Topology Problem Sheets

Prof. Zuoqin Wang

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Problem Sheet 1

Introduction and Metric Space

1.1 Topology of Symbols

Exercise 1.1. Classify the following Symbols according to the topology of their pictures:

$$\prod, \Sigma. \ \Psi, \Phi, \Gamma, \Upsilon, \Omega, \Theta, \Xi, \heartsuit$$
$$\phi, \varphi, \pi, \theta, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mu, \tau, \delta, \epsilon$$
$$+, \times, \otimes, \nabla, \cup, \sim, \propto, \rightarrow$$

1.2 Fake Soccer!

Exercise 1.2. In Figure 1.1 you can see a soccer ball that I found from the internet. Obviously the careless designer never learned topology. Explain why.

Figure 1.1: Fake Soccer Ball

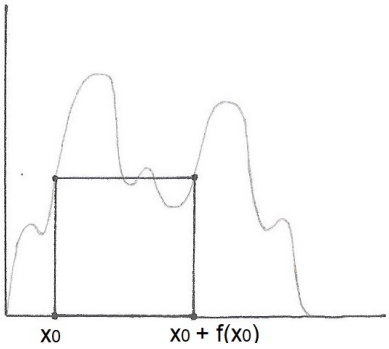


Figure 1.2: Inscribed Square

1.3 Inscribed Square Pronlem: a Simple Case

Exercise 1.3. Let $f : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function with $f(0) = f(1) = 0$. Consider the simple closed curve C that consists of the graph of f and the line segment of the x-axis from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. Prove: One can find four points on C that are the vertices of a square. [Hint: Consider the function $g(x) = f(x) - f(x + f(x))$. See Figure 1.2.]

1.4 Weierstrass's Counterexample to Dirichlet Principle

Exercise 1.4. For any $u \in \mathcal{A}\{C^1([-1, 1]) \mid u(-1) = 0, u(1) = 1\}$, define

$$F(u) = \int_{-1}^{1} |xu'(x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x.$$

(1) Prove: For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the function

$$u_n(x) := \left(\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)^2 \chi_{[0,1/n]}(x) + \chi_{(1/n,1]}(x)$$

is an element in $\mathcal{A}$ (where $\chi_A(x)$ is the characteristic function of the set A).

(2) Prove: $\lim_{n\to\infty} F(u_n) = 0$.

(3) Prove: There is no function $u \in \mathcal{A}$ that attains the minimum of F.

1.5 Pseudo-metric

Exercise 1.5. A pseudo-metric on a set X is a map $d : X \times X \to [0, +\infty)$ that satisfies

- $d(x, x) = 0$. [Note: this is weaker than being a metric.]
- $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$.
- $d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geqslant d(x, z)$.

Let $\overline{X} = X/\sim$ be the quotient (i.e. the set of equivalent classes), and let $p : X \to \overline{X}$ be the quotient map. Prove: there is a unique metric $\overline{d}$ on $\overline{X}$ so that

$$d(x, y) = \overline{d}(p(x), p(y)).$$

1.6 Metric-preserving Functions

Let $f : [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty)$ be a function (which need not be continuous). We say f is a metric-preserving function if for any metric space (X, d), the map $\widetilde{d} : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\widetilde{d}(x, y) := f(d(x, y))$ is a metric on X.

(1) Prove: If f is a metric-preserving function, then $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{0\}$ and f is sub-additive:

$$f(\alpha + \beta) \leqslant f(\alpha) + f(\beta), \qquad \forall \alpha, \beta \in [0, +\infty).$$

(2) Prove: a function $f : [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty)$ satisfying $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{0\}$ is metric-preserving if any one of the following conditions holds:

(a) f is non-decreasing and sub-additive.

(b) f is concave.

(c) There exists constant $c > 0$ so that for any $x > 0$, $f(x) \in [c, 2c]$.

1.7 Urysohn's Lemma

Exercise 1.6. Let (X, d) be a metric space. For any subset $A \subset X$, define

$$\begin{aligned} d_A : X &\to [0, +\infty), \\ x &\mapsto d_A(x) = \inf_{a\in A} d(x, a). \end{aligned}$$

Prove:

(1) d_A is a continuous function on X.

(2) A is closed if and only if $d_A(x) = 0$ implies $x \in A$.

(3) (Urysohn's lemma for metric spaces) If A and B are closed subsets in (X, d) and $A \cap B = \varnothing$. Then there exists a continuous function $f : X \to [0, 1]$ such that

$$f \equiv 0 \text{ on } A, \text{ and } f \equiv 1 \text{ on } B$$

1.8 Uniform Convergence as a Metric Convergence

Exercise 1.7. Let $f_n : (X, d_X) \to (Y, d_Y)$ $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ and $f : (X, d_X) \to (Y, d_Y)$ be maps between metric spaces.

(1) Define "uniform convergence": f_n converges uniformly to f on X if ...

(2) Suppose f_n are continuous, and converges to f uniformly. Prove: f is continuous.

(3) On the set $Y^X = \{f : X \to Y \mid f \text{ is any map}\}$, define

$$\overline{d}(f, g) := \sup_{x \in X} \frac{d_Y(f(x), g(x))}{1 + d_Y(f(x), g(x))}.$$

(a) Prove: $\overline{d}$ is a metric on Y^X.

(b) Prove: f_n converges to f uniformly if and only if as elements in the metric space $(Y^X, \overline{d})$, f_n converges to f.

Problem Sheet 2

Topological Spaces

2.1 "Uniform Continuity" is not a Topological Conception

Exercise 2.1. Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. We say a map $f : (X, d_X) \to (Y, d_Y)$ is uniformly continuous if

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t. d_X(x_1, x_2) < \delta \Rightarrow d_Y(f(x_1), f_{x_2}) < \varepsilon.$$

(1) Prove: $d_0(x, y) := |\arctan(x) - \arctan(y)|$ is a metric on $\mathbb{R}$.

(2) Prove: The metric d_0 and the absolute value metric $d(x, y) = |x - y|$ on $\mathbb{R}$ are topologically equivalent. Are they strongly equivalent?

(3) Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the identity map, i.e. $f(x) = x$. Is $f : (\mathbb{R}, d) \to (\mathbb{R}, d_0)$ uniformly continuous? Is $f : (\mathbb{R}, d_0) \to (\mathbb{R}, d)$ uniformly continuous? Conclude that "uniform continuity" is not a topological conception.

(4) Is "uniform continuity" preserved if we replace metrics d_X, d_Y by strongly equivalent ones? Prove your conclusion.

[More generally, there is a structure called "uniform structure", which is a generalization of metric structurem, so that one can define uniform continuous maps between spaces with uniform structures. For details, c.f. J. L. Kelley, General Topology.]

2.2 The Product Topology and Product Metrics

Exercise 2.2. (1) Prove Proposition 1.44 (the product topology is a topology).

(2) Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. Endow the product space $X \times Y$ with the metric

$$d_{X\times Y}((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) := d_X(x_1, x_2) + d_Y(y_1, y_2).$$

Prove:

(a) If U is open in (X, d_X), V is open in (Y, d_Y), then $U \times V$ is open in $(X \times Y, d_{X\times Y})$.

(b) W is an open set in $(X \times Y, d_{X\times Y})$ if and only if for any $(x, y) \in W$, there exists $r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \times B(y, r) \subset W$. [So the metric topology induced by the product metric is the same as the product topology induced by metric topologies.]

(3) Prove: The same conclusion holds if we replace the metric $d_{X\times Y}$ above by

$$d^p_{X\times Y}((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) := (d_X(x_1, x_2)^p + d_Y(y_1, y_2)^p)^{1/p},$$

where $1 \leqslant p \leqslant +\infty$. Note: for $p = \infty$ we define

$$d^\infty_{X\times Y}((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \max(d_X(x_1, x_2), d_Y(y_1, y_2)).$$

2.3 Equivalence of Neighborhoods Axioms and Open Set Axioms: Proposition 1.37

Exercise 2.3.

(1) Given a neighborhood structure $\mathscr{N}$ on X, one can define a topology $\mathscr{T}$ via

$$\mathscr{T} = \{U \subset X : U \in \mathscr{N}(x) \text{ for any } x \in U\}.$$

Check: $\mathscr{T}$ is a topology on X, i.e. it satisfies (O1)-(O3).

(2) Given a topology $\mathscr{T}$ on X, one can define, for any $x \in X$,

$$\mathscr{N}(x) = \{N \subset X : \exists U \in \mathscr{T}, \text{ s.t. } x \in U \text{ and } U \subset N\}.$$

Check: $\mathscr{N}$ is a neighborhood structure on X, i.e. it satisfies (N1)-(N4).

(3) You may have already noticed that in doing part (a), you used only (N1)-(N3). Can we conclude that the set of axioms (N1)-(N3) is equivalent to the set of axioms (O1)-(O3)?

(4) Prove: the set of axioms (N1)-(N4) is equivalent to the set of axioms (O1)-(O3). Namely, the process $\mathscr{T} \rightsquigarrow \mathscr{N}$ and $\mathscr{N} \rightsquigarrow \mathscr{T}$ described above are inverse to each other.

