



Calculus on Manifolds

A Modern Approach to Classical Theorems of Advanced Calculus

流形上的微积分

高等微积分中的一些经典定理的现代化处理 (双语版)

> [美] Michael Spivak 著 齐民友 路见可 译



TURING 国灵数学·统计学丛书

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A MODERN APPROACH TO CLASSICAL THEOREMS
OF ADVANCED CALCULUS

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内 容 提 要

本书对于高等微积分的一些经典结果作了现代化的处理. 利用微分流形及外微分形式, 简明而系统地讨论了多元函数的微积分. 本书写得深入浅出, 论证比较严格, 而且易于理解. 书中的最后提供了由中译者所作的部分习题解答或提示.

本书译稿经北京大学张恭庆同志校订.

本书可供数学工作者和高等院校有关专业师生参考.

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中译本序

这个译本第一次问世是在 1981 年,在经历了 1/4 个世纪后再次与我国读者见面,是很有意义的.

第一次与读者见面时,正是改革开放初期,大家对获取新的数学知识有着极高的热情.而现在再次呈献给读者时,人们关注的仍然是如何使我国的数学教育与研究工作更好地跟上世界数学科学发展的步伐.从不少读过或教过此书的读者的反映看来,这本书仍是有益的.正如原书序言说的,本书内容是初等的,但是探讨的方法都是现代的.它与我们常见的经典的微积分教材比较,具有明显的特色"现代的和经典的处理方式按照完全不同的思路进行.其间有许多交汇点,最终汇合在最后一节."读了这本书后,后续的读物是什么?也如原书序言所说:"至少有一半主要的数学分支都可以很有根据地推荐为本书内容的合理的继续".由此可以看到这本书所介绍的内容,特别是处理方法对读者在数学上的发展有着非常重要的价值.

那么,读这本书是不是很难?这要看读者的要求.本书篇幅少,内容简洁,陈述也不艰深.如果只是粗略读一次,至少能学会现代数学的某些概念,用语和方法.但是真正的问题在于,现代的与经典的数学比较,在思路、风格上都大有不同.要想学到一些现代数学的思想与方法,进而能运用自如,当然不是易事.所以原书作者希望读者"鼓起勇气彻底学好第4章,确信花的工夫是值得的".数学界有一句"格言":数学不是看懂的,而是算懂的.意思是想要真正掌握数学,惟一的办法就是拿起笔来自己算上一算.所以原书序言说"习题是本书最重要的部分".当本书责任编辑建议为新的本子作一个习题解答时,我们开始还有一些犹豫.因为不少同志都说,一本好书如果把习题都解答出来了,也就至少会降低一半价值.但是当我们仔细看了一下习题后,就发现,这里几乎没有作样划葫芦般的模仿性操作,也几乎没有什么技巧性的"难题".书中的习

题主要是帮助读者领略或多少掌握一些现代数学的风格和表述方法.这就不应该是只靠大学生自己单枪匹马地探索解题方法.所以我们仍然选了一些有代表性的题目,阐述了我们自己的想法.但是这些题目也没有完全做到底,读者自己仍然要下苦工夫,甚至查阅一些参考书.可以说,本书的"附录"只是一个习题课的参考材料.书中仍有不少习题应该在参考书中去找解答.也因此,第5章后一部分习题就完全没有作提示了,因为那样会占用太多篇幅.同时原作者似乎也只是把重点放在前四章和第5章前一半.

不论如何,这个附录必有许多缺点:可能对习题理解有误,可能解法有误.至于有些题目做得"不好"是必然的,希望读者不吝赐教.但是如果这些提示对读者有所启发而引发动手解题的欲望,也就完全达到了目的.

原书提到了少量参考书,不仅如原书作者说的可能不完备,甚至对求解习题也不会是立竿见影的.我们也不打算再多列一些.至少,所有关于微分流形、微分拓扑的书,大部分是可以用的.但想要达到上面讲的目的,再读一本篇幅大一点的书似乎是不可少的.但译者想请大家注意原作者的一本大部头书(五卷集):

M. Spivak. A Comprehensive Introduction to Differential Geometry. Publish or Perish, Inc. Berkeley, 1979.

这是一本几何名著,第一卷则是讲微分流形的. 读者如果有可能下一点功夫至少读上前几章, 必会大有收获——但也不一定能找到这里的习题的详细解答.

不少同志用过本书作为教材.浙江大学干丹岩教授把自己教学中发现的原书的错误特别详细告知,在修订译本时大都作了修正.武汉大学杜乃林教授在编写习题解答时给了我们极大的帮助.在此表示诚挚的谢意.这次出版译者自己也改正了一些错误.我们诚恳地欢迎读者继续提出批评意见.

