

MA2286 Differential Forms

(= Calculus)

Aim: Explain and apply the generalized Stokes formula

$$\int_{\partial S} \omega = \int_S d\omega$$

where

- ω is a differential p-form in n variables
- S is a nice region in \mathbb{R}^n .
- ∂S is the boundary of the region
- \int is an integral.

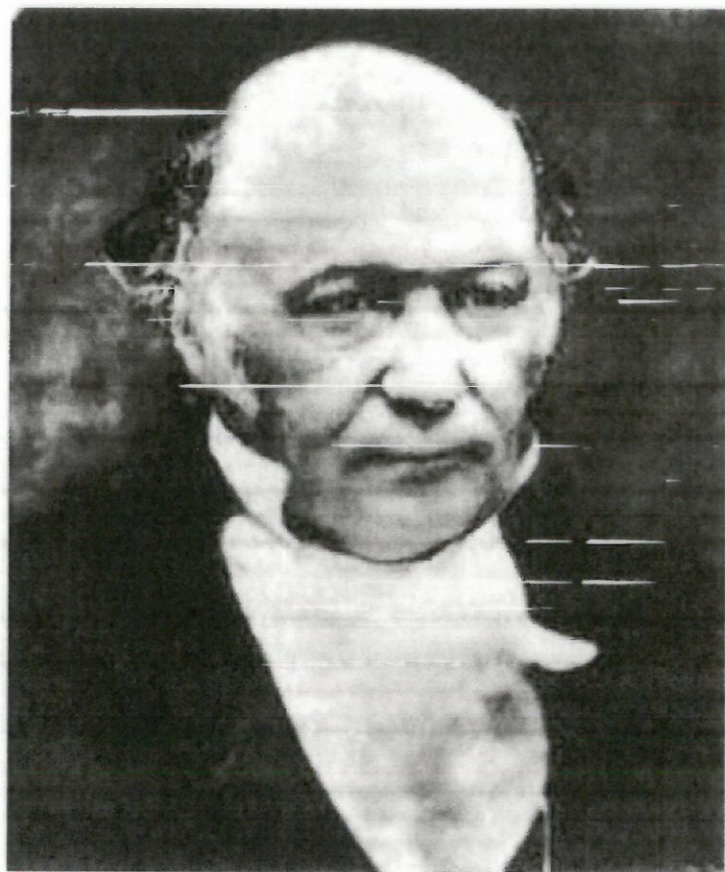
underlined words will be explained in the module.



- Born in Sligo
- Lucasian professor at Cambridge
(along with Stephen Hawking,
Isaac Newton, Joseph Larmor, ...)

Module covers same topics as in past years, but with a slightly different approach?

- Earlier years treated only for $p=1, 2$ and only $n=2, 3$. We'll treat $p \geq 0$ and $n \geq 1$.
- Previous years used vector notation of Hamilton.



Sir William Rowan Hamilton
Irish Mathematician and Professor
at TCD.

We'll use Cartan's notation
of differential forms in place
of Hamilton's vector language.



Elie Cartan

French Mathematician.

Reason's for the "new" approach:

- Minimizes the overlap with MP231.
- Provides a simpler and unified presentation of:
 - Fundamental Theorem of Calculus ($p=0, n=1$).
 - Green's Theorem in the plane ($p=1, n=2$)
 - Stoke's Theorem ($p=1, n=3$)
 - Divergence Theorem (or Gauss' Theorem) ($p=2, n=3$).

- Differential p-forms in n variables are basic tools in modern geometry.

- "Big data" requires us to work in \mathbb{R}^n , n large.

e.g. A 2-dimensional colour digital image can be thought of as a function

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, (x, y) \longmapsto (r, g, b)$$

\uparrow position of pixel \uparrow colour of pixel.

An MRI scan is grey scale:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Text: Advanced Calculus
by M. Spiegel
(Schaum's Series)

Background reading:

"Advanced Calculus: a differential
forms approach"

by Harold M. Edwards

Also: Spivak's book on manifolds

Continuous Assessment (30%)

Three in-class tests (each 10%)

The tests will be taken more-or-
less verbatim from the homework
sheet.

Final exam 70%.

Lecture notes & problems available
on Blackboard.