2.4 Furstenberg's Topological Proof of the Infinitude of Primes

Exercise 2.4. For any a, $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $b > 0$, we define

$$N_{a,b} := \{a + nb \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

(1) Define a topology on $\mathbb{Z}$ by

$$\mathscr{T}_{\text{Furs}} = \{U \subset \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{either } U = \varnothing, \text{ or } \forall a \in U, \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \text{s.t.} N_{a,b} \subset U\}.$$

(a) Prove: $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Furs}}$ is a topology on $\mathbb{Z}$.

(b) Prove: Each $N_{a,b}$ is open.

(c) Prove: Each $N_{a,b}$ is closed. [Hint: $N_{a,b} = \mathbb{Z} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{b-1} N_{a+i,b}$.]

(d) Let $\mathscr{P} = \{2, 3, \ldots\}$ be the set of all prime numbers. Prove:

$$\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{1, -1\} = \bigcup_{p \in \mathscr{P}} N_{0,p}.$$

(e) Conclude that $\mathscr{P}$ is not a finite set. [Hint: the set $\{1, -1\}$ can't be open.]

(2) Define a function $d : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$d(a,b) = \begin{cases} 0, & a = b \\ 2^{-\tau(a-b)}, & a \neq b \end{cases}$$

where $\tau(a-b)$ is the smallest positive integer that does not divide $a - b$.

(a) Prove: d is a metric on $\mathbb{Z}$.

(b) Describe the metric balls $B(a, r)$.

(c) Show that the metric topology generated by d is the topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Furs}}$ above.

2.5 The Sorgenfrey Line

Exercise 2.5. Endow $\mathbb{R}$ with the Sorgenfrey topology

$$\mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}} = \{U \subset \mathbb{R} \mid \forall x \in U, \exists \varepsilon > 0, \text{ s.t. } [x, x+\varepsilon) \subset U\}.$$

(1) Check: $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}}$ is a topology.

(2) Prove: Every left-closed-right-open interval $[a, b)$ is both open and closed.

(3) Prove: $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}}$ is strictly stronger than the usual topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{usual}}$ on $\mathbb{R}$.

(4) Explore the meaning of convergence in $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}})$.

(5) Recall that a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is right continuous if $\lim\limits_{x_n \to x_0+} f(x_n) = f(x_0)$. Prove: a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is right continuous if and only if the map $f : (\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{usual}})$ is continuous. [So people also call Sorgenfrey topology the right continuous topology.]

(6) [Upper semi-continuous topology] Let $(X, \mathscr{T})$ be any topological space. We say a function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is upper semi-continuous at a point $x_0 \in X$ if for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a neighborhood U of x_0 such that $f(x) \leqslant f(x_0) + \varepsilon$ holds for all $x \in U$, and we say f is an upper semi-continuous function if it is upper semi-continuous everywhere. Construct a new topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{u.s.c}}$ on $\mathbb{R}$ so that a function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is upper semi-continuous if and only if the map $f : (X, \mathscr{T}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{u.s.c}})$ is continuous.

2.6 The Pasting Lemma

Exercise 2.6. Let X, Y be topological spaces. Consider a map $f : X \to Y$.

(1) Suppose $X = A \cup B$, where A, B are both closed subsets in X. Suppose $f|_A : A \to Y$ and $f|_B : B \to Y$ are continuous. Prove: $f : X \to Y$ is continuous.

(2) Show that the same result fails for $X = \bigcup\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$, where each A_n is closed in X.

(3) Prove: If $X = \bigcup\limits_{\alpha} U_\alpha$, where each U_α is open in X, and if $f|_{U_\alpha} : U_\alpha \to Y$ is continuous, then $f : X \to Y$ is continuous.

2.7 Homeomorphisms

Exercise 2.7.

(1) Let $N = (0, \ldots, 0, 1)$ be the "North pole" of $S^n = \{(x^1, \ldots, x^{n+1}) \mid x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{n+1}^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Show that $S^n \setminus \{N\}$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ by explicitly construct a homeomorphism. [Hint: stereographic projection.]

(2) Use Brouwer's invariance of domain theorem (see the end of Remark 1.58) to prove: If $n \neq m$, then $\mathbb{R}^n$ is not homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^m$.

(3) Prove: If $f : X \to Y$ is a homeomorphism, then for any $A \subset X$, $f : X \setminus A \to Y \setminus f(A)$ is a homeomorphism.

(4) Let $\text{Homeo}(X)$ be the set of all homeomorphisms from X to X. Prove: $\text{Homeo}(X)$ is a group (with respect to the composition of maps). Moreover, if X and Y are homeomorphic, then the groups $\text{Homeo}(X)$ and $\text{Homeo}(Y)$ are isomorphic.

2.8 Convergence in Measure, Almost Everywhere Convergence

Exercise 2.8. Let X be the set of all bounded measurable functions defined on $[0, 1]$. For any f, $g \in X$, we define

$$d(f, g) = \int_0^1 \min(|f(x) - g(x)|, 1) \mathrm{d}x.$$

(1) Prove: d is a metric on X.

(2) Prove: $f_n \in X$ converges to f in measure if and only if f_n converges to f with respect to the metric d. (So in particular, "convergence in measure" is a topological convergence.)

(3) Prove: almost everywhere convergence is not a topological convergence, i.e. there is no topology on X so that $f_n \to f$ a.e. if and only if $f_n \to f$ in that topology. [Hint: In real analysis, we learned that Riesz's theorem, which claims that if $f_n \to f$ in measure, then there is subsequence $f_{n_k} \to f$ a.e.. Suppose there is such a topology. Find a sequence f_n in X that converges to f in measure, but fails to converge to f a.e.. Suppose such a topology exists. Since f_n fails to converge to f a.e., there is an open neighborhood U of f so that a subsequence sits outside U. But that subsequence still converges in measure, and thus has a sub-subsequence that converges a.e. to f, a contradition.]

Problem Sheet 3

Construction of Topology

3.1 Neighborhood Basis

Exercise 3.1. Like a basis, we can define a neighborhood basis (or neighborhood base) as follows: A family $\mathcal{B}(x) \subset \mathcal{N}(x)$ of neighborhoods of x is called a neighborhood basis at x if for any $A \in \mathcal{N}(x)$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}(x)$ such that $B \subset A$.

(1) Express $\mathcal{N}(x)$ in terms of a neighborhood basis $\mathcal{B}(x)$.

(2) Define a conception of neighborhood sub-basis.

(3) Write down a theorem that characterize the continuity of a map f at a point x via neighborhood basis and via neighborhood sub-basis, and prove your theorem.

3.2 Topologies on $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$

Exercise 3.2. Consider the space of sequences of real numbers,

$$X = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} = \{(x_1, x_2, \ldots) \mid x_n \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

On X we have defined three topologies: the box topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{box}}$, the product topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{product}}$, and the "uniform topology" $\mathscr{T}_{\text{uniform}}$ induced from the uniform metric

$$d_{\text{uniform}}((x_n), (y_n)) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \min(|x_n - y_n|, 1).$$

(1) Prove: $\mathscr{T}_{\text{product}} \subset \mathscr{T}_{\text{uniform}} \subset \mathscr{T}_{\text{box}}$.

(2) One can also regard every element $(x_1, x_2, \ldots)$ in X as a map

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{N} &\to \mathbb{R}, \\ n &\mapsto x_n \end{aligned}$$

and thus identify X with the space of maps $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R})$. Define the pointwise convergence topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{p.c.}}$ on X, and prove $\mathscr{T}_{\text{p.c.}} = \mathscr{T}_{\text{product}}$.

(3) Fix two elements $(a_1, a_2, \ldots)$ and $(b_1, b_2, \ldots)$ in X, and define a map

$$\begin{aligned} f : X &\to X, \\ (x_1, x_2, \ldots) &\mapsto (a_1 x_1 + b, a_2 x_2 + b, \ldots). \end{aligned}$$

Prove that if we endow X with the product topology, then f is continuous. What if we endow X with the box topology?

3.3 Universality of the Induced and Co-induced Topologies

Exercise 3.3.

(1) Prove Proposition 1.96.

(2) Read Page 38-39 on "co-induced topology" and prove Proposition 1.100.

3.4 "Product Operation" for Topologies is Commutative and Associative

Exercise 3.4. Let X_α ($\alpha \in \Lambda$) be topological spaces. Prove: For any decomposition $\Lambda = \bigcup_\beta \Lambda_\beta$ of the set of indices Λ (where $\Lambda_\beta \cap \Lambda_{\beta'} = \varnothing$ for $\beta = \beta'$), the product topological space $\prod_{\alpha\in\Lambda} X_\alpha$ is homeomorphic to the product topological space $\prod_\beta \left(\prod_{\alpha\in\Lambda_\beta} X_\alpha \right)$, where each product appeared above is endowed with the product topology.

3.5 Embedding $\mathbb{RP}^2$ into $\mathbb{R}^4$

Exercise 3.5. Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} f : S^2 &\to \mathbb{R}^4, \\ (x, y, z) &\mapsto (y^2 - x^2, xy, xz, yz). \end{aligned}$$

Prove: the image is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{RP}^2$.

3.6 Cone and Suspension of S^n

Exercise 3.6. Prove the following by constructing a homeomorphism for each pair of spaces.

(1) $C(S^n) \simeq B^{n+1}$.

(2) $S(S^n) \simeq S^{n+1}$.

(3) $B^n \setminus S^{n-1} \simeq S^n$.

3.7 Quotient Map v.s. Open/Closed Map

Exercise 3.7.

