

# From Calculus to Cohomology

## Homework 8

**Exercise 1.** As we already know, if  $M$  is a manifold then  $T^*M$  is also a manifold: if  $\phi: U \rightarrow U' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  a chart on  $M$ , then for any 1-form  $\xi$  on  $M$  its restriction to  $U$  can be expressed as  $\xi = \sum \xi_j d\phi_j$  for some smooth functions  $\xi_j: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and one can use

$$T^*U \ni (p, \xi) \mapsto (\phi_1(p), \dots, \phi_n(p), \xi_1(p), \dots, \xi_n(p)) \in U' \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

as a chart  $T^*U \rightarrow U' \times \mathbb{R}^n$  for  $T^*M$ . By a slight abuse of notation, we will still use the symbol  $\phi_j$  for a function  $\phi_j \circ \pi$  on  $T^*U$ , with  $\pi: T^*U \rightarrow U$  the projection onto  $U$ . Define a 1-form  $\alpha$  on  $T^*M$  locally by the formula

$$\alpha = \sum \xi_j d\phi_j,$$

valid on  $T^*U$ .

Show that  $\alpha$  is well defined, i.e. the definition does not depend on the choice of the chart.

**Exercise 2.** Here is a coordinate-free definition: for any  $(p, \xi) \in T^*M$  and any  $v \in T_{(p, \xi)}(T^*M)$  let

$$\alpha_{(p, \xi)}(v) = \xi_p(D_{(p, \xi)}\pi(v))$$

where  $D_{(p, \xi)}\pi$  is the derivative of the projection  $\pi$  at the point  $(p, \xi)$ .

Show that this really describes the 1 form  $\alpha$  from the previous exercise.

**Exercise 3.** Show that given any 1 form  $\mu$  on  $M$  (so that in particular  $\mu$  is a smooth function  $\mu: M \rightarrow T^*M$ ) if you use the function  $\mu$  to pull back the 1 form  $\alpha$  from previous exercises, you get  $\mu$  back, i.e.

$$\mu^*(\alpha) = \mu.$$

**Story behind these exercises:** A 2 form  $\omega \in \Omega^2(M)$  is called a *symplectic form* if it is closed and non-degenerate, i.e. for any  $p \in M$  and any non-zero  $v \in T_pM$  there exists  $w \in T_pM$  such that  $\omega(v, w) \neq 0$ . The cotangent bundle of a manifold, with  $\omega = -d\alpha$  for the above  $\alpha$ , is a classical example of a manifold with a symplectic form. This example appeared naturally in physics and gave rise to Symplectic Geometry, i.e. a study of manifolds with symplectic forms.

**Suggested Exercise 1.** Exercises 9.15 and 9.16 from the book.

These exercises are to be discussed on Thursday December 14th.