

## TOPOLOGY QUALIFYING EXAM

SEPT. 6, 2007

**Instructions.** Answer at least two questions from each of the three parts and at least eight questions overall.

### PART I

(1) True or False?

- (a) Let  $S^3$ , as usual, denote the 3-dimensional sphere.  $S^3$  is compact, Hausdorff, and path-connected.
- (b) The continuous image of path-connected space is path-connected.
- (c) The continuous image of a compact Hausdorff space is a compact Hausdorff space.
- (d) The continuous image of a metrizable space is metrizable.
- (e) The 3-sphere is homeomorphic to the one-point compactification of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
- (f) A covering space mapping is a quotient space mapping.
- (g) Let  $A'$  denote the transpose of the matrix  $A$  and let  $I_n$  denote the  $n$ -by- $n$  identity matrix. As usual, let  $O(n)$  denote the orthogonal group, i.e. the subspace  $\{A \in \text{Mat}_{nn}(\mathbb{R}) : AA' = I_n\}$ .  $O(n)$  is compact.
- (h) A continuous bijection is a homeomorphism.
- (i) Let  $A \subset X$  and  $B \subset Y$ . Consider  $\overline{A} \subset X$  and  $\overline{B} \subset Y$  and  $\overline{A \times B} \subset X \times Y$ .  $\overline{A \times B} = \overline{A} \times \overline{B}$ .

(2) Let  $f$  be a continuous real-valued function defined on a non-empty, compact, connected space. Prove that the image of  $f$  is a closed interval.

- (3) Choose *one* of the following.
- (a) If  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and  $X$  is compact then  $f$  attains both its minimum and maximum.
  - (b) State and prove Ascoli's Theorem.
  - (c) State and prove the Baire Category Theorem.
- (4) Let  $X$  be a space and  $R$  an equivalence relation on  $X$ . Let  $Y = X/R$  be the set of equivalence classes and  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  the natural onto map. Give  $Y$  the quotient topology inherited from  $X$  via  $\pi$ .
- (a) Show that a map  $f : Y \rightarrow Z$  is continuous if and only if  $f \circ \pi : X \rightarrow Z$  is continuous.
  - (b) Show by example that even when  $X$  is Hausdorff  $Y$  need not be.
- (5) Show that  $X \times Y$  is connected if  $X$  and  $Y$  are.

#### PART II

- (1) Describe the Klein bottle and calculate its fundamental group.
- (2) Describe, up to **equivalence**, all connected covering spaces of the punctured complex plane,  $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ . Recall that two covering spaces  $(E_1, \pi_1, B)$  and  $(E_2, \pi_2, B)$ , having the same base space  $B$  are deemed equivalent if and only if there is a homeomorphism  $h : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  such that  $\pi_1 = \pi_2 \circ h$ .
- (3) Describe, up to equivalence, the connected covering spaces of  $P \times P$  where  $P$  is the projective plane. Among these, how many homeomorphism types are there? Explain.
- (4) Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be spaces each homeomorphic to the circle. Let  $W$  be the one point union ("wedge product") of  $X$  and  $Y$ . Let  $P$  be the actual product of  $X$  and  $Y$ . Describe the fundamental groups of  $W$  and  $P$ . Are they isomorphic? Proof?
- (5) Let  $X$  be a connected manifold with a finite fundamental group. Show that any continuous function from  $X$  to the circle is homotopic to a constant.

#### PART III

- (1) Let  $f : S^5 \rightarrow S^5$  be defined by
- $$f(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (-x_4, x_2, -x_3, -x_1, x_5, x_0).$$
- Calculate the degree of  $f$ .
- (2) Let  $X = P_n(\mathbb{C})$ , complex projective 2-space and  $Y =$  the one-point union of  $S^2$  and  $S^4$ . Prove or disprove that for each  $n$ ,  $H_n(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_n(Y, \mathbb{Z})$ .

- (3) Let  $X$  be a CW-complex having exactly 6 cells, one  $p$ -cell for each  $p \in \{0, 1, 3, 8\}$  and two 5-cells. Describe as completely as you can the homology groups,  $H_i(X, \mathbb{Z})$ . What can you say about its fundamental group?
- (4) Sketch the calculation of  $H_p(S^n)$  (all  $p$  and  $n$ .)
- (5) Using what you know about  $H_n(P^3(\mathbb{R}), \mathbb{Z})$ , all  $n$ , calculate  $H^n(P^3(\mathbb{R}), \mathbb{Z})$ , all  $n$ .
- (6) Compute the homology groups of  $(S^1 \times S^1) \vee S^3$ , the wedge product of the torus and a 3-sphere.
- (7) Let  $S_g$  denote the orientable surface of genus  $g$ .
- (a)  $H_p(S_g, \mathbb{Z}) = ?$  (all  $p$ )
  - (b) Sketch the proof.

