
General Relativity

By precise approach

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1 Preliminaries

Manifolds

1. Topological Manifolds

Def 1.1 Topological Manifolds

A *manifold* M of dimension n is a topological space with the following properties.

1. M is Hausdorff
2. M is locally Euclidean of dimension n
3. M has a countable basis of open sets

Why?

- **Hausdorff** : In Hausdorff space, convergent sequences converge to only one point. If you want to do calculus, you should need Hausdorff space.
- **Locally Euclidean** : This is the main reason that why we require manifolds.
- **Countable Basis** : We need *partition of unity* to bring many properties of Euclidean space. For Hausdorff space, existence of partition of unity require *paracompactness*. And paracompactness follows from *second countability*. It is same as have countable basis.

1.1 Supplement

Thm 1.1.1 Paracompact \simeq Partition of unity

Let (X, τ) be a topological space that is T_1 (all points are closed). Then the following are equivalent:

- (X, τ) is paracompact and Hausdorff
- Every open cover of (X, τ) admits a subordinate partition of unity

To prove this, we need a wide background knowledge.

Def 1.1.2 Hausdorff

Given points x and y of S , if $x \neq y$, then there exist open neighborhoods U of x and V of y in S that are disjoint: such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Def 1.1.3 Locally finite cover

Let (X, τ) be a topological space.

An open cover $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ of X is called *locally finite* if $\forall x \in X$, there exists a neighbourhood $U_x \supset \{x\}$ such that it intersects only finitely many elements of the cover, hence such that $U_x \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$ for only a finite number of $i \in I$.

Def 1.1.4 Refinement of open covers

Let (X, τ) be a topological space, and let $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover. Then a *refinement* of this open cover is a set of open subsets $\{V_j \subset X\}_{j \in J}$ which is still an open cover in itself and such that for each $j \in J$ there exists an $i \in I$ with $V_j \subset U_i$.

Def 1.1.5 Paracompact topological space

A topological space (X, τ) is called *paracompact* if every open cover of X has a refinement by a locally finite open cover.

Def 1.1.6 Partition of unity

Let (X, τ) be a topological space, and let $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover. Then a *partition of unity* subordinate to the cover is

- a set $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ of continuous functions

$$f_i : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

(where $[0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$ is equipped with the subspace topology of the real numbers \mathbb{R} regarded as the 1D Euclidean space equipped with its metric topology)

such that with

$$\text{Supp}(f_i) := \text{Cl}(f_i^{-1}((0, 1]))$$

denoting the support of f_i (the topological closure of the subset of points on which it does not vanish) then

- 1) $\forall_{i \in I} (\text{Supp}(f_i) \subset U_i)$
- 2) $\{\text{Supp}(f_i) \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ is a locally finite cover
- 3) $\forall_{x \in X} (\sum_{i \in I} f_i(x) = 1)$

