

# Notes on Lee's Manifolds

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## 1 Preface: Point Set Review

### 1.1 Quotients

**Definition 1.0.1** (Saturated).

A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is *saturated* with respect to  $p : X \rightarrow Y$  if whenever  $p^{-1}(\{y\}) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ , then  $p^{-1}(\{y\}) \subseteq A$ .

Equivalently,  $A = p^{-1}(B)$  for some  $B \subseteq Y$ , i.e. it is a complete inverse image of some subset of  $Y$ , i.e.  $A$  is a union of fibers  $p^{-1}(b)$ .

**Definition 1.0.2** (Quotient Map).

A continuous surjective map  $p : X \rightarrow Y$  is a *quotient map* if  $U \subseteq Y$  is open **iff**  $p^{-1}(U) \subset X$  is open.

Note that  $\Rightarrow$  comes from the definition of continuity of  $p$ , but  $\Leftarrow$  is a stronger condition.

Equivalently,  $p$  maps saturated subsets of  $X$  to open subsets of  $Y$ .

**Definition 1.0.3** (Universal Property of Quotients).

For  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  a quotient map, if  $g : X \rightarrow Z$  is a map that is constant on each  $p^{-1}(\{y\})$ ,

then there is a unique map  $f$  making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ \downarrow \pi & \searrow g & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{f} & Z \end{array}$$

Fact: an injective quotient map is a homeomorphism.

Fact: a product of quotient maps need not be a quotient map.

## 1.2 Subspaces

**Definition 1.0.4** (The Subspace Topology).

$U \subset A$  is open iff  $U = V \cap A$  for some open  $V \subseteq X$ .

**Proposition 1.1** (*Universal Property of Subspaces*).

If  $X$  and  $\iota_S : S \hookrightarrow Y$  is a subspace, then every continuous map  $f : X \rightarrow S$  lifts to a continuous map  $\tilde{f} : X \rightarrow Y$  where  $\tilde{f} := \iota_S \circ f$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Y & \\ \exists! \tilde{f} \nearrow & \uparrow \iota_S & \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

Note that we can view  $\iota_S := \text{id}_Y|_S$ . The subspace topology is the unique topology for which this property holds.

Some properties of subspace:

- The inclusion  $\iota_S$  is a topological embedding.
- Restricting a continuous map to a subspace is still continuous.
- A basis for the subspace topology for  $A \subset X$  can be obtained by intersecting basis elements of  $X$  with  $A$ .
- If  $X$  is Hausdorff/first/second-countable, then so is  $A$ .

## 1.3 Products

**Definition 1.1.1** (The Product Topology).

The coarsest topology such that every projection map  $p_\alpha : \prod_{\beta} X_\beta \rightarrow X_\alpha$  is continuous, i.e. for

every  $U_\alpha \subseteq X_\alpha$  open,  $p_\alpha^{-1}(U_\alpha) \in \prod_{\beta} X_\beta$  is open. For finite index sets, we can take the box topology: the collection of sets of the form  $\prod_{i=1}^N U_i$  with each  $U_i$  open in  $X_i$  forms a basis for the

product topology on  $\prod_{i=1}^N X_i$ .

Why these differ: in  $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ , the set  $S = \prod (-1, 1)$  is open in the box topology but not the product topology, since  $\{0\}^\infty$  is not contained in any basic open neighborhood contained in  $S$ .

Some properties of products:

- Projections  $\pi_i$  are continuous by definition.
- A basis for the product topology can be obtained by taking the product of bases.
- A map  $f : X \rightarrow \prod Y_i$  into a product is continuous iff each component function  $F_i := \pi_i \circ f : X \rightarrow Y_i$  is continuous.
  - I.e. if we have continuous maps  $f_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$  then the composite map  $F = [f_1, f_2, \dots]$  is continuous.
- Separate continuity does not imply joint continuity: A map  $f : \prod X_i \rightarrow Y$  out of a product need not be continuous even if (defining  $\iota_j : X_j \hookrightarrow \prod X_i$ ) the map  $f \circ \iota_j : X_j \rightarrow Y$  is continuous for all arbitrary inclusions  $\iota_j$ .
- Any map of the form  $f_{\mathbf{a}_j} : X_j \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n X_i$  where  $x \mapsto (a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, x, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_n)$  is a topological embedding.
- If  $X_i$  are Hausdorff/first/second-countable, then so is  $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ .

