

Lecture 11: Preimages of Regular Values.

(1)

Thm: Suppose $F: M^m \rightarrow N^n$ is smooth, $p \in M$.

(b) If F is a submersion, \exists charts (U, φ) of M and (V, ψ) of N so that $\varphi(p) = 0$, $\psi(F(p)) = 0$, and

$$\hat{F}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

(a) If F is an immersion, can arrange that

$$\hat{F}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, \underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_n)$$

Thm: Suppose $F: M \rightarrow N$ is a submersion.

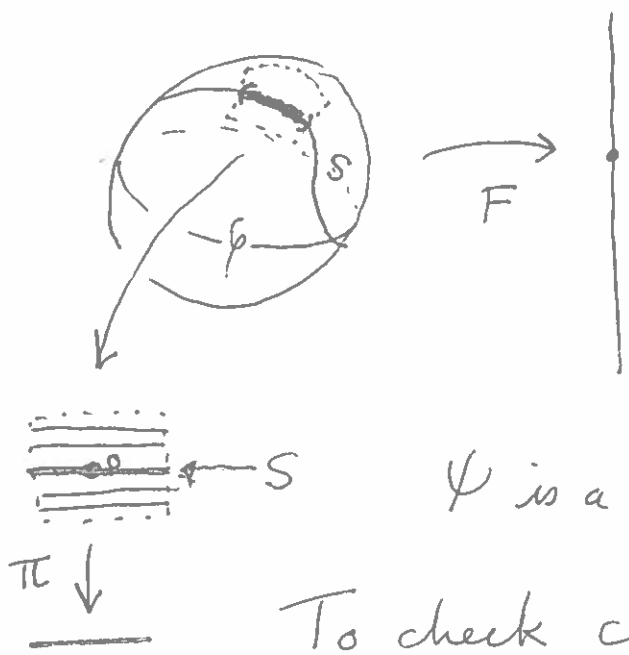
For any $q \in N$, the preimage $F^{-1}(q)$ is an embedded submfld of $\dim = \dim M - \dim N$.

Proof Sketch: Set $S = F^{-1}(q)$. [Need charts!]

Let $p \in S$. By (b), $\exists (U, \varphi)$ so that

$$\varphi(p) = 0, \hat{F} = \text{proj. onto } \underbrace{\text{1st } n \text{ coord}}_n, \text{ and } \varphi(U) = (-1, 1)^m$$

[See picture on next pg] So $\varphi(S \cap U) = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_n \times (-1, 1)^{m-n}$



Now define $V = S \cap U$
 and $\psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$
 by $\pi_{\text{last } m-n \text{ coord}} \circ \varphi$. Clearly,

ψ is a homeo from V to $(-1, 1)^{m-n} =: W$

To check compatibility, note that

$\psi^{-1}: W \rightarrow M$ is smooth and that ψ is the restriction of a smooth fn $\bar{\psi}: U \rightarrow W$, namely $\bar{\psi} = \pi_{\text{last } m-n} \circ \varphi$. ▣


Def: $F: M \rightarrow N$ smooth. A $p \in M$ is a critical point of F if dF_p is not onto. A $q \in N$ is a critical value if it is the image of a critical pt; otherwise, it is a regular value.

Ex: $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
 $dF_{(x, y, z)} = (2x \quad 2y \quad 2z)$

Critical pts: $(0, 0, 0)$ Critical values: 0
 Regular values: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

(3)

Thm: Suppose $F: M \rightarrow N$ is smooth. If q is a regular value, then $F^{-1}(q)$ is an embedded submanifold of $\dim = \dim M - \dim N$.

Proof: Let $M_s = \{p \in M \mid p \text{ is not a critical pt}\}$,
 \Downarrow
 dF_p is onto
 which is open by cont. of $\det(\text{submatrix of } d\hat{F})$.
 So M_s is itself a smooth mfld and contains all of $F^{-1}(q)$ since q is a reg. value. Now apply the last thm to $F|_{M_s}$ 

Sard's Thm: $F: M \rightarrow N$ smooth. Then the set of critical values of F has measure 0 in N .
 \Rightarrow any open $U \subseteq N$ contains a regular value.

Def: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ has measure 0 if $\forall \epsilon > 0$, there is a countable collection of open boxes of total volume $< \epsilon$.

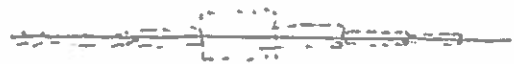
Ex: ① $A = \{p\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$



④

② $\overset{\epsilon/2}{\text{---}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$
L

③ $\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$



Non Ex: ① $A \text{ open} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$



Def: M a smooth manifold. Then $A \subseteq M$ has measure 0 if \forall charts (U, φ) the set $\varphi(A \cap U) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ has measure 0.

Suppose $\dim M < \dim N$



Then every $p \in M$ is critical. So

$$\text{regular values} = N \setminus F(M)$$

Cor: If $\dim M < \dim N$, then for any smooth

$F: M \rightarrow N$ we have (a) $F(M)$ has measure 0

(b) F is not onto.

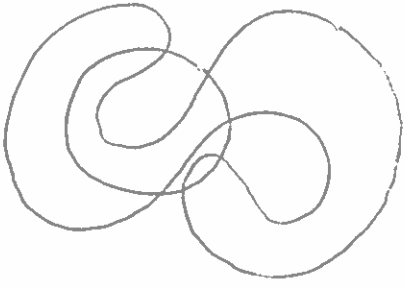
Note: $F(M)$ can still be fairly big, e.g. the HW example of $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow T^2$ with dense image.

Contrast: \exists continuous onto fn $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

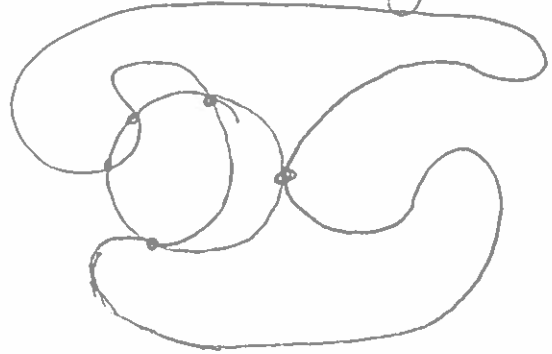
for every n .

Application: Transversality

Consider $\alpha, \beta: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ smooth embedding



transverse.



not transverse.

Cor: Any such α, β can be perturbed to smooth embeddings that are transverse.

