

## Homework 1

Due Monday, September 11 at 1:00pm

### Notes and instructions

- Write “Homework 1” on the first page of your solutions and label each problem using its number from the list below (*not* the textbook number).
- Tags like [LEE] indicate problems adapted from other sources. The corresponding list of citations can be found on the course web page.

- (1) Lee, Chapter 1, Problem 7, on page 30. (This gives another atlas on the sphere.)
- (2) Lee, Chapter 1, Problem 9, on page 31. (You will want thoroughly read the construction of a smooth atlas on  $\mathbb{R}P^n$  from Examples 1.5 and 1.33 in the chapter before you attempt this problem.)
- (3) Let  $T$  be the subset of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  defined by the equation  $(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 3)^2 + z^2 = 1$ . (In words, this is a circular torus of revolution with major radius 3 and minor radius 1.) Construct a smooth atlas on  $T$  (of dimension 2). [ND]
- (4) Suppose  $M$  is a smooth manifold,  $p \in M$ , and  $(U, \varphi)$  is a coordinate chart such that  $p \in U$ . Show that for any smooth function  $f_0 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , there exists a smooth function  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f$  is equal to  $f_0 \circ \varphi$  on some open neighborhood of  $p$ . [ND]

Here is a suggested outline for solving this problem:

- (a) Use a bump function like the one constructed in Lemma 2.22 to construct a smooth function  $f_1$  on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  that agrees with  $f_0$  near  $\varphi(p)$  but whose support is contained in  $\varphi(U)$ .
  - (b) Make  $f$  zero on most of the manifold and equal to  $f_1 \circ \varphi$  on  $U$ . Show that this is smooth.
- (5) Lee, Chapter 2, Problem 8, on page 48.
  - (6) Let  $M_1, M_2$  be smooth manifolds, and for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$  let  $\pi_i : M_1 \times M_2 \rightarrow M_i$  denote the projection onto one factor. Let  $p = (p_1, p_2) \in M_1 \times M_2$ . Show that the map

$$\alpha : T_p(M_1 \times M_2) \rightarrow T_{p_1}M_1 \oplus T_{p_2}M_2$$

defined by

$$\alpha(v) = (d(\pi_1)_p(v), d(\pi_2)_p(v))$$

is an isomorphism. [LEE]

- (7) Lee, Chapter 3, Problem 8, on page 76.