

Τα νύστες

5) σ νύστο

\leadsto ερτζιδεες \mathbb{R} - δ . κώπε, $F(S)$

$$F(S) = \left\{ a_1 s_1 + \dots + a_n s_n \mid \begin{array}{l} k \geq 1 \\ a_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad i=1, \dots, k \\ s_i \in S \end{array} \right\}$$

- $S \subseteq F(S)$ $s \mapsto 1 \cdot s$
- $0 \in F(S)$ $\sim 0 \cdot s \quad \forall s \in S$

Γένικω παίρνει zu δοφώ \mathbb{R} - δ . κώπε

$$0 = 0 \cdot s$$

$$a s + b s = (a+b) \cdot s$$

-

V_1, \dots, V_k \mathbb{R} - δ . κώπε

Ορίζουμε $V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k = \frac{F(V_1 \times \dots \times V_k)}{\sim}$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(v_1, \dots, v_k) \sim (a v_1, \dots, a v_k) \\ (v_1, \dots, v_i + v_i', \dots, v_k) \\ \sim (v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_k) \\ + (v_1, \dots, v_i', \dots, v_k) \end{array} \right.$$

Συμβολισμός $(v_1, \dots, v_k) =: v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_k$

$$a v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_k = v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a v_i \otimes \dots \otimes v_k$$

$$v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes (v_i + v_i') \otimes \dots \otimes v_k = v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_i \otimes \dots \otimes v_k + v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_i' \otimes \dots \otimes v_k$$

Αν ο V_i , $i=1, \dots, n$ έχει βάση $E_1^i, \dots, E_{n_i}^i$, $\dim V_i = n_i$:

$$\left\{ E_{i_1}^1 \otimes E_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes E_{i_k}^k \mid 1 \leq i_1 \leq n_1, \dots, 1 \leq i_k \leq n_k \right\}$$

είναι βάση του $V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k$

Προσεταιριστική ιδιότητα

$$V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3) \cong (V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3 \cong V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes V_3$$

$$v_1 \otimes (v_2 \otimes v_3) \cong (v_1 \otimes v_2) \otimes v_3 \cong v_1 \otimes v_2 \otimes v_3$$

$$L(V_1, \dots, V_n; \mathbb{R}) = \left\{ F: V_1 \times \dots \times V_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid F \text{ multilinear} \right\}$$

$$\otimes L(V_1, \dots, V_n; \mathbb{R}) \text{ is isomorphic to } V_1^* \otimes \dots \otimes V_n^*$$

$$\underbrace{(\omega^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \omega^k)}_{\in V_1^* \otimes \dots \otimes V_n^*} \left(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_n}_{x_i \in V_i} \right) = \omega^1(x_1) \dots \omega^k(x_n).$$

For V \mathbb{R} -s.v.s $\dim V = n$

$$T^k(V^*) = V^* \otimes \dots \otimes V^*$$

$$L(V_1 \times \dots \times V_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is isomorphic.}$$

Αντίστροφα

$$T^k(V) = \underbrace{V \otimes \dots \otimes V}_k \simeq \left\{ \alpha: V^* \times \dots \times V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Παράσηψη.

$$(x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes \dots \otimes x_k) (\omega^1, \dots, \omega^k) = \omega^1(x_1) \dots \omega^k(x_k)$$

Γενικά θα συμβολίζουμε

$$T^{(k, l)}(V) = \underbrace{V \otimes \dots \otimes V}_k \otimes \underbrace{V^* \otimes \dots \otimes V^*}_l$$

Ταυτοίς τύπων (k, l)
 $(k, 0)$ - Ταυτοίς.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_k \otimes \omega^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \omega^l \right) (\gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^k, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l) \\ &= \gamma^1(x_1) \dots \gamma^k(x_k) \cdot \omega^1(\gamma_1) \dots \omega^l(\gamma_l) \end{aligned}$$

Ειδικοί περιπτώσεις:

$$\begin{aligned} T^{(0,0)}(V) &= \mathbb{R} \\ T^{(0,1)}(V) &= T^1(V^*) = V^* \\ T^{(1,0)}(V) &= V. \end{aligned}$$

Βασίς: $V \rightsquigarrow \{E_1, \dots, E_n\}$
 $V^* \rightsquigarrow$ δUALική βάση $\{\varepsilon^1, \dots, \varepsilon^n\}$

$T^{(k,l)}(V)$ που έχει βάση $\rightarrow \dim T^{(k,l)}(V) = n^{k+l}$.