(1) Suppose $p : X \to Y$ is a surjective continuous map. Prove: If p is either open or closed, then it is a quotient map.

(2) Construct a quotient map that is neither open nor closed.

(3) Let $\mathrm{SO}(n)$ be the special orthogonal group. Define a map

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathrm{SO}(n) &\to S^{n-1}, \\ A &\mapsto Ae_1, \end{aligned}$$

where $e_1 = (0, \ldots, 0, 1)$ is the "North pole vector" on S^{n-1}.

(a) Prove: f is surjective, continuous and open, and thus is a quotient map.

(b) Consider the natural (right) action of $\mathrm{SO}(n-1)$ on $\mathrm{SO}(n)$ by

$$B \cdot A := A \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall B \in \mathrm{SO}(n-1), A \in \mathrm{SO}(n).$$

Prove: the orbits of this action are the fibers of the quotient map f.

(c) Conclude that $\mathrm{SO}(n)/\mathrm{SO}(n-1) \simeq S^{n-1}$.

3.8 Covering Space Action

Exercise 3.8. Let G be a group acting on a topological space X. Let $Y = X/G$ be the orbit space, and $p : X \to Y$ be the quotient map. Let $U \subset X$ be an open set, such that

$$g \cdot U \cap U = \varnothing, \quad \forall g \neq e \in G.$$

Prove:

(1) $V := p(U)$ is an open set in Y.

(2) For any $g \in G$, the map $p_g = p \circ \tau_g : g^{-1} \cdot U \to V$ is a homeomorphism.

Problem Sheet 4

Continuity

4.1 "Sequential Continuous=Continuous" for (A1) Spaces

Exercise 4.1. Let X be an (A1) space, Y be any topological space. Prove: A map $f : X \to Y$ is continuous at x_0 if and only if it is sequentially continuous at x_0.

4.2 Locally Finiteness

Let $(X, \mathscr{T})$ be a topological space.

(1) Let A, B be subsets in X. Prove: $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$.

(2) Let A_α be a family of subsets in X. Prove: $\bigcup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} \subset \overline{\bigcup_\alpha A_\alpha}$.

(3) Find an example so that $\bigcup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} \neq \overline{\bigcup_\alpha A_\alpha}$ for a family of subsets $A_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

(4) We say a family $\{A_\alpha\}$ of subsets in X is locally finite if for any $x \in X$, there exists an open neighborhood U_x of x so that $A_\alpha \cap U_x \neq \varnothing$ for only finitely many α's. Prove: If $\{A_\alpha\}$ is a locally finite family, then $\bigcup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} = \overline{\bigcup_\alpha A_\alpha}$.

4.3 Characterize Continuity via Interior

Exercise 4.2. In class we proved

A map $f : X \to Y$ between two topological spaces is continuous if and only if $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$ holds for any $A \subset X$.

Apply the idea of "open-closed" duality, write down the corresponding characterization of continuity of f via the interior operation, and then prove it.

4.4 Convergence by Net

Exercise 4.3. We call $(P, \preceq)$ a directed set if

- $(P, \preceq)$ is a partially ordered set (c.f. Definition 1.84),
- for any α, $\beta \in P$, there exists $\gamma \in P$ such that $\alpha \preceq \gamma$ and $\beta \preceq \gamma$.

For a topological space X, a net is a map $f : (P, \preceq) \to X$ from a directed set $(P, \preceq)$ to X. We will use the notation (x_α) instead of a map "$f : \alpha \mapsto x_\alpha$" if there is no ambiguity. We say a net (x_α) converges to x_0, denoted by $x_\alpha \to x_0$, if for any neighborhood U of x, there is an $\alpha \in P$ such that $x_\beta \in U$ holds for any $\alpha \preceq \beta$.

(1) Realize $\mathcal{N}(x)$ as a directed set. [You need to carefully choose the partial order relation so that it can be used in part (b) below.]

(2) Prove: $x \in \overline{A}$ if and only if there exists a net (x_α) in A which converges to x_0.

(3) Prove: A map $f : X \to Y$ is continuous if and only if for any net (x_α) in X which converges to a limit x_0, the net $(f(x_\alpha))$ in Y converges in Y to $f(x_0)$.

4.5 Continuous Maps from Compact Space to Hausdorff Space

Exercise 4.4. Prove Lemma 2.1.20, Corollary 2.1.21 and Proposition 2.1.22.

4.6 Compactness for the "Upper Semi-continuous" Topology

In Exercise 2.5 (6), you constructed the upper semi-continuous topology on $\mathbb{R}$,

$$\mathscr{T}_{\text{u.s.c}} = \{(-\infty, a) \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

(1) Is $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{u.s.c}})$ compact? sequentially compact? limit point compact?

(2) Describe all compact subsets in $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{u.s.c}})$.

(3) State a theorem called "the extremal value theorem for upper semi-continuous functions" and prove it.

4.7 Countably Compact

Exercise 4.5. A topological space X is called countably compact if every countable open covering of X has a finite subcovering.

(1) Prove: Closed subspace of a countably compact space is countably compact.

(2) Prove: Any countably compact space is limit point compact.

(3) Prove: X is countably compact if and only if it has the nested sequence property: for any nested sequence of non-empty closed sets $F_1 \supset F_2 \supset \cdots$, we have $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \neq \varnothing$.

(4) Prove: Any sequentially compact space is countably compact.

(5) Prove: The continuous image of a countably compact space is countably compact.

4.8 One Point Compactification

Exercise 4.6. Given any topological space $(X, \mathscr{T})$, we say a compact topological space Y is a compactification of X if there exists a homeomorphism $f : X \to f(X) \subset Y$ such that $\overline{f(X)} = Y$.

(1) Prove: both S^1 and $[0, 1]$ are compactifications of $\mathbb{R}$.

(2) For any non-compact topological space $(X, \mathscr{T})$, define a topology $\mathscr{T}^*$ on the set $X^* = X \cup \{\infty\}$ by

$$\mathscr{T}^* = \mathscr{T} \bigcup \{X^*\} \bigcup \{K^c \cup \{\infty\} \mid K \subset X \text{ is closed and compact.}\}.$$

Prove: $\mathscr{T}^*$ is a topology on X^*, and $(X^*, \mathscr{T}^*)$ is a compactification of $(X, \mathscr{T})$. [This is called the one-point compactification of $(X, \mathscr{T})$.]

(3) Prove: the one-point compactification of $\mathbb{N}$ is homeomorphic to $\{0\} \cup \left\{\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\right\}$ (as a subset in $\mathbb{R}$).

(4) Construct a compact Hausdorff topology on any set X. [Hint: start with the discrete topology on $X \backslash \{x_0\}$.]

Problem Sheet 5

Compactness, Completion, and Lebesgue Property

5.1 The Topology of the Cantor Set

Exercise 5.1. Recall that the Cantor set C is the following subset of $[0,1]$,

$$C = [0,1] \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=0}^{3^{n-1}-1} \left(\frac{3k+1}{3^n}, \frac{3k+2}{3^n} \right).$$

(1) Prove: Every point in the Cantor set is a limit point.

(2) Prove: As a subset of $[0,1]$, the Cantor set is nowhere dense.

(3) For any closed subset $F \subset C$, prove: there exists a continuous map $f : C \to F$ so that $f(x) = x$ on F. [Hints: F^c is the union of open intervals. Pick an element in each such interval that is not in C, and "push" points in the intervals to the "boundary points".]

(4) Define a map

$$g : \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \to [0,1],$$
$$a = (a_1, a_2, \ldots) \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a_k}{3^k}.$$

Prove: g induces a homeomorphism between $(\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{product}})$ and C.

(5) Show that there is continuous surjective map from C to $[0,1]^2$, by showing that

$$h : \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \to [0,1]^2,$$
$$a = (a_1, a_2, \ldots) \mapsto \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2k-1}}{2^k}, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2k}}{2^k} \right),$$

is continuous and surjective. Is h injective?

5.2 Sequentially Compactness for Products

Exercise 5.2.

(1) Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ be sequentially compact topological spaces. Prove: the product space $X = X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n$ is sequntially compact.

(2) Is $X = \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ sequentially compact when equipped with the box topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{box}}$? Prove your claim.

(3) Now suppose (X_n, d_n) are compact metric spaces. Define a product metric on $X = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$ via

$$d((x_n), (y_n)) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_n(x_n, y_n)}{(1 + \operatorname{diam}(X_k)) \cdot 2^n}.$$

Prove: The metric topology on X induced by d coincides with the product topology on X.

5.3 Compactness in Order Topology

Exercise 5.3. Let $(X, \leqslant)$ be a totally ordered set. For any subset $A \subset X$, we say $x \in X$ is a least upper bound of A if x is an upper bound of A, and there is no $x' < x$ which is an upper bound of A. Now endowed X with the order topology introduced in Definition 1.85. Prove: X is compact if and only if every subset (including the empty set $\varnothing$) of X has a least upper bound. [Hints: X has a least upper bound implies that X has a maximal element. $\varnothing$ has a least upper bound implies that X has a minimal element. Try to prove that for any sub-base covering $\mathcal{U}$, there are $a < b$ so that $\{x \mid x < b\}$ and $\{x \mid x > a\}$ are elements in $\mathcal{U}$, and then apply Alexander subbase theorem.]

