

TOPOLOGIA E GEOMETRIA  
DIFFERENZIALE


Prova scritta del 21 giugno 2019

① Dimostrare che  $S^2 \times S^2 \not\cong S^4$   
 [  $S^2 \times S^2$  ammette strutture simplettiche? ]  
 Fac.

② in  $M = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ , determinare

①  $\eta_{S^2}$  : duale di potenziale di  $S^2 \subset M$

②  $\eta_S$ ,  $S$  in figura  
 si determini poi  $\eta_{S^2 \times S}$

③ Dimostrare che se  $g \geq 2$ ,  $Z_g$  (= ) non ammette alcuna struttura di gruppo di Lie (compatibile con la sua struttura differenziale)

Somma connessa di  $g$  tori

Tempo a disposizione: 1h

Le risposte vanno adeguatamente giustificate

① Calcoliamo  $H^*(S^2 \times S^2)$

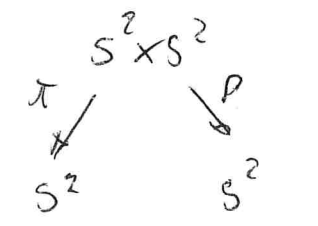
[Intanto  $H^0 = H^4 = \mathbb{R}$ ] (d. Poincaré)

Künneth:  $H^*(S^2 \times S^2) \cong H^*(S^2) \otimes H^*(S^2)$

↓  
Coom gen  
da

1 e  $\omega_{S^2}$  + form d'area  
(grado 2)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} H^0 = \mathbb{R} \\ H^1 = 0 \\ H^2 = \mathbb{R}^2 \\ H^3 = 0 \\ H^4 = \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \pi^* \omega_{S^2}^{(1)}, p^* \omega_{S^2}^{(2)} \\ \omega_{S^2}^{(1)}, \omega_{S^2}^{(2)} \end{matrix}$$



$S^2 \times S^2$  ammette  
 $\pi^* \omega_{S^2}^{(1)} + p^* \omega_{S^2}^{(2)}$   
come f. semplice

In maggiore dettaglio

$$H^0 = \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H^1 = \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^1(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^1(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_0 = 0$$

$$H^2 = \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$H^3 = \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^3(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^3(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$$

$$H^4 = \underbrace{H^0(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^4(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_0 \otimes \underbrace{H^3(S^2)}_0 + \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \underbrace{H^2(S^2)}_{\mathbb{R}} + 0 + 0 \dots$$

$\mathbb{R} \otimes \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$

Portanto  $H^*(S^2 \times S^2) \neq H^*(S^4) = \begin{cases} H^0 = \mathbb{R} \\ H^1 = H^2 = H^3 = 0 \\ H^4 = \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow S^2 \times S^2 \not\cong S^4$

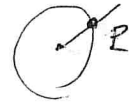
(2)

$$\eta_{S^2} = \int p(r) dr$$



$$\int p(r) dr = 1$$

$$\eta_S = \omega_{S^2}$$



$$\eta_{S^2 \wedge S} = \eta_R = \eta_{S^2} \wedge \eta_S = \int p(r) dr \wedge \omega_{S^2}$$

(3)

$$\text{Se } g \geq 2 \quad \text{è } \chi(2g) = 2 - 2g < 0$$

Ma per un gruppo di Lie si ha, in virtù  
di Poincaré - Hopf,  $\chi(G) = 0$   $\square$