

in \mathbb{R}^3 | Sia

$\omega = dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$
forma di volume

$$X = \underbrace{\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x}}_{X_1} + \underbrace{\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial y}}_{X_2} + \underbrace{\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z}}_{X_3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_X \omega = d i_X \omega + \underbrace{i_X d \omega}_{=0}$$

$$= d \left[\alpha dy \wedge dz - \beta dx \wedge dz + \gamma dx \wedge dy \right]$$

$$i_{X_1} \omega = \alpha dy \wedge dz$$

$$i_{X_2} \omega = -\beta dx \wedge dz$$

$$i_{X_3} \omega = \gamma dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz - \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} dy \wedge dx \wedge dz + \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} dz \wedge dx \wedge dy$$

ricordare che in generale
 $\mathcal{L}_X = \alpha \mathcal{L}_{X_1}$
 & funzione

$$= \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} \right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

\nearrow $\text{div } X$

[Δ è solitamente la metrica euclidea]

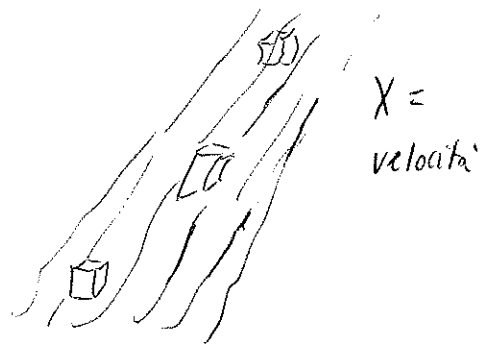
Per una varietà riemanniana

$$\mathcal{L}_X \text{vol}_g = \text{div } X \text{ vol}_g$$

X conserva $\text{vol}_g \iff \text{div } X = 0$

Circolante in fluidi dinamici
 $\text{div} = 0$: incompressibile del fluido

XXV = 2



4 Calcoliamo, più completamente, la derivata di h e direttamente.

$$L_X(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) = \sum_{i=1}^3 L_{X_i}(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz)$$

Consideriamo, per fissare le idee, X_1

$$\begin{aligned} L_{X_1}(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) &= \\ &= L_{X_1} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz + dx \wedge L_{X_1} dy \wedge dz \\ &\quad + dx \wedge dy \wedge L_{X_1} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ma } L_{X_1} dx &= dL_{X_1} x = dx & L_{X_1} x &= \\ L_{X_1} dy &= dL_{X_1} y = 0 & dx \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) &= \\ L_{X_1} dz &= 0 & &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimostrare } L_{X_1}(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) &= dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \\ &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \end{aligned}$$

Proseguendo, si arriva facilmente a

$$L_X(dx \wedge dy \wedge dz) = (\text{div } X) \cdot dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

✓

↳ Esempio fondamentale

Calcoliamo $L_X g$

g metrica riemanniana

in coordinate

[nota: non possiamo applicare
la formula di Cartan;
 g non è una 2-forma]

$$L_X g = L_X (g_{ij} dx^i dx^j) =$$

$$= (L_X g_{ij}) dx^i dx^j + g_{ij} (L_X dx^i) dx^j + g_{ij} dx^i (L_X dx^j)$$

$$= X(g_{ij}) dx^i dx^j + g_{ij} d\xi^i dx^j + g_{ij} dx^i d\xi^j$$

$$= \sum^R \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} dx^i dx^j$$

$$+ g_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^i} dx^i dx^j$$

$$+ g_{ik} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^j} dx^i dx^j$$

$$= \left[\sum^R \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x^k} + g_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^i} + g_{ik} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^j} \right] dx^i dx^j$$

$$X = \xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

$$L_X dx^i$$

" (variante)

$$(dx^i + dx^i) dx^i$$

$$= d(x^i dx^i)$$

$$= d\xi^i$$

$$g_{ij} d\xi^i = g_{kj} d\xi^k$$

$$= g_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^i} dx^i$$

$$g_{ij} d\xi^i = g_{ik} d\xi^k$$

$$= g_{ik} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^j} dx^j$$

X è detto di Killing se $L_X g = 0$

[i.e. se lascia invariata g]

Nel caso euclideo $(\mathbb{R}^n, g = \sum (dx^i)^2)$

$g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$ si ha X Killing $\Leftrightarrow \forall i, j$

$$\delta_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^i} + \delta_{ik} \frac{\partial \xi^k}{\partial x^j} = 0$$

i.e.

