Contents

1 Topological group action

mit 18.786 2018 number theory II

1.1. Let G be a topological group acting on a topological space X. Let $p : X \to X/G$ be the quotient map.

(a) $p^{-1}(p(A)) = \bigcup_{g\in G} gA$ for any $A \subset X$.

(b) p is open.

(c) If $x \neq gx$, then there is an open neighborhood U of x such that gU is disjoint to U.

Proof. (c) Since X is Hausdorff, there is disjoint open neighborhoods U_0 and U_1 respectively of x and gx. Then, $U := g^{-1}(gU_0 \cap U_1) \subset U_0$ and $gU = gU_0 \cap U_1 \subset U_1$ are disjoint. □

1.2. Let $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. We say f is *proper* if $f^{-1}(K)$ is compact for compact K. We say f is *Bourbaki-proper* if it is closed and proper. If X is Hausdorff and Y is locally compact, then two notions are equivalent.

1.3 (Properly discontinuous actions)**.** Let G be a topological group acting on a topological space X. Let $p : X \to X/G$ be the quotient map. This action is called *properly discontinuous* if for every compact $K \subset X$ only finite gK intersect K.

(a) If Γ is discrete, then orbits are locally finite.

(b) If orbits are locally finite, then Γ acts properly discontinuously.

(c) Suppose the stabilizer is always finite. If Γ act properly discontinuously then Γ is discrete.

1.4 (Covering space actions)**.** Let G be a topological group acting on a topological space X. Let $p : X \to X/G$ be the quotient map. This action is called a *covering space action* if every $x \in X$ has a neighborhood U such that gU are all disjoint for $g \in G$.

(a) A properly discontinuous and free action is a covering space action, if X is locally compact and Hausdorff.

(b) A covering space action is properly discontinuous.

(c) A covering space action is free.

Proof. (a) Fix $x \in X$ and let K be a compact neighborhood of x. By the proper discontinuity, there is a finite subset $F \subset G$ such that gK intersects K only for $g \in F$. Because the action is free, for every $g \in F \setminus \{1\}$ there is an open neighborhood U_g of x such that $gU_g \cap U_g = \varnothing$. Then, $U := K^\circ \cap \bigcap_{g \in F \setminus \{1\}} U_g$ satisfies $gU \cap U = \varnothing$.

(b)

□

2 Hyperbolic plane geometry

2.1 Fuchsian groups

Classification of elements

2.2 Fundamental domain

2.1 (Fundamental domain)**.** Let Γ be a Fuchsian group. An open set $D \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ is called a *fundamental domain* of Γ if

(i) $\{g(D) : g \in \Gamma\}$ are pairwise disjoint,

(ii) $\{g(\overline{D}) : g \in \Gamma\}$ covers $\mathbb{H}^2$.

2.2 (Dirichlet domain)**.** Let Γ be a Fuchsian group. Let $z_0 \in \mathbb{H}^2$ be a point that is not fixed by any isometry in $\Gamma \setminus \{e\}$, i.e. a non-elliptic point. The *Dirichlet domain* of Γ with *center* z_0 is defined as the set

$$D := \bigcap_{g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}} \{ z \in \mathbb{H}^2 : d(z, z_0) < d(z, gz_0) \}.$$

We denote by $\overline{D}$ and ∂D the closure and the boundary of D in $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2$.

(a) There exists a non-elliptic point in $\mathbb{H}^2$.

(b) $\{g(\overline{D}) : g \in \Gamma\}$ is a locally finite. It is called the *Dirichlet tesselation*.

(c) D is a convex fundamental domain of Γ.

Proof. (a) Elliptic points are countably many.

(b) There are finitely many $g \in \Gamma$ satisfying $B(z_0, r) \cap g(\overline{D}) \neq \varnothing$, since this condition implies $gz_0 \in B(z_0, 2r)$. □

2.3 (Boundary and edges of Dirichlet domain)**.** Let Γ be a Fuchsian group, and let D be a Dirichlet domain of Γ with center z_0. A subset $l \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^2$ is called an *edge* of D if $l = g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$ for some $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ and $|l| > 1$.