## 1.4 Misc

**Definition 1.1.2** (Precompact).

A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is *precompact* iff its closure  $\text{cl}_X(A)$  is compact in  $X$ .

**Definition 1.1.3** (Locally Compact).

A space  $X$  is *locally compact* iff every  $x \in X$  has a neighborhood which is contained in some compact subset of  $X$ .

## 2 Chapter 1: Point-Set Properties of Topological Manifolds

Pages 1- 29.

### 2.1 Notes

**Definition 2.0.1** (Topological Manifold).

A topological space  $M$  that satisfies

1.  $M$  is Hausdorff, i.e. points can be separated by open sets
2.  $M$  is second-countable, i.e. has a countable basis
3.  $M$  is locally Euclidean, i.e. every point has a neighborhood homeomorphic to an open subset  $\hat{U}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for some fixed  $n$ .

The last property says  $p \in M \implies \exists U$  with  $p \in U \subseteq M$ ,  $\hat{U} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ , and a homeomorphism  $\varphi : U \rightarrow \hat{U}$ .

Note that second countability is primarily needed for existence of partitions of unity.

**Exercise** Show that the in the last condition,  $\hat{U}$  can equivalently be required to be an open ball or  $\mathbb{R}^n$  itself.

**Theorem 2.1 (Topological Invariance of Dimension).**

Two nonempty topological manifolds of different dimensions can not be homeomorphic.

**Exercise** Show that in a Hausdorff space, finite subsets are closed and limits of convergent sequences are unique.

**Exercise** Show that subspaces and finite products of Hausdorff (resp. second countable) spaces are again Hausdorff (resp. second countable).

Thus any open subset of a topological manifold with the subspace topology is again a topological manifold.

**Exercise** Give an example of a connected, locally Euclidean Hausdorff space that is not second countable.

**Definition 2.1.1 (Charts).**

A chart on  $M$  is a pair  $(U, \varphi)$  where  $U \subseteq M$  is open and  $\varphi : U \rightarrow \hat{U}$  is a homeomorphism from  $U$  to  $\hat{U} = \varphi(U) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . If  $p \in M$  and  $\varphi(p) = 0 \in \bar{\hat{U}}$ , then the chart is said to be *centered* at  $p$ . Note that any chart about  $p$  can be modified to a chart  $(\varphi_1, \hat{U}_1)$  that is centered at  $p$  by defining  $\varphi_1(x) = x - \varphi(p)$ .



**Fig. 1.2** A coordinate chart

$U$  is the *coordinate domain* and  $\varphi$  is the *coordinate map*.

Note that we can write  $\varphi$  in components as  $\varphi(p) = [x^1(p), \dots, x^n(p)]$  where each  $x^i$  is a map  $x^i : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . The component functions  $x^i$  are the *local coordinates* on  $U$ .

Shorthand notation:  $[x^i] := [x^1, \dots, x^n]$ .

**Example 2.1 (Graphs of Continuous Functions).**

Define

$$\Gamma(f) = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k \mid x \in U, y = f(x) \in \hat{U} \right\}.$$

This is a topological manifold since we can take  $\varphi : \Gamma(f) \rightarrow U$  by restricting  $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  to the subspace  $\Gamma(f)$ . Projections are continuous, restrictions of continuous functions are continuous.

Thus graphs of continuous functions  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  are locally Euclidean?

This is a homeomorphism because the map  $g : x \mapsto (x, f(x))$  is continuous and  $g \circ \pi_1 = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$  is continuous with  $\pi_1 \circ g = \text{id}_{\Gamma(f)}$ . Note that  $U \cong \Gamma(f)$ , and thus  $(U, \varphi) = (\Gamma(f), \varphi)$  is a single *global* coordinate chart, called the *graph coordinates* of  $f$ .

Note that this works in greater generality:: “The same observation applies to any subset of  $\mathbb{R}^{n+k}$  by setting *any*  $k$  of the coordinates equal to some continuous function of the other  $n$ .”

Coordinates  
as numbers  
vs functions?

**Example 2.2** (Spheres).

$S^n$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and is thus Hausdorff and second-countable by exercise 2.1.



