## **Math 6510 - Homework 7**

Due in class on  $11/26/13$ 

- 1. The tangent bundle of a smooth manifold  $M$  is also a smooth manifold. Show that as a smooth manifold  $TM$  is orientable.
- 2. Let  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be open and  $f: U \to \mathbb{R}^n$  smooth. In class we showed that there are arbitrarily small  $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that all fixed points of  $f_a(x) = f(x) + a$  are Lefschetz. Now let M be a smooth manifold,  $f : M \to M$  a smooth map,  $p \in M$  and U a neighborhood of p such that if  $q \in U$  and  $f(q) = q$  then  $q = p$ . Show that f is homotopic to a map g such that  $f = g$  in the complement of  $U$  and  $q$  has only Lefschetz fixed points on  $U$ .
- 3. In proving the Poincare-Hopf Index theorem we used the following fact. Let  $U_0, U_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and  $f_0 : U_0 \to \mathbb{R}^n$  a smooth map that has an isolate fixed point at  $p_0 \in U_0$ . Let  $G: U_0 \to U_1$  be a diffeomorphism. Then  $f_1 = G \circ f_0 \circ G^{-1}$  has an isolated fixed point at  $p_1 = G(p_0)$ . Show that  $L_{p_0}(f_0) = L_{p_1}(f_1)$ . (Hint: In the definition for the local Lefschetz number at a point  $p$  we calculated the degree from a round sphere centered at  $p$ . Check that the definition works for any smooth sphere that bounds a manifold with  $p$  the only fixed point in the manifold. )
- 4. Let <sup>V</sup>*<sup>t</sup>* be a one parameter family of vector fields on a compact manifold <sup>M</sup>. Define a vector field  $\tilde{V}$  on  $M \times \mathbb{R}$  by

$$
\tilde{V}(x,t) = \left(V_t(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right).
$$

Show that there exists a flow

$$
\tilde{\Phi} : (M \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow M \times \mathbb{R}
$$

defined for all time (even though  $M \times \mathbb{R}$  is not compact). Let

$$
\Phi: M \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow M
$$

be defined by  $\Phi(x,t) = \pi(\tilde{\Phi}(x,0,t))$  where  $\pi : M \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow M$  is the projection of Y onto its first factor. Show that

$$
\Phi_*(x,t)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = V_t(\Phi(x,t)).
$$

In this case  $\Phi$  is the flow of the *time dependent* vector field  $v_t$ .