

Tangent spaces and Tangent bundles.

Exercise 4.1 (A little heads-up regarding coordinate vectors). Let φ and ψ be smooth charts on a smooth manifold M defined on the same domain U . Let call Cx^1, \dots, x^n the coordinates induced by φ and Cz^1, \dots, z^n the coordinates induced by ψ . If the first coordinate functions x^1 and z^1 agree ($x^1 = z^1$ on U), this does *not* imply $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}|_p = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^1}|_p$ for $p \in U$.

Work out a simple example of this fact e.g. on $M = \mathbb{R}^2$ by considering on the one hand the Cartesian coordinates (x, y) and on the other hand the chart (u, v) given by $u = x, v = x + y$.

This shows that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_p$ depends on the whole system (x^1, \dots, x^n) , not only on x^i .

Exercise 4.2 (The tangent space of a vector space). Let V be an n -dimensional vector space, endowed with the natural smooth structure given by picking an isomorphism $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V$ (via the Smooth Charts Lemma)

- (a) Fix $a \in V$. To every $v \in V$ we associate the curve passing through a

$$\gamma_v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow V : t \mapsto a + tv$$

Show that the map $\Phi_a : V \rightarrow T_a V : v \mapsto \gamma'_v(0)$ is an isomorphism of vector spaces.

- (b) Let $f : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map between vector spaces V, W . Consider the differential $D_a f : T_a V \rightarrow T_{f(a)} W$ at any point $a \in V$. Identifying $T_a V \cong V$ and $T_{f(a)} W \cong W$ via the isomorphisms $\Phi_a, \Phi_{f(a)}$, show that $D_a f$ is identified with f . That is, show that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_a V & \xrightarrow{D_a f} & T_{f(a)} W \\ \Phi_a \uparrow & & \uparrow \Phi_{f(a)} \\ V & \xrightarrow{f} & W \end{array}$$

Exercise 4.3 (Differential of the determinant function). Consider the determinant function $\det : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $M_n(\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is the vector space of real $n \times n$, with its natural smooth structure. We want to compute its differential transformation $D_A \det$ at any matrix $A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ (i.e. at any invertible matrix),

$$D_A \det : T_A M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow T_{\det(A)} \mathbb{R}$$

(Note that we may identify $T_A M_n(\mathbb{R})$ with $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ and $T_{\det(A)} \mathbb{R}$ with \mathbb{R} .)

- (a) Verify that \det is a smooth function.

Hint: Write the determinant as a sum over all n -permutations.

- (b) Show that the differential of \det at the identity matrix $I \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is

$$D_I \det(B) = \text{tr}(B).$$

where tr denotes the trace.

- (c) Show that for arbitrary $A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

$$D_A \det(B) = (\det A) \text{tr}(A^{-1}B)$$

Hint: Write $\det(A + tB) = (\det A)(\det(I + tA^{-1}B))$.

- (d) Show that $D_A \det$ is the null linear transformation if $A = 0$ and $n \geq 2$.

- Exercise 4.4** (Tangent Bundles). (a) Show that $T_{(m_1, m_2)}M_1 \times M_2 \cong T_{m_1}M_1 \oplus T_{m_2}M_2$. Show that in fact this extends to the tangent bundles, i.e. there is a diffeomorphism $T(M_1 \times M_2) \cong TM_1 \times TM_2$.
- (b) Show that $T\mathbb{S}^1$ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Immersion and smooth Embeddings.

Exercise 4.5. Consider the map

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 : t \mapsto (2 + \tanh t) \cdot (\cos t, \sin t).$$

Show that f is an injective immersion. Is it a smooth embedding?

Exercise 4.6. Consider the following subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 . Which is an embedded submanifold? Which is the image of an immersion?

- (a) The “cross” $S := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid xy = 0\}$.
- (b) The “corner” $C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid xy = 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

Exercise 4.7. Let N be an embedded n -submanifold of some m -manifold M . Show that there exists an open set $U \subseteq M$ that contains N as a closed subset.

Exercise 4.8 (To hand in). Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be an injective immersion of smooth manifolds. Show that there exists a closed embedding $M \rightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$.

Hint: Recall that there exists a proper map $g : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (Exercise 3.2)