

Průhled top. varst

① $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ot.

② m -sfán S^m , m -plochy v \mathbb{R}^N

③ Je-li X souv. 1-dim. top. var., potom je homeom. bud' s S^1 nebo \mathbb{R}^1
 komp. \searrow \searrow \searrow
 new komp. \searrow \searrow \searrow
 topologické kritéria nebo příkře

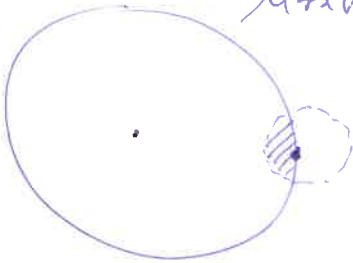
④ 'omíctá' new top. varst



okolí S new homeomorfní s intervalem
 Proc?

Příkře: Uo neke intervalu?

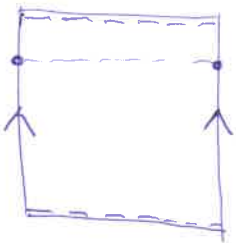
⑤ v \mathbb{R}^2 otevřený kruh je 2-rom. var., ale uzavřený kruh new (je to varst s okrajem)
 [bude pokrač.]



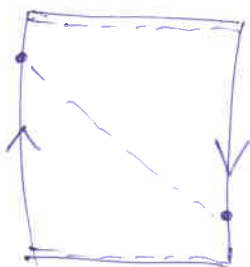
Konstrukce 2-rom. var.

Neformálně

(a) složením rovnice ot. valcová plocha

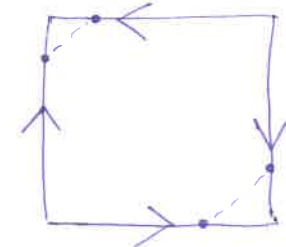
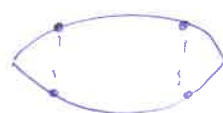



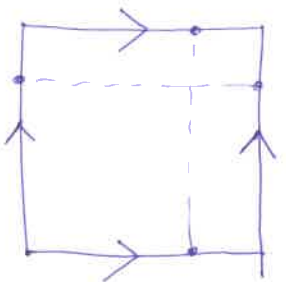
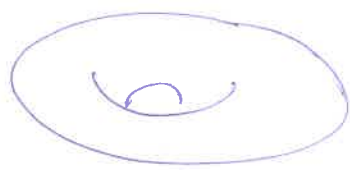
(b) Möbius list: newout, 2-rom. varst
 ('ne) jedním stranou'

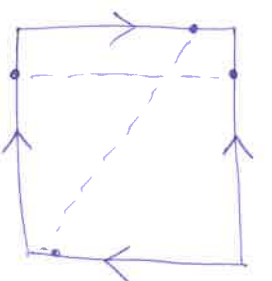


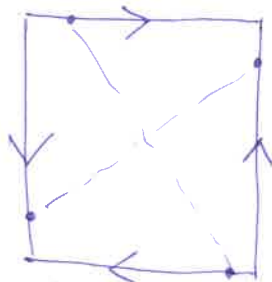
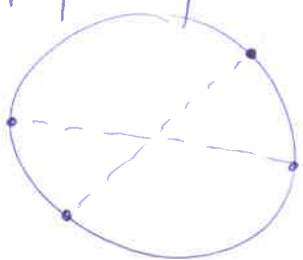
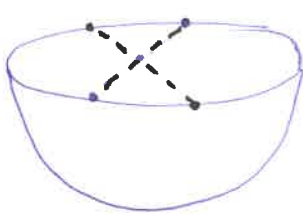
Co se stane, když ML rozdělíme podél obvodu v $1/2$ a v $1/3$?

Kompaktno 2-norm. var.

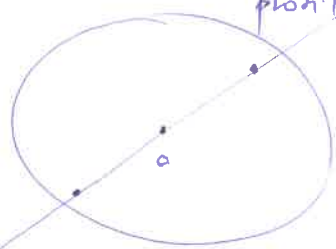
(a)  *slapanim soubod, stran*
 \cong  \cong  $\cong S^2$
homeom.

