

**SF2724: TOPICS IN MATHEMATICS IV: APPLIED TOPOLOGY  
HOMEWORK SET 3**

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- (1) Let  $U = \mathbb{R} \times (-1, 1)$  and define an action of  $\mathbb{Z}$  on  $U$  by

$$\mathbb{Z} \times U \ni (n, (x, y)) \mapsto (x + n, (-1)^n y) \in U.$$

The quotient  $M = U/\mathbb{Z}$  is the Möbius strip. Show that  $M$  does not have a volume form, and thus is not orientable.

- (2) A symplectic form on a manifold  $M$  of dimension  $2n$  is a closed 2-form  $\omega$  such that

$$\underbrace{\omega \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega}_n \neq 0$$

everywhere. Show that  $H^{2k}(M) \neq 0$  for  $k = 0, \dots, n$  if  $M$  is a compact manifold which has a symplectic form. Show that  $S^2$  is the only sphere which has a symplectic form.

- (3) Let  $\mathbb{H}$  be the quaternions and  $S^3 \subset \mathbb{H}$  the unit sphere (for definitions see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaternion>). Compute the degree of the map  $S^3 \ni x \mapsto x^n \in S^3$ , for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Prove the fundamental theorem of algebra for quaternions: Every polynomial equation of the form

$$f(x) = a_0 x a_1 x a_2 \dots a_{n-1} x a_n + \{\text{terms of lower order in } x\} = 0$$

where  $n \geq 1$  and  $a_i \neq 0$  has a solution. (Note: with more than one leading term this is no longer true, for example the equation  $ix - xj = 1$  has no solution.)

*Hint:* You may use the fact that the equation  $x^n = i$  has the same  $n$  solutions in  $\mathbb{H}$  as it has in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Compute the degree of  $x \mapsto x^n$  by computing the local index at the inverse images of the regular value  $i$ .

- (4) Assume that  $f$  and  $g$  are Morse functions on the closed manifolds  $M$  and  $N$  respectively. Show that a Morse function  $h$  on  $M \times N$  can be defined by  $h(p, q) = f(p) + g(q)$ . Describe the critical points and indices for  $h$  in terms of similar data for  $f$  and  $g$ . Derive the product formula for the Euler characteristics,  $\chi(M \times N) = \chi(M)\chi(N)$ . (This is Exercise 12.11 from the book.)
- (5) Assume that  $M$  is a compact manifold with a Morse function  $f$  having only two critical points. What can be deduced about  $M$  from Lemmas 12.12 and 12.13 in the book?