

② 1-1 位空間 n 開集合 U の 射影体

設定: $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

\downarrow
 $\emptyset \neq U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ε fix
open

記号: $A_0 := \{(U, U, id_U)\} \subset LC(U; \mathbb{R}^n)$

(cf Ex 6.6)

Prop 12.1: A_0 は U 上 n C^∞ -atlas.

射影: $U = (U, [A_0])$ は n -次元 C^∞ -級射影体

射影: $C^\infty(U) = C^\infty(U; [A_0])$

\uparrow
Def 2.9 の 意 義

② 曲線、速度ベクトル

設定: $(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R} : \text{fix}$ ($-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$)

開区間

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$M = (M, A) : n$ -次元 C^∞ -級多様体 $\ni \text{fix}$

以降, $(a, b) \in \text{Prop 12.1}$ の意味で n -次元 C^∞ -級多様体と見做す.

Def 12.2 : C^∞ -級写像 $c : (a, b) \rightarrow M \ni$

\perp M 上の C^∞ -級曲線 と する.

Prop 12.3 : $c: (a, b) \rightarrow M$: C^∞ -級曲線
 $t_0 \in (a, b)$ とする.

接ベクトル α の例
その2

$$\dot{c}(t_0): C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f \circ c)(t_0 + h) - (f \circ c)(t_0)}{h}$$

(if well-defined "と"),

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{"} \\ (f \circ c)'(t_0) \end{array} \right)$$

∴ $\dot{c}(t_0) \in T_{c(t_0)}M$ とする.

Fact 12.4 : $p \in M$, $\eta \in T_p M$ ε 固定了.

(証明後了!) このとき $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists c : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M$: C^∞ -級曲線

$$\text{s.t. } \dot{c}(0) = \eta$$

特1:

$$T_p M = \left\{ \dot{c}(0) \mid \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon > 0 \\ c : (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow M : C^\infty\text{-級曲線} \\ c(0) = p \end{array} \right\}$$

以下, $\mathcal{M}_k \in \mathbb{Z}_{20}$

$M_k = (M_k, A_k) : \mathcal{M}_k : \text{次元 } C^\infty\text{-級射影体 } (k=1,2)$

$\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2 : C^\infty\text{-級写像} \quad \varepsilon \text{ fix}$

Theorem 12.5 : $-\infty \leq a < t_0 < b \leq \infty$ と可也.

C^∞ -級曲線 : $c : (a, b) \rightarrow M_1 \quad i = \text{inv}$, $p = c(t_0) \in \mathcal{M}_1$,
 $(d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}(t_0)) = \underbrace{(\varphi \circ c)(t_0)}$

Thm 11.3 及び C^∞ -級

③ 正則部 \Rightarrow 行列式

設定: $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

$\hookrightarrow S \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$ with 条件 ② ε fix

② $\forall p \in S, \exists (O, U, \mu) \in \mathcal{L}(S; \mathbb{R}^n)$

st. $p \in O \Leftrightarrow (O, U, \mu)$ は \mathbb{R}^{n+k} 内で正則

Prop 12.6 $A_S^{\mathbb{R}^{n+k}} := \{ (O, U, \mu) \in \mathcal{L}(S; \mathbb{R}^n) \mid (O, U, \mu) \text{ は } \mathbb{R}^{n+k} \text{ 内で正則} \}$

\hookrightarrow は S 上 n -次元 C^∞ -atlas

(Hint: Thm 8.6 を用い.)

Def 12.7 $S = (S, [A_s^{\mathbb{R}^{n+k}}])$

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\mathbb{R}^{n+k} 上 n -次元正则部分の族 ε による

($k=0$ 単に n -次元部分の族)

Rem: " $n+k$ -次元 C^∞ -級多様体 M 上

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n -次元正则部分の族" による "同族" による定義.

Ex 12.8 Ex 9.21 a

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$$S_g = (S_g, [A_0])$$

は \mathbb{R}^{n+k} 上 n -次元正则部分の族.

便利定理

$N = (N, A_N)$ 是 m -次元 C^∞ -级子群体且可。

Fact 12.9: $S \subset D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$ 且 D 是 fix.

