

# Differential Manifold | Seminar 3

Recall In analysis

Fact The linearization of  $f$  at  $a$ .

$$f: U \rightarrow V \quad \text{Smooth map} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{|f(x) - f(a) - df_a(x-a)|}{|x-a|} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ \mathbb{R}^m \end{array}$$

← the differential (tangent map)

$$\rightsquigarrow df_a: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{linear map whose matrix is the Jacobian matrix } (df_a) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\parallel$   $T_a U$        $\parallel$   $T_{f(a)} V$

$d$  as a functor of POPEV  $\rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$ -linear space

$$\textcircled{1} d(\text{Id}) = \text{Id}_{T_a U} \quad \textcircled{2} d(g \circ f)_a = dg_{f(a)} \circ df_a$$

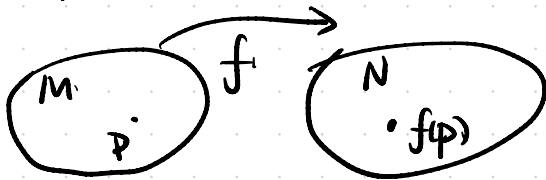
# Seminar 3 Jan 24. Differential & Local behavior of sm. maps.

- Differential

- Smooth

Object = Smooth manifold + points.

Morphism = smooth maps.



$$f: \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underline{p} \longmapsto f(p)$$

$$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\underline{D}_{\vec{v}}^p f = df_a(\vec{v})$$

$$\underline{df}_p: \underline{\mathbb{R}^m} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(df_p) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{D}_{\vec{v}}^a: \underline{C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

①  $D_{\vec{v}}^a$  linear map

② Leibniz equation

$$\underline{D_{\vec{v}}^a(fg) = D_{\vec{v}}^a(f)g(a) + f(a)D_{\vec{v}}^a(g)}$$

$$\underline{df}_p: \underline{T_p \mathbb{R}^m} \longrightarrow T_{f(p)} \mathbb{R}^n \quad \underline{D: C^\infty(\underline{M}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}}$$

Def (tangent space)

- $M = n$ -dim smooth manifold.

Linear map  $X_p: \underline{C^\infty(M)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$X_p(fg) = f(p)X_p(g) + X_p(f)g(p) \quad \forall f, g \in C^\infty(M)$$

$X_p$  is a "tangent vector" of  $M$  at  $p$

- $T_p M = \{X_p\}$  is the tangent space of  $M$  at  $p$

Def (differential)

- $f: M \rightarrow N$       $p \in M$ .

$df_p: T_p M \rightarrow \underline{T_{f(p)} N}$  linear map

$$X_p \mapsto df_p(X_p)$$

$df_p(X_p): \underline{C^\infty(N)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g \mapsto \underline{X_p(g \circ f)}$$

$$\underline{(M, p)} \xrightarrow{f} \underline{(N, f(p))} \xrightarrow{d} \underline{T_p M} \xrightarrow{df_p} \underline{T_{f(p)} N}$$

•  $N = \mathbb{R}$      $\underline{f} \in \underline{C^\infty}(M, N) = \underline{C^\infty}(M)$

$\underline{df}_p: \underline{T_p M} \rightarrow \underline{T_{f(p)} \mathbb{R}} \quad \textcircled{+}$

$\underline{df}_p(x_p) = X_p(f) \in \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad \underline{\det}$      $\textcircled{\varphi}$

$T_p M \quad (\varphi, U, V) \quad \varphi: (U, p) \xrightarrow{\sim} (V, f(p))$

d functor  $\rightsquigarrow \underline{d\varphi}_p: \underline{T_p U} \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{T_{f(p)} V} \mathbb{R}^n$      $\textcircled{\sim}$

$\underline{T_{f(p)} V} = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \right\rangle \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_{f(p)}$

$T_p U = \left\langle \underline{(d\varphi_p)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \right)}, \dots, \underline{(d\varphi_p)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \right)} \right\rangle$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_p = (d\varphi_p)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \Big|_{\varphi(p)} \right)$

$T_p U = \left\{ \underline{v^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \Big|_p + \dots + v^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \Big|_p} \right\}$

$v^1, \dots, v^n \in \mathbb{R}$

•  $f: M \rightarrow N \rightsquigarrow \underline{df_p: T_p M \rightarrow T_{f(p)} N}$

$df_p: T_p M \rightarrow T_{f(p)} N \rightsquigarrow p \in U_p, f(p) \in V_{f(p)}$

$f|_{U_p}: U_p \xrightarrow{\sim} V_{f(p)}$

•  $f: M \rightarrow N$   $p$  local diffeomorphism

+  $f$  injective  $\rightsquigarrow f$  diffeomorphism.

