MA 229/MA 235 - Lecture 7

IISc

• No need to worry about 'maximal'.

- No need to worry about 'maximal'.
- There is a countable basis of smooth coordinate balls.

- No need to worry about 'maximal'.
- There is a countable basis of smooth coordinate balls.
- Examples of smooth manifolds (including spheres).

Level sets:

• Level sets: The example of spheres

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised.

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth.

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. Suppose $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ whenever f(a) = 0.

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. Suppose $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ whenever f(a) = 0. Then we claim that

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. Suppose $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ whenever f(a) = 0. Then we claim that $f^{-1}(0)$ with the subspace topology

• Level sets: The example of spheres can be generalised. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be open and $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. Suppose $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ whenever f(a) = 0. Then we claim that $f^{-1}(0)$ with the subspace topology can be made into a smooth manifold (HW).

Tori:

• Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n :

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling).

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?)

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] | X^i \neq 0\}$ (

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] | X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?).

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}-0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] | X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i : U_i \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}-0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] \mid X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i : U_i \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi_i([X]) = (\frac{X^0}{Y^i}, \frac{X^1}{Y^i}, \frac{X^{i-1}}{Y^i}, \frac{X^{i+1}}{Y^i}, \dots)$.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] | X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i : U_i \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi_i([X]) = (\frac{X^0}{X^i}, \frac{X^1}{X^i}, \frac{X^{i-1}}{X^i}, \frac{X^{i+1}}{X^i}, \dots)$. These ϕ_i are homeomorphisms.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1} 0}{X \sim \lambda X \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X] \mid X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i : U_i \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi_i([X]) = (\frac{X^0}{X^i}, \frac{X^1}{X^i}, \frac{X^{i-1}}{X^i}, \frac{X^{i+1}}{X^i}, \dots)$. These ϕ_i are homeomorphisms. Hence \mathbb{RP}^n is second-countable.

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n = \frac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}-0}{X\sim\lambda X\mid\lambda\in\mathbb{R}_+}$. Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i=\{[X]|X^i\neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i:U_i\to\mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi_i([X])=(\frac{X^0}{X^i},\frac{X^1}{X^i},\frac{X^{i-1}}{X^i},\frac{X^{i+1}}{X^i},\ldots)$. These ϕ_i are homeomorphisms. Hence \mathbb{RP}^n is second-countable. The transition maps are smooth (why?)

- Tori: $S^1 \times S^1 \dots S^1$ is a torus.
- Real projective spaces \mathbb{RP}^n : Consider the set of lines through the origin in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Every line can be given by a non-zero vector (upto scaling). Thus we have the quotient $\mathbb{RP}^n=rac{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}-0}{X\sim \lambda X\mid \lambda\in\mathbb{R}_+}.$ Endow this set with the quotient topology. It is Hausdorff (why?) Cover it with $U_i = \{[X]|X^i \neq 0\}$ (why are U_i open?). Consider $\phi_i: U_i \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi_i([X]) = (\frac{X^0}{Y^i}, \frac{X^1}{Y^i}, \frac{X^{i-1}}{Y^i}, \frac{X^{i+1}}{Y^i}, \ldots).$ These ϕ_i are homeomorphisms. Hence \mathbb{RP}^n is second-countable. The transition maps are smooth (why?) \mathbb{RP}^n is also compact (why?)

Topological manifolds-with-boundary

Topological manifolds-with-boundary

• We can have constrained optimisation problems

• We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary".

• We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want

 We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (

 We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively

 We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n ,

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary,

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.)

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $(x^n \geq 0.)$ When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e.,

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An *n*-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or to a relatively open subset of \mathbb{H}^n (boundary charts).

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or to a relatively open subset of \mathbb{H}^n (boundary charts). The set of points

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or to a relatively open subset of \mathbb{H}^n (boundary charts). The set of points sent to ∂H^n is called the boundary.

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or to a relatively open subset of \mathbb{H}^n (boundary charts). The set of points sent to ∂H^n is called the boundary. It turns out (using invariance of domain) that

- We can have constrained optimisation problems where the the domain has a "boundary". We would want the boundary to also be "smooth". (So that we inductively apply our methods.)
- Just as manifolds are locally modelled on \mathbb{R}^n , near the boundary, manifolds-with-boundary must be locally modelled on the closed upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($x^n \geq 0$.) When n > 0, the topological boundary $\partial \mathbb{H}^n$ is $x^n = 0$, which is basically \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , i.e., we would want our boundaries to be manifolds themselves (without boundary).
- An n-dimensional topological manifold-with-boundary is a Hausdorff second-countable space that is either locally homeomorphic to an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n (interior points and interior charts) or to a relatively open subset of \mathbb{H}^n (boundary charts). The set of points sent to ∂H^n is called the boundary. It turns out (using invariance of domain) that $Int(M) \cap \partial M = \phi$.

