

## PROBLEM SET 8

### INTRODUCTION TO MANIFOLDS

**Problem 1** (Problem (7-9) of Lee). Let  $G$  be a Lie group, and let  $G_0$  denote the connected component of the identity.

- (a) Show that  $G_0$  is an embedded Lie subgroup of  $G$ , and that each connected component of  $G$  is diffeomorphic to  $G_0$ .
- (b) If  $H$  is any connected open subgroup of  $G$ , show that  $H = G_0$ .

**Problem 2** (Problem (7-13) of Lee). Prove that  $SO(3, \mathbb{R})$  is Lie isomorphic to  $SU(2, \mathbb{C})/\{\pm I\}$  and diffeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}P^3$  (you can use the strategy outlined in Lee).

**Problem 3.** Let  $G$  be a Lie group of dimension  $n$  with Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$ . For each  $g \in G$ , let  $c_g := l_g \circ r_{g^{-1}} : G \rightarrow G$  be the corresponding conjugation map. Note that the differential at the identity  $c_{g*} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$  is a linear isomorphism, and hence  $c_{g*} \in GL(\mathfrak{g})$ . Show that  $Ad : G \rightarrow GL(\mathfrak{g})$  defined by  $Ad(g) = c_{g*}$  is a homomorphism of Lie groups; i.e. that it is an abstract group homomorphism *and* a smooth map between manifolds.

**Problem 4.** (a) Let  $S$  be a regular submanifold of codimension  $k$  in a smooth manifold  $M$  of dimension  $n$ . Let  $(U, \phi) = (U, f^1, \dots, f^n)$  be local coordinates about a point  $p \in S$  such that  $S \cap U$  is defined by the vanishing of  $f^1, \dots, f^k$ . Show that  $T_p S = \bigcap_{i=1}^k \ker(df^i)$ .

- (b) Note that a vector field  $X$  on  $M$  restricts to a vector field on a submanifold  $S \subset M$  if  $X_p \in T_p S$  for any  $p \in S$ . Construct a vector field on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  that restricts to a nowhere-vanishing vector field on the unit sphere  $S^{2n-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  (you can use part (a) to show that it does indeed restrict to  $S^{2n-1}$ ).

**Problem 5.** Using the fact that the pullback of a smooth  $k$ -form is a smooth  $k$ -form, prove that if  $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  is a surjective submersion, then the pullback map  $\pi^* : \Omega^*(M) \rightarrow \Omega^*(\tilde{M})$  is an injective algebra homomorphism.