

## Study sheet for Midterm Examination

1. Show that the set  $S$  of all points  $(x, y, z)$  in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  satisfying  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  is not a topological manifold. [*Hint:* The origin  $0$  lies in  $S$  and  $S - \{0\}$  has two components; show that for every open neighborhood  $U$  of  $0$  in  $S$  the deleted neighborhood  $U - \{0\}$  has at least two components. Why does this imply that  $S$  cannot be a topological  $n$ -manifold for  $n \geq 2$ ? On the other hand, the set of all points in  $S - \{0\}$  with positive  $z$ -coordinate is homeomorphic to  $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$  by the map forgetting the last coordinate. Since the latter is a topological 2-manifold, it follows that  $S - \{0\}$ , and hence  $S$  itself, cannot be a topological 1-manifold.]

A simpler question along the same lines is to show that the set of points in the plane satisfying  $x^2 = y^2$  is not a topological manifold. As in class, this can be done as follows: In a topological manifold of dimension greater than 1, for every point  $p$  there are arbitrarily small open neighborhoods that are connected and remain connected if the point  $p$  is removed, and for 1-manifolds there are arbitrarily small connected neighborhoods that split into two components when  $p$  is removed. On the other hand, for the set described above, if  $U$  is an arbitrary neighborhood of the origin, then  $U - \{0\}$  always has at least four components.

2. Let  $U$  and  $V$  be open subsets of Euclidean spaces, and let  $f:U \rightarrow V$  and  $g:V \rightarrow U$  be smooth maps such that  $gf = \text{Identity}(U)$ . Prove that  $f$  is an immersion,  $f$  is one-to-one, and  $f$  is a closed mapping. [*Hint:* The relation  $gf = \text{Identity}$  implies that  $f$  is one-to-one and  $f$  is an immersion; to see that it is closed, show that if  $F$  is closed in  $U$  then  $f(F)$  is the set of all points in  $g^{-1}(F)$  such that  $fg(x) = x$ . Why is this intersection closed in  $V$ ?]

3. Outline the construction of a smooth real valued function  $f$  on the real line such that  $f(x)$  is zero when  $x$  is nonpositive and 1 if  $x$  is greater than or equal to 1.

4. Let  $f:\mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be a smooth map, let  $G:\mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  be a smooth map, and let  $X$  be the smooth vector field defined by  $X(u) = (u, G(u))$ . If  $G(u)$  is perpendicular to the gradient of  $\nabla f(u)$  for all  $u$ , show that the integral curves  $\gamma(t)$  of  $X$  satisfy  $f(\gamma(t)) = \text{constant}$ . Using this, find a vector field whose integral curves satisfy the equation

$$x^3 + y^3 = C.$$

[*Hint:* Find the gradient of the left hand side and use the fact that  $(\mathbf{B}, -\mathbf{A})$  is perpendicular to  $(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B})$ .]

5. Define a smooth atlas  $\mathcal{A}$ , and state the compatibility condition that characterizes the unique maximal atlas  $\mathcal{M}$  containing  $\mathcal{A}$ . Let  $U$  be an open subset of Euclidean space and let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the atlas consisting only of the identity map of  $U$ . Given a diffeomorphism  $\mathbf{g}:V \rightarrow U$  where  $V$  is open in the Euclidean space containing  $U$ , show that the chart  $(V, \mathbf{g})$  belongs to  $\mathcal{M}$ .

6. Let  $M$  and  $N$  be smooth manifolds (the maximal atlases will be suppressed for notational simplicity). Using the characterization of product manifolds in terms of morphisms, prove the following:

(i) If  $\mathbf{f}:M \rightarrow M'$  and  $\mathbf{g}:N \rightarrow N'$  are smooth then so is the product  $\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{g}$ . If  $\mathbf{f}$  and  $\mathbf{g}$  are diffeomorphisms then so is  $\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{g}$ . What is its inverse in this case? [*Hint:* Look at the projections onto the first and second coordinates.]

(ii) The twist map  $\mathbf{T}:M \times M \rightarrow M \times M$  given by  $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x})$  is a diffeomorphism that is equal to its own inverse.

(iii) If  $\mathbf{y}$  is an arbitrary point of  $N$  show that the slice injection  $\mathbf{s}_y:M \rightarrow M \times N$  defined by  $\mathbf{s}_y(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  is smooth. [*Hint:* Constant maps are always smooth.]

7. Let  $\mathbf{f}:\mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  be defined by  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x} + \sinh \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y})$ . Prove that  $\mathbf{f}$  is a diffeomorphism. [*Hint:* It is necessary to show that the map is continuous, one-to-one and onto, has continuous partials of all orders, and has a nonvanishing Jacobian determinant at each point.]