译者 2005 年国庆节

原 书 序

"高等微积分"中有一些部分,由于其概念和方法比较复杂,所以在初等水平上难以严格处理。本书就是专门讲述这些部分的。这里采用的探讨方法是深奥数学中初等形式的现代方法。作为正式要求的预备知识只需要一学期的线性代数知识、对集合论的记号略有所知、以及一门内容得体的大学一年级微积分课 [其中至少应提到实数集合的上确界(sup)与下确界(inf)]。除此之外,对抽象数学一定程度的熟悉(哪怕是潜在的)则几乎是不可缺少的。

本书前半部的内容是高等微积分中的简单部分,它把初等微积分中的一些内容推广到高维.第1章是预备知识,第2章、第3章 讨论微分和积分.

本书其余部分用于研究曲线、曲面和更高维的类似物.这里,现代的和经典的处理方式按照完全不相同的思路进行.其间有许多交汇点,最终汇合在最后一节.本书封面上复印的那个很经典的方程也就是本书最后的一个定理.这个定理(斯托克斯定理)具有奇妙的历史,它已经历过惊人的变化.

这个定理的第一个提法出现在威廉·汤姆森爵士(Sir William Thomson)[即后来的开尔文勋爵(Lord Kelvin)] 1850 年7月2日致斯托克斯的信末附笔中. 它公开出现则是在1854年,作为当年史密斯奖竞赛的第8题. 这个竞赛由斯托克斯教授主持,每年由剑桥大学最好的数学学生参加. 到他去世之时,这个结果就广为人知了. 人们将其命名为斯托克斯定理. 他的同时代人至少对此给出过三个证明: 汤姆森发表了第一个,另一个见于汤姆森和泰特所著《论自然哲学》(Thomson and Tait, Treatise on Natural Philosophy),麦克斯韦(Maxwell)在《电磁论》(Electricity and Magnetism)^[13]中又给出了一个证明. 此后,斯托克斯的名字被用于广泛得多的结果,在数学的某些领域的发展中显然如此重要,以致斯托克斯定理可以看作

研究"推广"方法价值的一个例证.

本书中斯托克斯定理有三种形式. 斯托克斯本人得到的形式在最后一节,还有和它不可分离的伴随定理——格林(Green)定理和散度定理,这三个定理,也就是本书副标题里讲的经典定理,很容易从一个现代的斯托克斯定理推导出来,后者出现在第5章靠前部分. 经典定理关于曲线和曲面所讲的内容就是这个现代的斯托克斯定理对它们的高维类似物(流形)所谈的内容. 第5章第1节彻底地研究了流形. 研究流形的理由只能从它在现代数学中的重要性来说明,其实研究它并不比仅仅详细研究曲线曲面更花力气.

读者可能会以为现代斯托克斯定理至少和可以由它导出的经典 定理一样难,其实不然,它只不过是斯托克斯定理的另外一种讲法 很简单的推论. 这个很抽象的讲法是第4章最后的也是主要的结果. 完全有理由设想, 迄今回避了的难点必然隐藏在这里. 然而这个定 理的证明,在数学家看来,却是自明的——只是直接的计算而已, 但另一方面,如果没有第4章一大堆艰难的定义,这个自明的陈述 都无法理解. 这里有一些好的理由说明为什么定理如此容易而定义 却很难. 斯托克斯定理的发展提示了, 一个简单的原理可以化装成 好几个艰深的结果. 许多定理的证明只不过是撕掉这层伪装罢了, 另一方面,定义却提供了双重目的:它们既以严格的概念代替模糊 的概念,又是非常好的证明工具. 第4章前两节确切地定义了经典 数学中所谓"微分表达式"Pdx + Qdy + Rdz 或 Pdxdy + Qdydz + Rdzdx 是什么,并且证明了它们的运算规则。第3节定义的链,以及 单位分解(在第3章里已介绍),使我们不必在证明中把流形切成小 块. 它们把有关流形的问题化成关于欧几里得空间的问题, 在流形 里每一件东西看来都很难, 而在欧几里得空间里, 每一件东西却都 很容易.

把一个主题的深奥之处集中到定义上去,无可否认是很经济的,但这必定会对读者造成一些困难. 我希望读者鼓起勇气彻底学好第 4 章,确信花的工夫是值得的: 最后一节的经典定理只是第 4 章的应用中少量的几个,而绝不是最重要的应用. 许多其他的应用放在习

题里, 读者查一下参考文献还可以找到进一步的发展.

关于习题和参考文献还要讲几句,本书每节末都有习题,并且 (和定理一样) 按章编号, 加了星号的问题表明正文要用到其结果, 但是这种谨慎应当是不必要的——习题是本书最重要的部分,读者 至少应该对所有题目都试一试、参考文献必然编得或者很不完备或 者繁冗不堪, 因为至少有一半主要的数学分支都可以很有根据地推 荐为本书内容的合理的继续. 我试图把它编得虽不完备但却很诱人.

我借重印这本书的机会改正热情的读者们向我指出的许多印刷 和原稿中的小错误. 此外, 定理 3-11 以后的材料已完全修订和改正 讨了,另一些重要的改变,如果放进正文中,势必作过大的改动, 所以放在书末的补遗里.