**Fig. 1.3** Charts for  $S^n$

To see that it's locally Euclidean, take

$$\begin{aligned} U_i^+ &:= \left\{ [x^1, \dots, x^n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid x^i > 0 \right\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n+1 \\ U_i^- &:= \left\{ [x^1, \dots, x^n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid x^i < 0 \right\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n+1. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R}^n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \\ \mathbf{x} &\mapsto \sqrt{1 - \|\mathbf{x}\|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that we immediately need to restrict the domain to  $\mathbb{D}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $\|x\|^2 \leq 1 \implies 1 - \|x\|^2 \geq 0$ , to have a well-defined real function  $f : \mathbb{D}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$ .

Then (claim)

$$\begin{aligned} U_i^+ \cap S^n &\text{ is the graph of } x^i = f(x^1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}) \\ U_i^- \cap S^n &\text{ is the graph of } x^i = -f(x^1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

This is because

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(x^i) &:= \{(\mathbf{x}, f(\mathbf{x})) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \left\{ [x_1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}], f([x_1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}]) \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \\ &= \left\{ [x_1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}], \left( 1 - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n+1} (x^j)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

and any vector in this set has norm satisfying

$$\|(\mathbf{x}, y)\|^2 = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n+1} (x^j)^2 + \left( 1 - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n+1} (x^j)^2 \right) = 1$$

and is thus in  $S^n$ .

To see that any such point also has positive  $i$  coordinate and is thus in  $U_i^+$ , we can rearrange (?) coordinates to put the value of  $f$  in the  $i$ th coordinate to obtain

$$\Gamma(x_i) = \left\{ [x^1, \dots, f(x^1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^n), \dots, x^n] \right\}$$

and note that the square root only takes on positive values.

Thus each  $U_i^\pm \cap S^n$  is the graph of a continuous function and thus locally Euclidean, and we can define chart maps

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_i^\pm : U_i^\pm \cap S^n &\longrightarrow \mathbb{D}^n \\ [x^1, \dots, x^n] &\mapsto [x^1, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, x^{n+1}] \end{aligned}$$

yield  $2(n+1)$  charts that are graph coordinates for  $S^n$ .

Seems like  $f$  is always the \*last\* coordinate in the graph

**Example 2.3** (Projective Space).

Define  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  as the space of 1-dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  with the quotient topology determined by the map

$$\begin{aligned}\pi : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n \\ \mathbf{x} &\mapsto \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}} \{\mathbf{x}\}.\end{aligned}$$

How is this map a quotient map?

Notation: for  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$  write  $[\mathbf{x}] := \pi(\mathbf{x})$ , the line spanned by  $\mathbf{x}$ .

Define charts:

$$\tilde{U}_i := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \mid x^i \neq 0 \right\}, \quad U_i = \pi(\tilde{U}_i) \subseteq \mathbb{RP}^n$$

and chart maps

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\varphi}_i : \tilde{U}_i &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ \left[ x^1, \dots, x^{n+1} \right] &\mapsto \left[ \frac{x^1}{x^i}, \dots, \widehat{x^i}, \dots, \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^i} \right].\end{aligned}$$

Then (claim) this descends to a continuous map  $\varphi_i : U_i \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  by the universal property of the quotient:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}\tilde{U}_i & & \\ \pi_U \downarrow & \searrow \tilde{\varphi}_i & \\ U_i & \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} & \mathbb{R}^n\end{array}$$

- The restriction  $\pi_U : \tilde{U}_i \longrightarrow U_i$  of  $\pi$  is still a quotient map because  $\tilde{U}_i = \pi_U^{-1}(U_i)$  where  $U_i \subseteq \mathbb{RP}^n$  is open in the quotient topology and thus  $\tilde{U}_i$  is saturated.

Thus  $\pi_U$  sends saturated sets to open sets and is thus a quotient map.

