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THE EASY WHITNEY EMBEDDING THEOREM IN THE COMPLEX CASE

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ABSTRACT

Whitney proved that if M is compact n-dimensional manifold with analytic structure, then there is an analytic structure embedding of M in $\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$. In this paper we prove this theorem in the complex case.

Keywords: *Embeddings, Immersions, complex manifolds and analytic structure.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In [4], Whitney proved that if M is compact Hausdorff C^r n-dimensional manifold, $2 \le r \le \infty$, then there is a C^r embedding of M in $\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$. The aim of this paper is to prove the theorem but in complex case, i.e., if M is compact complex n-dimensional manifold with analytic structure, then there is an analytic structure embedding of M in $\mathbb{C}^{n+2}$. The definitions and fundamental concepts which will be required throughout the paper may be found in [1, 2, 3].

2. MAIN THEOREM:

We need the following lemmas:

Lemma: 1 Let M be an analytic compact complex n-dimensional manifold. Then there exists an analytic embedding of M into $\mathbb{C}^n$.

Proof: $D^n(r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z| \le r\}$, this is closed disk of radius r and centre o in $\mathbb{C}^n$. Since M is compact it satisfies the finite intersection property and so one can easily find an atlas $\{\varphi_i, U_i\}_{i=1}^n$ having the following properties:

(a) for every $\varphi_i(U_i) \supset D^n(2)$, where $D^n(2)$ is the interior of the unit complex sphere S^n.
(b) $M = \cup \operatorname{Int} \varphi_i^{-1}(\Delta^n)$, where Δ^n denotes a unit closed disk in $\mathbb{C}^n$, i.e. $\Delta^n = D^n(1)$.

Let $\lambda: \mathbb{C}^n \to S^2$ be an analytic map such that $\lambda \mid \Delta^n = |z|$, $(\lambda \mid \mathbb{C}^n) \setminus D^n(2) = 0$. Define an C^ω- map $\lambda_i : M \to S^2$ such that:

$$\lambda_i = \begin{cases} \lambda\ \varphi_i & on\ \ U_i \\ 0 & on\ \ U_i^c \end{cases}$$

It follows that the sets $B_i = \lambda_i^{-1}(|z|) \subset U_i$ cover M. Define maps $f_i: M \to \mathbb{C}^n$ such that:

$$f_i = \begin{cases} \lambda_i(z)\, \varphi_i(z) & if \quad z \epsilon U_i \\ 0 & if \quad z \epsilon U_i^c \end{cases}$$

Put $g_i = (f_i, \lambda_i) \to \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ and $g = (g_1, \dots, g_m)$:M$\to \underbrace{\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}}_{m-times} = \mathbb{C}^{m(n+1)}$. Clearly g is C^ω map. If $z_1 \in B_i$ then g_i, and hence g, is immersive at z_1, so g is an immersion. To see that g is injective, suppose $z_1 \ne z_2$ with $z_2 \in B_i$. If $z_1 \in B_i$ then $g(z_1) = g(z_2)$ since $f_i \mid B_i = \varphi_i \mid B_i$. If $z_1 \notin B_i$ then $\lambda_i(z_2) = 1 \ne \lambda_i(z_1)$, so $g(z_1) \ne g(z_2)$. Therefore g is an injective C^ω- immersion. Since M is compact, then g is an embedding.

Lemma: 2 Let M^m and N^n be complex manifolds with $n > m$. If $f: M^m \to N^n$ is a C^ω- map, then $f(M^m)$ is nowhere dense.

Proof: It suffices to show that $f(M^m)$ has measure zero this follows from:
If $g: U \to \mathbb{C}^n$ which is analytic and with $m < n$ and if $U \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ is open, then $g(U) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ has measure zero. To prove

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this assertion, write g as a composition of C^{ω}- maps $U = U \times \{0\} \subset U \times \mathbb{C}^{n-m} \overset{\pi}{\to} U \overset{g}{\to} \mathbb{C}^n$. $U \times \{0\}$ has n-measure zero in $U \times \mathbb{C}^{n-m} \subset \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m = \mathbb{C}^n$. Now every point of V, where $V \subset U$, belongs to an open ball $B \subset U$ such that the norm $\|Dg(z)\|$ is uniformly bounded on B, say $\beta > 0$, where β is a real number. Then $|f(z) - f(z\ )| \leq \beta|z - z|$ for all $z, z \in B$. It follows that if $K \subset B$ is an n-cube of edge ג, then $f(K)$ is contained in an n-cube K of edge less than ג$\sqrt{n\beta}$=גL. Therefore $\mu(K\ ) < L^n\mu(K)$. Now write $V = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} V_j$ where each V_j is a compact subset of a ball B as above. For each $\varepsilon > 0$, $V_j = \bigcup_i K_i$, where each K_i is an n-cube in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $\sum \mu(K_i) < \varepsilon$. It follows that $f(V_j) \subset \bigcup_i K_i$ where the sum of the measure of the n-cube K_i is less than $L^n\varepsilon$. Hence $f(V_j)$ has measure zero, and so V has measure. Then $f(M)$ has measure zero by prolongation.

