

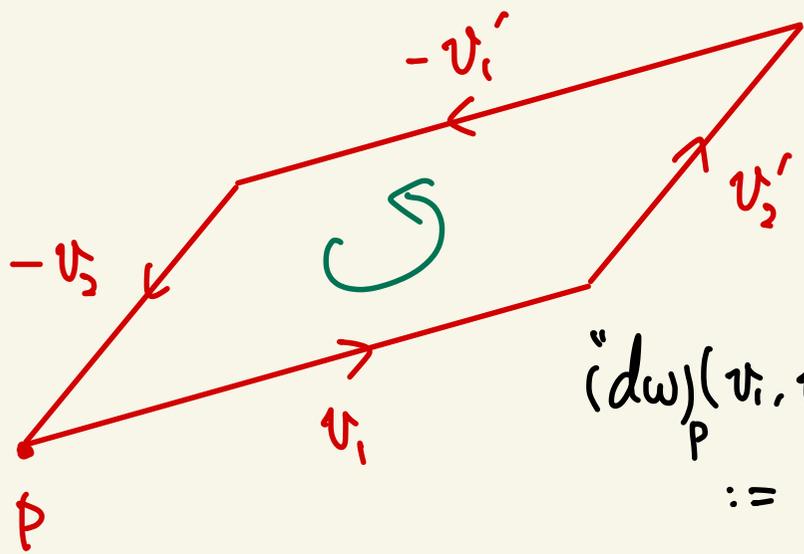
Section 11 : 微分形式の外微分

- 外微分の def
- $d^2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow$ de Rham コホモロジ - (def する位)
- 外積 と 外微分
- 引く 順序 と 外微分

当節の目標 : 微分形式と外微分を def.

外微分の性質: ω は 1-form と可. (積分すると ω は実数に
 ($k=1$ のとき) 変換可))

2-form $d\omega$ は 作られる (微小平行四辺形
 は実数に 変換可)



$$(d\omega)_P(u_1, u_2)$$

$$:= \omega_P(u_1) + \underbrace{\omega_P(u_2')}_{?} + \underbrace{\omega_P(-u_1')}_{?} + \omega_P(-u_2) \quad \text{と定まる}$$

難点

" v_1 " は " v_1 を v_2 に沿って平行移動したものの"
として定義しているところであらう。

"平行移動" は自然には定義できない。

アイデア: ベクトル場を考えた! (代数的定義と解析的定義の対応を
使う)

Section 11.1 : 外微分

設定 : $M = (M, A)$
 $n = \dim M$ C^∞ -mfd
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

Prop 11.1.1 : 各 $\omega \in \Lambda^k(M)$ について

$$d\omega : \Lambda^{k+1}(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$$

$$\uparrow (X_1, \dots, X_{k+1}) \mapsto \sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{s+1} X_s \omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+1})$$

$X_s \hat{} \neq \text{振}$

ω の外微分

$$+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k+1} (-1)^{i+j} \omega([X_i, X_j], X_1, \dots, X_{k+1})$$

\uparrow
ベクトル場の
交換子
 $X_i \hat{} X_j \neq \text{振}$

if $(k+1)$ -form on M .

Remark : $k=0$ のとき $\Lambda^0(M) \cong C^\infty(M)$.

Section 9.2 の 外微分 d の def

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f \in C^\infty(M) \text{ に対して} \\ df : \mathfrak{X}(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M), X \mapsto Xf \end{array} \right)$$

と Prop 11.1 の def は 整合的.