- $\tilde{\varphi}_i$  is constant on preimages under  $\pi_U$ : fix  $y \in U_i$ , then  $\pi_U^{-1}(\{y\}) = \{\lambda \mathbf{y} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}\}$ , i.e. the point  $y \in \mathbb{RP}^n$  pulls back to every nonzero point on the line spanned by  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

But

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\varphi}_i(\lambda \mathbf{y}) &= \varphi_i \left( \left[ \lambda y^1, \dots, \lambda y^i, \dots, \lambda y^n \right] \right) \\ &= \left[ \frac{\lambda y^1}{\lambda y^i}, \dots, \widehat{\lambda y^i}, \dots, \frac{\lambda y^{n+1}}{\lambda y^i} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{y^1}{y^i}, \dots, \widehat{y^i}, \dots, \frac{y^{n+1}}{y^i} \right] \\ &= \tilde{\varphi}_i(\mathbf{y}).\end{aligned}$$

So this yields a continuous map

$$\varphi_i : U_i \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n.$$

We can now verify that  $\varphi$  is a homeomorphism since it has a continuous inverse given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_i^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^n &\longrightarrow U_i \subseteq \mathbb{RP}^n \\ \mathbf{u} := [u^1, \dots, u^n] &\mapsto [u^1, \dots, u^{i-1}, 1, u^{i+1}, \dots, u^n]. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to check:

Exercise

1. The  $n+1$  sets  $U_1, \dots, U_{n+1}$  cover  $\mathbb{RP}^n$ .
2.  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  is Hausdorff
3.  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  is second-countable.

**Exercise (1.6)** Show that  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  is Hausdorff and second countable.

**Exercise (1.7)** Show that  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  is compact. (Hint: show that  $\pi$  restricted to  $S^n$  is surjective.)

**Definition 2.1.2** (Topological Embedding).

A continuous map  $f : X \longrightarrow Y$  is a *topological embedding* iff it is injective and  $\tilde{f} : X \longrightarrow f(X)$  is a homeomorphism.

**Example 2.4** (Product Manifolds).

Let  $M := M_1 \times \dots \times M_k$  be a product of manifolds of dimensions  $n_1, \dots, n_k$  respectively. A product of Hausdorff/second-countable spaces is still Hausdorff/second-countable, so just need to check that it's locally Euclidean.

- Let  $\mathbf{p} \in \prod_{i=1}^N M_i$ , so  $p_i \in M_i$
- Choose a chart  $(U_i, \varphi_i)$  with  $p_i \in U_i$  and assemble a product map:

$$\Phi := \prod \varphi_i : \prod U_i \longrightarrow \prod \mathbb{R}^{n_i} \cong \mathbb{R}^{\sum n_i} := \mathbb{R}^N.$$

- Claim:  $\Phi$  is a homeomorphism onto its image in  $\mathbb{R}^N$ .
  - Each  $\varphi_i$  is a homeomorphism onto  $\varphi_i(U_i)$  (by the definition of a chart on  $M_i$ )
  - It suffices to show that  $\Phi^{-1}$  exists and is continuous, where

$$\Phi^{-1}(V) := \left( \prod \varphi_i \right)^{-1} \left( \prod V_i \right).$$

- $\Phi$  is a product of continuous functions and thus continuous.
- $\Phi^{-1} := \left( \prod \varphi_i \right)^{-1} = \prod \varphi_i^{-1}$ , which are all assumed continuous since  $\varphi_i$  were homeomorphisms.

**Example 2.5** (Torii).

$T^n := \prod_{i=1}^n S^1$  is a topological  $n$ -manifold.



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**Definition 2.1.3** (Precompact).

A subset  $A \subseteq X$  is *precompact* iff its closure  $\text{cl}_X(A)$  is compact in  $X$ .

**Proposition 2.2.**

Every topological manifold has a countable basis of precompact coordinate balls.

**Proposition 2.3.**

Let  $M$  be a topological manifold.

- $M$  is locally path-connected.
- $M$  is connected  $\iff M$  is path-connected
- The connected components and path components of  $M$  coincide.
- $\pi_0(M)$  is countable and each component is open and a connected topological manifold.

**Proposition 2.4.**

Every topological manifold  $M$  is locally compact.

*Proof.*

$M$  has a basis of precompact open sets. ■

**Theorem 2.5** (*Manifolds are Paracompact*).

Given any open cover  $\mathcal{U} \rightrightarrows M$  of a topological manifold and any basis  $\mathcal{B}$  for the topology on  $M$ , there exists a countable locally finite open refinement of  $\mathcal{U}$  consisting of elements of  $\mathcal{B}$ .

**Proposition 2.6.**

$\pi_1(M)$  is countable.