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \xi^j}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial \xi^i}{\partial x^j} = 0}$$

I campi vettoriali costanti e i generatori delle rotazioni del piano (i, j) :

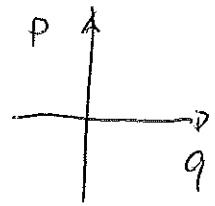
$$x^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} - x^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

sono di Killing (verifica immediata)

* Breve incursione nella meccanica

Interpretazione geometrico-differenziale della meccanica

lavoriamo in $(\mathbb{R}^2, \omega = dq \wedge dp)$.
spazio delle fasi



ω : forma simplettica (Chiusa, non degenera)
(in \mathbb{R}^{2n} $\omega = \sum dq_i \wedge dp_i$)

$X \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ è detto simplettico (o localmente hamiltoniano)

$i_X \omega = 0$, i.e. X conserva la forma simplettica

Dalla formula di Cartan si trova

$$0 = \mathcal{L}_X \omega = d i_X \omega + i_X \underbrace{d\omega}_0 = d i_X \omega \quad \text{i.e. } X \text{ è}$$

simplettico $\Leftrightarrow i_X \omega$ è chiusa \Leftrightarrow è localmente esatta

(in generale). In \mathbb{R}^2 , è esatta (Poincaré):

$$i_X \omega = d\lambda_X$$

per una qualche λ_X
($\lambda_X \rightarrow \lambda_X + c$)
Hamiltoniana
corr. a X

viceversa, data λ , $\exists (!)$ X_λ

tale che $i_{X_\lambda} \omega = d\lambda$

X_H : gradiente simplettico di H , o
campo hamiltoniano associato a H

$$X_H = H$$

$$dH = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} dq + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} dp$$

$$X_H = + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \quad \text{infatti:} \quad i_{X_H} \omega =$$

$$(dq \wedge dp) \left(+ \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} dp + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} dq$$

* Calcolo del gradiente semplificato in generale

$$\omega = \omega_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j \quad (i < j)$$

$$\omega_{no}(\omega_{ij}) =: \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j \quad i \neq j \quad \omega_{ij} = -\omega_{ji}$$

$$dH = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^i} dx^i$$

$$i_X \omega = dH$$

$$X = \xi^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \omega_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j \right) (X, Y) = dH(Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ij} [dx^i(X) dx^j(Y) - dx^i(Y) dx^j(X)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ij} \left[dx^i \left(\xi^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right) dx^j(Y) - dx^i(Y) dx^j \left(\xi^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega_{ij} \left(\xi^i dx^j(Y) - \xi^j dx^i(Y) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\omega_{ij} \xi^i - \omega_{ji} \xi^j \right] dx^j(Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \omega_{ij} \xi^i dx^j(Y) \quad \text{i.e.}$$

$$\omega_{ij} \xi^i dx^j = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^i} dx^i$$

$$\boxed{\omega_{ij} \xi^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^j}}$$

$$(\Omega^T)_{ji} \xi^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^j}$$

$$\Omega^T \xi = \nabla H$$

$$\xi = \Omega^{-T} \nabla H$$

Ω non singolare

Nel nostro caso

$$\omega = dq_1 dp$$

$$(\omega_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \Omega$$

$$\omega_{12} \xi^1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\xi^1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\Omega^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

con gli
indici,
direttamente

$$\omega_{21} \xi^2 = + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\xi^2 = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

e in termini
matriciali

$$X_H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Omega^T \quad \xi \quad \nabla H$

Importante: una forma симплектика esiste solo in dim pari, questo perché se $\Omega = (\omega_{ij})$ è antisimmetrica ($\Omega = -\Omega^T$), e

$$\det \Omega = \det(-\Omega^T) = (-1)^n \det \Omega^T = (-1)^n \det \Omega$$

quindi, se n è pari, si ha un'identità, e
è dispari $\det \Omega = 0$