

Abstract

These notes are based on Davi Maximo's lectures for the course "Geometric Analysis and Topology I" given at UPenn along with Lee's *Smooth Manifolds* and Spivak's *A Comprehensive Introduction to Differential Geometry, Vol. 1*. Any mistake in what follows is my own.

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1 Smooth manifolds

1.1 Lecture 1

Definition. A space M is a (*topological*) n -dimensional manifold (or n -manifold) if it is

- Hausdorff,
- second-countable, and
- locally Euclidean of dimension n , i.e., for any $x \in M$, there exist an open $U \ni x$ and a homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ for some open $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Definition.

1. Let M be an n -manifold. A *coordinate chart* is a tuple (U, ϕ) of an open subset $U \subset M$ and a homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow \underset{\text{open}}{W} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.
2. If (U, ϕ) is a coordinate chart and $\pi_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes the i -th projection map, then we call elements of the set $\{(\pi_1(\phi(p)), \dots, \pi_n(\phi(p))) \mid p \in U\}$ *local coordinates on U* .

Notation. We will use the symbols x^i and x_i interchangeably for local coordinates.

Definition.

1. Given charts $(U, \phi), (V, \psi)$ with $U \cap V \neq \emptyset$, we say that the two are C^k -compatible if the *transition map* $\psi \circ \phi^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \phi(U \cap V) \\ & \searrow \psi & \downarrow \psi \circ \phi^{-1} \\ & & \psi(U \cap V) \end{array}$$

is C^k .

2. A collection of charts (U_α, ϕ_α) which covers a manifold M and is pairwise C^k -compatible is called a C^k -atlas for M .

Example 1. Consider $(\mathbb{R}, x \mapsto x)$ and $(\mathbb{R}, x \mapsto x^3)$. Since $x \mapsto x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is not differentiable at 0, these charts do not form a C^1 -atlas on \mathbb{R} .

Definition. An atlas A is *maximal* if it contains every chart that is C^∞ - (or smoothly) compatible with every chart in A .

Lemma 1.

1. Every smooth atlas is contained in a unique maximal atlas.
2. Two smooth atlases are contained in the same maximal atlas if and only if their union is also a smooth atlas.

Remark 1. This shows that an atlas is maximal if and only if it's maximal in the usual in the set-theoretic sense.

Definition. A manifold M is *smooth* if it admits a maximal smooth atlas, also known as a *smooth structure*.

Remark 2. Our previous lemma shows that it's enough to construct any smooth atlas for M to show it's a smooth manifold.

Remark 3. An open problem is whether there is more than one smooth structure on \mathbb{S}^4 . This is known for each $n \neq 4$. Milnor (1958) gave an affirmative answer for \mathbb{S}^7 .

1.2 Lecture 2

Lemma 2. If M admits a smooth structure, then M admits uncountably many smooth structures.

Remark 4. There exists a 10-dimensional topological manifold that admits no smooth structure (Kervaire 1961)

Remark 5. Any 2- or 3-dimensional manifold admits a smooth structure.

Example 2. The following are examples of smooth structures on topological manifolds.

1. Any real vector space V where $\dim(V) = n$ has a canonical smooth structure as follows. Endow V with any norm, since all norms on a finite-dimensional space are equivalent and hence generate the same topology. Pick any basis $B := (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ of V . Define the isomorphism $T : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $b_i \mapsto e_i$ where e_i denotes the standard basis. This is also a diffeomorphism, implying that V is a topological manifold and that (V, T) is an atlas on V . If B' is any other basis of V and T' the corresponding isomorphism, then the transition map $T' \circ T^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a linear isomorphism, hence a diffeomorphism. By Lemma 1(2), it follows that any two bases determine the same smooth structure on V .
2. The restriction of a smooth structure on a manifold M to an open subset $U \subset M$ is called an open submanifold.
3. By our previous two examples, $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}) \subset \text{M}(n, \mathbb{F})$ is a smooth manifold.
4. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be continuous. Let $\Gamma(F)$ be the graph of F and $\pi_1 \upharpoonright_{\Gamma(F)}$ be the restriction of the projection $(x, y) \mapsto x$. This is a homeomorphism between $\Gamma(F)$ and U . Hence $(\pi_1 \upharpoonright_{\Gamma(F)}, \Gamma(F))$ is a smooth atlas.
5. For each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$, let $U_i^+ := \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x_i > 0\}$. Define U_i^- similarly. The U_i^\pm cover \mathbb{S}^n . Define the map $f : B_1(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(\vec{u}) = \sqrt{1 - |\vec{u}|^2}$. Define $x_i : B_1(0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$. Then $\Gamma(x_i) = U_i^+ \cap \mathbb{S}^n$ and $\Gamma(-x_i) = U_i^- \cap \mathbb{S}^n$. By our previous example, these graphs with their corresponding projections form a smooth structure on \mathbb{S}^n .
6. Let $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. For $c \in \mathbb{R}$, let $M_c := f^{-1}(c)$. Assume that the total derivative $\nabla f(a)$ is nonzero for each $a \in M_c$. Then $f_{x_i}(a) \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq i \leq m$. Then by the Implicit Function Theorem there is some smooth $F : \mathbb{R}^{m-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $x_i = F(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_m)$ on some neighborhood $U_a \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ of a such that $f^{-1}(c) \cap U_a$ is the graph of F . Then the $f^{-1}(c) \cap U_a$ together with their graph coordinates define a smooth atlas on M_c .
7. For each $i = 1, \dots, n+1$, let $\tilde{U}_i := \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x_i \neq 0\}$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n$ be the quotient map and $U_i := \pi(\tilde{U}_i)$. Since \tilde{U}_i is saturated and open, we know that $\pi \upharpoonright_{\tilde{U}_i}$ is a quotient map.¹ Define $f_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] \mapsto (\frac{x_1}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{x_i}, \frac{x_{i+1}}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_i})$, which has inverse $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n]$. Since $f_i \circ \pi$ is continuous, so is f_i .² Hence f_i is a homeomorphism. It's easy to check that each transition $f_i \circ f_j^{-1}$ is smooth. Thus, the (U_i, f_i) define a smooth atlas on \mathbb{RP}^n .
8. Let $M_1 \times \dots \times M_k$ be a product of n_i -dimensional smooth manifolds. Then this is a smooth manifold of dimension $n_1 + \dots + n_k$.

Exercise 1. Show that \mathbb{RP}^n is second countable and Hausdorff.

Proof. Recall that $\mathbb{S}^n / \sim \cong \mathbb{RP}^n$ where $x \sim y$ if $y = -x$. Thus it suffices to show these properties are true of $P^n := \mathbb{S}^n / \sim$.

First, let $B := \{V_n\}$ denote the usual countable basis of \mathbb{S}^n inherited from \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . If $p \in U \subset P^n$ is open, then $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is a neighborhood of $\pi^{-1}(p)$, which equals $\{a, -a\}$ for some point a on the sphere. There is some ball $B \ni B_q(r) \cap \mathbb{S}^n \ni a$ with $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $r \in \mathbb{Q}^{n+1}$. Then $B \in B_q(-r) \cap \mathbb{S}^n \ni -a$. Note that the union of these two balls is contained in $\pi^{-1}(U)$ and is saturated, hence is mapped to a neighborhood $N \subset U$ of p . Thus $\pi(V_n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a countable basis of P^n .

The proof of being Hausdorff is pretty much the same idea. □

¹Munkres, James. Theorem 22.1. *Topology*.

²Munkres, James. Theorem 22.2. *Topology*.

Lemma 3. (Smooth manifold construction lemma) Let M be a set and $\{U_\alpha\}$ a collection of subsets with injections $\phi_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

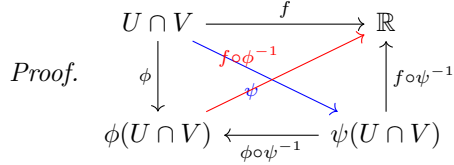
1. Each $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$ is open.
2. Any $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$, $\phi_\beta(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$ are open.
3. If $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$, then $\phi_\alpha \circ \phi_\beta^{-1}$ is smooth.
4. Countably many U_α cover M .
5. If $p, q \in M$ with $p \neq q$, then either both are in U_α for some α or they can be separated by sets in $\{U_\alpha\}$

Then M has a unique smooth manifold structure with (U_α, ϕ_α) as charts.

Proof. We show that the U_α give a topology on M . □

Definition. If M^n is an n -dimensional manifold and $f : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function, we say that f is *differentiable at p* if there is some chart (U_α, ϕ_α) such that the coordinate representation $f \circ \phi_\alpha^{-1} : \phi(U_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable at p .

Lemma 4. If $f \circ \phi^{-1}$ is differentiable at $\phi(p)$ and $\psi : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is another coordinate neighborhood of $p \in M^n$, then $f \circ \psi^{-1} : \psi(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is also differentiable at $\phi(p)$. In particular, our previous definition is coordinate-independent.



□

2 Smooth maps

2.1 Lecture 3

Definition. Let M^n and N^k be smooth manifolds. We say that $F : M \rightarrow N$ is *smooth at $p \in M$* if there are charts $(V, \phi) \ni p$ and $(V', \psi) \ni F(p)$ with $F(V) \subset V'$ such that the coordinate representation $\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}$ is smooth.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \xrightarrow{F} & V' \\
 \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \psi \\
 \phi(V) & \xrightarrow{\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}} & \psi(V')
 \end{array}$$

Remark 6. This definition is independent of coordinates. If $(U, \bar{\phi})$ and $(U', \bar{\psi})$ are other charts around p and $F(p)$, respectively, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\psi} \circ F \circ \bar{\phi}^{-1} &= (\bar{\psi} \circ \psi^{-1}) \circ (\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}) \\
 \psi \circ F \circ \bar{\phi}^{-1} &= (\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}) \circ (\phi \circ \bar{\phi}^{-1}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which are smooth at p as compositions of smooth maps.

Remark 7. Smooth implies continuous.

Proof. Using the notation from our last definition, we see that for each $p \in M$, there is a neighborhood V of p such that $F|_V = \psi^{-1} \circ \psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ is a composition of continuous maps (as we know smooth implies continuous for maps between Euclidean spaces) and thus itself continuous. We can glue these restrictions together to conclude that F is continuous. □

Remark 8.

1. Given $F : M \rightarrow N$, if every $p \in M$ has a neighborhood U_p so that $F|_{U_p}$ is smooth, then F is smooth.
2. Conversely, the restriction of any smooth map to an open subset is smooth.

Example 3. The natural projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n$ is smooth. Let $v \in (\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}, \text{id})$. Let $(U_i, \phi_i) \in A_n$ be a neighborhood of $\pi(p)$. Since π is continuous, $S := \pi^{-1}(U_i) \cap (\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})$ is a neighborhood of v . Further, $\phi_i \circ \pi \circ \text{id} : S \rightarrow \phi_i(U_i)$ is given by $x \mapsto \frac{(x_1, \dots, \widehat{x_i}, \dots, x_{n+1})}{x_i}$, which is smooth.

Definition. A smooth map with smooth inverse is called a *diffeomorphism*.

Note. This defines an equivalence relation \approx between smooth manifolds.

Remark 9. If $M^n \approx N^k$, then $n = k$.

Example 4. The following are diffeomorphisms.

1. $(\mathbb{R}, \text{id}) \approx (\mathbb{R}, x \mapsto x^{\frac{1}{3}})$ via $F : x \mapsto x^3$.
2. $F : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $F(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-|x|^2}}$ is a diffeomorphism with inverse $G(y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+|y|^2}}$.
3. $\mathbb{S}^n / \sim \approx \mathbb{RP}^n$.
4. If M is a smooth manifold and (U, ϕ) a chart, then $\phi : U \rightarrow (\phi(U), \text{id})$ is a diffeomorphism.

Definition. If M is any topological space and $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is continuous, then the *support* of f is

$$\text{supp } f := \text{cl}(\{x \in M : f(x) \neq 0\}).$$

Lemma 5. Given any $0 < r_1 < r_2$, there is some smooth function $H : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $H = 1$ on $\bar{B}_{r_1}(0)$, $0 < H < 1$ on $B_{r_2}(0) \setminus \bar{B}_{r_1}(0)$, and $H = 0$ elsewhere.

Proof. We construct such an H . First recall that $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $e^{-\frac{1}{t}}$ for $t > 0$ and 0 otherwise is smooth. Now define $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $h(t) = \frac{f(r_2-t)}{f(r_2-t)+f(t-r_1)}$. Finally, define $H : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $H(x) = h(|x|)$. \square

2.2 Lecture 4

Definition. Let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of a topological space X . We say that

1. the open cover \mathcal{V} is a *refinement* of \mathcal{U} if for every $V \in \mathcal{V}$, there is some $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $V \subset U$.
2. \mathcal{U} is *locally finite* if each $x \in X$ has some neighborhood that intersects only finitely many $U \in \mathcal{U}$.
3. X is *paracompact* if every open cover of X admits a locally finite refinement.

Definition. Let M be a topological space and $\mathbf{X} := (X_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ be an open cover. A *partition of unity subordinate to \mathbf{X}* is a family $(\psi_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ of continuous functions $\psi_\alpha : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

1. $0 \leq \psi_\alpha(x) \leq 1$ for each α and x .
2. $\text{supp } \psi_\alpha \subset X_\alpha$ for each α .
3. The family $(\text{supp } \psi_\alpha)$ is locally finite, in that every point $p \in M$ has a neighborhood V_p such that $V_p \cap \text{supp } \psi_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ for at most finitely many α . In particular, M is paracompact.
4. $\sum_{\alpha \in A} \psi_\alpha(x) = \sup\{\sum_{\alpha \in F} \psi_\alpha(x) : F \subset A \text{ finite}\} = 1$ for each x .

Lemma 6. Every topological manifold M is paracompact.

Proof. Since M has a countable atlas, it has a countable basis $\{B_n\}$ of precompact coordinate balls. (The continuous image of a precompact set into a Hausdorff space is also precompact.)

Step 1: By induction, we can build a countable covering $\{U_n\}$ of precompact sets such that $\text{cl}(U_{n-1}) \subset U_n$ and $\overline{B_n} \subset U_n$ for each n .

Step 2: We build a countable locally finite open cover $\{V_n\}$. Set $V_n = \text{cl}(U_n) \setminus U_{n-2}$ for $n > 2$ and $V_n = U_n$ otherwise. Note that every V_n intersects only finitely many other V_j , hence $\{V_n\}$ is locally finite.

