#1 3 of 18



- 1. a) Define the subspace topology.
 - b) Let $f: X \to Y$ be a continuous map, let $X \times Y$ be the product space (with the product topology) and let

$$\Gamma(f) = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\} \subset X \times Y,$$

equipped with the subspace topology. Show that $\Gamma(f)$ is homeomorphic to X.



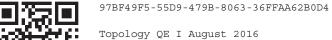


#1 4 of 18

#1 5 of 18



- **2.** Let X be a topological space, and let \sim be a relation on X.
 - a) State what it means for \sim to be an equivalence relation.
 - b) Define X/\sim and the quotient topology on it.
 - c) True or false (with proof or counter-example): If X is compact, X/\sim is compact.
 - d) True or false (with proof or counter-example): If X is normal, X/\sim is normal.



#1 6 of 18

#1 7 of 18

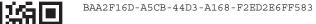


3. Recall that a map $f: X \to Y$ is open if f(U) is open whenever $U \subseteq X$ is open. Recall that a closed map is one for which f(A) is closed whenever $A \subseteq X$ is closed. Let

$$S^2 := \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \, | \, |v| = 1 \}.$$

Give S^2 the subspace topology of the metric topology on \mathbb{R}^3 . Let $g:S^2\to S^2$ be continuous and open.

- a) Prove that g is a closed map.
- b) Prove that g is surjective.





#1 8 of 18

#1 9 of 18



- 4. a) Define what it means for a map to be nullhomotopic.
 - b) Prove that if $|\pi_1(X)| < \infty$, then every map $f: X \to T^2$ is nullhomotopic (where $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$ is the 2-torus).



9E717B5E-6F97-4868-9598-04ACFCD646A0

Topology QE I August 2016

#1 10 of 18

#1 11 of 18

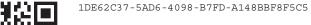


5. Let

$$SK := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \ |z| \le 1 \} / \sim$$
 and $K := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1, \ |z| \le 1 \} / \sim$ where

 $(x,y,-1) \sim (x,-y,1)$. Let [(1,0,1)] be the base point for each space. Let $\iota: K \to SK$ be the inclusion.

- a) Compute $\pi_1(K)$, $\pi_1(SK)$, and the induced map $\iota_* : \pi_1(K) \to \pi_1(SK)$.
- b) Construct a non-cyclic abelian group H and a surgective homomorphism $f: \pi_1(K) \to H$.
- c) Prove that there is no continuous map $r: SK \to K$ so that $\iota \circ r = \mathrm{id}_K$.



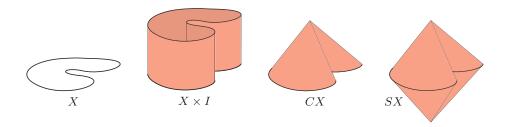


#1 12 of 18

#1 13 of 18



6. Definition: Given a space X, the cone CX is the quotient space obtained by collapsing one end of the cylinder $X \times I$. That is $X \times I / \sim$ where $(x,1) \sim (y,1)$ for all $x,y \in X$. Furthermore, the suspension SX is the quotient space obtained by collapsing both ends end of the cylinder $X \times I$ separately - or equivalently by identifying two copies of CX along $X \times \{0\}$.



Problem: Calculate the cohomology of SX in terms of the cohomology of X (Hint: It is helpful to note that CX is contractible).



132E6B10-E4DC-471B-9716-53BB64AFDB69

Topology QE I August 2016

#1 14 of 18

85F3C17D-3148-44F7-A91D-B4AED3C01815

Topology QE I August 2016

#1 15 of 18





DE1F8A9B-AD0A-46F0-AC28-398F670E3118

Topology QE I August 2016

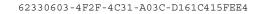
#1 16 of 18

BEC3FA7A-188C-46B3-9093-826BC57200B4

Topology QE I August 2016

#1 17 of 18







#1 18 of 18