5.4 The Existence of Banach Limit

Exercise 5.4. Consider the vector space of all bounded sequences of real numbers,

$$X = l^\infty = \{(a_1, a_2, \ldots) \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \sup_n |a_n| < \infty\}.$$

On X there is a naturally defined shift operator

$$\begin{aligned} T : X &\to X, \\ \{a_1, a_2, \ldots\} &\mapsto \{a_2, a_3, \ldots\}. \end{aligned}$$

A mean on X is a linear map $L : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\inf a_n \leqslant L(\{a_n\}) \leqslant \sup a_n$$

holds for all $\{a_n\} \in X$. A Banach limit is a mean that is invariant under the shift operator T, i.e. such that $L(\{a_n\}) = L(T(\{a_n\}))$ holds for all $\{a_n\} \in X$.

(1) Define $L_m : X \to \mathbb{R}$ by $L_m(\{a_n\}) = \dfrac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i$. Prove: L_m is a mean for each m, and $\lim_{m\to\infty} |L_m(T(\{a_n\})) - L_m(\{a_n\})| = 0$.

(2) Let $\mathcal{M}$ be the set of all means on X. One can regard $\mathcal{M}$ as a subset of $\mathcal{M}(X, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^X$, equipped with the product topology. Prove: $\mathcal{M}$ is compact. [Hint: $\mathcal{M}$ is contained in $\prod_{\{a_n\}\in X} [\inf a_n, \sup a_n]$.]

(3) Prove: There exists a Banach limit on X. [Hint: Compact implies limit point compact. Use (a).]

(4) What is the Banach limit of a convergent sequence? What is the Banach limit of $\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \ldots\}$?

5.5 Completion of Metric Spaces

Exercise 5.5. Let X be a set, and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. Consider the space of bounded maps,

$$\mathcal{B}(X, Y) = \{f : X \to Y \mid f(X) \text{ is bounded in } Y\}$$

(1) Prove: the supremum metric $d_\infty(f, g) := \sup_{x\in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x))$ is a metric on $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$.

(2) Prove: If Y is complete, so is $(\mathcal{B}(X, Y), d_\infty)$.

In what follows, suppose (X, d_X) is a metric space, and take $Y = \mathbb{R}$.

(3) Fix a point $x_0 \in X$. For any $a \in X$, define a function $f_a : X \to \mathbb{R}$ via $f_a(x) := d_X(x, a) - d_X(x, x_0)$. Prove: $f_a \in \mathcal{B}(X, \mathbb{R})$.

(4) Prove: the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : (X, d) &\to (\mathcal{B}(X, \mathbb{R}), d_\infty), \\ a &\mapsto f_a \end{aligned}$$

is an isometric embedding, i.e. $d_X(a, b) = d_\infty(f_a, f_b)$ for any $a, b \in X$.

(5) Prove: Any metric space (X, d_X) admits a completion.

(6) Prove: If (Y_1, d_1) and (Y_2, d_2) are two completions of (X, d_X), then (Y_1, d_1) and (Y_2, d_2) are isometric.

5.6 From Limit Point Compact to Sequentially Compact

Exercise 5.6. In the proof of Proposition 2.3.25, we only used the following two properties:

- Every $x \in X$ has a descending countable neighborhood basis $U_1^x \supset U_2^x \supset \cdots$.
- If x is a limit point of A, then every neighborhood of x contains infinitely many points of A.

As a consequence, there are many other topological spaces in which limit point compact is equivalent to sequentially compact:

(1) Prove Proposition 2.3.26.

(2) Prove that in Proposition 2.3.26, one can weaken the Hausdorff condition to the following (T1) condition:
(T1): For any $x \neq y$ in X, there exists open sets U and V in X so that $x \in U \setminus V$ and $y \in V \setminus U$.

(3) The (T1) condition is equivalent to a sentence on page 1 of today's notes. Find out it and prove the equivalence.

5.7 Closed Unit Ball in l^2

Exercise 5.7. Consider the metric space l^2 given in Example 1.6(3).

(1) Prove: l^2 is complete.

(2) Prove: The closed unit ball $\overline{B(0,1)}$ and the unit sphere $S(0,1)$ are non-compact.

(3) Prove: If $K \subset l^2$ is compact, then K has no interior point.

5.8 Lebesgue Property

Exercise 5.8. We say a metric space (X, d) has the Lebesgue property if any open covering of X has a positive Lebesgue number.

(1) Look at our proof of "sequentially compact $\Rightarrow$ compact" in the proof of Theorem 2.3.28. What did we really proved? Your answer should be of the form ["condition A"+"condition B" implies compactness], and thus we have a new characterization of compactness in metric space.

(2) Prove: If (X, d_X) has the Lebesgue property, then it is complete.

(3) Prove: (X, d_X) has the Lebesgue property if and only if for any metric space (Y, d_Y), any continuous map $f : X \to Y$ is uniformly continuous.

(4) Suppose (X, d_X) has the Lebesgue property. Prove: If A, B are non-empty disjoint closed subsets in (X, d), then $\operatorname{dist}(A, B) := \inf\{d(x, y) \mid x \in A, y \in B\} > 0$.

Problem Sheet 6

Locally Compact Hausdorff Spaces and Function Spaces

6.1 More on LCH

Exercise 6.1.

(1) Structure of noncompact LCH

   (a) Let K be a compact Hausdorff space, $p \in K$ and $X = K \setminus \{p\}$ is non-compact. Prove: X is LCH.

   (b) Conversely, suppose X be a non-compact LCH. Let $X^* = X \cup \{\infty\}$ be the one-point compactification of X. Prove: X^* is compact and Hausdorff.

(2) The evaluation map could fail to be continuous without local compactness. Consider the evaluation map

$$\begin{aligned} e : \mathbb{Q} \times \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q}, [0,1]) &\to [0,1], \\ (x, f) &\mapsto e(x, f) = f(x). \end{aligned}$$

   (a) Prove: $\mathbb{Q}$ is not locally compact.

   (b) Prove: for any $q_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$ and any closed subset $A \subset \mathbb{Q}$ with $q_1 \notin A$, there is a continuous function $f_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q}, [0,1])$ such that $f(q_1) = 1$, $f(A) = 0$.

   (c) Now let $f_0 \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q}, [0,1])$ be the zero map $f_0(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$, and take any $q_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$. Prove: e is not continuous at (q_0, f_0) (where we endow $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q}, [0,1])$ with the compact convergence topology). [Hint: For any open neighborhood U of q_0 and any compact set K in $\mathbb{Q}$, there exists $q_1 \in U \setminus K$. Construct a continuous function using (2).]

6.2 More on Compact-open Topology

Exercise 6.2.

(1) Prove Proposition 2.4.22, i.e. (Y, d) is a metric space, then $\mathscr{T}_{\text{c.c.}} = \mathscr{T}_{\text{c.o.}}$.

(2) Prove Proposition 2.4.23, i.e. if Y is LCH, then the composition map is continuous with respect to $\mathscr{T}_{\text{c.o.}}$.

(3) Prove: If X is locally compact and Hausdorff, then

$$S(\{x\}, U) = \bigcup_{\text{compact neighborhood } K \text{ of } x} S(K, U).$$

[Hint for (2) and (3): Use Proposition 2.4.16.]

6.3 Compactly Generated Spaces

Exercise 6.3.

(1) Read the materials on compactly generated spaces (page 99), and prove: any locally compact space is compactly generated.

(2) Prove: Any first countable space is compactly generated.

(3) Find a compactly generated space that is not locally compact. [Hint: Exercise 5.2.]

(4) Let $(X, \mathscr{T})$ be any topological space. Prove: there exists a topology $\mathscr{T}' \supset \mathscr{T}$ such that $(X, \mathscr{T}')$ is compactly generated, and a set is compact with respect to $\mathscr{T}'$ if and only if it is compact with respect to $\mathscr{T}$. [Hint: Construct topology by needs!]

6.4 Applications of Arzela-Ascoli

Exercise 6.4.

(1) Suppose $k = k(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1] \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. For any $f \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, define

$$Kf(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y) f(y) \mathrm{d}y.$$

Prove: K is a compact operator, i.e. it maps any bounded subset in $(\mathcal{C}([0, 1], \mathbb{R}), d_\infty)$ into a compact subset in the same space.

(2) We want to minimize the functional $\Phi[f] := \int_{-1}^1 f(t)\mathrm{d}t$. Consider the set

$$\mathcal{F} = \{f \in \mathcal{C}([-1, 1], [0, 1]) \mid f(-1) = f(1) = 1\}.$$

(a) What is $\inf\limits_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \Phi[f]$? Is the infimum attained?

(b) For any constant $C > 0$, let

$$\mathcal{F}_C = \{f \in \mathcal{F} \mid |f(x) - f(y)| \leqslant C|x - y|\}.$$

Prove: The infimum $\inf\limits_{f \in \mathcal{F}_C} \Phi[f]$ is attained. Can you find the function?

(3) Prove Theorem 2.5.12.

6.5 Topological Algebra

Exercise 6.5. Let X be a topological space. Endow $\mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$ with the compact convergence topology.

(1) Prove: The addition, multiplication and the scalar multiplication

$$\begin{aligned} &a : \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}), \quad (f, g) \mapsto a(f, g) = f + g, \\ &m : \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}), \quad (f, g) \mapsto m(f, g) = fg, \\ &s : \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R}), \quad (\lambda, f) \mapsto s(\lambda, f) = \lambda f \end{aligned}$$

are continuous. (As a consequence, $\mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$ is a topological algebra.)

