

Section 13 : Stokes' theorem

設定 : $M = (M, A)$: n -mfd with corners

$\sigma : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$(n-1)$ -mfd w.c.

$(\partial M, b)$: M a boundary mfd \leftarrow

記号 : $\partial\sigma$: σ a 誘導射 ∂M a 射 (Section 12)

この節のゴール : Stokes' theorem

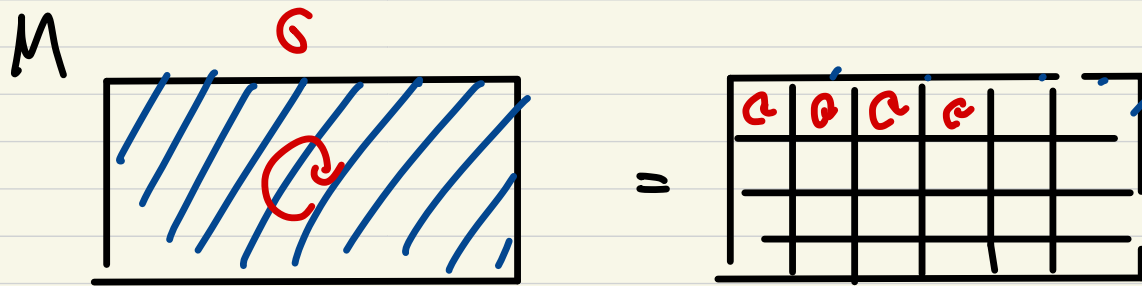
$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M), \quad \int_{(M, \sigma)} \underbrace{d\omega}_{\text{外微分}} = \int_{(\partial M, \partial\sigma)} \omega$$

この節のゴール: Stokes' theorem

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M), \quad \int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} \omega$$

↑
外微分

分割



$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = \sum_{\square} d\omega(\square)$$

$$= \sum_{\square} \omega \left(\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \psi \right) = \omega \left(\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\partial M} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \psi \right) = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} \omega$$

外微分
の分割

Section 13.1: 微分形式の列と環

設定: $M_i = (M_i, A_{M_i})$: n_i -mfd with corners ($i=1,2$)

$$\varphi: M_1 \rightarrow M_2: C^\infty\text{-map}$$
$$k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

記号: $\Delta^k(M_i)$: M_i 上 a k -form 全体 a 可 $C^\infty(M_i)$ 可群

$$\bigcup \Delta_c^k(M_i): M_i \text{ 上 a support compact } k\text{-form 全体}$$

a 可 $C^\infty(M_i)$ 可群

Def 13.1.1: $\forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M_2) \cong \Gamma(\Lambda^k T^*M_2) \implies$

$$\varphi^* \omega : M_1 \rightarrow \Lambda^k T^*M_1, \quad p \mapsto (p, (\varphi^* \omega)_p) \equiv$$

φ is a diffeomorphism

$\forall p \in M_1 \implies$

$$(\varphi^* \omega)_p (v_1, \dots, v_k) = \omega_{\varphi(p)} (d\varphi_p v_1, \dots, d\varphi_p v_k)$$

$$(v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_p M_1)$$

is well-defined.

Prop 13.1.2: $\forall p \in M_1 \implies (\varphi^* \omega)_p \in \Lambda^k T^*M_1$

is well-defined.

$$\exists \tau. \varphi^* \omega \in \Gamma(\Lambda^k T^*M_1) \cong \Lambda^k(M_1)$$

Def 13.1.3 : $\varphi^* : \Lambda^k(M_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^k(M_1)$, $\omega \mapsto \varphi^*\omega$
とある.

Prop 13.1.4 : $\varphi^* : \Lambda^k(M_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^k(M_1)$ は線型.