(a) For $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$, the set $g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$ has the three cases: the null set, one point, or a geodesic segment.

(b) If l is an edge, then there is unique $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ such that $l = g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$.

(c) The intersection of two distinct edges is one point or the null set.

(d) We have
$$\partial D \cap \mathbb{H}^2 \subset \bigcup_{g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}} g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}.$$

(e) We have
$$\partial D \cap \mathbb{H}^2 \subset \bigcup_{l:\text{ edge}} l.$$

Proof. (d) Let $z \in \partial D \cap \mathbb{H}^2$. Since $d(z, z_0) \le d(z, gz_0)$ for all $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ but $d(z, z_0) \ge d(z, gz_0)$ for some $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$, there is $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ such that $d(z, z_0) = d(z, gz_0)$. By sending z_0 and gz_0 to $\pm 1 + i$ with an isometry so that z is sended to a point on a imaginary axis, we can check for each n that we have $B(z, 1/n) \cap (\mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \overline{D}) \neq \varnothing$. Since $B(z, 1/n) \setminus \overline{D}$ is a non-empty open set in $\mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \overline{D}$, and since
$$\mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \overline{D} \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \setminus D = \overline{\bigcup_{g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}} g(D)},$$
we can deduce that $B(z, 1/n)$ intersects with $g(D)$ for some $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$.

Combining this result with the local finiteness of $\{g(D) : g \in \Gamma\}$, the sequence of sets
$$\{\, g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\} : B(z, 1/n) \cap g(D) \neq \varnothing \,\}$$
indexed by n consists of non-empty finite subsets of $\Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ that are non-increasing. By the pigeonhole principle, there exists $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ such that $B(z, 1/n) \cap g(D) \neq \varnothing$ for all n, which allows to extract a sequence $z_n \in g(D)$ that converges to z, which implies $z \in g(\overline{D})$.

(e) Suppose $z \in \partial D \cap \mathbb{H}^2$ is not contained in any edges. Let Z be the set of all $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ such that $\{z\} = g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$. For $g \in \Gamma \setminus (Z \cup \{e\})$, $g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$ is the null set, one point, or an edge, and any of possibility does not contain z. Therefore,
$$(\partial D \setminus \{z\}) \cap \mathbb{H}^2 = \bigcup_{g \in \Gamma \setminus (Z \cup \{e\})} (g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}) \cap \mathbb{H}^2$$

by the part (d). Change the restriction $\mathbb{H}^2$ to a compact ball as

$$(\partial D \setminus \{z\}) \cap \overline{B(z,1)} = \bigcup_{g \in \Gamma \setminus (Z \cup \{e\})} (g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}) \cap \overline{B(z,1)}.$$

Then, the left-handed side is homeomorphic to $[-1,0) \cup (0,1]$ or $(-1,1)$ since ∂D is homeomorphic to S^1, but the right-handed side is compact because the union becomes finite due to the local finiteness. This is a contradiction, so z is contained in an edge. $\square$

2.4 (Finitely generated Fuchsian group)**.** Let Γ be a Fuchsian group, and let D be a Dirichlet domain of Γ with center z_0. Let W be the set of all $g \in \Gamma \setminus \{e\}$ such that $g(\overline{D}) \cap \overline{D}$ is an edge.

(a) W generates Γ.

(b) If Γ is finitely generated, then W is finite.

(c) If W is finite, then Γ is finitely generated.

2.5 (Siegel's theorem)**.** Finite area iff finitely generated.

(a) If Γ is finitely generated, then

$$\partial D = \bigcup_{l:\text{ edge}} l.$$

2.3 Side paring and cycle conditions

2.6 (Side pairing condition)**.** Let Γ be a finitely generated Fuchsian group, and let D be a Dirichlet domain of Γ with center z_0. We have seen that ∂D consists of finitely many edges. A point $v \in \partial D$ is called a *vertex* if it either

(i) the intersection of two edges, or

(ii) the fixed point of elliptic isometry $g \in \Gamma$ of order two.

