

Section 16 . Stokes' theorem とその応用

- Stokes' thm
- de Rham コホモロジー - 幾何の応用

目標 : Stokes' theorem



Section 16.1: Stokes 的定理

設定: M : n -次元 C^∞ -mfd with boundary ($n \geq 1$)

σ : M 上 的 向?

記号: ∂M : M 的 境界 的 全体

$\partial\sigma$: σ 的 诱导 的 ∂M 上 的 向?

準備:

Prop 16.1.1: $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ とする. $\forall \gamma \in \Lambda^l(M)$, $\text{supp } d\gamma \subset \text{supp } \gamma$.

L

つまり $\gamma \in \Lambda_c^l(M)$ ならば, $d\gamma \in \Lambda_c^{l+1}(M)$.

Prop 16.1.2: $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\gamma \in \Lambda_c^l(M)$ を fix.

$\forall p \in \partial M$ に対し, $T_p(\partial M) \subset T_p M$ とする,

$$(\gamma|_{\partial M})_p : (T_p(\partial M))^l \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(v_1, \dots, v_l) \mapsto \gamma_p(v_1, \dots, v_l)$$

とすると, $\gamma|_{\partial M} : \partial M \rightarrow T^{(0,l)} \partial M$, $p \mapsto (p, (\gamma|_{\partial M})_p)$

は $\Lambda_c^l(\partial M)$ の元である.

@ Stokes' theorem

Thm 16.1.3 : $\forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M)$,

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M) & \xrightarrow{d} & \Lambda_c^n(M) \\ \text{restriction} \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow \int_{(M, \sigma)} \\ \Lambda_c^{n-1}(\partial M) & \xrightarrow{\int_{(\partial M, \partial\sigma)}} & \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$$

① Stokes' theorem は微積分の基本定理の一般化

Ex 16.1.4: $M = [0, 1]$

$\sigma : \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)_p \in \sigma_p$ (for each $p \in M$)

$\leadsto \partial M = \{0, 1\}$ (2点)

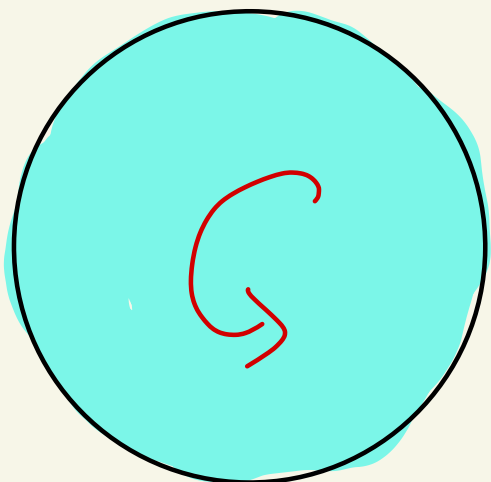
$\partial \sigma : (\partial \sigma)_0 = \mathbb{R}_{<0}, (\partial \sigma)_1 = \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

$\forall f \in C_c^\infty(M) = C^\infty(M)$ と fix

Stokes' theorem の \mathbb{R}^2 では $\int_{(M, \sigma)} df = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx$

\leadsto $\int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} f|_{\partial M} = f(1) - f(0)$

Ex 16.1.5:



$$M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \}$$

$$\sigma : \text{" } (dx)_p \wedge (dy)_p \in \sigma_p \text{"}$$

for each $p \in M$.

$$\stackrel{Q}{=} \int_{(M, \sigma)} dx \wedge dy = ??$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} (-y dx + x dy) \in \Lambda^1(M) = \Lambda_c^1(M) \simeq \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\simeq \mathbb{R}^2 \quad d\omega = dx \wedge dy. \quad (\text{cf. Prop 11.1.5})$$

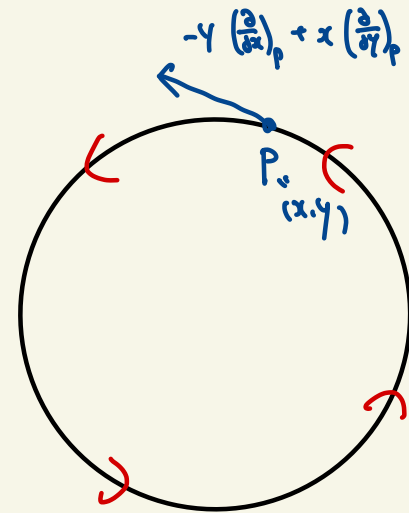
Stokes' thm (7)

