

## Embedding a manifold in $\mathbb{R}^n$

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**1: Embedding Lemma.** Suppose  $\mathbf{M}$  is a compact  $\mathfrak{D}$ -dimensional manifold (with  $\mathfrak{D}$  finite). Then there exists a positive integer  $n$  such that  $\mathbf{M}$  can be embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . This means that there exists a homeomorphism

$$f: \mathbf{M} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathbf{M}} \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}}$  has the topology induced by  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .  $\diamond$

**Proof.** It suffices to find a continuous injection  $f: \mathbf{M} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ . For then  $f$  is a continuous bijection from the compact space  $\mathbf{M}$  to the Hausdorff space  $\widehat{\mathbf{M}} := f(\mathbf{M})$  and consequently is a homeomorphism.

To construct  $f$ , cover  $\mathbf{M}$  with some finite collection  $\mathcal{C}$  of patches i.e,

$$\mathbf{M} \subset \bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{C}} P, \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{each patch equipped with} \\ \text{an onto homeomorphism} \\ h_P: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}}, \end{array}$$

Suppose, for each  $P \in \mathcal{C}$ , that we could find a continuous map  $\varphi_P: \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}+1}$  with

$$[x, y \in P \text{ and } x \neq y] \implies \varphi_P(x) \neq \varphi_P(y).$$

Then the cartesian product map,

$$f := \prod_{P \in \mathcal{C}} \varphi_P,$$

would be a continuous injection (as desired) from  $\mathbf{M}$  into  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $n := |\mathcal{C}| \cdot [\mathfrak{D}+1]$ .

Now let  $\mathbb{S}^{\mathfrak{D}}$  denote the unit  $\mathfrak{D}$ -sphere inside of  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}+1}$ . We know that  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}}$  “extended by a point at infinity” is homeomorphic with  $\mathbb{S}^{\mathfrak{D}}$ . Let

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}} \sqcup \{\infty\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{S}^{\mathfrak{D}}$$

be one such homeomorphism; say, stereographic projection.

To obtain  $\varphi_P$ , notice that the patch homeomorphism  $h_P: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}}$  can be extended to a continuous map

$$\widehat{h}_P: \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}} \sqcup \{\infty\}$$

by  $\widehat{h}_P(x) := \infty$  for all  $x \in \mathbf{M} \setminus P$ . So we can create the desired map  $\varphi_P: \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}+1}$  by setting  $\varphi_P := \Phi \circ \widehat{h}_P$ .  $\diamond$

**Whoa!** 04May2010: But why should the above  $\widehat{h}_P$  be continuous? We certainly can force  $\widehat{h}_P$  to be cts, by insisting (which we can, WLOG) that the given  $h_P$  is a homeomorphism *onto*  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}}$ .

**Remark.** Now suppose that  $\mathbf{M}$  is differentiable. Alas, the constructed embedding need not be differentiable.

However, the map  $\Phi$  can be precomposed with a self-map of  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}} \sqcup \{\infty\}$  which pulls the copy of  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{D}}$  towards the point “ $\infty$ ” rapidly; sufficiently rapidly that each map  $\widehat{h}_P$  has derivative zero at the boundary of  $P$ .  $\square$

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