Let $v_0, v_1, \cdots, v_n = v_0$ be vertices, indexed along the boundary counterclockwise. A *side* is geodesic segments s_i connecting v_i and v_{i+1}.

(a) For each side s of D, there is unique $g_s \in \Gamma$ such that $g_s^{-1}(s)$ is another side of D. The isometry g_s is called the *side pairing isometry* of the side s.

(b) The side parining isometry of $g_s^{-1}(s)$ is g_s^{-1}.

(c) The number of sides n is always even.

Proof. $\square$

2.7 (Cycle condition)**.** Let Γ be a finitely generated Fuchsian group, and let D be a Dirichlet domain of Γ with center z_0. Let V and S be the set of all vertices and sides of D, respectively. Define $\sigma : V \to V$ and $\sigma : S \to S$ which use same notation such that $\sigma(v_i) = v_{j+1}$ and $\sigma(s_i) := s_{j+1}$ where $s_j = g_s^{-1}(s_i)$. The map σ can be seen as an element of the symmetric group S_n.

(a) Suppose $v_0 \in \mathbb{H}^2$ and $s = s_0$. Let m be the minimal positive integer such that $\sigma^m(s) = s$. Then, $g_{\sigma^{m-1}(s)} \cdots g_{\sigma(s)} g_s$ is either the identity or elliptic.

(b) Suppose $v_0 \in \partial\mathbb{H}^2$.

2.8 (Genus two surface)**.**

2.9 (Modular group)**.** Let $\Gamma = \mathrm{PSL}(2,\mathbb{Z})$ be the modular group and choose the origin $2i$. $v_0 = i$, $v_1 = e^{\pi i/3}$, $v_2 = \infty$, $v_3 = e^{2\pi i/3}$. $g_{s_0} = S$, $g_{s_1} = T$, $g_{s_2} = T^{-1}$, $g_{s_3} = S^{-1}$. $\sigma = (13)$. The elliptic cycle condition: (0) defines $SS = 1$, (13) defines $(S^{-1}T)^3 = 1$

2.4 The Poincaré polygon theorem

(a) If $v_i \in \mathbb{H}^2$, the side pairing isometry g_i is unique.

(b) If $v_i \in \partial\mathbb{H}^2$, the parabolic side pairing isometry g_i is unique .

3 Universal coefficient theorem

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose we have a flat resolution*

$$0 \longrightarrow P_1 \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then, we have a exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(A,B) \longrightarrow P_1 \otimes B \longrightarrow P_0 \otimes B \longrightarrow A \otimes B \longrightarrow 0.$$

Theorem 3.2. *Let R be a PID. Let $C_\bullet$ be a chain complex of flat R-modules and G be a R-module. Then, we have a short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow H_n(C) \otimes G \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}(H_{n-1}(C), G) \longrightarrow 0,$$

which splits, but not naturally.

1. We have a short exact sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow Z_\bullet \longrightarrow C_\bullet \longrightarrow B_{\bullet-1} \longrightarrow 0$$

where every morphism in $Z_\bullet$ and $B_\bullet$ are zero. Since modules in $B_{\bullet-1}$ are flat, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Z_\bullet \otimes G \longrightarrow C_\bullet \otimes G \longrightarrow B_{\bullet-1} \otimes G \longrightarrow 0$$

and the associated long exact sequence

$$\longrightarrow H_n(B;G) \longrightarrow H_n(Z;G) \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow H_{n-1}(B;G) \longrightarrow H_{n-1}(Z;G) \longrightarrow$$

where the connecting homomomorphisms are of the form $(i_n : B_n \to Z_n) \otimes 1_G$ (It is better to think diagram chasing than a natural construction). Since morhpisms in B and Z are zero (if it is not, then the short exact sequence of chain complexes are not exact, we have

$$\longrightarrow B_n \otimes G \longrightarrow Z_n \otimes G \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow B_{n-1} \otimes G \longrightarrow Z_{n-1} \otimes G \longrightarrow .$$

