

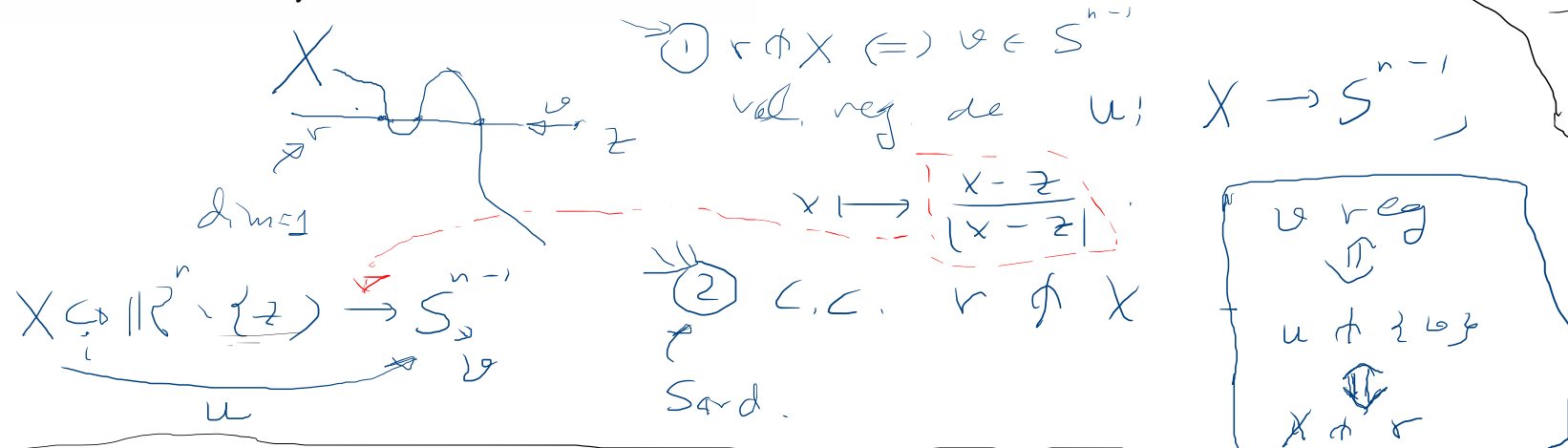
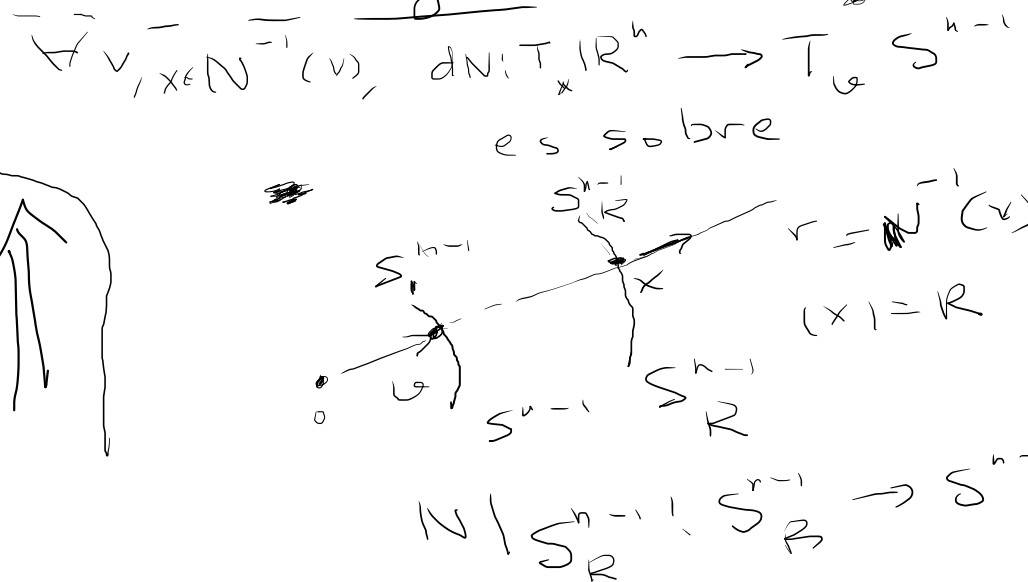
7. Given a point  $z \in \mathbb{R}^n - X$  and a direction vector  $\vec{v} \in S^{n-1}$ , consider the ray  $r$  emanating from  $z$  in the direction of  $\vec{v}$ ,

$$r = \{z + t\vec{v} : t \geq 0\}.$$

Check that the ray  $r$  is transversal to  $X$  if and only if  $\vec{v}$  is a regular value of the direction map  $u: X \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ . In particular, almost every ray from  $z$  intersects  $X$  transversally.

$f: X \rightarrow Y$   
 $y \in Y$  is reg  
 $\Leftrightarrow f \nabla \{y\}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{DN} S^{n-1}$   
 $x \mapsto \frac{x}{|x|} = v$   
 Ker  $DN = T_x \mathbb{R}^n$   
 todo  $v$  es regular



$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$   
 $x \mapsto y \mapsto z$   
 $W \subset T_x X$   
 $W \subset T_y Y$   
 $W \subset T_z Z$   
 $g \circ f \nabla W \Leftrightarrow f \nabla g^{-1} W$

$g \circ f \nabla W$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $g \nabla W$

$$(dg)_y \circ (df)_x T_x X + T_w W = T_w Z$$

$$\forall x \in (g \circ f)^{-1}(z)$$

$\Downarrow$  ?

$g \nabla W \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in g^{-1}(z)$

$$dg T_y Y + T_w W = T_w Z$$

Para terminar

\* Jordan-Brouwer

$\overbrace{8, 9}^{IA}$   $\overbrace{10, 11}^P$

← Mierc.

A • Borsuk Ulam

← Vierney

? • clasif. 1-var.

[? JV]