Assignment for week 2

1. Consider the first R example:

https://www.math.csi.cuny.edu/~maher/teaching/2023/spring/tda/r/index.html Try running the example with more or fewer points, i.e. change the number 50 in these lines:

theta <- runif(50, 0, 2*pi) radius <- runif(50, 1, 1.5)

- (a) What is the smallest number of points you can have, and still get a reasonably long barcode for H_1 , say at least four times as long as the second longest one.
- (b) What is the largest number of points you can have before your computer takes more than say 30 seconds to computer the answer?
- 2. Each of the following matrices defines a map $f: G \to H$, where both G and H are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 .
 - (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Show that the two quotients H/f(G) are isomorphic, and that the two matrices are equivalent by row and column operations.

- 3. Consider the sequence of abelian groups: $0 \xrightarrow{f_3} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{f_2} \mathbb{Z}^3 \xrightarrow{f_1} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{f_0} 0$ where the first non-zero map is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and the second one is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.
 - (a) Show that the composition of any two adjacent maps is zero.
 - (b) For each non-zero group, compute $\ker(f_i)/\operatorname{im}(f_{i+1})$.
- 4. The following Δ -complex is a surface.



- (a) Which one? Hint: compute the Euler characteristic.
- (b) Write down the simplicial homology chain complex.

- (c) Compute the simplicial homology groups. Hint: compare with Q2 above.
- 5. Write down an explicit Δ -complex structure on $S^2 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$ and show that it has the same homology groups as the torus $S^1 \times S^1$. Remark: these spaces have the same homology groups, but they are not just not homeomorphic, they are not even homotopy equivalent, though I don't think we have an easy way of showing that right now.
- 6. Consider the map $f: S^1 \to S^1$ given by $\theta \mapsto 3\theta$ in polar coordinates on the circle. Choose Δ -complex structures on the two circles so you can realize f by a simplicial map, i.e. a map which takes simplices to simplices by linear maps. Use this to compute the induced homomorphisms on homology $f_*: H_k(S^1) \to H_k(S^1)$.