

1 More examples of manifolds, Quotients (May 14)

1.1 More Examples

1. (The circle) Define $S^1 = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$. We can define four functions on open sets of \mathbb{R} , the collection of which form a set of functions of which S^1 is locally the graph. Define an open cover $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4\}$ of S^1 by

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= S^1 \cap ((0, \infty) \times (-1, 1)) && \text{"open right half"} \\ V_2 &= S^1 \cap ((-\infty, 0) \times (-1, 1)) && \text{"open left half"} \\ V_3 &= S^1 \cap ((-1, 1) \times (0, \infty)) && \text{"open top half"} \\ V_4 &= S^1 \cap ((-1, 1) \times (-\infty, 0)) && \text{"open bottom half"} \end{aligned}$$

Define $f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(y) &= \sqrt{1 - y^2} && \text{so that } \Gamma_{f_1} = V_1 \\ f_2(y) &= -\sqrt{1 - y^2} && \text{so that } \Gamma_{f_2} = V_2 \\ f_3(x) &= \sqrt{1 - x^2} && \text{so that } \Gamma_{f_3} = V_3 \\ f_4(x) &= -\sqrt{1 - x^2} && \text{so that } \Gamma_{f_4} = V_4 \end{aligned}$$

What are the charts? Define $\phi_1 : V_1 \rightarrow (-1, 1)$ by $\phi_1(x, y) = y$. This is continuous with continuous inverse $\phi_1^{-1}(y) = (\sqrt{1 - y^2}, y)$. The other coordinate systems ϕ_2, ϕ_3, ϕ_4 are defined similarly. Consider

$$\mathcal{A} = \{(V_1, \phi_1), (V_2, \phi_2), (V_3, \phi_3), (V_4, \phi_4)\}.$$

We claim that \mathcal{A} is a smooth atlas on S^1 . For example, one transition map is $\phi_1 \circ \phi_3^{-1} : \phi_3(V_{13}) \rightarrow \phi_1(V_{13})$, which is a map from $(0, 1)$ to itself. It is given by

$$(\phi_1 \circ \phi_3^{-1})(t) = \phi_1(t, \sqrt{1 - t^2}) = \sqrt{1 - t^2},$$

which is a diffeomorphism of $(0, 1)$ with itself. As a similar proposition holds for the other transition maps, we conclude that (S^1, \mathcal{A}) is a smooth manifold of dimension 1.

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$. Then $S^1 = f^{-1}(1)$ (preimage). We get a collection of 1-dimensional manifolds covering $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$; we say that $\{f^{-1}(r) : r > 0\}$ is a *one-dimensional foliation* of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. (More on that in a later lecture.)

2. (Level sets) Consider a smooth map $F : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $F^{-1}(c) \neq \emptyset$ and $\nabla F(a) \neq 0$ for each $a \in F^{-1}(c)$.

For example, if $F(x) = \|x\|^2$, then $S^n = F^{-1}(1)$ and $\nabla F|_{F^{-1}(c)} \neq 0$. (We say $\{F^{-1}(r) : r > 0\}$ is an *n-dimensional foliation* of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$.)

Choose $a \in F^{-1}(c)$. Then $DF(a) \neq 0$, so there is an i such that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(a) \neq 0$. Then the equation $F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_{n+1}) = c$ can be solved locally for x_i in terms of the other coordinates, i.e. $F^{-1}(c)$ is the graph of a smooth function near a .

Making this precise, the implicit function theorem provides us with a neighbourhood U of $(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_{n+1})$ in \mathbb{R}^n and a smooth function $g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

- $g(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_{n+1}) = a_i$,
- $F(x_1, \dots, g(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}), \dots, x_{n+1}) = c$ for all $(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in U$,

i.e.

$$\Gamma_g = \{(x_1, \dots, g(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}), \dots, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : (x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in U\} = V \cap F^{-1}(c)$$

for some neighbourhood V of a in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

So we conclude that if $\nabla F(a) \neq 0$ for all $a \in F^{-1}(c) \neq \emptyset$, then $F^{-1}(c)$ is locally the graph of a function. What are the charts? $(V \cap F^{-1}(c), \phi)$, where $\phi : V \cap F^{-1}(c) \rightarrow U$ is given by $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) = (x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1})$ with the inverse $\phi^{-1}(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}) = (x_1, \dots, g(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1}), \dots, x_{n+1})$. This is clearly a chart.

