

## Homework 2

Due Monday, September 18 at 1:00pm

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be smooth manifolds, with  $M$  connected. Let  $F : M \rightarrow N$  be a smooth map such that  $dF_p$  is the zero map for each  $p \in M$ . Show that  $F$  is a constant map. [LEE]

(2) Lee, Chapter 3, Problem 5. (You can't square the circle with a diffeomorphism.)

(3) Let  $M$  be a smooth  $n$ -manifold,  $p \in M$ , and let  $C_p^\infty(M)$  denote the space of germs of smooth functions at  $p$  (as defined on page 71 of the text). Let  $\mathfrak{m}_p \subset C_p^\infty(M)$  denote the set of germs  $[(f, U)]$  such that  $f(p) = 0$ .

(a) Show that  $\mathfrak{m}_p$  is a maximal ideal of the ring  $C_p^\infty(M)$ .

(b) Let  $\mathfrak{m}_p^2 \subset C_p^\infty(M)$  denote the set of finite linear combinations of germs of the form  $[(fg, U)]$  where  $[(f, U)] \in \mathfrak{m}_p$  and  $[(g, U)] \in \mathfrak{m}_p$ . Note that  $\mathfrak{m}_p^2 \subset \mathfrak{m}_p$ , and let  $\mathfrak{m}_p/\mathfrak{m}_p^2$  denote the quotient vector space.

Show that  $T_pM$  is isomorphic to the dual space  $(\mathfrak{m}_p/\mathfrak{m}_p^2)^*$ , where the isomorphism

$$T_pM \rightarrow (\mathfrak{m}_p/\mathfrak{m}_p^2)^*$$

is given by  $v \mapsto \xi_v$  where  $\xi_v : \mathfrak{m}_p/\mathfrak{m}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  denotes the map

$$\xi_v([(f, U)] + \mathfrak{m}_p^2) = v(f).$$

(In particular you must show that  $\xi_v$  is well-defined.)

(4) Let  $F : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be defined by  $F(t) = (e^t, \sin t)$ . Show that  $F$  is an injective smooth immersion. Determine (with proof) whether or not  $F$  is a smooth embedding. Also sketch the image of  $F$ .

(5) Construct two injective smooth immersions  $F_1, F_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  that have the same image, but which are “essentially different” in the following sense: There does not exist a diffeomorphism  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $F_1 = F_2 \circ \phi$ . [BOOTHBY]

(6) Does there exist a smooth immersion from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$  whose image contains  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ ? (Either construct one, or show that no such immersion exists.)

(7) Lee, Chapter 4, problem 10, on page 96.