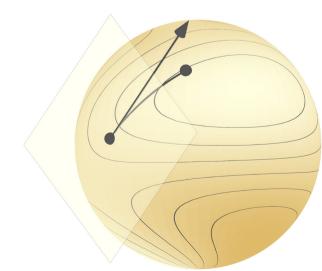
#### 501

# From embedded to general manifolds: upgrading our foundations

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Optimization on manifolds, MATH 512 @ EPFL

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## Some sets are smooth (in a sense to be defined) yet are not explicitly embedded.

**Example:** some quotient sets in optimization with symmetries.

PCA: input is a cloud of points in R" output is a linear subspace that "fits" the cloud.

### We built everything on just three concepts

What is a smooth function?

What is a tangent vector?

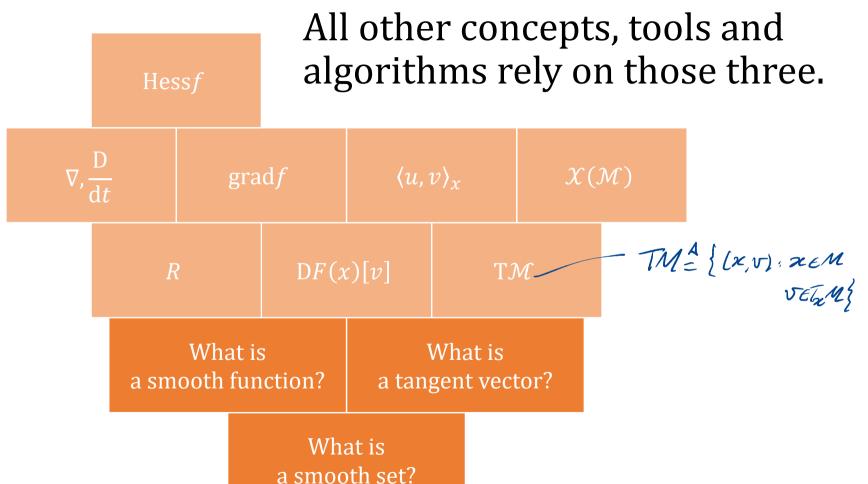
What is a smooth set?

Those three foundational definitions rely on an embedding  $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ :

- The set  $\mathcal{M}$  is smooth if it admits local defining functions. We equip it with the subspace topology inherited from  $\mathcal{E}$ .
- A function  $F: \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{N}$  is smooth if it has a smooth extension.
- A tangent vector is the velocity of a curve on  $\mathcal{M}$  viewed in  $\mathcal{E}$ .

What is a smooth function? What is a tangent vector?

What is a smooth set?

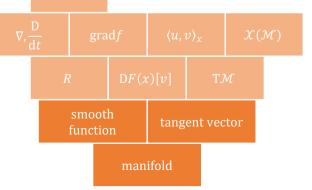


#### The plan is clear:

Replace the three foundational definitions to remove any references to a (possibly inexistent) embedding space.

(Mostly) copy-paste definitions of the derived concepts.

Where needed, change proofs to cater to the new definitions.



Check that both perspectives are fully compatible (they are).

#### Wait but why?

Good mathematical reasons not to go general:

Most applications are on embedded submanifolds.

Whitney's and Nash's embedding theorems say:

"Every (Riemannian) manifold can be (isometrically) embedded into some Euclidean space."

Good mathematical reasons to go general:

Some applications are not embedded, e.g., quotient manifolds.

Mere existence of an embedding is useless for computation.

Everyone out there speaks the general language.