(2) Prove Proposition 2.6.4 (the closure of a subalgebra of topological algebra is a closed subalgebra).

6.6 Applications of Stone-Weierstrass

Exercise 6.6.

(1) Prove: Any continuous function on $[0, 1]$ can be approximated uniformly by functions of the form

$$a_0 + a_1 \mathrm{e}^x + a_2 \mathrm{e}^{2x} + \cdots + a_n \mathrm{e}^{nx}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- As a consequence, prove if f is a continuous function on $[0, 1]$ satisfying

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{e}^{nx} \mathrm{d}x = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \tag{*}$$

then $f = 0$.
- What if (*) holds only for even n?

(2) Let X, Y be compact Hausdorff spaces. Prove: any $f \in \mathcal{C}(X \times Y, \mathbb{R})$ can be approximated uniformly by functions of the form

$$f_1(x)g_1(y) + f_2(x)g_2(y) + \cdots + f_n(x)g_n(x), \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $f_k \in \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$, $g_k \in \mathcal{C}(Y, \mathbb{R})$.

6.7 Stone-Weierstrass for Complex-valued Functions

Exercise 6.7.

(1) Prove Theorem 2.6.16 (Stone-Weierstrass for complex-valued functions).

(2) Prove: Any complex-valued continuous function on $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ can be approximated uniformly by functions of the form

$$\sum_{k=-n}^{n} a_k \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi \mathrm{i} k x}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

6.8 Stone-Weierstrass on LCH

Exercise 6.8.

(1) Let X be LCH. Prove: $\mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$ is an algebra.

(2) Prove Theorem 2.6.17 (Stone-Weierstrass theorem on LCH).

(3) Prove: Any $f \in \mathcal{C}_0([0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ can be approximated uniformly by functions of the form

$$\sum_{k=-n}^{n} a_k \mathrm{e}^{-kx}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Problem Sheet 7

General Topology

7.1 Lindelöff Property

Exercise 7.1.

(1) Prove Proposition 2.7.13.

(2) Prove Proposition 2.7.14.

(3) Check: $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{cocountable}})$ is Lindelöff but not σ-compact.

(4) Check: The Sorgenfrey line $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}})$ is Lindelöff.

7.2 The Sorgenfrey Plane

Exercise 7.2. Consider the product of two Sorgenfrey lines,

$$(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}}) := (\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Sorgenfrey}}) \times (\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{Sorgenfrey}),$$

which is known as the Sorgenfrey plane.

(1) Prove: It is first countable, separable but not second countable.

(2) Prove: Is it Hausdorff?

(3) Consider the subspace $A = \{(x, -x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Is it closed? What is the induced subspace topology on A?

(4) Prove: It is not Lindelöff.

7.3 Closedness of Graph

Exercise 7.3. Let X, Y be topological spaces, define the graph of a map $f : X \to Y$ to be the set

$$G_f := \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\} \subset X \times Y.$$

(1) Prove: Y is Hausdorff $\Leftrightarrow$ for any X and $f \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$, G_f is closed in $X \times Y$.

(2) Construct a discontinuous function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ whose graph is closed.

(3) Prove: If Y is compact Hausdorff, then f is continuous $\Leftrightarrow$ G_f is closed.

7.4 Hereditary Properties

Exercise 7.4. A topological property P is called hereditary if

$$\boxed{(X, \mathscr{T}) \text{ satisfies } P \Rightarrow \text{ Any subspace } Y \text{ of } X \text{ satisfies } P.}$$

(1) Prove: (A1) and (A2) are hereditary, but (T4) is not hereditary. [Hint: Given any $(X, \mathscr{T})$, consider $(X \cup \{\infty\}, \mathscr{T} \cup \{X \cup \{\infty\}\})$.]

(2) Which of the following properties are hereditary:
compact/sequentially compact/locally compact/separable/Lindelöff/(T1)/(T2)/(T3).

(3) A topological property P is called closed hereditary if

$$\boxed{(X, \mathscr{T}) \text{ satisfies } P \Rightarrow \text{ Any closed subspace } Y \text{ of } X \text{ satisfies } P.}$$

For those non-hereditary properties above determine whether they are closed hereditary.

7.5 Productive Properties

Exercise 7.5. A topological property P is called productive if

$$\boxed{\text{Each } (X_\alpha, \mathscr{T}_\alpha) \text{ satisfies } P \Rightarrow \ (\prod_\alpha X_\alpha, \mathscr{T}_{\text{product}}) \text{ satisfies } P.}$$

(1) Prove: (T1), (T2) and (T3) are productive.

(2) Conversely, if $(\prod_\alpha X_\alpha, \mathscr{T}_{\text{product}})$ is (T1), (T2) or (T3), can we conclude that each $(X_\alpha, \mathscr{T}_\alpha)$ is (T1), (T2) or (T3)?

(3) Is (T4) productive? Is Lindelöff productive?

(4) Prove: separable and metrizable are not productive. What about (A1), (A2)?

(5) Can you introduce a weaker version of productivity, so that those non-productive properties in part (4) satisfy the weaker one?

7.6 Baire Space

Exercise 7.6. A topological space is called a Baire space if every intersection of a countable collection of open dense sets in the space is also dense.

(1) Use "open-closed" duality to give an equivalent characterization of Baire space.

(2) Prove: Any complete metric space is a Baire space.

(3) Prove: Any compact Hausdorff space is a Baire space.

(4) Prove: Any locally compact Hausdorff space is a Baire space.

7.7 Application of Urysohn Lemma

Exercise 7.7.

(1) Let X be a compact Hausdorff space, $x_0 \in X$, and U is an open neighborhood of x_0. Prove: For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any continuous function $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$, there exists a continuous function $g : X \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying all of the following three conditions:

- $\sup_{x \in X} |g(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$.
- $g = f$ on U^c.
- there exists a neighborhood V of x_0 such that $g(x) \equiv f(x_0)$ on V.

(2) Let X be LCH. Recall

- $\mathcal{C}_b(X, \mathbb{R}) = \{f : X \to \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is continuous and bounded}\}$.
- $\mathcal{C}_c(X, \mathbb{R}) = \{f : X \to \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is continuous and compactly supported}\}$.
- $\mathcal{C}_0(X, \mathbb{R}) = \{f : X \to \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is continuous and vanishes at infinity}\}$.

On $\mathcal{C}_b(X, \mathbb{R})$ we have a metric $d_\infty(f, g) := \sup_{x \in X} |f(x) - g(x)|$. Prove: The closure of $\mathcal{C}_c(X, \mathbb{R})$ in $\mathcal{C}_b(X, \mathbb{R})$ is $\mathcal{C}_0(X, \mathbb{R})$.

7.8 Locally Metrizable

Exercise 7.8. A topological space X is said to be locally metrizable if for any $x \in X$, there is a neighborhood U of x that is metrizable. Prove: If X is compact Hausdorff, then X is metrizable if and only if it is locally metrizable. [Hint: Cover X by finitely many compact metrizable neighborhood.]

Problem Sheet 8

Compactifications and Paracompactness

8.1 Uniqueness of Extension

Exercise 8.1. Let X, Y be topological spaces, $A \subset X$ be a dense subset, and $f : A \to Y$ be a continuous map.

(1) Prove: If Y is a (T2) space, then f admits at most one continuous extension.

(2) Does the same conclusion hold if Y is a (T1) space? If yes, prove it; If no, give a counterexample.

8.2 Tietze Extensions with Restrictions

Exercise 8.2. Let $(X, \mathscr{T})$ be a (T4) space, $A \subset X$ be closed.

(1) Let $f : A \to \mathbb{C}$ be a continuous complex-valued function with

$$|f(x)| \leqslant 1, \quad \forall x \in A.$$

Prove: f can be extended to a continuous function $\tilde{f} : X \to \mathbb{C}$ so that

$$|\tilde{f}(x)| \leqslant 1, \quad \forall x \in X.$$

(2) Let $f : A \to \mathbb{R}$ and g_1, $g_2 : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous functions, and suppose

$$g_1(x) \leqslant f(x) \leqslant g_2(x), \quad \forall x \in A \qquad \text{and} \qquad g_1(x) \leqslant g_2(x), \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Prove: f can be extended to a continuous function $\tilde{f} : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$g_1(x) \leqslant \tilde{f}(x) \leqslant g_2(x), \quad \forall x \in X.$$

8.3 Retraction

Exercise 8.3. Let X be a topological space, $A \subset X$ be a subspace. We say A is a retract of X if there exists a continuous map $r : X \to A$ such that

$$r(x) = x, \qquad \forall x \in A.$$

Such a map r is called a retraction.

(1) Prove: If X is Hausdorff, A is a retract of X, then A is closed.

(2) Prove: A is a retract of X if and only if for any topological space Y, any continuous map $f : A \to Y$ has an extension $\tilde{f} : X \to Y$.

(3) Suppose X is normal and A is closed. Prove: If Y is a retract of $\mathbb{R}^J$ (with product topology, where J is any set), then any continuous map $f : A \to Y$ admits a continuous extension $\tilde{f} : X \to Y$.

8.4 Different Compactifications

Exercise 8.4. Let X, Y, Z be LCH spaces.

(1) Construct at least three different compactifications of the plane $\mathbb{R}^2$.