(b)  *slapanim protilehlych stran*
 \cong  T^2 2-tonus
amboid

(c)  *slapujoune protilehlych stran*
Kleinova fakor: neowout, melo realizovat
 jako plochu v \mathbb{R}^3 (jako v \mathbb{R}^4)

(d)  *slapujoune protilehlych stran*
 \cong  \cong 
*protilehlych hranic,
 body slapotujoune*

$\cong S^2 / \sim$
*slapotujoune
 protilehlych bodu*



$\cong \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^3) =: \mathbb{P}_2$ reálna projektivna rovina
 1-dim.
 podprostor v \mathbb{R}^3
 je ureči dvojica
 protilehlych bodu
 na S^2 , ktora obs.

neowoutobratelna

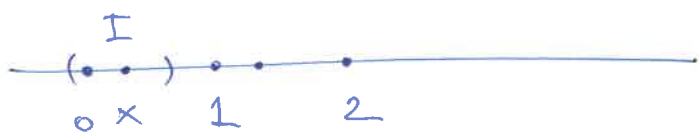
$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{R}} \circledast$ Na \mathbb{R} máme ekvivalenci

$\mathbb{R}/\sim \textcircled{1}$

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Dokažte, že podílouý prostor \mathbb{R}/\sim je topolog.
vzrostá dílu 1 a nejde to ve \mathbb{R}/\sim přirozený
blady atlas, tu ukážte, že \mathbb{R}/\sim je hledke
vzrostá dílu 1.

1. Necht $\pi: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{ue} \mathbb{R}/\sim$ je projekce.
 $x \mapsto [x] := x + \mathbb{Z}$



Necht $x \in \mathbb{R}$ a $\varepsilon \in (0, 1/2]$. Potom pro $I = I(x, \varepsilon) := (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$ je $\pi|_I$ prostá a

$\pi|_I: I \xrightarrow{ue} U$ je homeomorf.

keď $U = U(x, \varepsilon) := \{[y] \mid y \in I(x, \varepsilon)\}$.

Skutečně, $U \subset \mathbb{R}/\sim$ je otevřená, protože

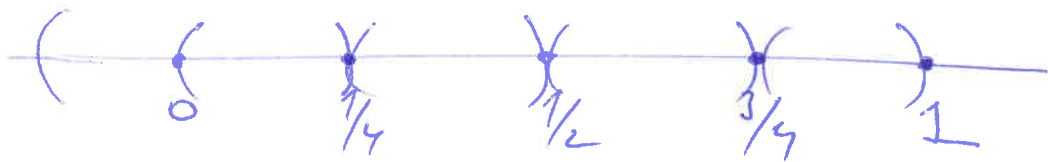
$$\pi^{-1}(U) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (n + I) \text{ je otv. v } \mathbb{R},$$

zřejmě $\pi|_I$ je spojitá. Rovněž $(\pi|_I)^{-1}$ je
spojitá, protože pro každou otevřenou $\tilde{I} \subset I$ platí

$$\left((\pi|_I)^{-1} \right)^{-1}(\tilde{I}) = \pi(\tilde{I}) \text{ je ot. v } \mathbb{R}/\sim,$$

$$\text{neboli } \pi^{-1}(\pi(\tilde{I})) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (n + \tilde{I}) \text{ je ot. v } \mathbb{R}.$$

