

Tehtävät palautetaan viimeistään keskiviikkona 7.12. Physicumin 2. kerroksen A-siiven aulassa olevaan laatikkoon.

1. Olkoon $f : M \rightarrow N$ ja $g : N \rightarrow P$. Osoita että yhdistetyn kuvauksen $gf : M \rightarrow P$ työntökuvaus on $(gf)_* = g_*f_*$, mutta että sen takaisinveito on $(gf)^* = f^*g^*$.

2. Olkoon T seuraava tensorikenttä R^3 :ssa:

$$T = zdx \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

ja V vektorikenttä

$$V = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

Laske Lie-derivaatta $\mathcal{L}_V T$.

3.

a) Olkoot $x^1 = x, x^2 = y, x^3 = z$ moniston R^3 koordinaatteja. Laske seuraavien 2-muotojen ulkoderivaatat:

$$\alpha = dy \wedge dz + dx \wedge dy, \beta = xdz \wedge dy + ydx \wedge dz + zdy \wedge dx, \gamma = d(r^2(xdx + ydy + zdz)),$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

b) Monistolla R^n laske differentiaalimuodon

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} x^i dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i-1} \wedge dx^{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

ulkoderivaatta. Sama muodolle $\beta = r^{-n}\alpha$, missä $r^2 = (x^1)^2 + \dots + (x^n)^2$.

4. Olkoon M 4-ulotteinen Minkowski-avaruus, koordinaatteina x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3 . Määritellään lineaarinen operaattori $* : \Omega^r(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{4-r}(M)$,

$$\begin{aligned} r = 0; \quad *1 &= -dx^0 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\ r = 1; \quad *dx^i &= -dx^j \wedge dx^k \wedge dx^0, \quad *dx^0 = -dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\ r = 2; \quad *(dx^i \wedge dx^j) &= dx^k \wedge dx^0, \quad *(dx^i \wedge dx^0) = -dx^j \wedge dx^k \\ r = 3; \quad *(dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3) &= -dx^0, \quad *(dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^0) = -dx^k \\ r = 4; \quad *(dx^0 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

missä (i, j, k) on $(1, 2, 3)$:n symmetrinen permutaatio. Määritellään 1-muoto $A = A_\mu dx^\mu$ missä $(A_\mu)_{\mu=0, \dots, 3} = (\phi, \vec{A})$ on sähkömagneettinen potentiaalikenttä. Sähkömagneettinen kenttävoimakkuus on silloin 2-muoto $F = dA$, jonka komponentit ovat

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

missä

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}\vec{A}; \quad \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}.$$

Määritellään vielä 1-muoto $J = J_\mu dx^\mu = \rho dx^0 + j_k dx^k$ joka kuvaa sähköistä varaustiheyttä ja virtaa.

i) Osoita että identiteetti $dF = d(dA) = 0$ vastaa Maxwellin yhtälöitä

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0. \quad (x^0 = t)$$

ii) Osoita että yhtälö $d * F = *J$ vastaa Maxwellin yhtälöitä

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho, \quad \nabla \times B - \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \vec{j}. \quad (t = x^0)$$

iii) Osoita että $0 = d(d * F) = d * J$ vastaa virran jatkuvuusyhtälöä

$$\partial_\mu J^\mu = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0.$$

(Huom. Oikeus merkkivirheisiin pidätetään.) Vihje: katso Nakahara (1. p.), p. 186 ja sivujen 161-162 esimerkki 5.33.

English text:

Return your solutions to the box in the entrance hall on the second floor of the A-wing in Physicum by Wednesday, December 7.

1. Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ and $g : N \rightarrow P$. Show that the differential map of the composite map $gf : M \rightarrow P$ is $(gf)_* = g_* f_*$, but that the pullback of gf is $(gf)^* = f^* g^*$.

2. Let T be the tensor field

$$T = z dx \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

in R^3 and V the vector field

$$V = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

Calculate the Lie derivative $\mathcal{L}_V T$.

3.

a) Let $x^1 = x, x^2 = y, x^3 = z$ be coordinates on the manifold R^3 . Compute the exterior derivative of the following 2-forms:

$$\alpha = dy \wedge dz + dx \wedge dy, \beta = x dz \wedge dy + y dx \wedge dz + z dy \wedge dx, \gamma = d(r^2(x dx + y dy + z dz)), \\ r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

b) On the manifold R^n compute the exterior derivative of the differential form

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} x^i dx^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^{i-1} \wedge dx^{i+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^n.$$

The same for the form $\beta = r^{-n}\alpha$, where $r^2 = (x^1)^2 + \cdots + (x^n)^2$.

4. Let M be the 4-dimensional Minkowski space, with coordinates x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3 . Let's define a linear operator $*$: $\Omega^r(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{4-r}(M)$,

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 0; & *1 &= -dx^0 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\ r &= 1; & *dx^i &= -dx^j \wedge dx^k \wedge dx^0, \quad *dx^0 = -dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\ r &= 2; & *(dx^i \wedge dx^j) &= dx^k \wedge dx^0, \quad *(dx^i \wedge dx^0) = -dx^j \wedge dx^k \\ r &= 3; & *(dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3) &= -dx^0, \quad *(dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^0) = -dx^k \\ r &= 4; & *(dx^0 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

where (i, j, k) is a symmetric permutation of $(1, 2, 3)$. We then define a 1-form $A = A_\mu dx^\mu$ where $(A_\mu)_{\mu=0,\dots,3} = (\phi, \vec{A})$ is the electromagnetic potential. The electromagnetic field tensor is then the 2-form $F = dA$, with the components

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}\vec{A}; \quad \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}.$$

Finally, we define a 1-form $J = J_\mu dx^\mu = \rho dx^0 + j_k dx^k$ which corresponds to the electromagnetic current.

i) Show that the identity $dF = d(dA) = 0$ corresponds to the Maxwell equations

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0. \quad (x^0 = t)$$

ii) Show that the equation $d * F = *J$ corresponds to the Maxwell equations

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho, \quad \nabla \times B - \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \vec{j}. \quad (t = x^0)$$

iii) Show that the identity $0 = d(d * F) = d * J$ corresponds to the continuity equation of the current

$$\partial_\mu J^\mu = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0.$$

Warning: There might be sign errors. Hint: see Nakahara (1st ed.), p. 186 and the example 5.33 on pages 161-162.