A smooth atlas

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on

• A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately,

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$,

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p:

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p: If not,

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p: If not, a neighbourhood of a boundary point

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p: If not, a neighbourhood of a boundary point of \mathbb{H}^n can be diffeomorphed into

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p: If not, a neighbourhood of a boundary point of \mathbb{H}^n can be diffeomorphed into an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n .

- A smooth atlas on a topological manifold-with-boundary is a collection of charts $(\phi_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha})$ which are either interior or boundary charts such that the transition maps between any two are smooth. (A smooth function on an arbitrary set is one that can be extended to a smooth function on a neighbourhood of the set.)
- A smooth manifold-with-boundary is a topological manifold-with-boundary equipped with a maximal smooth atlas.
- Unfortunately, the product of two smooth manifolds-with-boundary is not considered a smooth manifold-with-boundary (it has corners).
- If there is a smooth chart $\phi: U \to \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{H}^n$ such that $\phi(p) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ for some $p \in U$, then this is true for any chart containing p: If not, a neighbourhood of a boundary point of \mathbb{H}^n can be diffeomorphed into an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n . This is a contradiction (why?)

• Let *M* be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary).

• Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f:M\to\mathbb{R}$ is

• Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if

• Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$

• Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1}: \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition:

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e.,

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p;

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof:

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1}: \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m .

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$,

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality).

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality). As for locality on manifolds,

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality). As for locality on manifolds, suppose f is smooth at p. Consider the chart $(\phi, W \cap U)$.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality). As for locality on manifolds, suppose f is smooth at p. Consider the chart $(\phi, W \cap U)$. $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(W \cap U) \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1}: \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality). As for locality on manifolds, suppose f is smooth at p. Consider the chart $(\phi, W \cap U)$. $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(W \cap U) \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth. But that implies by definition that f restricted to f is smooth at f.

- Let M be a smooth manifold (with or without boundary). A function $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if there exists a chart (ϕ, U) with $p \in U$ such that $\hat{f} = f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function at $\phi(p)$.
- Immediately, we need to answer some obvious questions.
- Proposition: Smoothness at p does not depend on the chart used and is a local property, i.e., suppose W is a neighbourhood of p; then f is smooth at p iff f restricted to W is smooth at p.
- Proof: Firstly, locality holds for functions from open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . Now if (ψ, V) (with $p \in U \cap V$) is another chart, then on the open set $\psi(U \cap V)$, $f \circ \psi^{-1} = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ (\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ is smooth at $\psi(p)$ because it is a composition (and by locality). As for locality on manifolds, suppose f is smooth at p. Consider the chart $(\phi, W \cap U)$. $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(W \cap U) \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth. But that implies by definition that f restricted to Wis smooth at p. The other direction is an exercise.

• Proposition:

• Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof:

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$.

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention:

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier,

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify* U with \hat{U} .

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify* U with \hat{U} . Hence f with \hat{f} , i.e.,

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify U* with \hat{U} . Hence f with \hat{f} , i.e., the *local representation* of the function with the function itself.

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify U* with \hat{U} . Hence f with \hat{f} , i.e., the *local representation* of the function with the function itself. For instance,

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify U* with \hat{U} . Hence f with \hat{f} , i.e., the *local representation* of the function with the function itself. For instance, if $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ on \mathbb{R}^2 ,

- Proposition: Smooth functions are continuous.
- Proof: $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \hat{U} \to \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and hence continuous at $\phi(p)$. Now $f = f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ which is continuous at p.
- A convention: Just as mentioned earlier, it is common practice to *identify U* with \hat{U} . Hence f with \hat{f} , i.e., the *local representation* of the function with the function itself. For instance, if $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ on \mathbb{R}^2 , one commonly writes $f(r,\theta) = r^2$ (whereas this is actually a different function).

• Let M, N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary.