Now consider the collection of such charts $\mathcal{A} = \{(V_a \cap F^{-1}(c), \phi_a)\}$. Consider a transition mapping $\phi_a \circ \phi_b^{-1} : \phi_b(V_{ab}) \rightarrow \phi_a(V_{ab})$. This is

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_a \circ \phi_b^{-1})(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, \hat{x}_j, \dots, x_{n+1}) &= \phi_a(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, g_b(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_j, \dots, x_{n+1}), \dots, x_{n+1}) \\ &= (x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, g_b(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_j, \dots, x_{n+1}), \dots, x_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

which is C^∞ , and similarly for its inverse. So \mathcal{A} is a C^∞ atlas on $F^{-1}(c)$, making $F^{-1}(c)$ a smooth manifold of dimension n .

3. (Products) Consider two smooth manifolds M and N of dimensions m and n , respectively. Equip them with smooth atlases \mathcal{A}_M and \mathcal{A}_N , respectively. Define

$$\mathcal{A}_{M \times N} = \{(U \times V, \phi \times \psi) : (U, \phi) \in \mathcal{A}_M \text{ and } (V, \psi) \in \mathcal{A}_N\}.$$

$\mathcal{A}_{M \times N}$ is a smooth atlas on $M \times N$, making $M \times N$ a smooth manifold of dimension $m + n$. To see this, note that the sets $U \times V$ certainly cover $M \times N$, and that the products of homeomorphisms are homeomorphisms. If $(U_1 \times V_1, \phi_1 \times \psi_1), (U_2 \times V_2, \phi_2 \times \psi_2) \in \mathcal{A}_{M \times N}$, then the transition map

$$(\phi_1 \times \psi_1) \circ (\phi_2 \times \psi_2)^{-1} : (\phi_2 \times \psi_2)((U_1 \times V_1) \cap (U_2 \times V_2)) \rightarrow (\phi_1 \times \psi_1)((U_1 \times V_1) \cap (U_2 \times V_2))$$

is, by set theory, equal to

$$(\phi_1 \circ \phi_2^{-1}) \times (\psi_1 \circ \psi_2^{-1}) : \phi_2(U_{12}) \times \psi_2(V_{12}) \rightarrow \phi_1(U_{12}) \times \psi_1(V_{12}),$$

which is clearly a diffeomorphism.

For example, the cylinder $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension 2, and the torus $S^1 \times S^1$ is a smooth manifold of dimension 2. We also have the higher tori $T^n = S^1 \times \cdots \times S^1$, a smooth manifold of dimension n .

(Algebraic topology remark: $T^n \not\cong S^n$, as the former has first fundamental group \mathbb{Z}^n , whereas the latter is simply connected for $n \geq 2$.)

1.2 Gluing Manifolds

Due to the informal visual nature of this part of the lecture, the examples can only be described in words.

1. Glue the endpoints of $[0, 1]$ to get the circle. They aren't homeomorphic however, since removing an interior point from $[0, 1]$ disconnects it, whereas the circle will remain connected if a point is removed.
2. Glue the two vertical sides of $[0, 1]^2$ to get a cylinder. (Note: in order to visualize this, we need to go up one dimension.)
3. Glue the two vertical sides of $[0, 1]^2$, but with points identified "by reflecting through the centre $(1/2, 1/2)$ ". This produces a Mobius strip.
4. Glue the opposite sides of $[0, 1]^2$ together as in example 2, but with each opposite side glued. This produces a torus.
5. Glue the opposite vertical sides of $[0, 1]^2$ together as in example 2, and the opposite horizontal sides together as in example 3. This produces a "Klein bottle", an example of a manifold which cannot be embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 .

1.3 The Quotient Topology

Let S be a topological space and \sim an equivalence relation on S . Let $\pi : S \rightarrow S/\sim$ be the projection map $\pi(x) = [x]$. Topologize S/\sim by declaring $U \subseteq S/\sim$ to be open if and only if $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is open in S . This topology on S/\sim is called the *quotient topology* - it is the finest topology on S/\sim with respect to which π is continuous, as is easily seen.

Now consider a function $f : S \rightarrow Y$, where Y is a set. Suppose f is constant on the fibres of π (i.e. f is constant on every equivalence class of \sim). Then f induces a map $\tilde{f} : S/\sim \rightarrow Y$ for which the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & & \\ \downarrow \pi & \searrow f & \\ S/\sim & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & Y \end{array}$$

The function \tilde{f} is defined in the obvious way: $\tilde{f}([x]) = f(x)$. The new function \tilde{f} is well-defined since we assumed f was constant on equivalence classes. We say that f *descends to the quotient*. If Y is a topological space, we have a very useful lemma.

