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Integration by parts and vector differential forms in higher order variational calculus on fibred manifolds. (English, Russian summaries)

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The basic goal of this paper is to provide a first variation formula for higher-order Lagrangian densities. Let $\pi_r: Y_r \rightarrow Z$ be the r -jet bundle over Z of local sections of a fibred manifold $\pi: Y \rightarrow Z$ with projections ${}^r\pi_s: Y_s \rightarrow Y_r$, $r < s$, and let V_r be the vertical bundle of π_r , with $V_0 = V$. The basic results are as follows: (1) Given a Lagrangian λ of order r on π , there exist semi-basic differential forms ε , κ , on Y_{2r} , Y_{2r-1} , of degrees p , $p-1$, $p = \dim Z$, with values in V^* , V_{r-1}^* , respectively, such that $({}^r\pi_{2r})^*d_\pi\lambda = ({}^0\pi_r)^\# \varepsilon + d_t\kappa$, where d_π , d_t denote the fiber differential and the total differential, respectively, and the superscript $\#$ means the embedding (with respect to the projection $T({}^0\pi_r)$) of the corresponding modules of vector bundle-valued differential forms. Moreover, ε is unique and κ may be determined, under some additional restrictions, up to a d_t -exact form. (2) The variational derivative of the action density $\check{\lambda}(v) = (j_r v)^*\lambda$ at a section v of π is a differential operator $\mathbf{D}\check{\lambda}(v)$ in the space of variations of v . If \mathbf{G} denotes the Green operator for $\mathbf{D}\check{\lambda}(v)$, then for every variation η of v one has: $(\mathbf{D}\check{\lambda})(v)(\eta) = \langle j_r \eta, (j_r v)^*d_\pi\lambda \rangle$; ${}^t(\mathbf{D}\check{\lambda})(v)(1) = (j_{2r} v)^*\varepsilon$; $\mathbf{G}(\eta)(1) = \langle j_{r-1} \eta, (j_{2r-1} v)^*\kappa \rangle$. The operator \mathbf{G} is known to be defined up to a d -closed term. The Euler-Lagrange equations arise as a local expression for the integral sub-manifolds of the vector bundle-valued exterior differential system $(j_{2r}(v))^*\varepsilon = 0$.

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