

Notes of J.E. Marsden's – *Foundations of Mechanics*

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Part I

Preliminaries

Chapter 1

Differential Theory

1.1 Topology

Definition 1.1. A topological space is a set S together with a collect \mathcal{O} of subsets called open sets s.t.

(T1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{O}$ and $S \in \mathcal{O}$;

(T2) If $U_1, U_2 \in \mathcal{O}$, then $U_1 \cap U_2 \in \mathcal{O}$;

(T3) The union of any collection of open sets is open.

For such a topological space the **closed sets** are the elements of $\gamma = \{A \mid A^c \in \mathcal{O}\}$. An **open neighborhood of a point** u is a topological space S is an open set U s.t. $u \in U$. Similarly, for a subset A of S , U is an **open neighborhood** of A if U is open and $A \subset U$. If A is a subset of a topological space S , the **relative topology** on A is defined by $\mathcal{O}_A = \{U \cap A \mid U \in \mathcal{O}\}$.

Then a **basis** for the topology is a collection \mathcal{B} of opensets s.t. every open set of S is a union of elements of \mathcal{B} . The topology is called **first countable** if for each $u \in S$, there is a countable collection $\{U_n\}$ of neighborhoods of u s.t. for any neighborhood U of u , there is an n so $U_n \subset U$. The topology is called **second countable** if it has a countable basis.

Let $\{u_n\}$ be a sequence of points in S . The sequence is said to **coverge** if there is a point $u \in S$ s.t. for every neighborhood U of u , there is an N s.t. $n \geq N$ implies $u_n \in U$. We say that $\{u_n\}$ converges to u or u is a **limit point** of $\{u_n\}$.

Example 1.1. The standard topology of \mathbb{R} is the unions of open intervals (a, b) . Then \mathbb{R} is second countable (hence first countable) with a basis

$$\left\{ \left(r_n - \frac{1}{m}, r_n + \frac{1}{m} \right) \mid r_n \in \mathbb{Q}, m \in \mathbb{N}^+ \right\}$$

Definition 1.2. Let S be a topological space and $A \subset S$. Then the **closure** of A , denoted \overline{A} is the inersection of all colsed sets containing A . The **interior** of A , denoted $\overset{\circ}{A}$ is the union of all open sets contained in A . The **boundary** of A , denoted $\partial A := \overline{A} \cap \overline{A}^c$.

Thus, ∂A is closed, and $\partial A = \partial A^c$. Note that A is open iff $A = \overset{\circ}{A}$ and closed iff $A = \overline{A}$.

Proposition 1.1. *Let S be a topological space and $A \subset S$.*

- (i) $u \in \overline{A}$ iff for every neighborhood U of u , $U \cap A \neq \emptyset$.
- (ii) $u \in \overset{\circ}{A}$ iff there is a neighborhood U of u s.t. $U \subset A$.
- (iii) $u \in \partial A$ iff for every neighborhood U of u , $U \cap A \neq \emptyset$ and $U \cap A^c \neq \emptyset$.

Definition 1.3. A point $u \in S$ is called **isolated** iff $\{u\}$ is open. A subset A of S is called **dense** in S iff $\overline{A} = S$ and is called **nowhere dense** iff $(\overline{A})^c$ is dense in S . Thus, A is nowhere dense iff $\overset{\circ}{\overline{A}} = \emptyset$.

Definition 1.4. A topological space S is called **Hausdorff** iff each two distinct points have disjoint neighborhoods. Similarly, S is called **normal** iff each two disjoint closed sets have disjoint neighborhoods.

Proposition 1.2. (i) *A space S is Hausdorff iff $\Delta_S = \{(u, u) \mid u \in S\}$ is closed in $S \times S$ is the product topology.*

(ii) *A first countable space S is Hausdorff iff all sequences have at most one limit point.*

Proof. If Δ_S is closed and u_1, u_2 are distinct, there is an open rectangle $U \times V$ containing (u_1, u_2) and $U \times V \subset \Delta_S^c$. Then in S , U and V are disjoint because if $\exists p \in U \cap V$, then $(p, p) \in U \times V$ it countered with closed set Δ_S . The converse is similar and we leave it as an exercise. \square

Definition 1.5. Let \mathbb{R}^+ denote the nonnegative real numbers with a point $\{+\infty\}$ adjoined, and topology generated by the open intervals of the form (a, b) . A **metric** on set M is a function $d : M \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ s.t.