Step 3: Let $\{X_\alpha\}$ be any open cover. For any $p \in M$, there is some α with $p \in X_\alpha$ and some neighborhood W_p that intersects V_j for only finitely many natural j . Set $\widetilde{W}_p = W_p \cap X_\alpha$. Then the \widetilde{W}_p cover M . Since each V_j is precompact by construction, we know V_j has a finite subcover $\widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_1}}}, \dots, \widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_j}}}$. Then $V_j = (V_j \cap \widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_1}}}) \cup \dots \cup (V_j \cap \widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_j}}})$. Therefore, $\{(V_j \cap \widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_1}}}), \dots, (V_j \cap \widetilde{W}_{p_{j_{k_j}}})\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a locally finite refinement of $\{X_\alpha\}$, as desired. \square

Remark 10. If X is connected, then X is paracompact if and only if it is second-countable.

Theorem 1. (Existence of partition of unity) If M is a smooth manifold, then any open cover $\mathcal{X} := \{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of M admits a partition of unity.

Proof. For each $\alpha \in A$, we can find a countable basis \mathcal{C}_α of precompact coordinate balls (centered at 0) for X_α . Then $\mathcal{C} := \bigcup_\alpha \mathcal{C}_\alpha$ is a basis for M . Since M is paracompact, \mathcal{X} admits a locally finite refinement $\{C_i\}$ consisting of elements of \mathcal{C} . Note that the cover $\{\text{cl}(B_i)\}$ is also locally finite. There are coordinate balls $C'_i \subset X_{\alpha_i}$ such that $C'_i \supset \text{cl}(C_i)$. For each i , let $\phi_i : C'_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a smooth coordinate map so that $\phi_i(C'_i) \supset \phi(C_i)$ and $\phi(\text{cl}(C_i)) = \text{cl}(\phi(C_i))$. Define $f_i : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f_i(x) = \begin{cases} H_i \circ \phi_i & x \in C'_i \\ 0 & x \in M \setminus \text{cl}(C_i) \end{cases}$$

where $H_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function that is positive on $\phi_i(C_i)$ and zero elsewhere, as in Lemma 5. Note that f_i is well-defined because $f_i = 0$ on $C'_i \setminus \text{cl}(C_i)$. Also, it is smooth by the gluing lemma for open sets.

Define $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = \sum_i f_i(x)$, which is a finite sum and hence well-defined. We see that f is a smooth function and that $f(x) > 0$ for each $x \in M$. Then $g_i(x) \equiv \frac{f_i(x)}{f(x)}$ defines a smooth function $M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for each i , so that $\sum_i g_i(x) = 1$ and $0 \leq g_i(x) \leq 1$ for each $x \in M$. Note that $\text{supp}(g_i) = \text{cl}(C_i)$.

For each $\alpha \in A$, define $\psi_\alpha : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\psi_\alpha(x) = \sum_{i: \alpha_i = \alpha} g_i(x).$$

Interpret this as the zero function when there are no i such that $\alpha_i = \alpha$. Note that each ψ_α is smooth as a finite sum of smooth functions and satisfies $0 \leq \psi_\alpha \leq 1$. Moreover, we have that

$$\text{supp}(\psi_\alpha) = \text{cl}\left(\bigcup_{i: \alpha_i = \alpha} C_i\right) = \bigcup_{i: \alpha_i = \alpha} \text{cl}(C_i).$$

Since $\{\text{cl}(C_i)\}$ is locally finite, so is $\{\text{supp}(\psi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$. Finally, the fact that $\alpha_i \in A$ implies that

$$\sum_\alpha \psi_\alpha(x) = \sum_i g_i(x) = 1$$

for each $x \in M$. Therefore, we may take $\{\psi_\alpha\}$ as our desired partition of unity. \square

Corollary 1. If $A \subset U \subset M$ with A closed and U open in M , then there is a (smooth) bump function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x) = 1$ for each $x \in A$ and $f(x) = 0$ outside a neighborhood of A .

Proof. Since $\{U, M \setminus A\}$ is an open cover of M , there is a partition of unity ϕ_1, ϕ_2 such that $\text{supp } \phi_1 \subset U$, $\text{supp } \phi_2 \subset M \setminus A$, and $\phi_1 + \phi_2 = 1$. Hence $\phi_1 \upharpoonright_A = 1 - 0 = 1$. And $\phi_1 \upharpoonright_{M \setminus U} = 0$. \square

2.3 Lecture 5

Corollary 2. (Whitney) Let M be a smooth manifold and $K \subset M$ be closed. Then there exists a non-negative smooth function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f^{-1}(0) = K$.

Remark 11. Hence closed subsets of smooth manifolds are completely characterized as the 0-level sets of smooth maps. To be the 0-level set of analytic maps, such as polynomials, is much more special (cf. algebraic geometry).

Proof. First assume $M = \mathbb{R}^n$ for some n . We have $M \setminus K$ open, which is thus the union of countably many balls $B_{r_i}(x_i)$ with $r_i \leq 1$. Construct, as in Lemma 5, a smooth bump function $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $h(x) = 1$ on $\bar{B}_{\frac{1}{2}}(0)$ and that h is supported in $B_1(0)$. By our construction of h , we can verify that for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, there is some $C_i \geq 1$ that bounds any of the partials of h up through order i .

Define $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{r_i^i}{2^i C_i} h(\frac{x-x_i}{r_i})$. Each i -th term is bounded by $\frac{1}{2^i}$, implying by Weierstrass M-test that f is well-defined and continuous. Since h is zero outside $B_1(0)$, we see that $f^{-1}(0) = K$. To see that f is smooth, assume by induction that f is C^{k-1} for a given $k \geq 1$. By the chain rule and induction, we can write any k -th partial D_k of the i -th term of the series defining f as $\frac{(r_i)^{i-k}}{2^i C_i} D_k h(\frac{x-x_i}{r_i})$. As h is smooth, this expression is C^1 . And since $r_i \leq 1$ and C_i bounds all partials up to order i , it is eventually bounded by $\frac{1}{2^i}$. Hence the series of these expressions converges uniformly to a continuous function. By Theorem C.31 in Lee, it follows that $D_k f$ exists and is continuous, completing the induction.

Now, assume M is arbitrary. Find a cover (B_α) of smooth coordinate balls for M . Let $\{\phi_\alpha\}$ be a partition of unity subordinate to this cover. Note that each B_α is diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n . Since the property of admitting a non-negative smooth $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f^{-1}(0) = K$ can be stated in the language of smooth manifolds, it is invariant under diffeomorphism. Thus, there is some non-negative smooth $f_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where $f_\alpha^{-1}(0) = K \cap B_\alpha$ for each α . Then we can check that $g = \sum_\alpha \phi_\alpha f_\alpha$ is the desired function. \square

Corollary 3. Let M be a smooth manifold and $K \subset M$ be closed. Let $c > 0$. Then there exists a non-negative smooth $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f^{-1}(c) = K$.

Exercise 2. Prove that the restriction of a smooth map on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} to \mathbb{S}^n is smooth.

3 Tangent vectors

3.1 Lecture 6

Remark 12. Imagine the tangent space of \mathbb{S}^n at a point p as all of the directions from p with respect to which I can find the rate of change of a smooth map f given that I'm only allowed to roam through \mathbb{S}^n .

Definition. Given $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, a map $\omega : C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *derivation at a* if it

- a. is linear over \mathbb{R}
- b. satisfies $\omega(fg) = f(a)\omega(g) + g(a)\omega(f)$ for any $f, g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Remark 13. If f is constant, then $\omega f = 0$ for any derivation ω .

Example 5. if $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$, recall the directional derivative of $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in the direction u at a is defined as

$$D_u f(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(a + hu) - f(a)) = \frac{d}{dh} \Big|_{h=0} f(a + hu).$$

Then this is a derivation of f at a .

Theorem 2. For $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define $L_a : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_a \mathbb{R}^n$ by $v_a \mapsto D_v|_a$. This is an isomorphism.

Proof. L_a is clearly linear, so we just prove that it is injective and surjective.

Suppose $u, v \in \mathbb{R}_a^n$ and $L_a(u) = L_a(v)$. Then by linearity $L_a(u - v) = 0$, implying $\frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0} f(a + t(u - v)) = 0$ for any smooth function f . But if $u - v \neq 0$, then this says that, for any f , the directional derivative of f at a in the direction of a certain nonzero vector vanishes, which is clearly false. Hence $u = v$, and L_a is injective.

Next, suppose $\omega \in T_a \mathbb{R}^n$ and consider the coordinate projection $x^i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Set $v_i = \omega(x^i)$ and write $v = v_i e_i$. We show that $L_a(v) = D_v|_a = \omega$. By Taylor's Theorem, for any $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we can write

$$f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i) + c \sum_{i,j=1}^n (x_i - a_i)(x_j - a_j) \int_0^1 (1-t) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a + t(x - a)) dt$$

for some $c > 0$. Each term of the second sum is the product of two smooth functions vanishing at a . We can apply the product rule and linearity of ω to conclude that

$$\omega f = \omega\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega(f_{x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(a)(\omega(x_i) - \omega(a_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(a)v_i = D_v|_a f.$$

□

Corollary 4. We have $\dim(T_a \mathbb{R}^n) = n$, where the partial derivatives $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_a\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ form a basis for $T_a \mathbb{R}^n$.

Definition. If M is a smooth manifold and $p \in M$, an \mathbb{R} -linear map $v : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *derivation* at p if $v(fg) = f(p)v(g) + v(f)g(p)$ for any f and g .

Definition. The tangent space of M at p is defined as $T_p M = \{v : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : v \text{ is a derivation of } M \text{ at } p\}$.

Definition. Given smooth manifolds M and N , a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, and $p \in M$, we define the *differential of F at p* as $dF_p : T_p M \rightarrow T_{F(p)} N$ given by $dF_p(v)(f) = v(f \circ F)$, which is linear because v is linear. It's easy to verify that this satisfies the product rule. We call $dF_p(v)$ the pushforward of v by dF .

Proposition 1. Given M, N, P smooth manifolds, $F : M \rightarrow N$, $G : N \rightarrow P$ smooth maps, and $p \in M$, the following hold.

1. $dF_p : T_p M \rightarrow T_{F(p)} N$ is linear.
2. $d(G \circ F)_p = dG_{F(p)} \circ dF_p : T_p M \rightarrow T_{G(F(p))} P$.
3. $d(\text{id}_M)_p = \text{id} : T_p M \rightarrow T_p M$.
4. If F is a diffeomorphism, then dF_p is an isomorphism with inverse $d(F^{-1})_{F(p)}$.

Aside. This shows that mapping (M, p) to $T_p M$ and $F : (M, p) \rightarrow (N, F(p))$ to $dF|_p$ defines a functor from Diff_* to $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{R}}$, called the tangent space functor.

Lemma 7. Let $v \in T_p M$ and $f, g \in C^\infty(M)$. Then if f and g agree on some neighborhood N_p of p , then $vg = vf$.

Proof. Set $h = f - g$, so that h vanishes on N_p . Find a smooth bump function $\phi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\phi \equiv 1$ on $\text{supp}(h)$ and $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset M \setminus \{p\}$. Then $\phi h(x) = h(x)$ for any $x \in M$. Since ϕ and h vanish at p , it follows that $v(f - g) = v(h) = v(\phi h) = \phi(p)v(h) = 0$. □

Proposition 2. If M is an n -dimensional smooth manifold, then $\dim(T_p M) = n$ for every $p \in M$. In particular, we identify the standard basis by $e_i \leftrightarrow (0, \dots, 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p, 0, \dots, 0)$.

3.2 Lecture 7

Remark 14. Given $p \in M$, find a chart $(U, \phi) \ni p$. Then $d\phi_p : T_p M \cong T_p U \rightarrow T_{\phi(p)} \phi(U) \cong T_p \mathbb{R}^n$ is an isomorphism. This choice of chart gives a natural choice of basis for $T_p M$:

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p \right\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$$

where

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p := (d\phi_p)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \right) = (d\phi^{-1})_{\phi(p)} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\phi(p)} \right).$$

Remark 15. Let $F : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth with $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $N \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ open. Then by the chain rule we get

$$dF_p \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p \right) f = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p (f \circ F) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p (f(F_1, \dots, F_m)) = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial F_j} (F(p)) \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i} (p) = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i} (p) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \Big|_{F(p)} \right) f.$$

Therefore, dF_p can be represented by the familiar $m \times n$ Jacobian matrix of F at p ,

$$DF(p) := \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(p) & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n}(p) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix},$$

which acts on $\mathbb{R}^n \cong T_p M$.

Now consider the general case $F : M \rightarrow N$ smooth between manifolds. For $p \in M$, choose charts $(U, \phi) \ni p$ and $(V, \psi) \ni F(p)$. Then the Euclidean map $\hat{F} := \psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(F^{-1}(V) \cap U) \rightarrow \psi(V)$ is smooth. If $\hat{p} := \phi(p)$, it follows from our previous remark that $d\hat{F}_{\hat{p}}$ is represented by the Jacobian of \hat{F} at \hat{p} . Noting that $F \circ \phi^{-1} = \psi^{-1} \circ \hat{F}$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} dF_p \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_p \right) &= dF_p (d(\phi^{-1})_{\hat{p}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\hat{p}} \right)) = d(\psi^{-1})_{\hat{F}(\hat{p})} (d\hat{F}_{\hat{p}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\hat{p}} \right)) \\ &= d(\psi^{-1})_{\hat{F}(\hat{p})} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \hat{F}_j}{\partial x_i} (\hat{p}) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \Big|_{\hat{F}(\hat{p})} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial \hat{F}_j}{\partial x_i} (\hat{p}) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \Big|_{F(p)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, dF_p can be represented by the Jacobian matrix of \hat{F} at \hat{p} .

Remark 16. Given two distinct pairs of coordinates for p and $F(p)$, the respective Jacobian matrices are related by the familiar change-of-basis matrix. In particular, they are similar. For details, see Lee, pages 63-65.

Definition. Given a smooth manifold M , we define a notion of a smoothly varying tangent space, called the *tangent bundle of M* by the set

$$TM = \coprod_{p \in M} T_p M$$

endowed with a natural topology induced by the projection $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$, $(\phi, p) \mapsto p$.

