

# Topology II Homework 3

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**Problem 1:**(Pledged) Group the following spaces into homotopy equivalence classes. Justify your answers.

- (a) Möbius band
- (b) The torus
- (c)  $B^2 \times S^1$
- (d) The torus minus one point
- (e) The torus minus two points
- (f) The Klein bottle minus one point
- (g)  $\mathbb{R}^3$  minus the  $z$ -axis
- (h)  $\mathbb{R}^3$  minus the unit circle in the  $xy$ -plane,  $\{x^2 + y^2 = 0, z = 0\}$
- (i) The intersection of (g) and (h)
- (j)  $S^3$  minus two linked circles
- (k)  $S^3$  minus two unlinked circles

**Problem 2:** Compute the homology of the CW complex obtained from the cube  $I \times I \times I$  by identifying opposite faces after a  $1/4$  twist.

**Problem 3:** A map  $f : S^n \rightarrow S^n$  satisfying  $f(x) = f(-x)$  for all  $x \in S^n$  is called an *even map*. Show that an even map  $S^n \rightarrow S^n$  must have even degree, and that the degree must in fact be zero when  $n$  is even. When  $n$  is odd, show that there exist even maps of any given even degree. [Hint: First show that if  $f$  is even, then it necessarily factors as a composition  $S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n \rightarrow S^n$ .]

**Problem 4:** For an invertible linear transformation  $S : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  show that the induced map on  $H_n(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}) \cong H_n(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} - \{0\}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$  is  $Id$  or  $-Id$  according to whether the determinant of  $S$  is positive or negative. (Hint: Use Gaussian elimination to show that the matrix of  $S$  can be joined by a path of invertible matrices to a diagonal matrix with  $\pm 1$ 's along the diagonal.)

**Problem 5:** Show that the quotient map  $S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow S^2$  obtained by collapsing the subspace  $S^1 \vee S^1$  to a point is not nullhomotopic by showing that it induces an isomorphism on  $H_2$ . On the other hand, show via covering spaces that any map  $S^2 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$  is nullhomotopic.

**Problem 6:** For finite CW complexes  $X$  and  $Y$ , show that  $\chi(X \times Y) = \chi(X)\chi(Y)$ .