(\mathbb{R}^{n+k} , D 是 Prop 12.1 意味着
且 D 是 $n+k$ -次元子群体且可)

(i) $\tilde{\gamma} : D \rightarrow N$: C^∞ -级子像且可。

$\exists \alpha \exists \gamma := \tilde{\gamma}|_S : S \rightarrow N$ 是 C^∞ -级子像

(ii) $\phi : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$: C^∞ -级子像 with $\phi(N) \subset S$

$\exists \alpha \exists \phi : N \rightarrow S$, $x \mapsto \phi(x)$ 是 C^∞ -级子像

特徴付け

Fact 12.10: 包含写像 $\iota: S \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{nk}$ は C^∞ -級 ι

$\forall p \in S, (d\iota)_p: T_p S \rightarrow T_p \mathbb{R}^{nk}$ は単射

特: $T_p S \subset T_p \mathbb{R}^{nk} \subset \mathbb{R}^{nk}$ である。

Fact 12.11

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q \subset \mathbb{R}^{nk} \\ A: \text{極大 } n \text{-次元 } C^\infty\text{-atlas on } Q \end{array} \right. \text{ is fix}$

候定: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{包含写像 } \iota: Q \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{nk} \text{ は } C^\infty\text{-級} \\ \forall q \in Q, (d\iota)_q: T_q Q \rightarrow T_q \mathbb{R}^{nk} \text{ は単射} \end{array} \right.$

は満たす。 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ Q は条件 (R) を満たす, $A = [A_Q^{\mathbb{R}^{nk}}]$

is no. 3.1.1

Ex 12.12

$S^2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \sum_{k=1}^3 x_k^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is Ex 9.20's meaning 1.

2次元 C^∞ -級の特異性ではない。

よって S^2 は \mathbb{R}^3 の正則部分の特異性ではない。

$p = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0) \in S^2$ ではない。

$T_p S^2 \subset T_p \mathbb{R}^3 = \{ \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\right)_p \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} (i=1,2,3) \}$

ではない

(Fact 12.10)

Claim: $T_p S^2 = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)_p \in T_p \mathbb{R}^3 \mid a_1 + a_2 = 0 \right\} \subset T_p \mathbb{R}^3$

$W := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)_p \mid a_1 + a_2 = 0 \right\} \cong \mathbb{R}^1$.

示: “ \supset ” 及 “ \subset ”

“ \supset ” 示: $T_p S^2$ 的 線型部分空間 in $T_p \mathbb{R}^3$ 是 W ,

Prop 12.3 及 Thm 12.5 則 以下 示 也 由 $T|_p$

示 $\exists c_\alpha, c_\beta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^2 : C^\infty$ - 曲線

s.t. $c_\alpha(0) = p, c_\beta(0) = p, \{ \dot{c}_\alpha(0), \dot{c}_\beta(0) \}$ 是 W 的 基.

$(T_p S^2 \subset T_p \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 也 })$
Fact 12.10 a, 意即 $T|_p$ 是 同 態
注意

if F a Lemma 7) ok

Lemma 12.13

$$c_\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^2, t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

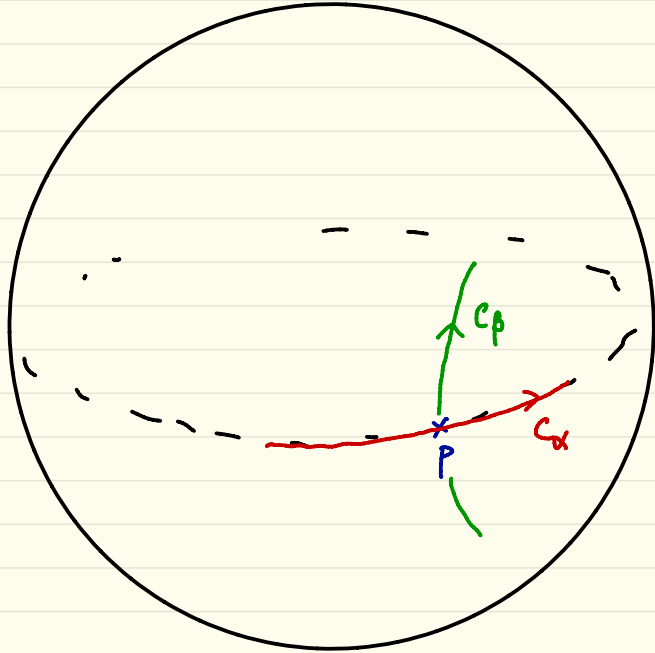
$$c_\beta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^2, t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ & & 1 \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

