

## Differential Geometry: Final Exam Problem List

1. The space of  $n$  matrices,  $Mat(n, \mathbb{R})$ , is a vector space of dimension  $n^2$  and therefore a smooth manifold. Let  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$  be the subset of invertible  $n \times n$  matrices, and  $O(n, \mathbb{R})$  be the set of orthogonal matrices:

$$O(n, \mathbb{R}) := \{A \in Mat(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid AA^T = Id\}.$$

- (a) Prove that  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$  is a smooth manifold. What is its dimension?
  - (b) Prove that  $O(2, \mathbb{R})$  is a smooth manifold. What is its dimension?
2. Given a closed 1-form  $\omega$  on a smooth manifold  $M$ ,
    - (a) prove that if  $M$  is simply connected,  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  be two paths starting and ending at the same points, then

$$\int_{\gamma_1} \omega = \int_{\gamma_2} \omega.$$

- (b) show the conclusion of part (a) is false if  $M$  is not simply connected.
3. Let  $M$  be a compact manifold,  $N$  a connected manifold, and  $F : M \rightarrow N$  is smooth.
    - (a) Prove that  $F$  is a closed map.
    - (b) Prove that if  $F$  is a submersion, then  $N$  must also be compact.
  4. Prove that  $TS^1$  is trivial.
  5. Show that every manifold  $M$  admits a smooth embedding into some Euclidean space.
  6. Let  $U = (0, \pi) \times (0, 2\pi)$  and  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be given by

$$f(u, v) = (\sin u \cos v, \sin u \sin v, \cos u).$$

Compute  $\int_U f^* \omega$  for

$$\omega = xdy \wedge dz + ydz \wedge dx + zdx \wedge dy.$$

7. Let

$$\alpha = (3x^2 \cos y + e^{xy}) dx \wedge dy + 17x^3 dx \wedge dz + 3(x + yz^7 + \cos z) dy \wedge dz$$

be a two form on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Compute

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^2} \alpha,$$

where  $\mathbb{S}^2$  is given by standard orientation determined by outward normal vector.

8. Let  $M$  be a compact, oriented and connected manifold with boundary. Let  $\iota : \partial M \rightarrow M$  be inclusion,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be  $k$  form and  $n - k - 1$  form on  $M$ , respectively. Moreover assume that  $\iota^*\beta = 0$ . Prove that

$$\int_M d\alpha \wedge \beta = (-1)^{k+1} \int_M \alpha \wedge d\beta.$$

9.

10.