

1. (Boothby, p.122 #11) Let $F : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ be a C^∞ covering and Y any C^∞ vector field on M . Show that there is a unique C^∞ vector field X on \tilde{M} such that X and Y are F -related.

2. (Boothby, p.122 #12) Show that any C^∞ vector field Y on $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is the restriction of a C^∞ vector field X on \mathbb{R}^n .

3. We have shown that if $F : M \rightarrow N$ is a diffeomorphism then for every $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ there is a unique $Y \in \mathfrak{X}(N)$ which is F -related to X . Does the same result hold if one replaces that F is a diffeomorphism by that F is smooth and bijective?

4. Let \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} be Lie algebras and $F : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ a linear map. F is called a Lie algebra homomorphism if it preserves Lie brackets, i.e., $F[X, Y] = [FX, FY]$. Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} are called isomorphic if there exists an invertible Lie algebra homomorphism from \mathfrak{g} onto \mathfrak{h} . Now let $A \subset \mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ be a subspace with the base:

$$X = y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad Y = z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad Z = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

Show that A is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, which is isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^3 with the cross product.

5. Use the stereographic projection to show that there exists a smooth vector field on \mathbb{S}^2 which vanishes at exactly one point.