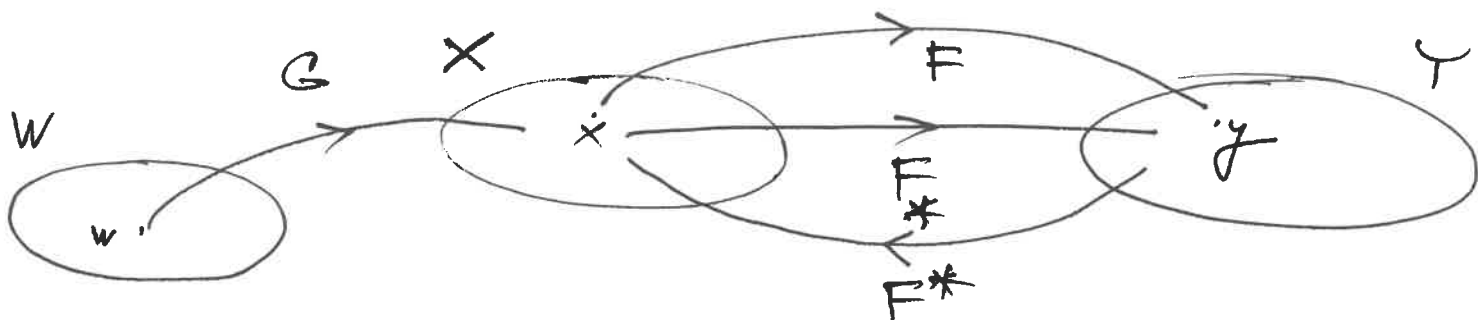


Pronárazu dšforuadnucl forou



Neohl $F: X \rightarrow Y$ je hledku zobrazou mezi
 varietami, $x \in X$ a $y = F(x)$. Potom máme
totou zobrazou $F_*(x): T_x X \rightarrow T_y Y$ a k nímu
 dualnu kotoucl zobrazou $F^*(y): T_y^* Y \rightarrow T_x^* X$.

Tato zobrazou indukujú zobrazou mezi
 touzrounyu algebru $F_*(x): T(T_x X) \rightarrow T(T_y Y)$
 a $F^*(y): T(T_y^* Y) \rightarrow T(T_x^* X)$. Spocadnu,
 pro $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$ definyjeme

$$(F^*\omega)(x)(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \omega(y)(F_*(x)v_1, \dots, F_*(x)v_k),$$

$v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_x X$

Poznci V 66ou. 2 $F^*: \mathcal{E}^k(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^k(X)$, jsou-li
 $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ a $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ otouclu.

(ii) $F_*(x) \dots$ push forward; $F^*(y) \dots$ pullback

VEĎA: Necht $F: X \rightarrow Y$ je hladke zobrazov
 uxi vektorov. Potom

(i) F^* je lineárny zobrazov $\mathcal{E}^k(Y)$ do $\mathcal{E}^k(X)$

(ii) $\forall \omega, \tau \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y): F^*(\omega \wedge \tau) = F^*(\omega) \wedge F^*(\tau)$

(iii) Je-li $G: W \rightarrow X$ hladke a $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$,
 potom $(F \circ G)^*(\omega) = G^*(F^*(\omega))$

(iv) Necht $f \in \mathcal{E}^0(Y) = \mathcal{C}(Y)$. Potom $df \in \mathcal{E}^1(Y)$
 a $F^*(df) = d(F \circ F) \in \mathcal{E}^1(X)$.

DŮKAZ: (a) F^* je lineárny a detivce

(b) Díky (a) stačí ukázat (ii) pro $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$,
 $\tau \in \mathcal{E}^l(Y)$. Necht $x \in X$. Potom v x máme
 pro každé $v_1, \dots, v_{k+l} \in T_x X$ a $w_i = F_*(x)v_i$

$$[F^*(\omega \wedge \tau)](v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) = (\omega \wedge \tau)(w_1, \dots, w_{k+l}) =$$

vynáschávame x

$$= \frac{1}{k!l!} \sum_{\pi \in S_{k+l}} \text{sgn } \pi \cdot \omega(w_{\pi(1)}, \dots, w_{\pi(k)}) \cdot \tau(w_{\pi(k+1)}, \dots, w_{\pi(k+l)})$$

$$= \text{---||---} (F^*\omega)(v_{\pi(1)}, \dots, v_{\pi(k)}) (F^*\tau)(v_{\pi(k+1)}, \dots, v_{\pi(k+l)})$$

