

# Geometry/Topology Exam

Student Id: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Complete each problem, show your work in detail. Theorems which are used or quoted must be stated explicitly.

Score	
1	
2	
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Total	

**Question 1.** Which of the following subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a topological manifold? Justify

- a The graph of the function  $y = |x|$ ;
- b The union of the coordinate axes.

**Question 2.** Calculate the fundamental group of a 'flat tire' ( a two-dimensional torus with a small disk removed from it).

**Question 3.** Let  $f(r) > 0$  be smooth with  $f(0) = 0$  and  $\frac{d}{dr}f(0) = 1$ , and consider the warped product metric on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  given by  $g_{ij} = dr^2 + f^2(r)g_{S^1}$ . Consider polar coordinates  $(x^1, x^2) = (r, \theta)$ :

- In polar coordinates compute the Levi-Civita connection  $\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2}g^{sk}(\partial_i g_{js} + \partial_j g_{is} - \partial_s g_{ij})$ .
- In polar coordinates write the geodesic equation of a curve  $\gamma(t) = (\gamma_r(t), \gamma_\theta(t))$ .
- For each  $\theta \in S^1$  show  $\gamma(t) = (t, \theta)$  solves the geodesic equation.
- Prove the injectivity radius at the origin satisfies  $inj(0, 0) = \infty$ . That is, show the previous geodesics are *globally* minimizing for  $t \in [0, \infty)$ .

**Question 4.** Show the following:

- a Let  $(M^n, g)$  be a compact Riemannian manifold and let  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a harmonic function  $\Delta f = 0$ . Show that  $f$  is a constant.
- b Let  $(M^n, g)$  be a compact oriented Riemannian manifold and let  $\omega \in \Omega^n(M)$  be a hodge harmonic form  $(d^*d + dd^*)\omega = 0$ . Show that  $\omega$  is a multiple of the volume form.

**Question 5.** Let  $A, B$  be path connected open (nonempty) subsets of  $\mathbb{S}^n$  so that  $A \cup B = \mathbb{S}^n$ .

- a If  $n \geq 2$ , prove  $A \cap B$  is path connected.
- b Is the conclusion still true for  $n = 1$ ?

**Question 6.** Compute the relative homology group  $H_*(X, A; \mathbb{Z})$  for the following pairs:

- a  $X = \mathbb{S}^2$ ,  $A$  is the equator.
- b  $X$  is the Möbius band,  $A$  is the boundary.