $\tilde{T}_x X \cong T_x X$ s přirozeným
 izomorfismem $\partial_v \varphi(u) \mapsto \partial_v|_x$.

Př. 3 $TS^m \cong \{ (x, v) \mid x \in S^m, v \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}, (x, v) = 0 \}$,
 kde (·, ·) je Euklid. skalarů součin v \mathbb{R}^{m+1} .

СЕРИАЛ КОКОЛОВЕТА ОРЕЧУ

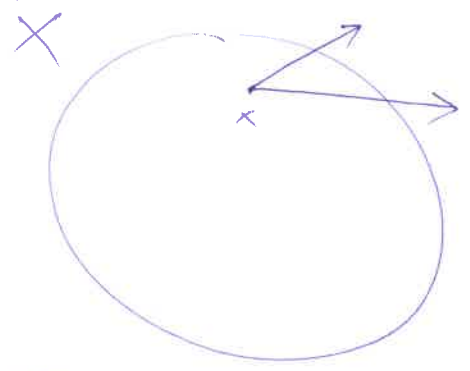
$S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ (4)

"You can't comb the hair on a coconut!"

[SEE COLLOID: Diff. mfd's, 2nd ed., Birkhäuser, 2001]

DEF. Hl. maneta X dim n se uerjw parabolizovani,
 polud ue X ex. $V_1, \dots, V_n \in \mathcal{E}(X)$ takovoj so

\forall kat, $x \in X$ ~~so~~ holtoj $V_1(x), \dots, V_n(x)$
 bazi $T_x X$.



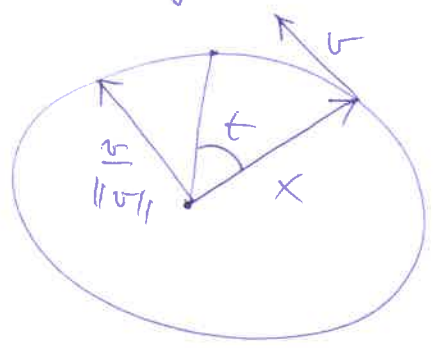
Eukl. skaler. souwa
 \downarrow
 \mathbb{R}^{4+1}

Cr. 1. $T_x S^n \simeq \{ (x, v) \mid x \in S^n, v \in \mathbb{R}^{4+1}, \langle x, v \rangle = 0, x \perp v \}$

Γ Pro (x, v) urat kriblu ue S^n

$f(0) = x, f'(\cdot) = v$

$f(t) := x \cdot \cos(\|v\|t) + \frac{v}{\|v\|} \sin(\|v\|t), t \in \mathbb{R}, v \neq 0.$



Cr. 2 S^1, S^3, S^7 j'ou parabolizovani,

Bott, Milnor, Kervaire:

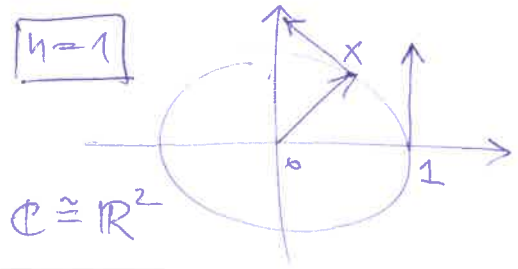
S^M jo paraboliz. $\Leftrightarrow M = 0, 1, 3, 7$

\Leftrightarrow ue \mathbb{R}^{4+1} ex. uerjoww zachonkujow
 Eukl. uoww, a so $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}$

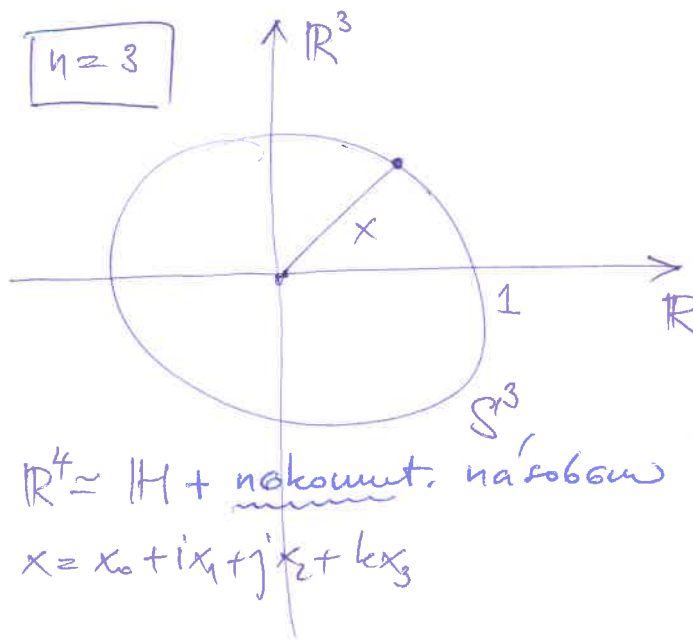
Pom: $*) \Rightarrow$ totkw; \Leftarrow : k'ud'jo se uerjoww ue \mathbb{R}^{4+1} ,

n=1

$V(x) := (x, ix), x \in S^1$



$n=3$



$$V_1(x) = (x, i x), \quad x \in S^3$$

$$V_2(x) = (x, j x)$$

$$V_3(x) = (x, k x)$$

$\mathbb{R}^4 \simeq \mathbb{H} + \text{nekomp. na soboru}$
 $x = x_0 + i x_1 + j x_2 + k x_3$