if S^2 is a C^∞ -manifold \Rightarrow the trick \Rightarrow

$$c_\alpha(0) = c_\beta(0) = p, \quad \dot{c}_\alpha(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right)_p \right), \quad \dot{c}_\beta(0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)_p$$

$\ddot{c}_\alpha(0)$

(Hint: Fact 12.9, Prop 5.19, Thm 12.5 & 17.1)



"C" 的证明: Fact 12.4 以下 3 个 1) 2) 3)

① $\forall c: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow S^2: C^{\infty}$ 曲线, with $c(0) = p$,
└ $\dot{c}(0) \in W$

$\forall c: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow S^2: C^{\infty}$ 曲线, with $c(0) = p$ 且 $\dot{c}(0) \in W$.

② $\dot{c}(0) \in W$

$\dot{c} = \tau'$

$$c(\tau) = (c_1(\tau), c_2(\tau), c_3(\tau)) \quad (\tau \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 c.$$

Prop 5.11 (i) $\dot{c}(0) = c_1'(0) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right)_p + c_2'(0) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}\right)_p + c_3'(0) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}\right)_p$ 且由 a τ , 以下 τ 亦在 \mathbb{R}^n 中 τ 的

$$\textcircled{\text{ii}} \quad c_1'(0) + c_2'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{且 } c(0) = p \text{ 且 } c_1(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, c_2(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, c_3(0) = 0.$$

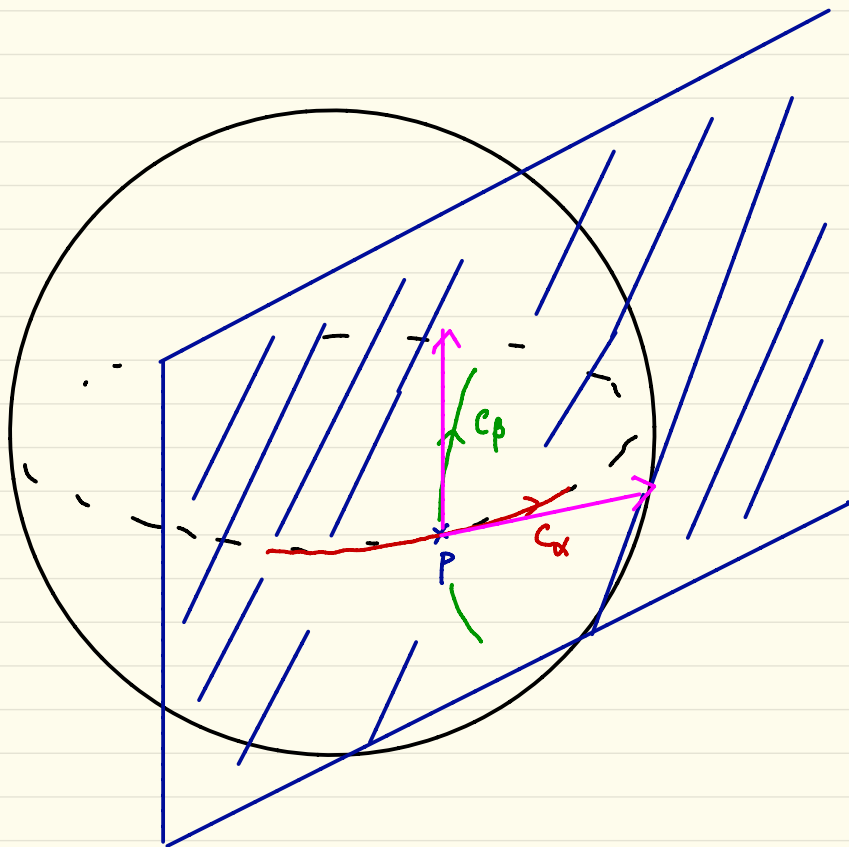
$$\text{且 } c(\tau) \in S^2 \quad (\forall \tau \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)) \text{ 且}$$

$$c_1(\tau)^2 + c_2(\tau)^2 + c_3(\tau)^2 = 1 \quad (\forall \tau \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon))$$

