

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 J^1(R,N) & \longrightarrow & R \times T N \\
 \uparrow j^1_c & & \uparrow (id_R, dc) \\
 & R &
 \end{array}$$

b) We get $J^1(M,R) \cong R \times T^*M$.

This isomorphism is the unique map $J^1(M,R) \rightarrow R \times T^*M$ that makes commutative the following diagram, for each function $f : M \rightarrow R$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 J^1(M,R) & \longrightarrow & R \times T^*M \\
 \uparrow j^1_f & & \uparrow (f, df) \\
 & M &
 \end{array}$$

c) There is a unique map (which is an isomorphism)

$$J^2(R,N) \rightarrow R \times_s T^2N$$

such that the following diagram is commutative, for each curve $c : R \rightarrow N$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 J^2(R,N) & \longrightarrow & R \times_s T^2 N \\
 \uparrow j^2_c & & \uparrow (id_R, d^2c) \\
 & R &
 \end{array}$$

2 - JETS OF SECTIONS.

Let $\eta \equiv (E,p,M)$ be a bundle.

1 DEFINITION.

The JET SPACE, of order i , OF SECTIONS $M \rightarrow E$, is the set

where
$$J^i E \equiv \bigsqcup_{p \in M} \mathcal{J}_{p/\rho_p}^i,$$

- a) \mathcal{J}_p is the set of C^∞ sections $M \rightarrow E$ defined in a neighbourhood of p ;
- b) ρ_p^i is the restriction of the equivalence relation defined in (1,1)

