

## Math 856 Homework 4

Starred (\*) problems to be handed in Thursday, October 19

- (\*) **19:** If  $X, Y$  are smooth tangent vector fields on  $M$ , and  $f, g \in C^\infty(M)$ , show that  $[fX, gY] = (fg)[X, Y] + (fXg)Y - (gYf)X$ .

**20:** Show that, in  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ , the vector field

$$X = x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + \cdots + x^{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2n-1}} - x^{2n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2n}}$$

restricts to a nowhere-zero vector field tangent to the unit  $(2n-1)$ -sphere.

- (\*) **21:** [“Bundle Section Extension Lemma”] Given a smooth vector bundle  $p : E \rightarrow M$  over a smooth manifold  $M$ , a closed subset  $A \subseteq M$ , and a smooth section  $s : A \rightarrow E$  defined over  $A$  (that is, for every  $a \in A$  there is a neighborhood  $U_a$  of  $a$  in  $M$  and a smooth section  $s_U : U \rightarrow E$  so that  $s_U = s$  on  $A \cap U$ ), show that there is a global smooth section  $S : M \rightarrow E$  with  $S|_A = s$ . (Hint: partition of unity...)

**22:** [Lee, p. 101, problem 4-7] Let  $M, N$  be smooth manifolds,  $f : M \rightarrow N$  a smooth map, and define  $F : M \rightarrow M \times N$  by  $F(x) = (x, f(x))$ . Show that for every tangent vector field  $X$  on  $M$  there is a tangent vector field  $Y$  on  $M \times N$  so that  $Y$  is  $F$ -related to  $X$ .

- (\*) **23:** [Lee, p.101, problem 5-8] Let  $p : E \rightarrow M$  be a smooth  $n$ -dimensional vector bundle and  $X_1, \dots, X_k$  be linearly independent smooth sections of  $E$  defined over an open subset  $U \subseteq M$ . Show that for every  $a \in U$  there is a neighborhood  $V$  of  $a$  and smooth sections  $Y_{k+1}, \dots, Y_n$  defined over  $V$  so that  $(X_1, \dots, X_k, Y_{k+1}, \dots, Y_n)$  forms a local frame for  $E$  over  $U \cap V$ .

(Hint: if  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  form a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , then why is it that if you wiggle the first  $k$  vectors a little bit, you still have a basis?)

**24:** Show that  $M \times N$  is orientable  $\Leftrightarrow$  both  $M$  and  $N$  are.