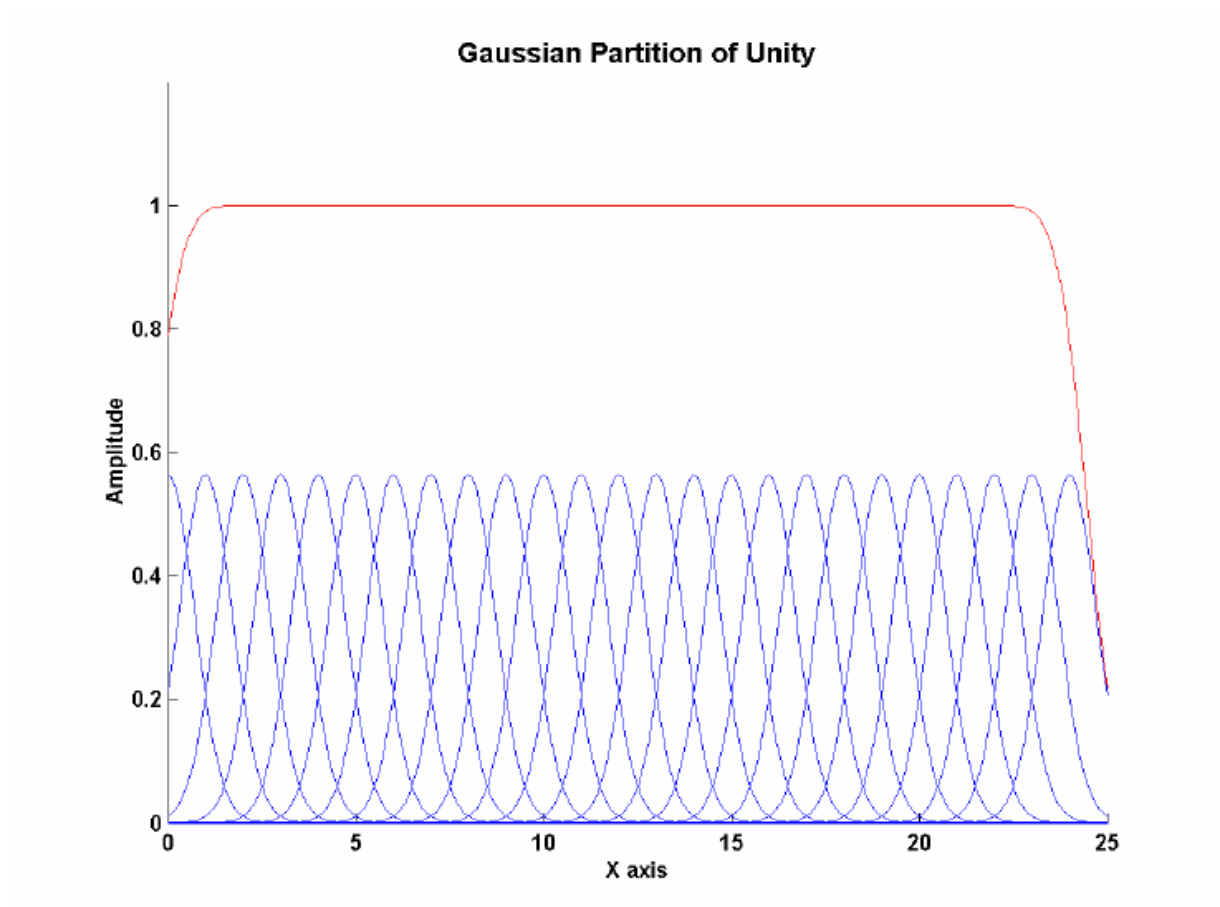


Figure 1.1: Gaussian Partition of Unity

Prop 1.1.7 Paracompact - Partition of unity

If (X, τ) is a paracompact topological space, then for every open cover $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ there is a subordinate partition of unity.

Proof will be given later.

Lem 1.1.8 Natural Refinement

Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover and $(\phi : J \rightarrow I, \{V_j \subset X\}_{j \in J})$ be a refinement to a locally finite cover. Then, for $\{W_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ with

$$W_i \equiv \left\{ \bigcup_{j \in \phi^{-1}(\{i\})} V_j \right\}$$

is still a refinement of $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ to a locally finite cover.

Proof for 1.1.8

First we know, for $V, V_j \subset U_{\phi(j)=i}$. Conversely, $\forall j \in \phi^{-1}(\{i\}), V_j \subset U_i$. Thus, $W_i \in \bigcup_{j \in \phi^{-1}(\{i\})} V_j \subset U_i$.

Second, since $\{V_j \subset X\}_{j \in J}$ are locally finite, $\exists \mathcal{U}_x \supset \{x\}$ and a finite subset $K \subset J$ such that

$$\forall_{j \in J \setminus K} (\mathcal{U}_x \cap V_j = \emptyset)$$

(locally finite: $\mathcal{U}_x \cap V_j \neq \emptyset$ for just finite number of $j \in J$)

Then we can get by construction,

$$\forall_{i \in I \setminus \phi(K)} (\mathcal{U}_x \cap W_i = \emptyset)$$

Since $\phi(K)$ is still finite, we can find the number of i such that $\mathcal{U}_x \cap W_i \neq \emptyset$ is also finite. (If for $i \in K'$, $\mathcal{U}_x \cap W_i \neq \emptyset$ then K' should be subset of $\phi(K)$.)

