

Pontrjaginovy charakt. třídy

AM reálný vektor. bundl s metrikou

kov. gr. $O(A, H)$

$$F = -F^T$$

$$\text{tr} F = 0 \quad Q = F \wedge F^T = -F^{12}$$

$$\hat{P}_A(F) = \det^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\mathbb{1} + \frac{Q}{(2\pi)^2} \right) =$$

$$= \det^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\mathbb{1} - \frac{F}{2\pi} \right) = \det^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\mathbb{1} + \frac{F}{2\pi} \right)$$

$$\mu = [\hat{P}_A(F)] \quad \text{tr} F^{A2A+1} = 0$$

$$\hat{P}_A(F) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \hat{P}_{A2k}(F) \quad \hat{P}_{A2k+1}(F) = 0$$

Eulerova charakt. třída

$\mathbb{T}M$ tečnou bundle

metr. ∇_g $R_{ab}{}^m{}_n$

$\dim M = 2m$

$$\hat{P}_F \left(\frac{R}{2\pi} \right) \quad e = \left[\hat{P}_F \left(\frac{R}{2\pi} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{Pf}(X) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} X^{a_1 b_1} \dots X^{a_m b_m}$$

$$= X^{12} X^{34} \dots X^{2m-1, 2m} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{21} & 0 \\ & \dots \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{m-1, m} \\ -\varepsilon_{m, m-1} & 0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= (\det X)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\hat{P}_F(R)_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \varepsilon_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_m l_m} R_{a_1 b_1}{}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{a_m b_m}{}^{k_m l_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^m m!} \frac{1}{(2m)!} \varepsilon^{m_1 m_2 \dots m_{2m}} \varepsilon_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_m l_m} R_{m_1 m_2}{}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{m_{2m-1} m_{2m}}{}^{k_m l_m} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^m m!} R_{k_1 l_1}{}^{k_2 l_2} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{k_m l_m}{}^{k_{m+1} l_{m+1}} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \frac{(2m)!}{2^m m!} R_{[k_1 l_1} \dots R_{k_m l_m]} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

Gauss-Bonnetova věta

$$\int_M e = \chi(M) = \text{index}_{\text{de Rham}}(M)$$

$$\begin{matrix} d & \delta & \Delta \\ d+\delta & & \end{matrix}$$

Pontrjaginovy charakt. třídy

AM reálný věst. bundl s metrikou

kal. gr. $O(A, H)$

$$F = -F^T$$

$$\text{tr} F = 0 \quad Q = F \wedge F^T = -F^{\wedge 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}_A(F) &= \det^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\mathbb{1} + \frac{Q}{(2\pi)^2} \right) = \\ &= \det \left(\mathbb{1} - \frac{F}{2\pi} \right) = \det \left(\mathbb{1} + \frac{F}{2\pi} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nu = [\hat{P}_A(F)] \quad \text{tr} F^{\wedge 2k+1} = 0$$

$$\hat{P}_A(F) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \hat{P}_{2k}(F) \quad \hat{P}_{2k+1}(F) = 0$$

Eulerova charakt. třída

$\mathbb{T}M$ tečný bundle

$$g_{ab} \quad \nabla_a \quad R_{ab}^{\quad c} \quad \text{in}$$

$$\dim M = 2m$$

$$\hat{P}f\left(\frac{R}{2\pi}\right) \quad e = \left[\hat{P}f\left(\frac{R}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

$$Pf(X) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} X^{a_1 b_1} \dots X^{a_m b_m}$$

$$= X^{12} X^{34} \dots X^{2m-1, 2m} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & \xi_1 & & \\ -\xi_1 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \xi_2 \\ & & -\xi_2 & 0 \\ & & & \dots \end{matrix} \right]$$
$$= (\det X)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\hat{P}_f(R)_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} = \frac{1}{2_m^m} \varepsilon_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_m l_m} R_{a_1 b_1}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{a_m b_m}^{k_m l_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2_m^m} \frac{1}{(2m)!} \varepsilon_{m_1 m_2 \dots m_m} \varepsilon_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_m l_m} R_{m_1 m_2}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{m_{m-1} m_m}^{k_{m-1} l_{m-1}} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2_m^m} R_{k_1 l_1}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{k_m l_m}^{k_m l_m} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \frac{(2m)!}{2_m^m} R_{[k_1 l_1} \dots R_{k_m l_m]} \varepsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