Prop 11.1.1 a
Hint

$$k = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

$$d\omega(X_1, X_2) = X_1 \omega(X_2) - X_2 \omega(X_1) - \omega([X_1, X_2])$$

4241 项目:

- 多重如哥尔兹同型
 - 交代的 (easy)
- 和 (easy)
2倍 (easy)
函数倍

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega(fX_1, X_2) &= (fX_1) \omega(X_2) - X_2 \omega(fX_1) - \omega([fX_1, X_2]) \\ &= f \cdot (X_1 \omega(X_2)) - X_2 (f \cdot \omega(X_1)) - \omega(f[X_1, X_2] - (X_2 f) X_1) \\ &= f \cdot (X_1 \omega(X_2)) - \underbrace{(X_2 f) \omega(X_1)} - f \cdot (X_2 \omega(X_1)) \\ &\quad - f \omega([X_1, X_2]) + \underbrace{(X_2 f) \omega(X_1)} \\ &= f d\omega(X_1, X_2) \end{aligned}$$

Prop 11.1.2 :

$$d : \Lambda^k(M) \rightarrow \Lambda^{k+1}(M), \omega \mapsto d\omega$$

($\frac{d}{dt}$) は線型 \mathbb{R}

Prop 11.1.3 : $\forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M), \forall f \in C^\infty(M)$

$$d(f\omega) = \underbrace{df}_{1\text{-form}} \wedge \underbrace{\omega}_{k\text{-form}} + f d\omega$$

\Downarrow

Section 9.3 に一般化可也

\wedge

Section 9.1 (講義 11.1.3.7)

② $(d\omega)_p$ の定義:

Prop 11.1.4: $p \in M, v_1, \dots, v_{k+1} \in T_p M$ とする.

∃ $X_1, \dots, X_{k+1} \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ かつ

• $(X_i)_p = v_i$

• $[X_i, X_j]_p = 0 \quad (\forall i, j)$

を満たすことができる.

⇔ ある X_1, \dots, X_{k+1}

が存在する

(cf. Cor 10.2.4)

⇔

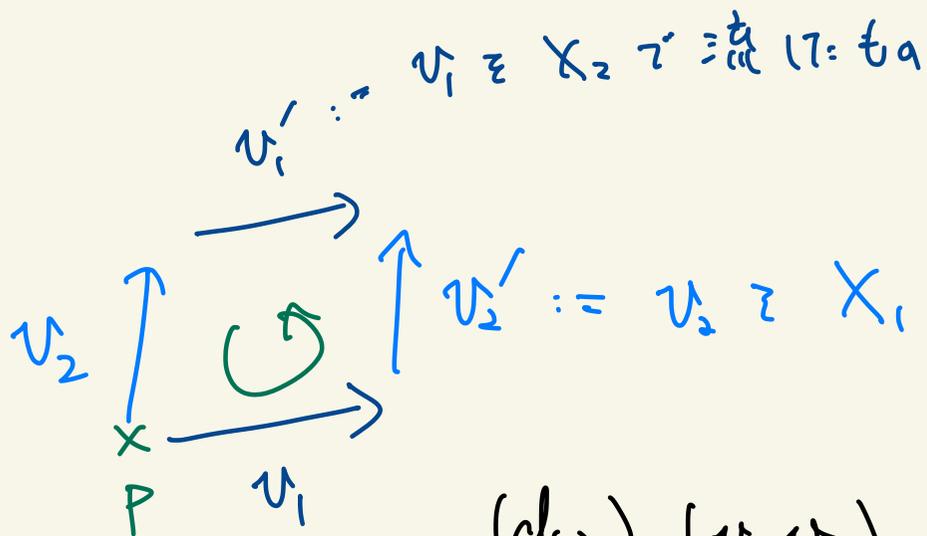
$$(d\omega)_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}) = \sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{s+1} v_s \left(\omega \left(\overset{\wedge}{X_1, \dots, X_{k+1}} \right) \right)$$

$X_s \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$

$(d\omega)_p$ a $\langle X, \cdot \rangle$ ($k=1$):

$v_1, v_2 \in T_p M \cong \mathbb{R}^2$, $X_1, X_2 \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ $\mathcal{P}^{-1}(X_i)_p = v_i$ ($i=1,2$)
 τ 流 $\tau = \tau$ τ 流 $\tau = \tau$.

