Examen del dia 22 de diciembre de 2015

X型Y,ACX,点似是,Y型是. lea F: X × EO, 1] + (x, t) -) F(x, t) ET boutinua tal que F(x,0)= f(x,1)= f(x,1)= f(x), F(a, t)= {, (a) = {, (a), YueA. Definimos G:= go F. Entones tambén G: X × [0, 1] -> Z continua y G(x,0)= g(F(x,01) = gof, (x) G(x,1)= g(F(x,1))= gof(x) $G(a,t)=g(F(a,t))=(gog_1)(a)$ =(9082/(a), HAEA.

Lueps. gof NA gof.

 $PL - P: S \rightarrow Z \longrightarrow Z \in S^{1}$

Pongamo Z= eis pura 0, E[0, 2TL).

Para un intervalo (0,6) CR un (6-0) <27

denotames pos

 $S(a,b) = d = e^{i\theta} \left[\theta \in (a,b) \right]$

Lucys pera 2>0, ELT,

 $S_{(\theta_0-\xi_1,\theta_0+\xi)}$ es un entormo de $Z_0 \in S^1$,

y ademos:

P-1(S(0,-E, 0)+E)) = So US, US2

donole $S_0 = \left\{ z = e^{i\alpha} \mid \frac{\theta_0 - \varepsilon}{3} < \alpha < \frac{\theta_0 + \varepsilon}{3} \right\}$

 $S_{1}=\{z=e^{i\beta}\mid \frac{0.12\pi-2}{3}<\beta<\frac{0.12\pi+2}{3}\}$

 $S_2 = \frac{1}{2} = e^{ix} \left(\frac{90 + 4\pi + 2}{3} \times x \times \frac{90 + 4\pi + 2}{3} \right)$

Les aplicacions
$$P|S_j: \gamma_j \longrightarrow (\theta_0 - \epsilon, \theta_0 + \epsilon)$$
homeomorfishus, pur $P|S_j: \gamma_j \longrightarrow (\theta_0 - \epsilon, \theta_0 + \epsilon)$
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$$N^23$$
 - $S \ni E(5, \frac{1}{2})$] $C \stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} [(5, \frac{1}{2})] \in M$.

 $M \ni [(x, y)] \xrightarrow{\Gamma} [(x, \frac{1}{2})] \in S$

+demis:

$$roi([(s,\frac{1}{2})]) = [(s,\frac{1}{2})]$$
, $\forall s \in [0,1]$.
 $ior([(x,y)]) = [(x,\frac{1}{2})]$, $\forall x \in [0,1]$.

M × [0,1]
$$\xrightarrow{H}$$
 M

[[(x,y)],t] \xrightarrow{H} [(x,t:\frac{1}{2}+(1-\frac{1}{2}y)]

oHesta bien definida y er continua. Por ejemplo, ni [1x1y]] = [(1-x, 1-y)] H([x,y],t) = [(x,t+1+(1-t)y)] = [(1-x,t+1+(1-t)(1-y))]

Halmas.

$$H\left(L(x,y),0\right)=id_{M}\left(L(x,y),\right),$$

 $H\left(L(x,y),1\right)=\left(L(x,y),\right),$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}$, enting $H\left(L(x,y),t\right)=L\left(x,\frac{1}{2}\right).$

2 Lea N = S x [0,1]. Nes homeomorfo a un ciliadro. Consideremes las aplicacions continuas:

$$M \xrightarrow{h_L} N$$

$$L(x,y)] \longrightarrow ([(x,\frac{1}{2})],y(1-y))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \left[\left(\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] / y \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \left[\left(\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\left[\left(\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] / y \right] \longrightarrow \left[\left(\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

Fuhrus:

$$\frac{(h_2 \circ h_2)(E(x,y))}{(h_1 \circ h_2)([(x,\frac{1}{2})],y)} = E(x,y(1-y))$$

$$\frac{(h_2 \circ h_2)([(x,\frac{1}{2})],y)}{(h_1 \circ h_2)([(x,\frac{1}{2})],y)} = \frac{(x,y)(1-y)}{((x,\frac{1}{2})]}, y(1-y)$$

An, basta unvideran:

 $L_{1}: M \times L_{0}, \Pi \longrightarrow M$ $([[a,y], t]) \longrightarrow [(a,y-ty^{2})]$

 $L_2: N \times Lo, N \longrightarrow N$ $\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Y obteneurs que:

hoh, vid mediante L1,

h, ohz vid N mediante L2.

En unsemercia My N son homotopicamente equivalentes.

=4.-

Indiación

li X = Y untimo, Y = X untima, y fogvidy => Hy = Y existe una curva zy que une y con un punto de f(X).

Sol: Den yot. Len G: Tx [0,1] - T una homotopia entre fog e idg. Asi:

 $G(y,0)=id_{Y}(y)$, G(y,1)=f(g(y)), $Yy\in Y$. Pongamos $Y_{y}(t):=G(y_{0},t)$, $\chi_{0}:=g(y_{0})\in X$. Se tiene que $Y_{y}(0)=y_{0}$, $Y_{y}(1)=f(\chi_{0})\in f(X)$. Asi, $Y_{y}:I\to Y$ of the curva que use Y_{0} and $f(\chi_{0})\in J(X)$.

Sof. del problema 4:

Como X e T non homotopicamente equivalents,

existen funcions continuas $f: X \to Y, g: Y \to X$ tals que fog vidy, go f vidx.

Como X es unexo, f(X) es conexo.

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Como X es unexo, f(X), rea Xy una cunva

fara cuda $y \in Y \ P(X)$, rea Xy una cunva

que une y con un punho de f(X); requin

aforma x una tal curva existe. La denotatemos

pur xy.

1/1

El conjunto $Sy = xy(I) \cup f(X)$ es conexo pures es union de des conjuntos conexos de intersección no varía. Además

 $\int \Omega_y > f(x)$ $y \in T \setminus f(x)$

Luego VICy es conexo. Pero:

 $U \mathcal{L}_{y} = U \left(r_{y}(I) u_{y}(x) \right) - U \left(r_{y}(I) u_{y}(x) \right)$ $y \in r_{y}(x)$ $y \in r_{y}(x)$

Por logne Y = USLy, luego, Tes conexo.

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