Since

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(H_n, G) \longrightarrow B_n \otimes G \longrightarrow Z_n \otimes G \longrightarrow H_n \otimes G \longrightarrow 0$$

for all n, the exact sequence splits into short exact sequence by images

$$0 \longrightarrow H_n \otimes G \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(H_{n-1}, G) \longrightarrow 0.$$

For splitting, □

2. Since R is PID, we can construct a flat resolution of G

$$0 \longrightarrow P_1 \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since modules in $C_\bullet$ are flat so that the tensor product functors are exact and $P_1 \to P_0$ and $P_0 \to G$ induce the chain maps, we have a short exact sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow C_\bullet \otimes P_1 \longrightarrow C_\bullet \otimes P_0 \longrightarrow C_\bullet \otimes G \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then, we have the associated long exact sequence

$$\longrightarrow H_n(C;P_1) \longrightarrow H_n(C;P_0) \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow H_{n-1}(C;P_1) \longrightarrow H_{n-1}(C;P_0) \longrightarrow \ .$$

Since flat tensor product functor commutes with homology funtor from chain complexes, we have

$$\longrightarrow H_n \otimes P_1 \longrightarrow H_n \otimes P_0 \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow H_{n-1} \otimes P_1 \longrightarrow H_{n-1} \otimes P_0 \longrightarrow \ .$$

Since

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(G,H_n) \longrightarrow H_n \otimes P_1 \longrightarrow H_n \otimes P_0 \longrightarrow H_n \otimes G \longrightarrow 0$$

for all n, the exact sequence splits into short exact sequence by images

$$0 \longrightarrow H_n \otimes G \longrightarrow H_n(C;G) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(G,H_{n-1}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

□

Proof 3. By tensoring G, we get the following diagram.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
H_n \otimes G \arrow[dr] & & & & H_{n-1} \otimes G \\
& \operatorname{coker} \partial_{n+1} \otimes G \arrow[ddr, two heads] & & \ker \partial_{n-1} \otimes G \arrow[ur, two heads] \arrow[dr] & \\
C_n \otimes G \arrow[ur, two heads] \arrow[drr, two heads] & & & & C_{n-1} \otimes G \\
& & \operatorname{im} \partial_n \otimes G \arrow[uur] \arrow[urr] & & \\
& \mathrm{Tor}_1(H_{n-1}, G) \arrow[ur, tail] & & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Every aligned set of consecutive arrows indicates an exact sequence. Notice that epimorphisms and cokernals are preserved, but monomorphisms and kernels are not. Especially, $\operatorname{coker}\partial_{n+1}\otimes G=\operatorname{coker}(\partial_{n+1}\otimes 1_G)$ is important.

Consider the following diagram.

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
H_n(C;G) \arrow[dr, tail] & H_n\otimes G \arrow[d] & & & \\
& \operatorname{coker}\partial_{n+1}\otimes G \arrow[dd, two heads] \arrow[ddrr] & & \ker\partial_{n-1}\otimes G \arrow[dr, "\text{monic!}"] & \\
& & & & C_{n-1}\otimes G \\
& \operatorname{im}\partial_n\otimes G \arrow[uurr] & & \operatorname{im}(\partial_n\otimes 1_G) \arrow[uu, dashed, tail] \arrow[ur, tail] & \\
\operatorname{Tor}_1(H_{n-1},G) \arrow[ur, tail] & & & &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Since $\ker\partial_{n-1}$ is free,

If we show $\operatorname{im}(\partial_n\otimes 1_G)\to\ker\partial_{n-1}\otimes G$ is monic, then we can get

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_n(C;G) &= \ker(\operatorname{coker}\partial_{n+1}\otimes G\to\operatorname{im}(\partial_n\otimes 1_G))\\
&= \ker(\operatorname{coker}\partial_{n+1}\otimes G\to\ker\partial_{n-1}\otimes G).
\end{aligned}
$$

4 Fundamental differential geometry

4.1 Manifold and Atlas

Definition 4.1. A *locally Euclidean space M* of dimension m is a Hausdorff topological space M for which each point $x\in M$ has a neighborhood U homeomorphic to an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$.

