

HOMEWORK #0

Exercise 1 (Atlas on a sphere). Recall that on $S^n = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_i x_i^2 = 1\}$ one can define the differentiable structure given by the atlas $\mathcal{A} = \{(U^+, \mathbf{x}_+), (U^-, \mathbf{x}_-)\}$ where $U^\pm = S^n \setminus (\pm 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, and

$$\mathbf{x}_\pm(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{x_1}{1 \mp x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{1 \mp x_0} \right)$$

Prove that \mathcal{A} is indeed an atlas. Is it a maximal atlas?

Exercise 2 (Product manifold). Let M, M' be manifolds of dimension n, n' respectively, with charts $\{(U_\alpha, x_\alpha)\}_\alpha$ and $\{(U'_a, x'_a)\}_a$ respectively. Show that the product $M \times M'$ is a manifold of dimension $n + n'$, with charts $\{(U_\alpha \times U'_a, x_\alpha \times x'_a)\}_{(\alpha, a)}$.

Exercise 3 (Covering space). Let M be a smooth manifold of dimension n , and \hat{M} a topological space with $\pi : \hat{M} \rightarrow M$ a covering map. Show that:

- (1) \hat{M} can be given the structure of a smooth manifold of dimension n , such that π is a smooth map.
- (2) If M is orientable, so is \hat{M} .

Exercise 4 (Quotient). Let $G \times M \rightarrow M$ be a properly discontinuous action of a group G on a smooth manifold M . Prove that:

- (1) The quotient M/G , with its quotient topology, can be given a differentiable structure such that the projection $\pi : M \rightarrow M/G$ is smooth.
- (2) M/G is orientable if and only if there exists an orientation of M which is preserved by the elements of G .

Exercise 5 (Diffeomorphic differentiable structures). Consider the following differentiable structures on the real line \mathbb{R} : (\mathbb{R}, x_1) , where $x_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is $x_1(t) = t$; and (\mathbb{R}, x_2) where $x_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is $x_2(t) = t^3$. Show that

- (1) The charts x_1 and x_2 are not compatible, so the maximal structures determined by them are distinct.
- (2) The map $\phi : (\mathbb{R}, x_2) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, x_1)$ given by $\phi(t) = t^3$ is a diffeomorphism. That is, even though the differentiable structures (\mathbb{R}, x_1) and (\mathbb{R}, x_2) are distinct, they induce diffeomorphic differentiable manifolds.