

ALL SPACES HAUSDORFF, LOC. ABC. CONNECTED

## Practice Problems for Examination 2.

1. Prove that there is no continuous 1-1 mapping from an open subset  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  into  $\mathbb{R}^n$  if  $m > n$ .

[Hint: If  $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is such a map, consider  $j \circ g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  where  $j: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is injection onto  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ . Why is this composite 1-1, and why is its image not open? How does this lead to a contradiction?]

2. Let  $K$  be a simplicial complex such that  $K = K_0 \cup A$  where  $A$  is an  $n$ -simplex and  $K_0 \cap A$  is the union of all but one of the maximal faces.

Prove that the map induced by inclusion  $H_*(K_0) \rightarrow H_*(K)$  is an isomorphism.

[Hint: Why is  $K_0 \cap A$  starshaped?]

3. Let  $U, V, W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) be open and convex.

Prove that  $H_q(U \cup V \cup W) = 0$  if  $q \geq 2$

and give an example where  $H_1 \neq 0$ .

[Hint: The intersection of convex sets is convex.

First find the homology of  $U \cup V$ ,  $U \cup W$ ,  $V \cup W$ .

To get a counterexample, thicken up the graph given by the edges of a triangle.]

4. We have proved results implying that  

$$H_n(S^n \times S^n \times S^n) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}.$$

Given a homeomorphism  $f: S^n \times S^n \times S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$ ,  
 Let  $A$  be the  $3 \times 3$  matrix determined by  
 $f_*$ . Why is  $\det A = \pm 1$ ?

5. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be nonempty spaces with

$x \in X, y \in Y$ . Define  $i_1: X \rightarrow X \times Y$   $i_1(x) = (x, y)$   
 $i_2: Y \rightarrow X \times Y$   $i_2(y) = (x, y)$ .

Prove that  $i_{1*}$  and  $i_{2*}$  are 1-1, and  
 their images intersect in  $\{0\}$ . Hence

$H_q(X \times Y)$  contains a copy of  $H_q(X) \oplus H_q(Y)$ .

[Hint: The maps  $i_1, i_2$  are retracts with  
 one sided inverses = projections on  $X$  &  $Y$  resp.]

To show the intersection is 0, show that

$$\pi_{X*} i_{2*} = 0, \quad \pi_{Y*} i_{1*} = 0$$

and apply these identities.]



6. Suppose we have a short exact sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \rightarrow C_* \rightarrow D_* \rightarrow (D/C)_* \rightarrow 0$$

as follows, with zeros in all other dimensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} (q+1) & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{\cong} & A & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow \text{Id} & & \downarrow 0 & & \\ & 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \xrightarrow{\cong} & B & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Show that  $H_{q+1}(D/C) \cong A$  and  $H_q(C) \cong B$  such that the connecting map

$$\partial: H_{q+1}(D/C) \rightarrow H_q(C)$$

corresponds to  $f: A \rightarrow B$ .

7. Suppose  $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$  where  $A$  is a strong deformation retract of both  $B$  and  $X$ . Prove that the inclusion map induces isomorphisms  $H_*(B) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ .

Give an example to show  $B$  is not necessarily a deformation retract of  $X$ .

[Hint: There are examples where  $B$  is open and dense in  $X$ .]

8. Let  $X_0$  be the cube boundary for  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , so that  $X_0$  is homeomorphic to  $S^2$ . Let  $X_2$  be the graph of line segments joining the centers of squares on opposite sides, so that  $X_2$  consists of the line segments joining

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \text{ to } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ to } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ & \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ to } \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Draw a picture! Note these meet at  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

Assume there is a simplicial decomposition of  $X_0 \cup X_2$  such that  $X_0$  &  $X_2$  are subcomplexes. Using this, compute the homology groups of  $X = X_0 \cup X_2$ .

9. Prove that there is no 1-1 continuous mapping  $S^2 \rightarrow T^2 (= S^1 \times S^1)$  or in the opposite direction  $T^2 \rightarrow S^2$ . [Hint: These are 2-dim topological manifolds as defined in the course materials. Use Invariance of Domain plus compactness.]



10. Let  $p: E \rightarrow B$  be a basepoint preserving covering map where  $E$  is arcwise connected ( $\Rightarrow B$  is too). Prove that  $E$  is simply connected if  $p$  is basepoint preservingly homotopic to a constant map.

More suggestions.

Make sure you know how to use long exact homology sequences and Mayer-Vietoris sequences to compute homology.

Make sure you know the "axioms" for singular homology.

There will be nothing on Section VII.4