Lemma 1.1. *Suppose $f : S \rightarrow Y$ is a function of topological spaces, and that \sim is an equivalence relation on S on whose equivalence classes f is constant. Then the induced map $\tilde{f} : S/\sim \rightarrow Y$ is continuous if and only if f is continuous.*

Proof. If \tilde{f} is continuous, then $f = \tilde{f} \circ \pi$ is continuous as a composition of continuous maps. If f is continuous, then given U open in Y , $f^{-1}(U)$ is open in S . But $f^{-1}(U) = \pi^{-1}(\tilde{f}^{-1}(U))$, so by the definition of the quotient topology, $\tilde{f}^{-1}(U)$ is open in S/\sim , proving continuity of \tilde{f} . \square

Let's discuss the example of gluing the endpoints of the interval. Define \sim on $I = [0, 1]$ by $x \sim x$ for $x \in (0, 1)$ and $x \sim y$ for $x, y \in \{0, 1\}$. We claim that $I/\sim \cong S^1$. An explicit homeomorphism can be found by descending to the quotient.

Define $f : I \rightarrow S^1$ by $f(t) = (\cos 2\pi t, \sin 2\pi t)$. Then $f(0) = f(1) = (1, 0)$, so f is constant on the equivalence classes of \sim . Then f descends to a continuous map $\tilde{f} : I/\sim \rightarrow S^1$, given by

$$\tilde{f}([t]) = \begin{cases} (\cos 2\pi t, \sin 2\pi t), & [t] \neq [0] \\ (1, 0), & t = [0] = [1] \end{cases}$$

which is bijective. Since $I/\sim = \pi(I)$ is compact and S^1 is Hausdorff, the map \tilde{f} is a homeomorphism of topological spaces. So indeed, $I/\sim \cong S^1$.

In order to tackle the question of "when is a quotient a manifold", we need to derive some conditions for when the quotient of a space is Hausdorff or second countable. Here's a simple necessary condition.

Lemma 1.2. *If S/\sim is Hausdorff, then equivalence classes are closed in S .*

Proof. Each $\{[x]\} = \{\pi(x)\}$ is closed in S/\sim by Hausdorffness, so by continuity $\pi^{-1}(\{\pi(x)\}) = [x]$ is closed in S . \square

For a simple application of this necessary condition, consider $\mathbb{R}/(0, \infty)$ - the quotient space obtained by identifying all points of $(0, \infty)$. The lemma dictates that $\mathbb{R}/(0, \infty)$ is not Hausdorff because the equivalence class $(0, \infty)$ is not closed in \mathbb{R} .

1.4 Open Equivalence Relations

Definition 1. *An equivalence relation \sim on a space S is said to be open if the projection $\pi : S \rightarrow S/\sim$ is an open mapping. Equivalently, \sim is open if and only if*

$$\pi^{-1}(\pi(U)) = \bigcup_{x \in U} [x]$$

is open in S , for each U open in S .

This definition is worth making, as the projections need not be open in general. Consider $\mathbb{R}/\{-1, 1\}$. The interval $(-2, 0)$ is open, but

$$\pi^{-1}(\pi((-2, 0))) = \bigcup_{-2 < x < 0} [x] = (-2, 0) \cup \{1\}$$

is not open in \mathbb{R} . Therefore \sim identifying -1 and 1 on \mathbb{R} is not an open equivalence relation. (Note that $\mathbb{R}/\{-1, 1\}$ is not a topological manifold, as it is homeomorphic to the symbol \propto with the ends extending infinitely.)

Definition 2. The graph of an equivalence relation \sim on S is the set $R = \{(x, y) \in S \times S : x \sim y\}$.

Theorem 1.3. Suppose \sim is an open equivalence relation on S . Then S/\sim is Hausdorff if and only if the graph R of \sim is closed in $S \times S$.