$n=7$

$\mathbb{R}^8 \simeq \mathbb{O} + \text{nekomp. a neasocial na soboru}$

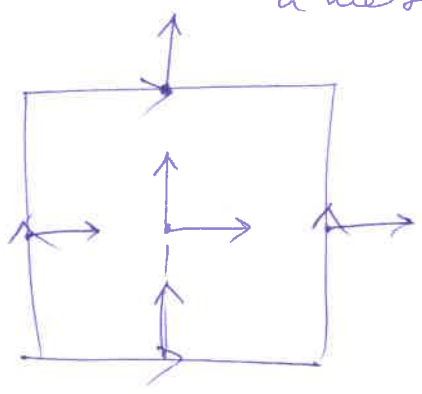
$$x = x_0 + L_1 x_1 + \dots + L_7 x_7$$

$$V_j(x) = (x, L_j x), \quad x \in S^7, \quad j=1, \dots, 7$$

Cr. 3

n -tome $T^M = \underbrace{S^1 x_1 - x S^1}_{u \text{ svet}}$ je paralelnost.

pro $n=2$:



Obseuj: kartoticky ~~pro~~ soucas 2 paralelni, svet je opet paralelni.

(Pr)

Licov grupa jeou paralelni.

(Cr)

Karty paralelni vavota je owoutorablow.

Ličová algebra je vektorový prostor L s
bilineárními operacemi (tj. závorkou)

$[\cdot, \cdot]: L \times L \rightarrow L$, která splňuje ①, ②.

Pr. Necht A je asociativní algebra.

Pro každé $a, b \in A$ definujeme jejich
komutátor $[a, b] := a \cdot b - b \cdot a$

(tj. uvaž, jak je nekomutativní součin a, b).

Potom $(A, [\cdot, \cdot])$ je Ličová algebra.

Pr. Necht $gl(n, \mathbb{R})$ je algebra všech reálných
matic $n \times n$ s maticovými operacemi.

Potom $(gl(n, \mathbb{R}), [\cdot, \cdot])$ je Ličová algebra.

Zde $[A, B] := A \cdot B - B \cdot A$, $A, B \in gl(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Pr. Na \mathbb{R}^3 můžeme hledat vektorové pole

$$h_{ij} := x_j \partial_{x_i} - x_i \partial_{x_j}, \quad 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3, \quad \text{zde } \partial_{x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

zřejmě $h_{ji} = -h_{ij}$ a $[h_{12}, h_{23}] = h_{31}$, $[h_{23}, h_{31}] = h_{12}$,

$[h_{31}, h_{12}] = h_{23}$. Necht $so(3)$ je podprostor $\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

generovaný h_{ij} , $i \neq j$. Potom $so(3)$ s Ličovou závorkou

je 3-dim. (tj. ortogonální) Ličová algebra.

Pozn: $V \in \mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow V = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ u \mathbb{R}^n
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ pro nejaké $\alpha_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Propozice: $[A, B] := A \circ B - B \circ A$ (*)

(i) $[\partial_{x_i}, \partial_{x_j}] = 0$

Skutečně, $\partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} f = \partial_{x_j} \partial_{x_i} f$.

Kommutace derivací (*) i pro jiné operátory ne v led. funkci. Potom

(ii) $[x_i, x_j] = 0$, kde x_i chápeme jako operátor násobení x_i

(iii) $[\partial_{x_i}, x_j] = \delta_{ij}$

Skutečně, $\partial_{x_i} x_i f = x_i \partial_{x_i} f + f$

Potom $h_{12} = x_2 \partial_{x_1} - x_1 \partial_{x_2}$, $h_{23} = x_3 \partial_{x_2} - x_2 \partial_{x_3}$

$$[h_{12}, h_{23}] = [x_2 \partial_{x_1}, x_3 \partial_{x_2}] + [x_1 \partial_{x_2}, x_2 \partial_{x_3}] =$$

$$= -x_3 \partial_{x_2} + x_1 \partial_{x_3} = h_{31}$$

proč? $\underbrace{x_2 \partial_{x_1}}_A \underbrace{x_3 \partial_{x_2}}_B = x_3 \underbrace{x_2 \partial_{x_2}}_A \partial_{x_1} = x_3 (\partial_{x_2} x_2 - 1) \partial_{x_1}$

$$= \underbrace{x_3 \partial_{x_2}}_B \underbrace{x_2 \partial_{x_1}}_A - x_3 \partial_{x_1}$$