## MAT 239: PROBLEM SET 6

ABSTRACT. These are practice problems for Chapter III, for MAT-239 Fall 2024.

Recall that  $\chi(X) := I(\Delta, \Delta)$  denotes the Euler characteristic of a compact oriented manifold X, where I is the oriented intersection index and  $\Delta \subseteq X \times X$  the diagonal submanifold.

**Problem 1.** Consider the 2-torus  $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$  with coordinates  $(\theta_1, \theta_2) \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ . Let  $C_n = \{\theta_2 = n\theta_1\} \subseteq T^2$  be oriented as the graph of

 $f_n: S^1 \longrightarrow S^1, \quad f_n(\theta) = n\theta, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$ 

Compute the oriented intersection index  $I(C_n, C_m)$  for any  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  be two compact oriented manifolds and  $X \times Y = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m : x \in X | y \in Y\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$ 

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{Y} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{+} \times \mathbb{R}^{+} : x \in \mathbf{A}, y \in \mathbf{Y}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{+} \times \mathbb{R}$$

its Cartesian product. Show that  $\chi(X \times Y) = \chi(X) \cdot \chi(Y)$ .

Problem 3. Consider the special orthogonal group

 $SO(n) := \{ A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) : A \cdot A^t = \mathrm{Id}, \quad \det(A) = 1 \}.$ 

Show that  $\chi(SO(n)) = 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Problem 4.** Let  $f: S^n \longrightarrow S^n$  be a smooth map with degree  $\deg(f) \in \mathbb{Z}$  and Lefschetz number L(f). Show that

$$L(f) = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} \deg(f).$$

In particular, any  $f: S^n \longrightarrow S^n$  with  $\deg(f) \neq (-1)^n$  must have a fixed point.

**Problem 5**. Consider the smooth map

$$f: S^2 \longrightarrow S^2, \quad z \mapsto 2 \frac{z^2}{|z|}$$

where  $S^2 = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$  is considered as the Riemann sphere. Show that the Lefschetz number of its *n*th power  $f^n : S^2 \longrightarrow S^2$  is  $L(f^n) = 2^n + 1$ .

**Problem 6**. Prove the fundamental theorem of algebra as a consequence of the Lefschetz fixed point theorem.

*Hint*: Let  $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  act on a  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector space and compute the Lefschetz number of such a diffeomorphism on its projectivization.