証明: 各 $f \in C^\infty(M_2)$, $\omega \in \Lambda^k(M_2)$ について

$$\varphi^*(f\omega) = (\underbrace{\varphi^*f}_{f \circ \varphi}) (\varphi^*\omega)$$

$f \circ \varphi \in C^\infty(M_1)$

Theorem 13.1.5: 行列形式の外積を保つ

\hookrightarrow (i.e. $\forall \omega_1 \in \Lambda^k(M_1), \omega_2 \in \Lambda^l(M_2)$
 $\varphi^*(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) = \varphi^*(\omega_1) \wedge \varphi^*(\omega_2)$)

Hint: 以下の Proposition を使え

V, W : 有限次元ベクトル空間

$\tau: V \rightarrow W$: 線型写像 とす。

Def. 13.1.6: 若 $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ ならば

$\tau^*: \overset{k}{\wedge} W^V \rightarrow \overset{k}{\wedge} V^V, \omega \mapsto \tau^* \omega: \overset{k}{V \times \dots \times V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(v_1, \dots, v_k) \mapsto \omega(\tau v_1, \dots, \tau v_k)$

Prop 13.1.7: τ^* は well-defined, 線型,
行列形式の外積を保つ。

Theorem 13.1.8 : 写込 (外微分) と可換

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \text{i.e.} & \Lambda^{k+1}(M_2) & \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \Lambda^{k+1}(M_1) \\ & \uparrow d & \circlearrowleft & \uparrow d \\ & \Lambda^k(M_2) & \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \Lambda^k(M_1) \end{array} \right)$$

証明のアイデアを紹介する:

Lemma 13.1.9 : $C^\infty(M_2) \cong \Lambda^0(M_2)$ 上での写込 (外微分) と可換

Hint :

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi^*(df))_p(u) &= (df)_{\varphi(p)}((d\varphi)_p u) \\ (d(\varphi^*f))_p(u) &= u(\varphi^*f) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Thm 13.1.8 $\forall \omega \in \mathcal{A}^k(M_2) \cong \mathbb{R}^d$.

$$\textcircled{\text{示}} d(\varphi^* \omega) = \varphi^*(d\omega)$$

$$\forall (0, U, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}_{M_2} \cong \mathbb{R}^d$$

以下 \cong 示也 1/2

$$\textcircled{\text{示}} (d(\varphi^* \omega))|_{\varphi^{-1}(0)} = (\varphi^*(d\omega))|_{\varphi^{-1}(0)}$$

以下略

Hint: Cor 7.2.3, Thm 7.3.1, Thm 7.4.1,

Prop 13.1.4, Thm 13.1.5, Lemma 13.1.9 \cong (7) ...

Prop 13.1.10: $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is proper

(i.e. compact set maps to compact)

$$\text{Thus } \varphi^*(\Lambda_c^k(M_2)) \subset \Lambda_c^k(M_1)$$

Hint: $\omega \in \Lambda^k(M_2)$ is compact

$$\text{supp } \varphi^* \omega \subset \varphi^{-1}(\text{supp } \omega)$$

is compact

Section 13.2 : Stokes' theorem

設定 : $M = (M, \mathcal{A})$: n -mfd with corners ($n \geq 1$)

$\sigma : M$ a 同変

$(n-1)$ -mfd w.c.

$(\partial M, \mathcal{b})$: M a boundary mfd \leftarrow

記号 : $\partial\sigma : \sigma$ a 誘導同変 ∂M a 同変

Stokes' thm 2 証明 1° d 2: 証明

Prop 13.2.1 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^k(M)$

$\text{supp } d\omega \subset \text{supp } \omega.$

証明 1: $d\omega \in \Lambda_c^{k+1}(M)$

Hint: Thm 7.2.4

Prop 13.2.2: $b: \partial M \rightarrow M$ is proper

Hint: $\bigcup_{x \in \partial U} U \subset \text{open } C_n$ is true?