Proof. Was left as an exercise in class, so here's a solution. We have a sequence of equivalent statements

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ is closed} &\iff S \times S \setminus R \text{ is open} \\ &\iff \text{for all } (x, y) \in S \times S \setminus R \text{ there are open sets } U, V \text{ such that } (x, y) \in U \times V \subseteq S \times S \setminus R \\ &\iff \text{for all } x \not\sim y \text{ in } S \text{ there are open sets } U \ni x, V \ni y \text{ such that } (U \times V) \cap R = \emptyset \\ &\iff \text{for all } [x] \neq [y] \text{ in } S/\sim \text{ there are open sets } U \ni x, V \ni y \text{ such that } \pi(U) \cap \pi(V) = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

This last statement is equivalent to S/\sim being Hausdorff, which we now prove. If this statement is true, then $\pi(U)$ and $\pi(V)$ are disjoint open (because \sim is open) sets of S/\sim separating $[x]$ and $[y]$, which shows that S/\sim is Hausdorff. Conversely, suppose S/\sim is Hausdorff. Given $[x] \neq [y]$ in S/\sim , we can find disjoint open sets $U \ni [x]$, $V \ni [y]$ of S/\sim . By surjectivity, $U = \pi(\pi^{-1}(U))$ and $V = \pi(\pi^{-1}(V))$, so $\pi^{-1}(U)$ and $\pi^{-1}(V)$ are open sets of S containing x and y , respectively, satisfying the condition of the last statement. So the last statement is equivalent to S/\sim being Hausdorff. \square

With it is a corollary - a classic exercise in point-set topology.

Corollary 1.3.1. S is Hausdorff if and only if $\Delta = \{(x, x) \in S \times S : x \in S\}$ is closed.

Proof. Let \sim be the equivalence relation identifying every point only with itself. Then \sim is an open equivalence relation and $R = \Delta$. The spaces S and S/\sim are homeomorphic, so the statement follows from the theorem immediately. \square

It turns out that the above theorem and its corollary are equivalent. It's not too hard to see that the corollary implies the theorem by using the fact that π is continuous and open.

What about second countability?

Theorem 1.4. If \sim is an open equivalence relation on S and $\{B_n\}$ is a countable basis of S , then $\{\pi(B_n)\}$ is a countable basis of S/\sim .

Proof. Was left as an exercise in class, so here's a solution. Note that the collection $\{\pi(B_n)\}$ is a collection of open sets because π is an open mapping. Let $U \subseteq S/\sim$ be open and consider $[x] \in U$. Then $x \in \pi^{-1}(U)$, so we can find a B_n with $x \in B_n \subseteq \pi^{-1}(U)$. Then $[x] = \pi(x) \subseteq \pi(B_n) \subseteq \pi(\pi^{-1}(U)) = U$, proving that $\{B_n\}$ is a basis of S/\sim . \square

To summarize,

- quotient spaces of Hausdorff spaces under open equivalence relations are Hausdorff if and only if the graph of the relation is closed
- quotient spaces of second-countable spaces under open equivalence relations are second-countable, and bases for the quotient are obtained in the obvious way.

1.5 Real Projective Space

Define \sim on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ by $x \sim \lambda x$ for $\lambda \neq 0$. The quotient space $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})/\sim$ is denoted $\mathbb{R}P^n$ and is called *real projective space*. It may be thought of as the set of lines passing through the origin.

Each element of $\mathbb{R}P^n$ can be thought of as a pair of antipodal points on S^n , which motivates the following

Theorem 1.5. *Define \sim on S^n by identifying antipodal points, i.e. $x \sim \pm x$. Define $f : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^n$ by $f(x) = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$. Then f induces a homeomorphism $\mathbb{R}P^n \xrightarrow{\sim} S^n/\sim$.*

The proof will be essentially the proof given in class, but much more complete and explicit about how maps induce other maps.

Proof. Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} & \xrightarrow{f} & S^n \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ \mathbb{R}P^n & & S^n/\sim \end{array}$$

where π_1 and π_2 are the projections to each quotient space as shown in the diagram. The map $\pi_2 \circ f : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^n/\sim$ is given by

$$(\pi_2 \circ f)(x) = \pi_2 \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) = \left\{ -\frac{x}{\|x\|}, \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right\} = [x]_2,$$

which is continuous and constant on the fibres of π_1 ; the lines through the origin. It thus induces a continuous map $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{R}P^n \rightarrow S^n/\sim$ for which the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} & \xrightarrow{f} & S^n \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & \searrow \pi_2 \circ f & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ \mathbb{R}P^n & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & S^n/\sim \end{array}$$