• Let M, N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F: M \to N$ is said to be

• Let M, N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F: M \to N$ is said to be smooth at $p \in M$ if

• Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N,

• Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p.

• Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before,

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if *F* is smooth, it is continuous.

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.
- As a corollary,

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.
- ullet As a corollary, if U_{lpha} cover M

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.
- As a corollary, if U_{α} cover M and there are smooth maps $F_{\alpha}:U_{\alpha}\to N$ that agree on overlaps,

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.
- As a corollary, if U_{α} cover M and there are smooth maps $F_{\alpha}:U_{\alpha}\to N$ that agree on overlaps, then there is a unique smooth map $F:M\to N$ such that

- Let M,N be smooth manifolds or manifolds-with-boundary. $F:M\to N$ is said to be smooth at $p\in M$ if there exist charts (ϕ,U) (with $p\in U$) on M and (ψ,V) (with $F(p)\in V$) on N, such that $\psi\circ F\circ \phi^{-1}:\hat{U}\to \hat{V}$ is smooth at p. As before, we abuse notation often.
- As before, if F is smooth, it is continuous. Smoothness is a local property.
- As a corollary, if U_{α} cover M and there are smooth maps $F_{\alpha}:U_{\alpha}\to N$ that agree on overlaps, then there is a unique smooth map $F:M\to N$ such that $F|_{U_{\alpha}}=F_{\alpha}$.

Properties

• Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth,

• Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth, $Id: M \to M$ is smooth,

• Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth, $Id: M \to M$ is smooth, if $U \subset M$ is an open submanifold,

• Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth, $Id: M \to M$ is smooth, if $U \subset M$ is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth,

• Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth, $Id: M \to M$ is smooth, if $U \subset M$ is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.

- Constant maps c: M → N are smooth, Id: M → M is smooth, if U ⊂ M is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary,

- Constant maps c: M → N are smooth, Id: M → M is smooth, if U ⊂ M is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary, such that at most one of them has a boundary.

- Constant maps c: M → N are smooth, Id: M → M is smooth, if U ⊂ M is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary, such that at most one of them has a boundary. Then $M_1 \times \ldots M_k$ is a smooth manifold (possibly with boundary).

- Constant maps c: M → N are smooth, Id: M → M is smooth, if U ⊂ M is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary, such that at most one of them has a boundary. Then $M_1 \times \ldots M_k$ is a smooth manifold (possibly with boundary). For each i, let π_i be the projection.

- Constant maps $c: M \to N$ are smooth, $Id: M \to M$ is smooth, if $U \subset M$ is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary, such that at most one of them has a boundary. Then $M_1 \times \ldots M_k$ is a smooth manifold (possibly with boundary). For each i, let π_i be the projection.

 $F: N \to M_1 \times M_2 \dots M_k$ is smooth iff

- Constant maps c: M → N are smooth, Id: M → M is smooth, if U ⊂ M is an open submanifold, then inclusion is smooth, compositions of smooth maps are smooth.
- Suppose M_1, \ldots, M_k are smooth manifolds with or without boundary, such that at most one of them has a boundary. Then $M_1 \times \ldots M_k$ is a smooth manifold (possibly with boundary). For each i, let π_i be the projection. $F: N \to M_1 \times M_2 \ldots M_k$ is smooth iff $F_i = \pi_i \circ F$ are so (HW).

• Consider the open cover of S^n :

• Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e.,

• Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole,

• Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection:

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+:U^+\to\mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+=\left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}},\ldots,\frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with the usual charts too (exercise) and hence

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with the usual charts too (exercise) and hence define the same smooth structure.

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \ldots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with the usual charts too (exercise) and hence define the same smooth structure.
- In a sense,

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with the usual charts too (exercise) and hence define the same smooth structure.
- In a sense, they are related to the notion

- Consider the open cover of S^n : $U^+ = \{x^{n+1} \neq 1\}$ and $U^- = \{x^{n+1} \neq -1\}$, i.e., the sphere minus the north pole, and minus the south pole.
- The stereographic projection: $\phi^+: U^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\phi^+ = \left(\frac{x^1}{1-x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right)$ and likewise $\phi^- = \left(\frac{x^1}{1+x^{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{x^n}{1+x^{n+1}}\right)$ are smoothly compatible charts.
- They are compatible with the usual charts too (exercise) and hence define the same smooth structure.
- In a sense, they are related to the notion that S^n is the one-point compactification of \mathbb{R}^n .