

## Fall 2016 Topology Qualifying Exam

Work all problems, justify your calculations, and explicitly state which theorems you are using. Each problem is worth 10 points.

1. Let  $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}$  be topologies on a set  $X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T}$  is a topology on  $X$ . Give an example to show that  $\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{T}$  need not be a topology.
2. Prove that a metric space  $X$  is normal, i.e. if  $A, B \subset X$  are closed and disjoint then there exist open sets  $U \subset X, V \subset X$ , such that  $A \subset U, B \subset V, U \cap V = \emptyset$ .
3. Let  $S_k$  be the space obtained by removing  $k$  disjoint open discs from the sphere  $S^2$ , to leave a surface whose boundary is  $k$  circles. Form  $X_k$  by gluing  $k$  Möbius bands onto  $S_k$ , one for each circle boundary component of  $S_k$  (by identifying the boundary circle of a Möbius band homeomorphically with a given boundary component circle). Use Van Kampen's theorem to calculate  $\pi_1(X_k)$  for each  $k > 0$  and identify  $X_k$  in terms of the classification of surfaces.
4. Show that if  $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$  is a covering space map, then  $X$  is homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ .
5. Let  $A$  be the union of the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and the interval  $\{(t, 0, 0) : -1 \leq t \leq 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ . Compute  $\pi_1(A)$  and give an explicit description of the universal cover of  $A$ .
6. Let  $\Sigma$  be a closed orientable surface of genus  $g$ . Compute  $H_i(S^1 \times \Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$  for  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ .
7. Let  $X$  be the topological space obtained as the quotient of the sphere  $S^2 = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \|\mathbf{x}\| = 1\}$  under the equivalence relation  $\mathbf{x} \sim -\mathbf{x}$  for  $\mathbf{x}$  in the equatorial circle, i.e. for  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, 0)$ . Calculate  $H_*(X, \mathbb{Z})$  from a CW complex description of  $X$ .
8. Prove the Brouwer fixed point theorem. In other words, prove that every continuous map from  $D^2$  to itself has a fixed point (without using either the Brouwer or Lefschetz fixed point theorems).