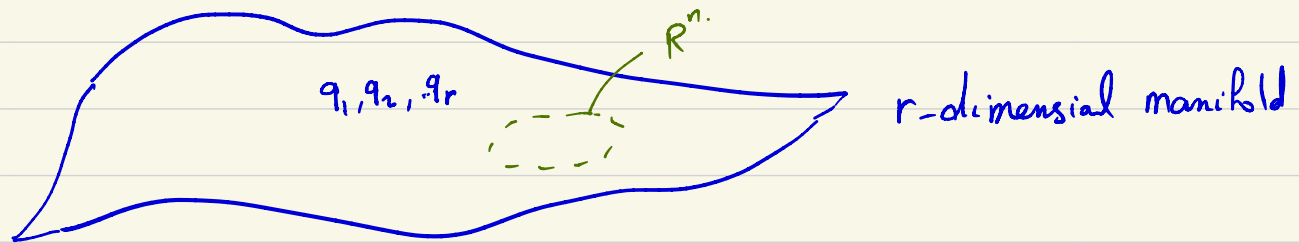
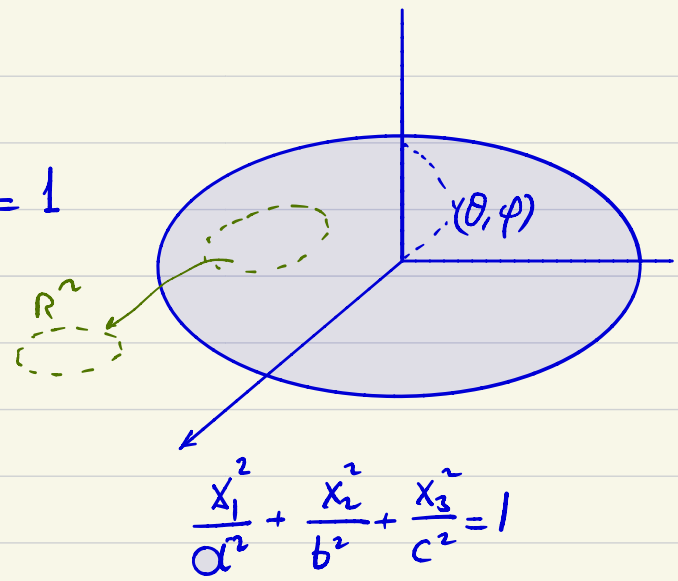
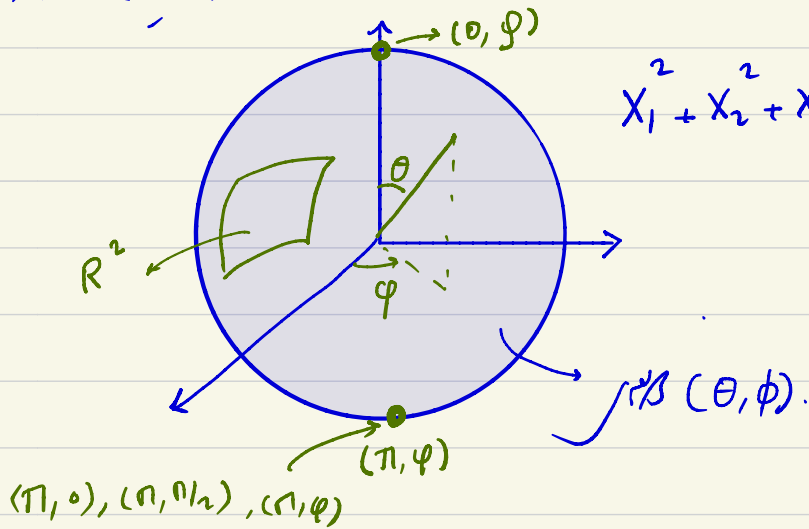


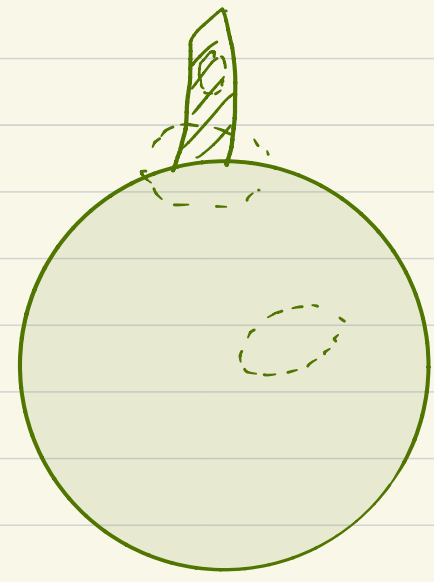
صید لیست ۲۶، ۱، ۹۹

Manifolds.