\therefore $(d\omega)_p(v_1, v_2) = v_1 \omega(X_2) - v_2 \omega(X_1)$



$(d\omega)_p(v_1, v_2) \doteq \underbrace{\omega(v'_2) - \omega(v_2)}_{\doteq v_1 \omega(X_2)} - \underbrace{(\omega(v'_1) - \omega(v_1))}_{\doteq v_2 \omega(X_1)}$

外微分 ω の局所表示:

Prop 11.1.5: $\omega \in \Lambda^k(M)$, $(0, U, \alpha) \in \mathcal{A}$ とし,

$$\omega|_0 = \sum_{\substack{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \\ \in \binom{[n]}{k}}} \bar{a}_{i_1 \dots i_k} du_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge du_{i_k} \quad \text{と } \exists d. \quad (\text{cf. Prop 9.2.3})$$

($a_{i_1 \dots i_k} \in C^\infty(0)$)

$\simeq a$ とし

$$(d\omega)|_0 = \sum_{\substack{\{j_1, \dots, j_{k+1}\} \\ \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}}} \left(\sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{s+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_s}} a_{j_1 \dots j_{k+1}} \right) du_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge du_{j_{k+1}}$$

$\hat{j}_s = \mathbb{R}^k$

$$= \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}} \sum_{j=1}^n \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} a_{i_1 \dots i_k} \right)}_{\in C^\infty(0)} \underbrace{du_j \wedge du_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge du_{i_k}}_{\in \Lambda^{k+1}(0)}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \\ \in \binom{[n]}{k}}} \underbrace{(da_{i_1 \dots i_k})}_{\in \Lambda^1(0)} \wedge du_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge du_{i_k}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial u_n} \in \mathfrak{X}(0) \cong \mathfrak{X}(U)$ 在 $p \in U$ 的邻域 V 上延拓，

在 U 上 $\tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1}}, \dots, \tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_n}} \in \mathfrak{X}(U) \cong \mathfrak{X}(U)$ 。

$$\left[\tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_i}}, \tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_j}} \right]_p = 0 \quad (\text{注意 } (i, j))$$

即： $\omega \left(\tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_1}}, \dots, \tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_k}}} \right) \in C^\infty(U)$ 与 $Q_{j_1, \dots, j_k} \in C^\infty(0)$ 在 $p \in U$ 的邻域 V 上一致。

$\tilde{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_s}}} \in \mathfrak{X}(U)$ $j_s \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$\in \mathfrak{a} \text{ \& } \mathfrak{g}$

$$f_{\mathfrak{a}} = b_{j_1 \dots j_{k+1}}(p) = (d\omega)_p \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_1}} \right)_p, \dots, \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_{k+1}}} \right)_p \right)$$

$$= (d\omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_{k+1}}} \right)) (p)$$

$$\rightarrow = \sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{s+1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_s}} \right)_p \left(\omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_1}}, \dots, \widehat{\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_s}}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_{k+1}}} \right) \right)$$

\odot Prop 11.1.4

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{s+1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j_s}} \right)_p a_{j_1 \dots \widehat{j_s} \dots j_{k+1}}$$

$$= f_{\mathfrak{a}} \quad \square$$

○ 外微分の局所性

Prop 11.1.6 : $O \subset M$ と \vec{d} .

$\forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M)$ \Rightarrow

$(d\omega)|_O = d(\underbrace{\omega|_O}_{\in \Lambda^k(O)})$ in $\Lambda^{k+1}(O)$

Section 11.2 : de Rham 鏈複形

設定 : M : n -次元 C^∞ -mfd.

Thm 11.2.1 : $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $d^2 = d_{k+1} \circ d_k = 0$
as $\Lambda^k(M) \rightarrow \Lambda^{k+2}(M)$

$$\left(\Lambda^k(M) \xrightarrow{d_k} \Lambda^{k+1}(M) \xrightarrow{d_{k+1}} \Lambda^{k+2}(M) \right)$$

Proof of Thm 11.2.1:

$k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\omega \in \Lambda^k(M)$, $p \in M$ ε fix.