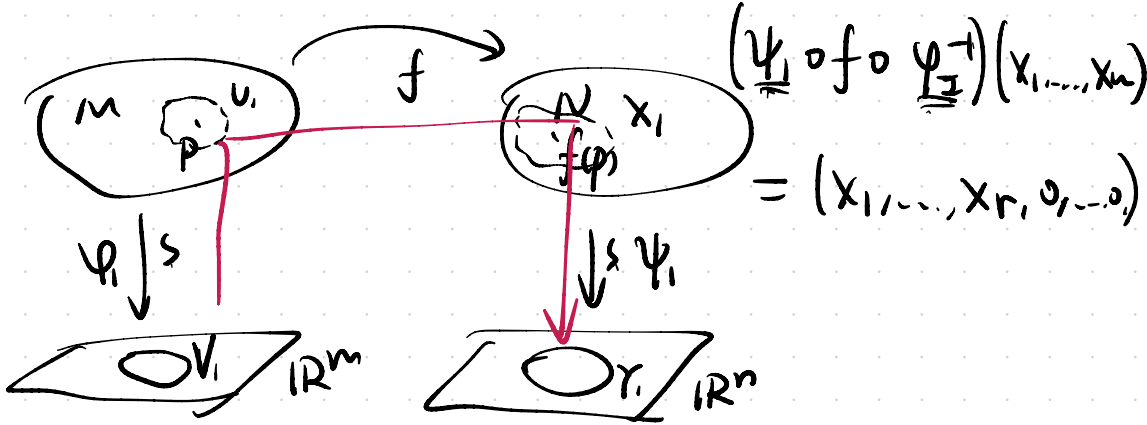
$f: M \rightarrow N$   $\square$

$df_p: T_p M \rightarrow T_{f(p)} N$

(Rank Theorem)

$f: M \rightarrow N$  constant rank  $r$  near  $p$

$p: (\varphi, U, V) \quad f(p): (\psi, X, Y)$



•  $r = n \leq m$ .  $(x_1, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $x_n$  Canonical Submersion

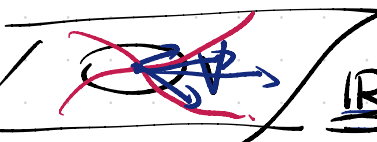
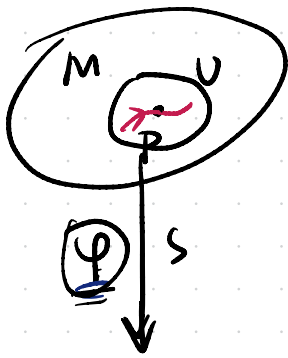
•  $r = m \leq n$   $(x_1, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_m, 0, \dots, 0)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $n$   
 Canonical Immersion

2.  $\mathcal{L}_p$

$$\gamma: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow U \quad \gamma(0) = p$$

$$\gamma_\alpha \sim \gamma_\beta \Leftrightarrow \frac{d(\varphi \circ \gamma_\alpha)}{dt} \Big|_{(0)} = \frac{d(\varphi \circ \gamma_\beta)}{dt} \Big|_{(0)}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_p \sim & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \underline{\mathbb{T}}_p M \\ \uparrow \Delta & & \uparrow \Delta \\ \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_p \end{array}$$



$$\mathbb{R}^n \quad X_p: f \mapsto \frac{d(f \circ \gamma)}{dt} \Big|_{(0)}$$

$$[\underline{\gamma}_1] + [\underline{\gamma}_2] = [\varphi^{-1}(\varphi \circ \gamma_1 + \varphi \circ \gamma_2)]$$