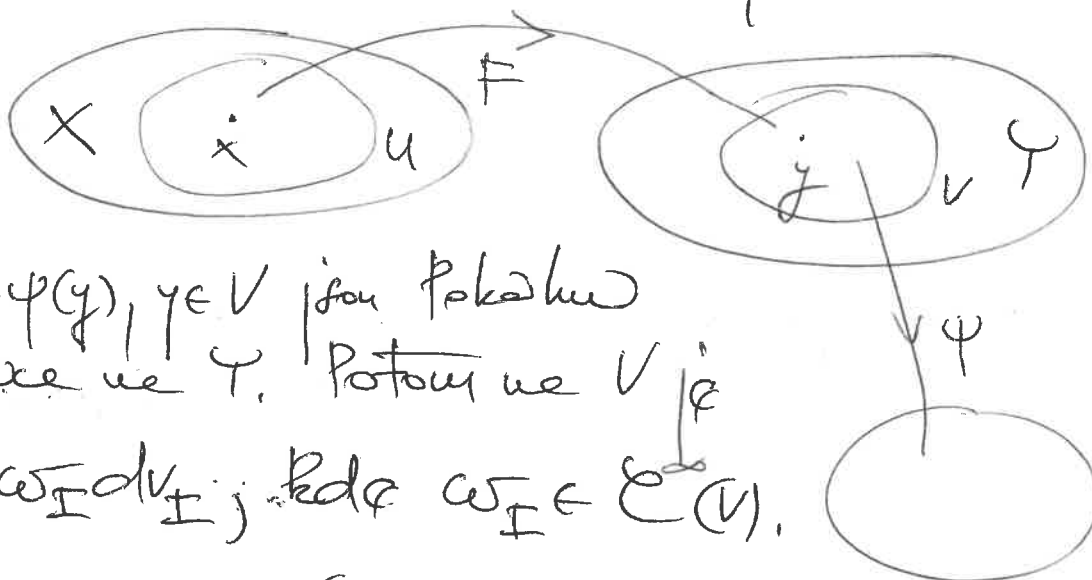
$$= [F^* \omega \wedge F^* \tau] (v_1, \dots, v_{k+l})$$

(c) Pro $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(Y)$, $w \in W$ a $v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_w W$ máme

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{[(F \circ G)^* \omega]} (v_1, \dots, v_k) &= \omega \left(\underbrace{(F \circ G)^*}_{(w)} v_1, \dots, \underbrace{(F \circ G)^*}_{(w)} v_k \right) \\ &= \omega \left(F_* (G(w)) (G_* (w) v_1), \dots, F_* (G(w)) (G_* (w) v_k) \right) \\ &= \underbrace{(F^* \omega)} (G_* (w) v_1, \dots, G_* (w) v_k) = \underbrace{[G^* (F^* \omega)]} (v_1, \dots, v_k) \end{aligned}$$

(d) Ukážeme (iv). Necht $U \subset Y$ je otevřená a $v \in \mathcal{E}(U)$.
Potom $u \in U$ je $df(v) = v(f) \in \mathcal{E}^\infty(U)$. Pak pro
pro $z \in T_x X$ je $\underbrace{[F^*(df)]}(z) = df(F_*(z)) =$
 $= \underbrace{(F_*(z))}_f = z(f) = \underbrace{[d(f \circ F)]}(z)$.

(e) Necht $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^*(Y)$. Ukážeme, že $F^*(\omega) \in \mathcal{E}^*(X)$.



Necht $v = \psi(y)$, $y \in V$ jsou lokálně souřadnice ve Y . Potom ve V je $\omega = \sum_I \omega_I dy_I$, kde $\omega_I \in \mathcal{E}(V)$.

