

Tensor Analysis Fall 2017 Assignment 2 (Final) (Due Friday 13-October 4 pm)

Question numbers refer to those on the list on the web. Make no assumptions on dimension here, unless otherwise specified. All responses require sufficient justification.

- 24.** Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ be an ordered orthonormal basis of the inner product space V , and suppose that $\star : \Lambda V \rightarrow \Lambda V$ is the Hodge star map associated to the given ordered basis. Show that
- $\star\star : \Lambda^p V \rightarrow \Lambda^p V$ is multiplication by ± 1 , and find the exact dependence of the sign on p and n .
 - $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \langle \star(\alpha \wedge \star\beta) \rangle$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Lambda^p V$.
 - $\langle \star\alpha, \star\beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$, for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Lambda^p V$.

26. Let V be a vector space of dimension n .

- Show that $\{u_1, \dots, u_k, v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is linearly independent iff $a = \sum_{i=1}^k u_i \wedge v_i$ satisfies $a^k \neq 0$.
- Prove that if $v_1 \wedge v_2 \wedge \dots \wedge v_k$ and $w_1 \wedge w_2 \wedge \dots \wedge w_k$ are non-zero rank-one elements of $\Lambda^k V$, then

$$\exists \lambda \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } v_1 v_2 \dots v_k = \lambda w_1 w_2 \dots w_k \iff \text{span}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\} = \text{span}\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k\}.$$

- 33.** a) Prove that \mathbf{S}^2 is a connected 2 dimensional smooth manifold by using the stereographic projections from the north and south poles as chart maps.
- Prove that \mathbf{S}^2 is path connected via smooth paths.
 - Prove that \mathbf{S}^2 has no atlas with just 1 chart.

34. Rossmann's exercises 1.2: 8 (modified) Let M be the set \mathbf{R} with the usual topology. Give \mathbf{R} the atlas $\{(\text{id}_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R})\}$ and denote the corresponding manifold M_0 (this is the usual manifold ' \mathbf{R} ').

- Define $\varphi : M \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by $\varphi(t) = t^3$.
 - Show that $\{(\varphi, M)\}$ is an atlas for a manifold structure on M .
 - Is $f = \text{id}_{\mathbf{R}} : M \rightarrow M_0$ a diffeomorphism?
 - Viewing f as a map $f : M \rightarrow M$, is f in $C^\infty(M)$?
 - Is $g = \text{id}_{\mathbf{R}} : M_0 \rightarrow M$ a C^∞ map?
 - Can you find a diffeomorphism $h : M_0 \rightarrow M$? If so, exhibit one.

New. (Warner, P. 10) Define $f, g, h : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/t} & t > 0 \\ 0 & t \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad g(t) = \frac{f(t)}{f(t) + f(1-t)}, \quad \text{and } h(t) = g(t+2)g(2-t).$$

You may assume that $f \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R})$.

- Show that the function h satisfies $h \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R})$, $\forall t, |t| \leq 1 \Rightarrow h(t) = 1$ and $\forall t, |t| > 2 \Rightarrow h(t) = 0$.
- Let $r > 0$. Find a function $k \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ such that $\forall v, \|v\| \leq r \Rightarrow k(v) = 1$, and $\forall v, \|v\| > 2r \Rightarrow k(v) = 0$.
- Let $r > 0$. Find a function $l \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ such that $\forall v, \|v\| \leq r \Rightarrow l(v) = 0$, and $\forall v, \|v\| > 2r \Rightarrow l(v) = 1$.
- Suppose $f \in C^\infty(\mathbf{S}^2)$. Prove that there is $g \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^3)$ such that $g(v) = f(v), \forall v \in \mathbf{S}^2$. (Hint: Use the map $v \mapsto \frac{v}{\|v\|}$, f , and part (c) to fix things at $v = 0$.)
- Assuming that the inclusion map $i : \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ is smooth map, prove that $i_* : T_p \mathbf{S}^2 \rightarrow T_p \mathbf{R}^3$ is an injective linear map. (Hint: Use (d).) (Recall: for $g \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^3)$, $i_*(v_p)(g) := v_p(g \circ i)$)