$$[\underline{\gamma}'_1] + [\underline{\gamma}'_2] = [\varphi^{-1}(\varphi \circ \gamma'_1 + \varphi \circ \gamma'_2)]$$

$$\lambda[\underline{\gamma}] = [\varphi^{-1}(\lambda \varphi \circ \gamma)]$$

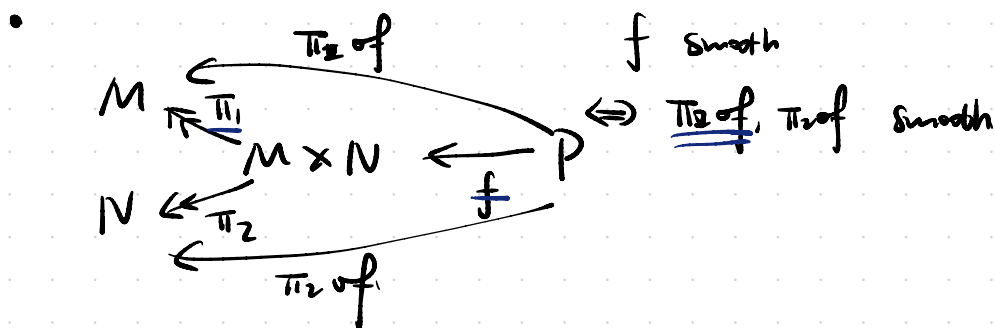
2. •  $M, N$  smooth manifolds

$$M \times N = \{(\varphi_\alpha \times \psi_\beta, U_\alpha \times X_\beta, V_\alpha \times Y_\beta)\}$$

•  $\pi_1: \underline{M \times N} \Rightarrow \underline{M}$   $(\varphi_{\alpha'}, U_{\alpha'}, V_{\alpha'})$   
 $(\varphi_\alpha \times \psi_\beta, U_\alpha \times X_\beta, V_\alpha \times Y_\beta)$

$$\varphi_{\alpha'} \circ \pi_1 \circ (\varphi_\alpha \times \psi_\beta)^{-1}$$

$$= \varphi_{\alpha'} \circ \underline{\pi_1} \circ (\varphi_\alpha^{-1} \times \psi_\beta^{-1}) = \varphi_{\alpha'} \varphi_\alpha^{-1} = \varphi_{\alpha'}$$



•  $T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \simeq T_{p_1} M_1 \oplus T_{p_2} M_2$

$$\pi_1: M_1 \times M_2 \Rightarrow M_1$$

$\star \Phi: T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \xrightarrow{\cong} T_{p_1} M_1 \oplus T_{p_2} M_2$   
 $(d\pi_1|_{p_1} \oplus d\pi_2|_{p_2})$   
 $(d\pi_1(v), d\pi_2(v))$

$M_1 \xleftarrow{v} M_1 \times M_2 \xrightarrow{v_2}$   
 $m_1 \xrightarrow{v} (m_1, p_2)$

$$\Phi^{-2}: T_{p_1}M_1 \oplus T_{p_2}M_2 \longrightarrow T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2)$$

$$(v_1, v_2) \longmapsto (dv_1)_{p_1}(\underline{v_1}) + (dv_2)_{p_2}(\underline{v_2})$$

$$(dv_1)(d\underline{\pi_1}(v)) + d(v_2(d\underline{\pi_2}(v)))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 \circ v_1 &= \text{id}_{M_1} & d\underline{\pi_1}(dv_1(v_1) + dv_2(v_2)) \\ \pi_2 \circ v_2 &= \text{id}_{M_2} & = (d\underline{\pi_1} dv_1(v_1) + \underline{d\underline{\pi_1} dv_2(v_2)}) \\ \pi_1 \circ v_2 &\text{ constant} & = \underline{d(\underline{\pi_1, v_2})(v_1)} \quad d(\underline{\pi_1, v_2}) \\ \pi_2 \circ v_1 &\text{ constant} & = \underline{v_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & N_1 & & M_1 \times M_2 & \xrightarrow{f_1 \times f_2} & N_1 \times N_2 \\ T_{p_1}M_1 & \xrightarrow{df_1} & T_{f_1(p_1)}N_1 & & T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) & \xrightarrow{d(f_1 \times f_2)} & T_{(f_1(p_1), f_2(p_2))}(N_1 \times N_2) \\ M_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & N_2 & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ T_{p_2}M_2 & \xrightarrow{df_2} & T_{f_2(p_2)}N_2 & & T_{p_1}M_1 \oplus T_{p_2}M_2 & \xrightarrow{df_1 \oplus df_2} & T_{(p_1, p_2)}M_1 \oplus T_{(p_1, p_2)}N_2 \end{array}$$



• tangent bundle.

