Exercise Sheet 8

1. (a) Let G be a Lie group and K a discrete, normal subgroup of G. Show that the group homomorphism

 $G \rightarrow G/K$

is a covering map. (It is called a *covering homomorphism* and G a *covering group* of G/K. If G is simply connected, we call G the *universal covering group* of G/K).

- (b) Show that a discrete normal subgroup of a connected Lie group G lies in the center of G.
- (c) Show that the universal covering group of SO(4) is $S^3 \times S^3$ by finding a covering homomorphism

$$S^3 \times S^3 \to SO(4)$$

of degree 2.

- (d) Find all discrete normal subgroups of $S^3\times S^3$ and the corresponding quotient groups.
- (e) Find all discrete normal subgroups of SU(n).
- 2.* Verify the following:
 - (a) Every subset of \mathbb{R}^n is second countable.
 - (b) Every closed subset of \mathbb{R}^n is σ -compact.
 - (c) Every smooth submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n has a countable atlas.
 - (d) For a smooth manifold M, the following are equivalent: (a) M is second-countable, (b) M is σ -compact, (c) M has a countable atlas.
 - (e) If the smooth manifold M is second-countable then M is paracompact.
 - (f) If the smooth manifold M is paracompact, then there is a (smooth, locally finite) partition of unity subordinate to any open cover of M.
 - (g) Give an example of a paracompact smooth manifold that is not second-countable.

Note: The Wikipedia article on paracompactness is useful, see also Lee, *Introduction to Smooth Manifolds*.

3. (a) What is the tangent space at the identity of O(n)? of SO(n)? of U(n)? of SU(n)? (Recall exercise sheet 3, exercise 3).

- (b) Prove that O(n) is a submanifold of GL(n).
- (c) Which of the above groups is connected? (Hint: diagonalize!)
- 4. (a) Show any closed set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is the zero set of some smooth function

$$f:\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}$$

(b) Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be closed. Show there exists open sets $U_1 \supseteq U_2 \supseteq U_3 \supseteq \ldots$ such that ∂U_j is a smooth (n-1)-manifold and

$$A = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} U_j.$$

(Hint: Sard's Theorem.)

(c) Find a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that the set of critical values is \mathbb{Q} .

Due on Wednesday November 19 (resp. Friday November 21)