(2) Prove that the Čech-Stone compactification βX is the largest compactification of X: For any compact Hausdorff compactification K of X (with an embedding $\varphi : X \to K$), there is a surjective continuous closed map $F : \beta X \to K$ which extends the embedding $\varphi : X \to K$.

(3) Similarly, prove that the one point compactification X^* is the smallest compactification of X.

(4) Given any continuous map $\varphi : X \to Y$, we constructed a continuous map $\beta\varphi : \beta X \to \beta Y$. Prove that the "lifting" $\varphi \rightsquigarrow \beta\varphi$ is "functorial" in the following sense:

   (a) If Id_X is the identity map, then $\beta\mathrm{Id}_X = \mathrm{Id}_{\beta X}$.

   (b) If $\varphi : X \to Y$, $\psi : Y \to Z$ be continuous maps, then $\beta(\psi \circ \varphi) = \beta\psi \circ \beta\varphi$.

8.5 Products of Paracompact Spaces

Exercise 8.5. (1) Prove: The Sorgenfrey line is paracompact, while the Sorgenfrey plane is not. [Hint: The Sorgenfrey plane is not normal.]

(2) Is paracompactness productive? Is it preserved under continuous maps?

(3) Prove: If X is compact, Y is paracompact, then $X \times Y$ is paracompact.

8.6 LCH version of P.O.U.

Exercise 8.6. Let X be a locally compact, σ-compact, Hausdorff space, and $\mathscr{U} = \{U_\alpha\}$ is an open cover of X. Prove

(1) There exists two locally finite open coverings $\mathscr{V} = \{V_n\}$ and $\mathscr{W} = \{W_n\}$ such that

   - $W_n \subset \overline{W_n} \subset V_n \subset \overline{V_n}$, and $\overline{V_n}$ is compact,
   - For each n, there exists $U_\alpha \in \mathscr{U}$ such that $\overline{V_n} \subset U_\alpha$.

(2) Prove Theorem 2.10.15(LCH version of P.O.U.).

8.7 Examples and Non-examples of Topological Manifolds

Exercise 8.7. (1) Prove: Every topological manifold is σ-compact.

(2) Prove: $\mathbb{RP}^n$ is a topological manifold.

(3) (line with doubled point) Let $X = (\mathbb{R} \times \{0, 1\})/\sim$, where $(x, 0) \sim (x, 1)$ for all $x \neq 0$. Prove: X is (A2) and locally Euclidian, but not (T2).

(4) (long line) Let Ω be the smallest uncountable well-ordered set. That is, Ω is an uncountable set, and there is a well-order $<$ on Ω such that for any $a \in \Omega$, the set $\{b \in \Omega \mid b < a\}$ is countable. Let $L = \Omega \times [0, 1)$. Define an order on L via $(a, t) \prec (b, c)$ if and only if "$a < b$" or "$a = b$ and $t < s$".

   For any $x \prec y$ in L, we define $(x, y) = \{z \in L \mid x \prec z \prec y\}$.

   (a) Prove: These "intervals" (x, y) form a basis of a topology on L.

   (b) Prove: With respect to this topology, L is (T2), locally Euclidean but not (A2). It is called the long time. [Hint: By the definition of well-order, for any $a \in \Omega$, the set $\{b \in \Omega \mid a < b\}$ has a minimal element, called the successor of a. Define charts on L by $\varphi : \{a\} \times (0, 1] \cup \{a'\} \times (0, 1) \to (-1, 1)$, $\varphi(a, t) = t - 1$ and $\varphi(a', t) = t$, where a' is the successor of a.]

8.8 An Application of P.O.U.

Exercise 8.8. Let X be Hausdorff and paracompact, $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be lower semi-continuous and $g : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be upper semi-continuous. Moreover, assume $f(x) > g(x)$, $\forall x \in X$. Prove: there exists a continuous function $h : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x) > h(x) > g(x)$, $\forall x \in X$.

Problem Sheet 9

Connectedness and Path Connectedness

9.1 Connectedness of Subspace

Exercise 9.1. Let $(X, \mathscr{T})$ be a topological space, and $Y \subset X$ be a subspace. Which of the following statements are equivalent to the fact Y is disconnected?

Prove the equivalence for the correct ones and give counterexamples for the wrong ones:

(1) There exists non-empty sets A, $B \subset X$ with $A \cap \overline{B} = \overline{A} \cap B = \varnothing$, such that $Y = A \cup B$, where the closure is taken into be the closure in X.

(2) There exists open sets A, B in X with $A \cap B \cap Y = \varnothing$, such that $Y \subset A \cup B$ and $A \cap Y \neq \varnothing$, $B \cap Y \neq \varnothing$.

(3) There exists disjoint open sets A, B in X with $A \cap Y \neq \varnothing$, $B \cap Y \neq \varnothing$, such that $Y \subset A \cup B$.

(4) There exists disjoint closed sets A, B in X with $A \cap Y = \varnothing$, $B \cap Y \neq \varnothing$, such that $Y \subset A \cup B$.

(5) There exists a set A which is both open and closed in X such that $A \cap Y \neq \varnothing$ and $A \cap Y \neq Y$.

(6) There is a surjective continuous map $f : Y \to \{0, 1\}$.

9.2 Connected Components

Exercise 9.2. Let X be a topological space. The connected component containing $x \in X$ is defined to be the maximal connected subsets of X containing x.

(1) Prove: The connected component containing x is the union of all connected subsets of X that contains x.

(2) Prove: Each connected component is a closed subset.

(3) Give an example showing that the connected component need not be open.

(4) (Generalization of Proposition 3.1.8) Prove: If $f : X \to Y$ is continuous, then for any subset A of X, the cardinality of connected components of $f(A)$ is no more than the cardinality of connected components of A.

(5) (Generalization of Proposition 3.1.18) Denote the connected component of X_α containing x_α to be $C(x_\alpha)$. Prove: the connected component of $\prod\limits_\alpha X_\alpha$ containing the point (x_α) is $\prod\limits_\alpha C(x_\alpha)$.

9.3 Non-homeomorphic Spaces

Exercise 9.3.

(1) Show that the following spaces are pairwise non-homeomorphic:

$$\mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbb{Z}, \quad S^1, \quad \mathbb{R}^2, \quad [0, 1], \quad [0, 1).$$

(2) Consider

$$A = (0, 1) \cup \{2\} \cup (3, 4) \cup \{5\} \cup \cdots \cup (3n, 3n + 1) \cup \{3n + 2\} \cup \cdots,$$
$$B = (0, 1] \cup (3, 4) \cup \{5\} \cup \cdots \cup (3n, 3n + 1) \cup \{3n + 2\} \cup \cdots.$$

Prove: There exists continuous bijection $f : A \to B$ and continuous bijection $g : B \to A$, however, A and B are not homeomorphic. [You may compare this with Cantor-Schröder-Bernstein theorem in set theory.]

9.4 Connected+Suitable Separation Axioms v.s. Countability

Exercise 9.4.

(1) Prove: If $(X, \mathscr{T})$ is (T1), (T4) and connected, and X contains at least two elements, then X contains uncountably many elements.

(2) Can we replace (T4) by (T3)?

(3) [The Golomb Space] Define a topology on $\mathbb{N}_{>0}$ as follows: For any coprime positive integers a and b, let $D_{a,b} = \mathbb{N}_{>0} \cap \{a + bk \mid k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geqslant 0}\}$. Consider the topology $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Golomb}}$ generated by these $D_{a,b}$'s. It turns out that $(\mathbb{N}_{>0}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Golomb}})$ is (T2), connected but contains countably elements:

   (a) Prove: $\mathcal{B} = \{D_{a,b} \mid a, b \text{ are coprime positive integers}\}$ is a basis of $\mathscr{T}_{\text{Golomb}}$.

   (b) Prove: $(\mathbb{N}_{>0}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Golomb}})$ is (T2).

   (c) Prove: $(\mathbb{N}_{>0}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{Golomb}})$ is connected. Is it compact or (T3) or metrizable? [In proving connectedness, you may need the following consequence of Chinese remainder theorem from number theory: If b_1 and b_2 are coprime, then $D_{a_1,b_1} \cap D_{a_2,b_2} \neq \varnothing$.]

   (d) The Dirichlet theorem in number theory asserts that every $D_{a,b}$ (with a, b coprime) contains infinitely many prime numbers. Explain this using the language of topology.

9.5 Path Connectedness: Examples

Exercise 9.5.

(1) Although looks quite non-obvious, the set $\mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2$ is path-connected. We give two proofs here:

First proof. Since $\mathbb{Q}^2$ is a countable set, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2$, there exist uncountably many lines l, s.t.

$$x \in l \subset \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2.$$

Now for $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2$, pick two such lines, one contains x and the other contains y. such that they are not parallel. Now you can connect x to the intersection point through the first line, then to y through the second line. □

Second proof. Suppose (x_1, y_1), $(x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2$. If x_1, $x_2 \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$, then we pick $y_0 \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$, and connect (x_1, y_1) to (x_1, y_0) through the line $x = x_1$, and connect (x_1, y_0) to (x_2, y_0) through the line $y = y_0$, and finally connect (x_2, y_0) to (x_2, y_2) through the line $x = x_2$. Similar arguments holds if x_1, $y_2 \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ or $y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ or $x_2, y_1 \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$. □

It turns out that each proof can be extended to prove a more general result on path-connectedness:

Proposition 9.1. Let $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be ... then $\mathbb{R}^n - S$ is path connected.