(i) $(d^2\omega)_p = 0$ in $\Lambda^{k+2} T_p^* M$

$v_1, \dots, v_{k+2} \in T_p M$ ε fix

(ii) $(d^2\omega)_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+2}) = 0$

$X_1, \dots, X_{k+2} \in \mathfrak{X}(M) \varepsilon$ } $(X_i)_p = v_i$ ($i=1, \dots, k+2$)
} $[X_i, X_j]$ is p-a field vector
} ε (cf. Cor 10.2.4)

$$(d^2\omega)_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+2})$$

$$= (d(dw))_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k+2})$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{k+2} (-1)^{s+1} v_s (dw(X_1, \dots, X_{k+2})) \quad \text{add.} \quad (\because \text{Prop 11.1.4})$$

$X_s \neq 7 \text{ or } <$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{k+2} (-1)^{s+1} v_s \left(\sum_{l=1}^{s-1} (-1)^{l+1} X_l(\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+2})) + \sum_{l=s+1}^{k+2} (-1)^l X_l(\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+2})) \right)$$

(\because Def of "d" and $[X_i, X_j]$ or P a 3th 7 7 12)

$$= \sum_{l < s} (-1)^{s+l} (X_s X_l(\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+2}))) (p)$$

$$- \sum_{s < l} (-1)^{s+l} (X_s X_l(\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+2}))) (p)$$

$$= \sum_{l < s} (-1)^{s+l} (X_s X_l (\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+t-2}))) (P)$$

$\hat{x}_l \quad \hat{x}_s$

$$- \sum_{l < s} (-1)^{s+l} (X_l X_s (\omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+t-2}))) (P)$$

$\hat{x}_l \quad \hat{x}_s$

$$= \sum_{l < s} (-1)^{s+l} \underbrace{[X_s, X_l]}_0 \omega(X_1, \dots, X_{k+t-2})$$

$\hat{x}_l \quad \hat{x}_s$

$$= 0$$



Def 11.2.2: $d_{-1} : 0 \rightarrow \overset{C^\infty(M)}{\Delta^0(M)} \cong \mathbb{R}$ の写像と可也.

$0 \xrightarrow{d_{-1}} \Delta^0(M) \xrightarrow{d_0} \Delta^1(M) \xrightarrow{d_1} \dots \cong$ de Rham 複体
と可也.

Cor 11.2.3 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

Thm 11.2.1 $\text{Im } d_{k-1} \subset \text{Ker } d_k$ in $\Delta^k(M)$
 $\iff \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ closed k -form と可也.

Def 11.2.4 $H_{dR}^k(M) := \text{Ker } d_k / \text{Im } d_{k-1}$ as a vector space / \mathbb{R}

k -de Rham \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{R} of M .

と可也 def 17.1.17

Ex 11.2.5 : $M = \mathbb{R}$ の場合

$$H_{dR}^k(M) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} & (k=0) \\ 0 & (k \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

☹ $\Lambda^k(\mathbb{R}) = 0 \quad (k \geq 2)$ 注意

① $\text{Ker } d_0 \cong \mathbb{R}$

② $d_1 : \Lambda^0(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})$ は全射

① 各 $f \in \Lambda^0(\mathbb{R})$ に対して $df = df = f' dx \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})$ 注意

$f \in \text{Ker } d_0 \Leftrightarrow f' = 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ は定数.

微積分の基本定理 (1.5.4)

従って $\text{Ker } d_0 = \{\text{定数 on } \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R}$

② $\forall \omega \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})$? $\exists!$.