### 3 Chapter 1: Smooth Manifolds

**Definition 3.0.1** (Smooth Functions).

A function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  given by  $[f_1(\mathbf{x}^n), f_2(\mathbf{x}^n), \dots, f_m(\mathbf{x}^n)]$  (or any subsets thereof) is said to be  $C^\infty$  or **smooth** iff each  $f_i$  has continuous partial derivatives of all orders.

**Definition 3.0.2** (Diffeomorphism).

A smooth bijective map with a smooth inverse is a *diffeomorphism*.

**Remark** A diffeomorphism is necessarily a homeomorphism, but not conversely.

**Definition 3.0.3** (Transition Maps).

If  $(U, \varphi), (V, \psi)$  are two charts on  $M$  such that  $U \cap V \neq \emptyset$ , the composite map  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1} : \varphi(U \cap V) \longrightarrow \psi(U \cap V)$  is a function  $\mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  and is called the *transition map* from  $\varphi$  to  $\psi$ .



Two charts are *smoothly compatible* iff  $U \cap V = \emptyset$  or  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$  is a diffeomorphism.

**Definition 3.0.4.**

A collection of charts  $\mathcal{A} := \{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}$  is an *atlas* for  $M$  iff  $\{U_\alpha\} \rightrightarrows M$ , and is a *smooth atlas* iff all of the charts it contains are pairwise smoothly compatible.

**Remark** To show an atlas is smooth, it suffices to show that an arbitrary  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$  is smooth.

This is because this immediately implies that its inverse is smooth, and these are diffeomorphisms. Alternatively, one can show that  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$  is smooth, injective, and has nonsingular Jacobian at each point.

**Remark** Attempting to define a function  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  to be smooth iff  $f \circ \varphi^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth for each  $\varphi$  may not work because many atlases give the “same” smooth structure in the sense that they all determine the same collection of smooth functions on  $M$ .

For example, take the following two atlases on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_1 &= \{(\mathbb{R}^n, \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n})\} \\ \mathcal{A}_2 &= \left\{ \left( \mathbb{D}_1(\mathbf{x}), \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}_1(\mathbf{x})} \right) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\} . \end{aligned}$$

Claim: a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth wrt either atlas iff it is smooth in the usual sense.

What does “determine the same collection of smooth functions” mean?

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**Definition 3.0.5** (Maximal or Complete Atlas).

A smooth atlas on  $M$  is *maximal* iff it is not properly contained in any larger smooth atlas.

**Remark** Not every topological manifold admits a smooth structure. See Kervaire’s 10-dimensional manifold from 1960.

**Definition 3.0.6** (Smooth Structures and Smooth Manifolds).

If  $M$  is a topological manifold, a maximal smooth atlas  $\mathcal{A}$  is a *smooth structure* on  $M$ . The triple  $(M, \tau, \mathcal{A})$  where  $\mathcal{A}$  is a smooth structure is a *smooth manifold*.

**Remark** To show that two smooth structures are *distinct*, it suffices to show that they are not smoothly compatible, i.e. one of the transition functions  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$  is not smooth. This is because any maximal atlas  $\mathcal{A}_1$  must contain  $\psi$  and likewise  $\mathcal{A}_2$  contains  $\varphi^{-1}$ , but no maximal atlas can contain  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  because all charts in a maximal atlas are smoothly compatible by definition.

**Proposition 3.1.**

Let  $M$  be a topological manifold.

1. Every smooth atlas  $\mathcal{A}$  for  $M$  is contained in a unique maximal smooth atlas, called the *smooth structure determined by  $\mathcal{A}$* .
2. Two smooth atlases for  $M$  determine the same smooth structure  $\iff$  their union is a smooth atlas.

**Remark** That we can place many requirements on the functions  $\psi \circ \varphi^{-1}$  and get various other structures:  $C^k$ , real-analytic, complex-analytic, etc.  $C^0$  structures recover topological manifolds.

**Definition 3.1.1** (Smooth Charts, Maps, Domains).

If  $(M, \tau, \mathcal{A})$  is a smooth manifold, any chart  $(U, \varphi) \in \mathcal{A}$  is a *smooth chart*, where  $U$  is a *smooth coordinate domain* and  $\varphi$  is a *smooth coordinate map*. A *smooth coordinate ball* is a smooth coordinate domain  $U$  such that  $\varphi(U) = \mathbb{D}^n$ .