$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} dx \wedge dy = \int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} (\omega|_{\partial M})$$

cf 7

$$\partial M = \{ (x, y) \in M \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \} = \mathcal{S}^1$$

$$\partial \sigma : \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -y \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_p + x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_p \in (\partial \sigma)_p \\ \text{for each } p = (x, y) \in \partial M \end{array} \right\}''$$



$$d\theta \in \Lambda^1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{for } p = (x, y) \in S^1 \text{ is } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(d\theta)_p : T_p S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \lambda \left(-y \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_p + x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_p \right) \mapsto \lambda$$

$$\left\{ \lambda \left(-y \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_p + x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_p \right) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

is the kernel

$$\text{for } p = (x, y) \in S^1 \text{ is } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\omega_p \left(-y \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_p + x \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_p \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{is the kernel is the kernel.}$$

$$\omega|_{S^1} = \frac{1}{2} d\theta \quad \text{is the kernel.}$$

從, 2

$$\int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} \omega|_{\partial M} = \int_{(S^1, \partial \sigma)} \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{(S^1, \partial \sigma)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta$$

fn
必要

通常的 1-2 = 積分 a 意味

$$= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi = \pi .$$

「 dh 」

$$\int_{(M, \sigma)} d\alpha \wedge dy = \pi \quad \text{を得る}$$

(単位面積 α の面積 \int

を $\times 2 =$

)

Stokes' thm の証明の準備: $A: M$ a 極大 H_n -atlas

(Thm 16.1.3)

$\partial A: \partial M$ a 極大 C^0 -atlas $\exists \partial$.

通常、意味の多岐性
と避けられる。

Prop 16.1.6: $(\overset{M}{\cup} \overset{H_n}{\cup} (0, U, \mathcal{U})) \in A \quad \exists \partial$.

$$\partial O := O \cap \underset{\text{open}}{\partial M} \subset \partial M$$

$$\partial U := \{ u \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \mid (u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}, 0) \in U \} \subset \underset{\text{open}}{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \quad \text{「区間」}$$

$$\partial \mathcal{U}: \partial O \rightarrow \partial U, \quad p \mapsto (u_1(p), u_2(p), \dots, u_{n-1}(p)) : \text{同相}$$

$$(\partial O, \partial U, \partial \mathcal{U}) \in \partial A$$

$$\exists \tau = \varepsilon = \{ I \mid \exists (0, U, \mathcal{U}) \in A^{(\sigma, \varepsilon)} \text{ 区間} \}$$

$$(\partial O, \partial U, \partial \mathcal{U}) \in \partial A^{(\partial \sigma, \tau) \varepsilon}$$

Prop 16.1.7: $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \quad \forall \omega \in \Lambda_c^k(M)$.

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \quad \exists \{ (O_\ell, U_\ell, \mathcal{U}_\ell) \}_{\ell=1, \dots, N} \in \coprod_{\varepsilon=1}^N \mathcal{A}^{(r, \varepsilon)}$$

$$\exists \{ \omega_\ell \in \Lambda_c^k(M; O_\ell) \}_{\ell=1, \dots, N} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \omega = \sum_{\ell=1}^N \omega_\ell$$

Hint: Cor 14.4.3 & [6] (i) (ii)

Stokes' thm の 証明

(Thm 16.1.3)

アインシュタイン: 微積分の基本定理!

$$\omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M) \approx \text{fix}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I.}} \int_{(M, \sigma)} d\omega = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} (\omega|_{\partial M})$$

Case 1 $\exists (0, U, \omega) \in \bigsqcup_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+} A^{(\sigma, \varepsilon)}$ s.t. $\omega \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(M; \mathcal{O}_i)$ a $\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{Z}} \sqrt{\sigma}$

For $\exists \exists \exists (0, U, \omega) \approx \text{fix.}$

Prop 9.3.3 \exists

$\exists \{ \eta_j^\omega \in C^\infty(0) \}_{j=1, \dots, n}$ s.t. $\omega|_0 = \sum_{j=1}^n \eta_j^\omega \underbrace{du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_n}_{du_j \approx \exists \exists c}$

$\exists \exists$: Prop 11.1.5 \exists

$$(d\omega)|_0 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} \eta_j^\omega \right) du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_n$$

$\text{supp } d\omega \subset \text{supp } \omega \subset O \quad \text{is true and } d\omega \in \Lambda_c^n(M; 0).$
(Prop 16.1.1)

$\exists \tau:$

$\Sigma_M^\sigma \in \mathcal{K} \mid \exists (0, U, \mu) \in \mathcal{A}^{(\sigma, \Sigma_M^\sigma)} \in \mathcal{K} \text{ and } \tau \text{ is fix}$

