

M382D Midterm Exam, March 11, 2016

Do **three** out of four problems. (The fourth is on the back.) Be clear about which problems you want graded. If you attempt all four problems, I'll just grade the first three.

- 1a) Show that  $CP^1$  is a manifold by explicitly constructing a smooth atlas.
- 1b) The linear map  $C^2 \rightarrow C^2$  given by the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  sends 1-dimensional subspaces of  $C^2$  to 1 dimensional subspaces of  $C^2$ , and so induces a map  $f : CP^1 \rightarrow CP^1$ . Let  $x \in CP^1$  be the line spanned by  $(1, 1)$ . Compute the matrix of  $df_x$  with respect to coordinates that you already defined in part (a).
  
- 2) Let  $X$  be a manifold (without boundary) of arbitrary dimension, and let  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be an arbitrary smooth map. Show that there exists a line  $L \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  (not necessarily through the origin) such that  $f \pitchfork L$ .
  
- 3) Let  $K$  be the Klein bottle, obtained by identifying edges of the unit square as in the figure below. Let  $C$  be the subset  $x = 1/2$ , where  $(x, y)$  are the usual coordinates on the unit square. **Using intersection theory**, show that the inclusion  $i_C : C \rightarrow K$  is not homotopic to a constant map. (There are lots of ways to do this using the machinery of algebraic topology, such as knowing that  $C$  is one of the standard generators of the fundamental group of  $K$ . Those do NOT count. Do this using the machinery we developed THIS semester.)

4) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a compact manifold,  $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$  a compact manifold, and  $Z_0$  and  $Z_1$  closed sub-manifolds of  $Y$ . Suppose that  $f_0 \pitchfork Z_0$ , that  $f_1 \pitchfork Z_1$ , and that  $f_0$  and  $f_1$  are homotopic. Show that there is a smooth map  $G : [0, 1] \times X \rightarrow Y$  with the following properties:

- The restriction of  $G$  to  $(0, 1) \times X$  is transversal to both  $Z_0$  and  $Z_1$ .
- $g_0 = f_0$  (where  $g_0(x) := G(0, x)$ ).
- $g_1 = f_1$ .

(Note: we can't require that  $G$  itself be transversal to both  $Z_0$  and  $Z_1$  since this would involve properties of  $f_0$  and  $f_1$ .)