Definition 4.2. A *manifold* is a locally Euclidean space satisfying the one of following equivalent conditions: second countability, blabla

Definition 4.3. A *chart* or a *coordinate system* for a locally Euclidean space is a map φ is a homeomorphism from an open set $U\subset M$ to an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$. A chart is often written by a pair (U,φ).

Definition 4.4. An *atlas* $\mathcal{F}$ is a collection $\mathcal{F}=\{(U_\alpha,\varphi_\alpha)\mid\alpha\in A\}$ of charts on M such that $\bigcup_{\alpha\in A}U_\alpha=M$.

Definition 4.5. A *differentiable maifold* is a manifold on which a differentiable structure is equipped.

The definition of differentiable structure will be given in the next subsection. Actually, a differentiable structure can be defined for a locally Euclidean space.

4.2 Definition of Differentiable Structure

Definition 4.6. An atlas $\mathcal{F}$ is called *differentiable* if any two charts $\varphi_\alpha, \varphi_\beta \in \mathcal{F}$ is *compatible*: each *transition function* $\tau_{\alpha\beta}\colon \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \to \varphi_\beta(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$ which is defined by $\tau_{\alpha\beta} = \varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ is differentiable.

It is called a *gluing condition*.

Definition 4.7. For two differentiable atlases $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}'$, the two atlases are *equivalent* if $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{F}'$ is also differentiable.

Definition 4.8. An differentiable atlas $\mathcal{F}$ is called *maximal* if the following holds: if a chart (U, φ) is compatible to all charts in $\mathcal{F}$, then $(U, \varphi) \in \mathcal{F}$.

Definition 4.9. A *differentiable structure* on M is a maximal differentiable atlas.

To differentiate a function on a flexible manofold, first we should define the differentiability of a function. A differentiable structure, which is usually defined by a maximal differentiable atlas, is roughly a collection of differentiable functions on M. When the charts is already equipped on M, it is natural to define a function $f : M \to \mathbb{R}$ differentiable if the functions $f \circ \varphi^{-1}\colon \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable.

The gluing condition makes the differentiable function for a chart is also differentiable for any charts because $f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1} = (f \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}) \circ (\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}) = (f \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}) \circ \tau_{\alpha\beta}$. If a function f is differentiable on an atlas $\mathcal{F}$, then f is also differentiable on any atlases which is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}$ by the definition of the equivalence relation for differential atlases. We can construct the equivalence classes respected to this equivalence relation.

Therefore, we want to define a differentiable structure as a one of the equivalence classes. However the differentiable structure is frequently defined as a maximal atlas for the convenience since each equivalence class is determined by a unique maximal atlas.

Example 4.1. While the circle S^1 has a unique smooth structure, S^7 has 28 smooth structures. The number of smooth structures on S^4 is still unknown.

Definition 4.10. A continuous function $f : M \to N$ is differentiable if $\psi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1}$ is differentiable for charts φ, ψ on M, N respectively.