Gauss-Bonnet in a nete

$$\int_M e = \chi(M) = \text{index}_{dRham}(M)$$

$d \delta \Delta$

$d-\delta$

$$m=1 \quad \text{dim} = 2$$

$$2\pi \epsilon_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} R_{kl}{}^{kl} \quad \epsilon_{ab} = K \epsilon_{ab}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M K \epsilon = \chi(M) = b_0 - b_1 + b_2$$

$\stackrel{\text{Algebra}}{=} 1 - 0 + 1 = 2$

$$m=2 \quad \text{dim} = 4$$

$$(2\pi)^2 \epsilon_{abcd} = \frac{1}{8} (R_{kl}{}^{kl} \wedge R_{mn}{}^{mn}) \epsilon_{abcd}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (R_{kl}{}^{kl} R_{mn}{}^{mn} + R_{mn}{}^{kl} R_{kl}{}^{mn} - 4 R_{km}{}^{kl} R_{ln}{}^{mn})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (R^2 - 4 \text{Ric}^2 + R^2) \epsilon_{abcd}$$

$$R_{klmn} R^{klmn} \quad \text{Ric}_{kl} \text{Ric}^{kl} \quad RR$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_M (R^2 - 4 \text{Ric}^2 + R^2) \epsilon =$$

$$= \chi(M) = b_0 - b_1 + b_2 - b_3 + b_4$$

Lovelock gravitace

$$S_{\text{Lov}} = \sum_k \int_M \alpha_k \mathcal{L}_k g^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$k < m = \text{dim} / 2$$

ϵ_{abcd}	dim 4	$m=2$	\mathcal{L}_0	\mathcal{L}_1	
			\wedge	\mathbb{R}	
		$m=3$	\mathcal{L}_0	\mathcal{L}_1	\mathcal{L}_2

$$\hat{P}_f(R)_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \epsilon_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_m l_m} R_{a_1 b_1}{}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{a_m b_m}{}^{k_m l_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^m m!} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m} \epsilon^{m_1 m_2 \dots m_m} \epsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m} R_{m_1 m_2}{}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{m_{m-1} m_m}{}^{k_{m-1} l_{m-1}} \epsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^m m!} R_{k_1 l_1}{}^{k_1 l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge R_{k_m l_m}{}^{k_m l_m} \epsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m} m!} R_{[k_1 l_1} \dots R_{k_m l_m]}}_{\mathcal{L}_m} \epsilon_{a_1 b_1 \dots a_m b_m}$$

$$m=1 \quad \dim M = 2$$

$$2\pi c_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} R_{kr}{}^{kr} \quad \varepsilon_{ab} = K \varepsilon_{ab}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M K \varepsilon = \chi(M) = b_0 - b_1 + b_2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Algebra}}{=} 1 - 0 + 1 = 2$$

$$m=2 \quad \dim M = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2\pi)^2 \epsilon_{abcd} &= \frac{1}{8} (R_{kl}{}^{kl} \wedge R_{mn}{}^{mn}) \epsilon_{abcd} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (R_{kl}{}^{kl} R_{mn}{}^{mn} + R_{mn}{}^{kl} R_{kl}{}^{mn} - 4 R_{km}{}^{kl} R_{ln}{}^{mn}) \epsilon_{abcd} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (R^2 - 4 \text{Ric}^2 + R^2) \epsilon_{abcd} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{klmn} R^{klmn} \quad \text{Ric}_{kl} \text{Ric}^{kl} \quad RR$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_M (R^2 - 4 \text{Ric}^2 + R^2) \epsilon =$$

$$= \chi(M) = b_0 - b_1 + b_2 - b_3 + b_4$$

Lovelock gravitace

$$S_{\text{Lov}} = \sum_k \int_M \alpha_k \mathcal{L}_k g^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$k < m = \text{dim} - 1/2$$

$$\text{dim} = 4 \quad m = 2 \quad \mathcal{L}_0 \quad \mathcal{L}_1$$

$$\wedge \quad \mathcal{H}$$

$$m = 3 \quad \mathcal{L}_0 \quad \mathcal{L}_1 \quad \mathcal{L}_2$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m} m!} R_{[k_1 l_1} \dots R_{k_m l_m]}}_{\mathcal{L}_m}$$