

# Differentialgeometrie II

## Uebungsblatt 8

Due on Wednesday 21.01.2009

### 1 Aufgabe

Boothby problem V.8.2.

### 2 Aufgabe

Let  $V$  be an  $n$ -dimensional real vector space and let  $\{e_i\}$  be a basis for  $V$ . Let  $V^*$  be its dual vector space with dual basis  $\{\bar{e}_j\}$ .

Consider, for  $r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , the map  $\rho : \bigwedge^r(V) \rightarrow \bigwedge^r(V^*)$  defined as follows:

for

$$\phi = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n} a^{i_1, \dots, i_r} \bar{e}_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{e}_{i_r} \in \bigwedge^r(V), \quad a^{i_1, \dots, i_r} \in \mathbb{R},$$
$$\rho(\phi) := \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n} a^{i_1, \dots, i_r} e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_r} \in \bigwedge^r(V^*).$$

The spaces  $\bigwedge^r(V)$  and  $\bigwedge^r(V^*)$  are in duality: for  $\phi = \bar{w}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{w}_r \in \bigwedge^r(V)$ , and  $\hat{\psi} = \frac{1}{r!} v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_r \in \bigwedge^r(V^*)$ , the pairing is defined as  $\hat{\psi}(\phi) := \bar{w}_1(v_1) \bar{w}_2(v_2) \dots \bar{w}_r(v_r) \in \mathbb{R}$ . For generic elements, this definition is extended by linearity.

Consider, for  $x \in V$ , the map  $\iota_x : \bigwedge^r(V) \rightarrow \bigwedge^{r-1}(V)$  defined as

$$\iota_x(\phi)(v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}) := \phi(x, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}), \quad \forall \phi \in \bigwedge^r(V), \forall v_1, \dots, v_{r-1} \in V.$$

Show that, for  $\phi \in \bigwedge^{r+1}(V)$ ,  $\psi \in \bigwedge^r(V)$ ,  $x \in V$ , the following holds:

$$\iota_x(\phi)(\rho(\psi)) = \frac{1}{r+1} \phi(\rho(\omega_x \wedge \psi)),$$

where  $\omega_x \in \bigwedge^1(V) = V^*$  is (the unique dual vector) such that  $\rho(\omega_x) = x$ .

### 3 Aufgabe

Boothby, problem V.8.6

### 4 Aufgabe

Boothby, problem V.8.7.

Let  $\theta : W \rightarrow M$  be the local flow corresponding to the vector field  $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ . Let  $\phi \in \bigwedge^r(M)$ ,  $r \geq 0$ .

Show that  $L_X \phi = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \theta_t^* \phi$ , or, in other words,  $(L_X \phi)_p = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} (\theta_t^* \phi_{\theta_t(p)} - \phi_p)$ ,  $\forall p \in M$ .