$\phi_U: \partial U \rightarrow U$ is proper 2: $\partial U = \emptyset$,
 M is compact 1: $\partial U \neq \emptyset$ is used

Cor 13.2.3: $b^*(\Lambda_c^k(M)) \subset \Lambda_c^k(\partial M)$

(Prop 13.2.2 & Prop 13.1.10)

Theorem 13.2.4 (Stokes' theorem)

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M)$$

$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} \underbrace{d\omega}_{\in \Lambda_c^n(M)} = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} \underbrace{b^*(\omega)}_{\in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(\partial M)}$$

証明は Section 13.4 を見よ。

Cor 13.2.5: $\partial M = \emptyset$ ($\Leftrightarrow M$ は通常の意味の C^∞ -mfd) a 22

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M), \quad \int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = 0$$

(\emptyset は $n-1$ 次元の何れも球体
と見てもよい...)

Ex 13.2.6

$$M := \bullet \text{---} \bullet = [0,1] \quad (1\text{-次元 mfd w.c.})$$

(微積分の基本定理)

$$\sigma : \begin{array}{c} \bullet \xrightarrow{+} \bullet \\ \bullet \xrightarrow{-} \bullet \end{array}$$

(see Ex 12.3.2)

$$\partial M : \bullet \quad \bullet$$

$$\partial \sigma : \overset{-}{\bullet} \quad \overset{+}{\bullet}$$

$$f \in C^\infty(M) = C^\infty([0,1]) = \Lambda^0([0,1]) \ni f.$$

$$\text{だから} \quad df = \underbrace{f'}_{f \text{ の導関数}} dx \quad \leftarrow \Lambda^1(M) \text{ の元} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\int_0^1 f' dx = \int_{(M, \sigma)} df = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} f = f(1) - f(0)$$

Stokes' の定理は微積分の基本定理の一般化

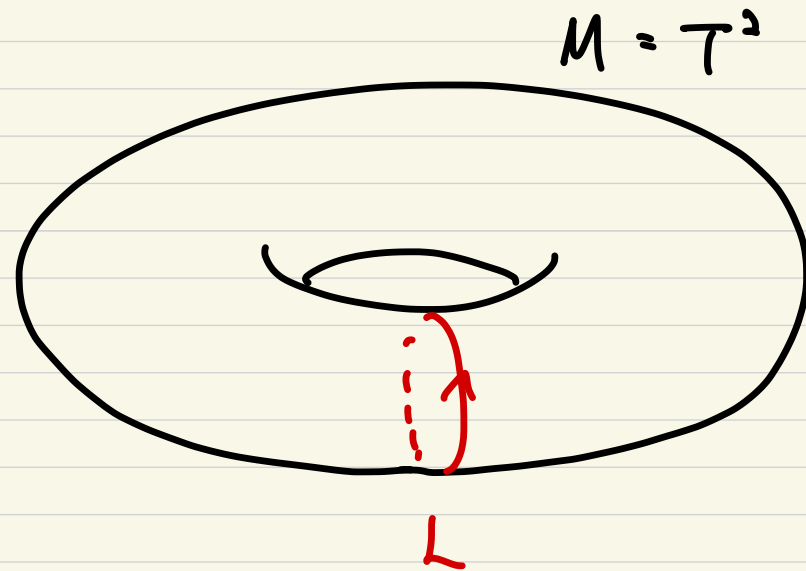
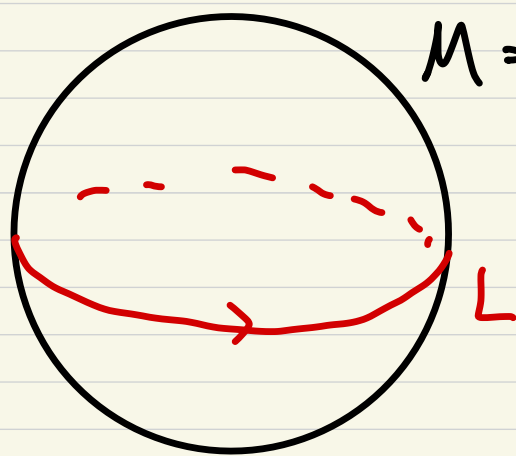
Section 13.3 : Stokes' thm の証明