Therefore $\{W_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ is locally finite.

Lem 1.1.9 Shrinking Lemma

Let X be a topological space which is normal and let $\{U_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ be a locally finite open cover. Assuming the axiom of choice then:

There exists another open cover $\{V_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$ such that the topological closure $Cl(V_i)$ of its elements is contained in the original patches:

$$\forall_{i \in I} (V_i \subset Cl(V_i) \subset U_i)$$

Now, suggest some fundamental topological concepts to prove prop 1.1.7.

Def 1.1.10 Normal Spaces (T_4)

A topological space X is *normal* if for every two closed disjoint subsets $A, B \subset X$, there are neighborhoods $U \supset A$, $V \supset B$ such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Prop 1.1.11 T_4 in terms of topological closure

X is normal iff for all closed subsets $C \subset X$ with open neighborhood $U \supset C$ there exists a smaller open neighborhood $V \supset C$ whose topological closure $Cl(V)$ is still contained in U :

$$C \subset V \subset Cl(V) \subset U$$

Proof for Prop 1.1.11

Suppose that (X, τ) is T_4 . Consider closed subset $C \subset U$ where U is open neighborhood of C . It implies

$$C \cap X \setminus U = \emptyset$$

Since U is open, $X \setminus U$ is closed. Because of normal space, there are open neighborhoods V, W such that $C \subset V$, $X \setminus U \subset W$ and $V \cap W = \emptyset$. Because of last term, we can find $V \subset X \setminus W \subset U$. Since $X \setminus W$ is closed, we can find next relation :

$$C \subset V \subset Cl(V) \subset X \setminus W \subset U$$

In the other direction, suppose that \forall open neighborhood U of closed subset C , there are smaller open neighborhood with $C \subset V \subset Cl(V) \subset U$. Now, consider disjoint closed subset $C_1, C_2 \subset X$. $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ implies $C_1 \subset X \setminus C_2$. Since $X \setminus C_2$ is open neighborhood of C_1 , there exists smaller open neighborhood V such that

$$C_1 \subset V \subset Cl(V) \subset X \setminus C_2$$

And it also implies $X \setminus Cl(V)$ is open neighborhood of C_2 where $V \cap X \setminus Cl(V) = \emptyset$. Therefore X is T_4 .

Def 1.1.12 Urysohn function

Let X be a topological space, and let $A, B \subset X$ be disjoint closed subsets. Then an *Urysohn function* for this situation is a continuous function

$$f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

to the closed interval equipped with its Euclidean metric topology, such that

$$f(A) = \{0\} \text{ and } f(B) = \{1\}$$

Prop 1.1.13 Urysohn's Lemma

Let X be a normal topological space, and let $A, B \subset X$ be two disjoint closed subsets of X . Then there exists an *Urysohn function*.

This lemma has several **big** applications:

- **Urysohn Metrization Thm:** *If X is a normal space with a countable basis, then we can use the abundance of continuous functions from X to $[0, 1]$ to assign numerical coordinates to the points of X and obtain an embedding of X into \mathbb{R}^ω . From this we see that every second countable normal space is a metric space.*
- **Tietze Extension Thm:** *Suppose A is a subset of a space X and $f : A \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a continuous function. If X is normal and A is closed in X , then we can find a continuous function from X to $[0, 1]$ that is an extension of f .*
- **Embedding manifolds in \mathbb{R}^n :** Using Urysohn's lemma to develop the tool called *partitions of unity*, we can obtain the following theorem: *Each compact n -manifold is homeomorphic to a subspace of some \mathbb{R}^n .*

Then let's start to prove *Urysohn's lemma*.