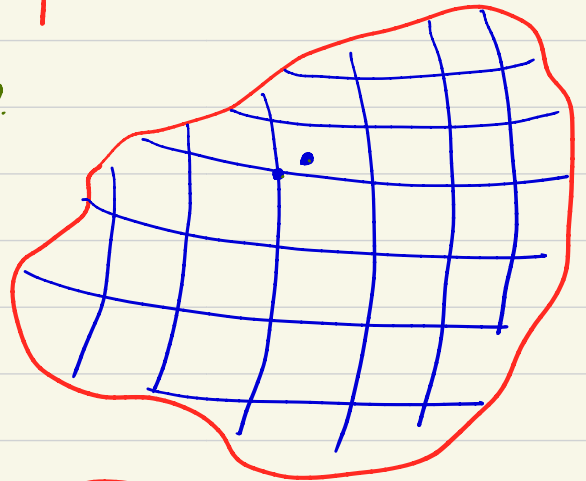
$X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{n+1}^2 = 1 \rightarrow (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = n\text{-coordinates.}$

لذا نظر کنونی Manifolds، فقط ریزه کروی است که به صورت موضعی همانزگیت است، تابع متبرک R^n .

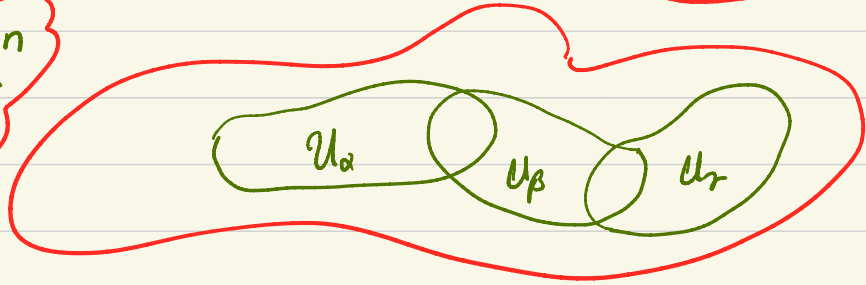


Manifold : 1) $M =$ is a topological space.

2) $M \xrightarrow{f} \text{Subset of } \mathbb{R}^n$
 f is continuous.
 2') $\bigcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} = M \leftarrow$

