

**MATH 545: MANIFOLDS**  
**HOMEWORK DUE FRIDAY WEEK 7**

Problems taken from *Introduction to Smooth Manifolds* are marked ISM  $x$ - $y$ . Please review the syllabus for expectations and policies regarding homework.

*Problem 1* (ISM 2–14). Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint closed subsets of a smooth manifold  $M$ . Show that there exists  $f \in C^\infty(M)$  such that  $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$  for all  $x \in M$ ,  $f^{-1}\{0\} = A$ , and  $f^{-1}\{1\} = B$ .

*Problem 2* (ISM 3–2). Prove Proposition 3.14: Let  $M_1, \dots, M_k$  be smooth manifolds, and for each  $j$ , let  $\pi_j: M_1 \times \dots \times M_k \rightarrow M_j$  be the projection onto the  $M_j$  factor. For any point  $p = (p_1, \dots, p_k) \in M_1 \times \dots \times M_k$ , the map

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha: T_p(M_1 \times \dots \times M_k) &\longrightarrow T_{p_1}M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus T_{p_k}M_k \\ v &\longmapsto (d(\pi_1)_p(v), \dots, d(\pi_k)_p(v)) \end{aligned}$$

is a linear isomorphism. (The same is true if one of the spaces  $M_i$  is a smooth manifold with boundary, but you are not asked to prove that case.)

*Problem 3* (ISM 3–4). Show that  $TS^1$  is diffeomorphic to  $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ .

*Problem 4* (ISM 3–5). Let  $S^1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  be the unit circle, and let  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  be the boundary of the square of side length 2 centered at the origin. Show that there is a homeomorphism  $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $F(S^1) = K$ , but there is no diffeomorphism with the same property. [Hint: Let  $\gamma$  be a smooth curve whose image lies in  $S^1$ , and consider the action of  $dF(\gamma'(t))$  on the coordinate functions  $x$  and  $y$ .] Why does this prove that the Cartesian product of manifolds with boundary is not necessarily a manifold with boundary?

*Problem 5* (ISM 4–2). Suppose  $M$  is a smooth manifold (without boundary),  $N$  is a smooth manifold with boundary, and  $F: M \rightarrow N$  is smooth. Show that if  $p \in M$  is a point such that  $dF_p$  is nonsingular, then  $F(p) \in N^\circ$ .