Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics

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S. Axler F.W. Gehring K.A. Ribet

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(continued after index)

Klaus Jänich

Vector Analysis

Translated by Leslie Kay

With 108 Illustrations



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Preface to the English Edition

Addressing the English-speaking readers of this book, I should state who I imagine those readers are. The preface to the first German edition was written for students in a different academic system, and the description I gave there doesn't apply directly. Should we, in this global age, have more compatibility in academic education? There is a debate going on now in Germany about whether we should introduce the bachelor's degree, or "Bakkalaureus" as some would call it, so that our system can be more easily compared with those abroad. Difficult questions! But it has been observed that whatever the academic system, students of the same *age* have about the same level of knowledge and sophistication. Therefore I can simply say that this is a book for twenty-year-old students.

This book is about manifolds, differential forms, the Cartan derivative, de Rham cohomology, and the general version of Stoke's theorem. This theory contains classical vector analysis, with its gradient, curl, and divergence operators and the integral theorems of Gauss and Stokes, as a special case. But since the student may not immediately recognize this fact, some care is given to the translation between these two mathematical languages.

Speaking of translation, I would like to acknowledge the excellent work of Leslie Kay in translating the German text into English. We have exchanged detailed e-mail messages throughout the translation process, discussing mathematics and subtleties of language. While I was using the opportunity of this English edition to eliminate all the typos and mistakes I knew of in the present German edition, Dr. Kay initiated many additional improvements. I wish to thank her for all the care she has devoted to the book.

Langquaid, Germany October 2000 Klaus Jänich

Preface to the First German Edition

An elegant author says in two lines what takes another a full page. But if a reader has to mull over those two lines for an hour, while he could have read and understood the page in five minutes, then—for this particular reader—it was probably not the right *kind* of elegance. It all depends on who the readers are.

Here I am writing for university students in their second year, who know nothing yet about manifolds and such things, but can feel quite satisfied if they have a good overall understanding of the differential and integral calculus of one and several variables. I ask other possible readers to be patient from time to time. Of course, I too would like to combine both kinds of elegance, but when that doesn't work I don't hesitate to throw line-saving elegance overboard and stick to time-saving elegance. At least that's my intention!

Introductory textbooks are usually meant "to be used in conjunction with lectures," but even this purpose is better served by a book that can be understood on its own. I have made an effort to organize the book so that you can work through it on a desert island, assuming you take your lecture notes from your first two semesters along and—in case those lectures didn't include topology—a few notes on basic topological concepts.

Since discussion partners are sometimes hard to find on desert islands, I have included *tests*, which I would like to comment on now. Some people disapprove of multiplechoice tests on principle because they think putting check marks in boxes is primitive and unworthy of a mathematician. It's hard to argue with that! Actually, some of my test questions are so utterly and obviously simple that they'll give you—a healthy little scare when you find you can't answer them after all. But many of them are hard, and resisting the specious arguments of the wrong answers takes some firmness. The tests should be taken seriously as a training partner for the reader who is alone with the book. By the way, there is at least one right answer in each set of three, but there may be several.

Now I won't describe the book any further—it's in front of you, after all—but will turn instead to the pleasant duty of looking back when the work is done and gratefully acknowledging the many kinds of help I received.

Martina Hertl turned the manuscript into T_EX , and Michael Prechtel was always there with his advice and support as a T_EX wizard. I received useful macros from Martin Lercher as well as from the publisher, and I was one of the first to use diagram.tex, developed by Bernhard Rauscher, for the diagrams. My students Robert Bieber, Margarita Kraus, Martin Lercher, and Robert Mandl expertly proofread the next to the last version of the book. I am very grateful for all their help.

Regensburg, Germany June 1992 Klaus Jänich

Contents

Preface to the English Edition v				
Pr	eface	to the First German Edition	vii	
1	Diffe	rentiable Manifolds	1	
	1.1	The Concept of a Manifold	1	
	1.2	Differentiable Maps	3	
	1.3	The Rank	5	
	1.4	Submanifolds	7	
	1.5	Examples of Manifolds	9	
	1.6	Sums, Products, and Quotients of Manifolds .	12	
	1.7	Will Submanifolds of Euclidean Spaces Do? .	17	
	1.8	Test	18	
	1.9	Exercises	21	
	1.10	Hints for the Exercises	22	
2	The 7	langent Space	25	
	2.1	Tangent Spaces in Euclidean Space	25	
	2.2	Three Versions of the Concept of a		
		Tangent Space	27	

x	Contents
**	

	2.3	Equivalence of the Three Versions	32
	2.4	Definition of the Tangent Space	36
	2.5	The Differential	37
	2.6	The Tangent Spaces to a Vector Space	40
	2.7	Velocity Vectors of Curves	41
	2.8	Another Look at the Ricci Calculus	42
	2.9	Test	45
	2.10	Exercises	47
	2.11	Hints for the Exercises	48
3	Diffe	rential Forms	49
	3.1	Alternating k-Forms	49
	3.2	The Components of an Alternating k-Form.	51
	3.3	Alternating <i>n</i> -Forms and the Determinant	54
	3.4	Differential Forms	55
	3.5	One-Forms	57
	3.6	Test	59
	3.7	Exercises	61
	3.8	Hints for the Exercises	62
4	The	Concept of Orientation	65
-	4.1	Introduction	65
	4.2	The Two Orientations of an <i>n</i> -Dimensional	
		Real Vector Space	67
	4.3	Oriented Manifolds	70
	4.4	Construction of Orientations	71
	4.5	Test	74
	4.6	Exercises	76
	4.7	Hints for the Exercises	77
5	Integ	gration on Manifolds	79
	5.1	What Are the Right Integrands?	79
	5.2	The Idea behind the Integration Process	83
	5.3	Lebesgue Background Package	85
	5.4	Definition of Integration on Manifolds	88
	5.5	Some Properties of the Integral	93
	5.6	Test	96

