

**Swarthmore College**  
**Department of Mathematics and Statistics**  
**Honors Examinations in Topology 2020**

**Instructions:** Do as many of the following problems as thoroughly as you can in the time you have. Include at least one problem from each of the four parts of the exam.

**Part I: Point Set Topology**

- 1) Let  $X$  be the set of all integers  $n > 1$ . For each  $n > 1$ , let  $U_n \subseteq X$  be the subset of all divisors of  $n$ . Let  $\tau$  be the smallest topology on  $X$  such that  $U_n \in \tau$  for each  $n > 1$ .
  - a) Show that  $(X, \tau)$  is not locally compact.
  - b) Show that  $(X, \tau)$  is not Hausdorff.
  - c) Show that  $(X, \tau)$  is path connected.
- 2) Consider the action of  $G = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $(m, n)(x, y) = (x + m, (-1)^n y)$  for all  $(m, n) \in G$  and  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Let  $X = \mathbb{R}^2/G$  and let  $p : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow X$  be the quotient map.
  - a) Show that there exists  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$  such that for every neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$  and every  $g_1, g_2 \in G$  the intersection  $(g_1 \cdot U) \cap (g_2 \cdot U)$  is non-empty (i.e. prove that the action of  $G$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is not properly discontinuous).
  - b) Show that  $X$  is a non-compact topological surface with boundary.
  - c) Give an example of a non-compact subset  $Y$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $p(Y)$  is compact.
- 3) Let  $\ell^2$  be the metric space of sequences  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$  or real numbers such that  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^2$  with distance

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

for all  $x, y \in \ell^2$ .

- a) Show that  $d$  is indeed a metric on  $\ell^2$  and that  $(\ell^2, d)$  is a complete metric space.
- b) Show that the subset

$$X = \left\{ x \in \ell^2 \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x_n^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$

is a compact subset of  $\ell^2$ .

- c) Show that  $0$  is not in the interior of  $X$ .

**Part II: Homotopy**

- 4) Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be compact oriented connected topological surfaces of genus  $g_1, \dots, g_n$  (respectively). For each  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  let  $f_i : \{1, \dots, m\} \rightarrow X_i$  be arbitrary functions and functions. Let  $Z$  be the space obtained by quotienting the disjoint union  $X_1 \sqcup X_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup X_n$  by the identification  $f_i(N) \sim f_j(N)$  for all  $N \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  and for all  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ .
  - a) Show that  $Z$  is connected and calculate  $\pi_1(Z)$ .
  - b) Classify the spaces  $Z$  thus obtained up to homotopy.

- c) What happens if the orientability assumption is removed? What other generalizations can you make?
- 5) Calculate the fundamental group of the following spaces:
- $X = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid (z\bar{z} - 1)(w\bar{w} - 1) = 0\}$
  - $Y = \{(z_1, z_2, w) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid (z_1\bar{z}_1 + z_2\bar{z}_2 - 1)(w\bar{w} - 1) = 0\}$
  - $Z = \{(z_1, z_2, w_1, w_2) \in \mathbb{C}^4 \mid (z_1\bar{z}_1 + z_2\bar{z}_2 - 1)(w_1\bar{w}_1 + w_2\bar{w}_2 - 1) = 0\}$
- 6) Let  $X = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \mid ac - b^2 \neq 0 \right\}$  viewed as a subspace of the space of all  $2 \times 2$  matrices (with its standard euclidean topology).
- Show that  $X$  is not connected.
  - Calculate the fundamental group of each connected component.
  - Show that  $X$  is homotopic to the space of configurations of two distinct straight lines in the plane.

### Part III: Covering Spaces

- 7) Let  $p_1 : E_1 \rightarrow B_1$  and  $p_2 : E_2 \rightarrow B_2$  be covering maps.
- Show that  $p_1 \times p_2 : E_1 \times E_2 \rightarrow B_1 \times B_2$  defined by  $p_1 \times p_2(x_1, x_2) = (p_1(x_1), p_2(x_2))$  for all  $(x_1, x_2) \in E_1 \times E_2$  is a covering.
  - Given a covering map  $p : E \rightarrow B$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{C}(E, p, B)$  the group of covering transformations i.e. all maps  $f : E \rightarrow E$  such that  $p \circ f = p$ . Show that if  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are connected, then  $\mathcal{C}(E_1 \times E_2, p_1 \times p_2, B_1 \times B_2) \cong \mathcal{C}(E_1, p_1, B_1) \times \mathcal{C}(E_2, p_2, B_2)$ .
  - What happens if the connectedness assumption is removed?
- 8) Let  $C_p \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  be the circle of radius 1 centered at  $(p, 0)$ . Describe explicitly all the connected regular double covers of  $C_{-2} \cup C_0 \cup C_2$ .
- 9) Let  $S^3 = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 1\}$  and let  $G$  be the subgroup of  $\text{Aut}(S^3)$  generated by  $f$  and  $g$  such that  $f(z_1, z_2) = (z_2, z_1)$  and  $g(z_1, z_2) = (\sqrt{-1}z_1, -\sqrt{-1}z_2)$ . Show that  $S^3/G$  is compact and connected. Show that the quotient map is a covering. Classify the regular connected coverings of  $S^3/G$ .

### Part IV: Essays

- Write a short essay comparing the theory of metric spaces with the theory of topological spaces. Include at least one proof.
- Write a short essay on the intuitive notion of connectedness and how it is axiomatized in topology. Include at least one proof and one non-trivial example.
- Write a short essay on the role of the fundamental group in the theory of covering spaces. Include at least one proof.