**Definition 3.1.2** (Regular Coordinate Ball).

A set  $B \subseteq M$  is a *regular coordinate ball* if there is a smooth coordinate ball  $B'$  such that  $\text{cl}_M(B) \subseteq B'$ , and a smooth coordinate map  $\varphi : B' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  such that for some positive numbers  $r < r'$ ,

- $\varphi(B) = \mathbb{D}_r(\mathbf{0})$ ,
- $\varphi(B') = \mathbb{D}_{r'}(\mathbf{0})$ , and
- $\varphi(\text{cl}_M(B)) = \text{cl}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(\mathbb{D}_r(\mathbf{0}))$ .

This says  $B$  “sits nicely” inside a larger coordinate ball.

**Remark**  $\text{cl}_M(B) \cong_{\text{Top}} \text{cl}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(\mathbb{D}_r(\mathbf{0}))$  which is closed and bounded and thus compact, so  $\text{cl}_M(B)$  is compact. Thus every regular coordinate ball in  $M$  is precompact.

**Proposition 3.2.**

Every smooth manifold has a countable basis of regular coordinate balls.

**Remark** There is only one 0-dimensional smooth manifold, up to equivalence of smooth structures.

**Definition 3.2.1** (Standard Smooth Structure on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ).

Define the atlas  $\mathcal{A}_0 = \{(\mathbb{R}^n, \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n})\}$  and take the smooth structure it generates, this is the *standard smooth structure* on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Proposition 3.3.**

There are at least two distinct smooth structures on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

*Proof.*

Define  $\psi(x) = x^3$ ; then  $\mathcal{A}_1 := \{(\mathbb{R}^n, \varphi)\}$  defines a smooth structure.

Then  $\mathcal{A}_1 \neq \mathcal{A}_0$ , which follows because  $(\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \circ \varphi^{-1})(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , which is not smooth at  $\mathbf{0}$ . ■

## 4 Chapter 1 Problems

### 4.1 Recommended Problems

**Exercise (Problem 1.6)** Show that if  $M^n \neq \emptyset$  is a topological manifold of dimension  $n \geq 1$  and  $M$  has a smooth structure, then it has uncountably many distinct ones.

Recommended problem

Hint: show that for any  $s > 0$  that  $F_s(x) := |x|^{s-1}x$  defines a homeomorphism  $F_s : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^n$  which is a diffeomorphism iff  $s = 1$ .

Solution:

Define

$$F_s : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto \|\mathbf{x}\|^{s-1} \mathbf{x}.$$

Claim:  $F_s$  restricted to  $\mathbb{D}^n$  is a continuous map  $\mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^n$ .

- Note that if  $\|\mathbf{x}\| \leq \varepsilon < 1$  then

$$\|F_s(\mathbf{x})\| = \|\|\mathbf{x}\|^s \hat{\mathbf{x}}\| = \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq \varepsilon < 1,$$

so  $F_s(\mathbb{D}^n) \subseteq \mathbb{D}^n$  and moreover  $F_s(\mathbb{D}_\varepsilon^n) \subseteq \mathbb{D}_\varepsilon^n$ .

- We'll use the fact that  $F_s^{-1} = F_{\frac{1}{s}}$  is of the same form, and thus  $F_s^{-1}(\mathbb{D}^n) \subseteq \mathbb{D}^n$ , forcing  $F_s(\mathbb{D}^n) = \mathbb{D}^n$ .

- This is a continuous function on the punctured disc  $\mathbb{D}_0^n := \mathbb{D}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ , since it can be written as a composition of smooth functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{D}_0^n &\xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{D}_0^n \times \mathbb{D}_0^n \xrightarrow{(\|\cdot\|, \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}_0^n})} \mathbb{D}_0^n \times \mathbb{D}_0^n \xrightarrow{((\cdot)^{s-1}, \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}_0^n})} \mathbb{D}_0^1 \times \mathbb{D}_0^n \xrightarrow{(a,b) \mapsto ab} \mathbb{D}_0^n \\ \mathbf{x} &\longrightarrow (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}) \longrightarrow (\|\mathbf{x}\|, \mathbf{x}) \longrightarrow (\|\mathbf{x}\|^{s-1}, \mathbf{x}) \longrightarrow \|\mathbf{x}\|^{s-1} \mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

For any  $s \geq 0$ , continuity at zero follows from the fact that  $\|F_s(\mathbf{x})\| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow 0$ , so  $\lim_{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} F_s(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$  and the sequential definition of continuity applies. So  $F_s$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{D}^n$  for every  $s$ .

