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**Final exam****Introduction to Differential Manifolds  
for students Mathematics and Physics**

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Instructions: 5 problems; *motivate all answers*.**Score:** 1 (20 pts), 2 (20 pts), 3 (20 pts), 4 (20 pts), 5 (20 pts).

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1. Given the 2-torus

$$\mathbf{T}^2 = \{(x, y, z, w) : x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad z^2 + w^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbf{R}^4.$$

- (a) Consider coordinates  $(U, \varphi)$ , with  $U = \{\tilde{p} \in \mathbf{T}^2 : x, y > 0, \quad z, w > 0\}$ , and  $(\theta, \eta) = \varphi(p) = (\tan^{-1}(y/x), \tan^{-1}(w/z))$ . Compute  $T_p \mathbf{T}^2$  for  $p \in U$ .
- (b) Given the map  $f : \mathbf{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  defined by

$$f(x, y, z, w) = (xy, zw).$$

Compute the pushforward  $f_* : T_p \mathbf{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  for  $p \in U$ .

- (c) Find the points where  $f_*$  is not of maximal rank.

2. Given the set

$$M = \{(x, y) : x^6 + y^6 = 1\} \subset \mathbf{R}^2.$$

- (a) Construct a differentiable atlas (smooth transition mappings) to show that  $M$  is a smooth manifold.
- (b) Prove that  $M$  is diffeomorphic to the circle  $S^1 = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$  with respect to an appropriately chosen differentiable atlas for  $S^1$ .

3. Show that
- $S^2$
- is orientable and give an orientation.

4. Consider the 2-torus
- $\mathbf{T}^2$
- in Problem 1 and the 1-form

$$\sigma = (x^3 - 3x)dy - y^3dx + z^3dw - (w^3 - 3w)dz$$

on  $\mathbf{T}^2$ .

- (a) Show that  $\sigma$  is a smooth 1-form on  $\mathbf{T}^2$ .
- (b) Verify that  $\sigma$  is closed.
- (c) Consider the mapping  $g : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{T}^2$  given by

$$g(p, q) = (p, q, (q - p)/\sqrt{2}, (p + q)/\sqrt{2}),$$

and compute the pullback form  $g^* \sigma$  on  $S^1$ .

(d) Is  $\sigma$  an exact 1-form?

5. Given the cylinder

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1\},$$

with the standard orientation  $\mathcal{O}$ .

(a) Determine the induced, or Stokes orientation  $\partial\mathcal{O}$  on the boundary  $\partial M$ .

(b) Given the 2-form

$$\sigma = dx \wedge dy + dy \wedge dz + dx \wedge dz,$$

on  $M$ , show that  $\sigma$  is exact.

(c) Use Stokes' Theorem to compute the integral

$$\int_M \sigma.$$

*Good luck*