

quotient map of the set  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |y| \leq 1\}$ . (It is a smooth 2-manifold with boundary.) Show that neither  $E$  nor  $M$  is orientable.

13-13. Let  $E$  be as in Problem 13-12. Show that the orientation covering of  $E$  is diffeomorphic to  $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ .

13-14. Let  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  be the open subset  $\{(x, y, z) : (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2)^2 + z^2 < 1\}$  (the solid torus of revolution bounded by the doughnut surface of Example 8.13). Define a map  $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow U$  by

$$F(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi u(2 + \tanh v \cos \pi u), \\ \sin 2\pi u(2 + \tanh v \cos \pi u), \tanh v \sin \pi u \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Show that  $F$  descends to a smooth embedding of  $E$  into  $U$ , where  $E$  is the total space of the Möbius bundle of Problem 9-18.
- Let  $S$  be the image of  $F$ . Show that  $S$  is a closed embedded submanifold of  $U$ .
- Show that there is no normal vector field along  $S$ .
- Show that  $S$  has no global defining function in  $U$ .

that the action is orientation-preserving if for each  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ , the diffeomorphism  $x \mapsto \gamma \cdot x$  is orientation-preserving. Show that  $M/\Gamma$  is orientable if and only if the action of  $\Gamma$  is orientation-preserving.

13-5. Let  $\alpha: S^n \rightarrow S^n$  be the antipodal map:  $\alpha(x) = -x$ . Show that  $\alpha$  is orientation-preserving if and only if  $n$  is odd.

13-6. Prove that  $\mathbb{R}P^n$  is orientable if and only if  $n$  is odd.

13-7. If  $\omega$  is a symplectic form on a  $2n$ -manifold, show that  $\omega \wedge \dots \wedge \omega$  (the  $n$ -fold wedge product of  $\omega$  with itself) is a nonvanishing  $2n$ -form on  $M$ , and thus every symplectic manifold is orientable.

13-8. Suppose  $M$  is an oriented Riemannian manifold, and  $S \subset M$  is an oriented hypersurface (with or without boundary). Show that there is a unique smooth unit normal vector field along  $S$  that determines the given orientation of  $S$ .

13-9. Suppose  $M$  is a smooth orientable Riemannian manifold and  $S \subset M$  is an immersed or embedded submanifold.

(a) If  $S$  has trivial normal bundle (see page 282), show that  $S$  is orientable.

(b) If  $S$  is an orientable hypersurface, show that  $S$  has trivial normal bundle.

13-10. Let  $M$  be a connected, nonorientable smooth manifold, and let  $\tilde{\pi}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  be its orientation covering.

(a) If  $\tilde{M}$  is an orientable smooth manifold and  $\pi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  is a smooth covering map, show that there exists a smooth map  $\varphi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$  such that  $\tilde{\pi} \circ \varphi = \pi$ . [Hint: First define a smooth map  $\tilde{\varphi}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$  by setting  $\tilde{\varphi}(p) = \sigma^* \Omega_p$  locally, where  $\Omega$  is an orientation form for  $\tilde{M}$  and  $\sigma$  is a suitable local section of  $\pi$ .]  
 (b) UNIQUENESS OF THE ORIENTATION COVERING: If  $\pi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  is as above and in addition  $\pi$  is a two-sheeted covering, show that  $\varphi$  is a diffeomorphism.

13-11. Suppose  $S$  is an oriented embedded 2-manifold with boundary in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and let  $C = \partial S$  with the induced orientation. By Problem 13-8, there is a unique smooth unit normal vector field  $N$  on  $S$  that determines the orientation. Let  $T$  be the oriented unit tangent vector field on  $C$ , and let  $V$  be the unique unit vector field tangent to  $S$  along  $C$  that is orthogonal to  $T$  and inward-pointing. Show that  $(T_p, V_p, N_p)$  is an oriented orthonormal basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  at each  $p \in C$ .

13-12. Let  $E$  be the total space of the Möbius bundle, which is the quotient of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -action  $n \cdot (x, y) = (x + n, (-1)^n y)$  (see Problem 9-18). The Möbius band is the subset  $M \subset E$  that is the image under the

**Proposition 13.26.** *Suppose  $M$  is any Riemannian manifold with boundary. There is a unique smooth outward-pointing unit normal vector field  $N$  along  $\partial M$ .*

*Proof.* First we prove uniqueness. At any point  $p \in \partial M$ , the vector space  $(T_p \partial M)^\perp \subset T_p M$  is 1-dimensional, so there are exactly two unit vectors at  $p$  that are normal to  $\partial M$ . Since any unit normal vector  $N$  is obviously transverse to  $\partial M$ , it must have nonzero  $x^n$ -component in any smooth boundary chart. Thus exactly one of the two choices of unit normal has negative  $x^n$ -component, which is equivalent to being outward-pointing.

To prove existence, we will show that there exists a smooth outward unit normal field in a neighborhood of each point. By the uniqueness result above, these vector fields all agree where they overlap, so the resulting vector field is globally defined.

Let  $p \in \partial M$ . By Proposition 11.24, there exists a smooth adapted orthonormal frame  $(E_1, \dots, E_n)$  in a neighborhood  $U$  of  $p$ . In this frame,  $E_n$  is a smooth unit normal vector field along  $\partial M$ . If we assume (by shrinking  $U$  if necessary) that  $U$  is connected, then  $E_n$  must be either inward-pointing or outward-pointing on all of  $\partial M \cap U$ . Replacing  $E_n$  by  $-E_n$  if necessary, we obtain a smooth outward-pointing unit normal vector field defined near  $p$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

The next corollary is immediate.

**Corollary 13.27.** *If  $(M, g)$  is an oriented Riemannian manifold with boundary and  $\tilde{g}$  is the induced Riemannian metric on  $\partial M$ , then the volume form of  $\tilde{g}$  is*

$$dV_{\tilde{g}} = (N \lrcorner dV_g)|_{\partial M},$$

where  $N$  is the outward unit normal vector field along  $\partial M$ .

## Problems

- 13-1. Suppose  $M$  is a smooth manifold that is the union of two orientable open submanifolds with connected intersection. Show that  $M$  is orientable. Use this to give another proof that  $S^n$  is orientable.
- 13-2. Suppose  $\pi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  is a smooth covering map and  $M$  is orientable. Show that  $\tilde{M}$  is also orientable.
- 13-3. Suppose  $M$  and  $N$  are oriented smooth manifolds and  $F: M \rightarrow N$  is a local diffeomorphism. If  $M$  is connected, show that  $F$  is either orientation-preserving or orientation-reversing.
- 13-4. Suppose  $M$  is a connected, oriented, smooth manifold and  $\Gamma$  is a discrete group acting smoothly, freely, and properly on  $M$ . We say