Proof for Urysohn's lemma

(\Leftarrow) Suppose $f(A) = \{0\}$, $f(B) = \{1\}$ for all closed subset $A, B \subset X$. Then $A \subset f^{-1}([0, \frac{1}{2}))$ and $D \subset f^{-1}((\frac{1}{2}, 1])$. We can find these two sets are open and disjoint.^a Thus, X is T_4 .

(\Rightarrow) Suppose that X is T_4 and consider two disjoint closed sets $A, B \subset X$. Claim there is *Urysohn function*. To prove this, we should construct continuous function such that $f(A) = \{0\}$, $f(B) = \{1\}$. (Maybe it's a little bit tricky.)

Since X is T_4 , we can find open neighborhood for any closed subsets of X such that satisfies *prop 1.1.11*. Then we can think next idea :

Let $\{U_p\}_{p \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q}}$ be a collection of open sets such that

$$U_1 = X \setminus B, A \subset U_0 \subset Cl(U_0) \subset U_1$$

For convenience, denote $Q = [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. Since Q is countable, we can enumerate it as

$$Q = \{p_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

To be more clear, we are going to define by induction a collection $\{U_p | p \in Q\}$ of open subsets with the property:

$$p < q \Rightarrow Cl(U_p) \subset U_q$$

By definition of U_p , we know above property is satisfied when $p = 0$, $q = 1$. Since $Cl(U_0)$ is also subset of X , by *prop 1.1.11*, we can construct $\{U_p\}_{p \in Q}$ completely. Also add some conditions ($p \in (-\infty, 0) \cap \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow U_p = \emptyset$, $p \in (1, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow U_p = X$), then we can extend our collection to whole \mathbb{Q} . Now, we can define new set:

$$\mathbb{Q}(x) \equiv \{p \in \mathbb{Q} | x \in U_p\}$$

Then we can find $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ has lower bound 0.^b Since $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ has a greatest lower bound, we can define $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$f(x) = \inf \mathbb{Q}(x) = \inf \{p \in \mathbb{Q} | x \in U_p\}$$

If we show f satisfies (① $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$, ② f is *Urysohn function* for A, B ,

③ $x \in Cl(U_p) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq p$, ④ $x \notin U_p \Rightarrow f(x) \geq p$, ⑤ f is *continuous*) then proof is complete.

^athis will be exercise.

^bthis will be exercise

Proof for Urysohn's lemma (Continued)

① $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$

: It's trivial because of next property :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \forall p > 1 \\ \text{can't define} & \forall p < 0 \end{cases}$$

② f is Urysohn function for A, B .

: Since $A \subset U_0$, $\forall x \in A$, $f(x) = 0$ and $B = X \setminus U_1$, $\forall x \in B$, $f(x) = \inf \{(1, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}\} = 1$.

③ If $x \in Cl(U_p)$, then $f(x) \leq p$

: Suppose $x \in Cl(U_p)$, then $x \in Cl(U_p) \subset U_q$, $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$, $q > p$. Thus,

$$(p, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(x) \Rightarrow \inf \mathbb{Q}(x) \leq p$$

④ If $x \notin U_p$, then $f(x) \geq p$

: Suppose $x \notin U_p$, then $x \notin U_q$, $\forall q \leq p$. Thus,

$$(-\infty, p] \cap \mathbb{Q}(x) = \emptyset \Rightarrow p \leq \inf \mathbb{Q}(x)$$

⑤ f is continuous.

: Suppose $U = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $(a, b) \cap [0, 1] \neq \emptyset$. Claim $f^{-1}(U)$ is open. Suppose $x \in f^{-1}(U)$. It means $f(x) \in U = (a, b)$. Since U is open, there are $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $a < p < f(x) < q < b$. By ③, ④, we know $x \in U_q \setminus Cl(U_p)$ and $f(U_q \setminus Cl(U_p)) \subset (a, b)$.^c Thus, we can find $\forall x \in f^{-1}(U)$, there are $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $x \in U_q \setminus Cl(U_p) \subset f^{-1}(U)$. Since $U_q \setminus Cl(U_p)$ is open, $f^{-1}(U)$ is open. Therefore, f is continuous.