	5.7	Exercises
	5.8	Hints for the Exercises
6	Mani	folds-with-Boundary 101
	6.1	Introduction
	6.2	Differentiability in the Half-Space 102
	6.3	The Boundary Behavior of
		Diffeomorphisms
	6.4	The Concept of Manifolds-with-Boundary 105
	6.5	Submanifolds
	6.6	Construction of Manifolds-with-Boundary 107
	6.7	Tangent Spaces to the Boundary 109
	6.8	The Orientation Convention
	6.9	Test
	6.10	Exercises
	6.11	Hints for the Exercises
7	The l	Intuitive Meaning of Stokes's Theorem 117
		•
	7.1	Comparison of the Responses to Cells
	7.1	Comparison of the Responses to Cells and Spans
	7.1 7.2	Comparison of the Responses to Cells and Spans
	7.1 7.2	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans
	7.17.27.3	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans
	7.17.27.37.4	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122
	 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123
	 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124
	 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127
	 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127
8	 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The V Carta 	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of the133
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The Carta 8.1	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of the133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The N Carta 8.1 8.2	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of theIn Derivative133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133A Characterization of the Wedge Product135
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The V Carta 8.1 8.2 8.3	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of theIn Derivative133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133A Characterization of the Wedge Product135The Defining Theorem for the135
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The N Carta 8.1 8.2 8.3	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of theIm Derivative133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133A Characterization of the Wedge Product135The Defining Theorem for the137
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The V Carta 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of theIn Derivative133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133A Characterization of the Wedge Product135The Defining Theorem for the137Proof for a Chart Domain139
8	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 The V Carta 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5	Comparison of the Responses to Cellsand Spans117The Net Flux of an <i>n</i> -Form through an <i>n</i> -Cell118Source Strength and the Cartan Derivative121Stokes's Theorem122The de Rham Complex123Simplicial Complexes124The de Rham Theorem127Wedge Product and the Definition of theIn Derivative133The Wedge Product of Alternating Forms133A Characterization of the Wedge Product135The Defining Theorem for the137Proof for a Chart Domain139Proof for the Whole Manifold140

xii	Contents	
	8.7	The de Rham Complex
	8.8	Test
	8.9	Exercises
	8.10	Hints for the Exercises
	9 Stoke	es's Theorem 151
	9.1	The Theorem
	9.2	Proof for the Half-Space
	9.3	Proof for a Chart Domain
	9.4	The General Case
	9.5	Partitions of Unity
	9.6	Integration via Partitions of Unity 158
	9.7	Test
	9.8	Exercises
	9.9	Hints for the Exercises
	10 Class	sical Vector Analysis 167
	10.1	Introduction
	10.2	The Translation Isomorphisms
	10.3	Gradient, Curl, and Divergence
	10.4	Line and Area Elements
	10.5	The Classical Integral Theorems
	10.6	The Mean-Value Property of
		Harmonic Functions
	10.7	The Area Element in the Coordinates of
		the Surface
	10.8	The Area Element of the Graph of a Function
		of Two Variables
	10.9	The Concept of the Integral in Classical
		Vector Analysis
	10.10	Test
	10.11	Exercises
	10.12	Hints for the Exercises
	11 De F	Rham Cohomology 195
	11.1	Definition of the de Rham Functor
	11.2	A Few Properties

	11.3	Homotopy Invariance: Looking for the Idea of the Proof	199
	11.4	Carrying Out the Proof	201
	11.5	The Poincaré Lemma	203
	11.6	The Hairy Ball Theorem	206
	11.0	Test	200
	11.8	Exercises	200
	11.0	Hints for the Evercises	211
	11.5		212
12	Diffe	rential Forms on Riemannian Manifolds	215
	12.1	Semi-Riemannian Manifolds	215
	12.2	The Scalar Product of Alternating k-Forms	218
	12.3	The Star Operator	221
	12.4	The Coderivative	225
	12.5	Harmonic Forms and the Hodge Theorem	227
	12.6	Poincaré Duality	230
	12.7	Test	232
	12.8	Exercises	235
	12.9	Hints for the Exercises	236
13	Calcu	ulations in Coordinates	239
10	13.1	The Star Operator and the Coderivative in	200
	10.1	Three-Dimensional Euclidean Space	230
	13.2	Forms and Dual Forms on Manifolds	200
	10.2	without a Metric	241
	13.3	Three Principles of the Ricci Calculus on	211
		Manifolds without a Metric	243
	13.4	Tensor Fields	246
	13.5	Raising and Lowering Indices in the	
		Ricci Calculus	249
	13.6	The Invariant Meaning of Raising and	
		Lowering Indices	251
	13.7	Scalar Products of Tensors in the	201
		Ricci Calculus	253
	13.8	The Wedge Product and the Star Operator in	200
		the Ricci Calculus	255

xiv	Contents	
	13.9 13.10 13.11 13.12 13.13	The Divergence and the Laplacian in the Ricci Calculus257Concluding Remarks259Test261Exercises264Hints for the Exercises266
	14 Answ	vers to the Test Questions 269
	Bibliogra	aphy 273
	Index	275