

## Stokes theorem

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**Exercise 1** (Integration theorems). Let  $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  be an oriented Euclidean space of dimension  $n$ . Let  $\mu$  be its canonical volume form. Given  $A \subset E$ ,  $i_A : A \hookrightarrow E$  denotes the inclusion map.

1. Show Green-Ostrogradski theorem: given domain  $\Omega \subset E$  with smooth boundary and a compactly supported vector field  $X$ ,

$$\int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} X)\mu = \int_{\partial\Omega} i_{\partial\Omega}^*(X \lrcorner \mu).$$

2. Show Kelvin-Stokes theorem: if  $n = 3$ , given a 2-dimensional compact submanifold  $\Sigma \subset E$  with boundaries,

$$\int_{\Sigma} i_{\Sigma}^*(\operatorname{curl} X \lrcorner \mu) = \int_{\partial\Sigma} i_{\partial\Sigma}^* \langle X, \cdot \rangle$$

3. Let  $(\varphi_t)$  be an isotopy of  $E$  of associated vector field  $(X_t)$ . Given a bounded domain  $\Omega \subset E$  with smooth boundaries, show that

$$\left. \frac{d}{ds} \operatorname{Vol}(\varphi_s(\Omega)) \right|_{s=t} = \int_{\varphi_t(\Omega)} (\operatorname{div} X_t)\mu.$$

**Exercise 2** (Hairy ball theorem). We want to prove that in an even dimensional sphere, every vector field must vanish at some point. Assume that there exists a non-vanishing  $X \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{S}^n)$ .

1. Show that we can assume that  $X$  has constant norm equal to 1 (seeing the sphere inside  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ ).
2. Let  $f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$  be the map

$$f_t(x) := f(t, x) = \cos(\pi t)x + \sin(\pi t)X(x).$$

Show that  $f$  is a smooth map.

3. Compute  $f_0^*\mu$  and  $f_1^*\mu$  where  $\mu$  is the usual volume form of  $\mathbb{S}^n$ . Deduce the theorem.

**Exercise 3** (Haar measure). Let  $G$  be a Lie group of dimension  $n$ . For  $g \in G$ , we denote by  $L_g : G \rightarrow G$  the left multiplication by  $g$ .

1. Show that there exists a volume form  $\omega \in \Omega^n(G)$  such that

$$(L_g)^*\omega = \omega, \quad \forall g \in G,$$

which is unique up to a non-zero scalar. The measure induced by this volume form is called a Haar measure.

2. Give a Haar measure of  $S^1$  and  $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Exercise 4** (Brouwer's theorem). 1. Let  $U$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which contains the closed unit ball. Prove that there is no smooth map  $\varphi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$  with  $\varphi|_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} = id_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}$ .

2. Let  $\mathbb{B}(0, 1)$  be the closed euclidean ball of center 0 and radius 1 in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Let  $f : \mathbb{B}(0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(0, 1)$  be a smooth map. Prove that there exists  $x \in \mathbb{B}(0, 1)$  such that  $f(x) = x$ .

*Hint : suppose that this is false, and build a map as in 1.*