

## LIE THEORY: PROBLEM SET 1

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- (1) Suggested reading [Lee03, Ch. I–3], [Kir08, Ch. 1–2], and potentially [Hsi00, Ch. 1–2]. (You are not expected to read all of these, but you might find it helpful.)
- (2) Show that if  $H < G$  is an open subgroup of a topological group  $G$ , then it is a closed subgroup.
- (3) Suppose that  $F: M \rightarrow N$  is a smooth map between two smooth manifolds and  $p \in M$ . Show that the pushforward map

$$F_* : T_p M \rightarrow T_{F(p)} N$$

satisfies

- (i)  $F_*$  is linear at any point of  $M$ .
- (ii) At any point of  $M$ ,  $Id_{M_*}$  is the identity matrix.
- (iii) For any composable sequence of smooth maps

$$M \xrightarrow{F} N \xrightarrow{G} P$$

and a point  $p$  of  $M$  we have an equality

$$G_* \circ F_* = (G \circ F)_*.$$

- (iv) If  $F$  is a diffeomorphism, then for any point of  $M$ ,  $F_*$  is a linear isomorphism.
- (4) Let  $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be defined by:

$$F(x, y) = (x^2 + 2xy + 3y, \cos x + \sin y + e^y, xy + 2x + 3).$$

Using the identity charts on the source and target and the standard bases  $(\partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y)$  and  $(\partial/\partial u, \partial/\partial v, \partial/\partial w)$  calculate

- (i)  $F_*$  at  $(0, 0)$ .
  - (ii)  $F_*$  at  $(1, 2)$ .
  - (iii)  $F_*$  at  $(p_1, p_2)$ . What is the name of this matrix?
- (5) The goal of this exercise is to show  $\det_* B$  at  $A$  is  $\det(A) \operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}B)$ , where  $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$  and  $B \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ .
- (i) Show that  $\sum_{i,j} A_{i,j} B_{i,j} = \operatorname{tr}(A^t B)$ .
  - (ii) Show that  $\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i,j}} \det(A) = C_{i,j}$  where  $C_{i,j}$  is the  $i, j$ th cofactor matrix obtained by taking the determinant of the matrix where we have deleted the  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column from  $A$  and multiplying by  $-1^{i+j}$ . The cofactors fit into a matrix  $C$ .
  - (iii) Use the previous calculation to determine  $\det_*(B)$  at  $A$  in terms of the cofactor matrix.
  - (iv) Use (5.i) and Cramer's rule:  $A^{-1} \det(A) = C^t$  to show that  $\det_*(B)$  at  $A$  is  $\det(A) \operatorname{tr}(A^{-1}B)$ .

## REFERENCES

- [Hsi00] W.-Y. Hsiang, *Lectures on Lie groups*, Series on University Mathematics, vol. 2, World Scientific Publishing Co. Inc., River Edge, NJ, 2000. MR 1788014 (2002d:22001)
- [Kir08] Alexander Kirillov, Jr., *An introduction to Lie groups and Lie algebras*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 113, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2008. MR 2440737 (2009f:22001)
- [Lee03] John M. Lee, *Introduction to smooth manifolds*, Graduate Texts in Mathematics, vol. 218, Springer-Verlag, New York, 2003. MR 1930091 (2003k:58001)