Proof is complete.

^cthis will be exercise.

To prove prop 1.1.7, we should know relation between Hausdorff and Normal.

Prop 1.1.14 Dieudonné's Theorem

Every paracompact Hausdorff space is normal.

Proof for Dieudonné's Theorem

Consider (X, τ) be a paracompact Hausdorff space.

① First, claim it is regular. To show this, $\forall x \in X$, closed subset $C \subset X$ such that $x \notin C$, there are open neighborhoods $\mathcal{U}(x) \ni x$, $\mathcal{U}(C) \supset C$ such that $\mathcal{U}(x) \cap \mathcal{U}(C) = \emptyset$. Then let's start. Since X is Hausdorff,

$$\forall c \in C, \exists \mathcal{U}_c(x) \ni x, \mathcal{U}(c) \ni c \text{ such that } \mathcal{U}_c(x) \cap \mathcal{U}(c) = \emptyset$$

We can find $\{\mathcal{U}(c) \subset X\}_{c \in C}$ is an open cover of C , thus $\{\mathcal{U}(c) \subset X\}_{c \in C} \cup X \setminus C$ is an open cover of X . Because of paracompactness of X , every open cover has locally finite refinement. By *lem 1.1.8 (Natural refinement)*, if there exists locally finite refinement, then there exists one with the same index set as the original cover. Thus, we can take locally finite refinement $\mathcal{W}(c)$ such that

$$\{\mathcal{W}(c) \subset \mathcal{U}(c) \subset X\}_{c \in C}$$

Since $\mathcal{U}(c)$ is open cover of C and $\mathcal{W}(c)$ is refinement of $\mathcal{U}(c)$, $\bigcup_{c \in C} \mathcal{W}(c)$ is open neighborhood of C . Let it be denoted by $\mathcal{V}(C)$:

$$\mathcal{V}(C) = \bigcup_{c \in C} \mathcal{W}(c)$$

Now, because of locally finiteness of $\mathcal{W}(c)$, $\forall x \in X$, there exists neighborhood $\mathcal{W}(x)$ and finite subset $K \subset C$ such that

$$\forall_{c \in C \setminus K} (\mathcal{W}(x) \cap \mathcal{W}(c)) = \emptyset$$

Let's take new neighborhood of x as follows :

$$\mathcal{U}(x) \equiv \mathcal{W}(x) \cap \left(\bigcap_{k \in K} \mathcal{U}_k(x) \right)$$

Then we can find

$$\mathcal{U}(x) \cap \mathcal{V}(C) = \emptyset^a$$

^athis will be exercise

2 Appendix

A. Topology

1. Topological Spaces

Def A.1.1 Topological Space

A *topology* on a set X is a subset \mathcal{T} of the power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ with the following properties:

1. $\emptyset \in \mathcal{T}$ and $X \in \mathcal{T}$
2. Unions of elements of \mathcal{T} belong to \mathcal{T}

$$U_i \in \mathcal{T} \text{ for all } i \in I \implies \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{T}$$

3. Intersections of finitely many elements of \mathcal{T} belong to \mathcal{T} . For finite set I ,

$$U_i \in \mathcal{T} \text{ for all } i \in I \implies \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{T}$$

A *topological space* is a set X together with a topology \mathcal{T} on X . For a topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) , we call the elements of \mathcal{T} *open subsets* and their complements *closed subsets* of X .

Example A.1.2

- 1) Let X be a set. Then $\mathcal{T} = \{\emptyset, X\}$, is a topology on X , called the *trivial topology*. This is a smallest topology.
- 2) The power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ of a set X , is a topology on X , called the *discrete topology*. This is a largest topology.

