

MA 229/MA 235 - Lecture 14

IISc

Recap

- Proved a special case of Whitney's embedding theorem.

- Proved a special case of Whitney's embedding theorem.
- IFT and constant rank theorem for manifolds.

- Proved a special case of Whitney's embedding theorem.
- IFT and constant rank theorem for manifolds.
- Slice charts for embedded submanifolds.

Restricting maps

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary,

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map,

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth.
(

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example:

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R})

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .)

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary,

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.
- This is not a problem for *embedded* submanifolds (without boundary):

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.
- This is not a problem for *embedded* submanifolds (without boundary): Let $S \subset M$ be an embedded submanifold and M be a manifold.

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.
- This is not a problem for *embedded* submanifolds (without boundary): Let $S \subset M$ be an embedded submanifold and M be a manifold. Let N be a manifold.

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.
- This is not a problem for *embedded* submanifolds (without boundary): Let $S \subset M$ be an embedded submanifold and M be a manifold. Let N be a manifold. Then if $F : N \rightarrow M$ is a smooth map such that $F(N) \subset S$,

Restricting maps

- Let M, N be smooth manifolds with or without boundary, $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map, and $S \subset M$ be an immersed or embedded submanifold, then $F : S \rightarrow N$ is also smooth. (Proof: Composition with inclusion.)
- However, restricting to the codomain is more subtle. (Example: $G(t) = (\sin(2t), \sin(t))$ with its domain extended to \mathbb{R} is not continuous to the figure-8 but is smooth when treated as a map to \mathbb{R}^2 .) Moreover, if the codomain has a boundary, again it is a tricky affair.
- This is not a problem for *embedded* submanifolds (without boundary): Let $S \subset M$ be an embedded submanifold and M be a manifold. Let N be a manifold. Then if $F : N \rightarrow M$ is a smooth map such that $F(N) \subset S$, then $F : N \rightarrow S$ is a smooth map.

Restricting maps

Restricting maps

- Proof:

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology.

Restricting maps

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology. Consider a slice chart (V, y) for $S \subset M$ near $F(p)$ and a smooth chart (x, U) on N near p such that $F(U) \subset V$.

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology. Consider a slice chart (V, y) for $S \subset M$ near $F(p)$ and a smooth chart (x, U) on N near p such that $F(U) \subset V$. Now $\tilde{U} = F^{-1}(V \cap S) \cap U$ is open.

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology. Consider a slice chart (V, y) for $S \subset M$ near $F(p)$ and a smooth chart (x, U) on N near p such that $F(U) \subset V$. Now $\tilde{U} = F^{-1}(V \cap S) \cap U$ is open.
- Thus $F : \tilde{U} \rightarrow F(\tilde{U}) \subset V$ is smooth and $F(x) = (F^1(x), \dots, F^s(x), \dots)$. In the slice chart,

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology. Consider a slice chart (V, γ) for $S \subset M$ near $F(p)$ and a smooth chart (x, U) on N near p such that $F(U) \subset V$. Now $\tilde{U} = F^{-1}(V \cap S) \cap U$ is open.
- Thus $F : \tilde{U} \rightarrow F(\tilde{U}) \subset V$ is smooth and $F(x) = (F^1(x), \dots, F^s(x), \dots)$. In the slice chart, $F : N \rightarrow S$ is $F(x) = (F^1, \dots, F^s)$ which is smooth. \square

- Proof: Indeed, F is automatically continuous since S has (a topology homeomorphic to) the subspace topology. Consider a slice chart (V, γ) for $S \subset M$ near $F(p)$ and a smooth chart (x, U) on N near p such that $F(U) \subset V$. Now $\tilde{U} = F^{-1}(V \cap S) \cap U$ is open.
- Thus $F : \tilde{U} \rightarrow F(\tilde{U}) \subset V$ is smooth and $F(x) = (F^1(x), \dots, F^s(x), \dots)$. In the slice chart, $F : N \rightarrow S$ is $F(x) = (F^1, \dots, F^s)$ which is smooth. \square
- Using these results we can show that submanifolds have a unique smooth structure.

Level sets

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$.

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0,

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope.

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact:

Level sets

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty:

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold:

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold:

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - ④ It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed,

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - ④ It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin,

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - ④ It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - ① It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - ② It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - ③ It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - ④ It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e.,

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$.

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$. Suppose $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \neq 0$ at the origin.

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$. Suppose $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \neq 0$ at the origin. Then changing charts to (x, v) , we see that

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$. Suppose $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \neq 0$ at the origin. Then changing charts to (x, v) , we see that $y = y(u, v) = y(u(x, v), v)$ and hence $y^2 = x^3$ near the origin iff $y = y(u(x, 0), 0)$, i.e., y is a smooth function of x .

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$. Suppose $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \neq 0$ at the origin. Then changing charts to (x, v) , we see that $y = y(u, v) = y(u(x, v), v)$ and hence $y^2 = x^3$ near the origin iff $y = y(u(x, 0), 0)$, i.e., y is a smooth function of x . But that is impossible. (

- Recall that S^n was defined as $\sum (x^i)^2 = 1$. Does this mean that if we set our favourite smooth function to 0, we will get a compact $n - 1$ -dimensional submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n ?
- Nope. There are several kinds of counterexamples:
 - 1 It need not be compact: Take $x = 0$.
 - 2 It can be empty: $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$. (By the way, empty sets are manifolds of any dimension by definition!)
 - 3 It need not even be a topological manifold: $x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
 - 4 It need not be a submanifold: $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. Indeed, if this set were a submanifold near the origin, then near the origin, we can change coordinates to (u, v) so that $v = 0$ is this subset, i.e., this subset is $u \rightarrow (x(u, 0), y(u, 0))$. Suppose $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \neq 0$ at the origin. Then changing charts to (x, v) , we see that $y = y(u, v) = y(u(x, v), v)$ and hence $y^2 = x^3$ near the origin iff $y = y(u(x, 0), 0)$, i.e., y is a smooth function of x . But that is impossible. (Likewise, if $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0$ at the origin, then x is a smooth function of y .)