Proposition 9.2. Let X, Y are path-connected, and ...

Complete the full statements.

(2) Show that the topological space

$$(X = \{v, s\}, \mathscr{T} = \{\varnothing, \{s\}, \{v, s\}\})$$

is path-connected.

9.6 Locally Connectedness

Exercise 9.6.

(1) Define the conception:

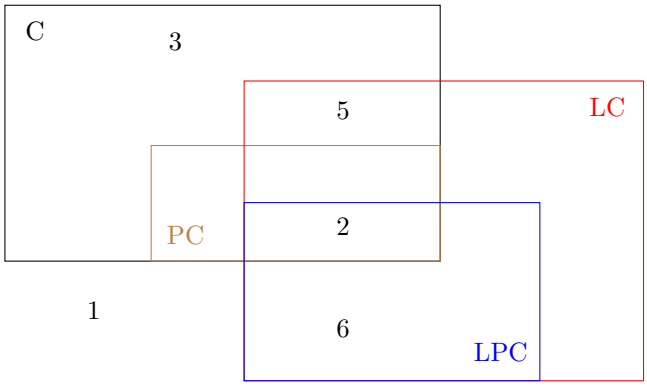
Definition 9.1. We say a topological space X is locally connected if ...

(2) Consider $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{cocountable}})$. Is it connected? locally connected? path connected? locally path connected?

(3) For simplicity, let's denote

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{C} = \text{connected}, && \text{LC} = \text{locally connected},\\ &\text{PC} = \text{path connected}, && \text{LPC} = \text{locally path connected}. \end{aligned}$$

Give examples in region 1-6 for the following picture: (the remaining two parts are more complicated. You can try if you want to challenge yourself.)



(4) Prove: If X is compact and locally connected, then X has finitely many connected components. Can we remove the locally connectedness condition?

(5) Prove: X is locally connected if and only if for any open set U in X, any connected component of U is open. (In particular, any connected component of a locally connected space is open.)

(6) Suppose X is locally connected, $f : X \to Y$ is continuous. Prove: if f is either open or closed, then $f(X)$ is locally connected.

Can we remove the assumpotion "f is either open or closed"?

9.7 Components and Path Components

Exercise 9.7.

(1) Find the components and path component for the following spaces:

(a) The Sorgenfrey line.

(b) $(\mathbb{R}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{cocountable}})$.

(c) $(\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathscr{T}_{\text{uniform}})$.

(2) Prove Proposition 3.2.22 and Proposition 3.2.23, namely, π_0 and π_c are functors.

9.8 Components of Topological Groups

Exercise 9.8. Let G be a topological group.

(1) Prove: For any normal subgroup N of G, the quotient group G/N is a topological group.

(2) Prove: $\pi_0(G)$, $\pi_c(G)$ are both topological gorups. What's the relation between these two groups?

(3) Are $\pi_0(G)$ and $\pi_c(G)$ Hausdorff spaces?

(4) Find the relations between $\pi_0(G_1 \times G_2)$ and $\pi_0(G)$, $\pi_0(G_2)$, where G_1, G_2 are topological groups.

Problem Sheet 10

Homotopy and the Fundamental Group

10.1 Constructing Homotopies

Exercise 10.1.

(1) Prove Proposition 3.3.3 (composition, pull-back and push-forward).

(2) Prove that "homotopy equivalence between topological spaces" is an equivalence relation (Remark 3.3.9(3)).

(3) Prove Proposition 3.3.17(1) and (3).

10.2 Maps to S^n

Exercise 10.2.

(1) Prove: Any non-surjective continuous map $f : X \to S^n$ is null-homotopic.

(2) Let $f, g : X \to S^n$ be continuous maps. Suppose they are never anti-podal, i.e. $g(x) \neq -f(x)$ holds for all x. Prove: f is homotopic to g.

(3) Let $\overline{B^{n+1}}$ be the closed unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Prove: There exists a retraction $f \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{B^{n+1}}, S^n)$ if and only if Id_{S^n} is null-homotopic. [Hint: For "only if" part, use the fact $\overline{B^{n+1}}$ is convex; for "if" part, use the fact "$\overline{B^{n+1}}$ is the cone over S^n".]

10.3 Deformation Retact

Exercise 10.3. We say A is a weak deformation retract of X if there exists a retraction $r : X \to A$ so that Id_X is homotopic to $\iota \circ r : X \to X$, where $\iota : A \hookrightarrow X$ is the inclusion map. In other words, A is a weak deformation retract of X if there exists a continuous map (called a weak deformation retraction) $F : [0,1] \times X \to X$ such that

$$F(0,x) = x, F(1,x) \in A, \forall x \in X \text{ and } F(1,a) = a, \forall a \in A.$$

A weak deformation retraction F is called a strong deformation retraction if

$$F(t,a) = a, \forall a \in A, \forall t \in [0,1].$$

[In some books, people call weak deformation retract defined above a deformation retract, while in some other books (includes Munkres's book and Hatcher's book) people call strong deformation retract defined above a deformation retract.]

(1) Construct a strong deformation retraction $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ to S^n.

(2) Construct a strong deformation retraction from $\mathbb{T}^2 - \{\mathrm{pt}\}$ (i.e. the torus with one point removed) $S^1 \vee S^1$ (i.e. "Figure 8").

(3) Prove: If $A \subset X$ is a weak deformation retract, then $A \sim X$.

(4) [Compare with Exercise for Section 2.9] Prove: $A \subset X$ is a weak deformation retract of X if and only if it satisfies the following two properties:

- For any topological space Y, any continuous map $f : A \to Y$ has a continuous extension $\tilde{f} : X \to Y$.
- For any topological space Y and any continuous maps $f, g : X \to Y$, if $f|_A$ is homotopic to $g|_A$, then f is homotopic to g.

10.4 Contractible Spaces

Exercise 10.4.

(1) Prove that the following are equivalent:

   (a) X is contractible.

   (b) X is homotopy equivalent to a point.

   (c) X weak deformation retracts to a point. [However, there are examples of topological spaces that are contractible but do not strong deformation retract to any point (c.f. Hatcher, Algebraic Topology, Exercise 0.6).]

(2) Recall that the (topological) cone $C(X)$ of any space topological space X is

$$C(X) = X \times [0,1]/X \times \{0\}.$$

   (a) Prove: For any X, the topological cone $C(X)$ is contractible.

   (b) Let Y be any topological space, and $f \in \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ be a continuous map. Prove: f is null-homotopic if and only if f has a continuous extension $\hat{f} : C(X) \to Y$.

   (c) Suppose Brouwer's fixed point theorem holds, i.e. any continuous map $f : \overline{B^n} \to \overline{B^n}$ has a fixed point (that is, a point p with $f(p) = p$). Prove: S^{n-1} is not contractible.

   (d) Find "(Bing's) house with two rooms" from literature/internet and show that it is contractible.

10.5 Simply Connected

Exercise 10.5.

(1) Let X be path connected. Prove that the following statements are equivalent:

   (a) X is simply connected, i.e. $\pi_1(X) = \{e\}$.

   (b) Any loop in X can be continuously deformed to a point in X.

   (c) For any x_0, $x_1 \in X$, any two paths $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Omega(X; x_0, x_1)$ are path homotopic.

(2) Show that "simply connectedness" is a topological property. Is it multiplicative? preserved under continuous maps? hereditary?

10.6 The Fundamental Group of the Product Space

Exercise 10.6.

(1) Prove: $\pi_1(X \times Y, (x_0, y_0)) \simeq \pi_1(X, x_0) \times \pi_1(Y, y_0)$.

(2) Write down a formula for the fundamental group of an arbitrary product, $\pi_1\left(\prod_\alpha X_\alpha, (x_\alpha)\right)$, and prove your formula. [Warning: for infinitely many groups G_α, there are two ways to "multiply" them together: the direct sum $\bigoplus_\alpha G_\alpha$ and the direct product $\bigotimes_\alpha G_\alpha$.]

10.7 Base Point Change Isomorphism

Exercise 10.7. Let X be path connected, x_0, $x_1 \in X$. We have seen in Proposition 3.4.9 that any path λ from x_0 to x_1 induces a group isomorphism $\Gamma_\lambda : \pi_1(X, x_1) \to \pi_1(X, x_2)$.

(1) Suppose λ_1 is a path form x_0 to x_1, and λ_2 is a path from x_1 to x_2. Prove: $\Gamma_{\lambda_1 * \lambda_2} = \Gamma_{\lambda_2} \circ \Gamma_{\lambda_1}$.

(2) Prove: $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ is abelian if and only if for any two paths λ_1, λ_2 from x_0 to x_1, we have $\Gamma_{\lambda_1} = \Gamma_{\lambda_2}$.

(3) Suppose X, Y are path connected, and $f \in \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$. I have a vague idea that the group homomorphism $f_* : \pi_1(X, x_0) \to \pi_1(Y, f(x_0))$ is independent of the choice of x_0. Please write down an explicit formula/rigorous statement and prove it.

10.8 The Fundamental Group of Topological Groups

Exercise 10.8. Let G be a topological group. We want to prove $\pi_1(G, e)$ is an abelian group. There is a one-sentence proof:

Topological groups are group objects in the category $\mathcal{TOP}$, so under the functor π_1 (which preserves products), they become group objects in the category $\mathcal{GROUP}$, which are abelian groups.