Example 6. As \mathbb{R}_a^n is canonically isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n , we have $T\mathbb{R}^n \cong \coprod_{a \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{a\} \times \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

3.3 Lecture 8

Proposition 3. For any smooth n -dimensional manifold M , the tangent bundle TM has a natural topology and smooth structure so that it's a $2n$ -dimensional smooth manifold and the projection $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$ is smooth.

Proof. Given a chart (U, ϕ) , define $\tilde{\phi} : \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p \mapsto (x^1(p), \dots, x^n(p), v_1, \dots, v_n)$ where $\phi = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. We call the $\tilde{\phi}((f, p))$ the natural coordinates on TM . This is continuous with $\text{Im } \tilde{\phi} = \phi(U) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, which is open. Further, $\tilde{\phi}^{-1}$ on $\phi(U) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by $(x_1, \dots, x_n, v_1, \dots, v_n) \mapsto v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_{\phi^{-1}(x)}$. Define $\{(\pi^{-1}(U), \tilde{\phi})\}$ as charts on TM . Given charts $(\pi^{-1}(U), \tilde{\phi}), (\pi^{-1}(V), \tilde{\psi})$, it's straightforward to check that $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi}^{-1} : \phi(U \cap V) \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \psi(U \cap V) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ is smooth.

Next, notice that if we take a countable cover $\{U_i\}$ of M by smooth coordinate domains, then $\{\pi^{-1}(U_i)\}$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 3.

Finally, to see that $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$ is smooth, note that its coordinate representation at every point is given by the projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, (x, v) \mapsto x$. \square

Definition. Given $F : M \rightarrow N$ is smooth, define the *global differential* $dF : TM \rightarrow TN$ of F by $dF(\phi, p) = dF_p(\phi)$.

Proposition 4. The global differential $dF : TM \rightarrow TN$ is smooth.

Aside. This shows that mapping M to TM and F to dF defines a functor from Diff to itself, called the tangent functor.

Remark 17. If F is a diffeomorphism, then so is dF with $d(F^{-1}) = (df)^{-1}$.

Definition. Given a smooth curve $\gamma : J \rightarrow M$ and $t_0 \in J$, the *velocity of γ at t_0* is defined as

$$\gamma'(t_0) = d\gamma\left(\frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t_0}\right) \in T_{\gamma(t_0)}M.$$

Remark 18. Let $(U, \phi) \ni \gamma(t_0)$ be chart on M . Then $\gamma'(t_0) = \frac{d\gamma^i}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_{\gamma(t_0)}$.

Proposition 5. Every $v \in T_p M$ is the velocity of some smooth curve $\gamma : J \rightarrow M$ at 0 such that $\gamma(0) = p$.

Proof. Let (U, ϕ) be a chart centered at p . Write $v = v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p$. For $\epsilon > 0$ small, define $\gamma : (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow U$ by $\gamma(t) = \phi^{-1}(tv_1, \dots, tv_n)$. Our previous remark implies that $\gamma'(0) = v$. \square

Proposition 6. Let $v \in T_p M$. Then $dF_p(v) = (F \circ \gamma)'(0)$ for any smooth $\gamma : J \rightarrow M$ such that $\gamma(0) = p$ and $\gamma'(0) = v$.

Aside. A *smooth function element on M* is a pair (f, U) with $U \subset M$ open and $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ smooth. Say that $(f, U) \sim (g, V)$ if $p \in U \cap V$ and $f \equiv g$ on some neighborhood of p . The class $[(f, U)] := [f]_p$ is called the *germ of f at p* . The set of such classes is denoted by $C_p^\infty(M)$. This is an associative algebra over \mathbb{R} .

Define a *derivation of $C_p^\infty(M)$* as a linear map $v : C_p^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $v[fg]_p = f(p)v[g]_p + g(p)v[f]_p$.

The tangent space $\mathcal{D}_p M$ of such derivations serves as an equivalent (via isomorphism) definition of the tangent space of M at p .

3.4 Lecture 9

Theorem 3. (Inverse function theorem) If $F : M \rightarrow N$ is smooth and dF_p is invertible, then there are connected neighborhoods U_0 of p and V_0 of $F(p)$ such that $F|_{U_0} : U_0 \rightarrow V_0$ is a diffeomorphism.

Proof. Notice that M and N have equal dimension (say n) because dF_p is invertible. Choose charts (U, f) centered at p and (V, g) centered at $F(p)$ such that $F(U) \subset V$. Then $\hat{F} := g \circ F \circ f^{-1}$ is smooth map from $\hat{U} := f(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ to $\hat{V} := g(V) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\hat{F}(0) = 0$. Now $d\hat{F}_0$ is invertible as the composition of three invertible maps. The Euclidean inverse function theorem implies that there are open balls $B_r(0)$ and $B_s(0)$ such that $\hat{F} : B_r(0) \rightarrow B_s(0)$ is a diffeomorphism. Then $F : f^{-1}(B_r(0)) \rightarrow g^{-1}(B_s(0))$ is a diffeomorphism. \square

Corollary 5. If dF_p is nonsingular at each $p \in M$, then F is a local diffeomorphism.

Proposition 7.

1. The finite product of local diffeomorphisms is a local diffeomorphism.
2. The composition of two local diffeomorphisms is a local diffeomorphism.
3. Any bijective local diffeomorphism is a diffeomorphism.
4. A map F is a local diffeomorphism if and only if each point in $\text{dom}(F)$ has a neighborhood where F 's coordinate representation is a local diffeomorphism.

Definition. The *rank of a smooth map F at a point p* is the rank of dF_p . If the rank of F is equal at each point, then we say F has constant rank.

Theorem 4. (Constant rank theorem) Let $F : M^m \rightarrow N^n$ be smooth with constant rank $r \leq m, n$. Then for each $p \in M$, there are charts (U, f) centered at p and (V, g) centered at $F(p)$ with $F(U) \subset V$ where the coordinate representation of F is given by

$$\widehat{F}(x_1, \dots, x_r, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m) = (x_1, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0).$$

Note. If $m = n = r$, then this follows immediately from the inverse function theorem.

Remark 19. The global condition on the rank of F cannot be weakened, as the space of $n \times m$ matrices of rank r need not be open. For example, consider $A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, which has rank 2 for $t \neq 1$ and rank 1 otherwise.

Proof. (Constant rank theorem) Since our statement is local, we may assume that $M \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and $N \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are open subsets. Since $DF(p)$ has rank r , it has some invertible $r \times r$ sub-matrix, which we may assume is the upper left sub-matrix $(\frac{\partial F^i}{\partial x^j})_{i,j \in [r]}$. Write $(x, y) = (x^1, \dots, x^r, y^1, \dots, y^{m-r})$ and $(v, w) = (v^1, \dots, v^r, w^1, \dots, w^{n-r})$ for the standard coordinates of \mathbb{R}^m and \mathbb{R}^n , respectively. By applying translations, we may assume that $p = (0, 0)$ and $F(p) = (0, 0)$. Let $F(x, y) = (Q(x, y), R(x, y))$ for some smooth $Q : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$ and $R : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-r}$. Then the Jacobian matrix $(\frac{\partial Q^i}{\partial x^j})$ is invertible at $(0, 0)$ by hypothesis.

Define $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ by $(x, y) \mapsto (Q(x, y), y)$. Define the *Kronecker delta* symbol δ_i^j by $\delta_i^j = 1$ when $i = j$ and 0 otherwise. Then

$$D[f](0, 0) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q^i}{\partial x^j}(0, 0) & \frac{\partial Q^i}{\partial y^j}(0, 0) \\ 0 & \delta_j^i \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since

$$\det(D[f](0, 0)) = \det\left(\frac{\partial Q^i}{\partial x^j}(0, 0)\right) \cdot \det(\delta_j^i) = \det\left(\frac{\partial Q^i}{\partial x^j}(0, 0)\right) \neq 0,$$

it follows that $D[f]$ is invertible at $(0, 0)$.

Thus, we can apply the inverse function theorem to get a connected open set $U_0 \ni (0, 0)$ and an open cube $\tilde{U}_0 \ni f(0, 0) = (0, 0)$ such that $f : U_0 \rightarrow \tilde{U}_0$ is a diffeomorphism. Let $f^{-1}(x, y) = (A(x, y), B(x, y))$. Then $(x, y) = f(A(x, y), B(x, y)) = (Q(A(x, y), B(x, y)), B(x, y))$, so that $y = B(x, y)$. Hence

$$f^{-1}(x, y) = (A(x, y), y).$$

Additionally, $Q(A(x, y), y) = x$ since $f \circ f^{-1} = \text{id}_{\tilde{U}_0}$. If $\tilde{R} : \tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-r}$ is defined by $(x, y) \mapsto R(A(x, y), y)$, then

$$F \circ f^{-1}(x, y) = (x, \tilde{R}(x, y)).$$

Therefore,

$$D[F \circ f^{-1}](x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_j^i & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{R}^i}{\partial x^j}(x, y) & \frac{\partial \tilde{R}^i}{\partial y^j}(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

for any $(x, y) \in \tilde{U}_0$. It's clear that the first r columns of this matrix are linearly independent. But since f^{-1} is a diffeomorphism, it has rank r on \tilde{U}_0 . It follows that $\frac{\partial \tilde{R}^i}{\partial y^j}(x, y) = 0$ for each $(x, y) \in \tilde{U}_0$. But \tilde{U}_0 was chosen to be an open cube, so that $\tilde{R}(x, y) = \tilde{R}(x, 0)$. If $S(x) := \tilde{R}(x, 0)$, then $F \circ f^{-1}(x, y) = (x, S(x))$.

Now, let $V_0 = \{(v, w) \in N \mid (v, 0) \in \tilde{U}_0\}$, which is a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$ in N . Since \tilde{U}_0 is a cube, we see that $F \circ f^{-1}(\tilde{U}_0) \subset V_0$. Hence $F(U_0) \subset V_0$. Define $g : V_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $(v, w) \mapsto (v, w - S(v))$, which is smooth with inverse $g^{-1}(s, t) = (s, t + S(s))$. Then

$$\hat{F}(x, y) = g \circ F \circ f^{-1}(x, y) = (x, S(x) - S(x)) = (x, 0),$$

as desired. \square

3.5 Lecture 10

Definition. A smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$ is a (*smooth*) *submersion* if its rank is constant at $\dim(N)$. It is an *immersion* if its constant at $\dim(M)$.

Definition. A *topological embedding* is a continuous map $F : M \rightarrow N$ which is a homeomorphism onto $F(M)$.

Example 7. The map $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $t \mapsto (t^3, 0)$ is a smooth topological embedding but not an immersion, since $\gamma'(0) = 0$.

Example 8. The curve $f : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $f(t) = (\sin 2t, \sin t)$ is called a lemniscate and defined a figure-eight curve. This is not a topological embedding, because the figure-eight is compact whereas $(-\pi, \pi)$ is not. But it is a smooth immersion as f' never vanishes.

Definition. A map is a *smooth embedding* if it both a topological embedding and a smooth immersion.

Example 9. There is a smooth embedding of \mathbb{RP}^2 into \mathbb{R}^4 but not into \mathbb{R}^3 .

Example 10. If $U \subset M$ is open, then the inclusion $U \hookrightarrow M$ is a smooth embedding.

Definition. A manifold $S \subset M$ in the subspace topology is an *embedded* (or *regular*) *submanifold* if it has a smooth structure such that the inclusion $S \hookrightarrow M$ is smooth.

Remark 20. The image of a smooth embedding is an embedded submanifold.

Definition. If $S \subset M$ is an embedded submanifold, then $\dim M - \dim S$ is called the *codimension* of S in M .

Proposition 8. Let $U \subset M$ be open and $f : U \rightarrow N$ be smooth where $\dim M = m$ and $\dim N = n$. If $\Gamma(f)$ denotes the graph of f , then it is an embedded m -dimensional manifold of $M \times N$.

Proof. Define $\gamma_f(x) : U \rightarrow M \times N$ by $\gamma_f(x) = (x, f(x))$. It's easy to check this is a smooth embedding. \square

Definition. We say S has the *local k -slice condition* if for each $p \in S$, there is a chart $(U, f) \ni p$ for M such that $f(U \cap S) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x^{k+1} = \dots = x^m = 0\}$, where $m = \dim M$.

Theorem 5. Let M^n be a smooth manifold. If $S \subset M$ is an embedded manifold with $\dim S = k$, then S has the local k -slice condition. Conversely, if $S \subset M$ has the local k -slice condition, then S is a manifold in the subspace topology and has a smooth structure making it an embedded submanifold of dimension k .

Proof. See Lee, Theorem 5.8. \square

Example 11. For any n , $\mathbb{S}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is an embedded hypersurface because it is locally the graph of smooth map and thus has the local n -slice condition.

Theorem 6. Let $F : M^m \rightarrow N^n$ be smooth with constant rank r . Each level set of F is an embedded submanifold of codimension r in M .

Proof. Set $k = m - r$. Let $c \in N$ and $p \in F^{-1}(c)$. By the constant rank theorem, there are charts (U, f) centered at p and (V, g) centered at $F(p) = c$ for which F has coordinate representation $(x_1, \dots, x_r, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0)$, which must send each point in $f(F^{-1}(c) \cap U)$ to 0. Thus, $f(F^{-1}(c) \cap U)$ equals the k -slice $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : x_1 = \dots = x_r = 0\}$. By Theorem 5, S is an embedded submanifold of dimension k . \square

3.6 Lecture 11

Remark 21. Can M^n with $n \geq 1$ be homeo-/diffeomorphic to $M \setminus \{p\}$?

Remark 22. We can generalize our last theorem to maps that are not necessarily of constant rank.

Definition. Let $\phi : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth. We say that $p \in M$ is a

1. *regular point* if $d\phi_p$ is surjective.
2. *critical point* otherwise.

Definition. With notation as before, we say that $c \in N$ is a

1. *regular value* if each point in $\phi^{-1}(c)$ is regular.
2. *critical value* otherwise.

Theorem 7. Every regular level set of a smooth map $F : M^m \rightarrow N^n$ is an embedded submanifold of codimension n .

Proof. Let $c \in N$. Note that since the subspace of full-rank matrices is open, the set U of points $p \in M$ where dF_p is surjective is open in M . Hence $F|_U : U \rightarrow N$ is a smooth submersion. In particular it has constant rank n , so that $F^{-1}(c)$ is an embedded submanifold with codimension n of U , which itself is an open submanifold of M . \square

Example 12. \mathbb{S}^n is the regular level set of the smooth function $x \mapsto |x|^2$.