- (M1) $d(m_1, m_2) = 0$ iff $m_1 = m_2$;
- (M2) $d(m_1, m_2) = d(m_2, m_1)$;
- (M3) $d(m_1, m_3) \leq d(m_1, m_2) + d(m_2, m_3)$

For $\varepsilon > 0$, the ε **disk** about m is defined by $D_\varepsilon(m) = \{m' \in M \mid d(m', m) < \varepsilon\}$. The collection of subsets of M that are unions of such disks is the metric topology of the metric space (M, d) . Two metrics on a set are called **equivalent** if they induce the same metric topology. $\{u_n\}$ is a **Cauchy sequence** iff for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n, m \geq N$ implies $d(u_n, u_m) < \varepsilon$. The space M is called **complete** if every Cauchy sequence converges. We define $d(u, A) = \inf\{d(u, v) \mid v \in A\}$ and $d(u, \emptyset) = \infty$.

Proposition 1.3. *Every metric space is normal.*

Proof. Let A and B be closed, disjoint subsets of M , and let

$$U = \{u \in M \mid d(u, A) < d(u, B)\}$$

$$V = \{v \in M \mid d(v, A) > d(v, B)\}$$

It is verified that U and V are open, disjoint and $A \subset U, B \subset V$. \square

Definition 1.6. If $\varphi : S \rightarrow T$ is **continuous** at $u \in S$ if $\forall V \ni \varphi(u), \exists U \ni u \Rightarrow \varphi(U) \subset V$. If $\forall V \subset T, \varphi^{-1}(V) = \{u \in S \mid \varphi(u) \in V\}$ is open in S , φ is **continuous**.

If $\varphi : S \rightarrow T$ is a **bijection**, φ and φ^{-1} are continuous, then φ is a **homeomorphism** and S and T are **homeomorphic**.

Proposition 1.4. φ is continuous iff $\forall A \subset S \Rightarrow \varphi(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{\varphi(A)}$.

Proof. If φ is continuous, then $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{\varphi(A)})$ is closed. But $A \subset \varphi^{-1}(\overline{\varphi(A)})$ and hence $\overline{A} \subset \varphi^{-1}(\overline{\varphi(A)})$ or $\varphi(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{\varphi(A)}$. Conversely, let $B \subset T$ be closed and $A = \varphi^{-1}(B)$. Then $\overline{A} \subset \varphi^{-1}(B) = A$, so A is closed. \square

Proposition 1.5. Let $\varphi : S \rightarrow T$ and S first countable set. Then φ is continuous iff $\forall u_n \rightarrow u \Rightarrow \varphi(u_n) \rightarrow \varphi(u)$.

Proposition 1.6. Let M and N be metric spaces with N complete. Then the collection $C(M, N)$ of all continuous maps $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ forms a complete metric space with the metric $d^0(\varphi, \phi) = \sup\{d(\varphi(u), \phi(u)) \mid u \in M\}$.

Proof. It is readily verified that d^0 is a metric. Convergence of sequence $f_n \in C(M, N)$ to $f \in C(M, N)$ in the metric d^0 is the same as uniform convergence, that is, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an N s.t. if $n \geq N$, $d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $x \in M$. If f_n is a Cauchy sequence in $C(M, N)$, then since $d(f_n(x), f_m(x)) \leq d^0(f_n, f_m)$, $f_n(x)$ is Cauchy for each point $x \in M$. Thus f_n converges pointwise, define a function $f(x)$. We must show that $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly and that f is continuous. First of all, given $\varepsilon > 0$, choose N s.t. $d^0(f_n, f_m) < \varepsilon/2$ if $n, m \geq N$. Then for any $x \in M$, pick $N_x \geq N$ s.t. $d(f_m(x), f(x)) < \varepsilon/2$ if $m \geq N_x$. Thus with $n \geq N$ and $m \geq N_x$, $d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq d(f_n(x), f_m(x)) + d(f_m(x), f(x)) < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$. So $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly. \square

Definition 1.7. S is called **compact** iff $\forall \cup_\alpha U_\alpha = S$ there is a finite subcovering. A subset $A \subset S$ is called **compact** iff A is compact in the relative topology. A space is called *locally compact* iff each point has a neighborhood whose closure is compact.

