



Differential Geometry II - Smooth Manifolds

Winter Term 2025/2026

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Exercise Sheet 1

Exercise 1:

Show that if a topological space M is locally Euclidean at some point $p \in M$ (i.e., p has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$), then p has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to the whole space $\mathbb{R}^n$ or to an open ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Exercise 2:

Examine which of the following spaces (endowed with the subspace topology) is locally Euclidean:

- (a) The closed interval $[0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) The “bent line” $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, xy = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$.

Exercise 3:

- (a) *The line with two origins*: Consider the set

$$X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in \{-1, 1\}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

and let M be the quotient of X by the equivalence relation generated by $(x, -1) \sim (x, 1)$ for all $x \neq 0$. Show that M is locally Euclidean and second-countable, but not Hausdorff.

- (b) Show that a disjoint union of uncountably many copies of $\mathbb{R}$ is locally Euclidean and Hausdorff, but not second-countable.

Exercise 4 (to be submitted by Thursday, 18.09.2025, 16:00):

Consider the subset

$$V = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x - 1)(x - y) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

endowed with the subspace topology. Show that V is not a topological manifold.

Exercise 5 (*Product manifolds*):

Let $M_1, \dots, M_k$ be topological manifolds of dimensions $n_1, \dots, n_k$, respectively, where $k \geq 2$. Show that the product space $M_1 \times \dots \times M_k$ is a topological manifold of dimension $n_1 + \dots + n_k$.

Remark. The n -torus

$$\mathbb{T}^n := \mathbb{S}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{S}^1$$

is a topological n -manifold by *Exercise 5*.