

Qualifying Exam in Topology

January 2005

Do the following six problems. Give proofs or justifications for each statement you make. Draw pictures when needed. Be as **clear** and **concise** as possible. Show all your work.

- Let $X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid xy = 0\}$, and let $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $f(x, y) = y$. Prove or disprove the following:
 - f is a continuous map.
 - f is an open map.
 - f is a closed map.
- Prove or disprove the following:
 - If X and Y are path-connected, then $X \times Y$ is path-connected.
 - If X is path-connected, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, then $f(X)$ is path-connected.
 - If $A \subset X$ is path-connected, then \overline{A} is path-connected.
- Find path-connected spaces X and Y , and a continuous map $f: X \rightarrow Y$, such that f induces an isomorphism between $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_1(Y, \mathbb{Z})$, but the fundamental group of X is not isomorphic to the fundamental group of Y .
- Let $Y = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid z \neq w\}$. Let $X = Y/S_2$, where the symmetric group S_2 acts on Y by permutating the coordinates. Let $p: Y \rightarrow X$ be the projection map.
 - Find the fundamental group of Y .
 - Find the fundamental group of X .
 - Determine the induced homomorphism $p_*: \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$.
- If M and N are two connected, oriented manifolds of dimension n , their *connected sum*, $M\sharp N$, is obtained by removing an open n -disk from each manifold, and identifying the boundaries of the two disks by an orientation-preserving homeomorphism.
 - Express the Euler characteristic $\chi(M\sharp N)$ in terms of $\chi(M)$ and $\chi(N)$.
 - Suppose $n > 2$. Express the fundamental group $\pi_1(M\sharp N)$ in terms of $\pi_1(M)$ and $\pi_1(N)$.
- Consider two labeled dodecagons with edges identified in pairs as follows:
 - $abcdefa^{-1}b^{-1}c^{-1}d^{-1}e^{-1}f^{-1}$.
 - $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cd^{-1}efe^{-1}f^{-1}cd^{-1}$.For each of the resulting surfaces, do the following.
 - Determine its orientability status (i.e., orientable or not).
 - Compute its genus (i.e., number of handles or crosscaps).
 - Compute its homology groups.
 - Compute its Euler characteristic.