

# Differential Topology Prelim Exam

January 11, 2025

Instructions: There are three problems, each worth 10 points. Do all three. You have two hours.

**Problem 1** Let  $M$  be a smooth  $m$ -dimensional manifold embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Let  $p$  be a point in the complement of  $M$ . Prove that there exists a line  $L$  through  $p$  such that  $L \pitchfork M$ . (That is, the intersection of  $L$  and  $M$  is transverse.) The dimensions  $m$  and  $n$  are intended to be arbitrary, except that  $n > 0$  and  $m \leq n$ .

**Problem 2** On  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , consider the linear map  $f_0 : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  given by  $f_0(w, x, y, z) = (-w, x, 2y, 3z)$ . This induces a map  $f : \mathbb{R}P^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^3$  by  $f[w, x, y, z] = [f_0(w, x, y, z)]$ , where  $[w, x, y, z]$  is the equivalence class of  $(w, x, y, z)$ .

- Find all of the fixed points of  $f$ .
- For each fixed point, compute the local Lefschetz number.
- Either prove that  $f$  is homotopic to the identity map or prove that it isn't.

**Problem 3** On  $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ , consider the 1-form

$$\omega = \frac{x dy - y dx}{2\pi(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

- Show that  $\omega$  is closed.
- Is  $\omega$  exact? Either find a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\omega = df$  or prove that no such function exists.
- Let  $S^1 = [0, 1]/\sim$ , where the points 0 and 1 are identified, and let  $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$  be a closed curve that is homotopic to the curve  $\gamma_n(t) = (\cos(2\pi nt), \sin(2\pi nt))$  that wraps around the unit circle  $n$  times. Show that  $\int_{S^1} \gamma^* \omega = n$ .