

# Math 214 Notes

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These are notes taken from lectures on Differential Topology delivered by Eric C. Chen for UC Berkeley's Math 214 class in the Spring 2024 semester. Any errors that may have crept in are solely my fault.

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# 1 March 7 -

## Recap

- Last time, we finished proving the Whitney Extension theorems and started studying Transversality.
- Write more
- The second version of the Transversality Theorem gave us a generalization for the Regular Level Set Theorem.

Today, we'll explore Transversality more. We'll see that if we have non transverse intersections, we can often perturb our objects gently to make the intersection transverse.

**Theorem: (Parametric Transversality Theorem)**

Let  $F : N \times S \rightarrow M$  be a smooth map viewed as  $F_s = F(\cdot, s)$  transverse to smooth submanifold  $X \subseteq M$ , then  $F_s$  is transverse to  $X$  for almost every  $s \in S$ .

**Proof:** Write from image.

Next, we have an application of this theorem which tells us that every smooth map can be deformed to have transverse intersection.

**Theorem: (Transversality Homotopy Theorem)** Write from image.

**Proof:** Write from image.

This marks the end of our section on Sard's Theorem. Some closing remarks:

1. Write from picture. Might not require Sard's Theorem.
2. Poincare Duality connects the  $(n-1)$  homology group with the first cohomology group, and then there's something which connects that to the set of homotopy classes of maps  $M \rightarrow S^1$ .
3. More from image.

## 1.1 Onto Lie Groups! Chapter 7 begins.

### Lie Group

A **Lie Group** is a smooth manifold  $G$  with group structure such that

$$m : G \times G \rightarrow G, (g, h) \mapsto gh$$
$$i : G \rightarrow G, \mapsto g^{-1}$$

are smooth.

*Examples:*

- Write from image

## Left/Right translations

Fix  $g \in G$ . Then, left and right translation refer to the smooth maps

*write from image*

*Remark:*

- $L_{g_1} \circ R_{g_2} = R_{g_2} \circ L_{g_1}$