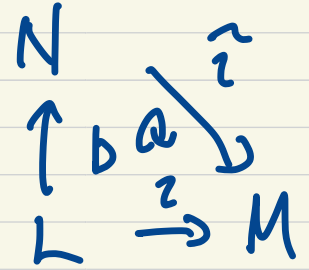
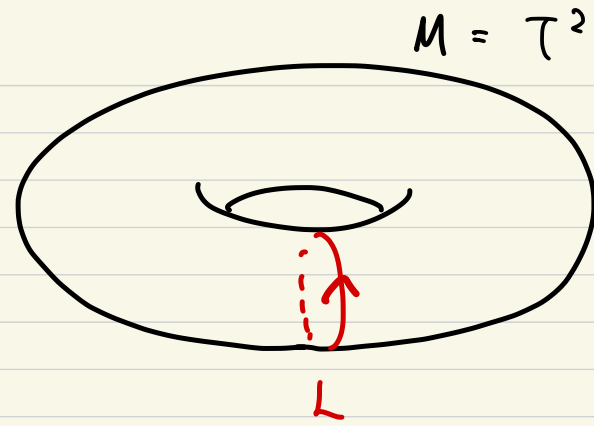
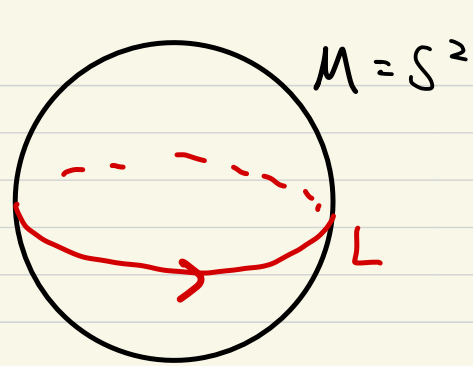
設定 : M : n -mfd with corners (何と何と不可能)
2.7.2

L : k -mfd with corners

σ_L : L の向き

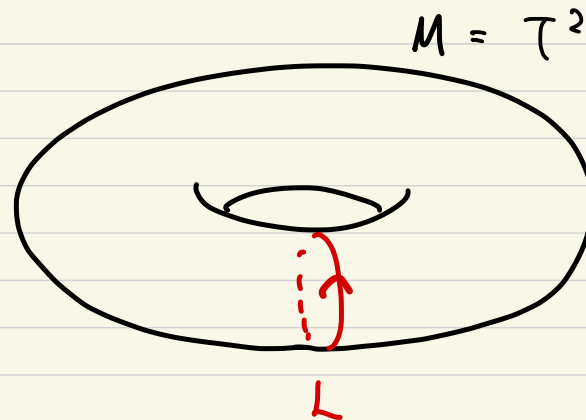
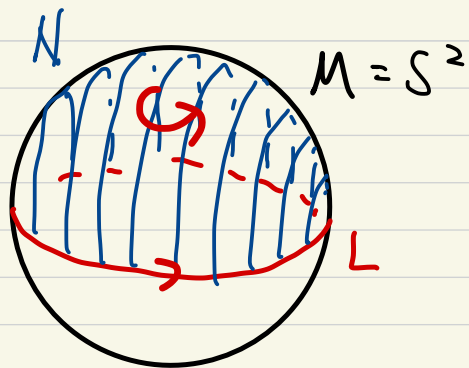
$\iota : L \rightarrow M$: proper C^∞ -map





Q: $\exists?$ N : $k+1$ -mfd w.c.
 (ホモロジー-
 の精神) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_N : N \text{ の 何?} \\ b : L \rightarrow N \\ \tilde{\tau} : N \rightarrow M : \text{proper } C^\infty\text{-map} \end{array} \right.$

s.t. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (L, b) \text{ は } N \text{ の boundary} \\ \sigma_L \text{ は } \sigma_N \text{ の 誘導 可 何?} \\ \tau = \tilde{\tau} \circ b \end{array} \right.$



N は 存在 しない
 (どうやって示す?)