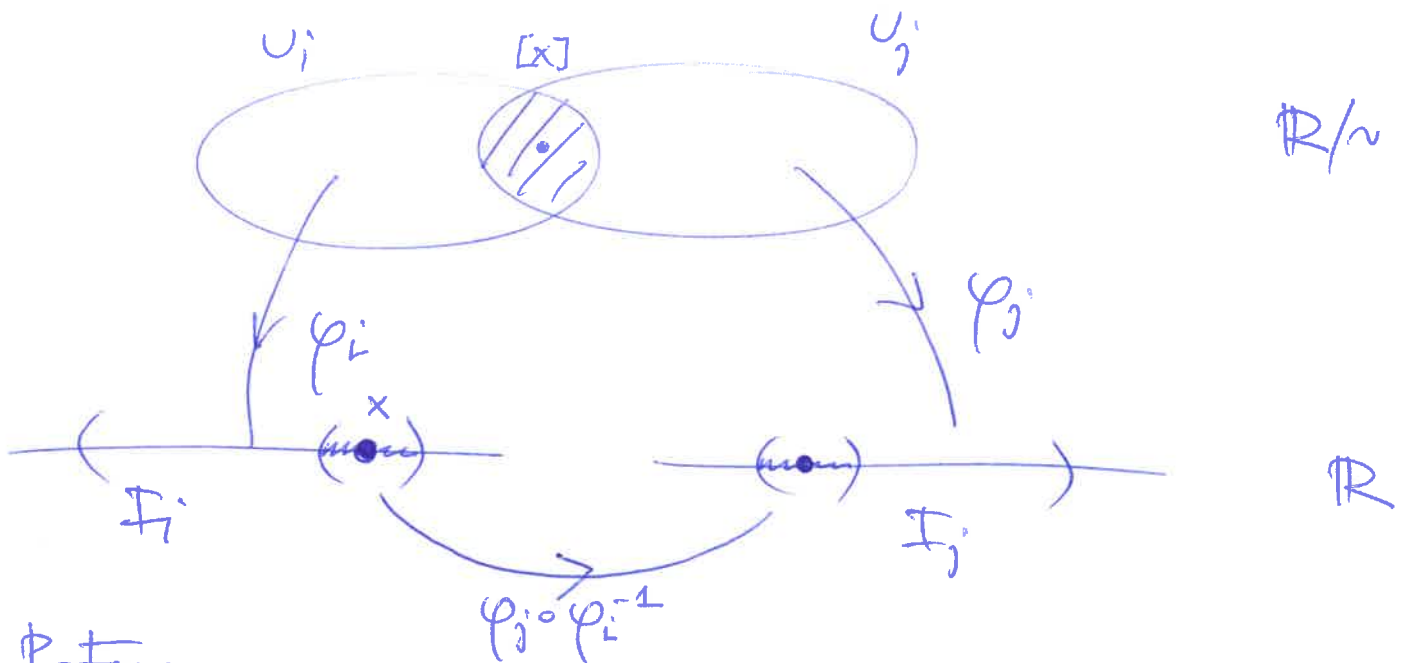
② Pro $j=0,1,2,3$ položme $I_j := I(j/4, 1/4)$ | \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} ②



a $\varphi_j := (\pi|_{I_j})^{-1} : U_j \xrightarrow{ue} I_j$ je homeom.

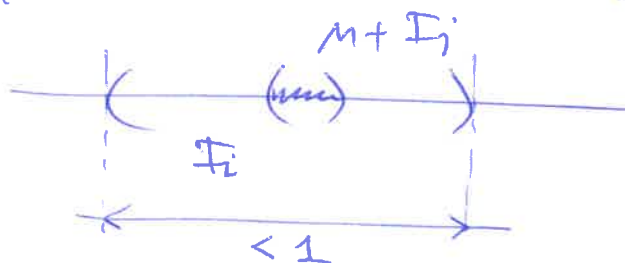
Potom $\mathcal{A} := \{ (U_j | \varphi_j) \mid j=0,1,2,3 \}$ je hledky' atle ve \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} .

- Skutečně, π zobrazuje $[0,1)$ (kn. fundament. oblast) prostě ve \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} .
- Necht' $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$.



Potom

∃ $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ tak, že $I_i \cap (m + I_j) \neq \emptyset$
(odlice)

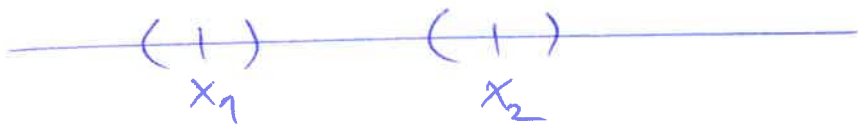


Potom $\varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}(x) = x - n$, $x \in \varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j)$ | \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} ③

je hladko zobrazov. Podobno i $\varphi_i \circ \varphi_j^{-1}$.

③: Prostor \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} ma kompatibilni atlas, podoben topologije ma sporednu bazu.

④: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} je transitivni: Necht $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$. Potom $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1)$, $x_1 \neq x_2$ tak, da $\omega_1 = [x_1]$ a $\omega_2 = [x_2]$. BUENO: $x_1 < x_2$



Prostor $0 < x_2 - x_1 < 1$, $\exists \epsilon > 0$ takoraj da $x_1 + \epsilon < x_2 - \epsilon$ a $(x_2 + \epsilon) - (x_1 - \epsilon) < 1$.

Potom $U(x_1, \epsilon) \cap U(x_2, \epsilon) = \emptyset$.

Poznámka: Podobne pro $\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$, kde

$$(x_1, y_1) \sim (x_2, y_2) \Leftrightarrow (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$$