



**UZEM** | ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
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Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi  
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Matematik Bölümü  
Dijital Ders Platformu

DİFERANSİYEL  
GEOMETRİ I

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Ders 9

## LIE OPERATÖRÜ

$V, K$  cismi üzerinde bir vektör veya olsun.

$$[,]: V \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow [x, y]$$

dönüşüm iin osoğdaki özellikler sağlanırsa bu dönüşüm  $V$  üzerinde bir **Lie operatörü** veya **parantez operatörü** denir.

1) Bilineerdir (2-lineerdir) :

$$\forall x, y, z \in V \text{ ve } \forall a, b \in K \text{ iin } [ax + by, z] = a[x, z] + b[y, z],$$
$$[x, ay + bz] = a[x, y] + b[x, z]$$

2) Alternedir :

$$\forall x \in V \text{ iin } [x, x] = 0$$

3) Jacobi ödesligini sağlar :  $\forall x, y, z \in V$  iin

$$[x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]] = 0 \text{ dir.}$$

Lie Cebiri: Üzerinde Lie operatörleri tanımlı vektör uzayına Lie cebiri denir.

**Teorem 9:**  $X(E^n)$  üzerinde,

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: X(E^n) \times X(E^n) \rightarrow X(E^n)$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto [x, y]: C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(E^n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$f \mapsto [x, y](f) = x(yf) - y(xf)$$

ile tanımlanan  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  dönüşümü bir Lie operatörüdür. Burada  $xf = x[f]$ .

**İspat:**

1)  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  dönüşüm bilineerdir:

$$\forall x, y, z \in X(E^n) \text{ ve } \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ iin } [ax + by, z] = a[x, z] + b[y, z]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall f \in C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \text{ iin } [ax + by, z](f) &= (ax + by)(zf) - z((ax + by)[f]) \\ &= ax(zf) + by(zf) - z(axf + byf) \\ &= ax(zf) + by(zf) - az(xf) - bz(yf) \\ &= a[x, z](f) + b[y, z](f) \\ &= (a[x, z] + b[y, z])(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [ax+by, z] = a[x, z] + b[y, z] \text{ dir.}$$

$$\text{Benzet sekilde } [x, ay+bx] = a[x, y] + b[x, z] \text{ dir.}$$

$\Rightarrow [ , ]$  dörrzüm bilineerdir.

$$2) [ , ] \text{ alter nedir: } \forall x \in X(\mathbb{E}^n) \text{ iin } [x, x] \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\forall f \in C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R}) \text{ iin } [x, x](f) = x(xf) - x(xf) = 0 = 0(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, x] = 0$$

$$3) \text{ Jacobi özdesligi: } \forall x, y, z \in X(\mathbb{E}^n) \text{ iin}$$

$$[x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]] \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall f \in C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R}) \text{ iin } [x, [y, z]](f) &= x([y, z](f)) - [y, z](xf) \\ &= x(y(zf) - z(yf)) - y(z(xf)) + z(yxf) \\ &= x(yzf) - x(z(yf)) - y(zxf) + z(yxf) \end{aligned}$$

Benzet sekilde,

$$[y, [z, x]](f) = y(z(xf)) - y(x(zf)) - z(x(yf)) + x(z(yf))$$

$$[z, [x, y]](f) = z(x(yf)) - z(y(xf)) - x(y(zf)) + y(x(zf))$$

bisturular. Böylece

$$\begin{aligned} & [x, [y, z]](f) + [y, [z, x]](f) + [z, [x, y]](f) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & ([x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]])(f) = 0 = O(f) \\ \Rightarrow & [x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]] = 0 \text{ olur.} \end{aligned}$$

**Sonuç:**  $\mathcal{X}(E^n)$  bir Lie cebiridir.

**Örnek:**  $\mathbb{R}^3$  3-boyutlu uzayı üzerinde tanımlanan

$$\wedge: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta = \sum_{i=1}^3 \det(\vec{e}_i, \alpha, \beta) \vec{e}_i$$

vektörel çarpımı ile birlikte bir Lie cebiridir. Burada,  
 $\vec{e}_i = (\delta_{i1}, \delta_{i2}, \delta_{i3})$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq 3$  dir.

Gözüm:

1) Bilineerlik:  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  ve  $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^3$  iin

$$(\alpha\alpha + b\beta) \wedge \gamma \stackrel{?}{=} a(\alpha \wedge \gamma) + b(\beta \wedge \gamma)$$

$$(\alpha\alpha + b\beta) \wedge \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^3 \det(\vec{e}_i, \alpha\alpha + b\beta, \gamma) \vec{e}_i$$

determinant fonksiyonu 3-lineer olduguundan

$$= a \sum_{i=1}^3 \det(\vec{e}_i, \alpha, \gamma) \vec{e}_i + b \sum_{i=1}^3 \det(\vec{e}_i, \beta, \gamma) \vec{e}_i$$

$$= a(\alpha \wedge \gamma) + b(\beta \wedge \gamma)$$

Benzer sekilde  $\alpha \wedge (\alpha\beta + b\gamma) = \alpha(\alpha \wedge \beta) + b(\alpha \wedge \gamma)$  dir.