設定 : $M : n\text{-mfd with corners}$ (同2何17不可能 $\tau^* \tau$)

再掲 :

$L : k\text{-mfd with corners}$

$\sigma_L : L \text{ の 同2}$

$\tau : L \rightarrow M : \text{proper } C^\infty\text{-map}$

Theorem 13.3.1 (Stokes' thm a 応用)

仮定 : $\exists \omega \in \underbrace{\Lambda_c^{k-1}(M)}_{\text{ホモロジ-探知機}} \text{ with } d\omega = 0 \text{ s.t. } \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} \tau^* \omega \neq 0$

主張 :

ホモロジ-探知機

検知!

$\exists N : k+1\text{-mfd w.c.}$

$\sigma_N : N \text{ の 同2}$

$b : L \rightarrow N$

$\hat{\tau} : N \rightarrow M : \text{proper } C^\infty\text{-map}$

s.t.

(L, b) は N の boundary

σ_L は σ_N の 誘導 同2

$\tau = \hat{\tau} \circ b$

" L は M の 非自明 な ホモロジ-!"

\leadsto de Rham 理論 ^

Proof of Thm 13.3.1: 27例と証明.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N : k+1\text{-mfd w.c.} \\ \sigma_N : N \text{ の 同型} \\ b : L \rightarrow N \\ \tilde{i} : N \rightarrow M : \text{proper } C^\infty\text{-map} \end{array} \right\} \text{s.t.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (L, b) \text{ は } N \text{ の boundary} \\ \sigma_L \text{ は } \sigma_N \text{ の 誘導 同型} \\ \tau = \tilde{i} \circ b \end{array} \right.$$

で 存在 可能 である。

$$\textcircled{\text{例}} \quad \forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{k-1}(M) \text{ with } d\omega = 0, \quad \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} i^* \omega = 0$$

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{k-1}(M) \text{ with } d\omega = 0 \quad \exists \varepsilon \partial.$$

$$\textcircled{\text{例}} \quad \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} i^* \omega = 0$$

$\int_{(N, \sigma_N)} d\tilde{z}^* \omega$ 2通り の 計算方法がある :

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{(N, \sigma_N)} d(\tilde{z}^* \omega) = \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} b^*(\tilde{z}^* \omega) = \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} z^* \omega$$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{☹} \text{ Stokes' thm (Thm 13.2.4)} \\ \textcircled{☹} \text{ } \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{☹} \\ \tilde{z} \circ b = z \end{array} \right)$
 (L, σ_L) is (N, σ_N)
 の boundary

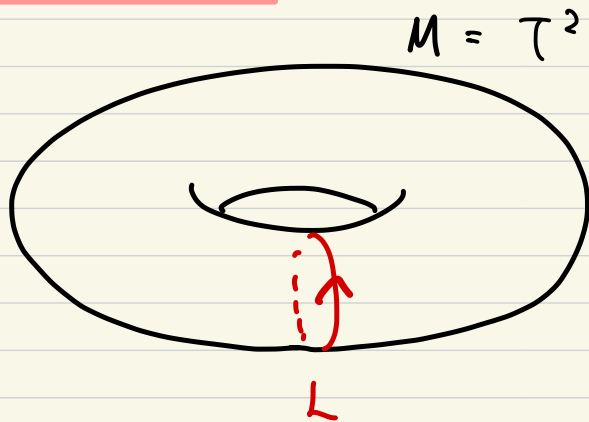
$$\textcircled{2} \int_{(N, \sigma_N)} d(\tilde{z}^* \omega) = \int_{(N, \sigma_N)} \tilde{z}^*(d\omega) = 0$$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{☹} \text{ Thm 13.1.8} \\ \textcircled{☹} \text{ } \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{☹} \\ d\omega = 0 \end{array} \right)$

$\textcircled{☹} \text{ } \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} z^* \omega = 0$



Example 13.3.2:



$$T^2 = \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$L = \mathbb{R} / \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\iota : L \rightarrow T^2, [x] \mapsto [x, 0]$$

$$\omega = dx \in \Delta^1(T^2) \quad \iota_* \omega$$

注意必要 (\mathbb{R}^2 上で定義したものを T^2 に落とす)

$$d\omega = 0 \quad \text{しかし} \quad \int_{(L, \sigma_L)} \omega = \int_0^1 dx = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore L$ は T^2 の 非自明な元ロジーン!

