

# HOMEWORK 6

## ALGEBRAIC TOPOLOGY

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**Exercise 1** (Hatcher, §1.3, 7). Let  $Y$  be the *quasi-circle* show in fig. 1, a closed subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  consisting of a portion of the graph of  $y = \sin(1/x)$ , the segment  $[-1, 1]$  in the  $y$ -axis, and an arc connecting these two pieces. Collapsing the segment of  $Y$  in the  $y$ -axis to a point gives the quotient map  $f : Y \rightarrow S^1$ . Show that  $f$  does not lift to the covering space  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$ , even though  $\pi_1(Y) = 0$ . Thus local path-connectedness of  $Y$  is a necessary hypothesis in the lifting criterion.

**Exercise 2** (Hatcher, §1.3, 9). Show that if a path-connected, locally path-connected space  $X$  has  $\pi_1(X)$  finite, then every map  $X \rightarrow S^1$  is nullhomotopic. [Use the covering space  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$ .]

**Exercise 3** (Hatcher, §1.3, 10). Find all the connected 2-sheeted and 3-sheeted covering spaces of  $S^1 \vee S^1$ , up to isomorphism of covering spaces without basepoints.

**Exercise 4** (Hatcher, §1.3, 20). Construct nonnormal covering spaces of the Klein bottle by a Klein bottle and by a torus.

**Exercise 5** (Hatcher, §1.A, 5). Construct a connected graph  $X$  and maps  $f, g : X \rightarrow X$  such that  $fg = 1$  but  $f$  and  $g$  do not induce isomorphisms on  $\pi_1$ . [Note that  $f_*g_* = 1$  implies that  $f_*$  is surjective and  $g_*$  is injective.]

**Exercise 6.** Show that a connected, locally path-connected space is path-connected.

**Exercise 7.** Prove the  $\Leftarrow$  direction of the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.** Let  $(\tilde{X}_i, p_i)$  be covering spaces of  $X$  with the  $X_i$  connected and lpc. Then  $(\tilde{X}_1, p_1) \cong (\tilde{X}_2, p_2)$  iff for all  $\tilde{x}_i \in \tilde{X}_i$  such that  $p_1(\tilde{x}_1) = p_2(\tilde{x}_2) (= x_0 \in X, \text{ say})$

$$p_{1*} \left( \pi_1 \left( \tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_1 \right) \right) \quad \text{and} \quad p_{2*} \left( \pi_1 \left( \tilde{X}_2, \tilde{x}_2 \right) \right)$$

are conjugate.

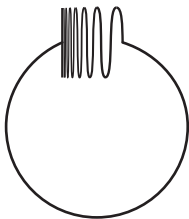


FIGURE 1. The quasi-circle.