## Comprehensive Examination in Geometry & Topology Department of Mathematics, Temple University

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## Part I. Solve three of the following problems.

**I.1** Let  $x_1, \ldots, x_n$  be distinct points on the 2-sphere  $S^2$ , and define

$$X_n = S^2 \smallsetminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}.$$

- a. Compute  $\pi_1(X_n), n \ge 0$ .
- b. Draw all the equivalence classes of 2-sheeted covers of  $X_3$  relative to your base point.

I.2 Show that

$$\omega(x,y) = \cos(2\pi x) \, dx + \sin(2\pi y) \, dy$$

is a well-defined smooth 1-form on  $T^2 = \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ . Is it closed? Is it exact?

**I.3** Let  $\Sigma_g$  be an orientable closed surface of genus g. Prove that  $\Sigma_g$  admits a nowhere vanishing vector field if and only if g = 1.

**I.4** For all  $g \ge 1$ , prove that any continuous map from the real projective plane  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  to a closed orientable surface  $\Sigma_g$  of genus g is homotopic to a constant map. *Hint: Recall that the universal cover of*  $\Sigma_g$  (for  $g \ge 1$ ) is contractible.

## Part II. Solve two of the following problems.

**II.1** Let M be a manifold without boundary and  $v: M \to TM$  be a smooth vector field with finitely many zeros. For every zero  $p_0 \in M$  of v, assume that the matrix with (i, j) entry

$$\frac{\partial v^i(\vec{x})}{\partial x^j}\Big|_{p_0}$$

is nondegenerate. Prove that the map  $v: M \to TM$  is traverse to the zero section  $M \subset TM$ . Here  $x^1, \ldots, x^n$  are local coordinates in a neighborhood of  $p_0$  and  $v^i(\vec{x})$  are the components of the vector field v.

**II.2** Prove that the formula

$$f_n(z_0:z_1) := (z_0^n:z_1^n)$$

defines a smooth map from  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  to  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  for every non-zero integer *n*. Find the degree of  $f_n$ . Here  $z_0, z_1$  are homogeneous coordinates on  $\mathbb{CP}^1$ .

**II.3** Let X be the 2-torus and Y a genus 2 surface. Let  $a \subset X$  and  $b \subset Y$  be the pictured curves, and glue X to Y via a degree 2 map  $a \to b$  to obtain a new space Z. Compute  $\pi_1(Z)$  and  $H_1(Z, \mathbb{Z})$ .

