

Geometric Data Analysis HW 2

Gilad Turok, gt2453
gt2453@columbia.edu

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1 LLE

2 Non-Manifold Spaces

An example of a non-manifold space is two unit circles, one centered at $(-1, 0)$ and the other at $(1, 0)$, that touch at a single point $(0, 0)$:

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 1)^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ (x + 1)^2 + y^2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

This space is not a manifold because at the overlapping point $(0, 0)$, a proper chart cannot be constructed. Its neighborhood looks like a rotated '+' sign which is not homeomorphic to a line segment in \mathbb{R}^1 .

3 Chart Mapping to Zero

Show that given any point $m \in \mathcal{M}$, where \mathcal{M} is a topological manifold, we can choose a chart $\theta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\theta(m) = 0$.

Proof. Consider all neighborhoods that contain m in its domain i.e. $m \in U_1, U_2, \dots$. By definition of a manifold, for each neighborhood U_i , there exists some corresponding chart $\theta_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ where m is mapped to some arbitrary location $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

To instead make $\theta_i(m) = 0$, we can simply translate the chart by $-p$. Thus we can construct entirely new charts:

$$\theta'_i(x) = \theta_i(x) - p = \theta_i(x) - \theta_i(m)$$

which ensures $\theta'_i(m) = 0$ always.

□

4 Coordinate Charts and Transition Functions for Circles

We will explicitly construct coordinate charts and transition functions for a circle defined by the angle and x, y projections respectively. To do so, consider S , the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

4.1 Angle Construction

Let α be some angle less than π and let ϕ be the angle between a point $(x, y) \in S$ and the x axis. Now divide the circle into two coordinate patches:

$$U_1 = \{(x, y) \in S \mid -\alpha \leq \phi \leq \pi + \alpha\}$$

$$U_2 = \{(x, y) \in S \mid \pi \leq \phi \leq 2\pi\}$$

Now define two corresponding charts $\theta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. I do so based on the `arctan2` function, which uniquely computes the angle between a point (x, y) and the x axis.

$$\theta_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) + \pi & \text{if } x < 0, y \geq 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) - \pi & \text{if } x < 0, y < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0, y > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0, y < 0 \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } x = 0, y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) + \pi & \text{if } x < 0, y \geq 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) - \pi & \text{if } x < 0, y < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0, y > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0, y < 0 \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } x = 0, y = 0 \end{cases}$$

These charts sufficiently cover the circle, thus forming an atlas. We now construct two transition functions from $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for some point $p \in \mathbb{R}$. These overlaps occur below the x -axis on the left and right hand sides of the circle, between $[\pi, \pi + \alpha]$ and $[-\alpha, 2\pi]$ respectively.

$$T_1 : [\pi, \pi + \alpha] \rightarrow (x, y) \rightarrow [\pi, \pi + \alpha]$$

$$T_1(p) = \theta_1(\theta_2^{-1}(p)) = \theta_2(\theta_1^{-1}(p)) = p$$

$$T_1 : [-\alpha, 2\pi] \rightarrow (x, y) \rightarrow [-\alpha, 2\pi]$$

$$T_1(p) = \theta_1(\theta_2^{-1}(p)) = \theta_2(\theta_1^{-1}(p)) = p$$

4.2 Projection Construction

Divide the circle into four coordinate patches, each of which is a half-plane:

$$U_{top} = \{(x, y) \in S | y \geq 0\}$$

$$U_{bottom} = \{(x, y) \in S | y \leq 0\}$$

$$U_{right} = \{(x, y) \in S | x \geq 0\}$$

$$U_{left} = \{(x, y) \in S | x \leq 0\}$$

Now define four corresponding charts $\theta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and their inverses $X^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow U$:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{top}(x, y) &= x & X_{top}^{-1}(x) &= (x, \sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ X_{bottom}(x, y) &= x & X_{bottom}^{-1}(x) &= (x, -\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ X_{left}(x, y) &= y & X_{left}^{-1}(y) &= (-\sqrt{1-y^2}, y) \\ X_{right}(x, y) &= y & X_{right}^{-1}(y) &= (\sqrt{1-y^2}, y) \end{aligned}$$

This sufficiently covers the entire circle, forming an atlas. Where the charts overlap, we construct four transition functions $T : R \rightarrow R$ for some point $p \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(p) &= X_{right}(X_{top}^{-1}(p)) = X_{right}(p, \sqrt{1-p^2}) = \sqrt{1-p^2} \\ T_2(p) &= X_{right}(X_{bottom}^{-1}(p)) = X_{right}(p, -\sqrt{1-p^2}) = -\sqrt{1-p^2} \\ T_3(p) &= X_{left}(X_{bottom}^{-1}(p)) = X_{left}(p, -\sqrt{1-p^2}) = -\sqrt{1-p^2} \\ T_4(p) &= X_{left}(X_{top}^{-1}(p)) = X_{left}(p, \sqrt{1-p^2}) = \sqrt{1-p^2} \end{aligned}$$

Note that the order of function composition does not matter here.