Section 13.4: Stokes' theorem の証明

Theorem 13.2.4 不可。

設定: $M = (M, A)$: n -mfd with corners ($n \geq 1$)

σ : M の向き

$(n-1)$ -mfd w.c.

$(\partial M, b)$: M の boundary mfd

記号: $\partial\sigma$: σ の誘導された ∂M の向き

再掲: Theorem 13.2.4 (Stokes' theorem)

$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M)$

$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} \underbrace{d\omega}_{\Lambda_c^n(M)} = \int_{(\partial M, \partial\sigma)} \underbrace{b^*(\omega)}_{\Lambda_c^{n-1}(\partial M)}$$

キ-ポイント: “一変数関数の微積分の基本定理” と同...
(cf. Ex 13.2.6)

Lemma 13.4.1: $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, U open, $\gamma \in C_c^\infty(U)$ exists.

(13.4)

$\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{I} \quad \forall S = 1, \dots, n,$

$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial u_s} \alpha \in U$ is a smooth function

$$= (-1) \cdot (\phi_s^* \gamma) \alpha \text{ on } \partial_s U \text{ is a smooth function}$$

$\hat{=} C_c^\infty(\partial_s U)$

$$\phi_s : \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \mapsto (y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, 0, y_s, \dots, y_{n-1})$$

$$\partial_s U := \phi_s^{-1}(U)$$

Proof of Lemma 13.4.1:

$$\tilde{\gamma} : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad u \mapsto \begin{cases} \gamma(u) & (\text{if } u \in U) \\ 0 & (\text{if } u \notin U) \end{cases}$$

exists. $\text{supp } \gamma \subset U$ is compact, $\tilde{\gamma} \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$.

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial u_s} \Big|_U = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_s} \quad \text{p' >}$$

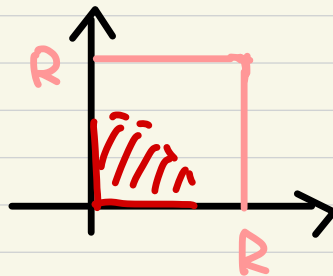
$$\text{supp } \frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial u_s} = \text{supp } \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_s} \subset \text{supp } y = \text{supp } \tilde{J} \quad \text{(: : 注意. 可也.)}$$

$$\text{supp } \tilde{J} = \text{supp } y \subset C_n \subset \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{if } \exists \epsilon > 0 \text{ s.t. } \text{supp } y \subset [0, \epsilon]^n$$

$$R > 0 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \text{supp } \tilde{J} \subset [0, R]^n \quad \text{if } \exists R \text{ s.t. } \text{supp } y \subset [0, R]^n.$$

$$\text{(: a t t) } \quad \tilde{J}(u_1, \dots, u_n) = 0 \quad \text{if } u_i = R \quad (\forall i = 1, \dots, n)$$

(: 注意.)



$$\text{supp } \tilde{J} = \text{supp } \frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial u_s}$$

1-2: 積分の定義と Fubini の定理から

(重積分)

(重積分 = 累次積分 (順序自由))

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial u_s} \text{ on } U \text{ is Fubini} \\ \text{1-2: 積分} = \int_{u_1=0}^R \cdots \int_{u_n=0}^R \int_{u_s=0}^R \frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial u_s}(u_1, \dots, u_n) \underline{du_s} du_n \cdots du_1$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \int_{u_1=0}^R \cdots \int_{u_n=0}^R \tilde{y}(u_1, \dots, u_{s-1}, 0, u_{s+1}, \dots, u_n) du_n \cdots du_1$$

$$\phi_s: C_{n-1} \rightarrow C_n \\ (y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \mapsto (y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, 0, y_s, \dots, y_{n-1})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \underline{\text{累次積分の基底定理}} \\ \& \tilde{y}(u_1, \dots, u_{s-1}, 0, u_{s+1}, \dots, u_n) = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \int_{y_1=0}^R \cdots \int_{y_{n-1}=0}^R (\phi_s^* \tilde{y})(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) dy_1 \cdots dy_{n-1}$$

$$= (-1) (\phi_s^* \tilde{y}) \text{ on } \partial_s U \text{ is Fubini 1-2: 積分} \quad \square$$