$$\left\{ E_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{i_k} \otimes \varepsilon^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{j_l} \right\}$$

$$(1 \leq i_1 \leq n, \dots, 1 \leq i_k \leq n)$$

$$(1 \leq j_1 \leq n, \dots, 1 \leq j_l \leq n)$$

Contraction: Für $w \quad T \in T^{(n,l)}(V)$

$$T = \underbrace{T_{i_1 \dots i_l}^{j_1 \dots j_n}}_{(n,l)} E_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{j_l} \otimes \varepsilon^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{i_l}$$

$c: T^{(n,l)}(V) \rightarrow T^{(n-1,l-1)}(V)$ flattieren

Definiere c analog (k,l) Tensoren, w $n \times n$ Matrizen

$$c_b^a \left(v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_n \otimes w^1 \otimes \dots \otimes w^l \right) \quad \left(a=1, \dots, n, b=1, \dots, n \right)$$

$$= w^b(v_a) \cdot v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \hat{v}_a \otimes \dots \otimes v_n \otimes w^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \hat{w}^b \otimes \dots \otimes w^l \in T^{(n-1,l-1)}$$

Ω s need T is Rückrii zur $T^{(n,l)}(V)$ w , $T^{(n-1,l-1)}(V)$

$$c_b^a \left(T_{i_1 \dots i_l}^{j_1 \dots j_n} E_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{j_l} \otimes \varepsilon^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{i_l} \right) = T_{i_1 \dots i_{b-1} i_{b+1} \dots i_l}^{j_1 \dots j_{a-1} j_{a+1} \dots j_n} E_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{j_{b-1}} \otimes E_{j_{b+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{j_n} \otimes \varepsilon^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{i_{b-1}} \otimes \varepsilon^{i_{b+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{i_l}$$

supp über Einstein: a, b oder w neu $m=1, \dots, n$

$$\text{Ερω} \quad T \in T^{(0,2)}(V), \quad X, Y \in V = T^{(1,0)}(V)$$

$$T = T_{ij} \varepsilon^i \otimes \varepsilon^j, \quad X = X^p \varepsilon_p, \quad Y = Y^q \varepsilon_q$$

$$T \otimes X \otimes Y \in T^{(2,2)}(V)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^2(T \otimes X \otimes Y) &= c_1 \left(T_{ij} X^p Y^q \varepsilon^i \otimes \varepsilon^j \otimes \varepsilon_p \otimes \varepsilon_q \right) \\ &= \underbrace{T_{mj}}_m X^m Y^q \varepsilon^j \otimes \varepsilon_q \in T^{(1,1)}(V) \end{aligned}$$

$$c_1^2(c_1(T \otimes X \otimes Y)) = c_1 \left(T_{mj} X^m Y^q \varepsilon^j \otimes \varepsilon_q \right)$$

$$= T_{mk} X^m Y^k = T(X, Y)$$

αν δούτε το T
σαν $n \times n$ πραγματική μετρίδα
 $T: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Έστω $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ \mathbb{R} -δ-χώρος με εσ. γινόμενο

$$g_{ij} = \langle E_i, E_j \rangle \quad g^{ij} = \langle \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon^j \rangle$$

Ο πίνακας (g^{ij}) είναι ο αντίστροφος του πίνακα (g_{ij})

→ V^* εφοδιάζεται με εσ. γινόμενο ως

$$\langle \omega, \eta \rangle = \langle \omega^\#, \eta^\# \rangle$$

→ Ο $T^{(q,p)}(V)$ εφοδιάζεται επίσης με εσ. γινόμενο (επιπέδου V)

Αρκεί να το ορίσουμε σε απλές περιπτώσεις και να επεκτείνουμε διγαδικά

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_k \otimes \omega^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \omega^p, \tilde{v}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{v}_k \otimes \tilde{\omega}^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{\omega}^p \rangle \\ &= \langle v_1, \tilde{v}_1 \rangle \dots \langle v_k, \tilde{v}_k \rangle \langle \omega^1, \tilde{\omega}^1 \rangle \dots \langle \omega^p, \tilde{\omega}^p \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Ω_S nos 215 process $\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}, \{\varepsilon^1, \dots, \varepsilon^m\}$

$$T = T_{j_1 \dots j_\ell}^{i_1 \dots i_n} E_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{i_n} \otimes \varepsilon^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{j_\ell}$$

$$S = S_{q_1 \dots q_\ell}^{p_1 \dots p_n} E_{p_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{p_n} \otimes \varepsilon^{q_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{q_\ell}$$