Let us remark that we get

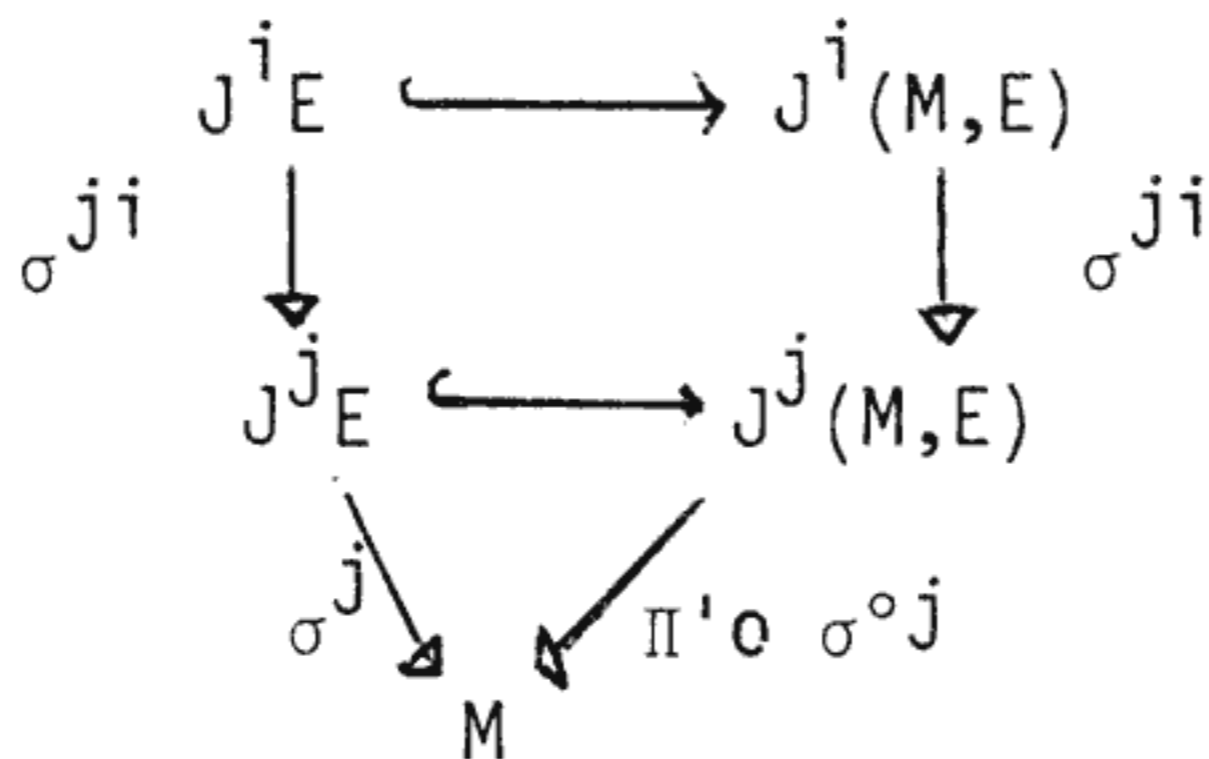
$$J^i(M, N) = J^i(M \times N),$$

considering $M \times N$ as a trivial bundle on M .

2 PROPOSITION.

a) $J^i E$ is a submanifold of $J^i(M, E)$.

b) The following diagram is commutative, for each $i > j$



c) The triple $\eta^{ji} \equiv (J^i E, \sigma^{ji}, J^j E)$ is a bundle.

d) The triple $\eta^i \equiv (J^i E, \sigma^i, M)$ is a bundle.

e) If $f : M \rightarrow E$ is a section,
 then $j^i f : M \rightarrow J^i E$ is a section $\underline{\quad}$

3 PROPOSITION.

We get a natural isomorphism

$$J^0 E \cong E \quad \underline{\quad}$$

4 THEOREM.

$\eta^{01} \equiv (J^1 E, \sigma^{01}, J^0 E)$ is an affine subbundle of $(J^1(M, E), \sigma^{01}, J^0(M, E))$

over the inclusion $J^0 E \rightarrow J^0(M, E)$,

whose vector bundle is $\bar{\eta}^{01} \equiv (T^* M \otimes_E \vee TE, \Pi_E, E)$.

PROOF.

We have $J^1 E = \bigsqcup_{e \in E} \{\phi_e\}$

where $\phi_e : T_{p(e)}M \rightarrow T_e E$

is any linear map such that

a) $Tp \circ \phi_e = \text{id}_{T_{p(e)}M} \quad \dot{=}$

5 THEOREM.

$\eta^{12} \equiv (J^2 E, \sigma^{12}, J' E)$ is an affine subbundle of $(J^2(M, E), \sigma^{12}, J'(M, E))$

over the inclusion $J' E \rightarrow J'(M, E)$, whose vector bundle is

$$\bar{\eta}^{12} \equiv (J' E \times_E (T^* M \vee_M T^* M \otimes_E \vee TE), \bar{\sigma}^{12}, J'(M, E))$$

PROOF.