Theorem 8. (Sard) If $F : M \rightarrow N$ is smooth, then the set of critical values of F has measure zero in N .

Proposition 9. Suppose M is smooth and $S \subset M$ is embedded. Then for any $f \in C^\infty(S)$, then there is some neighborhood U of S in M and $\hat{f} \in C^\infty(U)$ such that $\hat{f}|_S = f$.

Proposition 10. The tangent space of a submanifold $S \subset M$ at $p \in S$ is just the image of the injective canonical map $di_p : T_p S \rightarrow T_p M$ where i denotes inclusion. More concretely, this is equal to

$$A := \{\gamma'(0) \in T_p M : \gamma : (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow S \text{ and } \gamma(0) = p\}.$$

Proof. Let $v \in T_p S$. We know that $v = \gamma'(0)$ for some curve γ in S . Then $i \circ \gamma$ is a curve in M with $(i \circ \gamma)' = di_p(v)$. Conversely, let $v := w'(0) \in A$. We have $w = j \circ w$ where $j : i(S) \rightarrow S$ is the reverse inclusion. Since $(j \circ w)'(0) = dj_p(v) \in T_p S$, it follows that $d_i((j \circ w)'(0)) = v$. \square

Remark 23. The gradient ∇F has two main properties.

1. It is orthogonal to the level sets of F .
2. $dF_p(v) = \langle \nabla F_p, v \rangle$.

But we don't have an inner product on M unless M is a Riemannian manifold, which by definition has a smoothly varying inner product.

3.7 Lecture 12

Definition. If $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ is a continuous map, a *section* of π is a continuous right inverse for π .

Definition. A (smooth) *vector field* X is a smooth section of the projection $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$, i.e., $X_p := F(p) \in T_p M$ for each $p \in M$. Let $\mathcal{X}(M)$ denote the space of smooth vector fields in M .

Remark 24. Given a chart U on M , if $p \in U$, then we can write $X_p = \sum_i r_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p$ for some unique real coefficients r_i . Define each $X^i : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $X_i(p) = r_i$. Then $X_p = \sum_i X_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p$.

Definition. We call such X_i the *component functions* of X for the chart U .

Proposition 11. A vector field X is smooth if and only if each component function in any given chart is smooth.

Remark 25. $\mathcal{X}(M)$ is a module over $C^\infty(M)$ by the action $f \cdot X = (p \mapsto f(p)X_p)$.

Lemma 8. If S is a closed subset of M and X a smooth vector field along S , then there is an extension of X to a smooth vector field on M .

Definition. Let $U \subset M^n$ be open and $X_1, \dots, X_k \in \mathcal{X}(M)$.

1. X_1, \dots, X_k are *linearly independent* if for any $p \in U$, we have $\{X_1(p), \dots, X_k(p)\}$ linearly independent in $T_p M$.
2. If $k = n$ and X_1, \dots, X_k are linearly independent, then $\{X_1, \dots, X_k\}$ is a *local frame* in U .

Example 13. The basis vectors $p \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}|_p$ form a local frame for a given chart U around p , called the *coordinate frame*.

Definition. A local frame for U is called a *global frame* if $U = M$. If such a frame exists, then M is called *parallelizable*.

Example 14. \mathbb{R}^n is parallelizable via the standard coordinate vector fields.

Lemma 9. M is parallelizable if and only if $TM \approx M \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

Remark 26. (Kervaire) S^n is parallelizable if and only if $n \in \{0, 1, 3, 7\}$.

Example 15. Any Lie group is parallelizable.

Remark 27. Note that $\mathcal{X}(M)$ acts on $C^\infty(U)$ for $U \subset M$ via $X \cdot f = (p \mapsto X_p(f))$. Given $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ fixed, this induces a linear map $X : C^\infty(U) \rightarrow C^\infty(U)$ satisfying the product rule $X(fg) = fXg + gXf$. We call such a map a *derivation* of $C^\infty(U)$.

Moreover, if $F : M \rightarrow N$ is smooth, then we have $dF_p X(p) \in T_{F(p)} N$ for each $p \in M$. But this may not define a vector field on N , since F may not be surjective.

Example 16. Note that for $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$, $X(Yf)$ need not be a derivation. Indeed, let $M = \mathbb{R}^2$, $X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, and $Y = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. If $f(x, y) = x$ and $g(x, y) = y$, then $XY(fg) = 2x$ whereas $fXY(g) + gXY(f) = x$, so that $XY(f)$ is not a derivation.

Definition. Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. Then $[X, Y] := XY - YX : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$ is called the *Lie bracket* of X and Y .

Remark 28. (Clairaut) If $X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \in \mathcal{X}(M)$, then $[X_i, X_j] = 0$ for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$.

Proposition 12. A map $D : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$ is a derivation if and only if there is some $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ such that $Df = Xf$ for any f .

Proof. We've established the backward implication. Conversely, assume that D is a derivation. Define $X : M \rightarrow TM$ by $X_p(f) = (Df)(p)$. Since $Df = Xf$ is smooth for each X , it follows that X is smooth by Lee, Proposition 8.14. \square

Proposition 13. Any Lie bracket $[X, Y]$ is a smooth vector field.

Proof. By our last proposition, it suffices to show that $[X, Y]$ is a derivation. Let f, g be smooth functions on M . Then

$$\begin{aligned} [X, Y](fg) &= X(Y(fg)) - Y(X(fg)) = X(fYg + gYf) - Y(fXg + gXf) = XfYg + XgYf - YfXg - YgXf \\ &= fXYg + YgXf + gXYf + YfXg - fYXg - XgYf - gYXf - XfYg = fXYg + gXYf - fYXg - gYXf \\ &= f[X, Y]g + g[X, Y]f. \end{aligned}$$

\square

3.8 Lecture 13

Definition. The function $[X, Y] : M \rightarrow TM$ is given by $p \mapsto (f \mapsto X_p(Yf) - Y_p(Xf))$.

Proposition 14. Write $X = X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ and $Y = Y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$ in local coordinates. Then

$$[X, Y] = \sum_{i,j} (X^i \frac{\partial Y^j}{\partial x_i} - Y^j \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_j}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}.$$

Proof. Since $[X, Y]$ is a vector field, $([X, Y]f) \upharpoonright_U = [X, Y](f \upharpoonright_U)$ for any open $U \subset M$. Therefore, we can compute, say, Xf in a coordinate expression for X . We can apply the product rule and Clairaut to get

$$\begin{aligned} [X, Y]f &= X^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (Y^j \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}) - Y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (X^i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}) = X^i \frac{\partial Y^j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + X^i Y^j \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - Y^j \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} - Y^j X^i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \\ &= X^i \frac{\partial Y^j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} - Y^j \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{i,j} (X^i \frac{\partial Y^j}{\partial x_i} - Y^j \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_j}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 29. It's a fact that if $X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{X}(U)$ such that $[X_i, X_j] = 0$, then there are local coordinates $x^i : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$. This is a converse to Clairaut.

Proposition 15.

1. (Bilinearity) For any $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} [aX + bY, Z] &= a[X, Z] + b[Y, Z] \\ [Z, aX + bY] &= a[Z, X] + b[Z, Y]. \end{aligned}$$

2. (Antisymmetry)

$$[X, Y] = -[Y, X].$$

3. (Jacobi Identity)

$$[X, [Y, Z]] + [Y, [Z, X]] + [Z, [X, Y]] = 0.$$

4. For any $f, g \in C^\infty(M)$,

$$[fX, gY] = fg[X, Y] + (fXg)Y - (gYf)X,$$

where fX denotes the module action $f \cdot X$.

Proof. Compute directly. □

Definition. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{X}(N)$. Let $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a diffeomorphism. The *pushforward of X by F* , denoted by F_*X , is the vector field on N given by $q \mapsto dF_{F^{-1}(q)}(X_{F^{-1}(q)})$.

Definition. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{X}(N)$. If $F : M \rightarrow N$ is a diffeomorphism, then X and Y are *F-related* if $Y = F_*X$.

Remark 30. $X(f \circ F) = (Yf) \circ F$ if and only if X and Y are F -related.

Theorem 9. (Naturality of the Lie bracket) Suppose $F : M \rightarrow N$ is a diffeomorphism and $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. Then $F_*[X, Y] = [F_*X, F_*Y]$.

Proof. Let $f \in C^\infty(M)$. By our previous remark, we see that $XY(f \circ F) = X(F_*Yf \circ F) = F_*X(F_*Yf) \circ F$, and likewise $YX(f \circ F) = F_*Y(F_*Xf) \circ F$. Thus,

$$[X, Y](f \circ F) = F_*X(F_*Yf) \circ F - F_*Y(F_*Xf) \circ F = ([F_*X, F_*Y]f) \circ F.$$

We conclude by again applying our previous remark. □

Corollary 6. Let $S \subset M$ be a submanifold. If $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ have $X_p, Y_p \in T_p(S)$ for each $p \in S$, then $[X, Y]_p \in T_p(S)$ as well.

Proof. Let $i : S \rightarrow M$ denote inclusion. Then there are $X', Y' \in \mathcal{X}(S)$ with X' i -related to $X \upharpoonright_S$ and Y' to $Y \upharpoonright_S$. This implies $[X', Y']$ is i -related to $[X, Y] \upharpoonright_S$, which in turn implies that $[X, Y]_p \in T_p(S)$ for any $p \in S$. □

4 Vector bundles

Definition. Let M be a topological space. A (real) vector bundle of rank k over M is a topological space E endowed with the following structure.

1. A surjective continuous map $\pi : E \rightarrow M$.
2. For each $p \in M$, $E_p := \pi^{-1}(p)$ is endowed with the structure of a k dimensional real vector space.
3. For each $p \in M$, there is a neighborhood U_p in M and a homeomorphism $\phi : \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{R}^k$ such that
 - (a) $\pi_U \circ \phi = \pi|_{\pi^{-1}(U)}$, where $\pi_U : U \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow U$ is the projection.
 - (b) For each $q \in U$, $\phi|_{E_q}$ is a linear isomorphism $E_q \cong \{q\} \times \mathbb{R}^k \cong \mathbb{R}^k$.

If M and E are smooth manifolds and π and the ψ are smooth, then E is called a *smooth vector bundle*.

Example 17. The Mobius strip and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ are different vector bundles over \mathbb{S}^1 .

Remark 31. We can always construct a global section for a smooth vector bundle by using partition of unity. But we cannot always ensure that it is non-vanishing, as shown by the hairy ball theorem for bundles over \mathbb{S}^2 .

4.1 Lecture 14

Lemma 10. (Vector bundle construction lemma) Let M^n be a smooth manifold and suppose that for any $p \in M$, there is some vector space E_p of some fixed dimension k . Let $E := \coprod_{p \in M} E_p$ and $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ be the projection map. Further, suppose we have the following data.

1. an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}$.
2. for each α , a bijective $\phi_\alpha : \pi^{-1}(U_\alpha) \rightarrow U_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^k$ whose restriction to each E_p is a linear isomorphism to $\{p\} \times \mathbb{R}^k$.
3. for each $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$, a smooth map $\tau_{\alpha\beta} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\phi_\alpha \circ \phi_\beta^{-1}(p, v) = (p, \tau_{\alpha\beta}(p)v)$.

Then E has a unique topology and smooth structure making it into a smooth vector bundle of rank k over M .

Remark 32. The matrices $\tau_{\alpha\beta}(p)$ are called the *transition functions* of the vector bundle E . They satisfy the so-called cocycle condition in that $\tau_{\alpha\alpha}(p) = I_k$ and $\tau_{\alpha\beta}(p)\tau_{\beta\gamma}(p)\tau_{\gamma\alpha}(p) = I_k$.

Definition. If V is a real vector space, then define the *dual space* $V^* = \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{R})$.

Proposition 16.

1. If $\dim(V) = n$, then $\dim(V^*) = n$.
2. There is a canonical isomorphism $V \cong (V^*)^*$ via $v \mapsto (\phi \mapsto \phi(v))$.

Definition. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be a basis for V . Then the *dual basis* consists of $\phi_i : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\phi_i(v_j) = 1$ when $i = j$ and $\phi_i(v_j) = 0$ otherwise.

Definition. Let $A : V \rightarrow W$ be linear. Then define the linear map $A^* : W^* \rightarrow V^*$ by $w \mapsto (v \mapsto w(Av))$.

Definition. Let M^n be a smooth manifold. Define the *cotangent space* at p as T_p^*M . Define the *cotangent bundle* of M as $T^*M = \coprod_p T_p^*M$.

Lemma 11. T^*M is a smooth n vector bundle over M .

Proof. Let (U, ϕ) be a smooth chart for M . Define $\phi : \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{R}^n$ by $a_i \lambda^i|_p \mapsto (p, a_1, \dots, a_n)$, where $\{\lambda^i|_p\}$ is a dual basis for T_p^*M . Then we apply the vector bundle construction lemma. See Lee, Proposition 11.9 for the straightforward details. \square

Remark 33. Let (U, x^i) be smooth coordinates for M^n . Then $\psi : a_i \lambda^i|_p \mapsto (x^1(p), \dots, x^n(p), a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is a local chart $(\pi^{-1}(U), \psi)$ for T^*M .

Definition. A section of T^*M is called a *covector field* or a (differential/smooth) 1-form.

4.2 Lecture 15

Definition. Define $Df : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \Gamma(T^*M)$ by $f \mapsto (p \mapsto df_p)$ where $df_p(v) = vf$ for every $v \in T_pM$. We call df the *differential of f* .

Remark 34. Let (U, x^i) be local coordinates for M . Let (dx^i) denote the corresponding coordinate coframe on U . Write $df_p = A_i(p)dx^i|_p$ for some functions $A_i : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then $A_i(p) = df_p(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_p) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p)$, so that $df_p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p)dx^i|_p$. In this way, the differential of f generalizes the gradient of a smooth function on \mathbb{R}^n .

Proposition 17. If M is connected, then f is constant if and only if $df = 0$.