$\Rightarrow \exists (\partial O, \partial U, \partial \mu) \in \mathcal{A}^{(\partial \sigma, \Gamma)^\mu \Sigma_M^\sigma} \quad (\text{cf. Prop 16.1.6})$
 $\tau \text{ is } \mathcal{K}$

$\omega|_{\partial M} \in \Lambda_c^{n-1}(\partial M; \partial O) \text{ is}$

$(\omega|_{\partial M})|_{\partial O} = \left(\int_n \omega|_{\partial M} \right) d(\partial x_1) \wedge \dots \wedge d(\partial x_{n-1})$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{(M, \sigma)} \omega = \int_{(\partial M, \partial \sigma)} (\omega|_{\partial M})$$

$$\text{top} = \int_{(\partial \sigma, (-1)^n \varepsilon_M^\sigma)} (\omega|_{\partial M}) \quad \left((\omega|_{\partial M}) \in A_c^{n-1}(\partial M; \partial \sigma) \right)$$

$$= (-1)^n \varepsilon_M^\sigma \cdot \left(\underbrace{\int_n^\omega \circ (\partial \mathcal{U})^{-1}}_{\in C_c^\infty(\partial U)} \text{ a } \int_n^\omega \text{ on } \partial U \right)$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{\star} \text{ is } \text{OK}.$$

\mathbb{R}^n

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega = \int_{(M, \sigma)} \omega = \int_{(0, \varepsilon_u^\sigma)} \omega \quad (\because \omega \in \Lambda_c^n(M; 0))$$

$$= \varepsilon_u^\sigma \cdot \left(\underbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} \omega_j \right) \circ \mathcal{U}^{-1}}_{\in C_c^\infty(U)} \wedge \frac{\sigma}{|\sigma|} \circ \mathcal{U} \right)$$

$$= \varepsilon_u^\sigma \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial u_j} \circ \mathcal{U}^{-1}}_{\in C_c^\infty(U)} \wedge \frac{\sigma}{|\sigma|} \circ \mathcal{U} \right)$$

$$= \textcircled{\nabla} \textcircled{\star} \quad \text{to } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\textcircled{\nabla} \textcircled{\star} = \textcircled{\star \star}$$

$\forall j = 1, \dots, n$

$$\varphi_j : H_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad u \mapsto \begin{cases} j^w(\tilde{u}^{-1}(u)) & u \in U \\ 0 & u \notin U \end{cases} \quad \text{etc.}$$

is a test function $\varphi_j \in C^\infty(H_n)$ (with support in U)

$$\frac{\partial j^w}{\partial u_j} \circ \tilde{u}^{-1} \text{ on } U = \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial u_j} \text{ on } H_n$$

$r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ $z \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}$

$\cup H_n$

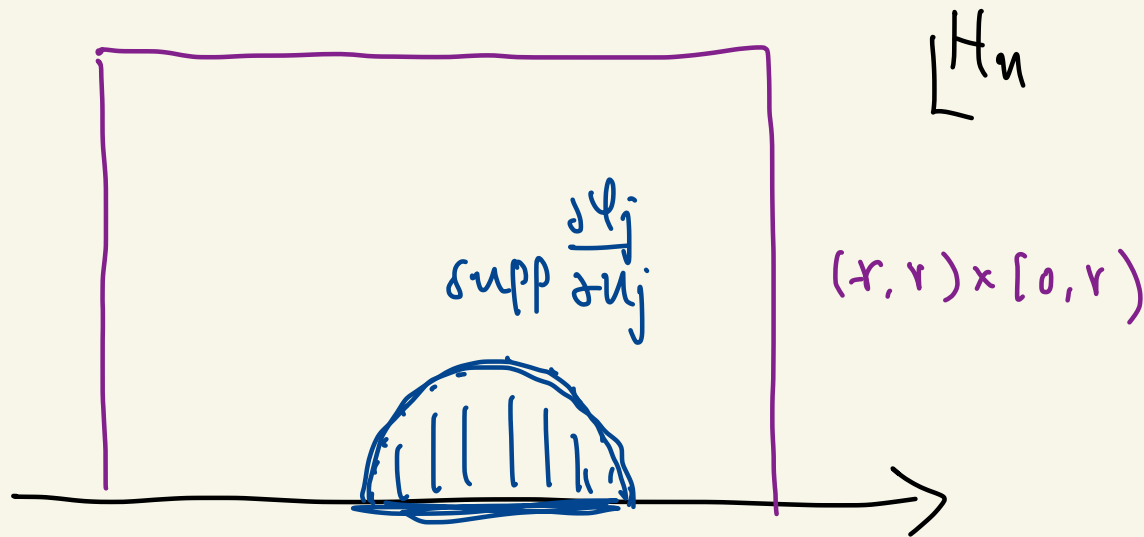
$\text{supp } \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial u_j}$

$$\subset (-r, r) \times \dots \times (-r, r) \times [0, r)$$

$z \in \mathbb{Z}$ fixed



$z = 1, 0, -1$



2 a と 3

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial u_j} \text{ の 積分? } \text{ on } H_n = \int_{[-r,r] \times \dots \times [0,r]} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial u_j}(u_1 \dots u_n) du_1 \dots du_n$$