Na $U := F^{-1}(V)$ máme

$$F^* \omega = \sum_I (\omega_I \circ F) F^*(dv_I),$$

\uparrow
 $\mathcal{E}^1(u)$

Kde $F^*(dv_I) = F^*(dv_{i_1}) \wedge \dots \wedge F^*(dv_{i_k})$,

je-li $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$, je-li $F_i := \varphi_i \circ F$, potom

$F^*(dv_i) = dF_i \in \mathcal{E}^1(u)$. \square

Průpomení: Vektorův diferenciál v \mathbb{R}^n

Nechť $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je otevřená a $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^k(U)$.

Potom na U máme

$$\omega = \sum_{|I|=k} \omega_I dx_I \quad \text{s} \quad \omega_I \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(U) \quad ?$$

$$d\omega := \sum_{|I|=k} d\omega_I \wedge dx_I,$$

$$\text{Kde} \quad d\omega_I(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \omega_I(x)}{\partial x_i} dx_i, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in U,$$

viz Geom 2.

Wzrost dźferencjal (= do Rhamier dźf.)

DEF. Niecht X je (kpad.) raneta dźmencje n .

Potom dźdźmjenje zobrazow $d: \mathcal{E}^{k*}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{(k+1)*}(X)$ nastędowne:

(i) Pro $f \in \mathcal{E}^{0*}(X) = \mathcal{E}^0(X)$ jme dź dźdźmjenje dźwř.

(ii) Niecht $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^{k*}(X)$. Je-li $u = \varphi(\alpha), x \in U$ (okadko sordawce $u \in X$ (tm. (U, φ) je map $u \in X$), potom na U dźdźmjenje

$$d\omega = \sum_{\mathbb{I}} d\omega_{\mathbb{I}} \wedge du_{\mathbb{I}},$$

polud $\omega = \sum_{\mathbb{I}} \omega_{\mathbb{I}} du_{\mathbb{I}}$, kde $\mathbb{I} \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ a $\omega_{\mathbb{I}} \in \mathcal{E}^0(U)$.

WETA: (i) Zobrazow d je dźdźmjenje, je linearno a $d\omega \in \mathcal{E}^{(k+1)*}(X)$ tħe $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^{k*}(X)$.

(ii) Je-li $\omega \in \mathcal{E}^{k*}(X)$ a $\tau \in \mathcal{E}^l(X)$, potom

$$d(\omega \wedge \tau) = (d\omega) \wedge \tau + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\tau$$

(iii) $d \circ d = 0$

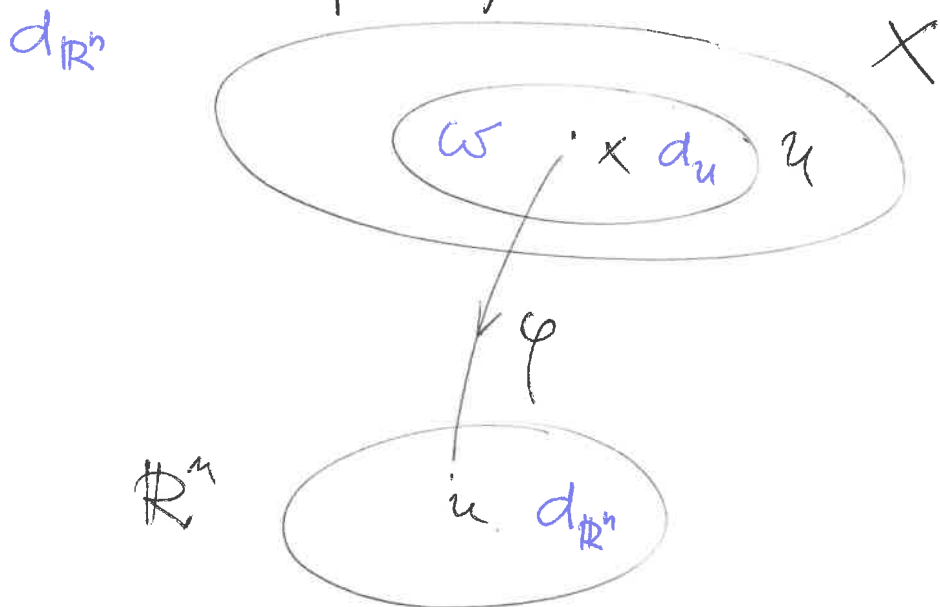
(iv) Je-li $F: X \rightarrow Y$ kpadko zobrazow meo

vanostauw, potom $F^* \circ d_Y = d_X \circ F^*$
 \uparrow \uparrow
 $\Gamma_{na Y}$ $\Gamma_{na X}$

