

1. Describe how to construct a surjective immersion $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow S^2$.
2. Show that the punctured torus $S^1 \times S^1 - \{point\}$ has an immersion into $\mathbb{R}^2$. Include some explanation of why your construction is C^∞ . [Hint for the construction: enlarge the puncture.]
3. Show that a C^∞ homeomorphism $M \rightarrow N$ whose inverse is C^1 is a diffeomorphism.
4. Show that any product of (finitely many) spheres can be embedded into Euclidean space of one higher dimension.
5. Show that if M is a smooth compact n -manifold, $n > 0$, then any smooth map $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has at least two critical points.
6. Show that $\mathbb{RP}^2$ and the Klein bottle can both be smoothly embedded in $\mathbb{R}^4$. [Hint: for $\mathbb{RP}^2$, decompose it as the union of a Möbius band M and a disk D with their boundary circles identified. Embed M and D separately in $\mathbb{R}^3$ with a common boundary circle, and so that their union $\mathbb{RP}^2$ is immersed, then push the interiors of M and D out into opposite sides of $\mathbb{R}^3$ in $\mathbb{R}^4$.]
7. (a) Let the torus T be embedded in $\mathbb{R}^3$ in the standard way, say as the surface of revolution obtained by rotating the circle $(x - 2)^2 + z^2 = 1$ in the xz -plane about the z -axis. Determine all the critical points and critical values of the projection $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x, y, z) = (x, y)$.
(b) What are the critical points and critical values if we project the same embedded T onto the xz -plane instead of the xy -plane?
(c) Construct an embedding of T in $\mathbb{R}^3$ such that the critical points and critical values of the projection $T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ each consist of n disjoint circles, for arbitrary $n \geq 2$.