$\int_C = \text{ の 定理}$ \rightarrow

$$= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\int_{-r}^r \dots \int_0^r \left(\int_{-r}^r \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial u_j}(u_1 \dots u_n) du_j \right) \underset{\hat{du}_j}{du_1 \dots du_n} \quad (j \neq n) \\ &\int_{-r}^r \dots \int_{-r}^r \left(\int_0^r \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial u_n}(u_1 \dots u_n) du_n \right) du_1 \dots du_{n-1} \quad (j = n) \end{aligned} \right.$$

\rightarrow
微積分の
基本定理!

$$= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\int_{-r}^r \dots \int_0^r \underbrace{\left[\varphi_j(u_1 \dots u_n) \right]_{u_j=-r}^{u_j=r}}_{\text{"0"}} \underset{\hat{du}_j}{du_1 \dots du_n} \quad (j \neq n) \\ &\int_{-r}^r \dots \int_{-r}^r \underbrace{\left[\varphi_n(u_1 \dots u_n) \right]_{u_n=0}^{u_n=r}}_{\text{"0"}} du_1 \dots du_n \quad (j = n) \\ &\quad \text{" } -\varphi_n(u_1 \dots u_n, 0) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (j \neq n) \\ - \int_{-r}^r \dots \int_{-r}^r \varphi_j(u_1 \dots u_n, 0) du_1 \dots du_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (j \neq n) \\ - \int_{[-r, r]^{n-1}} \varphi_j(u_1 \dots u_n, 0) du_1 \dots du_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$= \psi \partial \gamma \quad \textcircled{\star} \textcircled{\star} := \varepsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_j^{\omega}}{\partial u_j} \circ \mathcal{U}^{-1} \circ \text{int} \int \text{ on } U \right)$$

$$= (-1)^n \varepsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{\sigma} \int_{[x, x]^{n-1}} \underbrace{\varphi_j(u_1 \dots u_{n-1}, 0)}_{\text{wavy line}} du_1 \dots du_{n-1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma_n^{\omega} \circ (\partial \mathcal{U})^{-1}(u_1 \dots u_n) & \text{if } (u_1 \dots u_n) \in \partial U \\ 0 & \text{if } (u_1 \dots u_n) \notin \partial U \end{cases}$$

$$= (-1)^n \varepsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{\sigma} \left(\gamma_n^{\omega} \circ (\partial \mathcal{U})^{-1} \circ \text{int} \int \text{ on } \partial U \right)$$

$$= \textcircled{\star} \quad (\text{Case 1 finished})$$

Case 2: 一般の場合.

Prop (6.1.7 7')

$$\{(O_i, U_i, \omega_i) \in \bigsqcup_{\varepsilon} A^{(\sigma, \varepsilon)} \}_{i=1, \dots, N}, \quad \{\omega_i \in \Delta_{\varepsilon}^{\mu-1}(\mu; O_i) \}_{i=1, \dots, N}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \omega = \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i \quad \varepsilon \in \left[\frac{\mu}{N}, 1 \right].$$

$$\int_{(\mu, \sigma)} d\omega = \sum_i \int_{(\mu, \sigma)} d\omega_i$$

Case 1

$$= \sum_i \int_{(\mu, \sigma)} (\omega_i |_{\mu})$$

$$= \int_{(\mu, \sigma)} \sum_i (\omega_i |_{\mu}) = \int_{(\mu, \sigma)} (\omega |_{\mu}) \quad \square$$

Section 16.2 : 最高次 de Rham コホモロジー - 1: S^2

Ex 16.2.1 : $S^n := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \|x\| = 1 \}$: $n \geq 2$ C^∞ -mfd.

$\omega_{S^n} \in \Lambda^n(S^n)$ は以下で定義: (Ex 9.3.4)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \forall p \in S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \\ (\omega_{S^n})_p : (T_p S^n)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (v_1, \dots, v_n) \mapsto \det(p, v_1, \dots, v_n) \end{array} \right]$$

$\exists y \in \Lambda^1(S^2)$ s.t. $dy = \omega_{S^2}$?