We have

$$J^2 E = \bigsqcup_{\phi_e \in J' E} \{\bar{\phi}_{\phi_e}\}$$

where

$$\bar{\phi}_{\phi_e} : T^2_{p(e)} M \rightarrow T^2_e E$$

is any linear map as in (1.7), that satisfies the further condition

a) $T^2 p \circ \bar{\phi}_{\phi_e} = \text{id}_{T^2_{p(e)} M} \quad \dot{=}$

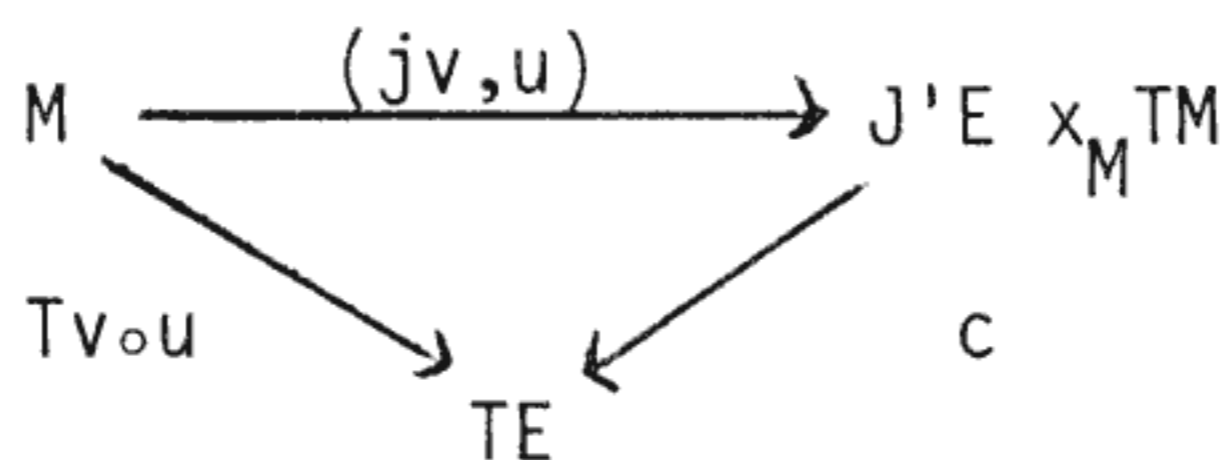
This theorem can be generalized to higher orders.

6 PROPOSITION.

There is a unique map

$$c : J' E \times_M T M \rightarrow T E$$

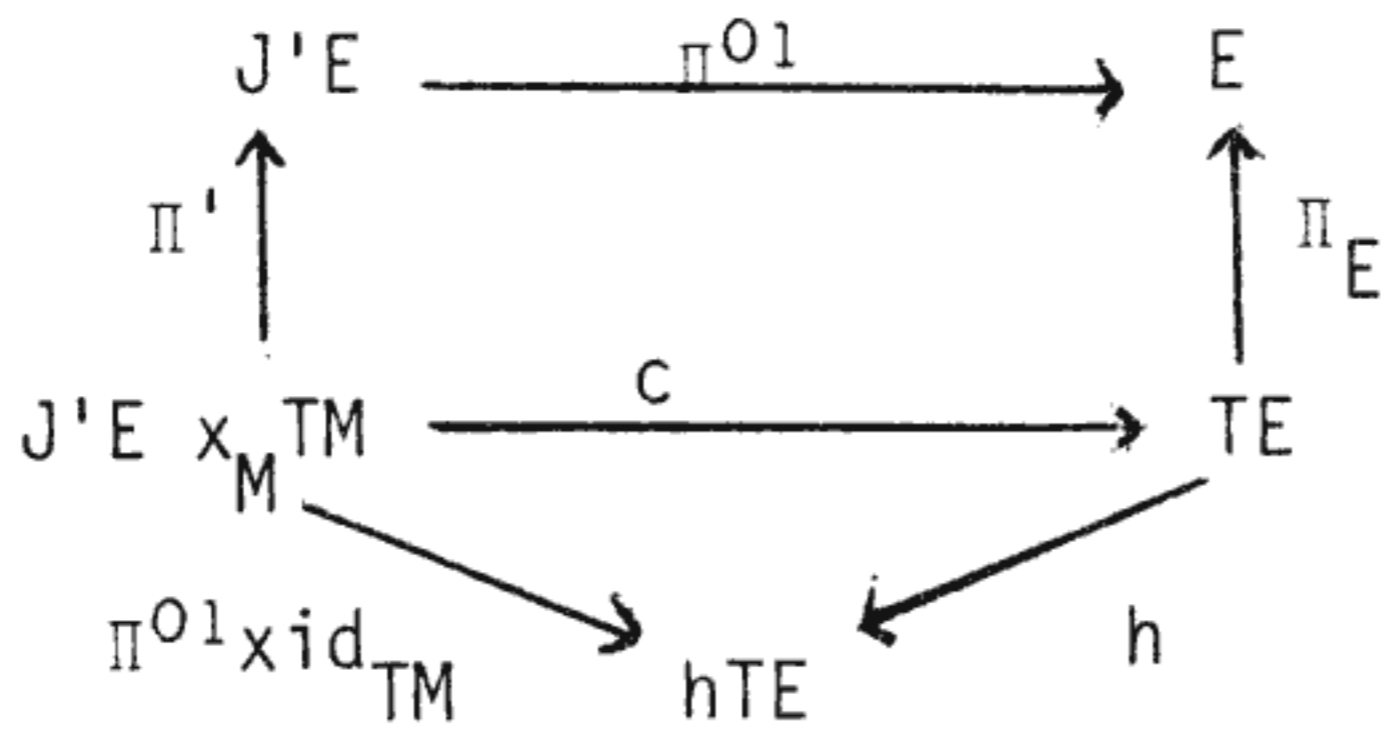
such that, for each section $u : M \rightarrow TM$, $v : M \rightarrow E$, the following diagram is commutative



