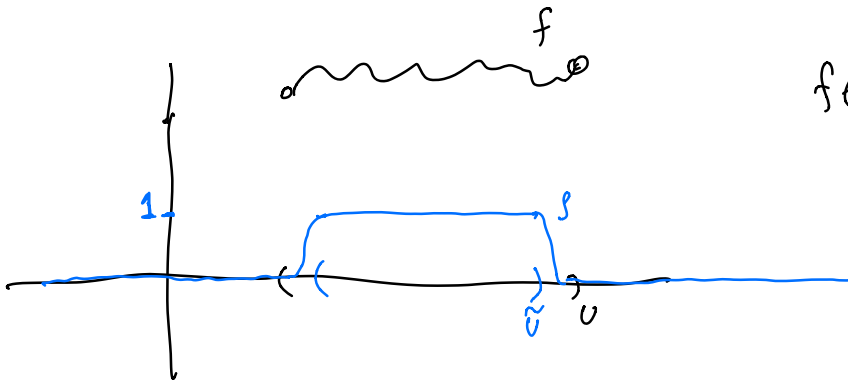


- 1) optional / mandatory readings
- 2) Assignment 3 is due by the end of Friday but with a 0% penalty for days of lateness until the end of Sunday. Then the usual 20% penalty.

Bump functions & Partition of unity

↙ extend local object to global.

↘ bridge between global & local analysis



$$f \in C^\infty(U), U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

The extension of f will be $\tilde{f}(x) := \begin{cases} \rho(x)f(x), & x \in U \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\text{Then } \tilde{f} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

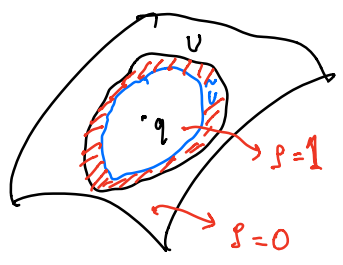
$$\text{and } \tilde{f}|_U = f|_U$$

Existence of bump function:

Let M be a smooth manifold. Let $q \in M$ and U be a neighborhood of q in M .

Then $\exists \rho \in C^\infty(M)$ s.t. $\text{supp}(\rho) := \{x \in M : \rho(x) \neq 0\} \subseteq U$
 and $\rho|_{\tilde{U}} \equiv 1$ for some neighborhood $\tilde{U} \subseteq U$ of q

Read section 13.1



C^∞ extension lemma:

Let $f \in C^\infty(U)$ where $U \subseteq M$ is a neighborhood of $p \in M$
 Then $\exists \tilde{f} \in C^\infty(M)$ s.t. $\tilde{f}|_U = f|_U$ on some neighborhood $\tilde{U} \subseteq U$ of p .

Proof: Let $\rho \in C^\infty(M)$ be a bump function s.t. $\text{supp}(\rho) \subseteq U$
 and $\rho|_{\tilde{U}} \equiv 1$ on some neighborhood $\tilde{U} \subseteq U$ of p .

Define $\tilde{f}: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \rho(x)f(x), & x \in U \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

On U , $\tilde{f} = \rho f$ is C^∞ since ρ and f is C^∞ on U .
 On U^c : Let $x \in U^c \subseteq \text{supp}(\rho)^c$ so \exists neighborhood $V \subseteq \text{supp}(\rho)^c$ of x .
 And so $\tilde{f}|_V \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{f}$ is C^∞ at $x \Rightarrow \tilde{f}$ is C^∞ on U^c
 so $\tilde{f} \in C^\infty(M)$.



Let $(U, \phi = (x^1, \dots, x^n))$ be a chart near p .

Then $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} : U \rightarrow TU$ is a section over TU since $\pi \circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \text{Id}_U$

(vector field)

Is $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ a smooth vector field on U ?

Recall that $(TU, \tilde{\phi})$ is a chart on TU near $(p, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_p)$

$$\tilde{\phi} : TU \rightarrow \phi(U) \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(q, v) \mapsto (x^1, \dots, x^n, c^1, \dots, c^n)$$

components of v with respect to the basis $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}|_q, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n}|_q\}$

$$\tilde{\phi} \circ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \circ \phi^{-1} : (x^1, \dots, x^n) \mapsto (x^1, \dots, x^n, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$$

is C^∞

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \text{ is a smooth vector field on } U$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \in \Gamma(U) \right)$$

Can we extend $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_p$ to a smooth vector field on M ?

Let $\rho \in C^\infty(M)$ be a bump function s.t. $\text{supp}(\rho) \subseteq U$ and $\rho|_{\tilde{U}} \equiv 1$ on a neighborhood $\tilde{U} \subseteq U$ of P .

Define $X : M \rightarrow TM$ by

$$X: q \mapsto \begin{cases} (q, p(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} |_q), & q \in U \\ (q, 0), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(X_q = p(q) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} |_q \right)$$

Then $X \in \Gamma(M)$ is a C^∞ vector field on M s.t.

$$X|_U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} |_U.$$

Partition of Unity

Def: A C^∞ partition of unity is a collection of smooth nonnegative functions $\{p_\alpha: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}_{\alpha \in A}$ s.t.

