


- c) Prove that any atlas $\mu = \{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}$ on a locally Euclidean space is contained in a unique maximal atlas. **10**
- d) Prove that, the real line with two origins and sphere with hair are not topological manifolds. **10**

UNIT – IV

4. a) Prove that **10**
- i) Suppose $F: N \rightarrow M$ is C^∞ at $p \in N$. If (U, ϕ) is any chart about p in N & (V, ψ) is any chart about $f(p)$ in M , then $\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}$ is C^∞ at (ϕ, p) .
- ii) If $F: N \rightarrow M$ & $G: M \rightarrow P$ are C^∞ maps of manifolds, then the composite $G \circ F: N \rightarrow P$ is C^∞ .
- b) Let N & M be smooth manifolds, and $F: N \rightarrow M$ a continuous map. Then prove that following are equivalent **10**
- i) The map $F: N \rightarrow M$ is C^∞ .
- ii) There are atlases μ for N & ν for M such that for every chart (U, ϕ) in μ and (V, ψ) in ν , the map $\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}: \phi(U \cap F^{-1}(V)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is C^∞
- iii) For every chart (U, ϕ) on N and (V, ψ) on M , the map $\psi \circ F \circ \phi^{-1}: \phi(U \cap F^{-1}(V)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is C^∞

OR

- c) Define diffeomorphism of manifolds, and further prove that **10**
- i) If (U, ϕ) is a chart on a manifold M of dimension n , then the coordinate map $\phi: U \rightarrow \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a diffeomorphism
- ii) Let U be an open subset of a manifold M of dimension n . If $F: U \rightarrow F(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a diffeomorphism onto an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , then (U, F) is a chart in the differentiable structure of M .
- d) State & prove inverse function theorem for manifolds **10**
5. a) If $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence of continuous function on E and $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on E Then prove that f is continuous on E **5**
- b) State inverse function theorem **5**
- c) Show that the cross **5**
- 
- with the subspace topology is not locally Euclidean at the intersection p & so cannot be a topological manifold.
- d) Suppose $(U, x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)$ is a chart on a manifold. Then prove that $\frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x^j} = \delta_j^i$ **5**