$\exists! g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $\omega = g dx$ \exists 唯一 $\exists!$. (Prop 9.2.3)

③ $\exists f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $df = \omega$
ie. $f' = g$

$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists 唯一 $\exists!$

$a \mapsto \int_0^a g dx$

$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \iff f' = g$

(微積分の基本定理)

Ex 11.2.6: $M = S'$ の場合

$$H_{dR}^k(S') \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} & (k = 0, 1) \\ 0 & (\text{その他}) \end{cases}$$

☺ $\Lambda^k(S') = 0$ ($k \neq 0, 1$) に注意.

① $\text{Ker } d_0 \cong \mathbb{R}$

② $\Lambda^1(S') / \text{Im } d_0 \cong \mathbb{R}$

$d_1 = 0$ ではない
($\therefore \text{Ker } d_1 = \Lambda^1(S')$)

$$C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} := \{ f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \mid f(a+2\pi n) = f(a) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\Delta'(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} := \{ \omega \in \Delta'(\mathbb{R}) \mid \omega_{p+2\pi n} = \omega_p \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$\varepsilon \neq 1$ (周期 2π)

$$\varepsilon \neq 1 \quad d_0^{\mathbb{R}}(C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}) \subset \Delta'(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$(d_0^{\mathbb{R}} = d : C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) = \Delta^0(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \Delta'(\mathbb{R}))$$

$\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} S^1$ (=: γ) $\delta^1 \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$? 同-視可也.

$$[\theta]_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \mapsto (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$C^\infty(S^1) \xrightarrow{d_0} \Lambda^1(S^1)$$

\cong

\cong

\cong

と γ δ ("3.3" 非自明)

$$C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{d_0^{\mathbb{R}}} \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}$$

$d_0^{\mathbb{R}}$

(証)

① $\text{Ker}(d_0^{\mathbb{R}} : C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}) \cong \mathbb{R}$

② $\Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} / \text{Im}(d_0^{\mathbb{R}} : C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}) \cong \mathbb{R}$

① 1:212

Ex (1.2.5) a proof for $\text{Ker}(d_0^{\mathbb{R}} : C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})) = \{\text{定数 on } \mathbb{R}\}$

7-7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(d_0^{\mathbb{R}} : C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}) \\ = \{\text{定数}\} \cap C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \\ = \{\text{定数}\} \cong \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

② 1:212

$I : \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \omega = g dx \mapsto \int_0^{2\pi} g dx \in \mathbb{R}$

I は 線形型 \mathbb{R} へ 全射. ($\because dx \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}$ へ)

$$I(dx) = 2\pi \neq 0$$

同型定理より $\Lambda^1(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} / \text{Ker } I \cong \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Ker } I = d_0^{\mathbb{R}} (C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}})$$

"C" 例: $\omega = g dx \in \text{Ker } I$ 例.

$$\Leftrightarrow g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \Leftrightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} g dx = 0.$$

$$\text{例} \quad \int_a^{a+2n\pi} g dx = 0 \quad (\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{例} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Leftrightarrow f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \Leftrightarrow f' = g.$$

周期性

$$\Leftrightarrow d_0^{\mathbb{R}} f = \omega.$$

" \int " ३ ३-३ : $\forall f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})^{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \ni f: x$

$$\ni a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \int (d_0^{\mathbb{R}} f) = \int (f' dx)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f' dx$$

$$= f(2\pi) - f(0)$$

$$= 0 \quad (\because f \text{ 同周期性})$$

□

Section 11.3 : 外積 と 外微分 (講義では省略)

設定 : $M : n$ -次元 C^∞ -mfd.

Thm 11.3.1 : $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\omega_1 \in \Lambda^{k_1}(M)$, $\omega_2 \in \Lambda^{k_2}(M)$ に対して.

2a.2

$$d(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) = d\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 + (-1)^{k_1} \omega_1 \wedge d\omega_2$$

in $\Lambda^{k_1 + k_2 + 1}(M)$

(Prop 11.1.3 の一般化)

以下, $H_{dR}^*(M) := \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} H_{dR}^k(M) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^c$.