4.3 Curves

Definition 4.11. For $f : M \to \mathbb{R}$ and (U, ϕ) a chart,

$$df\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}\right) := \frac{\partial f \circ \phi^{-1}}{\partial x^\mu}.$$

Definition 4.12. Let $\gamma \colon I \to M$ be a smooth curve. Then, $\dot{\gamma}(t)$ is defined by a tangent vector at $\gamma(t)$ such that

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) := d\gamma\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right).$$

Let $\phi : M \to N$ be a smoth map. Then, $\phi(t)$ can refer to a curve on N such that

$$\phi(t) := \phi(\gamma(t)).$$

Let $f : M \to \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function. Then, $\dot{f}(t)$ is defined by a function $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\dot{f}(t) := \frac{d}{dt} f \circ \gamma.$$

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\gamma \colon I \to M$ be a smooth curve on a manifold M. The notation $\dot{\gamma}^\mu$ is not confusing thanks to*

$$(\dot{\gamma})^\mu = (\dot{\gamma^\mu}).$$

In other words,

$$dx^\mu(\dot{\gamma}) = \frac{d}{dt} x^\mu \circ \gamma.$$

4.4 Connection computation

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_X Y &= X^\mu \nabla_\mu (Y^\nu \partial_\nu) \\
&= X^\mu (\nabla_\mu Y^\nu) \partial_\nu + X^\mu Y^\nu (\nabla_\mu \partial_\nu) \\
&= X^\mu \left(\frac{\partial Y^\nu}{\partial x^\mu}\right) \partial_\nu + X^\mu Y^\nu (\Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\nu} \partial_\lambda) \\
&= X^\mu \left(\frac{\partial Y^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\lambda} Y^\lambda\right) \partial_\nu.
\end{aligned}$$

The covariant derivative $\nabla_X Y$ does not depend on derivatives of X^μ.

$$Y^\nu_{,\mu} = \nabla_\mu Y^\nu = \frac{\partial Y^\nu}{\partial x^\mu}, \qquad Y^\nu_{;\mu} = (\nabla_\mu Y)^\nu = \frac{\partial Y^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} + \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\lambda} Y^\lambda.$$

Theorem 4.2. *For Levi-civita connection for g,*

$$\Gamma^l_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ki} - \partial_k g_{ij}).$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}(\nabla_i g)_{jk} &= \partial_i g_{jk} - \Gamma^l_{ij} g_{lk} - \Gamma^l_{ik} g_{jl} \\ (\nabla_j g)_{kl} &= \partial_j g_{kl} - \Gamma^l_{jk} g_{li} - \Gamma^l_{ji} g_{kl} \\ (\nabla_k g)_{ij} &= \partial_k g_{ij} - \Gamma^l_{ki} g_{lj} - \Gamma^l_{kj} g_{il}\end{aligned}$$

If ∇ is a Levi-civita connection, then $\nabla g = 0$ and $\Gamma^k_{ij} = \Gamma^k_{ji}$. Thus,

$$\Gamma^l_{ij} g_{kl} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ki} - \partial_k g_{ij}).$$

$$\Gamma^l_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl}(\partial_i g_{jk} + \partial_j g_{ki} - \partial_k g_{ij}).$$

□

4.5 Geodesic equation

Theorem 4.3. *If c is a geodesic curve, then components of c satisfies a second-order differential equation*

$$\frac{d^2\gamma^\mu}{dt^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda}\frac{d\gamma^\nu}{dt}\frac{d\gamma^\lambda}{dt} = 0.$$

Proof. Note

$$0 = \nabla_{\dot\gamma}\dot\gamma = \dot\gamma^\mu \nabla_\mu(\dot\gamma^\lambda \partial_\lambda) = (\dot\gamma^\nu \partial_\nu \dot\gamma^\mu + \dot\gamma^\nu \dot\gamma^\lambda \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda})\partial_\mu.$$