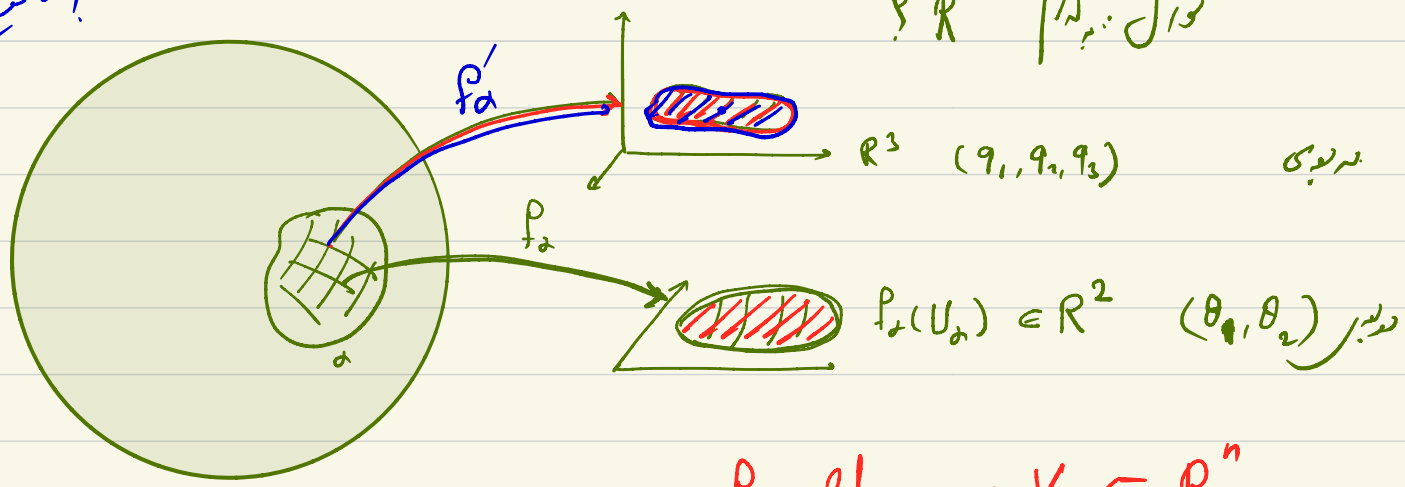


$f_{\alpha} : U_{\alpha} \rightarrow P_{\alpha}(U_{\alpha}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$
نقطه به نقطه
 \mathbb{R}^n



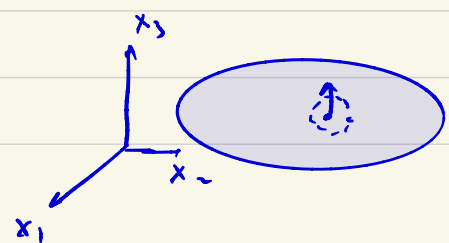
نقطه به نقطه
 بعد مانده

؟ \mathbb{R}^n نقطه به نقطه



$f_{\alpha} : U_{\alpha} \rightarrow V_{\alpha} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

f_{α} is a homeomorphism
 $U_{\alpha} \cong V_{\alpha}$.

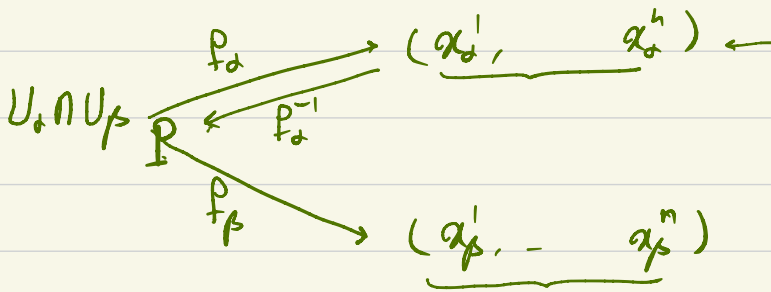
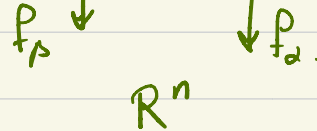


3)



$$U_\alpha \xrightarrow{p_\alpha} (\alpha_\alpha^1, \alpha_\alpha^2, \dots, \alpha_\alpha^n)$$

$$U_\beta \xrightarrow{p_\beta} (\alpha_\beta^1, \alpha_\beta^2, \dots, \alpha_\beta^n)$$



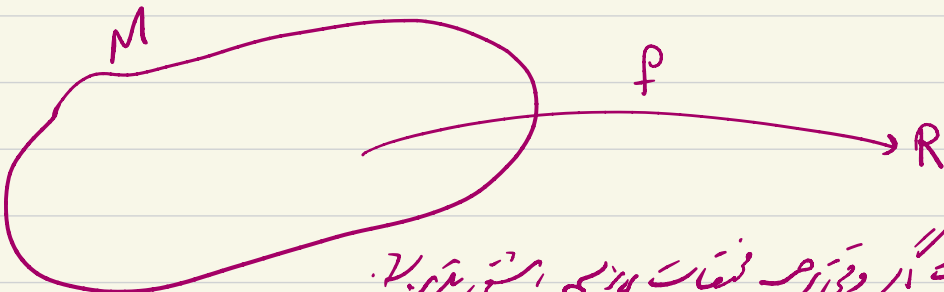
$$\alpha_\beta^i = \alpha_\beta^i(\alpha_\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha_\alpha^n)$$