Theorem 1.1 (Boizano-Weierstrass). If S is a first countable space and is compact, then every sequence has a convergent subsequence.

Proof. Suppose $\{u_n\}$ contains no convergent subsequences. Then we may assume all points are distinct. Each u_n has a neighborhood \mathcal{O}_n that contains no other u_m . $\{u_n\}$ is closed, so that \mathcal{O}_n together with $\{u_n\}^c$ forms an open covering of S , with no finite subcovering. \square

In a metric space, every compact subset is closed and bounded (Heine Borel theorem).

Proposition 1.7. Let S be a Hausdorff space. Then every compact subset of S is closed. Also, every compact Hausdorff space is normal.

Proof. Let $u \in A^c$ and $v \in A$, where A is compact in S . There are disjoint neighborhoods of u and v and, since A is compact, there are disjoint neighborhood of u and A . Thus A^c is open. The second part is an exercise. \square

Proposition 1.8. *Let S be a Hausdorff space that is locally homeomorphic to a locally compact Hausdorff space. Then S is locally compact.*

Proof. Let $U \subset S$ be homeomorphic to $\varphi(U) \subset T$. There is a neighborhood V of $\varphi(u)$ so $\overline{V} \subset \varphi(U)$ and \overline{V} is compact. Then $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{V})$ is compact, and hence closed in S . $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{V}) \subset \varphi^{-1}(V)$. Thus $\varphi^{-1}(V)$ has compact closure. \square

Definition 1.8. A covering $\{U_\alpha\}$ of S is called a **refinement** of a covering $\{V_i\}$ iff $\forall U_\alpha$ there is a V_i s.t. $U_\alpha \subset V_i$. A covering $\{U_\alpha\}$ of S is called **locally finite** iff each point $u \in S$ has a neighborhood U such that U intersects only a finite number of U_α . A space is called **paracompact** iff every open covering of S has a locally finite refinement of open sets, and S is Hausdorff.

Theorem 1.2. *Second countable, locally compact Hausdorff spaces are paracompact.*

Proof. S is the countable union of open sets U_n s.t. $\overline{U_n}$ is compact and $\overline{U_n} \subset U_{n+1}$. If W_α is a covering of S by open sets, and $K_n = \overline{U_n} - U_{n-1}$ then we can cover K_n by a finite number of open sets each of which is contained in some $W_\alpha \cap U_{n+1}$, and is disjoint from $\overline{U_{n-2}}$. The union of such collections yields the desired refinement of $\{W_\alpha\}$. \square

Theorem 1.3. *Every paracompact space is normal.*

Proof. We first show that if A is closed and $u \in A^c$, there are disjoint neighborhoods of u and A . For each $v \in A$ let U_v, V_v be disjoint neighborhoods of u and v . Let W_α be a locally finite refinement of the covering V_v, A^c and $V = \cup W_\alpha$, the union over those α so $W_\alpha \cap A \neq \emptyset$. A neighborhood U_0 of u meets a finite number of W_α . Let U denote the intersection of U_0 and the corresponding U_v . Then V and U are the required neighborhoods. \square

Theorem 1.4. *If S is a Hausdorff space, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) S is normal;
- (ii) For any two closed nonempty disjoint set A, B there is a continuous function $f : S \rightarrow [0, 1]$ s.t. $f(A) = 0, f(B) = 1$. (Urysohn's Lemma)
- (iii) For any closed set $A \subset S$ and continuous function $f : A \rightarrow [a, b]$, there is a continuous extension $\tilde{f} : S \rightarrow [a, b]$ of f (Tietze extension theorem)

Definition 1.9. The **support** of $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is $\text{supp}(f) = \overline{\{x \in S \mid f(x) \neq 0\}}$. A **partition of unity** on S is a family of continuous mappings $\{\varphi_i : S \rightarrow [0, 1]\}$ s.t.