Such a map is given by

$$c : (\phi_e, u_{p(e)}) \rightarrow \phi_e(u_{p(e)}) \in T_e E .$$

c is an affine morphism on hTE and a linear morphism on $J'E \rightarrow E$.
Hence the following diagram is commutative

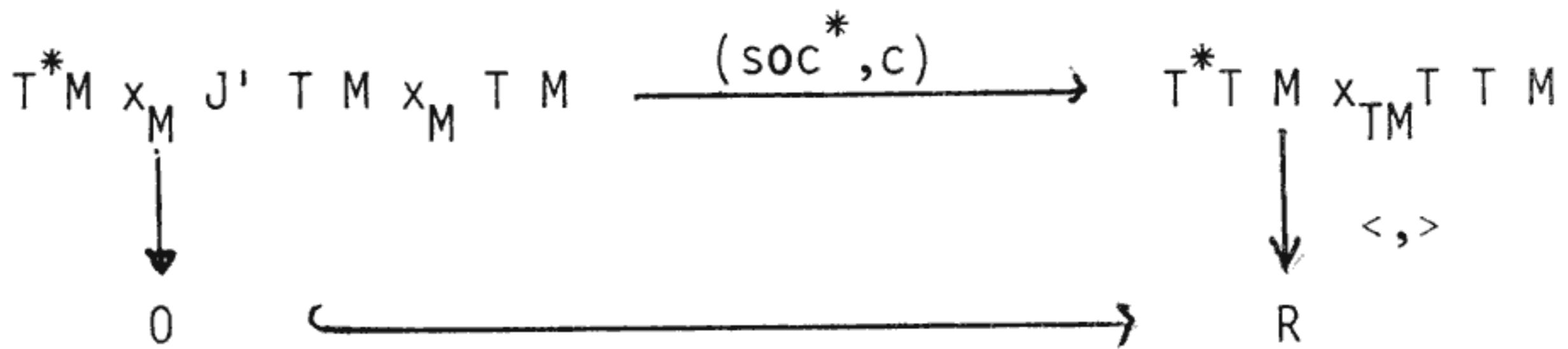


7 PROPOSITION.

There is a unique map

$$c^* : T^*M \times_M J' TM \rightarrow T T^*M$$

such that the following diagram is commutative



8 PROPOSITION.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be an affine (vector) bundle, whose vector bundle is $\bar{\eta} \equiv (\bar{E}, \bar{p}, M)$.

Then $\eta^i \equiv (J^i E, \sigma^i, M)$ is an affine (vector) bundle and

$$\overline{J^i E} = J^i \bar{E} .$$

PROOF.

The affine (vector) operations on E are compatible with respect to the equivalence relations $\rho_p^i \doteq$

9 COROLLARY.

Let $k > h > 0$.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be a vector bundle.

Then $\eta^{hk} \equiv (J^k E, \sigma^{hk}, J^k E)$ is an affine bundle, whose vector bundle η^{hk} is the pull back bundle of $(\text{Ker } \sigma^{hk}, \sigma^k, M)$ with respect to the map σ^h .

Namely the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bar{J}^{hk} E & \longrightarrow & \text{Ker } \sigma^{hk} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma^k \\
 J^h & \xrightarrow{\sigma^h} & M
 \end{array}$$

Moreover, if $h \equiv k-1$, we get

$$\bar{J}^{hk} E = J^h E \times_M (V_{kM} T^* M \otimes_M E),$$

where $V_{kM} T^* M$ is the K -symmetrized tensor product of $T^* M$ over M .