↑
یک بیک دیگر است

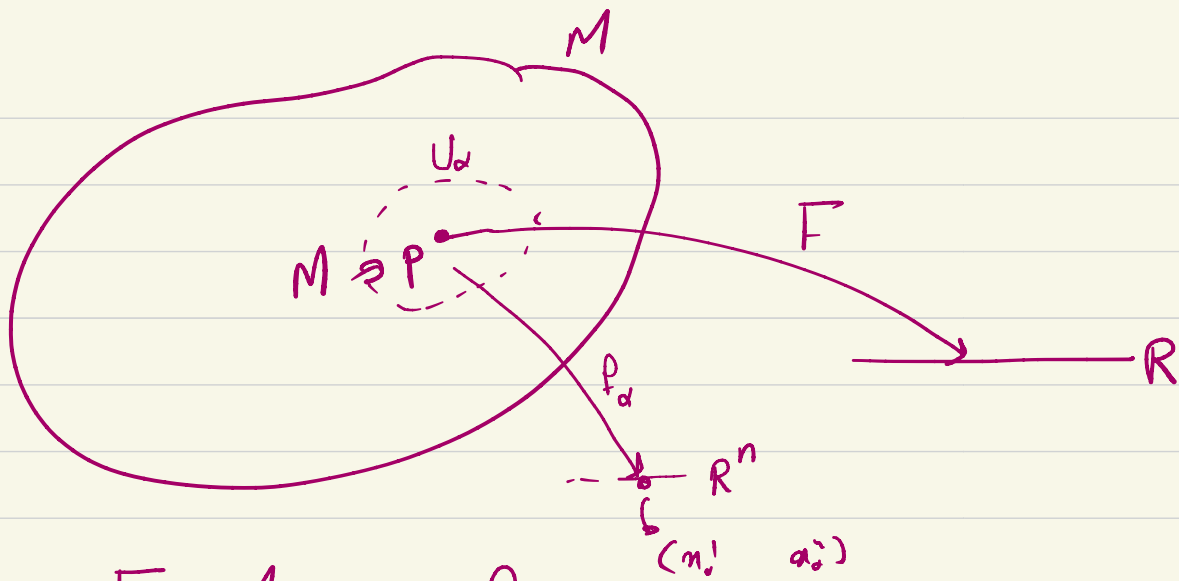
Differentiable Manifold. ← این توابع در $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ مستقیم نمی باشند.

if $p_\alpha \circ p_\beta^{-1}$ (توابع تغییر مختصات) are k differentiable $\rightarrow M$ is a

C^k -Differentiable Manifold.



تقریب: F مستقیم نمی باشد اگر دومی از هر مختصات α_α^i است مستقیم می باشد.



$$F: M \longrightarrow R$$

$$\underbrace{(F \circ P_\alpha^{-1})}: R^n \longrightarrow R \quad F(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

if $F \circ P_\alpha^{-1}$ is differentiable \rightarrow F is differentiable at p .

It may happen that $p \in U_\alpha$ or $p \in U_\beta$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P_\alpha(p) = (a_1 & a_2) & P_\beta(p) = (a'_1 & a'_2) \end{array}$$

$$F \circ P_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{منطق مشترك}$$

$$F \circ P_\beta^{-1}$$

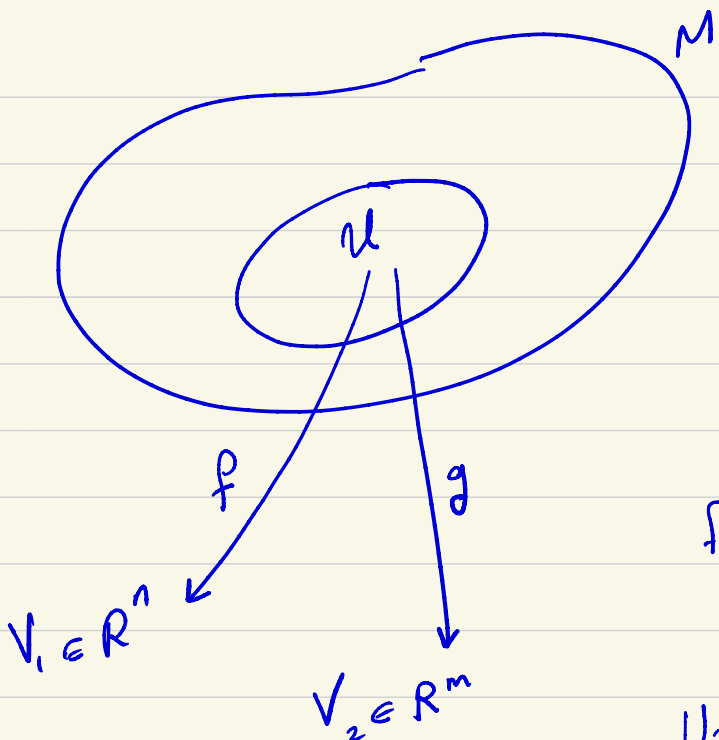
$$\underbrace{(F \circ P_\beta^{-1})} = \underbrace{F \circ P_\alpha^{-1}} \circ \underbrace{(P_\alpha \circ P_\beta^{-1})}$$

