

Differential Topology — Spring 2014

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Problem 1: (*Spherical coordinate system*)

Let $\Phi : \mathbf{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ be defined by $(r, \vartheta, \varphi) \mapsto (x, y, z) = (r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi, r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, r \cos \vartheta)$.
In an open set $V \subset \mathbf{R}^3$ let

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz \\ \omega_2 &= F_1 dy \wedge dz + F_2 dz \wedge dx + F_3 dx \wedge dy \\ \omega_3 &= \Sigma dx \wedge dy \wedge dz.\end{aligned}$$

Let $U = \Phi^{-1}(V)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^* \omega_1 &= g_1 dr + g_2 d\vartheta + g_3 d\varphi \\ \Phi^* \omega_2 &= G_1 d\vartheta \wedge d\varphi + G_2 d\varphi \wedge dr + G_3 dr \wedge d\vartheta \\ \Phi^* \omega_3 &= \Xi dr \wedge d\vartheta \wedge d\varphi.\end{aligned}$$

Compute the functions $g_i, G_i, \Xi : U \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$.

Problem 2:

(a) Consider on \mathbf{R}^3 the 2-form

$$\omega = 2xz dy \wedge dz + dz \wedge dx - (z^2 + e^x) dx \wedge dy.$$

Show that ω is closed and determine a 1-form η with $d\eta = \omega$.

(b) Consider on $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ the 1-form

$$\omega = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Show that ω is closed but not exact.

(*Hint:* Solve $\omega = d\eta$ locally and show that η cannot be extended to a globally defined 1-form.)

Problem 3:

Two differentiable maps $f, g : M \rightarrow N$ between differentiable manifolds are said to be differentiable homotopic if there exists an open subset $V \subset \mathbf{R} \times M$ containing $[0, 1] \times M \subset V$ and a differentiable map $F : V \rightarrow N$ such that $f(x) = F(0, x)$ and $g(x) = F(1, x)$ for $x \in M$.

Prove that differentiable homotopic maps f and g induce the same map $f^* = g^* : H_{\text{DR}}^*(N) \rightarrow H_{\text{DR}}^*(M)$ between the de Rham cohomology groups.

(*Hint:* Construct maps $h_r : \mathcal{E}^r(N) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{r-1}(M)$ for all r such

$$h_{r+1} \circ d + d \circ h_r = f^* - g^*.)$$

Problem 4: (*Symplectic structure on cotangent bundle*)

Let M be a n -dimensional differentiable manifold and $\pi : T^*M \rightarrow M$ its cotangent bundle. Let $\theta \in \mathcal{E}(T^*M)$ be the 1-form on T^*M which sends a vector in $T(T^*M)$ to $\text{ev}(\sigma, T\pi)$ where $\sigma : T(T^*M) \rightarrow T^*M$ is the natural projection, $T\pi : T(T^*M) \rightarrow TM$ is the differential of π and $\text{ev} : T_p^*M \times T_pM \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is the natural evaluation map of a cotangent vector at a tangent vector for a point $p \in M$. Note that this is well-defined since for $u \in T(T^*M)$ the elements $\sigma(u)$ and $T\pi(u)$ are in the cotangent resp. tangent space of the point $\pi(\sigma(u)) \in M$.

Consider the closed 2-form $\omega = d\theta \in \mathcal{E}^2(T^*M)$.

(a) Show that in local coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n around $p \in M$ one has

$$\omega = x_1 \wedge y_1 + \dots + x_n \wedge y_n$$

where $y_1 = dx_1, \dots, y_n = dx_n$ and the x_i, y_i are the used local coordinates for T^*M .

(b) Show that $\omega^n := \underbrace{\omega \wedge \omega \wedge \dots \wedge \omega}_{n\text{-times}}$ is a nowhere vanishing $2n$ -form on T^*M .