

At any time there is a location on earth where the wind is not blowing.



Mathematical interpretation:

For any continuous vector field on S^2

$$\tau: S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\langle \tau(x), x \rangle = 0$ for $x \in S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, there is a zero.

Lemma: Let $n \geq 2$ even. For each map $S^n \xrightarrow{f} S^n$ there is a $x \in S^n$ such that

$$f(x) \in \{x, -x\}.$$

Proof: Assume that $f(x) \notin \{x, -x\}$ for all $x \in S^n$.

Define

$$\bar{F}(x, t) = \frac{(1-t)x + t \cdot f(x)}{\|(1-t)x + t \cdot f(x)\|} \quad \text{is homotopy} \\ \text{id}_{S^n} \simeq f$$



$$G(x, t) = \frac{(1-t)f(x) + t(-x)}{\|(1-t)f(x) + t(-x)\|} \quad \text{is a homotopy} \\ -\text{id}_{S^n} \simeq f.$$

$-\text{id}_{S^n}$ is the composition of $n+1$ reflections.

$$\text{Hence } H_n(-\text{id}_{S^n}): H_n(S^n) \rightarrow H_n(S^n)$$

is multiplication with $(-1)^{n+1} = -1$.

$$\text{Hence } -\text{id}_{S^n} \neq \text{id}_{S^n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \square$$

Theorem Let $n \geq 2$ be even. Every continuous vector field on S^n vanishes at some point.

[every map $\tau: S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $\langle \tau(x), x \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x \in S^n$ vanishes at some point]

Proof. Assume $\tau(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \in S^n$.

$$\text{Define } f(x) = \frac{\tau(x)}{\|\tau(x)\|} \in S^n.$$

By the lemma there is $x_0 \in S^n$ such that

$$f(x_0) \in \{x_0, -x_0\}.$$

This contradicts

$$0 = \langle \tau(x_0), x_0 \rangle = \|\tau(x_0)\| \cdot \langle f(x_0), x_0 \rangle.$$

□

I hereby declare that this document has been composed by myself and describes my own work, unless otherwise acknowledged in the text.

Ich versichere wahrheitsgemäß, die Arbeit selbstständig verfasst, alle benutzten Hilfsmittel vollständig und genau angegeben und alles kenntlich gemacht zu haben, was aus Arbeiten anderer unverändert oder mit Abänderungen entnommen wurde sowie die Satzung des KIT zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis in der jeweils gültigen Fassung beachtet zu haben.

Karlsruhe, 10.05.2022

Abstract

Some English abstract.

Zusammenfassung

Eine deutsche Zusammenfassung.

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1 1 Background of the problem

The first case we consider are maps from S^m to S^n when $m < n$. Throughout this paper let the unit spheres S^m , S^n be equipped with the length metric induced by the standard Riemannian metric. That is, the distance between any two points is determined by the (Euclidean) length of the geodesics between them ¹. Note that while the topology is the same, the metric is different from the “default” metric inherited from the ambient Eukledian space.

We first provide a quantitative argument for contractibility of a Lipschitz-map, namely that the image of any such map misses a ball in the target. We then produce a null-homotopy with a controlled Lipschitz constant.

Claim (Lemmas 1.2, 1.3). *Let $f : S^m \rightarrow S^n$ be a Lipschitz continuous maps with a Lipschitz constant L . Then the image of f misses a ball of radius r for $r \gtrsim L^{\frac{-m}{n-m}}$*

For each radius r there is a Lipschitz-contraction $G : S^n \setminus B_r \times [0, 1] \rightarrow S^n \setminus B_r$. G has Lipschitz constant $\lesssim 1/r$ in the S^n direction and $\lesssim 1$ in the $[0, 1]$ direction.

To prove the claim we will need a few tools. For the first part we will need an upper bound for the covering number of the sphere. We will start by recalling the necessary concepts, then proceed with a construction to procure the required bound. For the second part we will need the Riemannian metric on the sphere using polar coordinates. We will then demonstrate how to find a Lipschitz constant for Lipschitz maps between manifolds.

Definition (Covering, packing). Let (X, d) be a metric space, $K \subseteq X$.

A collection of points C in X is called an **ρ -covering** of K if K is contained in the union of ρ -balls around points in C , i.e. $K \subseteq \cup_{p \in C} B_\rho(p)$. In other words, for $\forall x \in K$ there is a p in C such that $d(p, x) \leq \rho$. Note that we do not require the centers of ρ -balls to lie in K . Such a covering is also called an **external ρ -covering**. The minimum ρ -covering

¹To be precise, the length of the geodesics is determined by the standard Riemmanian metric, where the metric is pulled back along the embedding of the spheres into their ambient Euclidean spaces (\mathbb{R}^m , \mathbb{R}^n , respectively). The lengths of geodesics are then precisely the respective Euclidean lengths of their embeddings. The reason to specify a metric so early on is that when we talk about Lipschitz continuity we are implicitly dealing with the metrics, not just with undelying topologies. However, since all of our results are up to a constant, suitable constant manipulation would show them to hold for the standard Eukledian metric as well. Nevertheless, we prefer to settle on a specific metric to avoid confusion or ambiguity.

cardinality is called the **(external) covering number** of K denoted $N(K, d, \rho)$ or simply $N(\rho)$.

A collection P of points in K is called an **ρ -packing** if for $\forall p, q \in P$ $d(p, q) > \rho$. The maximum packing cardinality is called the **packing number** of K and is denoted by $M(K, d, \rho)$ or simply $M(\rho)$.

