

Mid-Semestral Examination : Differential Topology. BMath II

Max. Marks : 30

Time : 2 hours 30 minutes

Answer all questions. You may use theorems/propositions proved in the class after correctly stating them. Any other claim must be accompanied by a proof.

- (1) Decide whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. Justify. Answers without correct and complete justifications will not be awarded any marks.

(a) Given  $p = (x, y, z) \in S^2$ , there exists a smooth function  $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^1$  that is a submersion at both  $p$  and  $-p = (-x, -y, -z)$ .

(b) The map  $f : GL_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL_3(\mathbb{R})$  defined by  $f(A) = A^2$  is a submersion at

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the map defined by  $f(x, y, z) = (xy, yz)$ . Then  $f \bar{\cap} S^1$ .

(d) The hyperboloid defined by  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$  (in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ) intersects the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a$  (in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ) transversally for all  $a \geq 0$ . [3+3+3+3]

- (2) Let  $g : GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{R})$  be the map defined by  $g(A) = A^{-1}$ . Give a convincing argument (no rigorous proof is expected) that  $g$  is smooth. Compute the derivative  $dg_A$  of  $g$  at  $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ . [1+5]

- (3) Let  $I_n$  denote the  $n \times n$  identity matrix and  $\Omega$  denote the  $(n+1) \times (n+1)$  block matrix

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Let  $X = \{A \in M_{n+1}(\mathbb{R}) : A^t \Omega A = \Omega\}$ . Show that  $X$  is a manifold. Find  $\dim(X)$ . [5+1]

- (4) Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a smooth map that is one-one on a compact submanifold  $Z$  of  $X$ . Suppose that for all  $x \in Z$ , the derivative  $df_x : T_x(X) \rightarrow T_{f(x)}(Y)$  is an isomorphism. Show that  $f : Z \rightarrow f(Z)$  is a diffeomorphism. Further show that there exists an open set  $U$  in  $X$  with  $Z \subseteq U$  such that  $f(U)$  is open in  $Y$  and

$$f : U \rightarrow f(U)$$

a diffeomorphism.

[1+5]