两边 $\tau = 0$ 时 微分得

$$2 \underbrace{c_1(0)}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} c_1'(0) + 2 \underbrace{c_2(0)}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} c_2'(0) + 2 \underbrace{c_3(0)}_0 c_3'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{得 } c_1'(0) + c_2'(0) = 0 \quad \square$$



$$W = T_p S^2$$

$p \in \text{int} S^2$
待平面

Ex 12.15: 写像 $\varphi: S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $x \mapsto (x_1, x_1 x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

\Rightarrow φ は C^∞ -級写像 (Hint: Fact 12.9 を用いよ)

$p = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0) \in S^2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(p) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$

$(d\varphi)_p: T_p S^2 \rightarrow T_{\varphi(p)} \mathbb{R}^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ の形は?

Ex 12.13 より $T_p S^2 = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)_p \mid a_1 + a_2 = 0 \right\} \subset T_p \mathbb{R}^3$

よって $T_{\varphi(p)} \mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \right)_{\varphi(p)} \mid b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni \left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \right)_{\varphi(p)} : C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f \mapsto \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\varphi(p) + h e_j) - f(\varphi(p))}{h} \end{array} \right)$

$z = z'$ Lemma 12.13 d')

$$\dot{c}_\alpha(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right)_p \right)$$

$$\dot{c}_\beta(0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)_p$$

⊗ $T_p S^2$ の基底

特に $(d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\alpha(0)), (d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\beta(0)) \in T_{\varphi(p)} \mathbb{R}^2$
E 基底である

線型写像 $(d\varphi)_p : T_p S^2 \rightarrow T_{\varphi(p)} \mathbb{R}^2$ により決定される。

Thm (2.5 f')

$$(d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\alpha(0)) = (\varphi \circ c_\alpha)'(0)$$

$$(d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\beta(0)) = (\varphi \circ c_\beta)'(0)$$

z.B.

g.f.:

$$\varphi \circ c_\alpha: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t \right) \right)$$

$$\varphi \circ c_\beta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t, \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) \quad \text{z.B.}$$

79 = Prop 5.19 d')

$$(\varphi \circ c_\alpha)'(0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \right)_{\varphi(p)}$$

$$(\varphi \circ c_\beta)'(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \right)_{\varphi(p)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \right)_{\varphi(p)}$$

δ ~~is~~ δ ϵ

$$(d\varphi)_p(c'_\alpha(0)) = (d\varphi)_p \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right)_p \right) \right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \right)_{\varphi(p)}$$

$$(d\varphi)_p(c'_\beta(0)) = (d\varphi)_p \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)_p \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \right)_{\varphi(p)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \right)_{\varphi(p)}$$

\Rightarrow (d) 例 2.17 $\quad g = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}\right)_p + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}\right)_p \in T_p S^2 \quad 1 = x_1^2$

$$(d\varphi)_p(g) = (d\varphi)_p(\sqrt{2} \dot{c}_\alpha(0) - \sqrt{2} \dot{c}_\beta(0))$$

$$= \sqrt{2} (d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\alpha(0)) - \sqrt{2} (d\varphi)_p(\dot{c}_\beta(0))$$

(\because $d\varphi_p$ is linear)

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}\right)_{\varphi(p)} \right) - \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}\right)_{\varphi(p)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}\right)_{\varphi(p)} \right)$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}\right)_{\varphi(p)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}\right)_p$$

It is a $\neq 0$ vector.

$\therefore \text{rank}(d\varphi)_p = 2 \quad \& \text{Id} = \& \neq 0 \in T_p S^2$.