> Michael Spivak 1968 年 3 月 干马萨诸塞州 沃尔瑟姆市

This little book is especially concerned with those portions of "advanced calculus" in which the subtlety of the concepts and methods makes rigor difficult to attain at an elementary level. The approach taken here uses elementary versions of modern methods found in sophisticated mathematics. The formal prerequisites include only a term of linear algebra, a nodding acquaintance with the notation of set theory, and a respectable first-year calculus course (one which at least mentions the least upper bound (sup) and greatest lower bound (inf) of a set of real numbers). Beyond this a certain (perhaps latent) rapport with abstract mathematics will be found almost essential.

The first half of the book covers that simple part of advanced calculus which generalizes elementary calculus to higher dimensions. Chapter 1 contains preliminaries, and Chapters 2 and 3 treat differentiation and integration.

The remainder of the book is devoted to the study of curves, surfaces, and higher-dimensional analogues. Here the modern and classical treatments pursue quite different routes; there are, of course, many points of contact, and a significant encounter

occurs in the last section. The very classical equation reproduced on the cover appears also as the last theorem of the book. This theorem (Stokes' Theorem) has had a curious history and has undergone a striking metamorphosis.

The first statement of the Theorem appears as a postscript to a letter, dated July 2, 1850, from Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) to Stokes. It appeared publicly as question 8 on the Smith's Prize Examination for 1854. This competitive examination, which was taken annually by the best mathematics students at Cambridge University, was set from 1849 to 1882 by Professor Stokes; by the time of his death the result was known universally as Stokes' Theorem. At least three proofs were given by his contemporaries: Thomson published one, another appeared in Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and Maxwell provided another in Electricity and Magnetism [13]. Since this time the name of Stokes has been applied to much more general results, which have figured so prominently in the development of certain parts of mathematics that Stokes' Theorem may be considered a case study in the value of generalization.

In this book there are three forms of Stokes' Theorem. The version known to Stokes appears in the last section, along with its inseparable companions, Green's Theorem and the Divergence Theorem. These three theorems, the classical theorems of the subtitle, are derived quite easily from a modern Stokes' Theorem which appears earlier in Chapter 5. What the classical theorems state for curves and surfaces, this theorem states for the higher-dimensional analogues (manifolds) which are studied thoroughly in the first part of Chapter 5. This study of manifolds, which could be justified solely on the basis of their importance in modern mathematics, actually involves no more effort than a careful study of curves and surfaces alone would require.

The reader probably suspects that the modern Stokes' Theorem is at least as difficult as the classical theorems derived from it. On the contrary, it is a very simple consequence of yet another version of Stokes' Theorem; this very abstract version is the final and main result of Chapter 4.

It is entirely reasonable to suppose that the difficulties so far avoided must be hidden here. Yet the proof of this theorem is, in the mathematician's sense, an utter triviality—a straightforward computation. On the other hand, even the statement of this triviality cannot be understood without a horde of difficult definitions from Chapter 4. There are good reasons why the theorems should all be easy and the definitions hard. As the evolution of Stokes' Theorem revealed, a single simple principle can masquerade as several difficult results; the proofs of many theorems involve merely stripping away the disguise. The definitions, on the other hand, serve a twofold purpose: they are rigorous replacements for vague notions, and machinery for elegant proofs. The first two sections of Chapter 4 define precisely, and prove the rules for manipulating, what are classically described as "expressions of the form" P dx + Q dy + R dz, or P dx dy + Q dy dz + R dz dx. defined in the third section, and partitions of unity (already introduced in Chapter 3) free our proofs from the necessity of chopping manifolds up into small pieces; they reduce questions about manifolds, where everything seems hard, to questions about Euclidean space, where everything is easy.

Concentrating the depth of a subject in the definitions is undeniably economical, but it is bound to produce some difficulties for the student. I hope the reader will be encouraged to learn Chapter 4 thoroughly by the assurance that the results will justify the effort: the classical theorems of the last section represent only a few, and by no means the most important, applications of Chapter 4; many others appear as problems, and further developments will be found by exploring the bibliography.

The problems and the bibliography both deserve a few words. Problems appear after every section and are numbered (like the theorems) within chapters. I have starred those problems whose results are used in the text, but this precaution should be unnecessary—the problems are the most important part of the book, and the reader should at least attempt them all. It was necessary to make the bibliography either very incomplete or unwieldy, since half the major

branches of mathematics could legitimately be recommended as reasonable continuations of the material in the book. I have tried to make it incomplete but tempting.

Many criticisms and suggestions were offered during the writing of this book. I am particularly grateful to Richard Palais, Hugo Rossi, Robert Seeley, and Charles Stenard for their many helpful comments.

I have used this printing as an opportunity to correct many misprints and minor errors pointed out to me by indulgent readers. In addition, the material following Theorem 3-11 has been completely revised and corrected. Other important changes, which could not be incorporated in the text without excessive alteration, are listed in the Addenda at the end of the book.

Michael Spivak

Waliham, Massachusetts March 1968

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