

## GEOMETRY AND TOPOLOGY PRELIMINARY EXAM

UCSC Mathematics, Spring 2014

[1] Consider the following vector fields on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

$$X = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad Y = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad Z = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

(1) Draw the picture of directed flow lines generated by these vector fields.

(2) Show that the three dimensional vector space  $V = \mathbb{R}X \oplus \mathbb{R}Y \oplus \mathbb{R}Z$  is closed under bracket operation. Write down all commutation relations among them.

[2] Define a map  $F : S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  by

$$F(x, y, z) = (x^2 - y^2, xy, yz, zx).$$

Show that  $F$  descends to a smooth embedding from  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  into  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

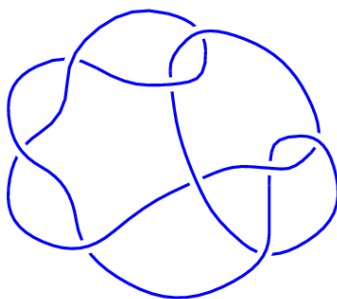
[3] Prove that the complex projective space  $\mathbb{C}P^n$  is orientable for all  $n$ .

[4] (1) Prove that every smooth map  $T^3$  to  $S^4$  is smoothly homotopic to a constant map, i.e., to a map sending  $T^3$  into one point.

(2) Show that every smooth map  $S^4$  to  $T^3$  is smoothly homotopic to a constant map.

[5] Consider a unit sphere and a torus so that the torus touches the sphere along the equator of the sphere filling the hole of the torus. Call this space  $X$ . Let  $x_0$  be a point on the equator of the sphere. Compute the fundamental group  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$  and the homology group  $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z})$ .

[6] Let  $X$  be the compact surface spanning a knot given below. There are many possible such surfaces. Choose one and draw its picture. Let  $\widehat{X}$  be the closed surface obtained by capping the boundary of  $X$ . Identify the surface  $\widehat{X}$ . Namely, find the genus and the orientability of  $\widehat{X}$ .



[7] Let  $(M, g)$  be Riemannian manifold and let  $f$  be a smooth function. Calculate the gradient  $\nabla f = g^{-1}(df)$  in local coordinates.

[8] Show that a reparametrization  $t \rightarrow \alpha(f(t))$  of a nonconstant geodesic  $\alpha$  is again a geodesic if and only if  $f$  has the form  $f(t) = at + b$  for some constants  $a$  and  $b$ .