Důkaz: (a) Necht $u = \varphi(x)$, $x \in U$ je lokál. souřad. systém na X . Potom je

$$d = d \stackrel{\text{ozn.}}{=} \varphi^* \circ d_{\mathbb{R}^n} \circ (\varphi^{-1})^* \text{ na } U \text{ (tm. na } \mathcal{E}^*(U))$$

Kde d vpravo je nejvíce diferencovat na $\varphi(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.



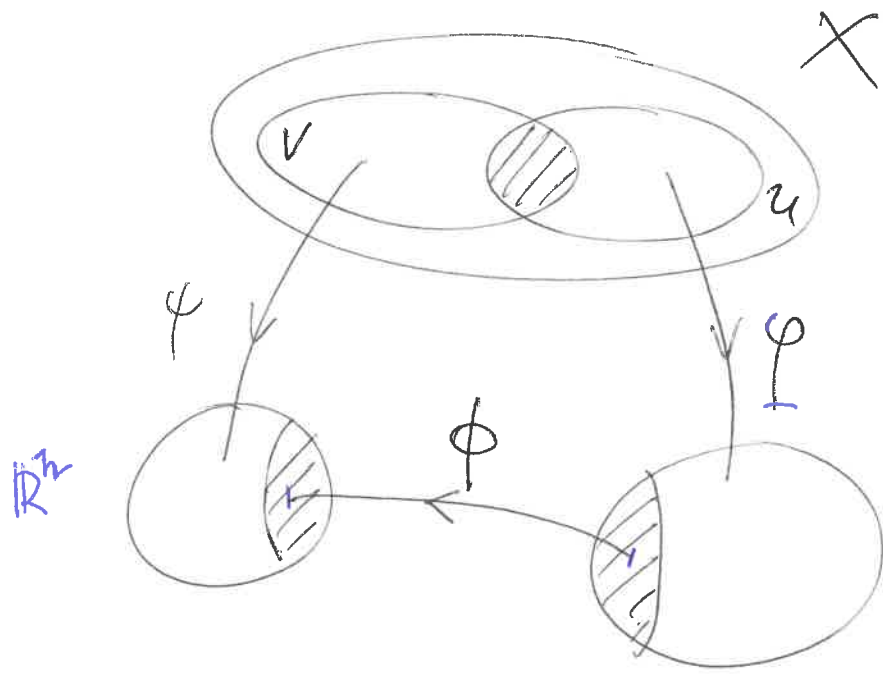
Slučovně, necht $\omega(x) = \sum_I \omega_I(x) du_I(x)$, $x \in U$,
 kde $du_i = dx_i$.

$$\text{Potom } ((\varphi^{-1})^* \omega)(u) = \sum_I \omega_I(\varphi^{-1}(u)) du_I(u), \text{ kde}$$

$$du_i = d\pi_i \text{ s } \pi_i(u) = u_i,$$

Patř $d((\varphi^{-1})^* \omega) = \sum_I d(\omega_I(\varphi^{-1}(u))) \wedge du_I$ na $\varphi(U)$,
 tudíž $\varphi^*(d((\varphi^{-1})^* \omega)) = \sum_I d\omega_I \wedge du_I = d\omega$ na U .

(b) d je dobré diferenciální. Skutečně, učet $v = \psi(x)$, $x \in V$ je júnaj lokál. souřad. systém u X . Učet $\phi := \psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$ je pravidelná přechodová funkce.