Let us remark that, if $E \equiv M \times F$ (i.e. η is a trivial bundle), then we get

$$J^k E = E \oplus_M \text{Ker } \sigma^{ok} = F \times \text{Ker } \sigma^{ok}.$$

In such a case, we put

$$j'^k u \equiv \Pi^2 \circ j^k u.$$

In particular, for $F \equiv R$, we get

$$j'^1 f = d f$$

10 PROPOSITION.

Let $\eta' \equiv (E', p', M)$ and $\eta'' \equiv (E'', p'', M)$ be vector bundles.

There is a unique linear map $t : J^k E' \otimes_M J^k E'' \rightarrow J^k (E' \otimes_M E'')$

such that the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 J^k E' \otimes_M J^k E'' & \xrightarrow{t} & J^k (E' \otimes_M E'') \\
 \swarrow (j^k u', j^k u'') & & \searrow j^k (u' \otimes u'') \\
 & M &
 \end{array}$$

for each section $u' : M \rightarrow E'$, $u'' : M \rightarrow E''$.

11 COROLLARY.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be a vector bundle.

There is a unique linear map on M

$$t : \mathbb{K} \otimes_M J^{k-1}E \rightarrow J^k E,$$

where \mathbb{K} is the Kernel of the linear morphism $J^k(M \times R) \rightarrow J^0(M \times R)$ on M , such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{K} \otimes_M J^{k-1}E & \xrightarrow{t'} & J^k E \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ j'^k f \otimes j^{k-1}u & M & t(j^k f \otimes j^k u) - f j^k u \end{array}$$

As a particular case, we get

$$j^1(fu) = f j^1 u + d f \otimes u,$$

being

$$t'(d f \otimes u) = d f \otimes u \quad \dot{=}$$

12 PROPOSITION.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be an affine bundle, whose vector bundle is $\bar{\eta} \equiv (\bar{E}, \bar{p}, M)$.

There is a unique map

$$J^1 E \times_E J^1 E \xrightarrow{\text{dif}} T^* M \otimes_M \bar{E}$$

such that, for each vertical curve $c, c' : R \rightarrow E$, the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J^1 E \times_E J^1 E & \xrightarrow{\quad} & T^* M \otimes_M \bar{E} \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ (j^1 c, j^1 c') & R & j^1(c-c') \end{array}$$

13 PROPOSITION.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be a vector bundle and let $\eta^* \equiv (E^*, p', M)$ be the dual one.

There is a unique map

$$J'E \times_M J'E^* \xrightarrow{\langle, \rangle} T^*M$$

such that, for each section $u : M \rightarrow E$ and $v : M \rightarrow E^*$, the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J'E \times_M J'E^* & \xrightarrow{\langle, \rangle} & T^*M \\ \swarrow (j^1u, j^1v) & & \searrow \Pi^2(j^1\langle u, v \rangle) \\ & M & \end{array}$$

Such a map is bilinear $\underline{\quad}$

14 PROPOSITION.

Let $\eta \equiv (E, p, M)$ be a vector bundle and let $g : E \times_M E \rightarrow R$ be a pseudo-Riemannian structure.

There is a unique map

$$\tilde{g} : J'E \times_M J'E \rightarrow T^*M$$

such that the following diagram is commutative, for each section $u, v : M \rightarrow E$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J'E \times_M J'E & \xrightarrow{g} & T^*M \\ \swarrow (j^1u, j^1v) & & \searrow \Pi^2 \circ j^1(g(u, v)) \\ & M & \end{array} .$$

3 LIE DERIVATIVES.

1 DEFINITION.

A K-LIE-DERIVABLE bundle is a 4-plet

$$\eta \equiv (E, p, M; B),$$

where (E, p, M) is a bundle and

$$B : E \times_M J^k TM \rightarrow T E$$

is a bundle morphism on hTE and a linear morphism on $E \underline{\quad}$