Thm 11.3.2: 外積 \wedge 是 $H_{dR}^*(M)$ 上的

结合的单位的 \mathbb{R} -alg str 是定对

Hint: 4.4.7 项目:

① ω_1, ω_2 是 closed (i.e. $d\omega_1 = 0, d\omega_2 = 0$) 是?

$\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2$ 是 closed

② $\omega_1, \eta_1, \omega_2, \eta_2$: closed 是?.

$[\omega_1] = [\eta_1]$ 是? $[\omega_2] = [\eta_2]$ 是?

$[\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2] = [\eta_1 \wedge \eta_2]$

③ $1_M: \Delta^*(M)$ 是单位元 是 closed (easy)

Section 11.4 : 312 頁 1 と 4 行 目

設定 : $M_i : n_i$ 次元 C^∞ -mfd. ($i=1,2$)

$\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2 : C^\infty$ 級写像



Prop 11.4.1 : $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $p \in M$ と \forall .

$$(1) \varphi_p^* : T_{\varphi(p)}^{(0,k)} M_2 \rightarrow T_p^{(0,k)} M_1$$

$$\alpha \mapsto ((d\varphi)_p^*)^{\otimes k} \alpha : (T_p M_1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(v_1 \dots v_k) \mapsto \alpha((d\varphi)_p(v_1), \dots, (d\varphi)_p(v_k))$$

(\exists well-defined τ 行列.)

$$(2) \varphi_p^* (\wedge^k T_p^\vee M_2) \subset \wedge^k T_p^\vee M_1$$



Prop 11.4.2:

각 $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{20}$ 이 주어지

$$(1) \quad \varphi^* : \Lambda^k(M_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^k(M_1)$$

$$\omega \mapsto \varphi^* \omega : M_1 \rightarrow T_p^{(0,k)} M$$

ω a φ 의 pull-back

$$p \mapsto (p, \varphi_p^* \omega_p)$$

is well-defined in the type.

$$(2) \quad \forall f \in C^\infty(M_2), \quad \forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M_2),$$

$$\varphi^*(f\omega) = \varphi^*(f) \cdot \varphi^*(\omega)$$

① 外微分/2 1: 212

Thm 11.4.3: $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{20}, \forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M_2)$,

$$\varphi^*(d\omega) = d(\varphi^*\omega) \quad \text{in } \Lambda^{k+1}(M_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \varphi^* \\ & & \leftarrow \\ & \Lambda^k(M_2) & \Lambda^k(M_1) \\ & \downarrow d & \downarrow d \\ M_2 \xleftarrow{\varphi} M_1 & & \varphi^* \\ & \Lambda^{k+1}(M_2) & \Lambda^{k+1}(M_1) \end{array}$$

Hint: Prop 11.1.5

① 外積 1.2.2

Recall : $\Lambda^*(M_i) := \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \Lambda^k(M_i)$: 単(外)結合的 \mathbb{R} 代数
w.r.t. 外積
(cf. Section 9.4)

Prop 11.4.4 :

φ^* の誘導的線型写像 $\Lambda^*(M_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^*(M_1)$

は 外積を保つ. 特には \mathbb{R} -代数準同型.

(φ の準同型も $\varphi^* \in \mathbb{R}$)

Cov 11.4.5 :

$$(1) \quad \varphi_{dR}^* : H_{dR}^k(M_2) \rightarrow H_{dR}^k(M_1)$$
$$[\omega] \mapsto [\varphi^*\omega] \quad (\omega \in \ker d_k)$$

(2) well-defined τ 同型

$$(2) \quad \left(\text{Recall : } H_{dR}^*(M_i) := \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} H_{dR}^k(M_i) : \text{单值的 结合的 } \mathbb{R}\text{-代数} \right. \\ \left. \text{w.r.t. 外积} \right)$$

φ_{dR}^* 诱导了同型同构

$$H_{dR}^*(M_2) \rightarrow H_{dR}^*(M_1)$$

是 \mathbb{R} -代数同型.