## Partition of unity

Let Mbe a smooth manifold, let UEM be an apen set, and let FEU be a point

Recall A smooth bump function at P supported in U is a smooth function P: M -> 12. such that

- [1,0] = (M) q (i)
- (ii) supp(p) = U
- (iii) There exists a ubh. PEVEU st. plv = 1.

Have proved:

Theorem Given PEUCH, There exists a smooth burp function at P supported in U

## Application: Extension of smooth functions

Let U= M be open. Given a smooth function f:U→R, it is not always possible to extend & to a smooth furthin 

Thu Given USM and a smooth function f:U > IR For each PEU, There exists a smooth finction F: M-> IR that agrees with I in a neighborhood of P.

Proof Choose a smooth bomp function p: M > 12 oct p supported in U. Then define \(\varphi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\), \(\varphi(q) = \begin{cases} \partial (\q) & \partial (\q) & \quad \qua

## Partition of unity

Let  ${U_d:dGA}$  be an open covering of a manifold M.

Del A smooth portition of unity subordinate to the smooth covering EVaz is a collection of non-negative fuctions

{Pa:M > RZacA such that

(i) Supp (Pa) = Ud

(ii) for each GEM, there exists a not GEVq such that Vq only intersects supp (Pa) for finitely many d.

(iii) Z P2(91=1 for all 46M.
aeA

Ruk: IS (ii) holds, then the collection { supp (Pa)} asA is soid to be locally finite. This implies that the sum in (iii) is well defined.

Proposition Let  $\{V_a: k\in A]$  be an open covering of M. Then there exists a smooth prohibit of anity subordinote  $b\{V_a\}$ . Proof We shall only prove this when M is compact. (General argument is in Appendix C). For each  $P\in M$ , choose a bamp function  $T_P: M\to PP$  at P such that supp $(T_P)\subseteq U_A$  for some A.

Let  $W_P$  be a noth of P st.  $T_P(P)=1$  for  $P\in M$ . Then  $P\in M$  open covering of  $P\in M$  so by compactness  $P\in M$  of  $P\in M$  open covering of  $P\in M$  so by compactness  $P\in M$  of  $P\in M$  open  $P\in M$  open  $P\in M$  open  $P\in M$  open  $P\in M$  of  $P\in M$  open  $P\in M$ 

There are smooth functions and Zh v; (9) = 1.

We must reinder the functions:
For each i= 1,-, k, choose d(i) =A st. supp(xi)=supp(ve;)=Uaci)

Let Pa: M > 12, Pa = Z 2; Smooth Si: d(i) = a}

IS [i: d(i)= 47=0, then  $P_d=0$  by definition

Exercise supp(pa) = U supp(zi) = Ud.

Finally we observe that

 $\sum_{A \in A} P_A(P) = \sum_{A \in A} \sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i(P) = 1.$ 

Example Suppose ASUSM, where A is closed and U is open. Then there exists a smooth function  $f: H \rightarrow IR$ , such that f: A = 1 and supplifies.

Reason: Let V = M - A and consider the open covering  $\{U, V\}$  of M. Choose a corresponding partial  $\{U, V\}$  of  $\{V, V\}$ . Let  $\{V\} = \{V\} = \{$ 

Then Put Pu = 1. and PulA = 0 implies \$1 A = 1.