

Exercises 4-6

4. We simply restrict the charts to U , i.e.

$$V_\alpha = \underbrace{U_\alpha}_\substack{\text{chart for} \\ M} \cap U$$

which is open by definition of the subspace topology. Our chart maps are

$$\psi_\alpha = \phi_\alpha|_U, \quad \psi_\alpha^{-1} = \phi_\alpha^{-1}|_{\phi_\alpha(U)}$$

which are continuous by definition of the subspace topology. All the transition functions will still be smooth, since

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\beta \circ \psi_\alpha^{-1} &= \phi_\beta|_U \circ \phi_\alpha^{-1}|_{\phi_\alpha(U)} \\ &= (\phi_\beta \circ \phi_\alpha^{-1})|_{\phi_\alpha(U)} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{smooth.} \end{aligned}$$

5. We simply set our charts to be the cartesian products of the old ones:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\alpha,\beta} : U_\alpha \times V_\beta &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \\ (x,y) &\longmapsto (\phi_\alpha(x), \psi_\beta(y)) \end{aligned}$$

This collection of charts is clearly continuous and covers $M \times N$; its inverse is also continuous by definition of the topology on $M \times N$. Transition functions also clearly smooth.

6. We take our ^{set of} charts to be the disjoint union of the set of charts for M and N respectively. Clearly everything goes through since M and N never "interfere" with each other. That is, the only trouble that could arise is if there were to be new transition functions

$$\phi_\alpha \circ \psi_\beta^{-1}$$

↑ ↙
chart for M chart for N

but these have empty domain since M and N are disjoint.