Here we are taking for granted the fact that taking norms, exponentiating, and multiplying are all smooth functions away from zero.

Claim:  $F_s$  is a bijection  $\mathbb{D}^n \setminus \mathbf{0} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}^n \setminus \mathbf{0}$  that extends to a bijection  $\mathbb{D}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}^n$ .

We can note that

$$F_s(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} := \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}} & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| \neq 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| = 0 \end{cases}$$

This follows because we can construct a two-sided inverse that composes to the identity, namely  $F_{\frac{1}{s}}$ , for  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , and note that  $F_s(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$ . Using the fact that  $\|t\mathbf{x}\| = t\|\mathbf{x}\|$  for any scalar  $t$ , we can check that

$$\begin{aligned} (F_s \circ F_{\frac{1}{s}})(\mathbf{x}) &= F_s(\|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \widehat{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= \left\| \|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \right\|^s \cdot \widehat{\|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \widehat{\mathbf{x}}} \\ &= \left( \|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \right)^s \cdot \|\widehat{\mathbf{x}}\|^s \cdot \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \widehat{\mathbf{x}}}{\left\| \|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \right\|} \\ &= \|\mathbf{x}\| \cdot 1^s \cdot \left( \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^{\frac{1}{s}}} \right) \cdot \frac{\widehat{\mathbf{x}}}{\|\widehat{\mathbf{x}}\|} \\ &= \|\mathbf{x}\| \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \\ &= \mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{\frac{1}{s}} \circ F_s)(\mathbf{x}) &= F_{\frac{1}{s}}(\|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= \left\| \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \right\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \cdot \widehat{\|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}}} \\ &= \left( \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \|\widehat{\mathbf{x}}\|^{\frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}}}{\left\| \|\mathbf{x}\|^s \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \right\|} \\ &= \|\mathbf{x}\| \cdot 1^{1-s} \cdot \left( \frac{\|\mathbf{x}\|^s}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^s} \right) \cdot \frac{\widehat{\mathbf{x}}}{\|\widehat{\mathbf{x}}\|} \\ &= \|\mathbf{x}\| \widehat{\mathbf{x}} \\ &= \mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

Claim:  $F_s$  is a homeomorphism for all  $s$ .

This follows from the fact that the domain  $\mathbb{D}^n$  is compact and the codomain  $\mathbb{D}^n$  is Hausdorff, and a continuous bijection between such spaces is a homeomorphism.

Claim:  $F_s$  is a diffeomorphism iff  $s = 1$ .

If  $s = 1$ ,  $F_s = \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}^n}$  which is clearly a diffeomorphism.

Otherwise, we claim that  $F_s$  is not a diffeomorphism because either  $F_s$  or  $F_s^{-1}$  will fail to be smooth at  $\mathbf{x} = 0$ .

- If  $s < 1$ , so  $-t := s - 1 < 0$ , we have  $F_s(x) = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^t}$  with  $t > 0$ .

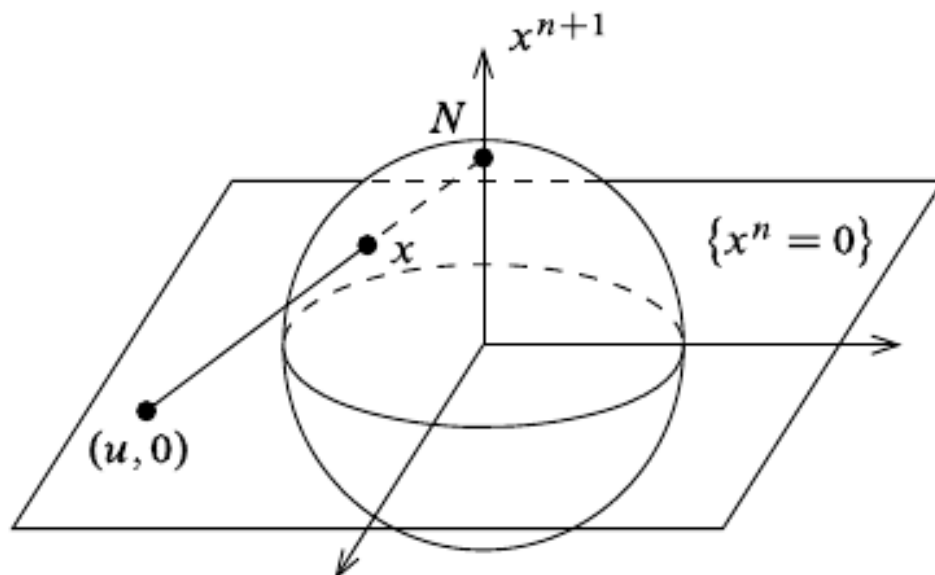
**Exercise (Problem 1.7)** Let  $N := [0, \dots, 1] \in S^n$  and  $S := [0, \dots, -1]$  and define the stereographic projection