Exercise A.1: Prove Example A.2.

Def A.1.3 Basis

Let \mathcal{T} be a topology on a set X . A subset $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ is called a *basis* for \mathcal{T} if every element of \mathcal{T} is a union of elements of \mathcal{B} .

Prop A.1.4 Basis (Comfortable Definition)

A subset \mathcal{B} of a topology \mathcal{T} on a set X is a basis of \mathcal{T} iff, for every $U \in \mathcal{T}$ and $x \in U$, there is a $V \in \mathcal{B}$ with $x \in V \subseteq U$.

Proof is trivial.

Def A.1.5 Neighborhood

Let X be a topological space, $x \in X$. Then $U \subseteq X$ is called a *neighborhood* of x when there is an open set $x \in V \subseteq U$. We denote by $\mathcal{U}(x)$ the set of all neighborhoods of x .

Def A.1.6 Neighborhood Basis

Let X be a topological space and $x \in X$. Then we call a subset $\mathcal{B}(x) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(x)$ a *neighborhood basis* of x if for every neighborhood U of x , there is a $V \in \mathcal{B}(x)$ with $V \subseteq U$.

Def A.1.7 Countability

Let X be a topological space.

- X satisfies the *first countability axiom* and is called *countable* if every point in X admits a countable neighborhood basis.
- X satisfies the *second countability axiom* and is called *second countable* if the topology of X admits a countable basis.

Def A.1.8 Adherent, Interior and Boundary

Let X be a topological space and $Y \subseteq X$. Then $x \in X$ is called

1. an *adherent point* (also sometimes called a *point of closure*) of Y , if every neighborhood of x in X contains a point of Y . The set \bar{Y} of adherent points of Y is called the *closure* of Y
2. an *interior point* of Y if there is a neighborhood of x in X that is contained in Y . The set \mathring{Y} of interior points of Y is called the *interior* of Y
3. a *boundary point* of Y if every neighborhood of x in X contains points of Y and $X \setminus Y$. The set of boundary points of Y is called the *boundary* of Y , here denoted by ∂Y .

2. Continuous Maps

Def A.2.1 Continuous

Let (X, τ) and (Y, τ') be topological spaces and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. We call f *continuous* if $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau$ for all $V \in \tau'$.

Def A.2.2 Continuous at a point

Let (X, τ) and (Y, τ') be topological spaces and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. We call f *continuous at a point* $x \in X$ if, for every neighborhood V of $f(x) \in Y$, there is a neighborhood U of x with $f(U) \subseteq V$.

Def A.2.3 Homeomorphism

A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between topological spaces X and Y is called a *homeomorphism* if f is bijective and f and f^{-1} are continuous.

3. Convergence And Hausdorff Spaces

Def A.3.1 Convergence

Let X be a topological space and (x_n) a sequence in X . Then a point $x \in X$ is called a *limit* of the sequence (x_n) if, for every neighborhood $\mathcal{U}(x)$ of x , $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_m \in \mathcal{U}(x)$, $\forall m \geq n$. We then say that the sequence *converges to* x , and we call the sequence *convergent*.

Def A.3.2 Hausdorff

Given points x and y of S , if $x \neq y$, then there exist open neighborhoods U of x and V of y in S that are disjoint: such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Exercise A.2: Prove that Metric spaces are Hausdorff spaces.

Prop A.3.3 Hausdorff and Convergence

Let X be a Hausdorff space. Then limit of sequences in X are unique if they exist.

Exercise A.3: Prove *prop A.3.3*.

Def A.3.4 Regular Hausdorff (T_3)

Let X be a topological space. X is called *regular* if given any point x and closed set C , if $x \neq C$, then there exist a neighborhood $\mathcal{U}(x)$ of x and a neighborhood V of C such that $\mathcal{U}(x) \cap V = \emptyset$.

3 Reference

- Ballmann, Werner. *Introduction to Geometry and Topology*. Birkhäuser, 2018.