منطق

$(U_\alpha, P_\alpha) \equiv \text{Chart} \equiv \text{نقشه}$

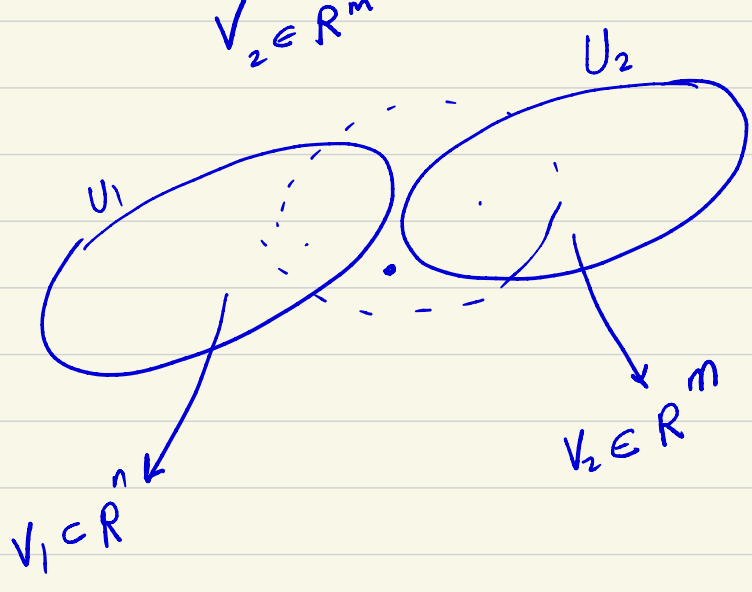
$\{(U_\alpha, P_\alpha)\} = \text{Atlas}$

نقشه مشترک:

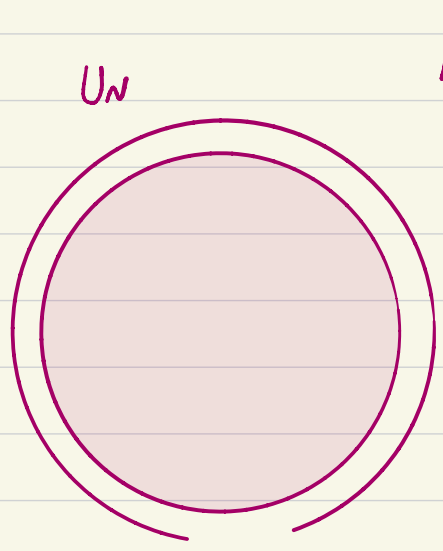


$f, g =$ 'کسی سے دو ایک' (two maps from one)

$f, g: V_2 \rightarrow V_1$ 'کسی سے دو ایک' (two maps from one)
 'پہنچاؤ' (mapping)



$\bigcup_a U_a = M$



$M = U_i$

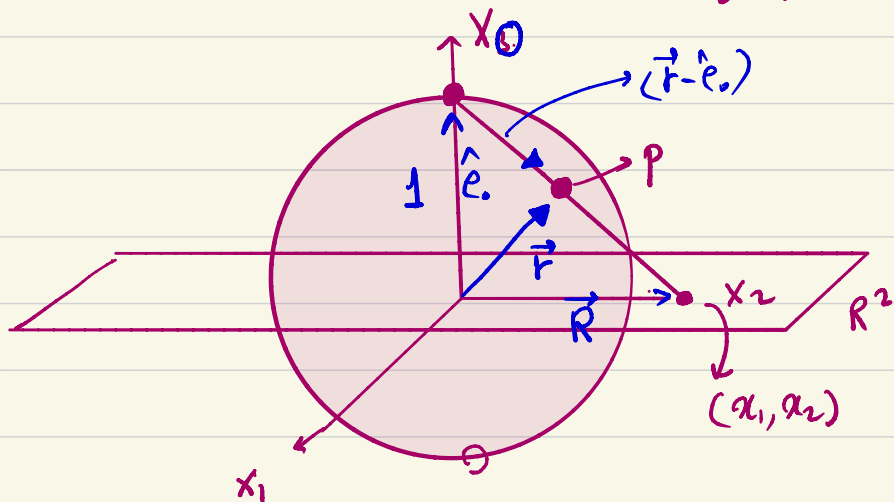
'کڑا درمیان و بصری' (intermediate and visual) 4 د 2

U_N : S_2 - South pole.

