

MA 229/MA 235 - Lecture 10

IISc

Recap

- Proved existence of partitions of unity.

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- Applications:

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- Applications: Bump functions, Extensions from closed sets, Smooth exhaustions, Level sets.
- Derivations on \mathbb{R}^n and isomorphism using directional derivatives.

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- Corollary: The dimension of T_pM even for manifolds-with-boundary is $\dim(M)$.

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- Let M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k be smooth manifolds (without boundary). Then $\alpha_p : T_p(M_1 \times M_2 \dots) \rightarrow T_pM_1 \times T_pM_2 \dots$ given by $\alpha_p(v) = ((\pi_1)_*(v), (\pi_2)_*(v), \dots)$ is an isomorphism.

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- Proposition: Let M be a smooth n -manifold with or without boundary, and $p \in M$. For any chart (U, x^i) around p , the (pushforwards of) the coordinate vectors $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ form a basis for $T_p M$, i.e., if $f \in C^\infty(M)$, then $v(f) = v^i \frac{\partial f \circ \phi^{-1}}{\partial x^i}(\phi(p))$. As always, we abuse notation and drop the ϕ . So $v(f) = v^i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p)$.
- The vectors $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ are called a coordinate basis for $T_p M$. Since the map $v \rightarrow D_{p,v}$ is an isomorphism in \mathbb{R}^n , these vectors can also be identified with $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots), \dots$. The components of v in a coordinate chart (U, x^i) are $v^i = v(x^i)$.
- Let $F : U \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a smooth map. Then $F_*\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\right)(f) = \frac{\partial(f \circ F)}{\partial x^i}(p) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^j}(F(p)) \frac{\partial F^j}{\partial x^i}(p)$. In other words, $F_*\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial F^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}$. Thus if v is treated as column vector \vec{v} with components v^i , then F_*v is a column vector obtained by $[DF]\vec{v}$. The *same* formula (with abuse of notation) holds for $F : M \rightarrow N$ and $(U, x^i), (V, y^j)$ are coordinates around $p, F(p)$.