- (i) $\{\text{supp}(\varphi_i)\}$ is locally finite.
- (ii) $\sum_i \varphi_i(x) = 1$ for all x .

We say that a partition of unity $\{\varphi_i\}$ is **subordinate** to a covering $\{A_\alpha\}$ of S if $\text{supp}(\varphi_i)$ is a refinement of $\{A_\alpha\}$.

Theorem 1.5. *Let S be paracompact and $\{U_i\}$ be any open covering of S . Then there is a partition of unity $\{\varphi_i\}$ subordinate to $\{U_i\}$.*

Definition 1.10. A topological space S is **connected** if \emptyset and S are the only subsets of S that are both open and closed. A subset of S is connected iff it is connected in the relative topology. A **component** A of S is a nonempty connected subset of S s.t. the only connected subset of S containing A is A ; S is called **locally connected** iff each point x has an open neighborhood containing a connected neighborhood of x .

Proposition 1.9. A space S is not connected iff either of the following holds.

- (i) There is a nonempty proper subset of S that is both open and closed.
- (ii) S is the disjoint union of two nonempty open sets.
- (iii) S is the disjoint union of two nonempty closed sets.

Proposition 1.10. Let S be a connected space and $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Then f assumes every value between any two values $f(u), f(v)$.

Proof. Suppose $f(u) < a < f(v)$ and f does not assume the value a . Then $U = \{u_0 \mid f(u_0) < a\}$ is both open and closed. \square

Proposition 1.11. Let S be a topological space and $B \subset S$ be connected.

- (i) if $B \subset A \subset \overline{B}$, then A is connected;
- (ii) if B_α are connected and $B_\alpha \cap B \neq \emptyset$, then $B \cup (\bigcup_\alpha B_\alpha)$ is connected.

Proof. If A is not connected, A is the disjoint union of $U_1 \cap A$ and $U_2 \cap A$ where U_1, U_2 are open in S . Then $U_1 \cap B \neq \emptyset, U_2 \cap B \neq \emptyset$, so B is not connected. \square

Definition 1.11. An **arc** φ in S is a continuous mapping $\varphi : I = [0, 1] \rightarrow S$. If $\varphi(0) = u, \varphi(1) = v$, we say φ joins u and v ; S is called **arcwise connected** iff every two points in S can be joined by an arc in S . A space is called **locally arcwise connected** iff each point has an arcwise connected neighborhood.

Proposition 1.12. Every arcwise connected space is connected. If a space is connected and locally arcwise connected, it is arcwise connected.

Proof. If S is arcwise connected and not connected, write $S = U_1 \cup U_2$ where U_1, U_2 are nonempty, disjoint and open. Let $u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2$ and let φ be an arc joining u_1, u_2 . Now $\varphi(I)$ is connected, and since $\varphi(I) \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$, $\varphi \cap U_1 \cap U_2 \neq \emptyset$. Hence $U_1 \cap U_2 \neq \emptyset$, a contradiction. Let $u \in S$ and U denote all points that can be joined to u by an arc. An easy argument shows U and U^c are open and so $U = S$. \square

Definition 1.12. Let S be a metric space with metric d , and 2^S denote the set of all subsets of S . Define $\tilde{d}(A, B) = \sup\{d(a, B) \mid a \in A\}$. As this is not symmetric, we further define $\bar{d}(A, B) = \sup\{\tilde{d}(A, B), \tilde{d}(B, A)\}$. If $A \neq \emptyset, B = \emptyset, \bar{d}(A, B) = \infty, \bar{d}(\emptyset, \emptyset) = 0$. We call it the **Hausdorff metric**.

Proposition 1.13. Let S be a metric space and d the Hausdorff metric on 2^S . Then $f : S \rightarrow 2^S$ is continuous at $u_0 \in S$ iff for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ s.t. $d(u, u_0) < \delta$ implies:

(i) for all $a \in f(u)$, there is a $b \in f(u_0)$ s.t. $d(a, b) < \varepsilon$; that is

$$f(u) \subset \bigcup_{b \in f(u_0)} D_\varepsilon(b)$$

(ii) for all $b \in f(u_0)$, there is an $a \in f(u)$ s.t. $d(b, a) < \varepsilon$.