The inverse function theorem 3 ([5]).Suppose

(a) W is an open subset of a banach space X,
(b) $f: W \to X$ is continuously differentiable,
(c) for every $z \in W$ and $(Df)_z$ is an invertible member of the collection of all bounded linear mappings of X into X.

Every point $a \in W$ has then a neighbourhood U such that

(i) f is one-to-one in U,
(ii) $f(U)= V$ is an open subset of X, and
(iii) $f^{-1}: V \to U$ is uniformly continuous.

Lemma: 4 Let N^n be a C^{ω}-manifold. A subset $A \subset N^n$ is a C^{ω}- submanifold if and only if A is the image of a C^{ω}-embedding .

Proof: Suppose A is a C^{ω}- manifold. Then A has a natural analytic structure derived from a covering by submanifold charts. For this analytic structure, the inclusion of A in N^n is C^{ω}- embedding. Conversely, suppose $f: M^m \to N^n$ is a C^{ω}- embedding, $f(M^m) = A$. The property of being a C^{ω}- submanifold has local character, That is true if $A \subset M^m$ if and only if it is true if $A_i \subset N_i$ where $\{A_i\}$ is an open cover of A and each N_i is an open subset of M^m containing A_i. It is also invariant under C^{ω} -holeomorphic map, that is, $A \subset N$ is a C^{ω} - submanifold if and only if $g(A) \subset N$ is a C^{ω}- submanifold where $g: N \to N$ is a C^{ω}-holeomorphic map (or even a C^{ω}-embedding). To exploit local character and invariance under holeomorphic map, let $\Psi = \{_i: N_i \to \mathbb{C}^n\}_{i\in}$ be a family of charts on N^n which covers A. Then find an atlas $\Phi = \{\varphi_i: M_i \to \mathbb{C}^m\}_{i\in}$ for M^m such that $f(M_i) \subset N_i$. Since f is an embedding, Φ and Ψ can be chosen so that $f(M_i) = A \cap N_i$. By invariance it is enough to show that $_if(M_i) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is a C^{ω} - submanifold. Put $U_i = \varphi_i(M_i) \subset \mathbb{C}^m$,

$f_i = {}_i\circ f \circ \varphi_i^{-1}: U_i \to \mathbb{C}^n$. Then f_i is a C^{ω}- embedding and $g_i(U_i) = {}_i \circ f(M_i)$. Thus we have reduced the lemma to the special case where $N = \mathbb{C}^n$, M is an open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}^m$, and $f: U \to \mathbb{C}^n$ is a C^{ω}- embedding. In this case a corollary of the inverse function theorem implies that there is a C^{ω}- submanifold chart for $(\mathbb{C}^n, f(U))$ at each point of $f(U)$.

Lemma: 5 Let $f: M \to N$ be a C^{ω}-map. If $z \in f(M)$ is an analytic value i.e. it satisfies the Cauchy-Riemann equations. Then $f^{-1}(z)$ is a C^{ω}- submanifold of M.

Proof: By using local character and invariance, as in the proof of lemma 4, we reduce the lemma to the case where M is an open set in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and $N = \mathbb{C}^n$. Again the lemma follows from the inverse function theorem.

Theorem: (Main) Let M be a compact complex n- dimensional manifold with analytic structure. Then there is an analytic structure embedding of M in $\mathbb{C}^{n+2}$.

Proof: By lemma 1, M embeds in some $\mathbb{C}^q$. If $q = n + 1$ there is nothing to prove; hence we assume the case that $q > n + 1$. We may replace M by its image under an embedding. Therefore we assume that M is a C^{ω}- submanifold of $\mathbb{C}^q$. It is sufficient to prove that such an M embeds in $\mathbb{C}^{q-1}$, for repetition of the argument will eventually embed M in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$.

