

# Revision lecture

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① Discuss into sheet. ??

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② Look at Mod. Exam. / Solution.

③ Course outline:

① Review: sequences, limits.

— not going to be examined.

② Def's. Differentiable.

$C^k$   $C^\infty$

Chain rule / Inverse / Implicit function theorems.

Expect you to know but not examining proofs.

~~③~~ No question like "show this is differentiable calculate  $f'(x)$  etc".

BUT I ASSUME YOU CAN CALCULATE  $f'(x)$ !

③ SUBMANIFOLDS

Def'n

Different conditions — defining equation, graph, parametrisation

## Tangent space (important)

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$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^1}, \dots, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^n}$  basis.

function on ~~tangent space~~ <sup>submanifold</sup>  $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

Def<sup>n</sup>:  $f'(x): T_x S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

(Should be in an article 3.15)

Chain rule for functions on submanifolds

## ④ CURVES

1-dim<sup>l</sup> submanifold, curve parametrized  
for whole curve = param

Parametrized by ARC-LENGTH

$\|x'(t)\| = 1$  for arc length 4.3.

Curvature  $K$

$T, N, B$

$\gamma$ .

Frenet equations - Frenet give these.

5. SURFACES

Unit normal  $n$ .

$n: \Sigma \rightarrow S^2$  Gauss map.

Second fundamental form

$\pi = -n' = -dn$ .

Principal curvatures, mean & Gauss curvature.

6. INTEGRATION

Def. Discussion of integrals in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

Fubini's Thm.

Volume Form —  $n$ -form  $\det(V^*) = |dm|^n$   
 $[v^1, \dots, v^n] \in \det(V^*)$

Defn  $\psi: U \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} S$   $\text{supp } w \subseteq U$

$\int_U w = I_\psi(w) = \int_U w(\psi(x)) \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^1}(x), \dots, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^n}(x) \right) dx^1 \dots dx^n$

Partition of unity . . . . integral in general

Volume form  $\int_\Sigma$  a surface  
 $vd(V|w) = \langle v \times w, n \rangle$

$$R_{\nu\lambda} (V, W) = \langle \pi(V) \times \pi(W), n \rangle$$

one-form - dual basis etc

wedge product

$$d\psi^i \sim \text{dual to } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^i}$$

$$\left\{ d\psi^1, d\psi^2 \right\} = \left[ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^2} \right]$$

d(one-form) - def<sup>n</sup>

$$d(f\alpha) = df\alpha + f d\alpha$$

weak Green's Th<sup>m</sup>

$$\int d\alpha = 0$$

$\alpha$  one-form

### 7. GAUSS-BONNET THEOREM

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int R_{\nu\lambda} = 0$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = \Sigma + \text{hand } \cup$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} R_{\nu\lambda} = \int_{\Sigma} R_{\nu\lambda} - 2$$

$$\therefore \Sigma_g = \mathbb{S}^2 + g \text{ hand } \cup$$

$$\int_{\Sigma_g} R_{\nu\lambda} = 2 - 2g$$

Tessellata

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$$\chi = v - e + f$$

$$\chi(\Sigma_g) = 2 - 2g = \int_{\Sigma_g} K \, \text{vol} \quad \text{GB Theorem}$$