

Differential Topology - Examination (January 23rd, 2013)

1. Please...

(a) *make sure your name and student number are written on every sheet of paper that you hand in;*

(b) *start each exercise on a new sheet of paper and number each sheet.*

2. *All results from the lectures and the exercises can be taken for granted, but must be stated when used.*

Exercise 1 (3 points). Let P , M and N be smooth manifolds. Moreover, let

$$\hat{F} : P \times M \rightarrow N$$

be a smooth map. We define

$$F : P \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, N), \quad p \mapsto F_p(m) := \hat{F}(p, m).$$

1. Show that F is in general *not* continuous if one equips $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M, N)$ with the strong \mathcal{C}^∞ -topology.
2. Prove that F is continuous if one equips $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M, N)$ with the weak \mathcal{C}^∞ -topology.

Exercise 2 (4 points). Let M be a manifold of dimension $m \geq 2$ and N a manifold of dimension $2m - 1$.

1. Prove that the subset

$$Y := \{f : M \rightarrow N \text{ smooth} : \forall x \in M \text{ rank}(d_x f) \text{ is either } m \text{ or } m-1\} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, N)$$

is residual.

2. Prove that there is a residual subset $Z \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, N)$ such that if $f \in Z$,

$$X_{m-1}(f) := \{x \in M : d_x f \text{ has rank } m - 1\} \subset M$$

is a submanifold of dimension 0, which is closed.

Exercise 3 (3 points). Let v be a vector field on the n -dimensional disk

$$D^n := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| \leq 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

which does not vanish on the boundary S^{n-1} .

1. Prove that if v has no zeros on D^n , then the map

$$\phi_v : S^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}, \quad x \mapsto \frac{v(x)}{\|v(x)\|}$$

has degree 0.

2. Suppose that v is transverse to the boundary, i.e.

$$T_x S^{n-1} + \langle v(x) \rangle = T_x \mathbb{R}^n$$

holds for all $x \in S^{n-1}$. Show that such a vector field v must have a zero in the interior of D^n .

(Hint: It might help to consider the decomposition of $v|_{S^{n-1}} = v_{\parallel} + v_{\perp}$, where v_{\parallel} is tangential to S^{n-1} , while v_{\perp} is perpendicular to S^{n-1} .)