Proof. Since $vf = 0$ for any derivation v and constant f , the forward direction is clear. Conversely, suppose that $df = 0$ and let $p \in M$. Set $C = \{q \in M : f(q) = f(p)\}$. We want $C = M$. It suffices to show that C is clopen. For any $q \in C$, choose a coordinate ball $U \ni p$. Then since $0 = df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}dx^i$, it follows that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} = 0$ for each i . Elementary calculus implies that f must be constant on U . Hence C is open. Since $C = f^{-1}(f(p))$, it is also closed. \square

Remark 35. Transition functions for changing coordinates. [[??]]

Definition. Let $F : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth. Let $\omega \in \Gamma(T^*N)$. Define the *pullback* $F^*\omega$ of ω as the element of $\Gamma(T^*M)$ given by

$$F^*\omega|_p(X|_p) = \omega|_{F(p)}(F_*|_pX_p).$$

Note that unlike the pushforward, the pullback requires just that F be smooth.

Lemma 12. Let $F : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth, $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma(T^*N)$ and $f, g \in C^\infty(N)$. Then

$$F^*(f\alpha + g\beta) = (f \circ F)F^*\alpha + (g \circ F)F^*\beta.$$

Proof. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F^*(f\alpha + g\beta)|_p(X_p) &= (f\alpha + g\beta)|_{F(p)}(F_*|_pX_p) = f(F(p))\alpha_{F(p)}(F_*|_pX_p) + g(F(p))\beta_{F(p)}(F_*|_pX_p) \\ &= [(f \circ F)F^*\alpha]_p(X_p) + [(g \circ F)F^*\beta]_p(X_p). \end{aligned}$$

\square

Remark 36. Let $\gamma : J \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ be a curve in M . Note that $\Gamma(T^*\mathbb{R}) = \{f(t)dt : f : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$. Then

$$\omega \in \Gamma(T^*M) \implies \gamma^*\omega \in \Gamma(T^*\mathbb{R}) \implies \gamma^*\omega = f(t)dt$$

for some curve f along J .

Definition. We define the *integral of ω along γ* as

$$\int_\gamma \omega = \int_J \gamma^*\omega.$$

Proposition 18. Suppose ϕ is a positive reparameterization of γ . Then $\int_\gamma \omega = \int_{\gamma \circ \phi} \omega$.

Proof. See Lee, 11.31. \square

Definition. A differential 1-form is *closed* if $\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial w_j}{\partial x^i} = 0$ for any i, j where $w = w_i dx^i$.

Exercise 3. Being closed is a well-defined property.

Example 18. By Clairaut, df is closed for any $f \in C^\infty(M)$.

5 Differential forms

5.1 Lecture 16

Theorem 10. (Universal property of the tensor product) Let V_1, \dots, V_k be (real) vector spaces. There exists a vector space $V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k$ (called the *tensor product of the V_i*) and map $\otimes : V_1 \times \dots \times V_k \rightarrow V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k$ so that for any multilinear map $T : V_1 \times \dots \times V_k \rightarrow W$, there is some unique linear $\tilde{T} : V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k \rightarrow W$ such that the following commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_1 \times \dots \times V_k & \xrightarrow{T} & W \\ \otimes \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! \tilde{T} & \\ V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_k & & \end{array}$$

Proof. If we prove it when $k = 2$, then we're done by induction. Let $\mathbb{R}\langle V_1 \times V_2 \rangle$ denote the free vector space on $V_1 \times V_2$, i.e., the set of all finite formal linear combinations of $V_1 \times V_2$. Set

$$G = \langle (av_1, v_2) - a(v_1, v_2), (v_1, av_2) - a(v_1, v_2), (v_1 + w_1, v_2) - (v_1, v_2) - (w_1, v_2), (v_1, w_1 + v_2) - (v_1, w_1) - (v_1, v_2) \rangle.$$

Given $T : V_1 \times V_2 \rightarrow W$ multilinear, define $\tilde{T} : \mathbb{R}\langle V_1 \times V_2 \rangle \rightarrow W$ by $\sum a_{(v_1, v_2)}(v_1, v_2) \mapsto \sum a_{(v_1, v_2)} T(v_1, v_2)$. Since T is multilinear, $G \subset \ker \tilde{T}$. Therefore, if $V_1 \otimes V_2 := \mathbb{R}\langle V_1 \times V_2 \rangle / G$, then we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}\langle V_1 \times V_2 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\tilde{T}} & W \\ \pi \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{T} & \\ V_1 \otimes V_2 & & \end{array}.$$

Thus, if $i : V_1 \times V_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\langle V_1 \times V_2 \rangle$ denotes inclusion, then $\tilde{T} \circ \pi \circ i = \tilde{T} \circ i$, which gives the desired diagram.

We see that \tilde{T} is unique because it is uniquely determined by elements of the form $v_1 \otimes v_2 := [(v_1, v_2)]$ by T and every element of $V_1 \otimes V_2$ can be written as some linear combination of such elements. \square

Proposition 19. If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $(av_1 + bw_1) \otimes v_2 = a(v_1 \otimes v_2) + b(w_1 \otimes v_2)$.

Proposition 20.

1. $(\mathbf{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}, \oplus, \otimes)$ is a semiring.
2. $V \otimes W \cong W \otimes V$.
3. $V \otimes \mathbb{R} \cong V$.
4. $(V \otimes W)^* \cong V^* \otimes W^*$.

Proposition 21. $V^* \otimes W^* \cong B(V, W)$ canonically where $B(V, W)$ denotes the space of bilinear maps $V \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Define $\Phi : V^* \times W^* \rightarrow B(V, W)$ by $(\omega, \eta) \mapsto ((v, w) \mapsto \omega(v)\eta(w))$. This is linear, hence induces

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V^* \times W^* & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & B(V, W) \\ \pi \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\Phi} & \\ V^* \otimes W^* & & \end{array}.$$

One can show that $\tilde{\Phi}$ is a natural isomorphism. \square

Remark 37. Our previous result can be generalized.

$$V_1^* \otimes \dots \otimes V_k^* \cong L(V_1, \dots, V_k; \mathbb{R}).$$

Definition. (tensor type) We say that an element of $V_l^k := \underbrace{V^* \otimes \cdots \otimes V^*}_{k \text{ times}} \otimes \underbrace{V \otimes \cdots \otimes V}_{l \text{ times}}$ is a (k, l) -tensor.

A $(k, 0)$ tensor is called *covariant*. A $(0, l)$ -tensor is called *contravariant*.

Definition. Let M be a manifold. Then define the (k, l) -tensor bundle

$$T_l^k M = \coprod_{p \in M} (T_p)_l^k M.$$

Exercise 4. What is the dimension of $T_l^k M$?

Example 19. $T^1 M = T^* M$, and $T_1 M = TM$.

Remark 38. Suppose (x^i) and (y^i) are two local coordinate systems for $p \in M$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} dx^{i_1} \otimes dx^{i_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{i_k} &= \left(\frac{\partial x^{i_1}}{\partial y^{l_1}} dy^{p_1} \right) \otimes \cdots \otimes \left(\frac{\partial x^{i_k}}{\partial y^{l_k}} dy^{p_k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_k} \frac{\partial x^{i_1}}{\partial y^{l_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial x^{i_k}}{\partial y^{l_k}} \otimes dy^{p_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dy^{p_k}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition. A (k, l) -tensor field is a (smooth) section of $T_l^k M$. Let $\mathcal{T}_l^k(M) := \Gamma(T_l^k M)$.

5.2 Lecture 17

Remark 39. Let (U, x^i) be local coordinates for M . Then $A \in \mathcal{T}_k^l(M)$ can be written as

$$A|_p = A_{i_1 \dots i_k}^{j_1 \dots j_l} dx^{i_1}|_p \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{i_k}|_p \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_1}}|_p \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_l}}|_p$$

summed over $n^k \cdot n^l$ tensors.

Example 20. Define $\sigma = \delta_j^i dx^j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$, $X = X^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$, and $w = w_l dx^l$. Then

$$\sigma(X, w) = \delta_j^i dx^j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} (X^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}, w_l dx^l) = \delta_j^i dx^j (X^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} w_l dx^l = \delta_j^i \delta_k^j X^k w_l \delta_i^l = \underbrace{w_k X^k}_{[[\text{Why?}]]} = w(X).$$

We say that σ is *invariant* in this case.

Example 21. Show that $\delta_i^j dx^i \otimes dx^j$ is not an invariant tensor.

Proposition 22.

1. Any $\sigma \in \mathcal{T}_l^k(M)$ induces a $C^\infty(M)$ -multilinear map

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma} : \underbrace{\mathcal{X}(M) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{X}(M)}_{k \text{ times}} \times \underbrace{\mathcal{X}^*(M) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{X}^*(M)}_{l \text{ times}} &\rightarrow C^\infty(M) \\ (X_1, \dots, X_k, w_1, \dots, w_l) &\mapsto (p \mapsto \sigma(X_1|_p, \dots, X_k|_p, w_1|_p, \dots, w_l|_p)). \end{aligned}$$

2. Any multilinear map over $C^\infty(M)$ is of the above form for some (k, l) -tensor field.

Example 22. The Lie bracket is not multilinear over $C^\infty(M)$, as $[fX + gY, Z] = f[X, Y] + g[Y, Z] - Z(f)X - Z(g)Y$.

Remark 40. The smooth function $\hat{\sigma}_p$ above is determined completely by the values $X_1(p), \dots, X_k(p), w_1(p), \dots, w_l(p)$.

Definition. A covariant k -tensor T is *alternating* if for any vectors Y, X_1, \dots, X_{k-1} , it follows that

$$T(X_1, X_2, \dots, Y, \dots, Y, \dots, X_{k-1}) = 0.$$

This is also called a *exterior form*.

Example 23. If σ is a 0-tensor or a 1-tensor, then it is alternating.

Proposition 23. TFAE.

1. T is alternating.
2. $T(X_1, \dots, X_k) = 0$ whenever $\{X_1, \dots, X_k\}$ is linearly dependent.
3. $T(X_1, \dots, X_i, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_k) = -T(X_1, \dots, X_{i+1}, X_i, \dots, X_k)$.

Definition. The space of alternating covariant k -tensors is a subspace of $T^k(V)$ that is denoted by $\bigwedge^k(V)$. Given $T \in T^k(V)$, define the *alternation* of T as

$$\text{Alt}(T) : (V_1, \dots, V_k) \mapsto \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} \text{sgn}(\sigma) T(V_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, V_{\sigma(k)}).$$

Example 24. $\text{Alt}(T)(X, Y, Z) = \frac{1}{6}(T(X, Y, Z) + T(Y, Z, X) + T(Z, X, Y) - T(Y, X, Z) - T(Z, Y, X) - T(X, Z, Y))$.

Example 25. Let $\{w^1, \dots, w^n\}$ be a cobasis for the real vector space V . Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Alt}(w^1 \otimes \dots \otimes w^n)(e_1, \dots, e_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) w^1 \otimes \dots \otimes w^n(e_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, e_{\sigma(n)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \text{sgn}(\text{id}_n) w^1 \otimes \dots \otimes w^n(e_1, \dots, e_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 24.

1. $\text{Alt}(T) \in \bigwedge^k(V)$.
2. $\text{Alt}(T) = T \iff T \in \bigwedge^k(V)$.
3. $\text{Alt} : T^k(V) \rightarrow \bigwedge^k(V)$ is linear.

5.3 Lecture 18

Lemma 13. Let $\{w^1, \dots, w^n\}$ be a cobasis for the real vector space V . Let $k \leq n$. Then

$$A := \{\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_k}) : 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n\}$$

is a basis for $\bigwedge^k(V)$.

Proof. It's clear from our previous proposition, that A spans $\bigwedge^k(V)$. It remains to show that A is linearly independent.

Exercise 5.

1. If (i_1, \dots, i_k) is not pairwise distinct, then $\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_k}) = 0$.
2. $\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_j} \otimes w^{i_{j+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_k}) = -\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_{j+1}} \otimes w^{i_j} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_k})$.

Therefore, $\text{span}(A) = \text{span}\{\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w^{i_k}) : 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n\}$.

Exercise 6. Show that this implies that A is linearly independent.

□

Corollary 7. If $\dim(V) = n$, then $\dim \bigwedge^k(V) = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$.

Definition. Define the *wedge product* as the map

$$\wedge : \bigwedge^k(V) \times \bigwedge^l(V) \rightarrow \bigwedge^{k+l}(V) \quad (w, q) \mapsto w \wedge q := \frac{(k+l)!}{k!l!} \text{Alt}(w \otimes q).$$

This is like the tensor product. The *exterior algebra* A^* is the algebra of alternating tensors under the wedge product.

Corollary 8. The set $\{w^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge w^{i_k} : 1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n\}$ is a basis for $\bigwedge^k(V)$.

Proof. For each (i_1, \dots, i_k) , one can show that $w^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge w^{i_k}$ and $\text{Alt}(w^{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes w^{i_k})$ differ by a real factor. \square

Remark 41. Let $B := \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be the standard basis for V . Note that $\det_B \in \bigwedge^n(V)$ by Proposition 24. But $\bigwedge^n(V) = 1$, so that $\det_B = c(w^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge w^n)$. But evaluating both sides at (e_1, \dots, e_n) gives $1 = c(1) = c$. Thus,

$$\det_B = w^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge w^n.$$

Proposition 25. Suppose that ω, ω', η , and η' are exterior forms. The following are properties of the wedge product.

1. (Bilinearity) If $a, a' \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (a\omega + a'\omega') \wedge \eta &= a(\omega \wedge \eta) + a'(\omega' \wedge \eta) \\ \eta \wedge (a\omega + a'\omega') &= a(\eta \wedge \omega) + a'(\eta \wedge \omega'). \end{aligned}$$

2. (Associativity)

$$(\eta \wedge \omega) \wedge \omega' = \eta \wedge (\omega \wedge \omega').$$

3. (Anticommutativity) If $\omega \in \bigwedge^k(V)$ and $\eta \in \bigwedge^l(V)$, then

$$\omega \wedge \eta = (-1)^{kl} \eta \wedge \omega.$$

Corollary 9. If ω is a 1-form, then $\omega \wedge \omega = 0$.

4. If $\omega^1, \dots, \omega^k \in \bigwedge^1(V)$, then

$$\omega^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega^k(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \det(\omega^j(v_i)).$$

Definition. Let M^n be a smooth manifold. Define the *alternating bundle of rank k* as

$$\bigwedge^k(M) = \coprod_{p \in M} \bigwedge^k(T_p M).$$

A smooth section of $\bigwedge^k(M)$ is called a *differential k -form*.

