- (1) Let  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a k-dimensional manifold. Let  $\omega$  be an *l*-form on M. recall that  $\omega$  is called smooth if it can be extended to a smooth form on an open set containing M.
  - a) Prove that  $\omega$  is smooth if and only if it's locally smooth. Here a form on M is locally smooth if for every  $p \in M$  there exists open subset  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  containing p such that  $\omega|_{M \cap U}$  is smooth. Hint: use partition of unity.
  - b) Prove that  $\omega$  is smooth if and only if for any smooth tangent fields  $V_1(x), \ldots V_l(x)$  on M the function  $\omega(V_1(x), \ldots V_l(x))$  is smooth in x.

*Hint:* For the if direction: by a) it's enough to argue locally. Extend local coordinates on M to a local diffeomorphism between open sets in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , look at the form in those local coordinates and extend it there.

## Solution

a) for every  $p \in M$  let  $U_p$  be an open set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\omega$  admits a smooth extension  $\omega_p$  to  $U_p$ . Let  $\phi_i$  be a partition of unity subordinate to  $\{U_p\}_{p \in M}$ . For each *i* we have that  $supp(\phi_i) \subset U_i = U_{p_i}$  for some  $p_i \in M_i$ . Let  $\omega_i$  be a smooth extension of  $\omega$  to  $U_i$ . Then  $\phi_i \cdot \omega_i$  has compact support contained in  $U_i$ . Therefore we can extend it by zero to be a smooth form on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . We'll still denote that extension by  $\phi_i \cdot \omega_i$ 

Define  $\bar{\omega} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \phi_i \omega_i$ . It is then easy to see that  $\bar{\omega}$  is smooth on  $U = \bigcup_i U_i$  and  $\bar{\omega}|_M = \omega$ 

b) It's obvious that if  $\omega$  is smooth then  $\omega(V_1(x), \ldots, V_l(x))$  for any smooth vector fields  $V_1(x), \ldots, V_l(x)$ .

Let's prove the opposite implication. By part a) it's enough to show that  $\omega$  is locally smooth. Let  $p \in M$  and let  $f: V \to M$  be a local parameterization coming from the definition of a manifold such that  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  (or  $V \subset \mathbb{H}^k$  if M has boundary) is open and p = f(0). Then by a result from class f can be extended to a diffeomorphism  $F: W \to U$  where  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n, W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  are open and  $V' \times \{0\} = W \cap \mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\}$  contains 0. We will show that  $\eta = f^*(\omega)$  can be extended to a smooth form on an open set containing 0. Since  $\eta$  is a n *l*-form on  $\mathbb{R}^k$  and we can write it in coordinates as  $\eta(x) = \sum_I \eta_I(x) dx_I$  where  $I = (i_1 < \ldots < i_l)$ with  $1 \leq i_1, i_l \leq k$ .

Since push forward of a smooth vector field under a diffeomorphism is smooth we know that  $\eta_I(x) = \eta(e_{i_1}, \ldots, e_{i_l})(x)$  is smooth in  $x \in V'$  that means that  $\eta_I(x)$  can be extended to a smooth function on some open  $W' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  containing 0. Doing it for each Iwe get a smooth extension  $\bar{\eta}$  of  $\eta$  to an open set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  containing 0. Finally,  $(F^{-1})^*(\bar{\eta})$  will be a smooth extension of  $\omega$  to an open set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  containing p.