$$\sigma : S^n \setminus N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$[x^1, \dots, x^{n+1}] \mapsto \frac{1}{1 - x^{n+1}} [x^1, \dots, x^n]$$

and set  $\tilde{\sigma}(x) = -\sigma(-x)$  for  $x \in S^n \setminus S$  (projection from the South pole)

Recommended  
problem



**Fig. 1.13** Stereographic projection

1. For any  $x \in S^n \setminus N$  show that  $\sigma(x) = \mathbf{u}$  where  $(\mathbf{u}, 0)$  is the point where the line through  $N$  and  $x$  intersects the linear subspace  $H_{n+1} := \{x^{n+1} = 0\}$ .

Similarly show that  $\tilde{\sigma}(x)$  is the point where the line through  $S$  and  $x$  intersects  $H_{n+1}$ .

2. Show that  $\sigma$  is bijective and

$$\sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{u}) = \sigma^{-1}([u^1, \dots, u^n]) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + 1} [2u^1, \dots, 2u^n, \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 - 1].$$

3. Compute the transition map  $\tilde{\sigma} \circ \sigma^{-1}$  and verify that the atlas

$$\mathcal{A} := \{(S^n \setminus N, \sigma), (S^n \setminus S, \tilde{\sigma})\}$$

define a smooth structure on  $S^n$ .

4. Show that this smooth structure is equivalent to the standard smooth structure: Put graph coordinates on  $S^n$  as outlined in 2.2 to obtain  $\{(U_i^\pm, \varphi_i^\pm)\}$ .

For indices  $i < j$ , show that

$$\varphi_i^\pm \circ (\varphi_j^\pm)^{-1} [u^1, \dots, u^n] = \left[ u^1, \dots, \widehat{u^i}, \dots, \pm \sqrt{1 - \|\mathbf{u}\|^2}, \dots, u^n \right]$$

where the square root appears in the  $j$ th position. Find a similar formula for  $i > j$ . Show that if  $i = j$ , then

$$\varphi_i^\pm \circ (\varphi_j^\pm)^{-1} = \varphi_i^- \circ (\varphi_i^+)^{-1} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}^n}.$$

Show that these yield a smooth atlas.

**Exercise (Problem 1.8)** Define an *angle function* on  $U \subset S^1$  as any continuous function  $\theta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $e^{i\theta(z)} = z$  for all  $z \in U$ .

Recommended  
problem

Show that  $U$  admits an angle function iff  $U \neq S^1$ , and for any such function  $\theta$ ,  $(U, \theta)$  is a smooth coordinate chart for  $S^1$  with its standard smooth structure.

**Exercise (Problem 1.9)** Show that  $\mathbb{CP}^n$  is a compact  $2n$ -dimensional topological manifold, and show how to equip it with a smooth structure, using the correspondence

Recommended  
problem

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^{2n} &\iff \mathbb{C}^n \\ [x^1, y^1, \dots, x^n, y^n] &\iff [x^1 + iy^1, \dots, x^n + iy^n]. \end{aligned}$$

**Todo list**

Thus graphs of continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ are locally Euclidean? . . . . .	4
Coordinates as numbers vs functions? . . . . .	5
Seems like $f$ is always the *last* coordinate in the graph . . . . .	6
How is this map a quotient map? . . . . .	7
Exercise . . . . .	8
What does "determine the same collection of smooth functions" mean? . . . . .	10
Recommended problem . . . . .	12
Recommended problem . . . . .	14
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Recommended problem . . . . .	15