

Lezione 4

 $\dim \Lambda^{k}(\mathbb{R}^{n}) = \binom{n}{k}$ 

k-forme su M

SLK(M) = {k-forme su M}

Det:  $\Omega^*(M) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^n \Omega^k(M)$ 

è una algebra associativa (non commutativa)

R-sp. vettoriale, con prodotto A il prodotto i estende in modo ovvio con la proprietà distribution

In IR":  $S^*(IR^3) \ni (xdy + 2ydx \wedge dz) \cdot (dx \wedge dz)$ 

Det 1 Una orientaz per M ē A orientato

Det 2 " " è la rælta (loc. coerente) di una orientuz. per TpM A scientulo por M --- D orientaz. per TPM prendo q & t.c. q: U(p) -pV SIR" Lep: TpM ~D Te(p) V = IR" 0 ---- Eoventuto INTEGRALI  $d \times \Lambda d y = -d y \Lambda d x$   $\mathcal{D}_{c}^{k}(M) = \begin{cases} k - forme & supply \\ ept \end{cases}$  $M^n$  orientata  $\omega \in S_c^n(M)$ 

Def: 
$$\int \omega = ?$$
 $\int \omega := \int \varphi(\omega) \in \text{definite}$ 
 $\psi := \int \varphi(\omega) \in \text{definite}$ 
 $\psi := \int \varphi(\omega) = \int$ 

det(d((('0')))>0 In generale:  $T = S^1 \times S^1$ Supply  $dS = S^1 = S^1 \times S^1$ Supply  $dS = S^1 = S^1 \times S^1$   $dS = S^1 = S^1 \times S^1$   $dS = S^1 \times S^1$ w= 221 1 22 Di é funz. lo colmente définite - 0 d Di (P,9) è globalmente définits

$$\omega = \sum_{i \in I} S_i \omega$$

$$\omega_i = S_i \omega \in \mathcal{L}_c(\Pi)$$

$$Supp(\omega_i) \subseteq Supp(S_i) \subseteq U_i$$

$$Oss: Sup \omega \text{ apt} = b \text{ la somme } \bar{e} \text{ finite anche global mente}$$

$$Def: \int \omega = Z \int S_i \omega \text{ somme } finite \text{ definite}$$

$$\Pi \qquad \qquad \bar{e} \text{ definite}$$

Prop: 
$$\vec{E}$$
 ben definite  $\{U_j'\}$   $\{g_j'\}$ ?
$$\int \omega = \sum_i \int 1.g_i \omega = \sum_i \int \sum_j g_j' g_i \omega$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} S_{ij} S_{i} \omega = - - \sum_{i,j} S_{ij} \omega$$

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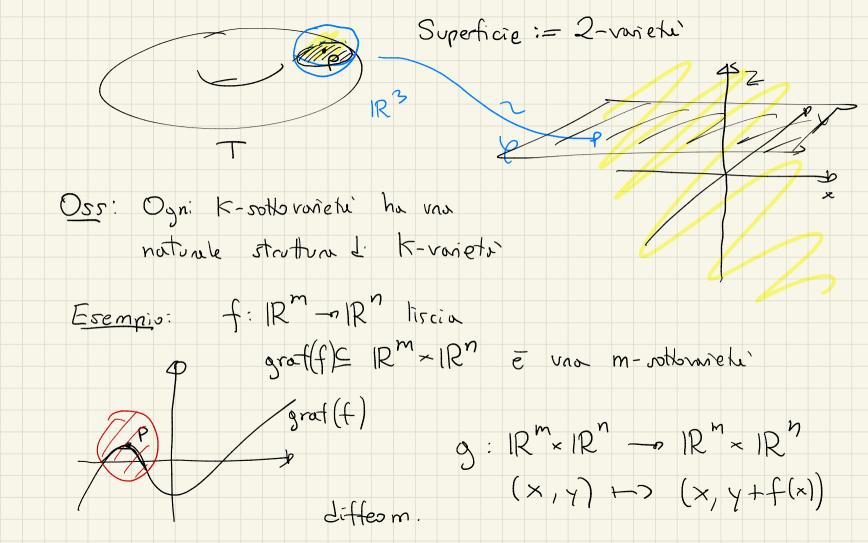
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= Area (Q)

 $(2\pi)^2$ 

In generale, se  $\omega \in SL^{t}(M)$ Mh OSKSn NKEMn sottovaretà L'Imensione K NEM sotbinieme è una K-sottovoietà se  $\forall p \in N \ni U(p) \subseteq M$  e una carla U(p) 20 1Rn t.c. Y(Nou) e un K-spazio atfine de Rn 51 R2 51 é rotovaneti di 122 p



Gor: Ogni 
$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$
 cle  $\overline{e}$  loc. grafic di funziona  $\overline{e}$  sottovarietà  $Cor: S^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \overline{e}$  sottovarietà  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 

Torniamo a  $M^n$   $cv \in \Omega_c^k(T)$ 
 $N^k \subseteq M$ 
 $\overline{i}: N \subset M$  inclusione

 $Def: \int \omega := \int i^*\omega$ 

Esempio: W= xdx/dy - zdx/dz or non ha ren so SCIR<sup>3</sup> superficie J w ha senso!
orientate 5 FORMA VOLUME M° orientata DSM Dapt Vol (D) = ? Det: Una FORMA VOLUME SU M è una n-forma positiva in agni punto pett, cioé

The H, 
$$\forall v_{1}$$
,  $\neg$ ,  $v_{n}$  et pM base positive

 $\omega(p)(v_{1}, \dots, v_{n}) > 0$ 

Oss: In IR,  $\omega = \int dx^{2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{n}$ 
 $\varepsilon$  equivalente a  $f(x) > 0$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 

Se M  $\varepsilon$  dotate di una forma volume  $\omega$ , posso definire

 $Vol(D) = \int \omega \geq 0$ 
 $\int \omega$ 
 $\int \omega$ 
 $\int \omega$ 
 $\int \omega$ 
 $\int \omega$ 
 $\int \omega$ 

Esemplo:  $IR^n$ ,  $\omega = dx^1 \wedge - \wedge dx^n$ FORMA VOLUME EVOLUDEA  $IR^n$ ,  $\omega = f dx^1 \wedge - - \wedge dx^n$ 

$$T = 5^{1} \times 5^{1}$$

$$\omega = d\theta^{1} \wedge d\theta^{2}$$

$$0ss: \quad \omega, \quad \omega' \quad \text{forme volume } s \cup M$$

$$= D \quad \omega' = f \cdot \omega \quad f : M - s(0, \infty)$$