"support p_1 " 1/2 1-2 " 場合 \Rightarrow Thm 13.2.2 の主張 \exists 可.

Lemma 13.4.2: $\forall (O, U, \mu) \in A^{\text{conn}}$

$\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M; O), (\text{supp } \omega \subset O)$

$$\int_{(U, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(\partial U, \partial \sigma)} b^* \omega$$

Proof of Lemma 13.4.2: (7)

$\forall (O, U, \mu) \in A^{\text{conn}}, \forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M; O) \text{ } \varepsilon \text{ } \varepsilon d.$

簡単 \circ τ : \forall $s = 1, \dots, n$ with $\partial_s U \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \tau_s$

$\partial_s U$ は連結 (\Leftrightarrow 弧状連結) τ 可 \exists 可.

(非連結 τ_i 場合 \Rightarrow は連結成分 \circ τ 可 \exists 可 \circ 必要 \circ 可 \exists 可)

$\exists! \{ \gamma_s^w \in C_c^\infty(0) \}_{s=1, \dots, n}$ ← 記号の工夫 s.t.

$$\omega|_0 = \sum_{s=1}^n \gamma_s^w \underbrace{du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_n}_{du_s} \quad (= \text{注意可}).$$

① $\int_{(U, \sigma)} d\omega$ の計算

例: Thm 7.2.4 例)

$$d\omega|_0 = \left(\sum_{s=1}^n (-1)^{s+1} \frac{\partial \gamma_s^w}{\partial u_s} \right) du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_n$$

$\text{supp } d\omega \subset \text{supp } \omega \subset 0$ 例) $d\omega \in \Lambda_c^n(M; 0)$ かつ $\int \omega = \int d\omega$

$$\int_{(U, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(0, \sigma_U)} d\omega \quad (\because \text{Thm 11.4.1})$$

$$= \int_{(U, \sigma_U)} \left((u^{-1})^* \left(\sum_{s=1}^n (-1)^{s+1} \frac{\partial \gamma_s^w}{\partial u_s} \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore \tau^* \int_S = \tau^* \int_{S \circ \tau} \quad \mathcal{J}_{S,U}^\omega := (\tau^{-1})^* \mathcal{J}_S^\omega \in C_c^\infty(U) \quad \text{と 決り け ゝ}$$

$$(\tau^{-1})^* \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_S^\omega}{\partial u_s} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_{S,U}^\omega}{\partial u_s} \quad \tau^* \text{ 決り}$$

$$I_{(U, \sigma_U)} \left((\tau^{-1})^* \left(\sum_{s=1}^n (-1)^{s+1} \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_S^\omega}{\partial u_s} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^n (-1)^{s+1} I_{(U, \sigma_U)} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_{S,U}^\omega}{\partial u_s} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{S \\ \partial_S U \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^S I_{(\partial_S U, \sigma_U)} \left(\phi_S^* \mathcal{J}_{S,U}^\omega \right) \quad (\because \text{Lemma 12.4.1})$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{S \\ \partial_S U \neq \emptyset}} I_{(\partial_S U, (-1)^S \sigma_U)} \left(\phi_S^* \mathcal{J}_{S,U}^\omega \right)$$

② $\int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} b^* \omega$ の計算

boundary mfd の定義 (Def (2.2.1) の)

$$\{(\partial_s O, \partial_s U, \gamma^s) \in \mathcal{A}_{\partial M} \mid \substack{s=1, \dots, n \\ \partial_s U \neq \emptyset} \quad \tau \in \mathcal{A}, \tau$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bigsqcup_s \partial_s O = b^{-1}(0) \\ \partial_s U \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi_s \circ \gamma^s = \alpha \circ b \quad (\forall s)$$