We define a continuous inverse of \tilde{f} . Consider $g : S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ given by $g(x) = x$. As before, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} & \xleftarrow{g} & S^n \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ \mathbb{R}P^n & & S^n / \sim \end{array}$$

The map $\pi_1 \circ g : S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n$ is given by

$$(\pi_1 \circ g)(x) = \pi_1(x) = \{\lambda x : \lambda \neq 0\} = [x]_1,$$

which is continuous and constant on the fibres of π_2 ; antipodal points on the n -sphere. It thus induces a continuous map $\tilde{g} : S^n / \sim \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n$ for which the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} & \xleftarrow{g} & S^n \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & \swarrow \pi_1 \circ g & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ \mathbb{R}P^n & \xleftarrow{\tilde{g}} & S^n / \sim \end{array}$$

We claim that \tilde{f} and \tilde{g} are inverses to each other, which will show that \tilde{f} is a homeomorphism $\mathbb{R}P^n \xrightarrow{\sim} S^n / \sim$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{g} \circ \tilde{f})([x]_1) &= (\tilde{g} \circ \tilde{f} \circ \pi_1)(x) = (\tilde{g} \circ \pi_2 \circ f)(x) = (\pi_1 \circ g \circ f)(x) = \pi_1 \left(g \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) \right) = \pi_1 \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) = [x]_1 \\ (\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g})([x]_2) &= (\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g} \circ \pi_2)(x) = (\tilde{f} \circ \pi_1 \circ g)(x) = (\pi_2 \circ f \circ g)(x) = \pi_2(f(x)) = \pi_2 \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) = [x]_2 \end{aligned}$$

So \tilde{f} is a homeomorphism $\mathbb{R}P^n \xrightarrow{\sim} S^n / \sim$. □

In particular, $\mathbb{R}P^n$ is compact! Note that we could have just explicitly defined

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f} : \mathbb{R}P^n &\rightarrow S^n / \sim & \tilde{f}([x]_1) &:= \pi_2(f(x)) = \left[\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right]_2 \\ \tilde{g} : S^n / \sim &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n & \tilde{g}([x]_2) &:= \pi_1(g(x)) = [x]_1 \end{aligned}$$

checked for well-definedness and continuity, and then we'd have been done. That's how the proof on page 362 of Tu goes. However, the abuse of tikz diagrams makes it very clear where the homeomorphism and its inverse come from, and that they're continuous (which is basically what Tu is doing anyway).

1.6 Visualizing $\mathbb{R}P^2$

In order to visualize $\mathbb{R}P^2$ we will consider some homeomorphisms. Define

$$\begin{aligned} H^2 &= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geq 0\} \\ D^2 &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : H^2 &\rightarrow D^2 & \phi(x, y, z) &= (x, y) \\ \psi : D^2 &\rightarrow H^2 & \psi(x, y) &= (x, y, \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}) \end{aligned}$$

which are continuous inverses of each other. Define equivalence relations on H^2 and D^2 as follows:

- On H^2 : identify antipodal points on the equator, call the projection π_3
- On D^2 : identify antipodal points on the boundary, call the projection π_4

Considering diagrams similar to those in the previous proof, the map $\pi_4 \circ \phi$ induces a continuous map $\tilde{\phi} : H^2/\sim \rightarrow D^2/\sim$ with $\tilde{\phi} \circ \pi_3 = \pi_4 \circ \phi$, and the map $\pi_3 \circ \psi$ induces a continuous map $\tilde{\psi} : D^2/\sim \rightarrow H^2/\sim$ with $\tilde{\psi} \circ \pi_4 = \pi_3 \circ \psi$. The maps $\tilde{\phi}$ and $\tilde{\psi}$ are continuous inverses of each other (which can be seen using just these given compositions), which shows that we have a homeomorphism $H^2/\sim \xrightarrow{\sim} D^2/\sim$.

If we accept on faith that there is a homeomorphism $S^2/\sim \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2/\sim$, then we have a sequence of homeomorphisms

$$\mathbb{R}P^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} S^2/\sim \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2/\sim \xrightarrow{\sim} D^2/\sim.$$

Therefore we can visualize the real projective plane $\mathbb{R}P^2$ as a disk with the antipodal boundary points identified. Such a homeomorphism $S^2/\sim \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2/\sim$ can be shown by a proof similar to the previous quotient space homeomorphisms that we did, by considering the inclusion map $i : H^2 \rightarrow S^2$ and its obvious inverse, and working through steps similar to the proofs of the previous homeomorphisms.