

- (1) Show that the two charts on  $S^2$  given by stereographic projection, constitute a smooth atlas.
- (2) Which one of the complex line bundles  $L_n$  on  $S^2$  is (isomorphic to)  $TS^2$ ? Which one to  $T^*S^2$ ? Prove.
- (3) Prove that for  $\alpha, \beta$  differential forms on  $N$  and  $\phi : M \rightarrow N$  a smooth map,  $\phi^*(\alpha \wedge \beta) = \phi^*\alpha \wedge \phi^*\beta$ .
- (4) The hyperboloid model for the hyperbolic  $n$ -space is given as follows. Consider the (non-definite) inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  given by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = -x_0y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_iy_i$$

(called the Minkowski metric) and let  $H^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x_0 > 0, \langle x, x \rangle = -1\}$ . Show that the restriction of  $\langle, \rangle$  to  $H^n$  gives a Riemannian metric  $g$  on  $H^n$ .

- (5) The disk model of the hyperbolic space is given by  $B^n = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|y\| \leq 1\}$  and the metric

$$h = \frac{4}{(1 - \|y\|^2)^2} (dy^1 \otimes dy^1 + \cdots + dy^n \otimes dy^n).$$

Show that the map  $\phi : H^n \rightarrow B^n$  given by

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x_0} (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

is an isometry between  $(H^n, g)$  and  $(B^n, h)$ .

- (6) Show that an isometry of the Euclidean space which fixes the origin, has to be a linear map.