$$\langle T, S \rangle = T_{j_1 \dots j_\ell}^{i_1 \dots i_n} S_{q_1 \dots q_\ell}^{p_1 \dots p_n} \langle \dots, \dots \rangle$$

$$= T_{j_1 \dots j_\ell}^{i_1 \dots i_n} S_{q_1 \dots q_\ell}^{p_1 \dots p_n} \langle E_{i_1}, E_{p_1} \rangle \dots \langle E_{i_n}, E_{p_n} \rangle \langle \varepsilon^{j_1}, \varepsilon^{q_1} \rangle \dots \langle \varepsilon^{j_\ell}, \varepsilon^{q_\ell} \rangle$$

$$= T_{j_1 \dots j_\ell}^{i_1 \dots i_n} S_{q_1 \dots q_\ell}^{p_1 \dots p_n} g_{j_1 p_1} \dots g_{j_\ell p_\ell} g_{i_1 q_1} \dots g_{i_n q_n}$$

Τραχός (trace) tr_g

ωσ ηπος 20 εσυνεχει ηνυησ

$$T \in T^{(h, l)}(V)$$

$a=1, \dots, l$
 $b=1, \dots, h$

$$\text{tr}_{a,b}(T) = C_b^a(T^{\#}) = g^{pq} T_{j_1 \dots j_l i_1 \dots i_h} \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{unit.} \\ \text{βαση} \end{matrix}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$ δέση b.
 δέση a

$$T = T_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_h} \underbrace{E_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{i_h}}_{T^{\#}} \otimes \underbrace{\varepsilon^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{j_l}}_{T^{\#}}$$

$a=1, \dots, l$

$$T^{\#} \in T^{(h+1, l-1)}(V)$$

$$T^{\#} = \underbrace{T_{j_1 \dots j_{l-1}}^{i_1 \dots i_h}}_{m_{ja}} \otimes E_{i_l} \otimes \dots \otimes E_{i_h} \otimes \varepsilon^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varepsilon^{j_{l-1}} \otimes \varepsilon^{j_l}$$

$\hookrightarrow = g^{pq} T_{j_1 \dots j_{l-1}}^{i_1 \dots i_h}$

$$h \in T^{(0,2)}(V)$$

$$\text{tr}_g h = g^{ij} h_{ij}$$

$$h = h_{ij} \varepsilon^i \otimes \varepsilon^j$$
$$g = g_{ij} \varepsilon^i \otimes \varepsilon^j$$

$$\langle g, h \rangle = g^{ia} g^{jb} g_{ij} h_{ab} = \underbrace{g^{ia} \delta_i^b}_{= g^{ab}} h_{ab} = g^{ab} h_{ab} = \text{tr}_g h.$$

Διότητες (k, l) ταυτοτήτων.

M διαq. n-d/τα

$$T^{(k,l)}(M) = \bigsqcup_{x \in M} T^{(n,l)}(T_x M) = \bigsqcup_{x \in M} T_x M \otimes \dots \otimes T_x M \otimes T_x M \otimes \dots \otimes T_x M$$

↳ C[∞] νόρμα κενή στα δ. κενά δ. διότητες νόρμα επί του M

U ⊆ M ονομαζόμα

ταξινόμηση n^{n+l}

$$\pi^{-1}(U) \cong U \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times l}$$

↳ αμφιδιάρθρωση

$$\pi^{-1}(x) \ni x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi \\ \left| \begin{array}{c} T^{(k,l)}(T_x M) \\ T^{(n,l)}(T_x M) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \rightarrow \underbrace{\{x\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times l}}_{\text{πρότ.}}$$

Αν $\pi: (M, g)$ είναι μια Riemann, η δέσμη $T^{(k,p)}(M)$

γίνεται δέσμη με βάση π .

$\sigma, \tau \in \Gamma(T^{(k,p)}(M))$ (σύνθεση) $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ονομάζονται} \\ (k,p)\text{-ζεύγη στον } M \end{array} \right)$

$$\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle_x = \langle \sigma_x, \tau_x \rangle_x \rightsquigarrow x \mapsto \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle_x \in C^\infty.$$

— Τον επόμενο φορά αν ∇ είναι σύνδεση της TM

τότε η ∇ επηρεάζεται σε σύνδεση της $T^{(k,p)}(M)$.

(Γνωρίζουμε ότι $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^\infty$ | $g \in T^{(0,2)}(M)$ με Riemann

$$df \in T^{(0,1)}(M)$$

$$\nabla g = ?$$

$$? \ni \nabla df = ?$$