

- 1 Let M be an (abstract) compact smooth manifold. Prove that there exists some $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that M can be smoothly embedded in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n .
- 2 Prove that the real projective space \mathbb{RP}^n is a smooth manifold of dimension n .
- 3 Let M be a compact, simply connected smooth manifold of dimension n . Prove that there is no smooth immersion $f : M \rightarrow T^n$, where $T^n = S^1 \times \cdots \times S^1$ is the n -torus.
- 4 Give a topological proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra: any non-constant single-variable polynomial with complex coefficients has at least one complex root.
- 5 Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a smooth map between two manifolds M and N . Let α be a p -form on N . Show that $d(f^*\alpha) = f^*(d\alpha)$.

6.1 What are the de Rham cohomology groups of a smooth manifold?

6.2 State de Rham's Theorem.

7 Consider the form

$$\omega = (x^2 + x + y)dy \wedge dz$$

on \mathbb{R}^3 . Let $S^2 = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be the unit sphere, and $i : S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ the inclusion.

7.1 Calculate $\int_{S^2} \omega$.

7.2 Construct a closed form α on \mathbb{R}^3 such that $i^*\alpha = i^*\omega$, or show that such a form α does not exist.

8.1 Let M be a Möbius band. Using homology, show that there is no retraction from M to ∂M .

8.2 Let K be a Klein bottle. Show that there exist homotopically nontrivial simple closed curves γ_1 and γ_2 on K such that K retracts to γ_1 , but does not retract to γ_2 .

9 Let X be the topological space obtained from a pentagon by identifying its edges as in the picture:

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Calculate the homology and cohomology groups of X with integer coefficients.

10 Let X, Y be topological spaces and $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ two continuous maps. Consider the space Z obtained from the disjoint union $Y \amalg (X \times [0, 1])$ by identifying $(x, 0) \sim f(x)$ and $(x, 1) \sim g(x)$ for all $x \in X$. Show that there is a long exact sequence of the form:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(Y) \rightarrow H_n(Z) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$