Remark 42. In local coordinates we have a basis $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_p\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ for $T_p M$ and a corresponding dual basis $\{dx^i\}$. Then for any $w \in \bigwedge^k(M)$, we can write

$$w = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} w_{i_1, \dots, i_k} dx^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^{i_k}$$

locally at p . Let $I := \{i_1 < \cdots < i_k\}$. Since

$$dx^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^{i_k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_k}} \right) = \delta_J^I$$

where $\delta_J^I = 1$ if and only if $I = J$ as sets, it follows that $w_{i_1, \dots, i_k} = w(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_k}})$. We abbreviate this by writing

$$w = w_I dx^I,$$

where we tacitly sum over the I .

Remark 43. Write $w = w_I dx^I$ and $w = \tilde{w}_J d\tilde{x}^J$ locally where $x, \tilde{x} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ are charts. A direct computation shows that

$$\tilde{w}_J = w(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_k}}) = \sum_I \det(k \times k \text{ minor of } \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tilde{x}} \text{ relative to } i_1, \dots, i_k \text{ and } j_1, \dots, j_k).$$

5.4 Lecture 19

Definition. Let $F : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth and $\omega \in \bigwedge^k(N)$. Define the *pullback* $F^*\omega$ of ω by F as the differential k -form on M given by

$$F^*\omega|_p(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \omega_{F(p)}(dF_p(v_1), \dots, dF_p(v_k)),$$

Remark 44. The pullback $F : \Omega^k(N) \rightarrow \Omega^k(M)$ is a linear map over \mathbb{R} .

Proposition 26. (Naturality of the pullback) $F^*(\omega \wedge \eta) = F^*(\omega) \wedge F^*(\eta)$.

Lemma 14. In any local coordinates, $F^*(\sum_I \omega_I dy^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dy^{i_k}) = \sum_I (\omega_I \circ F) d(y^{i_1} \circ F) \wedge \dots \wedge d(y^{i_k} \circ F)$.

Proof. [[Did not understand.]] □

Example 26. Consider the transformation to polar coordinates $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $(r, \theta) \mapsto (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$. This is the identity map with respect to different atlases on \mathbb{R}^2 . Our previous lemma together with computational properties of \wedge gives

$$\begin{aligned} dx \wedge dy &= d(r \cos \theta) \wedge d(r \sin \theta) \\ &= (\cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta) \wedge (\sin \theta dr + r \cos \theta d\theta) \\ &= (\cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta) \wedge \sin \theta dr + (\cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta) \wedge r \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= (\cos \theta dr \wedge \sin \theta dr) - (r \sin \theta d\theta \wedge \sin \theta dr) + (\cos \theta dr \wedge r \cos \theta d\theta) - (r \sin \theta d\theta \wedge r \cos \theta d\theta) \\ &= -(r \sin \theta d\theta \wedge \sin \theta dr) + (\cos \theta dr \wedge r \cos \theta d\theta) \\ &= r \sin^2 \theta (dr \wedge d\theta) + r \cos^2 \theta (dr \wedge d\theta) \\ &= r dr \wedge d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

5.5 Lecture 20

Definition. Let $\Omega^k(M)$ and $A^k(M)$ denote the vector space of differential k -forms on the manifold M . Let $\omega \in A^k(M)$ and write $\omega_I dx^I$ in local coordinates. Define the *exterior derivative* of ω as

$$d\omega = d\omega_I \wedge dx^I.$$

Note that $d\omega = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} \omega_I dx^j \wedge dx^I$. We call the operation $d : A^k(M) \rightarrow A^{k+1}(M)$ *exterior differentiation*.

Remark 45. If we view $\Omega^k : \mathbf{Diff}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vec}_{\mathbb{R}}$ as the presheaf sending each smooth map f to the pullback f^* , then the exterior derivative becomes a natural transformation $\Omega^k \Rightarrow \Omega^{k+1}$.

Definition. Let $\omega \in A^k(M)$.

1. We say that ω is *closed* if $d\omega = 0$.
2. We say that ω is *exact* if $\omega = d\eta$ for some $\eta \in A^{k-1}(M)$.

Lemma 15. Suppose $M = \mathbb{R}^n$.

1. d is linear over \mathbb{R} .
2. $d(\omega \wedge \eta) = d\omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\eta$.

3. $d \circ d \equiv 0$.

4. $d(F^*\omega) = F^*(d\omega)$.

Proof. The first statement is obvious, and the last is an easy computation. Now, write $\omega = udx^I$ and $\eta = vdx^J$. By linearity, it suffices to compute $d(udx^I \wedge vdx^J)$ in order to verify the second statement.

$$\begin{aligned} d(\omega \wedge \eta) &= d(udx^I \wedge vdx^J) \\ &= d(uvdx^I \wedge dx^J) \\ &= (vdu + udv) \wedge dx^I \wedge dx^J \\ &= (du \wedge dx^I) \wedge (vdx^J) \wedge (dv \wedge udx^I) \wedge dx^J \\ &= (du \wedge dx^I) \wedge (vdx^J) \wedge (-1)^k(udx^I) \wedge (dv \wedge dx^J) \\ &= d(\omega \wedge \eta) = d\omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k\omega \wedge d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

To prove the third statement, first observe that if $k = 1$ and we write $\omega = \omega_j dx^j$, then

$$d\omega = \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial x^i} dx^i \wedge dx^j = \sum_{i < j} \frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial x^i} dx^i \wedge dx^j + \sum_{i > j} \frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial x^i} dx^i \wedge dx^j = \sum_{i < j} \left(\frac{\partial \omega_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial x^j} \right) dx^i \wedge dx^j.$$

This together with Clairaut implies that

$$d(du) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} dx^i \wedge dx^j = \sum_{i < j} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^j \partial x^i} \right) dx^i \wedge dx^j = 0.$$

Drop the assumption that $k = 1$. Then expanding $d(d\omega)$ gives a sum of two summations of wedge products. One of which contains the term $d(d\omega_j)$, and the other contains the term $d(dx^{j_i})$. These both equal zero, hence the entire expression $d(d\omega)$ vanishes. \square

Corollary 10. The exterior derivative is well-defined.

Proof. Let (U, ϕ) be a chart for M . Notice that

$$d\omega = \phi^* d(\phi^{-1*} \omega).$$

Let (V, ψ) be another chart. Then

$$(\phi \circ \psi^{-1})^* d(\phi^{-1*} \omega) = d((\phi \circ \psi^{-1})^* \phi^{-1*} \omega).$$

Since $(\phi \circ \psi^{-1})^* = \psi^{-1*} \circ \phi^*$ and $F^* \circ F^{-1*} = \text{id}$ for any diffeomorphism F , it follows that

$$\psi^{-1*} \circ \phi^* d(\phi^{-1*} \omega) = d(\psi^{-1*} \omega).$$

\implies

$$\phi^* d(\phi^{-1*} \omega) = \psi^* d(\psi^{-1*} \omega).$$

\square

Corollary 11. Any exact form is closed.

Remark 46. It is not the case that any closed form is exact. Let $M := \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. Define the 1-form $\omega : M \rightarrow TM$ by $(x, y) \mapsto \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$. On the one hand, a direct computation shows that $d\omega = 0$. On the other hand, recall from calculus that ω is exact on a connected open $\omega \subset M$ if and only if $\int_c \omega = 0$ for any closed curve $c \subset \omega$. But if $\gamma : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow M$ is given by $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, then

$$\int_\gamma \omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi \neq 0,$$

hence ω is not exact.

Theorem 11. (Unique differentiation theorem) The exterior derivative is the unique operation $\bar{d} : A^k(M) \rightarrow A^{k+1}$ satisfying the three above properties along with the property that $\bar{d}f$ equals the differential of f for any $f \in C^\infty(M)$.

Proposition 27. (Naturality of the exterior derivative) If F is a smooth map, then $d(F^*\omega) = F^*(d\omega)$.

Proof. This follows from the case $M = \mathbb{R}^n$, which is stated in Lemma 15. \square

Definition. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space. For each $v \in V$, define *interior multiplication* as the linear map $i_v : \bigwedge^k(V) \rightarrow \bigwedge^{k-1}(V)$ given by $i_v\omega(w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}) = \omega(v, w_1, \dots, w_{k-1})$. Let $v \lrcorner \omega := i_v\omega$. Then we may extend interior multiplication as follows. For each $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ and $\omega \in A^k(M)$, define the $(k-1)$ -form $X \lrcorner \omega$ by $p \mapsto X_p \lrcorner \omega_p$.

5.6 Lecture 21

Definition. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space. Suppose that $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ and $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ are two bases for V . We say that they are *co-oriented* if the change-of-basis matrix has positive determinant.

Note. This gives us two equivalence classes of bases for V , which we call the *orientations* for V . If $[E_1, \dots, E_n]$ is a given orientation for V , then we call any basis in it (*positively*) *oriented* and any basis not in it *negatively oriented*.

Definition. An *orientation* on a manifold M is a continuous choice of orientation on each T_pM .

Note. Equivalently, if $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}$ denotes the smooth structure on M , we say that M is *orientable* if the Jacobian $D[\phi_\beta \circ \phi_\alpha^{-1}]$ has positive determinant on $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$ for any α, β .

Example 27. \mathbb{S}^n is orientable for any $n \geq 1$. For each $p \in \mathbb{S}^n$, say that (v_1, \dots, v_n) is positively oriented on $T_p\mathbb{S}^n$ if (p, v_1, \dots, v_n) is positively oriented on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , i.e. is co-oriented with the standard basis for \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Lemma 16. Let $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ be a smooth vector bundle and $V \subset E$ open. If V_p is a convex subspace of E_p for every $p \in M$, then there is some $\sigma \in \Gamma(E)$ such that $\sigma_p \in V_p$ for every p .

Proof. Find a cover of E by local trivializations U_α over M along with smooth sections σ_α of them. We get some partition of unity ψ_α subordinate to (U_α) . Define $\sigma : M \rightarrow E$ as $\sum_\alpha \psi_\alpha \sigma_\alpha$, so that $\sigma \in \Gamma(E)$. Then σ_p belongs to V_p by convexity. \square

Proposition 28. Suppose that M is an n -manifold. Any nowhere vanishing n -form on M gives rise to a unique orientation on M . Conversely, any orientation on M gives rise to a nowhere vanishing n -form on M .

Proof. First, let $\omega \in A^n(M)$ be nowhere vanishing. For each $p \in M$, we see that ω_p defines an orientation O_M^p on M by saying that $[e_1, \dots, e_n] \in O_M$ if and only if $\omega_p(e_1, \dots, e_n) > 0$. It remains to show that if $p \in M$, then we can find some chart U_p around p and some local frame $(E_1, \dots, E_n)_p$ on U_p such that $\omega_q(E_1|_q, \dots, E_n|_q) > 0$ for every $q \in U_p$. To see this, pick any U_p and local frame $(E_1, \dots, E_n)_p$ on U_p . Write $\omega = f dE^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dE^n$ locally for some smooth $f : U_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Since ω is nowhere vanishing, it follows that

$$\omega(E_1, \dots, E_n) = f \neq 0.$$

Since f is continuous and M connected, we see that $f > 0$ or $f < 0$. We may assume that $f > 0$ as otherwise we choose $(-E_1, \dots, -E_n)_p$ instead.

Conversely, given $p \in M$ and an orientation O_M^p on T_pM , say that $w \in \bigwedge^n(T_pM)$ is positively oriented if $w(e_1, \dots, e_n) > 0$ for any $[e_1, \dots, e_n] \in O_M^p$. Then the subspace $\bigwedge_+^n(T_pM)$ is open and convex. By our previous lemma, we are done. \square

Definition. A diffeomorphism $F : M \rightarrow N$ between two oriented manifolds is *orientation-preserving* if the isomorphism dF_p maps positively oriented bases for T_pM to positively oriented bases for $T_{F(p)}N$ for each $p \in M$. It is called *orientation-reversing* if it maps positively oriented bases to negatively oriented ones.

Note. F is orientation-preserving $\iff \det(dF_p) > 0$ for each $p \in M$ $\iff F^*\omega$ is positively oriented for any positively oriented form ω .

Lemma 17. The antipodal map $\alpha : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$ is orientation-preserving if and only if n is odd.

Proof. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{S}^n & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathbb{S}^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R}^{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\alpha}} & \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \end{array}$$

where $\hat{\alpha} : \vec{x} \mapsto -\vec{x}$. By inspecting $\det(I_{n+1})$, we see that $\hat{\alpha}$ is orientation-preserving if and only if n is odd. Thus, the restriction α has the same property. \square

Corollary 12. \mathbb{RP}^n is not orientable when n is even.

Proof. Suppose, for contradiction, that \mathbb{RP}^n admits some orientation. Apply Proposition 27 to obtain a nowhere vanishing n -form ω on \mathbb{RP}^n . If $\pi : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n$ denotes the natural projection, then we also obtain the nowhere vanishing n -form $\pi^*\omega$ on \mathbb{S}^n . Applying the same proposition shows that this determines the usual orientation on \mathbb{S}^n . Note that $\pi \circ \alpha = \pi$, so that $\alpha^*\pi^*\omega = \pi^*\omega$. But this implies that α preserves the orientation of \mathbb{S}^n , contrary of our previous lemma. \square

Proposition 29. \mathbb{RP}^n is orientable only if n is even.

Definition. Let $\mathbb{H}^n := \{(x^1, \dots, x^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x^n \geq 0\}$. An n -dimensional manifold with boundary M is a second-countable Hausdorff space that is locally homeomorphic to either an open Euclidean ball or an open subset in \mathbb{H}^n . Any point $p \in M$ is called an *interior point* if it belongs to a chart homeomorphic to an open ball. It is called a *boundary point* if it belongs to a boundary chart that maps p into $\partial\mathbb{H}^n$.

Note. Every point in M is either an interior or a boundary point, but not both.

Proposition 30. The set of boundary points ∂M is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional embedded submanifold of M .

Remark 47. Moreover, ∂M inherits an orientation from M when M is oriented. This is called the *induced* or *Stokes orientation*. Indeed, we may construct a smooth outward-pointing vector field N along ∂M , which is nowhere tangent to ∂M . Therefore, if ω denotes the orientation form for M , then the form $i_{\partial M}^*(N \lrcorner \omega)$ is an orientation form for ∂M .

