

# MATH 8302 TAKE HOME FINAL

May 11, 2012

INSTRUCTOR: Anar Akhmedov

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

Show all of your work. No credit will be given for an answer without some work or explanation. You must do this exam **individually**. You may not consult with any other people about the exam, whether a student in this course or not. If a problem is unclear, you can ask me for a clarification. The exam is to be handed in to me by **2.00pm Friday, May 11**. I'll be holding office hours from 1.00pm-2.00pm on Friday, May 11. The **late** take home final **will not be accepted**.

| Problem              | Points |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1                    |        |
| 2                    |        |
| 3                    |        |
| 4                    |        |
| 5                    |        |
| 6                    |        |
| 7                    |        |
| Total<br>(70 points) |        |

1. (10 points) Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$  be the antipodal map:  $\alpha(x) = -x$ . Show that  $\alpha$  is an orientation-preserving if and only if  $n$  is odd.

2. (10 points) Prove that  $\mathbb{R}P^n$  is orientable if and only if  $n$  is odd.

3. (10 points) Let  $\omega$  be a closed 2-form on  $\mathbb{S}^4$ . Show that the 4-form  $\omega \wedge \omega$  vanishes at some point of  $\mathbb{S}^4$ .

4. (10 points). Let  $\mathbb{T}^2$  be a 2-dimensional torus, and  $\psi : \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$  be any smooth map. Prove that for any cohomology class  $[\omega] \in H_{dR}^2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ , we have  $\psi^*([\omega]) = 0$ .

5. (10 points) Let  $\mathbb{SO}(n)$  denote the group of orthogonal  $n \times n$  matrices with real coefficients and determinant 1.
- (a) Show that  $\mathbb{SO}(n)$  is a submanifold of  $\mathbb{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$  of dimension  $n(n-1)/2$ .
  - (b) Prove that  $\mathbb{SO}(n)$  admits a nowhere zero vector field.
  - (c) Compute the Euler characteristic of  $\mathbb{SO}(n)$ .

6. (10 points) Let  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{S}^2 : x^2z = y^3 - yz^2\}$ . Is  $S$  a smooth submanifold of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ? Justify your answer.

7. (10 points) If  $M$  is a compact, smooth, oriented manifold with boundary, show that there does not exist a smooth retraction of  $M$  onto its boundary.