MATH 612(HOMEWORK 5)

HIDENORI SHINOHARA

Exercise. (2.2.7) Let $f(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = (-x_1, x_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n)$. Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \\ \downarrow r & & \downarrow r \\ S^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\text{reflection}} & S^{n-1} \end{array}$$

where r is the obvious deformation retraction. By (e) on P.134, the reflection map induces -1 on $H^{n-1}(S^{n-1})$. By naturality, f_* is -1.

Similarly, let $f(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = (cx_1, x_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n)$ with $c > 0$. Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \\ \downarrow r & & \downarrow r \\ S^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{g} & S^{n-1} \end{array}$$

where r is the obvious deformation retraction. Then g is a function that is homotopy equivalent to the identity map on S^{n-1}. By (e) on P.134, g induces the identity map on $H^{n-1}(S^{n-1})$. By naturality, f_* is 1.

Using the exact same argument, $(x_1, \cdots, x_i, \cdots, x_j, \cdots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \cdots, x_j, \cdots, x_i, \cdots, x_n)$ induces -1 because a reflection is -1 and $(x_1, \cdots, x_i, \cdots, x_j, \cdots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \cdots, x_i, \cdots, x_j + x_i, \cdots, x_n)$ induces 1 because homotopy equivalent maps induce the same map. Therefore, we have shown that elementary matrices induce 1 or -1 based on the sign of their determinants. Any invertible linear operation can be written as a product of elementary matrices and since $(fg)_* = f_* g_*$ the given invertible linear operation induces 1 or -1 based on the sign of their determinants.

Exercise. (3.3.1) Let A, B be two copies of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Consider the space X obtained from $A \cup B$ and the relation $a \sim b$ whenever $a = b = 0$ or $a = b > 1$. Then such a space is clearly second countable and locally homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$. For each point $x \in X$, $H_1(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{R}^1 - \{x\}) = H_0(S^0) = \{[-1], [1]\}$ because S^0 consists of two points -1, 1. Therefore, for every point $x \in X \setminus \{0\}$, there are exactly two choices of generators, each of which corresponds to a number larger than x or smaller than x, which we will refer to "positive" and "negative" for convenience. Suppose X is orientable. The 0.1 in the blue neighborhood which was originally in A has an orientation that is either positive or negative. Without loss of generality, it has the positive orientation. This implies that 1 in A has the positive orientation, which in turn implies that all numbers > 1 sufficiently close to 1 have the positive orientation.

Then the 0.1 in the blue neighborhood which was originally in B has an orientation that is negative. Therefore, the orientation at 1 which was originally in A has the positive orientation, and 1 which was originally in B has the negative orientation. This implies that

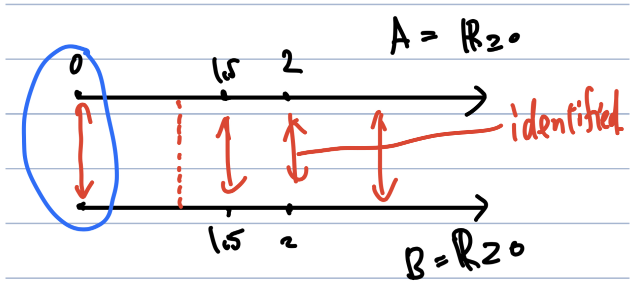

FIGURE 1. Orientability

1 in B has the positive orientation, which in turn implies that all numbers > 1 sufficiently close to 1 have the negative orientation.

This is a contradiction, so X is not orientable.

3.3 (p. 257): 1, 2, 3. (We will talk a lot about the concept of orientability in class the Monday after break, but feel to start reading up.

And also the following: Show that there exists a homeomorphism $f : CP^n \to CP^n$ whose induced map on $H^{2n}(CP^n; Z)$ is multiplication by -1 iff n is odd.