Example 28. \mathbb{S}^n is orientable as the boundary of the closed unit ball.

6 Integration

6.1 Lecture 22

Note. Our treatment of integration will follow Spivak rather than Lee.

Definition. A *singular k -cell* on M^n is a smooth map $\sigma : [0, 1]^k \rightarrow M$.

Remark 48. Note that 0-cells are precisely points in M and 1-cells are precisely smooth curves in M .

Definition. Let $A_0^k(\mathbb{R}^k)$ denote the space of k -forms with compact support. Let $\omega \in A_0^k(\mathbb{R}^k)$ and write $\omega = f dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k$. Define

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} f(x^1, \dots, x^k) dx^1 \dots dx^k.$$

Exercise 7. Given another coordinate representation $\omega = g y^1 \wedge \dots \wedge y^k$ with $\det(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}) > 0$, we have that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} f(x^1, \dots, x^k) dx^1 \dots dx^k = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} g(y^1, \dots, y^k) dy^1 \dots dy^k$. Thus, our last definition makes sense.

Definition. Let $\omega \in A^k(M)$ and σ be a singular k -cell on M . Define

$$\int_{\sigma} \omega = \int_{[0,1]^k} \sigma^* \omega.$$

Proposition 31. Let $p : [0,1]^k \rightarrow [0,1]^k$ be a diffeomorphism. If p is orientation-preserving, then $\int_{\sigma} \omega = \int_{\sigma \circ p} \omega$. If p is orientation-reversing, then $\int_{\sigma} \omega = -\int_{\sigma \circ p} \omega$.

Definition. A *singular k -chain* on M is a formal finite \mathbb{R} -combination $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \sigma_i$ of singular k -cells on M . Define

$$\int_{\sigma} \omega = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \int_{\sigma_i} \omega.$$

Definition. Let σ be a singular k -cell on M . Let $i = 1, \dots, 2k$ and $\alpha = 0, 1$. Define the (i, α) -face of σ as the smooth map $\sigma_{(i, \alpha)}$ given by

$$\sigma_{(i, \alpha)}(x^1, \dots, x^k) = \sigma(x^1, \dots, x^{i-1}, \alpha, x^i, \dots, x^k).$$

Moreover, define the *boundary* of σ as the $(k-1)$ -chain

$$\partial \sigma = \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} (\sigma_{(i, 1)} - \sigma_{(i, 0)}).$$

Definition. If $\sigma := \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \sigma_i$ is a singular k -chain, then define the *boundary* of σ as the $(k-1)$ -chain

$$\partial \sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \partial \sigma_i.$$

Note that $\int_{\partial \sigma} \omega = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \int_{\partial \sigma_i} \omega$.

Definition. A singular k -chain σ is a *closed chain* if $\partial \sigma = 0$.

Exercise 8. If σ is any singular k -chain, then $\partial \sigma$ is closed.

Theorem 12. (Stokes' theorem for chains) Let σ be a k -chain and $\omega \in A^{k-1}(M)$. Then $\int_{\sigma} d\omega = \int_{\partial \sigma} \omega$.

Proof. For now, assume that $M = \mathbb{R}^k$ and $\sigma = I^k$. As the smooth structure on \mathbb{R}^k is global, we may write $\omega = f dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k$ for some distinguished $1 \leq i \leq k$ and some smooth $f : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega &= df \wedge dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^j} dx^j \right) \wedge dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^i} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k. \end{aligned}$$

Now, apply Fubini and the fundamental theorem of calculus (FTC) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\sigma} d\omega &= (-1)^{i-1} \int_{[0,1]^k} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^k \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} dx^i \right) dx^1 \dots \widehat{dx^i} \dots dx^k \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 (f(x^1, \dots, \underbrace{1}_{i\text{-th position}}, \dots, x^k) - f(x^1, \dots, \underbrace{0}_{i\text{-th position}}, \dots, x^k)) dx^1 \dots \widehat{dx^i} \dots dx^k \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \left(\int_{[0,1]^{k-1}} f(x^1, \dots, 1, \dots, x^k) dx^1 \dots \widehat{dx^i} \dots dx^k - \int_{[0,1]^{k-1}} f(x^1, \dots, 0, \dots, x^k) dx^1 \dots \widehat{dx^i} \dots dx^k \right) \\ &= (-1)^{i-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_{(i, 1)}} \omega - \int_{\sigma_{(i, 0)}} \omega \right). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we compute

$$\int_{\partial\sigma} \omega = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_{(j,1)}} \omega - \int_{\sigma_{(j,0)}} \omega \right).$$

Since x^j is constant along the (j, α) -face for each $\alpha = 0, 1$, it follows that $dx^j = 0$. Therefore,

$$\int_{\partial\sigma} \omega = (-1)^{i-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_{(i,1)}} \omega - \int_{\sigma_{(i,0)}} \omega \right) = \int_{\sigma} d\omega.$$

Finally, assume that M is arbitrary and σ is an arbitrary k -cell on M . By the special case just proved, we have that

$$\int_{\sigma} d\omega = \int_{[0,1]^k} \sigma^*(d\omega) = \int_{[0,1]^k} d(\sigma^*\omega) = \int_{\partial[0,1]^k} \sigma^*\omega = \int_{\partial\sigma} \omega.$$

This clearly remains true if σ is a k -chain on M . \square

Corollary 13. The FTC occurs precisely when $\sigma = I^1$ and $\omega = f$. This shows that Stokes' theorem for chains is equivalent to the FTC.

6.2 Lecture 23

Lemma 18. Let M be an oriented manifold. Let $\omega \in A^n(M)$. Let σ_1 and σ_2 be singular n -cells on M that can be extended to diffeomorphisms on (open) neighborhoods of $[0, 1]^n$. Suppose that both are orientation-preserving. If $\text{supp } \omega \subset \sigma_1([0, 1]^n) \cap \sigma_2([0, 1]^n)$, then $\int_{\sigma_1} \omega = \int_{\sigma_2} \omega$.

Proof. Since $\text{supp } \omega \subset \sigma_1([0, 1]^n) \cap \sigma_2([0, 1]^n)$, we may write

$$\int_{\sigma_1} \omega = \int_{\sigma_2 \circ (\sigma_2^{-1} \circ \sigma_1)} \omega \underset{\text{Prop. 30}}{=} \int_{\sigma_2} \omega.$$

\square

Definition. Let $\omega \in A^n(M)$. Let σ be an orientation-preserving singular n -cell on M . If $\text{supp } \omega \subset \sigma([0, 1]^n)$, then, by our previous lemma, we may define

$$\int_M \omega = \int_{\sigma} \omega.$$

In general, there exists an open cover (U_α) of M such that each $U_\alpha \subset \sigma_\alpha([0, 1]^n)$ where σ_α is some orientation-preserving singular n -cell on M . Find a partition of unity (ϕ_α) subordinate to this cover. Note that each $\phi_\alpha \omega$ belongs to $A^n(M)$ and is supported in U_α . If ω is compactly supported, then $\text{supp } \omega$ intersects at most finitely many $\text{supp } \phi_\alpha$. In this case, we define

$$\int_M \omega = \sum_{\alpha} \int_M \phi_{\alpha} \omega$$

as this sum is finite.

Lemma 19. If (ψ_β) be another such partition of unity, then $\sum_{\beta} \int_M \psi_{\beta} \omega = \sum_{\alpha} \int_M \phi_{\alpha} \omega$. Hence our previous definition makes sense.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha} \int_M \phi_{\alpha} \omega &= \sum_{\alpha} \int_M \phi_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \psi_{\beta} \omega \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \int_M \phi_{\alpha} \psi_{\beta} \omega = \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\alpha} \int_M \psi_{\beta} \phi_{\alpha} \omega \\ &= \sum_{\beta} \int_M \psi_{\beta} \sum_{\alpha} \phi_{\alpha} \omega = \sum_{\beta} \int_M \psi_{\beta} \omega. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Note. If ω is not assumed to be compact, then $\int_M \omega$ may be infinite but is still well-defined.

Theorem 13. (Stokes) Let M be an oriented compact n -manifold with boundary. If $\omega \in A^{n-1}(M)$, then

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega.$$

Proof. There are three cases to consider.

Case 1: Suppose that there is some orientation-preserving n -cell σ on M such that $\text{supp } \omega \subset \text{Int}(\text{im } \sigma)$ and $\text{im } \sigma \cap \partial M = \emptyset$. By Stokes' theorem for chains, it follows that

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\sigma} d\omega = \int_{\partial\sigma} \omega = 0 = \int_{\partial M} \omega.$$

Case 2: Suppose that there is some orientation-preserving n -cell σ on M such that $\text{supp } \omega \subset \text{im } \sigma$, $\text{im } \sigma \cap \partial M = \sigma_{(n,0)}([0, 1]^{n-1})$, and $\text{supp } \omega \cap \text{im } \partial\sigma \subset \sigma_{(n,0)}$. By Stokes' theorem for chains, it follows that

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\sigma} d\omega = \int_{\partial\sigma} \omega = (-1)^n \int_{\sigma_{(n,0)}} \omega.$$

Note that if μ is the usual orientation on \mathbb{H}^n , then the induced orientation on the boundary $\partial\mathbb{H}^n$ is equal to $(-1)^n \mu$. Therefore, $\sigma_{(n,0)} : [0, 1]^{n-1} \rightarrow \partial M$ is orientation-preserving if and only if n is even. In either case, we have that

$$(-1)^n \int_{\sigma_{(n,0)}} \omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega,$$

which completes this case.

Case 3: In general, there exist an open cover (U_α) of M and a partition of unity (ϕ_α) subordinate to it such that each $\phi_\alpha \omega$ is an $(n-1)$ -form of the kind in Case 1 or Case 2. Since $\sum_\alpha \phi_\alpha$ is constant, we see that $0 = d(\sum_\alpha \phi_\alpha) = \sum_\alpha d\phi_\alpha$. Hence $\sum_\alpha d\phi_\alpha \wedge \omega = 0$, so that $\sum_\alpha \int_M d\phi_\alpha \wedge \omega = 0$. From this we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M d\omega &= \int_M \sum_\alpha \phi_\alpha d\omega \\ &= \sum_\alpha \int_M \phi_\alpha d\omega \\ &= \sum_\alpha \int_M d\phi_\alpha \wedge \omega + \phi_\alpha d\omega \\ &= \sum_\alpha \int_M d(\phi_\alpha \omega) \\ &= \sum_\alpha \int_{\partial M} \phi_\alpha \omega \\ &= \int_{\partial M} \omega. \end{aligned}$$

□

7 De Rham cohomology

7.1 Lecture 24

Definition. Given a manifold M^n and integer $k \geq 1$, define the real vector spaces

$$Z^k(M) = \{\omega \in A^k(M) : d\omega = 0\}$$

$$B^k(M) = \{d\eta : \eta \in A^{k-1}(M)\}.$$

Since $B^k(M) \subset Z^k(M)$, we may form the quotient space

$$H_{\text{dR}}^k(M) := Z^k(M) / B^k(M),$$

called the k -th de Rham cohomology group of M .

Remark 49. This is the same as the singular cohomology group over \mathbb{R} .

Note. $H_{\text{dR}}^k(M)$ can be thought of as a quantitative measure of the number of holes in M .

Theorem 14. If M and N are continuously homotopy equivalent, then $H_{\text{dR}}^k \cong H_{\text{dR}}^k$ for each $k \geq 1$.

Lemma 20. (Poincaré) If M is (smoothly) contractible, then $H_{\text{dR}}^k(M) = 0$ for each $k \geq 1$.

Proof. Assume that $k = 1$. For each $t \in [0, 1]$, define $\iota_t : M \rightarrow M \times [0, 1]$ by $p \mapsto (p, t)$.

Claim 1. If ω is any closed 1-form on $M \times [0, 1]$, then $\iota_1^* \omega - \iota_0^* \omega$ is exact.

Proof. If $\pi_M : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ denotes the projection and (U, x^i) denotes local coordinates on M , then $(\pi_M^{-1}(U), (\bar{x}^i, t))$ is a coordinate chart on $M \times [0, 1]$ where $\bar{x}^i := x^i \circ \pi_M$. We thus have that $\omega = w_i d\bar{x}^i + f dt$. For each $\alpha = 0, 1$, we see that

$$\iota_\alpha^* \omega = \iota_\alpha^* (w_i d\bar{x}^i + f dt) = w_i(-, \alpha) dx^i + 0.$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= d\omega \\ &= dw_i \wedge d\bar{x}^i + df \wedge dt \\ &= (\text{terms not involving } dt) + \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} dt \wedge d\bar{x}^i \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{x}^i} d\bar{x}^i \wedge dt. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{x}^i}$ for each i . For each $p \in U$, we compute the sum

$$w_i(p, 1) - w_i(p, 0) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t}(p, t) dt = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{x}^i}(p, t) dt.$$

As a result,

$$\iota_1^* \omega - \iota_0^* \omega = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{x}^i}(p, t) dt \right) dx^i.$$

Define $g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\int_0^1 f(p, t) dt$, so that $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{x}^i}(p, t) dt$. It follows that $\iota_1^* \omega - \iota_0^* \omega = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} dx^i = dg$.

Since the pullback is coordinate-independent, g is as well. □

By assumption, there is some smooth map $H : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ such that $H \circ \iota_1 = \text{id}_M$ and $H \circ \iota_0 = e_{p_0}$ where $p_0 \in M$. Let ω be a closed 1-form on M . Then $H^* \omega$ is closed since pullbacks commute with exterior derivatives. Recall that the pullback is a contravariant functor. By Claim 1, it follows that $\iota_1^* H^* \omega - \iota_0^* H^* \omega = \omega - 0 = \omega$ is closed.

The generalization of this result to any positive integer k follows from the next claim.

Remark 50. We have the decomposition $T_{(p,t)} M \times [0, 1] = \ker d\pi|_{(p,t)} \oplus \ker d\pi_M|_{(p,t)}$ where $\pi : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ denotes projection. Then any 1-form ω on $M \times [0, 1]$ may be written uniquely as $\omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$ such that $\omega_i(v_1 + v_2) = \omega(v_i)$ for each $i = 1, 2$. Hence there is some unique $f : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\omega_2 = f dt$. In general, one can show that if ω is a k -form on $M \times [0, 1]$, then we can write ω uniquely as

$$\omega = \omega_1 + (dt \wedge \eta)$$

where $\omega_1(v_1, \dots, v_k) = 0$ if some $v_i \in \ker d\pi_M|_{(p,t)}$ and η is a $(k-1)$ -form with the analogous property.