Definition 1.13. Let S be a set. An **equivalence relation** \sim on S is a binary relation s.t. for all $u, v, w \in S$

(i) $u \sim u$;

(ii) $u \sim v$ iff $v \sim u$;

(iii) $u \sim v, v \sim w \Rightarrow u \sim w$.

The **equivalence class** containing u , denoted $[u]$ is defined by $[u] = \{v \in S \mid u \sim v\}$. The set of equivalence classes is denoted S/\sim , and the mapping $\pi : S \rightarrow S/\sim; u \mapsto [u]$ is called the **canonical projection**.

Definition 1.14. $\{U \subset S/\sim \mid \pi^{-1}(U) \text{ is open in } S\}$ is called the **quotient topology**.

Example 1.2. Consider \mathbb{R}^2 and the relation \sim defined by $(a_1, a_2) \sim (b_1, b_2)$ iff $a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $T^2 = \mathbb{R}^2/\sim$ is called the **2-torus**. In addition to the quotient topology, it inherits a group structure in the usual way: $[(a_1, a_2)] + [(b_1, b_2)] = [(a_1, a_2) + (b_1, b_2)]$.

Example 1.3. The Klein bottle is obtained by reversing one of the orientations. Notice that K^2 is not "orientable" and does not inherit a group structure from \mathbb{R}^2 .

Definition 1.15. Let Z be a topological space and $c : [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ a continuous map s.t. $c(0) = c(1) = p \in Z$. We call c a **loop** in Z based at p . The loop c is called **contractible** if there is a continuous map $H : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ s.t. $H(t, 0) = c(t), H(t, 1) = p, \forall t \in [0, 1]$.

Definition 1.16. A space Z is called **simply connected** iff every loop in Z is contractible.

Definition 1.17. Let X be a topological space and $A \subset X$. Then A is called *residual* iff A is the intersection of a countable family of open dense subsets of X . A space X is called a **Baire space** iff every residual set is dense.

Lemma 1.1. *Let X be a locally Baire space; that is, each point $x \in X$ has a neighborhood U s.t. \overline{U} is a Baire space. Then X is a Baire space.*

Proof. Let $A \subset X$ be residual; $A = \bigcap_1^\infty O_n$ where $\overline{O_n} = X$. Then $A \cap \overline{U} = \bigcap_1^\infty (O_n \cap \overline{U})$. Now $O_n \cap \overline{U}$ is dense in \overline{U} for if $u \in \overline{U}, u \in O$ then $O \cap U \neq \emptyset, O \cap U \cap O_n \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\overline{U} \subset \overline{A}, \overline{A} = X$. \square

Theorem 1.6 (Baire category). *Every complete pseudometric space is a Baire space.*

Proof. Let $U \subset X$ be open and $A = \bigcap_1^\infty O_n$ be residual. We must show $U \cap A \neq \emptyset$. Now as $\overline{O_n} = X, U \cap O_n \neq \emptyset$ and so we can choose a disk of diameter less than one, say V_1 , s.t. $\overline{V_1} \subset U \cap O_1$. Proceed inductively to obtain $\overline{V_n} \subset U \cap O_n \cap V_{n-1}$, where V_n has diameter $< 1/n$. Let $x_n \in \overline{V_n}$. Clearly $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence, and by completeness has a convergence subsequence with limit point x . Then $x \in \bigcap_1^\infty \overline{V_n}, U \cap \bigcap_1^\infty O_n \neq \emptyset$. \square

Exercises

Exercise 1.1. Let S and T be sets and $f : S \rightarrow T$. Show that f is a bijection iff there is a mapping $g : T \rightarrow S$ s.t. $f \circ g, g \circ f$ are identity mappings.

Exercise 1.2. Let X and Y be topological space with Y Hausdorff. Then show that, for any continuous maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$, $\{x \in X \mid f(x) = g(x)\}$ is closed. [Hint: Consider the mapping $x \mapsto (f(x), g(x))$].

Exercise 1.3. Prove that in a Hausdorff space, single points are closed.

