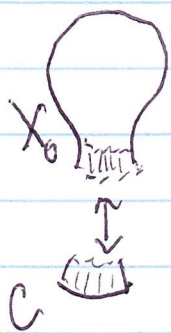


## Manifolds with boundary

In the course of studying smooth manifolds, one often encounters objects like  $\mathbb{R}_+^n = [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  (half-space) and the disk  $D^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |x| = 1\}$  which have a boundary of some sort. We shall cover this very briefly with definitions that are equivalent to those in Chapter 1 of Lee.

Def. A topological  $n$ -manifold with boundary is a space  $X$  with a decomposition into two open subsets

$X_0$  (the interior),  $C$  (an open boundary collar)



such that the following hold:

- ①  $X_0$  is a topological  $n$ -manifold
- ②  $C$  is homeomorphic to  $Y \times [0, \infty)$  for some  $(n-1)$ -manifold  $Y$  (write  $Y = \partial X$ )
- ③  $X_0 \cap C \leftrightarrow Y \times (0, \infty)$

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\* always Hausdorff, and 2nd countable unless stated otherwise.

EXAMPLES.

0. A topological  $n$ -manifold  $X$ , with  
 $X = X_0$ ,  $C = Y = \emptyset$ . (no boundary)

1. A product  $Y \times (0, \infty)$  where  $Y$  is  
 a topological  $(n-1)$ -manifold, with  
 $X_0 = \emptyset$ ,  $C = X$ . (includes  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$ ).

2. The disk  $D^n$ , where  $X_0 = \{ |x| < 1 \}$   
STRICT  $\subseteq$

$Y = S^{n-1}$ ,  $C = \{ |x| > \frac{1}{2} \}$  and we have

$$C \cong S^{n-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \cong S^{n-1} \times [0, \infty)$$

$$x \longrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{|x|}, |x|\right) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{|x|}, h(|x|)\right)$$

where  $h: \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \cong [0, \infty)$ .

Def. A smooth structure on a top.  
 $n$ -manifold with boundary consists of smooth  
 structures on  $X_0$  and  $Y$  s.t. some collar  
 $C$  is diffeomorphic to  $Y \times (0, \infty)$ .



A mapping of manifolds with boundary is smooth if it extends to a smooth map from  $X_0 \cup_c (Y \times \mathbb{R})$  to  $X'_0 \cup_{c'} (Y' \times \mathbb{R})$ , where the latter have the standard smooth structures.

## EXAMPLES

All the preceding examples have "obvious" smooth structures.

4. If  $X$  has a smooth structure, then the inclusion  $\partial X \subseteq X$  is smooth.

See pp. 27-29 of Lee for a more abstract approach. The equivalence between Lee's definition and ours in the smooth case is given by the <sup>Smooth</sup> Collar Neighborhood Theorem on pp. 222-224 of Lee. In the topological setting, there is a similar topological Collar Neighborhood Theorem due to M. Brown (mainly) and E. Michael.

Here are references:

M. Brown, in *Topology of 3-manifolds and related topics* (pp. 83-91). Prentice-Hall, 1962.

R. Connelly, *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* 27 (1971), 180-182. (Simplified proof of Brown's result).

E. Michael, *General Topology and its Relations...* (Prague, 1961), pp. 270-271. Academic Press, 1962. (Fills in a small gap in Brown's proof.)