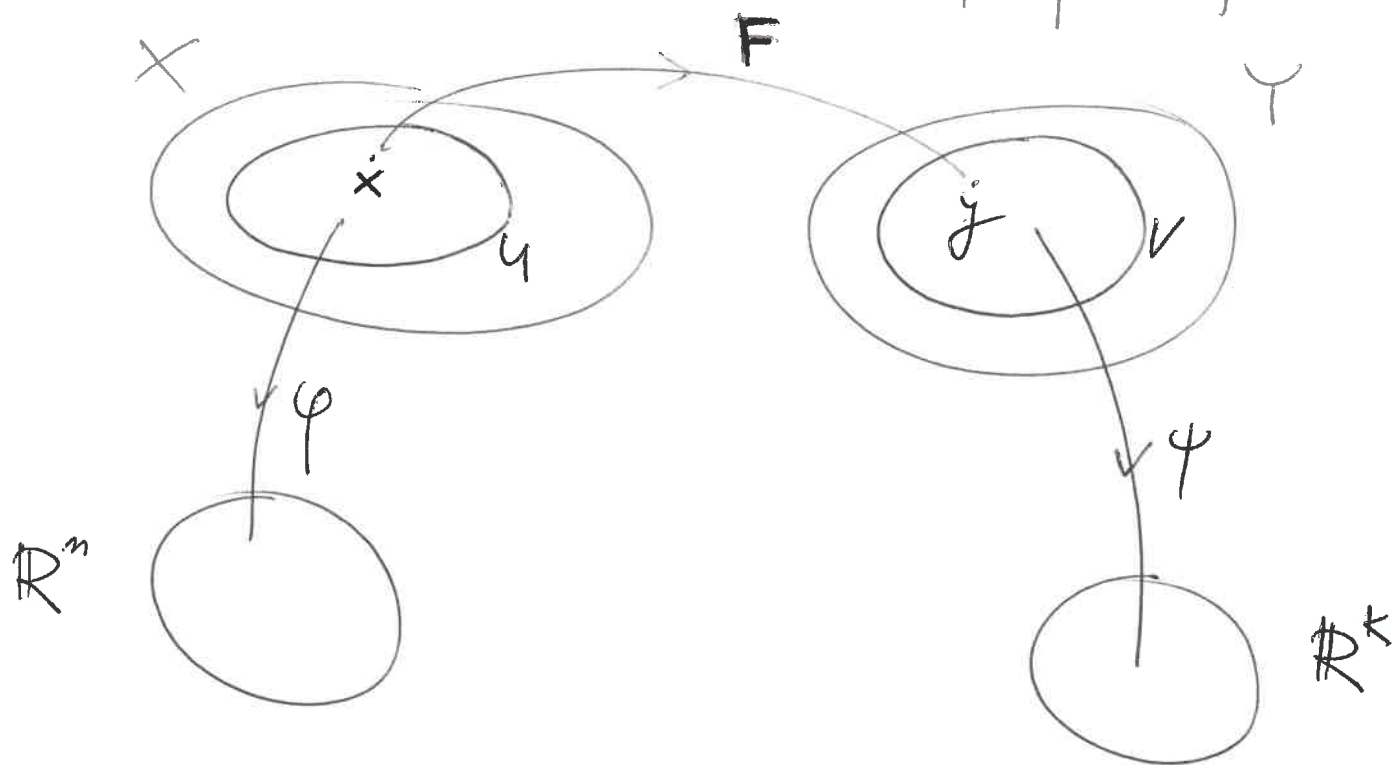
Potom u $U \cap V$ je $\psi = \phi \circ \varphi$ a máme

$$\underbrace{\psi^* \circ d \circ (\psi^{-1})^*}_{d_V} = \underbrace{\varphi^* \circ \phi^* \circ d \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \varphi^{-1}}_d = \underbrace{\varphi^* \circ d \circ \varphi^{-1}}_{d_U}$$

Vlastnosti (i)-(iii) učet $d \nu \mathbb{R}^n$, díky (a) rovnost d (lokálně) u X učet

(c) Ukážeme (iv).

Nocht (U, φ) je mapa na X a (V, ψ) je mapa na Y .



Potom na $U \cap F^{-1}(V)$ máme

$$F^* \circ d_{\psi} = \varphi^* \circ \varphi^{-1*} \circ F^* \circ \psi^* \circ d_{\psi} \circ (\varphi^{-1})^* =$$

$$= \varphi^* \circ (\psi \circ F \circ \varphi^{-1})^* \circ d_{\psi} \circ (\varphi^{-1})^* =$$

$$= (\varphi^* \circ d_{\psi} \circ \varphi^{-1*}) \circ F^* \circ \psi^* \circ (\varphi^{-1})^* = d_{\varphi} \circ F^* \quad \blacksquare$$