Exercise 1.4. Define a topological manifold as a space locally homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n . Find a topological manifold that is not Hausdorff and not locally compact. [Hint: Consider $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$].

Exercise 1.5. Show that the continuous image of a connected space is connected.

1.2 Finite-Dimensional Banach Space

Definition 1.18. A **norm** on a vector space E is a mapping $\|\bullet\| : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t.

(N1) $\|\bullet\| \geq 0, \forall e \in E$ and $\|e\| = 0$ iff $e = 0$.

(N2) $\|\lambda e\| = |\lambda| \|e\|, \forall e \in E, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

(N3) $\|e_1 + e_2\| \leq \|e_1\| + \|e_2\|, \forall e_1, e_2 \in E$.

A normed space whose induced metric is complete is a **Banach space**.

Definition 1.19. Two norms on a vector space E are **equivalent** iff they induce the same topology on E .

Theorem 1.7. Let E be a finite-dimensional real vector space. Then

(i) there is a norm on E ;

(ii) all norms on E are equivalent;

(iii) all norms on E are complete.

Theorem 1.8. For finite-dimensional real vector spaces, linear and multilinear maps are continuous.

Corollary 1.1. Addition and scalar multiplication in a vector space are continuous maps from $E \times E \rightarrow E, \mathbb{R} \times E \rightarrow E$.

Definition 1.20. Given E, F we let $L(E, F)$ denote the set of all linear maps from E into F together with the natural structure of finite dimensional real vector space. Similarly, $L^k(E, F)$ denote the space of multilinear maps from $E \times \cdots \times E$ into F , $L_s^k(E, F)$, the subspace of symmetric elements of $L^k(E, F)$ [that is, if π is any permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, we have $f(e_1, \dots, e_k) = f(e_{\pi(1)}, \dots, e_{\pi(k)})$] and $L_a^k(E, F)$ the subspace of skew symmetric [That is if π is any permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, we have $f(e_1, \dots, e_k) = (\text{sgn } \pi) f(e_{\pi(1)}, \dots, e_{\pi(k)})$, where $\text{sgn } \pi = \pm 1$ according as π is an even or odd permutation].

Theorem 1.9. There is a natural isomorphism $L(E, L^k(E, F)) \approx L^{k+1}(E, F)$.

Exercises

Exercise 1.6. Let $f \in L(E, F)$ so that f is continuous.

- (a) Show that there is a constant K s.t. $\|f(e)\| \leq K \|e\|$ for all $e \in E$. Define $\|f\|$ as the greatest lower bound of such K .
- (b) Show that this is a norm on $L(E, F)$.
- (c) Prove that $\|f \circ g\| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$.

Exercise 1.7. Suppose $f \in L(E, F)$ and $\dim(E) = \dim(F)$. Then f is an isomorphism iff it is a monomorphism (one-to-one) and iff it is surjective (onto).

Exercise 1.8. Show that two norms $\|\bullet\|_1, \|\bullet\|_2$ are equivalent iff there is a constant M s.t. $M^{-1} \|e\|_1 \leq \|e\|_2 \leq M \|e\|_1$.

Exercise 1.9. Let E be the set of all C^1 functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the norm $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)| + \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'(x)|$. Prove that E is a Banach space.

1.3 Local Differential Calculus

Definition 1.21. Let E, F be two vector spaces with maps $f, g : U \subset E \rightarrow F$. We say f and g are **tangent** at $u_0 \in U$ iff

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow u_0} \frac{\|f(u) - g(u)\|}{\|u - u_0\|} = 0$$

Theorem 1.10. For $f : U \subset E \rightarrow F$ there is at most one $L \in L(E, F)$ so that the map $g_L : U \subset E \rightarrow F$ given by $g_L(u) = f(u_0) + L(u - u_0)$ is tangent to f at u_0 .

Definition 1.22. If there is such an L we say f is **differentiable** at u_0 , and define the **derivative** of f at u_0 to be $Df(u_0) = L$. If f is differentiable at each $u \in U$, the map $Df : U \rightarrow L(E, F); u \mapsto Df(u)$ is the **derivative** of f . Moreover, if Df is a continuous map we say f is of class C^1 .

