

# ExteriorDerivative

`ExteriorDerivative[expr]`  
represents the exterior derivative of *expr*.

## Details

- The exterior derivative template is on the  $\nabla$  tab of the Common Operations palette. `d[□]`.
- Exterior derivatives are evaluated with `EvaluateExteriorDerivatives`.
- Exterior derivatives operate on the coordinates.

## Examples (2)

### Basic Examples (1)

```
In[1]:= << GrassmannCalculus`
```

```
In[2]:= SetEuclideanNSpace[3, {x, y, z}, "Form"]
```

The exterior derivative the the coordinates are the form basis vectors.

```
In[3]:= ExteriorDerivative /@ GrassmannCoordinates
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[3]= {d[x], d[y], d[z]}
```

```
Out[3]= {dx, dy, dz}
```

An exterior product operating on a function.

```
In[4]:= d[3 x y^2 Sin[z]]
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[4]= d[3 x y^2 Sin[z]]
```

```
Out[4]= 3 dz x y^2 Cos[z] + 6 dy x y Sin[z] + 3 dx y^2 Sin[z]
```

Exterior derivatives can be linearly expanded before evaluation

```
In[5]:= d[a x + 3 y z^2 + z dx]
% // ExpandExteriorDerivatives
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[5]= d[a x + dx z + 3 y z^2]
```

```
Out[5]= a d[x] + d[dx z] + 3 d[y z^2]
```

```
Out[5]= a dx + 6 dz y z + 3 dy z^2 - dx ^ dz
```

## Axioms for the exterior derivative (1)

Define two coordinate systems.

```
In[1]:= SetEuclideanNSpace[3, {x, y, z}, "Form"];
**S[{f | Fu | Fv | Fw} [__]];
XYZCoordinates = CurrentGrassmannAssociation;
setXYZCoordinates := SetActiveAssociation[XYZCoordinates]
SetEuclideanNSpace[3, {u, v, w}, "Form"];
**S[{f | Fu | Fv | Fw} [__]];
UVWCoordinates = CurrentGrassmannAssociation;
setUVWCoordinates := SetActiveAssociation[UVWCoordinates]
setXYZCoordinates
```

These are the axioms of exterior derivatives, taken from John M. Lee, *Introduction to Smooth Manifolds*, 2013, p 364) with examples.

1) The exterior derivative is linear over the real numbers.

```
In[2]:= d[1.2 x + x dy + a z dx ^ dy]
% // ExpandExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[2]= d[1.2 x + dy x + a z dx ^ dy]
```

```
Out[2]= 1.2 d[x] + d[dy x] + a d[z dx ^ dy]
```

2) If  $\psi$  is a  $k$ -form, then:  $d[\psi \wedge \omega] == d[\psi] \wedge \omega + (-1)^k \psi \wedge d[\omega]$ .

```
In[3]:=  $\psi$ form = dx + x dy - 3 dz;
 $\omega$ form = y dx;
d[ $\psi$ form ^  $\omega$ form] == d[ $\psi$ form] ^  $\omega$ form + (-1) Grade[ $\psi$ form]  $\psi$ form ^ d[ $\omega$ form]
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[3]= d[(dx - 3 dz + dy x) ^ (dx y)] == -((dx - 3 dz + dy x) ^ d[dx y]) + d[dx - 3 dz + dy x] ^ (dx y)
```

```
Out[3]= True
```

3)  $d[d[\square]] == 0$

```
In[4]:= d[d[x y^2 Sin[z]]]
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[4]= d[d[x y^2 Sin[z]]]
```

```
Out[4]= 0
```

```
In[5]:= d[d[y dx ^ dz]]
% // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives
```

```
Out[5]= d[d[y dx ^ dz]]
```

```
Out[5]= 0
```

4) The exterior derivative commutes with pullbacks.

Define a generic mapping from  $\{x, y, z\}$  coordinates to  $\{u, v, w\}$  coordinates and the coordinate pullback.

```
In[6]:= F = {x, y, z} -> {Fu[x, y, z], Fv[x, y, z], Fw[x, y, z]}
uvwPullback = {u, v, w} -> F[x, y, z] // Thread
```

```
Out[6]= Function[{x, y, z}, {Fu[x, y, z], Fv[x, y, z], Fw[x, y, z]}]
```

```
Out[6]= {u -> Fu[x, y, z], v -> Fv[x, y, z], w -> Fw[x, y, z]}
```

We need to use the `PullbackForms` routine but lets define a shortcut form tailored to our specific example so as to more compactly display the axiom.

```
In[7]:= Pull[form_] := PullbackForms[setUVWCoordinates, setXYZCoordinates, uvwPullback][form];
```

We can then simply test the axiom.

```
In[8]:= ωform = u v^2 e^w;
      (setUVWCoordinates; Pull[d[ωform] // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives]) ==
      (setXYZCoordinates;
      d[Pull[ωform] // EvaluateExteriorDerivatives] // Simplify
```

```
Out[8]= True
```

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#### See Also

**ExpandExteriorDerivatives** · **EvaluateExteriorDerivatives** · **VectorOperator** · **DirectionalDerivative** · **LieDerivative**

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#### Related Guides

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