

$M = S^n(r)$ $\vec{x} = \frac{ax}{\|ax\|}$, $A_x^3 = -\frac{1}{r} Id$

$R(x, y)z = \frac{1}{r^2} (g(y, z)x - g(x, z)y)$

\Rightarrow Riemann curv. $\equiv \frac{1}{r^2}$

$g(B(x, y)Z, W) = g(X(x, z), \alpha(y, w)) - g(X(y, z), \alpha(x, w))$

$M^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$

\exists normal chart centered at x_0

y_1, \dots, y_{n+k}

s.t. $\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial y_n}$ span $T_{x_0}M$

In fact, we can take Y_1, \dots, Y_{n+k} o.n. basis $T_{x_0}M$

s.t. $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \in T_{x_0}M$. Take $\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} = Y_i, i=1, \dots, n+k$

let x^1, \dots, x^n be an arbitrary nbhd of x_0

$y_i = y_i(x^1, \dots, x^n) \quad | \quad i=1, \dots, n+k$

which defines the embedding $M \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ locally