

MATH 208, Fall 2015

Manifolds I

Final

1. Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_g \setminus D^2$, where Σ_g is the sphere with g handles and D^2 is a disk. Show that Σ admits an immersion into \mathbb{R}^2 . (It is sufficient to sketch a figure or a series of figures as a solution.)

2. Consider the map $\tilde{F}: S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ given by

$$\tilde{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2 - y^2, xy, xz, yz).$$

Prove that \tilde{F} gives rise to a smooth embedding $F: \mathbb{RP}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$.

3. Let $M^m \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ and $N^n \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be two submanifolds of dimensions m and, respectively, n such that $m + n < k$. (For instance, M and N are two curves in \mathbb{R}^3 .) Prove that $(x + M) \cap N = \emptyset$ for almost all, in the sense of measure theory, $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$. Here $x + M = \{x + y \mid y \in M\}$.

4. Let M be a submanifold in $N \times P$, where N and P are arbitrary manifolds. Show that for almost all $y \in P$ the intersection $M \cap (N \times \{y\})$ is a smooth submanifold in $N \times \{y\} = N$.

5. Denote by M_n the vector space of real $n \times n$ matrices and let P_n be the vector space of real symmetric $n \times n$ matrices. Consider the map $F: M_n \rightarrow P_n$ given by $F(A) = AA^T$.

- Show that $DF_I(X) = X + X^T$ and that $I \in M_n$ is a regular point of F . (Would I still be a regular point if we replaced the target space P_n by M_n ?)
- Show that $I \in P_n$ is a regular value of F . Thus the orthogonal group $O(n) = \{A \in M_n \mid AA^T = I\}$ is a smooth submanifold of M_n . Find $\dim O(n)$.
- Show that $T_I O(n)$ is the space of all skew-symmetric matrices, i.e., $T_I O(n) = \{X \in M_n \mid X + X^T = 0\}$. (This space is usually denoted by $so(n)$.)

6. Consider the vector fields $v(x) = v_0 + A(x)$ and $w(x) = w_0 + B(x)$ on \mathbb{R}^n , where v_0 and w_0 are constant vectors, and A and B are linear maps $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.

- Find the flow φ^t of v .
- Find the bracket $[v, w]$.

Over please!

7. Two smooth submanifolds M_0 and M_1 of N are said to be transverse if $T_p N = T_p M_0 + T_p M_1$ for all $p \in M_0 \cap M_1$. Prove that $M_0 \cap M_1$ is a smooth submanifold of N of dimension $\dim M_0 + \dim M_1 - \dim N$, whenever M_0 and M_1 are transverse. (Remark: this is essentially Theorem 6.30 from the textbook. Try to give a direct proof rather than apply the theorem.)