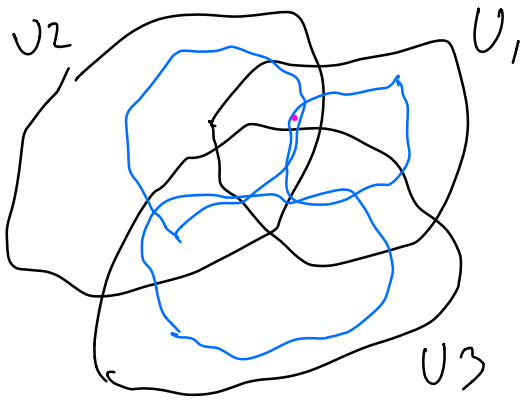
$$1) \quad \left\{ \text{supp}\{p_\alpha\} \right\}_{\alpha \in A} \text{ is locally finite}$$

(means $\forall q \in M, \exists U$ neighborhood of q that intersects finitely many of the sets in $\left\{ \text{supp}\{p_\alpha\} \right\}_{\alpha \in A}$)

$$2) \quad \sum_{\alpha \in A} p_\alpha \equiv 1$$

If $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is an open cover, we say $\{p_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$

is subordinate to $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ if $\text{supp}\{\rho_\alpha\} \subseteq U_\alpha$ for every $\alpha \in A$.



Thm: Existence of a Partition of unity

(section B.3)
Appendix

Let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an open cover for M

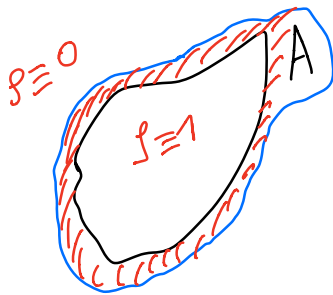
- i) There is a C^∞ partition of unity $\{\rho_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ subordinate to the open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$
- ii) There is a C^∞ partition of unity $\{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ s.t. ψ_k has compact support & $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\text{supp}(\psi_k) \subseteq U_\alpha$ for $\alpha \in A$.

Consequences:

Existence of bump functions (strong version):

Let $A \subseteq M$ be any closed set and U be any open set containing A .

Then $\exists \rho \in C^\infty(M)$ s.t. $\rho|_A \equiv 1$ and $\text{supp}(\rho) \subseteq U$



Outlined Proof: $\{U, A^c\}$ is an open cover and so it admits a partition of unity $\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}$

Then ρ_1 is the desired function 😊

Show that

Let $A \subseteq M$ be any subset. Recall the definition of "smooth" from Assignment 9.

Def: $f: A \subseteq M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is "smooth" if $\forall p \in A$
 \exists Neighd W_p of p in M and a smooth function $\tilde{f}: W_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\tilde{f}|_{W_p \cap A} = f|_{W_p \cap A}$.

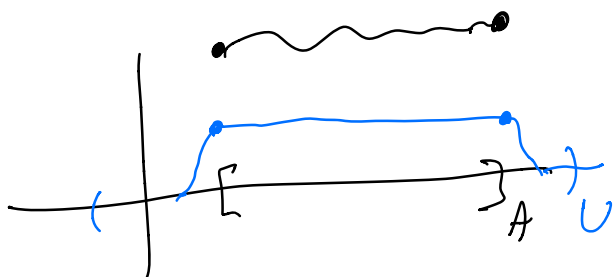
Proposition: Let S be a submanifold.

$f \in C^\infty(S)$ iff it's "smooth" as defined above.

C^∞ extension lemma (stronger):

Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a "smooth" function defined on a closed subset $A \subseteq M$.

Then $\exists \tilde{f}: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\tilde{f} \in C^\infty(M)$
and $\tilde{f}|_A = f$



If U is an open set containing A , then we can choose \tilde{f} s.t. $\text{supp}(\tilde{f}) \subseteq U$

etc (not straightened)

Post-Lecture Practice Questions

- 1) do all the exercises above.
- 2) If M is compact, then $\int_M \alpha \equiv 0$ for all α except finitely many.
- 3) If $S \subseteq M$ is a closed submanifold, then $\forall f \in C^\infty(S), \exists \tilde{f} \in C^\infty(M)$ s.t. $\tilde{f}|_S = f$. If S is not closed, the statement is false. Find a counterexample.
- 4) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 - 1) If f is a polynomial, $f^{-1}(0)$ is finite set.
 - 2) If f is analytic, $f^{-1}(0)$ is a discrete set.
 - 3) If f is C^∞ , $f^{-1}(0)$ can be any closed set.
- 5) Let $S \subseteq M$ is a subset of a manifold M s.t. $f \in C^\infty(M) \Rightarrow f|_S$ is "smooth" on S . Does that imply S is a submanifold.
- 6) Let M be a compact smooth n -dim manifold.
for $q \in M$, let (U_q, ϕ_q) be a chart near q s.t. $\phi_q(U_q) = B_2(0)$
let $B_q := \phi_q^{-1}(B_1(0))$.

Then $\{B_q : q \in M\}$ is an open cover, and so admits a finite subcover $\{B_{q_1}, \dots, B_{q_m}\}$. Let $f_i: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth bump function s.t. $f_i|_{\overline{B_{q_i}}} \equiv 1$ and $\text{supp}(f_i) \subseteq U_{q_i}$.

Extend ϕ_{q_i} to all of M by defining $\tilde{\psi}_i(x) = \begin{cases} \beta_i(x) \phi_i(x), & x \in U_i \\ 0 & , x \notin U_i \end{cases}$

Let $F: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{nm+m}$
 $: p \mapsto (\psi_1(p), \dots, \psi_m(p), \beta_1(p), \dots, \beta_m(p))$

Show that F is an embedding.

You have just proven the weak version of Whitney's
Embedding Theorem: Any manifold can be embedded in
some Euclidean space.