-  $M$   $n$ -dim.  $\underline{TM} = \bigsqcup_{p \in M} \underline{T_p M}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $(\underline{p}, \underline{x_p})$

$\pi: TM \rightarrow M$   
 $(p, x_p) \mapsto p$

$T\varphi = \left( \varphi \circ \pi, \frac{d\varphi}{n} \right): \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow V \times \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $(p, x_p) \mapsto (\underline{\varphi(p)}, \underline{d\varphi_p(x_p)})$

$(T\varphi)_\alpha \circ (T\varphi)_\beta^{-1} = \left( \varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}, \left( \frac{d\varphi_\alpha}{p} \right) \circ \left( \frac{d\varphi_\beta}{p} \right)^{-1} \right)$

$(d\varphi_\alpha)_p \circ (d\varphi_\beta)_p^{-1} = (d\varphi_\alpha) \circ (d\varphi_\beta^{-1})_{\varphi_\beta(p)}$   
 $= \left( d(\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}) \right)_{\varphi_\beta(p)}$

•  $\begin{pmatrix} d(\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1})_{\varphi_\beta(p)} \\ d(\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1})_{\varphi_\beta(p)} \end{pmatrix}$

$\det \left( d(\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1})_{\varphi_\beta(p)} \right)^2 > 0 \quad TM \text{ orientable}$

(d) (e)

$$7. \quad GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad A \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varphi}}(A) = \frac{(a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{nn})}{\delta}$$

$$\bullet \quad \det : GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\det}} \circ \underline{\underline{\varphi}}^{-1} \quad \text{smooth } \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\underline{X}} \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad \underline{\underline{T}}_X(GL(n, \mathbb{R})) \simeq \underline{\underline{\mathbb{R}^{n^2}}} \\ = \left\langle d\varphi^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{nn}} \right) \right\rangle \quad \underline{\underline{M(n)}}$$

$$= \left\langle d\varphi^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}} \right), \dots, d\varphi^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{nn}} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{11}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{nn}} \right\rangle$$

$$\det \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(GL_n(\mathbb{R}))$$

$$(d\underline{\underline{\det}})_X : \underline{\underline{T}}_X(GL_n(\mathbb{R})) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} = T_{\det(X)}\mathbb{R}$$

$$(d\underline{\underline{\det}})_X(A) = A(\det) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \frac{\partial \det}{\partial x_{ij}} \Big|_X$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} X_{ij}$$

$$X^{-2} \cdot X = I$$

$$X \cdot X^* = \det X$$

$$= \boxed{\det X + \operatorname{tr}(X^{-2}A)} \\ \in \operatorname{tr}(X^*A)$$

$$\underline{\det} \quad (\underline{d\det})_x : \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^{n^2}}_{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Submersiv

$$(b) \quad \underline{f}: \underbrace{GL_n(\mathbb{R})}_{\mathbb{R}^{n^2}} \rightarrow \underbrace{GL_n(\mathbb{R})}_{\mathbb{R}^{n^2}} \quad X \mapsto \underline{X^T X}$$

$$f(X+A) - f(X) = \underline{L(A)} + \underbrace{o(A)}_{\mathbb{R}^{n^2}}$$

$$(X+A)^T(X+A) - X^T X = \underline{A^T X + X^T A} + \underline{A^T A}$$

$$\underline{df}_x : \mathbb{R}^{n^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n^2} \quad A \mapsto \underline{A^T X + X^T A} \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{n(n+2)}{2}$$

$$B \rightsquigarrow \frac{B}{2} \quad \frac{B}{2} \quad \frac{B}{2} \quad \text{rank } df_x = \frac{n(n+2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{B}{2} = A^T X \quad A^T = \frac{1}{2} B X^{-2}$$