Claim 2. Define the $(k-1)$ -form $I\omega$ on M by

$$I\omega|_p(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) = \int_0^1 \eta(p, t)(d\iota_t|_{(p,t)}(v_1), \dots, d\iota_t|_{(p,t)}(v_{k-1}))dt.$$

Then $\iota_1^*\omega - \iota_0^*\omega = d(I\omega) + I(d\omega)$. In particular, $\iota_1^*\omega - \iota_0^*\omega$ is exact whenever $d\omega = 0$.

Proof. For an argument similar to our $k = 1$ case, see Spivak, Theorem 7.17. In particular, $I\omega$ and η correspond to our g and f , respectively. \square

\square

Corollary 14. By Remark 46, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ is not contractible.

7.2 Lecture 25

Corollary 15. If M is closed (i.e., compact without boundary) and orientable, then M is not contractible.

Proof. There is some positively oriented orientation form ω on M . Then $d\omega = 0$, and $\int_M \omega > 0$. But if $\omega = d\eta$ for some form η , then $\int_M \omega \underset{\text{Stokes}}{=} \int_{\partial M} \eta = 0$, a contradiction. Hence $H^n(M) \neq 0$. \square

Example 29. \mathbb{S}^n is not contractible.

Theorem 15. If M is a (connected) orientable n -manifold, then there is an isomorphism

$$\underbrace{H_c^n(M)}_{\text{compactly supported}} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{R}, \quad [\omega] \mapsto \int_M \omega.$$

Proof. Take for granted that the statement holds when $M = \mathbb{R}^n$. There is some compactly supported orientation form ω on M such that $\int_M \omega \neq 0$ and $\text{supp } \omega \subset \underbrace{U}_{\text{open}} \subset M$. Let ω' be a compactly supported

n -form on M . Find any partition of unity (ϕ_α) on M . Then $\omega' = \phi_1\omega' + \dots + \phi_k\omega'$. Thus, we may assume that $\text{supp } \omega' \subset V$ where $V \approx \mathbb{R}^n$. We want to show that $\omega' = c\omega + d\eta$ for some $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and some $\eta \in A^{n-1}(M)$. Since M is connected, there is some sequence $U = V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r = V$ of open sets such that $V_i \approx \mathbb{R}^n$ and $V_i \cap V_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r-1$. For each $i = 1, \dots, r-1$, find forms ω_i on M such that $\int_M \omega_i \neq 0$ and $\text{supp } \omega_i \subset V_i \cap V_{i+1}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= c_1\omega + d\eta_1 \\ \omega_2 &= c_2\omega + d\eta_2 \\ &\vdots \\ \omega' &= c_r\omega_{r-1} + d\eta_r, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Remark 51. If M and N are closed orientable n -manifolds and $f : M \rightarrow N$ is smooth, then the pullback f^* induces a linear map $f^* : H_{\text{dR}}^n(N) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^n(M)$. We thus get a linear map $f^* : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, which shows that there is some real number a such that

$$\int_M f^*\omega = a \int_N \omega$$

for every $\omega \in H_{\text{dR}}^n(N)$. Such a scalar a is called the *degree* of f .

7.3 Lecture 26

Theorem 16. Let M and N be closed orientable n -manifolds and $f : M \rightarrow N$ be smooth. By Sard's theorem, find some regular value q of f . For each $p \in f^{-1}(q)$, define $\text{sgn}_p f = \begin{cases} 1 & df_p \text{ orientation-preserving} \\ -1 & df_p \text{ orientation-reversing} \end{cases}$. Then

$$\deg f = \sum_{p \in f^{-1}(q)} \text{sgn}_p f$$

where we set $\deg f = 0$ if $f^{-1}(q) = \emptyset$. In particular, $\deg f$ is always an integer.

Proof. Since f has constant rank n and $\{q\}$ is closed, we see that $f^{-1}(q)$ is a compact 0-dimensional submanifold of M and thus must be finite. Write $f^{-1}(q) = \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$. Find respective charts U_1, \dots, U_k which are pairwise disjoint so that each $u_i \in U_i$ is a regular point of f . Find a chart (V, y^i) around q such that the components of $f^{-1}(V)$ are precisely the U_i . Set $\omega = g dy^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy^n$ where g is nonnegative and compactly supported in V . This implies that $f^*\omega \subset f^{-1}(V) = U_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup U_k$. Therefore,

$$\int_M f^*\omega = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{U_i} f^*\omega.$$

Since each $f|_{U_i} : U_i \rightarrow V$ is a diffeomorphism, we have that

$$\int_{U_i} f^*\omega = \begin{cases} \int_V \omega & f|_{U_i} \text{ orientation-preserving} \\ -\int_V \omega & f|_{U_i} \text{ orientation-reversing} \end{cases}.$$

As a result,

$$\int_M f^*\omega = \left(\sum_{p \in f^{-1}(q)} \text{sgn}_p f \right) \int_V \omega = \left(\sum_{p \in f^{-1}(q)} \text{sgn}_p f \right) \int_M \omega.$$

□

Example 30. Let $A_n : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$ denote the antipodal map. Choose $p_0 \in \mathbb{S}^n$, which is a regular value of A_n . Hence $\deg A_n = (-1)^{n-1}$.

Theorem 17. Suppose that $f, g : M \rightarrow N$ are (smoothly) homotopic maps. Then $f^* = g^*$ as linear maps. If M and N are compact orientable n -manifolds, it follows that $\deg f = \deg g$.

Proof. By assumption, there exists a smooth map $H : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow N$ such that $H \circ \iota_0 = f$ and $H \circ \iota_1 = g$. Let $\omega \in Z^k(N)$. We apply Claim 2 above (including its notation) to compute

$$\begin{aligned} g^*\omega - f^*\omega &= (H \circ \iota_1)^*\omega - (H \circ \iota_0)^*\omega \\ &= \iota_1^*(H^*\omega) - \iota_0^*(H^*\omega) \\ &= d(IH^*\omega) + I(dH^*\omega) = d(IH^*\omega). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $f^*([\omega]) = g^*([\omega])$, as required. □

Corollary 16. (Hairy ball theorem) If n is even, then there is no non-vanishing vector field on \mathbb{S}^n .

Proof. The identity $\text{id}_{\mathbb{S}^n}$ has degree 1 and thus is not homotopic to the antipodal map A_n . Suppose, for contradiction, that there is some non-vanishing $X \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{S}^n)$. For each $p \in \mathbb{S}^n$, there is a unique great semicircle γ_p traveling from p to $A(p)$ whose tangent vector at p equals cX_p for some $c \in \mathbb{R}$. The smooth map $H(p, t) = \gamma_p(t)$ defines a homotopy between $\text{id}_{\mathbb{S}^n}$ and A_n , a contradiction. □

8 Integral curves and flows

8.1 Lecture 27

Definition. Let M be a manifold and $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. We say that $\gamma : J \rightarrow M$ is an *integral curve for X* if $\gamma'(t) = X_{\gamma(t)}$ for any $t \in J$.

Example 31. Set $M = \mathbb{R}^2$, $X = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, and $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$. Then $\gamma'(t) = x'(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. The system $\begin{cases} x(t) = x'(t) \\ y(t) = y'(t) \end{cases}$ determines that $\gamma(t) = e^t(x(0), y(0))$.

Remark 52. In general, define the vector field $x^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ on a chart (U, x^i) for the n -manifold M . Then given an integral curve $\gamma(t) = (\gamma^1(t), \dots, \gamma^n(t))$ for X where $\gamma^i = \gamma \circ x^i$, we obtain the system

$$\gamma'^i(t) = X^i(\gamma^1(t), \dots, \gamma^n(t)).$$

Given that $\gamma(0) = p$, we have an initial value problem, to which we can always find a local solution.

Theorem 18. (Fundamental theorem for autonomous ODEs) Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $X : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a smooth vector field. Consider the initial value problem.

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} \gamma'^i(t) = X^i(\gamma^1(t), \dots, \gamma^n(t)) \\ \gamma(t_0) = (c^1, \dots, c^n) \end{cases}.$$

1. (Existence) Let $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x_0 \in U$. There exist some interval $J_0 \ni t_0$ and open subset $U_0 \subset U$ such that for each $c \in U_0$, there is some C^1 curve $\gamma : J_0 \rightarrow U_0$ that solves $(*)$.
2. (Uniqueness) Any two differentiable solutions to $(*)$ agree on the common domain.
3. (Smoothness) Let J_0 and U_0 be as before. Define $\theta : J_0 \times U_0 \rightarrow U$ by $(t, x) \mapsto \gamma_x(t)$ where $\gamma_x : J_0 \rightarrow U$ uniquely solves $(*)$ with initial condition $\gamma(t_0) = x$. Then θ is smooth.

Example 32. For any compact manifold M , we may stipulate that the U_0 form a finite cover $\{U_1, \dots, U_k\}$ of M . Then make J_0 smaller than any of the corresponding intervals J_1, \dots, J_k . This gives the smooth map $\theta : J \times \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$ defined by $(t, p) \mapsto \gamma_p^i(t)$.

Corollary 17. Let X be a smooth vector field on M and $p \in M$. There is some $\epsilon > 0$ and a smooth curve $\gamma : (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow M$ such that $\gamma(0) = p$ and γ is an integral curve for X .

Definition. Let $\theta : \mathbb{R} \times M \rightarrow M$ be a group action on M . We call θ a *global flow on M* if it is smooth, i.e., $\theta^p(t) := \theta(t, p) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ is smooth for every $p \in M$. The vector field $p \mapsto (\theta^p)'(0)$ is called the *infinitesimal generator of θ* .

Question. When is a vector field an infinitesimal generator of a global flow?

Example 33. Define $X = x^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ on \mathbb{R}^2 . Then any integral curve $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ for X must satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= x^3. \implies dx = x^3 dt. \\ \implies -\frac{1}{2x^2} &= t + c. \\ \implies x(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c - 2t}}, \end{aligned}$$

which is not smooth on \mathbb{R} . Hence X does not generate global flow.

Lemma 21. (Escape lemma) Let $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$ and γ be an integral curve for X . If the domain of γ does not equal \mathbb{R} , then $\text{im } \gamma$ is not contained in any compact set.

Remark 53. If M is compact, then every smooth vector field on M generates a global flow.

Theorem 19. (Fundamental theorem on flows) Let M be a manifold and $X \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. There exist some unique maximal flow domain $D \subset \mathbb{R} \times M$ and unique flow $\phi : D \rightarrow M$ such that X generates ϕ . We call ϕ the *flow of X* .

Corollary 18. If M is a closed manifold, then $D = \mathbb{R} \times M$.

8.2 Lecture 28

Definition. Let M be a manifold without boundary. Let $V \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. Let θ denote the flow of V . For any $W \in \mathcal{X}(M)$. Define the rough vector field

$$(\mathcal{L}_V W)_p = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{d(\theta_{-t})_{\theta_t(p)}(W_{\theta_t(p)}) - W_p}{t}.$$

This is called the *Lie derivative of W with respect to V* .

Note. If $p \in M$, then $(\mathcal{L}_V W)_p$ exists and $\mathcal{L}_V W \in \mathcal{X}(M)$.

Theorem 20. If $V, W \in \mathcal{X}(M)$, then $\mathcal{L}_V W = [V, W]$.

Proof. Define $\mathcal{R}(M)$ as the set of points $p \in M$ such that $V_p \neq 0$. Note that $\text{cl}(\mathcal{R}(M)) = \text{supp } V$. Let $p \in M$. We consider three cases.

1. Suppose $p \in \mathcal{R}(M)$. Then it's a fact that we can find smooth coordinates (U, u^i) near p such that $V = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1}$. In these coordinates we thus have that $\theta_t(u) = (u^1 + t, u^2, \dots, u^n)$. The Jacobian of θ_{-t} at each t equals the identity. If $u \in U$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d(\theta_{-t})_{\theta_t(u)}(W_{\theta_t(u)}) &= d(\theta_{-t})_{\theta_t(u)}(W^j(u^1 + t, u^2, \dots, u^n) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} |_{\theta_t(u)}) \\ &= W^j(u^1 + t, u^2, \dots, u^n) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} |_u. \end{aligned}$$

From this we compute

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}_V W)_p &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} W^j(u^1 + t, u^2, \dots, u^n) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} \Big|_u \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} W^j(u^1, u^2, \dots, u^n) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} \Big|_u \\ &= [V, W]_u. \end{aligned}$$

2. Suppose that $p \in \text{supp } V \setminus \mathcal{R}(M)$. Since $\text{supp } V$ is dense in M and TM is Hausdorff, it follows that $(\mathcal{L}_V W)_p = [V, W]_p$.
3. If $p \in M \setminus \text{supp } V$, then V vanishes on some neighborhood H of p . This implies that $\theta_t = \text{id}_H$, so that $d(\theta_{-t})_{\theta_t(p)}(W_{\theta_t(p)}) = W_p$. Hence $(\mathcal{L}_V W)_p = 0 = [V, W]_p$.

□

Definition. Let M be an n -manifold. A smooth local frame (X_1, \dots, X_n) is called a *commuting* or *holonomic* frame if $[X_i, X_j] = 0$ for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$.

Theorem 21. Let (X_1, \dots, X_k) be a linearly independent k -tuple of smooth commuting vector fields defined on an open set $W \subset M$. For any $p \in W$, there is some chart (U, x^i) around p such that

$$X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

holds locally for each $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Proof. This is messy. See Lee, Theorem 9.46.

□

9 Distributions

Definition. Let M be a manifold. A k -distribution on M is a rank- k smooth subbundle of TM .

Note. A 1-distribution is precisely a vector field.

Definition. Let $N \subset M$ be a nonempty submanifold and D be a distribution on M . Write $D = \bigcup_{p \in M} D_p$ as a family of subspaces. Then N is called an *integral manifold of D* if $D_p = T_p N$ for each $p \in N$. Moreover, we say that D is *integrable* if each $p \in M$ is contained in an integrable manifold of D .

Definition. We say that the distribution D is *involutive* if $[X, Y] \in D$ whenever $X, Y \in D$.

Proposition 32. If D is integrable, then it is involutive.

Theorem 22. (Frobenius) If D is involutive, then it is integrable.