

## Differentiable Manifolds: Homework 4

**1** (4 pts). Let  $X, Y$  be vector fields on  $M$  and  $\psi : M \rightarrow N$  a diffeomorphism. Show by an explicit computation that

$$[\psi_* X, \psi_* Y] = \psi_* [X, Y].$$

**2** (4 pts). On  $\mathbb{R}^n$  consider the vector field  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ .

- a) What is the flow of  $X$ ? Is it defined for all times  $t$ ?
- b) Restrict the vector field  $X$  to  $M = \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$ . Is the flow defined for all times  $t$ ?

**3** (3 pts). Consider the submanifold  $S^1 = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

- a) For each  $(x, y) \in S^1$  compute the tangent space  $T_{(x,y)} S^1$ .
- b) Show that the vector bundle  $TS^1$  is isomorphic to a trivial vector bundle.

**4** (4 pts). Let  $V$  be a vector space of dimension  $2n$ , and fix a basis  $e_1, f_1, e_2, f_2, \dots, e_n, f_n$  of  $V^*$ . Let  $\omega := e_1 \wedge f_1 + \dots + e_n \wedge f_n \in \wedge^2 V^*$ . Show that

$$\omega \wedge \omega \wedge \dots \wedge \omega = n!(e_1 \wedge f_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge f_2 \wedge \dots \wedge e_n \wedge f_n),$$

where on the left hand side we are taking the wedge product of  $n$  copies of  $\omega$ .

**Hint:** Prove the statement by induction over  $n$ , and use that  $\alpha \wedge \alpha = 0$  for all  $\alpha \in V^*$ .

**5** (5 pts). Let  $S^2$  be the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . The group  $O(3) := \{A \in \text{Mat}(3, \mathbb{R}) : AA^T = I\}$  acts on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  by usual matrix multiplication.

- a) The action of  $O(3)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  preserves  $S^2$ .
- b) The induced action of  $O(3)$  on  $S^2$  is transitive, i.e. for all  $p, q \in S^2$  there is a  $A \in O(3)$  such that  $Ap = q$ .
- c) Let  $\omega \in \Omega^2(S^2)$ . If  $\omega$  is invariant under the  $O(3)$  action (i.e.  $A^*(\omega) = \omega$  for all  $A \in O(3)$ ) then  $\omega = 0$ .

**Remark for c):**  $A^*$  denotes the pullback of differential forms by the diffeomorphism  $S^2 \rightarrow S^2, q \mapsto Aq$ .

**Hint for c):** Show that  $\omega_{(0,0,1)} = 0$  first, then use b).