

Chern'i klassid

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$\varphi: M_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \dots \times M_2(\mathbb{C})$ (k korda) $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ polülineaarne $\mathbb{C}$ -väärtustega vorm. Vormi φ nimetatakse invarianteks, kui $\forall g \in GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ kehtib

$$\varphi(g^{-1}A_1g, g^{-1}A_2g, \dots, g^{-1}A_kg) = \varphi(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k),$$

kus $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k \in M_2(\mathbb{C})$. Erijuhtul, kui $A_1 = \dots = A_k = A$

saame

$$\varphi(A) = \varphi(A, A, \dots, A).$$

On ilmselge, et $\varphi(A)$ on matriksi A elementide k -aste polünoom, mis avaldub

$$\varphi(g^{-1}Ag) = \varphi(A), \quad g \in GL_2(\mathbb{C}).$$

Sel juhul φ nim. invariantseks polünoomiks. Olgu $A \in M_2(\mathbb{C})$. Moodustame matriksi $I + A$, kus I on $n \times n$ -ühikmatriks. Matriksi $I + A$ determinandi kirjutame kujul

$$\det(I + A) = \sum_{k=0}^n \Phi_k(A),$$

kus $\Phi_k(A)$ on matriksi A elementide k -aste polünoom.

Siis $\Phi_k(A)$, $k=0, 1, \dots, n$ on invariantsed polünoomid.

Töpeldest, $A \rightarrow g^{-1} A g$, niss

$$\text{Det}(\mathbb{I} + g^{-1} A g) = \sum_{k=0}^n \Phi_k(g^{-1} A g)$$

$$\text{Det}(g^{-1}(\mathbb{I} + A)g) = \text{Det}(g^{-1}) \text{Det}(\mathbb{I} + A) \cdot \text{Det}(g) =$$

$$= \text{Det}(\mathbb{I} + A) = \sum_{k=0}^n \Phi_k(A).$$

Järelikult

$$\Phi_k(g^{-1} A g) = \Phi_k(A).$$

Arvutame juhul, kui $n=3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det}(\mathbb{I} + A) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1^1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ a_2^1 & 1+a_2^2 & a_2^3 \\ a_3^1 & a_3^2 & 1+a_3^3 \end{vmatrix} = (1+a_1^1)(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^3) + \\ &+ a_2^1 a_3^2 a_1^3 + a_3^1 a_2^3 a_1^2 - a_1^1 (1+a_2^2) a_3^3 - a_2^1 a_1^2 (1+a_3^3) - \\ &- (1+a_1^1) a_3^2 a_2^3 = 1 + (a_1^1 + a_2^2 + a_3^3) + a_1^1 a_2^2 + a_1^1 a_3^3 + a_2^2 a_3^3 - \\ &- a_1^1 a_3^3 - a_1^1 a_2^2 - a_2^2 a_3^3 + a_1^1 a_2^2 a_3^3 + a_2^1 a_3^2 a_1^3 + a_3^1 a_2^3 a_1^2 - \\ &- a_1^1 a_2^2 a_3^3 - a_1^1 a_2^2 a_3^3 - a_1^1 a_2^2 a_3^3 = 1 + \text{Tr} A + \frac{1}{2}((\text{Tr} A)^2 - \text{Tr}(A^2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(A^2) - (\text{Tr} A)^2 &= \cancel{a_1^1 a_1^1} + \boxed{a_2^1 a_2^1} + \cancel{a_3^1 a_3^1} + \boxed{a_1^2 a_1^2} + \cancel{(a_2^2)^2} + \cancel{a_3^2 a_3^2} + \\ &+ \cancel{a_1^3 a_1^3} + \cancel{a_2^3 a_2^3} + \cancel{(a_3^3)^2} - \cancel{(a_1^1)^2} - \cancel{(a_2^2)^2} - \cancel{(a_3^3)^2} - \\ &- 2 a_1^1 a_2^2 - 2 a_1^1 a_3^3 - 2 a_2^2 a_3^3 = 2(a_2^1 a_2^1 + a_1^2 a_1^2 + a_3^1 a_3^1 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -a_1^1 a_2^2 - a_1^1 a_3^3 - a_2^2 a_3^3) \quad \bar{\Phi}_0(A) = 1, \\
 & + \text{Det } A. \quad \text{Seege} \quad \bar{\Phi}_1(A) = \text{Tr } A \\
 & \quad \bar{\Phi}_2(A) = \frac{1}{2} [\text{Tr } A^2 - (\text{Tr } A)^2] \\
 & \quad \bar{\Phi}_3(A) = \text{Det } A.
 \end{aligned}$$