2) Alterne:  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^3$  iin  $\alpha \wedge \alpha = 0$ ?

$$\alpha \wedge \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^3 \underbrace{\det(\vec{e}_i, \alpha, \alpha)}_0 \vec{e}_i = 0$$

3) Jacobi özelliliği:  $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^3$  iin

$$\alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma) + \beta \wedge (\gamma \wedge \alpha) + \gamma \wedge (\alpha \wedge \beta) = 0$$

Vektörel çarpımlar özelliliğinden,

$$\alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma) = \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle \beta - \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \gamma \text{ dir.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma) + \beta \wedge (\gamma \wedge \alpha) + \gamma \wedge (\alpha \wedge \beta) &= \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle \beta - \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \gamma + \langle \beta, \alpha \rangle \gamma \\ &\quad - \langle \beta, \gamma \rangle \alpha + \langle \gamma, \beta \rangle \alpha - \langle \gamma, \alpha \rangle \beta \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Örnek:  $\nabla$  bir vektör uzayı olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot]: \nabla \times \nabla &\rightarrow \nabla \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\mapsto [\alpha, \beta] = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

dönüşüm bir Lie operatörüdür.

Örnek:  $n \times n$  tipindeki reel bilenzenli matrislerin vayi  $\mathbb{R}^n$  olusak  
üzerde

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(A, B) \mapsto [AB] = AB - BA$$

dönüşüm bir Lie operatörüdür.

**Teorem 10.**  $\forall x, y \in X(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\forall f, g \in C(C(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}))$  iin

$$1) [x, y](fg) = f[x, y](g) + g[x, y](f)$$

$$2) [fx, gy] = f(xg)y - g(yf)x + fg[x, y]$$

$$3) [x, y] = -[y, x]$$

ispat:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) [x, y](fg) &= x(y(fg)) - y(x(fg)) \\ &= x(fy(g) + gy(f)) - y(fx(g) + gx(f)) \\ &= x(fy(g)) + x(gy(f)) - y(fx(g)) - y(gx(f)) \\ &= fx(y(g)) + y(g)x(f) + gx(y(f)) + x(g)y(f) - fx(y(g)) - y(f)x(g) \\ &\quad - gy(x(f)) - y(g)x(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$= f \times (y(g)) - f y(x(g)) + g \times (y(f)) - g y(x(f)) \\ = f [x,y](g) + g [x,y](f)$$

2)  $[fx, gy] \stackrel{?}{=} f(xg)y - g(yf)x + fg[x,y]$

$\forall h \in C(E^n, E)$  i.w.  
in

$$[fx, gy](h) = (fx)(gy(h)) - (gy)(fx(h)) \\ = f \times (gy(h)) - gy(fx(h)) \\ = f(x(g)y(h) + g \times (y(h))) - g(y(f)x(h) + f y(x(h))) \\ = f x(g)y(h) + f g x(y(h)) - g y(f)x(h) - g f y(h(h)) \\ = (fx(g)y)(h) - (gy(f)x)(h) + fg[x,y](h) \\ = (fx(g)y - gy(f)x + fg[x,y])(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow [fx, gy] = fx(g)y - gy(f)x + fg[x,y] \text{ obw.}$$

3)  $[x,y] \stackrel{?}{=} -[y,x]$

$\forall f \in C(E^n, E)$  i.w.  $[x,y](f) = x(yf) - y(xf) = - (y(xf) - x(yf)) = -[y,x](f)$

$$\Rightarrow [x,y] = -[y,x]$$

**Theorem 11.**  $x, y \in X(\mathbb{E}^n)$  i.w.h

1)  $[x, y] = D_x y - D_y x$

2)  $x[\langle y, z \rangle] = \langle D_x y, z \rangle + \langle y, D_x z \rangle$

Ispat:

2)  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n), z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n), y_i, z_i \in C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R}), 1 \leq i \leq n$  o.l.v.n.

$$\begin{aligned} x[\langle y, z \rangle] &= x[y_1 z_1 + y_2 z_2 + \dots + y_n z_n] \\ &= x[y_1 z_1] + x[y_2 z_2] + \dots + x[y_n z_n] \\ &= y_1 x[z_1] + z_1 x[y_1] + y_2 x[z_2] + z_2 x[y_2] + \dots + y_n x[z_n] + z_n x[y_n] \\ &= (y_1 x[z_1] + y_2 x[z_2] + \dots + y_n x[z_n]) + (z_1 x[y_1] + z_2 x[y_2] + \dots + z_n x[y_n]) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_x z = (x[z_1], x[z_2], \dots, x[z_n]), D_x y = (x[y_1], x[y_2], \dots, x[y_n])$$

$$\langle D_x z, y \rangle = y_1 x[z_1] + y_2 x[z_2] + \dots + y_n x[z_n]$$

$$\langle D_x y, z \rangle = z_1 x[y_1] + z_2 x[y_2] + \dots + z_n x[y_n]$$

o.l.v.p  $x[\langle y, z \rangle] = \langle D_x y, z \rangle + \langle y, D_x z \rangle$  b.v.l.v.n.r.



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