

The partition of unity lemma: (Big theorem).

Given a collection $\mathcal{A}$ of open sets in $\mathbb{R}^n$ whose overall union is $A = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{A}} U$, there exist a sequence $\{\phi_i\}$ of non-negative compactly supported C^∞ functions s.t. $\text{supp}(\phi) = \{x: \phi(x) \neq 0\}$.

Compactly supported: $\text{supp}(\phi)$ is compact.

Partitions of Unity Lemma: Given a collection $\mathcal{A}$ of open sets in $\mathbb{R}^n$ whose overall union is $A = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{A}} U$, there exists a seq. $\{\phi_i\}$ of non-neg compactly - supp. C^∞ fns s.t.:

- $\forall i, \exists U \in \mathcal{A}$ s.t. $\text{supp}(\phi_i) \subset U$.
- Each $\text{supp} \phi_i$ is contained in one $U \in \mathcal{A}$.
- $\sum \phi_i(x) = 1$.

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$\partial M = \{\text{bdry pts}\} = \{p \in M: \text{for some patch } \alpha, p = \alpha(q) \text{ with } q \in \partial \mathbb{H}^k := \mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\}\}$.

Thm. With M as before. ∂M is a $(k-1)$ -manifold of class C^r with no boundary.

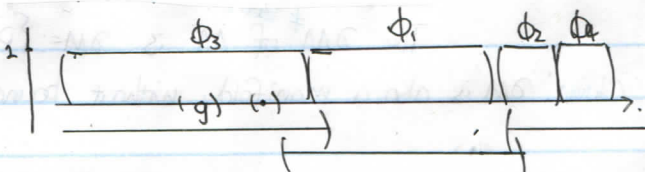
Def. $f: S \xrightarrow{C^r} \mathbb{R}^m$ is C^r differentiable if $\forall p \in S, \exists$ nbd U of p is $\mathbb{R}^k \ni g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ s.t.

- g is C^r .
- $g(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in U \cap S$.

Thm. (2). Let S be an arbitrary subset of $\mathbb{R}^k$. A function $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is said to be of class C^r iff there exists an open subset U of $\mathbb{R}^k$ containing S and a C^r fcn $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $g(x) = f(x)$ for every $x \in S$.

Proof: (of thm 2). (i) ✓

($\Rightarrow$) hard.



Partition of unity: "division of labor".

Let $A = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{A}} U$. $f|_{S \cap U}$ has a diff'ble extension to $U \ni g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 1. g is C^r . 2. $g(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in S \cap U$.

Then $A = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{A}} U$ is an open set containing S .

Find a POI. $\{\phi_i\}$ subordinate to $\mathcal{A}$. For each i find $U_i \in \mathcal{A}$ & a C^r $g_i: U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ s.t. $g_i|_{U_i \cap S} = f|_{U_i \cap S}$ wrong $g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \phi_i(x) g_i(x)$ extended by 0 to A .

g is diff'ble $g(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in S$. $\square$