Since

$$\dot\gamma^\nu \partial_\nu \dot\gamma^\mu = \dot\gamma(\dot\gamma^\mu) = d\dot\gamma^\mu(\dot\gamma) = d\dot\gamma^\mu \circ d\gamma\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = d\dot\gamma^\mu\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) = \ddot\gamma^\mu,$$

we get a second-order differential equation

$$\frac{d^2\gamma^\mu}{dt^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda}\frac{d\gamma^\nu}{dt}\frac{d\gamma^\lambda}{dt} = 0$$

for each μ. □

5 Vector calculus on spherical coordinates

$$
\begin{aligned}
V &= (V_r, V_\theta, V_\phi) \\
&= V_r \ \widehat{r} + V_\theta \ \widehat{\theta} + V_\phi \ \widehat{\phi} && \text{(normalized} \\
&= V_r \ \tfrac{\partial}{\partial r} + \tfrac{1}{r} V_\theta \ \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \tfrac{1}{r \sin\theta} V_\phi \ \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \phi} && (\Gamma(TM \\
&= V_r \ dr + r\, V_\theta \ d\theta + r \sin\theta\ V_\phi \ d\phi && (\Omega^1(M \\
&= r^2 \sin\theta\ V_r \ d\theta \wedge d\phi + r \sin\theta\ V_\theta \ d\phi \wedge dr + r\, V_\phi \ dr \wedge d\theta && (\Omega^2(M
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\nabla \cdot V = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2 \sin\theta\ V_r\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\left(r \sin\theta\ V_\theta\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\left(r\ V_\phi\right)\right]$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2 \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} u\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} u\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} u\right)\right]$$

Let (ξ, η, ζ) be an orthogonal coordinate that is *not* normalized. Then,

$$\sharp = g = \mathrm{diag}(\|\partial_\xi\|^2, \|\partial_\eta\|^2, \|\partial_\zeta\|^2)$$

$$\widehat{x} = \|\partial_x\|^{-1}\ \partial_x = \|\partial_x\|\ dx = \|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\|\ dy \wedge dz$$

In other words, we get the normalized differential forms in sphereical coordinates as follows:

$$dr, \quad r\,d\theta, \quad r \sin\theta\, d\phi, \quad (r\,d\theta)\wedge(r\sin\theta\,d\phi), \quad (r\sin\theta\,d\phi)\wedge(dr), \quad (dr)\wedge(r\,d\theta).$$

$$\text{grad} : \nabla = \left[\ \frac{1}{\|\partial_x\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\cdot - \ ,\ \frac{1}{\|\partial_y\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\cdot - \ ,\ \frac{1}{\|\partial_z\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\cdot - \ \right]$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{curl} : \nabla = \Bigg[\ & \frac{1}{\|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\|}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\|\partial_z\| \cdot -) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\|\partial_y\| \cdot -)\right), \\
& \frac{1}{\|\partial_z\|\|\partial_x\|}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\|\partial_x\| \cdot -) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\|\partial_z\| \cdot -)\right), \\
& \frac{1}{\|\partial_x\|\|\partial_y\|}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\|\partial_y\| \cdot -) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\|\partial_x\| \cdot -)\right)\ \Bigg]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\text{div} : \nabla = \frac{1}{\|\partial_x\|\|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\|}\left[\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\| \cdot -\right),\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\|\partial_z\|\|\partial_x\| \cdot -\right),\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\|\partial_x\|\|\partial_y\| \cdot -\right)\ \right]$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\|\partial_x\|\|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\|}\left[\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\|\partial_y\|\|\partial_z\|}{\|\partial_x\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\|\partial_z\|\|\partial_x\|}{\|\partial_y\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\frac{\|\partial_x\|\|\partial_y\|}{\|\partial_z\|}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\ \right]$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{grad} &= \frac{1}{\|\cdot\|^1}(\nabla)\|\cdot\|^0 \\
\text{curl} &= \frac{1}{\|\cdot\|^2}(\nabla\times)\|\cdot\|^1 \\
\text{div} &= \frac{1}{\|\cdot\|^3}(\nabla\cdot)\|\cdot\|^2
\end{aligned}
$$

6 Bundles

Show that S^n has a nonvanishing vector field if and only if n is odd.

Solution. Since S^n is embedded in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, the tangent bundle TS^n can be considered as an embedded manifold in $S^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ which consists of (x, v) such that $\langle x, x\rangle = 1$ and $\langle x, v\rangle = 0$, where the inner product is the standard one of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

Suppose n is odd. We have a vector field $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n+1}; x_2, -x_1, \cdots, -x_n)$ which is nonvanishing.