Regular values, critical values

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside,

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means!

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def:

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map.

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptyness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective.

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptyness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F .

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptyness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptyness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F .

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F . A *critical value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F . A *critical value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that it is not a regular value, i.e.,

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F . A *critical value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that it is not a regular value, i.e., $F^{-1}(c)$ has at least one critical point.

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F . A *critical value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that it is not a regular value, i.e., $F^{-1}(c)$ has at least one critical point. If c is a regular value, then $F^{-1}(c)$ is a regular level set.

Regular values, critical values

- Compactness and emptiness aside, the main problem appears to be that $\nabla f = 0$ at some points where $f = 0$. (Caution: This is not a *necessary* condition by any means! Take $x^2 = 0$. It is a submanifold!)
- Def: Let M, N be smooth manifolds (without boundary) and $F : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map. A point $p \in M$ is a *regular point* of F if $(F_*)_p$ is surjective. Otherwise, it is a *critical point* of F . A *regular value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that every point in $F^{-1}(c) \subset M$ is a regular point of F . A *critical value* of F is a point $c \in N$ such that it is not a regular value, i.e., $F^{-1}(c)$ has at least one critical point. If c is a regular value, then $F^{-1}(c)$ is a regular level set. Note that if $F^{-1}(c) = \emptyset$, then c is a regular value.

Level set theorem

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof:

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p .

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value,

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold. In fact, a regular level set is also a properly embedded submanifold, i.e.,

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold. In fact, a regular level set is also a properly embedded submanifold, i.e., the inclusion map is compact.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold. In fact, a regular level set is also a properly embedded submanifold, i.e., the inclusion map is compact. Indeed, $F^{-1}(c)$ is a closed subset by continuity.

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold. In fact, a regular level set is also a properly embedded submanifold, i.e., the inclusion map is compact. Indeed, $F^{-1}(c)$ is a closed subset by continuity. If $K \subset M$ is compact, then $K \cap F^{-1}(c)$ is compact.

Level set theorem

- Theorem: Every regular level set of a smooth map between smooth manifolds is an embedded submanifold whose codimension equals the codimension of the codomain.
- Proof: Let $S = F^{-1}(c) \subset M$. For every $p \in S$, choose arbitrary charts centred p , $F(p) = c$. Thus $[DF]$ has constant rank. Hence we can change charts (to centred ones) so that $F(x) = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$. Thus S is an $n - m$ -slice near p . Thus S is an embedded submanifold with dimension $n - m$. \square
- If in addition, F is a *proper map*, that is $F^{-1}(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$, then if c is a regular value, $F^{-1}(c)$ is compact submanifold. In fact, a regular level set is also a properly embedded submanifold, i.e., the inclusion map is compact. Indeed, $F^{-1}(c)$ is a closed subset by continuity. If $K \subset M$ is compact, then $K \cap F^{-1}(c)$ is compact. Hence $i^{-1}(F^{-1}(c))$ is compact.

Defining functions

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof:

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold:

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function:

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true. Under a similar necessary condition,

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true. Under a similar necessary condition, it is harder to prove but true that

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true. Under a similar necessary condition, it is harder to prove but true that a codimension-2 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a defining function.

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true. Under a similar necessary condition, it is harder to prove but true that a codimension-2 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a defining function. As far as I know,

Defining functions

- $S \subset M$ is a submanifold of dimension k iff locally it is the level set of a submersion $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$. (Such a function is called a local defining function.)
- Proof: If S is a submanifold: There are local slice charts. Take $F = (x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n)$ for such charts.
If there is a local defining function: It is locally a submanifold and hence satisfies the local slice condition. Thus it is a submanifold.
- It is not true that the codimension-1 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a global defining function. However, under some necessary condition (nowhere vanishing smoothly varying unit normal), it is true. Under a similar necessary condition, it is harder to prove but true that a codimension-2 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a defining function. As far as I know, this problem is open for higher codimensions.

Sard's theorem

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version):

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$,

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion,

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_j \rightarrow \infty$ such that

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion.

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 :

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 : Indeed, if there is such a map,

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 : Indeed, if there is such a map, then there is a $c \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $f^{-1}(c)$ is regular level set.

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 : Indeed, if there is such a map, then there is a $c \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $f^{-1}(c)$ is regular level set. Hence $f^{-1}(c)$ is a submanifold of dimension $1 - 2 = -1$! A contradiction.

Sard's theorem

- Do regular values exist at all?
- Sard's theorem (a weak version): For a smooth map $F : M \rightarrow N$, the set of regular values is *dense* in N .
- In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth exhaustion, then there is an increasing sequence $c_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{-1}(c_i)$ is a smooth manifold and $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form an exhaustion. In fact, $f^{-1}(-\infty, c_i]$ form manifolds-with-boundary (why?).
- There cannot be an onto smooth map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 : Indeed, if there is such a map, then there is a $c \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $f^{-1}(c)$ is regular level set. Hence $f^{-1}(c)$ is a submanifold of dimension $1 - 2 = -1$! A contradiction. On the other hand, there are continuous space filling curves.