

### Topology Qualifying Exam, January 2019

- (1) Is every complete bounded metric space compact? If so, give a proof; if not, give a counterexample.
- (2) Let  $X$  be a Hausdorff topological space. Recall that the **one-point compactification**  $\bar{X}$  of  $X$  is given by the following.
- As a set  $\bar{X} = X \cup \{\infty\}$ , where  $\infty$  is a point not belonging to  $X$ .
  - A subset of  $\bar{X}$  declared to be open if either it is an open subset of  $X$ , or it is of the form  $U \cup \{\infty\}$ , where  $U \subset X$  and  $X - U$  is compact.

Prove that the above description of open sets defines a topology on  $\bar{X}$ , and that  $\bar{X}$  is compact under this topology.

- (3) Let  $p : X \rightarrow Y$  be a covering space, where  $X$  is compact, path-connected, and locally path-connected. Prove that for each  $x \in X$  the set  $p^{-1}(\{p(x)\})$  is finite, and has cardinality equal to the index of  $p_*(\pi_1(X, x))$  in  $\pi_1(Y, p(x))$ .
- (4) Is there a covering map from

$$X_3 := \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

to the wedge of two  $S^1$ 's? If there is, give an example; if not, give a proof.

- (5) (i) Consider the quotient space  $\mathbb{T}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2 / \sim$ , where  $(x, y) \sim (x+m, y+n)$  for  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and let  $A$  be any  $2 \times 2$  matrix whose entries are integers such that  $\det A = 1$ . **Prove** that the action of  $A$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  descends via the quotient  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$  to induce a homeomorphism  $\mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ .
- (ii) Using this homeomorphism of  $\mathbb{T}^2$ , we define a new quotient space  $T_A^3 := \frac{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}}{\sim}$ , where  $((x, y), t) \sim (A \cdot (x, y), t+1)$ . **Compute**  $H_1(T_A^3)$  in the case that  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .
- (6) (i) Use the Lefschetz fixed point theorem to show that any degree-one map from  $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$  has at least one fixed point.
- (ii) Give an example of a map  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  having no fixed points.
- (iii) Give an example of degree-one map  $S^2 \rightarrow S^2$  that has only one fixed point.
- (7) For topological spaces  $X, Y$ , the **mapping cone**  $C(f)$  of a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is defined as  $(X \times [0, 1]) \sqcup Y / \sim$ , where  $(x, 0) \sim (x', 0)$  and  $(x, 1) \sim f(x)$ . Let  $\phi_k : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$  be a  $k$ -fold covering. Find  $\pi_1(C(\phi_k))$ .
- (8) Let  $\Sigma$  be a connected compact surface and let  $p_1, \dots, p_k \in \Sigma$ . Prove that  $H_2(\Sigma - \cup_{i=1}^k \{p_i\}) = 0$ .