Suppose then that $M \subset \mathbb{C}^q$, q> $n + 1$. Identify $\mathbb{C}^{q-1}$ with $\{z \in \mathbb{C}^q: z_q = 0\}$. If $\underline{v} \in \mathbb{C}^q - \mathbb{C}^{q-1}$ denote by $f_{\underline{v}}: \mathbb{C}^q \to \mathbb{C}^{q-1}$ the projection parallel to $\underline{v}$. We seek a vector $\underline{v}$ such that $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M : M \to \mathbb{C}^{q-1}$ is aC^{ω}- embedding. We limit our search to unit vectors.

For $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M$ to be injective means that $\underline{v}$ is not parallel to any secant of M. That is, if z_1, z_2 are any two distinct points of M, then

$$\underline{v} \neq \frac{z_1 - z_2}{|z_1 - z_2|} \cdots \quad (1)$$

More subtle is the requirement that $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M$ be an immersion. The kernel of the analytic map $f_{\underline{v}}$ is obviously the circle $|z| = 1$ through $\underline{v}$. Therefore a tangent vector $z \in M_z$ is in the kernel of $T_{z} \circ f_{\underline{v}}$ only if z is parallel to $\underline{v}$. We can guarantee that $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M$ is an immersion by requiring, for all nonzero $z \in T(M)$:

$$\underline{v} \neq \frac{z}{|z|} \cdots \quad (2)$$

Here z is identified with a vector in $\mathbb{C}^q$; thus $|z|$ makes sense. Condition (1) is analyzed by means of the map

$$\rho : M \times M - \Delta \rightarrow S^{q-1},$$
$$\rho\,(z_1, z_2) = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{|z_1 - z_2|},$$

where Δ is the diagonal, i.e. ,

$$\Delta = \{\,(a, b) \in M \times M : a = b\,\}.$$

Now $\underline{v}$ satisfies (1) if and only if $\underline{v}$ is not in the image of ρ ; we consider $M \times M - \Delta$ as an open submanifold of $M \times M$; the map ρ is then C^ω. Note that

$$\dim\,(M \times M - \Delta) = 2n < \dim S^{q-1}.$$

The existence of a $\underline{v}$ satisfying (1) follows from lemma 2. In the case at hand, put $M \times M - \Delta$ and S^{q-1} instead of M^m and N^n, respectively, in lemma 2. We know that every nonvoid open subset of S^{q-1} contains a point $\underline{v}$ which is not in the image of ρ. To analyze condition (2) we note that it holds for all $z \in T(M)$ provided it holds whenever $|z| = 1$. Let
This is the unit tangent bundle of M. It is C^ω- submanifold of $T(M)$. To see this, observe that $T_1(M) = \underline{v}^{-1}(|z|)$ where $\underline{v} : T(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\underline{v}$ is defined by $\underline{v}(z) = |z|^2$. Since $\underline{v}$ is the restriction to $T(M)$ of the C^ω- map $T(\mathbb{C}^q) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $z \rightarrow |z|^2$, it is C^ω. It is clear that (1, 0) is a regular value for $\underline{v}$; for if $\underline{v}(z) = 1$, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}\ \underline{v}(tz\,)|_{t=1} \neq 0.$$

Hence $\underline{v}^{-1}\,(|z|)$ is a C^ω- submanifold by lemma 4. It is easy to see that it is compact because M is compact. Define a C^ω- map $\tau : T_1(M) \rightarrow S^{q-1}$ as follows. Identify $T(M)$ with a subset of $M \times \mathbb{C}^q$; then $T_1(M)$ is a subset of $M \times S^{q-1}$. Define τ to be the restriction to $T_1(M)$ of the projection onto S^{q-1}. Geometrically τ is just parallel translation of unit vectors based at points of M to unit vectors based at 0. Clearly τ is C^ω. Noting that $\dim T_1(M) = n - 1 < \dim S^{q-1}$, we apply lemma (2) to conclude that the image of τ is nowhere dense. Since $T_1(M)$ is compact, it follows that the complement W of the image of τ is a dense open set in S^{q-1} . Therefore W meets $S^q \cap (\mathbb{C}^q - \mathbb{C}^{q-1})$ in a nonempty open set W_0. As we have seen previously, W_0 contains a vector $\underline{v}$ which is not in the image of ρ. This vector $\underline{v}$ has the property that $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^q$ is an injective immersion. Since M is compact and Hausdorff, $f_{\underline{v}} \mid M$ is also an embedding.

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