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Adı Soyadı :  
Numara :

**MAT 301 DİFERENSİYEL GEOMETRİ I  
FİNAL SINAVI SORULARI**

**SORU 1:**  $\forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n$  ve  $[ \ ]$ ,  $\chi(E^n)$  de Lie operatörü olmak üzere

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] = 0$$

olduğunu gösteriniz.

**SORU 2:**  $\alpha : I \rightarrow E^3$ ,  $I = (0, \pi)$ ,  $\alpha(t) = e^t(\cos t, \sin t, 1)$  eğrisini yay parametresi ile ifade ediniz.

**SORU 3:** Diferensiyel operatör'ü (d operatörü) tanımlayınız ve lineer olduğunu gösteriniz

**SORU 4:**  $F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 \cos x_2, x_1 \sin x_2, x_3)$  dönüşümü verilsin.  $\vec{V} = (2, -1, 3)$ ,  $P = \left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  olmak üzere  $F_* \left( \vec{V}_P \right)$  türev dönüşümünü hesaplayınız.

**SORU 5:**  $\forall f \in C(E^3, IR)$  için  $\text{rot}(\text{grad } f) = 0$  olduğunu gösteriniz.

**Not:** Sorular eşit puanlı ve süre 90 dakikadır.

Başarılar

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Soru 1:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] = 0$$

$$\Gamma_1: \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n) \times \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n) \quad \text{o.ü}$$

$$[X, Y](f) = X[Y(f)] - Y[X(f)] \quad \text{dönüşümü ile tanımlanan Lie operatörüdür}$$

Buna göre  $\forall f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R})$  için

$$[X, Y](f) = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] (f) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (f) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (f) \right]$$
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right]}_{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right]}_{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = 0 = 0[f]$$

0 halinde  $\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] = 0$  dir

SORU 2:  $\alpha: I \rightarrow E^3$   $I = (0, \pi)$

$$\alpha(t) = e^t (\cos t, \sin t, 1)$$

eğrisini yoy parametresi ile ifade edin

$$\alpha'(t) = e^t (\cos t - \sin t, \sin t + \cos t, 1)$$

$$\|\alpha'(t)\| = \sqrt{e^{2t} (\cos^2 t - 2\cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t + \sin^2 t + 2\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t + 1)}$$

$$= e^t \sqrt{3}$$

$\alpha$  eğrisi  $\|\alpha'(t)\| = e^t \sqrt{3} \neq 1$  olduğunda birim hızlı değildir.  $\alpha$  nı yoy parametresine ulaştırmak için  $\alpha$  yı birim hızlı hale getirelim.

$$s = \int_0^t \|\alpha'(u)\| du = \int_0^t \sqrt{3} e^u du = \sqrt{3} (e^t - 1)$$

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 = e^t \Rightarrow t = \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)$$

$$\beta(s) = \alpha\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\right) = e^{\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)} \left(\cos\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\right), \sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\right), 1\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right) \left(\cos\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\right), \sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)\right), 1\right) \neq$$

Soru 3:

$$d: C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow X^*(E^n)$$

$$f \mapsto df: X(E^n) \rightarrow C(E^n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$X \mapsto df(X) = X[f]$$

ile tanımlanan  $d$  dönüşümüne diferansiyel operatör denir

$d: C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow X^*(E^n)$  operatörü lineerdir.

$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\forall f, g \in C(E^n, \mathbb{R})$  için ve  $\forall X \in X(E^n)$  için

$$d(af+bg)[X] = X[af+bg]$$

$$= a \underline{X[f]} + b \underline{X[g]}$$

$$= a df(X) + b dg(X)$$

$$= (a df + b dg)[X]$$

olup

$d(af+bg) = a df + b dg$  dir. Yani  $d$  operatörü lineerdir

Soru 4:  $F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 \cos x_2, x_1 \sin x_2, x_3)$ ,  $p = (2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (2, -1, 3)$

$$F_p(\vec{v}) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} F(p+tv) \right|_{t=0}$$

$$p+tv = (2+2t, \frac{\pi}{2}-t, \pi+3t)$$

$$F(p+tv) = ((2+2t) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-t), (2+2t) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-t), \pi+3t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(p+tv) = (2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-t) + (2+2t) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-t), 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-t) - (2+2t) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-t), 3)$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} F(p+tv) \right|_{t=0} = \left( \underbrace{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 + \underbrace{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_1, \underbrace{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_1 - \underbrace{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0, 3 \right)$$

$$= (2, 2, 3)_{F(p)}$$

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Soru 5:  $\text{rot}(\text{grad}f) = 0$  old göster

$\forall f \in C^2(\mathbb{E}^3, \mathbb{R})$  alalm.

$$\text{grad}f = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad}f) = \nabla \times \text{grad}f = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} = 0 \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^3) \quad \#$$