

TOPOLOGY EXAM, August 2002.

1. Let  $X = \{a, b, c\}$  and let  $\mathcal{T}$  be a topology on  $X$  given by  $\mathcal{T} = \{X, \emptyset, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}\}$

Let  $A = \{b, c\}$ ,  $B = \{a, c\}$

Find (i)  $\text{int}(A)$ ,  $\text{int}(B)$

(ii)  $\overline{A}$ ,  $\overline{B}$

(iii)  $\partial A$ ,  $\partial B$

(iv)  $\text{int}(A \cap B)$ ,  $\overline{(A \cap B)}$

2. Define  $X$  is locally compact

(b) Let  $W$  be the set  $X \cup \infty$ , where  $\infty$  is a point not in  $X$ . Describe the topology on  $W$  that makes  $W$  the "one-point compactification" of  $X$

(c) Prove that  $W$  is compact

(d) Show that the one point compactification  $\mathbb{R}^2 \cup \infty$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is homeomorphic to the 2-dimensional sphere  $S^2$ .

3. Let  $X$  be a topological space and  $I = [0, 1]$  the unit interval. Let  $T(X)$  be a space obtained from  $X \times I$  by identifying the sets  $X \times \{0\}$  and  $X \times \{1\}$  to a single point  $x_0$ .

Show that the topological space  $T(X)$  (the natural quotient topology on  $T(X)$ ) is always connected.

4. Let  $X$  be (a): metric space

(b): compact Hausdorff space.

Is  $X$  normal? If so prove this. If not construct a counterexample.

5. Discuss the construction of  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$

(a) Describe the homomorphism induced by  $f: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$

(b) Explain why for the path connected space  $X$ , the fundamental group of  $X$  does not depend on the choice of a base point  $x_0$

6. Write the answer (try to justify)

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3) \cong$$

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^1 \times (\mathbb{R}^2 - \{pt\})) \cong$$

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^2) \cong$$

$$\pi_1(X) \cong$$

where  $X$  is the Möbius band

7. Compute the homology groups ( $\mathbb{Z}$  coefficients) for the torus  $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$  by:

- (a) Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence
- (b) using CW structure of  $T^2$  and "cellular homology groups".

(c) Compute the homology groups for the Klein bottle. You can use M-V regardless of cellular homology.

8. Show that for each  $m, n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$  and  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are homotopy equivalent but  $\mathbb{R}^m$  not homeomorphic with  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for  $m \neq n$ .

9. Let  $X$  be a space  $S^1 \cup_f D^2$  i.e.

$S^1$  with attached 2-disk, where the attaching map  $f: \partial D^2 = S^1 \rightarrow S^1$  is given by  $f(z) = z^4$ .

Compute  $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z})$