と 満す $\tau = \eta$ もある \mathcal{A} - 族 $\{ \tau \}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & O & \xrightarrow{\alpha} U \\ & \uparrow b & \uparrow \phi_U \\ \partial M \supset_{\text{open}} b^{-1}(0) = \bigsqcup_s \partial_s O & \xrightarrow{\bigsqcup_s \gamma^s} & \bigsqcup_s \partial_s U \end{array}$$

$\partial S \cup \emptyset \in \mathcal{L} \text{ of } S \text{ is true}$

$\partial S \cup$ is a union and fixed (true) = a true $\partial S \cup$ is a union.

Thm (2.3, 1) $\partial \sigma_{\gamma^S} = \underbrace{(-1)^S}_{\text{green}} \sigma_{\alpha}$.

§ 1: For S with $\partial S \cup \neq \emptyset$ is true

$b_S^* \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(\partial M; \partial S \cup) \ni \text{for } p \in \partial M \text{ is true}$

$$(b_S^* \omega)_p = \begin{cases} (b^* \omega)_p & \text{if } p \in \partial S \cup \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is defined. (Detailed: $b^{-1}(0) = \bigsqcup_S \partial S \cup \neq \text{use}$)

is true $b^* \omega = \int_S b_S^* \omega$

更 $\mathcal{I} := \bigcup_{\emptyset \neq S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} \partial S$ with $\partial S \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$ (2.11.7)

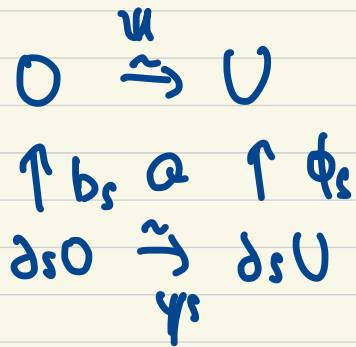
$$b_S := b|_{\partial S} : \partial S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \subset M \quad \text{2.11.8}$$

$$b_S^* u_i = \begin{cases} \eta_i^S & (i=1, \dots, S-1) \\ 0 & (i=S) \\ \eta_{i-1}^S & (i=S+1, \dots, n) \end{cases} \quad \text{(詳細略)}$$

= (2.11.8)

$$\begin{aligned} (b_S^* \omega)|_{\partial S} &= b_S^* \left(\sum_{S'} \eta_{S'}^{\omega} du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{du_S} \wedge \dots \wedge du_n \right) \\ &= (b_S^* \eta_S^{\omega}) du_1^S \wedge \dots \wedge du_{n-1}^S \quad (\because \text{Thm 13.1.5, 13.1.8}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{(dM, \partial\sigma)} b^* \omega &= \int_{\substack{S \\ \partial S \neq \emptyset}} \int_{(dM, \partial\sigma)} b_s^* \omega \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, \partial\sigma|_{\gamma_S})} b_s^* \omega \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, (-1)^s \sigma_U)} b_s^* \omega \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, (-1)^s \sigma_U)} ((\psi^s)^j)^* (b_s^* \eta_s^\omega) \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, (-1)^s \sigma_U)} (b_s \circ \psi^s)^* \eta_s^\omega \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, (-1)^s \sigma_U)} (\psi^{-1} \circ \phi_s)^* \eta_s^\omega \\
&= \int_S \int_{(\partial S \cap \partial\sigma, (-1)^s \sigma_U)} \phi_s^* \eta_{S,U}^\omega
\end{aligned}$$



①, ② f^g

$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(dM, d\sigma)} b^* \omega \quad \square$$

Proof of Thm 13.2.2 : 略

Hint : 積分の定義 (Thm 11.4.1) に注意 (特に)

Cor 11.4.3 と Lemma 13.4.2 を使う.