

习 题 13.5 微分形式

1. 计算下列外积：

(1) $(xdx + 7z^2 dy) \wedge (ydx - xdy + 6dz)$;

(2) $(\cos ydx + \cos xdy) \wedge (\sin ydx - \sin xdy)$;

(3) $(6dx \wedge dy + 27dx \wedge dz) \wedge (dx + dy + dz)$ 。

解 (1) $(xdx + 7z^2 dy) \wedge (ydx - xdy + 6dz)$
 $= -(x^2 + 7yz^2)dx \wedge dy + 42z^2 dy \wedge dz - 6xdz \wedge dx$ 。

(2) $(\cos ydx + \cos xdy) \wedge (\sin ydx - \sin xdy)$
 $= -\sin(x+y)dx \wedge dy$ 。

(3) $(6dx \wedge dy + 27dx \wedge dz) \wedge (dx + dy + dz)$
 $= -21dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$ 。

2. 设

$$\omega = a_0 + a_1 dx_1 + a_2 dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + a_3 dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4,$$

$$\eta = b_1 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + b_2 dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + b_3 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + b_4 dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4。$$

求 $\omega + \eta$ 和 $\omega \wedge \eta$ 。

解 $\omega + \eta = a_0 + a_1 dx_1 + b_1 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + (a_2 + b_2) dx_1 \wedge dx_3$
 $+ b_3 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + (a_3 + b_4) dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4$;
 $\omega \wedge \eta = a_0 b_1 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + a_0 b_2 dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + a_0 b_3 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3$
 $+ a_0 b_4 dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4 + a_1 b_4 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4$ 。

3. 求

$$\omega = x_1 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + x_3 dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + (1 + x_2^2) dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + x_2^2 dx_3 \wedge dx_1$$

$$+ (x_3^2 + x_2^2) dx_2 \wedge dx_1 \wedge dx_3 - x_1^2 dx_3 \wedge dx_2$$

的标准形式。

解

$$\omega = x_1 dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + (x_1^2 + x_3) dx_2 \wedge dx_3 - (x_2^2 + x_3^2) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3。$$

4. 证明外积满足分配律和结合律。

证 由外积的线性性质, 只需对 ω, η, σ 分别是 p -形式、 q -形式和 r -形式的情形证明即可。

设 $\omega = \sum_I f_I(x) dx_I, \eta = \sum_J g_J(x) dx_J, \sigma = \sum_K h_K(x) dx_K$, 则

$$(\omega + \eta) \wedge \sigma = \left(\sum_I f_I(x) dx_I + \sum_J g_J(x) dx_J \right) \wedge \sum_K h_K(x) dx_K$$

$$= \sum_{I,K} f_I(x) h_K(x) dx_I \wedge dx_K + \sum_{J,K} g_J(x) h_K(x) dx_J \wedge dx_K$$

$$= \omega \wedge \sigma + \eta \wedge \sigma。$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma \wedge (\omega + \eta) &= \sum_K h_K(x) dx_K \wedge \left(\sum_I f_I(x) dx_I + \sum_J g_J(x) dx_J \right) \\ &= \sum_{K,I} h_K(x) f_I(x) dx_K \wedge dx_I + \sum_{K,J} h_K(x) g_J(x) dx_K \wedge dx_J \\ &= \sigma \wedge \omega + \sigma \wedge \eta.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\omega \wedge \eta) \wedge \sigma &= \left(\sum_{I,J} f_I(x) g_J(x) dx_I \wedge dx_J \right) \wedge \sum_K h_K(x) dx_K \\ &= \sum_{I,J,K} f_I(x) g_J(x) h_K(x) dx_I \wedge dx_J \wedge dx_K \\ &= \left(\sum_I f_I(x) dx_I \right) \wedge \left(\sum_{J,K} g_J(x) h_K(x) dx_J \wedge dx_K \right) \\ &= \omega \wedge (\eta \wedge \sigma).\end{aligned}$$

5. 写出微分形式 $dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$ 在下列变换下的表达式：

(1) 柱面坐标变换

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad z = z ;$$

(2) 球面坐标变换

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad z = r \cos \varphi .$$

解 (1) 由

$$dx = \cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta, \quad dy = \sin \theta dr + r \cos \theta d\theta, \quad dz = dz ,$$

得到

$$dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = r dr \wedge d\theta \wedge dz .$$

(2) 由

$$dx = \sin \varphi \cos \theta dr + r \cos \varphi \cos \theta d\varphi - r \sin \varphi \sin \theta d\theta ,$$

$$dy = \sin \varphi \sin \theta dr + r \cos \varphi \sin \theta d\varphi + r \sin \varphi \cos \theta d\theta ,$$

$$dz = \cos \varphi dr - r \sin \varphi d\varphi ,$$

得到

$$dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = r^2 \sin \varphi dr \wedge d\varphi \wedge d\theta .$$

6. 设 $\omega_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^j dx_i$ ($j=1,2,\dots,n$) 为 \mathbf{R}^n 上的 1-形式, 证明

$$\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_n = \det(a_i^j) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n .$$

证 由于

$$x_i \wedge x_j = -x_j \wedge x_i (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n) , \quad x_i \wedge x_i = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) ,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_n &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n=1}^n a_{i_1}^1 a_{i_2}^2 \dots a_{i_n}^n dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_n} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n \leq n} (-1)^\sigma a_{i_1}^1 a_{i_2}^2 \dots a_{i_n}^n dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n\end{aligned}$$

$$= \det(a_i^j) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n ,$$

其中 σ 是排列 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) 的逆序数。