U_S : S_2 - North pole.

Stereographic

is projective mapping



$$U_S: \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

Stereographic mapping

South pole $\rightarrow (0, 0)$

North pole $\rightarrow \infty$

بزرگتر از نصف
بزرگتر از n

2 نصف
n

?
3 نصف
n+

$$\vec{R} = \hat{e}_0 + \lambda(\vec{r} - \hat{e}_0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\hat{e}_0 \cdot \vec{R} = 0 \quad \text{مربع} \rightarrow 1 + \lambda(\vec{r} - \hat{e}_0) \cdot \hat{e}_0 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$1 + \lambda \vec{r} \cdot \hat{e}_0 - \lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{1 - \vec{r} \cdot \hat{e}_0} = \frac{1}{1 - x_0}$$

$$\vec{R} = \hat{e}_0 + \frac{\vec{r} - \hat{e}_0}{1 - x_0} \rightarrow x_n = \vec{R} \cdot \hat{e}_n = \frac{x_n}{1 - x_0}$$

$$\alpha_n^+ = \frac{x_n}{1-x_0} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad n=1,2,\dots,n. \quad \text{für } p \in U^+$$

مرکز: α_n^+ (نقطه ثابت)

نقطه (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) در فضای \mathbb{R}^{n+1}

$$\alpha_n^- = \frac{x_n}{1+x_0} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \text{für } p \in U^-$$

in $U^+ \cap U^- = \{x_0 \neq 1, -1\}$. Are α_n^+ a differentiable function α_n^- ?

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (\alpha_n^+)^2 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N x_n^2}{(1-x_0)^2} = \frac{1-x_0^2}{(1-x_0)^2} = \frac{1+x_0}{1-x_0}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (\alpha_n^+)^2 = \frac{1+x_0}{1-x_0}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha_n^+}{\alpha_n^-} = \frac{1+x_0}{1-x_0} = \sum_{n=1}^N (\alpha_n^+)^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\alpha_n^- = \frac{\alpha_n^+}{\sum_{n=1}^N (\alpha_n^+)^2}$$

should be differentiable in $U^+ \cap U^-$.

$$\mathbb{R}P^n = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} /_{v \equiv \lambda v} = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \text{فضاء متجهي} \quad (3 \text{ دة})$$

نقطة في $\mathbb{R}P^n$ هي خط متجهي في \mathbb{R}^{n+1}

$$\forall [v] \in \mathbb{R}P^n \rightarrow \underline{[v]} = \{ \lambda v, \lambda \neq 0 \} \quad v = (v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$U_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid v_1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n+1}) \equiv (1, \frac{v_2}{v_1}, \frac{v_3}{v_1}, \dots, \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_1})$$

$$q_i^{(1)} = \frac{v_i}{v_1} \quad i=2, \dots, n+1 \quad i \neq 1$$

$$U_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid v_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n+1}) = (\frac{v_1}{v_2}, 1, \frac{v_3}{v_2}, \dots, \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_2})$$

$$q_i^{(2)} = \frac{v_i}{v_2} \quad i \neq 2$$

$$q_i^{(j)} = \frac{v_i}{v_j} \quad i \neq j$$

$$s_2 = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \quad s_3 = \frac{v_3}{v_1} \quad \dots \quad s_{n+1} = \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_1}$$

in $U_1 \cap U_2$: $v_1 \neq 0$
 $v_2 \neq 0$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{\eta_1} \quad s_3 = \frac{\eta_3}{\eta_1}, \quad s_4 = \frac{\eta_4}{\eta_1} \dots$$

$$\eta_i = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \quad \eta_3 = \frac{v_3}{v_2} \quad \eta_4 = \frac{v_4}{v_2} \quad \eta_{n+1} = \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_2}$$