

- By Darboux lemma we may assume that the symplectic form has the form

$$\omega = dx^1 \wedge dx^3 + dx^2 \wedge dx^4$$

in local coordinates (x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4) . Then

$$\omega = 1/2 \text{OmegaForm}(i,j) dx^i \wedge dx^j.$$

```
OmegaForm = {
  {0, 0, 1, 0},
  {0, 0, 0, 1},
  {-1, 0, 0, 0},
  {0, -1, 0, 0}
};
```

```
OmInv = Inverse[OmegaForm];
OmInv // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
(* Xi is an arbitrary 2-form. *)
XiNorm[a_, b_] := Signature[{a, b}]  $\xi$ [Min[{a, b}], Max[{a, b}]]
```

```
(* evaluate
   dx^i1  $\wedge$  ...  $\wedge$  dx^i4 ( d/dx^k1  $\wedge$  ...  $\wedge$  d/dx^k4)
*)
Perm[i1_, i2_, i3_, i4_, k1_, k2_, k3_, k4_] := Module[
  {Ivec, Kvec, a, b},
  Ivec = {i1, i2, i3, i4};
  Kvec = {k1, k2, k3, k4};
  Det[Table[KroneckerDelta[Ivec[[a]], Kvec[[b]]], {a, 1, 4}, {b, 1, 4}]]
]
```

- Evaluate traditional definition in coordinates for a 2-form on a 4-manifold. See Libermann and Marle: Symplectic geometry and analytic mechanics, p. 43
- Evaluate $1/2 \omega$ wedge ω (ξ^{sharp} wedge $d/dx^k3 \wedge d/dx^k4$)

```
defTrad = Table[
  Sum[1 / 16 OmegaForm[[i1]][[i2]]
    OmegaForm[[i3]][[i4]] XiNorm[1, m] OmInv[[1]][[k1]] OmInv[[m]][[k2]]
    Perm[i1, i2, i3, i4, k1, k2, k3, k4],
    {i1, 1, 4}, {i2, 1, 4}, {i3, 1, 4}, {i4, 1, 4},
    {1, 1, 4}, {m, 1, 4}, {k1, 1, 4}, {k2, 1, 4}
  ],
  {k3, 1, 4}, {k4, 1, 4}
];
```

```
defTrad // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi[1, 2] & \xi[2, 4] & -\xi[1, 4] \\ \xi[1, 2] & 0 & -\xi[2, 3] & \xi[1, 3] \\ -\xi[2, 4] & \xi[2, 3] & 0 & -\xi[3, 4] \\ \xi[1, 4] & -\xi[1, 3] & \xi[3, 4] & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Definition in paper:**

$$\text{ast}(x_i)_{ij} = -1/2 \omega^{ab} x_{i,ab} \omega_{ij} - x_{i,ij}$$

```
defPaper = Table[
  -1 / 2 Sum[OmInv[[a]][[b]] XiNorm[a, b], {a, 1, 4}, {b, 1, 4}]
  OmegaForm[[i]][[j]] - XiNorm[i, j],
  {i, 1, 4}, {j, 1, 4}
];
defPaper = Simplify[defPaper];
defPaper // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi[1, 2] & \xi[2, 4] & -\xi[1, 4] \\ \xi[1, 2] & 0 & -\xi[2, 3] & \xi[1, 3] \\ -\xi[2, 4] & \xi[2, 3] & 0 & -\xi[3, 4] \\ \xi[1, 4] & -\xi[1, 3] & \xi[3, 4] & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Check that the two definitions coincide**

```
Simplify[defPaper == defTrad]
True
```

- **Note:** The above computation also gives an explicit expression for the star operator in Darboux coordinates.