MAT 531: Topology&Geometry, II Spring 2010

Problem Set 10 Due on Thursday, 4/29, in class

- 1. Chapter 6, #6 (p252)
- 2. Suppose M is a compact Riemannian manifold. If M is not orientable, the Hodge *-operator is defined only up to sign. However, as the definition of δ in Section 6.1 involves two *'s, the linear operator δ is well-defined. Show that δ is the adjoint of d whether or not M is oriented. *Hint:* It is sufficient to assume that M is connected and non-orientable. Deduce the claim from the orientable case proved in the book. The proof is a couple of lines.
- 3. Suppose M is a compact connected *non*-orientable *n*-manifold. Show that $H^n_{de R}(M) = 0$. *Remark:* In fact, if M is a *non*-compact connected *n*-manifold, orientable or not, $H^n_{de R}(M) = 0$. *Hint:* Deduce from the orientable case. The proof is a couple of lines.
- 4. Chapter 6, #16 (p254); you may want to do (d) before (b) and (c). *Remark:* In (e)-(h), it suffices to write up only proofs of claims omitted in the statement.
- 5. Suppose M and N are smooth compact Riemannian manifolds. A differential form γ on $M \times N$ is called decomposable if

 $\gamma = \pi_M^* \alpha \wedge \pi_N^* \beta$ for some $\alpha \in E^*(M), \ \beta \in E^*(N).$

(a) Show that

$$\Delta_{M \times N} \left(\pi_M^* \alpha \wedge \pi_N^* \beta \right) = \pi_M^* \Delta_M \alpha \wedge \pi_N^* \beta + \pi_M^* \alpha \wedge \pi_N^* \Delta_N \beta \qquad \forall \ \alpha \in E^*(M), \ \beta \in E^*(N).$$

- (b) Show that the \mathbb{R} -span of the decomposable forms on $M \times N$ is L^2 -dense in $E^*(M \times N)$.
- (c) Conclude that

$$\mathcal{H}^*(M \times N) \approx \mathcal{H}^*(M) \otimes \mathcal{H}^*(N), \qquad \pi^*_M \alpha \wedge \pi^*_N \beta \longleftrightarrow \alpha \otimes \beta.$$

(d) Conclude that

$$H^p_{\operatorname{de} \mathbf{R}}(M \times N) \approx \bigoplus_{q+r=p} H^q_{\operatorname{de} \mathbf{R}}(M) \otimes H^r_{\operatorname{de} \mathbf{R}}(N), \qquad \pi^*_M \alpha \wedge \pi^*_N \beta \longleftrightarrow \alpha \otimes \beta.$$

This is the Kunneth Formula for compact manifolds.