Observation. Let P be an ρ -packing. Then the balls $B_{1/2\rho}(p)$ are pairwise disjoint (triangle inequality).

If P is maximal, then P is also an ρ -covering (by contraposition). In particular, this implies $N(\rho) \leq M(\rho)$

Claim. $M(2\rho) \leq N(\rho) \leq M(\rho)$

Proof. The second inequality follows from the observation above. To prove the first inequality, assume $M(2\rho) > N(\rho)$. Then by the pigeon-hole principle there are two points x, y of the packaging contained in the same ρ -ball of the cover. By triangle inequality this yields a contradiction. \square

We are now going to provide an upper bound for the covering number of a sphere. Geometrically, we will be covering a sphere by spherical caps of equal size. We are interested in exploring the relationship between the size of the caps and the covering number.

Definition (spherical cap). A closed **spherical cap** is the smaller portion of a unit sphere S^m cut off by a plane (including the boundary). Formally, the spherical cap with angle $\rho \in (0, \pi/2]$ and center $x \in S^m$ is given by

$$\text{cap}(x, \rho) = \{y \in S^m : \langle x, y \rangle \geq \cos \rho\}.$$

We will call a spherical cap with a polar angle ρ a **ρ -cap**. Since we are dealing with a unit sphere, the polar angle in radians is precisely the length of any geodesic from the center (the tip) of the cap to its edge.

Lemma 1.1. *The covering number of a sphere $N(S^m, d, \rho) \lesssim \rho^{-m}$, where d is the length-metric. That is, for any $\rho > 0$, the sphere S^m can be covered by at most (up to a constant) $1/\rho^m$ ρ -caps.*

Remark: It is sufficient for us to show the upper bound up to a constant $c(m)$. The reason for that is that in later arguments we will be able to choose the radius of the cover small enough that any constant $c(m, n)$ can be “neutralized” for our purposes, so long as the quantities we omit do vary with ρ .

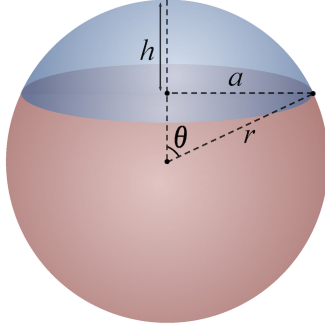


Figure 1.1: Spherical cap

Proof. Let us first consider a maximal packing of our sphere with spherical caps. For any such packing the total volume of spherical caps cannot exceed the volume of the sphere. As the caps in a packing are disjoint,

$$M(\rho) \leq \frac{\omega^m(S^m)}{\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap})}.$$

Now, S^m can be covered by exactly two π -caps, so $\omega^m(S^m) = 2\omega^m(\pi\text{-cap})$. Rewriting the previous inequality we get:

$$M(\rho) \leq \frac{2\omega^m(\pi\text{-cap})}{\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap})}. \quad (1.1)$$

We would like to replace the ρ -caps by ρ -disks, as they scale easier with ρ , and that would allow us to reduce the fraction. We first note that the volume of the cap must be greater than that of its base disk, i.e. $\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap}) \geq \omega^m(\sin \rho D^m)$. Dividing both sides by the volume of a ρ -disk and simplifying we obtain the following inequality:

$$\frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{2})^m} \leq \frac{\sin^m \rho}{\rho^m} = \frac{\omega^m(\sin \rho D^m)}{\omega^m(\rho D^m)} \leq \frac{\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap})}{\omega^m(\rho D^m)},$$

where $\rho \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. Multiplying by $(\frac{\pi}{2})^m$ we get:

$$1 \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^m \cdot \frac{\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap})}{\omega^m(\rho D^m)} \quad (1.2)$$

Multiplying inequal (1.1) by a term (1.2) greater than 1 on the right yields:

$$N(\rho) \leq M(\rho) \lesssim \frac{\omega^m(\pi\text{-cap})}{\omega^m(\rho\text{-cap})} \lesssim \frac{\omega^m(\pi D^m)}{\omega^m(\rho D^m)} = \frac{\pi^m}{\rho^m} \sim \frac{1}{\rho^m}.$$

□

Lemma 1.2. *Let $f : S^m \rightarrow S^n$ be a Lipschitz continuous maps with a Lipschitz constant*

L . Then the image of f misses a ball of radius r for $r \gtrsim L^{-\frac{m}{n-m}}$

Proof. For any $\rho > 0$, S^m can be covered by $\sim \rho^{-m}$ balls of radius ρ . The image of each such ball is contained in a ball of radius $L\rho$. Therefore, the image of f is covered by $\lesssim \rho^{-m}$ balls of radius $L\rho$. We set $r := L\rho$. We now want to choose ρ small enough so that the cover misses a ball of radius r .

Expanding the radius of the cover to $2r$ yields a cover of the r -neighborhood of the image. We denote this $2r$ -cover by C . If this larger cover does not cover the full sphere S^n , the image of f must miss a ball of radius r . The total volume of the cover C is at most the cardinality of C times the volume of a $2r$ -cap of S^n , $|C|\omega^n(2r\text{-cap})$. We set ρ so that this number is smaller than the volume of the sphere. So we get

$$|C|\omega^n(2r\text{-cap}) \lesssim \rho^{-m}r^n = L^n\rho^{n-m} \lesssim 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &\lesssim L^{-\frac{n}{n-m}}, \\ r = L\rho &\lesssim L^{-\frac{m}{n-m}}.\end{aligned}$$

□

When (X,d) is the $m+1$ -dimension Eukledian space \mathbb{R}^{m+1} , we can provide some concrete bounds: Theorem. : Example (m-sphere)