Definition 1.23. Suppose $f : U \subset E \rightarrow F$ is of class C^1 . Define the **tangent** of f to be the map: $Tf : U \times E \rightarrow F \times F$ given by $Tf(u, e) = (f(u), Df(u) \cdot e)$.

From a geometrical point of view, T is more natural than D . If we take (u, e) as a vector with base point u , then $(f(u), Df(u) \cdot e)$ is the image vector with its base point. Another reason for this is its behavior under composition, so T is a covariant functor.

Theorem 1.11.

$$\begin{aligned} T(g \circ f) &= T(g) \circ T(f) \\ T^r(g \circ f) &= T^r(g) \circ T^r(f) \end{aligned}$$

For $f : E \rightarrow F, c : I \rightarrow U$. So $Df(u) \cdot e = \frac{d}{dt} \{f(u + te)\} |_{t=0}$. $Df(u)$ is represented by the usual Jacobian matrix. If we apply the fundamental theorem of calculus to $t \mapsto f(tx + (1-t)y)$ and $\|Df(tx + (1-t)y)\| \leq M$, we obtain the mean value inequality: $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq M \|x - y\|$.

Definition 1.24. Let $U_1 \subset E_1, U_2 \subset E_2$ be open and suppose $f : U_1 \times U_2 \rightarrow F$. Then the **partial derivative** of f with respect to E_1 denoted D_1f is defined by $D_1f(u_1, u_2) : E_1 \rightarrow F : e_1 \mapsto D_1f(u_1, u_2) \cdot e_1 = Df(u_1, u_2) \cdot (e_1, 0)$. Thus $Df = D_1f + D_2f$.

Theorem 1.12 (Inverse Mapping). Let $f : U \subset E \rightarrow F$ be of class C^r and suppose $Df(x_0)$ is a linear isomorphism. Then f is a C^r diffeomorphism of some neighborhood of x_0 onto some neighborhood of $f(x_0)$.

Lemma 1.2. Let M be a complete metric space, Let $F : M \rightarrow M$ and assume there is a constant $0 \leq \lambda < 1$ s.t. $\forall x, y \in M, d(F(x), F(y)) \leq \lambda d(x, y)$. Then F has a unique fixed point $x_0 \in M, F(x_0) = x_0$.

Proof. Pick $x_1 \in M$ and define $x_{n+1} = F(x_n)$. Thus $d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \lambda^{n-1} d(F(x_1), x_1)$ and $d(x_{n+k}, x_n) \leq \left(\sum_{j=n-1}^{n+k-1} \lambda^j\right) d(F(x_1), x_1)$. Thus x_n is a Cauchy sequence. Since F is obviously uniformly continuous, then $x_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n) = F(x_0)$. \square

Theorem 1.13 (Implicit Function). Let $U \subset E, V \subset F$ and $f : U \times V \rightarrow G$ be C^r . For some x_0, y_0 assume $D_2f(x_0, y_0) : F \rightarrow G$ is an isomorphism. Then there are neighborhoods $x_0 \in U_0, f(x_0, y_0) \in W_0$ and a unique C^r map $g : U_0 \times W_0 \rightarrow V$ s.t. $\forall (x, w) \in U_0 \times W_0, f(x, g(x, w)) = w$.

Proof. Consider the map $\Phi : (x, y) \mapsto (x, f(x, y))$, then

$$D\Phi(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x_1, y_1) = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ D_1f(x_0, y_0) & D_2f(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

which is easily seen to be an isomorphism. Thus Φ has a unique C^r local inverse $\Phi^{-1} : (x, w) \mapsto (x, g(x, w))$. Then g so defined is the desired map. \square

Exercises

Exercise 1.10. Show that

$$T^2f : (U \times E) \times (E \times E) \rightarrow (F \times F) \times F \times F$$

$$(u, e_1, e_2, e_3) \mapsto (f(u), Df(u) \cdot e_1, Df(u) \cdot e_2, D^2f(u) \cdot (e_1, e_2) + Df(u) \cdot e_3)$$

Exercise 1.11. Develop a formula for $D^r(f \circ g), D^r(fg)$.

1.4 Manifolds and Mappings

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Appendix

General Theory by Kolmogorov