$\exists A$: No! $\leadsto H_{dR}^2(S^2) \neq 0$.

Claim: $\neg (\exists \gamma \in A^1(S^2) \text{ s.t. } d\gamma = \omega_{S^2})$

@ Stokes' thm $\exists \int \dots \neq \int \dots$!

整理法 $d\gamma = \omega_{S^2} \Leftrightarrow \int \gamma \neq \int \gamma$.

S^n 上の同位 $\sigma \in$

$\int_p S^n \Rightarrow$

$$\sigma_p = \{ \alpha \in T_p^{(n,0)} S^n \mid (\omega_{S^n})_p(\alpha) > 0 \} \subset T_p^{(n,0)} S^n$$

\Leftrightarrow

σ は S^n 上の同位 $\Leftrightarrow \int \sigma \neq 0$ (重要)

$\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon$

$$\int_{(S^n, \sigma)} \omega_{S^n} > 0 \quad \text{at } (p, \phi(p))$$

Hint

$$\exists (0, U, \mu) \in A^{(0, \epsilon)} \text{ (as above)}$$

$$\omega_{S^n}|_0 = \int du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_n \text{ at } p \in U$$

$$\epsilon y > 0 \text{ on } U$$

$$\partial S^n = \emptyset \quad \text{is } \text{closed manifold}$$

$$0 < \int_{(S^n, \sigma)} \omega_{S^n} = \int_{(S^n, \sigma)} dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Stokes}}{=} \int_{(\emptyset, \partial \sigma)} y|_{\emptyset}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{is a contradiction!}$$

□

一般化可也。

Thm 6.2.2: M : n -次元 C^∞ -mfd
with $\partial M = \emptyset$

$\omega \in \Lambda^n(M)$ with $\omega_p \neq 0$ ($\forall p \in M$)

$\Rightarrow [\omega] \neq 0$ in $H_{dr}^n(M)$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists \omega \in \Lambda^n(M) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow M$ is orientable

Cor 6.2.3: $\forall M$: orientable n -次元 C^∞ -mfd
with $\partial M = \emptyset$.

$H_{dr}^n(M) \neq 0$

Section 16.3: de Rham 同型 (ichu zhit)

この節の内容を知りたい場合は

Lee, Introduction to smooth manifolds, GTM

手紙の部令射は

幾何学 D . 77 幾何基礎 B 2020 年度講義 1-1

(teams 1-4-9 組です)

を参照してください。

設定 : M : n -次元 C^∞ -mfd.

Stokes' thm の 子c 使用形

Thm 16.3.1 : $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$,

Ω : compact k -次元 C^∞ -mfd with boundary

σ : Ω 上 a 形式

φ : $\Omega \rightarrow M$: C^∞ -map 存在.

このとき $\forall \omega \in \Lambda^k(M)$,

$$\int_{(\Omega, \sigma)} \varphi^*(d\omega) = \int_{(\partial\Omega, \partial\sigma)} \varphi^*\omega.$$

M の \mathbb{R} 係数 smooth singular k -th homology \mathbb{Z}

$$H_k(M; \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{C}.$$

また



cohomology \mathbb{Z}

$$H^k(M; \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{C}.$$

Fact 16.3.2:

$$H_k(M; \mathbb{R})$$

$$H^k(M; \mathbb{R})$$

は "連続版" \mathbb{R} 係数 smooth singular k -th homology

cohomology

と同型同型.

特に $M = \mathbb{R}^n$ 亦 \mathbb{C}^n -不変.

@ de Rham 同型

Thm 16.3.3:

$$H_k(M; \mathbb{R}) \times H_{dR}^k(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$([c], [\omega]) \mapsto \int_c \omega$$

は well-defined な 双線型

同型 線型写像 $H_{dR}^k(M) \rightarrow (H_k(M; \mathbb{R}))^\vee$ を誘導する
(de Rham homomorphism)

ただし Ω は compact k -次元 C^∞ -mfd with corner

の 場合 の Thm 16.3.1 (Stokes thm).

② de Rham の定理

Thm 16.3.4: de Rham homomorphism は

$$\underbrace{H_{dR}^k(M)}_{\text{積は wedge 積}} \cong \underbrace{H^k(M; \mathbb{R})}_{\text{積は cup 積}} \cap \mathbb{R}\text{-位数同型} \cong \text{同型}$$

解析的 \rightarrow 位相 \rightarrow 情報のやり取り!

$(H_{dR}^k(M))$ $(H^k(M; \mathbb{R}))$