
EXERCISES 30.04.2025

Optional exercises for the lecture *Introduction to Floer homology* (401-3584-25L)

Semester: Spring 2025

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Exercise 1 (5.5.4, Lemma 5.5.3). Let X and Y be Banach spaces. Let $F : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map that is differentiable at 0. Write

$$F(x) = F(0) + L(x) + N(x)$$

for $L := (dF)_0$. Suppose that there exists $G : Y \rightarrow X$ continuous such that

- (i) $L \circ G = \mathbb{1}_Y$;
- (ii) $\|GN(x) - GN(y)\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)\|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in B(0, r)$;
- (iii) $\|GF(0)\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,

where $C, r > 0$ and $\varepsilon := \min\{r, \frac{1}{5C}\}$.

- (1) Show that the map $\varphi(x) = G(L(x) - F(x))$ is a contraction on the ball $B(0, \varepsilon)$. Conclude that there is a unique $\alpha \in B(0, \varepsilon)$ such that $F(\alpha) = 0$.
- (2) Show that $\|\alpha\| \leq 2\|GF(0)\|$.
- (3) Consider the case where $X = Y = \mathbb{R}$ and $F = f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is twice differentiable at 0 with $f'(0) \neq 0$. Show that $G(x) = \frac{x}{f'(0)}$ satisfies the above hypotheses — for some $C, r > 0$ — if $|f(0)|$ is small enough (when compared to $|f'(0)|$), or if $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 0$. Conclude that the classical Newton method converges in those cases.

Exercise 2 (5.6.1). Show that a proper, injective immersion is an embedding. Show that any immersion into a 1-dimensional manifold is injective.