Conversely, suppose we have a nonvanishing vector field X. Consider a map

$$\phi : S^n \xrightarrow{X} TS^n \to S^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \to \phi\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \to S^n.$$

The last map can be defined since X is nowhere zero. Since this map satisfies $\langle x, \phi(x)\rangle = 0$ for all $x \in S^n$, we can define homotopies from ϕ to the identity map and the antipodal map respectively. Therefore, the antipodal map must have positive degree, $+1$, so n is odd. □

Proposition 6.1. *Independent commuting vector fields are realized as partial derivatives in a chart.*

Proposition 6.2. *Let $\{\partial_1, \cdots, \partial_k\}$ be an independent involutive vector fields. We can find independent commuting $\{\partial_{k+1}, \cdots, \partial_n\}$ such that union is independent. (Maybe)*

Proposition 6.3. *Let $\{\partial_1, \cdots, \partial_k\}$ be an independent commuting vector fields. We can find independent commuting $\{\partial_{k+1}, \cdots, \partial_n\}$ such that union is independent and commuting. (Maybe)*

The following theorem says that image of immersion is equivalent to kernel of submersion.

Proposition 6.4. *An immersed manifold is locally an inverse image of a regular value.*

Proposition 6.5. *A closed submanifold with trivial normal bundle is globally an inverse image of a regular value.*

Proof. It uses tubular neighborhood. Pontryagin construction? □

Proposition 6.6. *An immersed manifold is locally a linear subspace in a chart.*

Proposition 6.7. *Distinct two points on a connected manifold are connected by embedded curve.*

Proof. Let $\gamma : I \to M$ be a curve connecting the given two points, say p, q.

*Step [.1]*Constructing a piecewise linear curve For $t \in I$, take a convex chart U_t at $\gamma(t)$. Since I is compact, we can choose a finite $\{t_i\}_i$ such that $\bigcup_i \gamma^{-1}(U_{t_i}) = I$. This implies $\operatorname{im}\gamma \subset \bigcup_i U_{t_i}$. Reorganize indices such that $\gamma(t_1) = p$, $\gamma(t_n) = q$, and $U_{t_i} \cap U_{t_{i+1}} \neq \varnothing$ for all $1 \le i \le n-1$. It is possible since the graph with $V = \{i\}_i$ and $E = \{(i,j) : U_{t_i} \cap U_{t_j} \neq \varnothing$ is connected. Choose $p_i \in U_{t_i} \cap U_{t_{i+1}}$ such that they are all dis for $1 \le i \le n-1$ and let $p_0 = p$, $p_n = q$.

How can we treat intersections?

Therefore, we get a piecewise linear curve which has no self intersection from p to q.

*Step [.2]*Smoothing the curve □

Proposition 6.8. *Let M is an embedded manifold with boundary in N. Any kind of sections on M can be extended on N.*

Proposition 6.9. *Every ring homomorphism $C^\infty(M) \to \mathbb{R}$ is obtained by an evaluation at a point of M.*

Proof. Suppose $\phi : C^\infty(M) \to \mathbb{R}$ is not an evaluation. Let h be a positive exhaustion function. Take a compact set $K := h^{-1}([0, \phi(h)])$. For every $p \in K$, we can find $f_p \in C^\infty(M)$ such that $\phi(f_p) \neq f_p(p)$ by the assumption. Summing $(f_p - \phi(f_p))^2$ finitely on K and applying the extreme value theorem, we obtain a function $f \in C^\infty(M)$ such that $f \ge 0$, $f|_K > 1$, and $\phi(f) = 0$. Then, the function $h + \phi(h)f - \phi(h)$ is in kernel of ϕ although it is strictly positive and thereby a unit. It is a contradiction. □

Proposition 6.10. *The set of points that is geodesically connected to a point is open.*