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Differential forms on smooth manifolds

Shouldn't *differential forms* be called *differential fluxes*?

Definition. Differential forms on smooth manifolds

$$(\Omega^\bullet(M), +, \cdot, \wedge)$$

Differential forms are the elements of the alternating $\mathbb{R}$ -algebra also $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -algebra

$$(\Omega^\bullet(M), +, \wedge)$$

which are equivalently

•
$$\Gamma \Lambda^\bullet T^*(M) := \bigoplus_k \Gamma \Lambda^k T^*(M)$$

and define the wedge product of two sections *pointwise*

$$(\omega \wedge \eta)_p := \omega_p \wedge \eta_p$$

• or

$$\text{Alt}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)}((\Gamma TM)^k, \mathcal{C}^\infty(M))$$

Locally

$$\omega = \sum_I f_I \mathrm{d}x_{I_1} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{I_2} \dots$$

or globally

$$\omega(X_1, X_2 \dots)$$

[1]

[2]

	exterior covectors	space of exterior covectors $\Lambda^k V^*$	differential forms	space of differential k -forms $\Omega^k(M)$	on the algebra of differential forms	on a local chart
Interior multiplicati on	$(\iota_v \omega)(-) :=$	$\iota_v : \Lambda^k V^* \rightarrow$ such that		$\iota_X : \Omega^k(M) \rightarrow$		

	exterior covectors	space of exterior covectors $\Lambda^k V^*$	differential forms	space of differential k -forms $\Omega^k(M)$	on the algebra of differential forms	on a local chart
Exterior derivative	-	-				
Pullback						
Lie derivative	-	-				
pullback, Lie derivative and exterior derivative						

-
- $\Omega^k(M)$
 - $\mathbb{R}$ -vector space
 - $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -module
 - $\int$ on smooth chains
 - pullback and functor
 - sheaf of vector space/module
 - $\Omega(M)$
 - d
 - alternating $\mathbb{R}$ -algebra
 - functor $\mathbf{Man} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 - d as a natural transformation
 - alternating $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -algebra
 - $(\Omega(M), d)$ chain complex
 - $(\Omega(M), \wedge, d)$ alternating algebra+chain complex
 - sheaf of algebra
 - d as morphism of sheaves
 - $(\bigoplus_k \Omega^{2k}(M)) \oplus (\bigoplus_k \Omega^{2k+1}(M))$
 - $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -graded $\mathbb{R}$ -algebra
 - Lattice of forms with integer integral $\Omega_{\mathbb{Z}}^k(M)$
 - $H^k(M, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \Omega^k(M, \mathbb{Z})$
 - "torus"

$$\frac{\Omega^k(M)}{\Omega_{\mathbb{Z}}^k(M)}$$
 - $\Omega_c^k(M)$
 - $\int$ on k -submanifolds

	$f : S \rightarrow M$	cohomology	of submanifolds $\iota_N : N \leq M$	sheaf
relative to a smooth map	Definition. Let $f : S \rightarrow M$ be a smooth map between smooth manifolds. Then $(\Omega^\bullet[f], d)$ $\Omega^\bullet[f] := \bigoplus_k \Omega^k[f]$ $d(\omega, \theta) := (d\omega, d\theta)$ is the cocomplex of differential forms relative to the map f.	consists of closed forms on M that become exact when pulled back by f	<u>Chain complex of differential forms relative to a submanifold</u>	
kernel	$f : S \rightarrow M$ $\ker f^*$		subalgebra+sub complex of forms which is 0 when restricted to a submanifold which is the kernel of $\Omega^\bullet(M; N) := \ker$	
cokernel	$\Omega^\bullet(f : S/M) :=$		$\Omega^\bullet(N/M) := \frac{\Omega}{\iota_N^*}$	

	$f : S \rightarrow M$	cohomology	of submanifolds $\iota_N : N \leq M$	sheaf

- $\mathcal{L}_X = \mathrm{d}\iota_X + \iota_X\mathrm{d}$
 - $\mathrm{d}(X\phi) = \mathcal{L}_X\mathrm{d}\phi$
- Vector space valued differential forms
- Lie algebra valued differential forms

integrating differential forms on manifolds

📌Definition.

$$\int_M \omega := \int_{\phi(U)} (\phi^{-1})^* \omega$$

exterior derivative

☰ For every smooth manifold M , $\exists!$ linear maps

$$\mathrm{d}^k : \mathrm{Forms}^k(M) \rightarrow \mathrm{Forms}^{k+1}(M)$$

for each $k \geq 0$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}^0 f(X) &= Xf \\ \mathrm{d}^{k+l}(\omega \wedge \eta) &= \mathrm{d}^k \omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k \omega \wedge \mathrm{d}^l \eta \\ \mathrm{d}^{k+1} \mathrm{d}^k &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

exact and closed

📌Definition. Closed k -forms on M are $\ker(\mathrm{d}^k)$ and exact k -forms are $\mathrm{im}(\mathrm{d}^{k-1})$

de Rham cohomology.

Differential 1-forms on smooth manifolds

cohomologous forms

📌Definition. $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Gamma \Lambda^k(T^*M)$ are *cohomologous* if $\omega_1 - \omega_2 \in \mathrm{im}(\mathrm{d}^{k-1})$ or exact

Current note has 7 direct children and 14 total descendants.

- structures based on sets
 - manifolds
 - smooth $\mathbb{R}$ -manifold
 - Tangents on a smooth manifold
 - Differential forms on smooth manifolds
 - Differential 1-forms on smooth manifolds
 - Closed differential 1-forms on smooth manifolds
 - When are closed differential 1-forms exact on a smooth manifold?
 - Conservative 1-forms
 - Chain complex of differential forms on a smooth manifold
 - Homotopy invariance of cohomology of differential forms
 - Exterior derivative operator on space of smooth differential forms
 - Functoriality of Forms^k on smooth manifolds
 - The integral map on space of differential forms
 - Three different relative chain complexes of differential forms
 - Differential forms relative to a smooth map
 - Chain complex of differential forms relative to a submanifold
 - The sheaf of differential forms on open subsets of manifolds
 - Isomorphism of the de Rham cohomology with the sheaf cohomology of locally $\mathbb{R}$ -constant functions

And it has 4 siblings.

- structures based on sets
 - manifolds
 - smooth $\mathbb{R}$ -manifold
 - Tangents on a smooth manifold
 - Cotangent space on a smooth manifold T_p^*M
 - Connection on the tangent bundle of a smooth manifold
 - Differential forms on smooth manifolds
 - Tangent space of a smooth manifold

1. On the Visualization of Differential Forms (Finished except for appendix) – Random Math Stuff (ulisboa.pt).↔
2. piponi-on.pdf (yaroslavvb.com).↔