# EXERCISES FOR MATHEMATICS 205C <br> SPRING 2011 

File Number 02

DEFAULT HYPOTHESES. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all spaces are assumed to be Hausdorff and locally arcwise connected.

1. $\quad$ Suppose we are given groups $F_{1}$ and $F_{2}$ with subsets $X_{i} \subset F_{i}$ such that $F_{i}$ is a free group on $X_{i}$ for $i=1,2$. Using the Universal Mapping Property, prove that $F_{1} * F_{2}$ is free on the disjoint union $X_{1} \amalg X_{2}$.
2. If $G$ is a group, then the commutator subgroup or derived subgroup $G^{\prime}$ (also written $[G, G]$ ) is the normal subgroup normally generated by all commutators; in other words, all products of the form $x y x^{-1} y^{-1}$ where $x, y \in G$. Let $p: G \rightarrow G / G^{\prime}$ be the quotient projection.
(a) Prove that $G / G^{\prime}$ is abelian, and if $f: G \rightarrow A$ is a homomorphism into an abelian group $A$, then there is a unique homomorphism $\bar{f}: G / G^{\prime} \rightarrow A$ such that $f=\bar{f}{ }^{\circ} p$ (this is a Universal Mapping Property for homomorphisms into abelian groups).
(b) Prove that if $\varphi: G \rightarrow K$ is a homomorphism into abelian groups which also has the Universal Mapping Property in (a), then $K$ is isomorphic to $G / G^{\prime}$.
(c) Suppose that the group $G$ can be written as a free product $G_{1} * G_{2}$. Prove that $G / G^{\prime}$ is isomorphic to $\left(G_{1} / G_{1}^{\prime}\right) \times\left(G_{2} / G_{2}^{\prime}\right)$.
3. Suppose that $X$ is (arcwise) connected and locally simply connected, and assume further that $X$ the union of two (arcwise) connected open subspaces $U_{1}$ and $U_{2}$ such that $U_{1} \cap U_{2}$ is (arcwise) connected and the map $\pi_{1}\left(U_{1} \cap U_{2}, p\right) \rightarrow \pi_{1}(X, p)$ induced by inclusion is the trivial homomorphism, where $p \in U_{1} \cap U_{2}$. Prove that there is an isomorphism

$$
\left(\pi_{1}\left(U_{1}, p\right) / N_{1}\right) *\left(\pi_{2}\left(U_{2}, p\right) / N_{2}\right) \longrightarrow \pi_{1}(X, p)
$$

where $N_{i} \subset \pi_{1}\left(U_{i}, p\right)$ is the normal subgroup generated by the image of $\pi_{1}\left(U_{1} \cap U_{2}, p\right) \rightarrow \pi_{1}\left(U_{i}, p\right)$. [Hint: Use the Universal Mapping Property.]
4. (a) Suppose that $X$ is a union of two closed subspaces $A$ and $B$ such that $A \cup B$ consists of a single point $p$. Also assume that $p$ has contractible open neighborhoods $U$ and $V$ in $A$ and $B$ respectively. Prove that $\pi_{1}(X, p)$ is the free product of $\pi_{1}(A, p)$ and $\pi_{1}(B, p)$.
(b) Given two positive integers $m, n>1$, construct a space $X$ whose fundamental group is $\mathbb{Z}_{m} * \mathbb{Z}_{n}$.
5. Let $p: E \rightarrow X$ be a covering map (with the usual assumptions that all spaces be locally arcwise connected, but not necessarily connected), and let $f: A \rightarrow X$ be a subspace inclusion,
where $A$ and $X$ are both connected and $A$ is locally arcwise connected. Denote the pullback covering by $E \mid A$.
(i) Show that $A$ is evenly covered if the induced map of fundamental groups $f_{*}$ is the trivial homomorphism.
(ii) Show that if the induced map of fundamental groups $f_{*}$ is onto, then $E \mid A$ is connected if $E$ is connected.
(iii) Suppose that $E$ is simply connected. Show that if the induced map of fundamental groups $f_{*}$ is $1-1$, then the components of $E \mid A$ are all simply connected.
6. Determine the number of equivalence classes of based 2-sheeted covering spaces of the Figure Eight space $S^{1} \vee S^{1}$, and determine the number of equivalence classes of regular based 4 -sheeted coverings of the same space. [Hints: Every subgroup of index 2 is a normal subgroup, and normal subgroups of index $n$ are the kernels of surjective homomorphisms onto groups of order $n$. Up to isomorphism there are only two groups of order 4.]
7. (a) Suppose that $X$ is the Utilities Graph with six vertices $A, B, C, G, W, E$ and nine edges, joining each of $A, B, C$ to each of $G, W, E$. Compute the fundamental group of $X$ and find a maximal tree in $X$.
(b) Suppose that $X_{n}$ is the complete graph on $n \geq 4$ vertices $v_{1}, \cdots, v_{n}$, with edges joining each pair of points $v_{i} \neq v_{j}$. Compute the fundamental group of $X_{n}$ and find a maximal tree in $X_{n}$.
8. Let $F_{2}$ denote the free group on the generators $x$ and $y$. Prove that there is a chain of subgroups

$$
\cdots \subset H_{n} \subset H_{n-1} \subset \cdots \subset H_{3} \subset F_{2}
$$

such that for each $k \geq 3$ the subgroup $H_{k}$ is free on $k$ generators.
9. Suppose that $Y$ is a connected graph whose fundamental group is free on $n$ generators, and suppose that $p: X \rightarrow Y$ is a connected $n$-sheeted covering space projection. Find the unique positive integer $m$ such that the fundamental group of $X$ is free on $m$ generators.
10. Let $X_{n}$ be the graph in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ whose vertices are the lattice points $(p, q)$ where $p$ and $q$ are integers such that $0 \leq p, q \leq n$, and whose edges are the segments which join $(p, q)$ to $(p, q+1)$ if $q<n$ or join $(p, q)$ to $(p+1, q)$ if $p<n$ (physically, this is a square grid with $n$ rows and $n$ columns whose lower right corner is the origin). Compute the fundamental group of $X_{n}$ and determine the number of vertices in a maximal tree $T_{n}$. Describe an explicit maximal tree when $n=3$ or 4 .