Unfortunately, I don't understand that fancy proof. So I want more elementary proofs. In what follows we give two proofs.

We let γ_1, γ_2 be two loops in G based at e.

(1) (First proof) Denote by γ_e the constant loop at e. Check:

$$F(s,t) = (\gamma_1 * \gamma_e)\left(\max\left(0, t - \frac{s}{2}\right)\right) \bullet (\gamma_e * \gamma_2)\left(\min\left(1, t + \frac{s}{2}\right)\right)$$

is a path homotopy between $\gamma_1 * \gamma_2$ and $\gamma_2 * \gamma_1$, where $\bullet$ is the group multiplication.

(2) (Second proof) Construct explicit path homotopies to verify

(a) $\gamma_1(t) \bullet \gamma_2(t) \sim \gamma_2(t) \bullet \gamma_1(t)$;

(b) $(\gamma_1 * \gamma_2)(t) \sim \gamma_1(t) \bullet \gamma_2(t)$.
[Hint: $\gamma_1 * \gamma_2 = (\gamma_1 * \gamma_e) \bullet (\gamma_e * \gamma_2)$.]

Problem Sheet 11

The Fundamental Group and Van Kampen's Theorem

11.1 More Fundamental Groups

Exercise 11.1. Find the fundamental groups of the following spaces:

(1) $\mathbb{R}^{n+k} \setminus (\mathbb{R}^n \times \{(0, \ldots, 0)\})$ $(k \geqslant 2)$

(2) $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \mathbb{Z}^3$

(3) $S^2 \vee S^2$ (See section 1.4 for the definition of the wedge product)

(4) $S^1 \vee S^2$ [Hint: use the method of the proof of Proposition 3.5.1.]

(5) $\{(x, y, 0) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(0, y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geqslant 0\}$

(6) $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus (\{(0, 0, z) \mid z \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\})$

(7) $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

(8) $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\} \cup \{(1, 1, z) \mid z \in \mathbb{R}\}$

11.2 Maps with Trivial Induced Homomorphism

Exercise 11.2.

(1) Suppose $h : S^1 \to X$ is a continuous map. Prove: The following are equivalent

   (a) The induced homomorphism $h_* : \pi_1(S^1, 1) \to \pi_1(X, h(1))$ is the trivial homomorphism (i.e. $h_*([\gamma]_p) = e$ holds for all $[\gamma]_p \in \pi_1(S^1, 1)$).

   (b) h is null homotopic.

   (c) h can be extended to a smooth map $H : \overline{D} \to S^1$.

(2) Now suppose $X = S^1$. Prove: (a)-(c) are equivalent to

   (d) h can be lifted to a continuous map $\tilde{h} : S^1 \to \mathbb{R}$ so that $p \circ \tilde{h} = h$.

(3) Read the proof of Borsuk-Ulam theorem (in which (a)⇒(d) is used) and the proof of pancake theorem on page 220-221.

11.3 The Degree for Maps Between the Circle

Exercise 11.3. For any continuous map $f : S^1 \to S^1$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f_*([\gamma_1]_p) = [\gamma_n]_p$. The integer n is called the degree of the map f, and is denoted by $\deg(f)$.

(1) Prove: If $f \in \mathcal{C}(S^1, S^1)$ is not surjective, then $\deg(f) = 0$.

(2) Prove: If $f, g \in \mathcal{C}(S^1, S^1)$, then $\deg(f \circ g) = \deg(f) \deg(g)$.

(3) Prove: f is homotopic to g if and only if $\deg(f) = \deg(g)$.

(4) Read the following paragraph which gives a descriptive definition of the winding number:

Suppose $\gamma : S^1 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is a continuous map and $p \notin \mathrm{Im}(\gamma)$. The winding number $W(\gamma, p)$ of the closed curve γ around the point p is defined to be the integer representing the total number of times that curve travels counterclockwise around the point.

Use the language of mapping degree to give a rigorous definition of winding number $W(\gamma, p)$.

11.4 Not-so-fundamental Group

Exercise 11.4. Let X be a path connected topological space, and $x_0 \in X$ be a base point. Given any two loops γ_0, γ_1 based at x_0, we define a pseudo-homotopy between γ_0 and γ_1 to be a map [not necessary continuous] $F : [0,1] \times [0,1] \to X$, s.t.

- For any fixed t, the map $\gamma_t(s) := F(t,s)$ is continuous in s.
- For any fixed s, the map $\lambda_s(t) := F(t,s)$ is continuous in t.
- For any s, $F(0,s) = \gamma_0(s)$, $F(1,s) = \gamma_1(s)$.
- For any t, $F(0,t) = F(t,1) = x_0$.

We define the "Not-so-fundamental group" of X at x_0 to be the pseudo-homotopy classes.

(1) Show that the "Not-so-fundamental group" of S^1 is the trivial group $\{e\}$.

(2) Show that the "Not-so-fundamental group" is not so interesting, since it is always the trivial group $\{e\}$.

(3) In proving $\pi_1(S^1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, where did we use the continuity of the homotopy?

11.5 Abelianization

Exercise 11.5. Let G be a group.

(1) Let $[G,G]$ be the subgroup of G that is generated by all elements of the form $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$ for all $x, y \in G$. Prove: $[G,G]$ is a normal subgroup of G.

(2) Prove: The group $Ab(G) := G/[G,G]$ is abelian (called the abelianization of G).

(3) Prove: The abelianization defines a functor from $\mathcal{GROUP}$ to $\mathcal{ABELGROUP}$.

(4) What is the abelianization of $\mathbb{Z} * \cdots * \mathbb{Z}$?

(5) Prove: $Ab(\langle a_1, b_1, \ldots, a_n, b_n \mid a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} b_1^{-1} \cdots a_n b_n a_n^{-1} b_n^{-1} = 1 \rangle) = \mathbb{Z}^{2n}$.

(6) Prove: $Ab(\langle a_1, \ldots, a_n \mid a_1^2 \cdots a_n^2 = 1 \rangle) = \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

11.6 The Wedge Sum of Circles

Exercise 11.6.

(1) Finite wedge sum and applications.

(a) Prove: $\pi_1(S^1 \vee S^1 \vee \cdots \vee S^1) \simeq \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \cdots * \mathbb{Z}$.

(b) What is the fundamental group of $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{\text{finitely many points}\}$?

(c) What is the fundamental group of $\mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Z}^2$?

(d) What is the fundamental group of the set $\mathbb{R}^3 - \{\text{finitely many lines passing } 0\}$?

(e) A group is called finitely presented if it has a presentation $G = \langle S \mid R \rangle$ where both S and R are finite sets. Prove: any finitely presented group is the fundamental group of some compact Hausdorff space. [Hint: First construct a wedge sum of circles with fundamental group $\langle S \rangle$, then for each element in R attach a disk to kill the relation.]

(2) Infinite wedge sum.

(a) Let $X = \bigcup_{n\geqslant 1} C_n$, where C_n is the circle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ of radius n centered at $(n, 0)$. Compute $\pi_1(X)$.

(b) Let $Y = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \bigcup_{n\geqslant 1} \widetilde{C}_n$, where $\widetilde{C}_n$ is the circle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ of radius $1/3$ centered at $(n, 1/3)$. Compute $\pi_1(Y)$. Are X and Y homeomorphic? homotopic equivalent?

(c) Let $Z = \bigcup_{n\geqslant 1} C_{1/n}$, where $C_{1/n}$ is the circle of radius $1/n$ centered at $(1/n, 0)$. Prove: There is a surjective homeomorphism from $\pi_1(Z)$ to the direct product $\prod_{n\geqslant 1} \mathbb{Z}$. As a consequence, $\pi_1(Z)$ contains uncountably many elements [So Z is not homotopy equivalent to X or Y].

(d) Use (c) to prove: $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathbb{Q}^2)$ contains uncountably many elements.

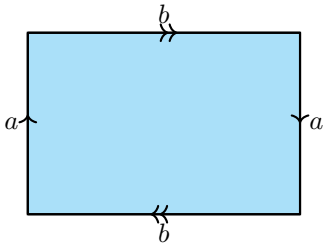
11.7 Application of van Kampen

Exercise 11.7. Use van Kampen theorem to compute the fundamental group of

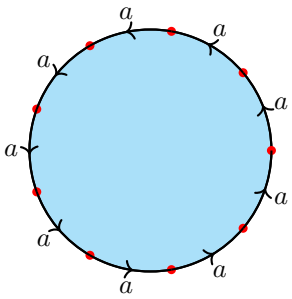
(1) $\mathbb{RP}^2$.

(2) The Klein bottle.

(3) The n-fold dunce cap. [Split the boundary circle of a closed disk into n parts (by n red dots), and identify the boundary segments according to the picture below (but keep the interior of the disk unchanged).]



The Klein Bottle



The n-fold Dunce Cap

(4) Prove: The fundamental group of $\Sigma_g = \underbrace{\mathbb{T}^2 \# \cdots \# \mathbb{T}^2}_{g}$ is given by

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_g) \cong \langle a_1, b_1, \ldots, a_g, b_g \mid a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} b_1^{-1} \cdots a_g b_g a_g^{-1} b_g^{-1} = 1 \rangle.$$

(5) Remove k small disjoint discs from Σ_g and denote the resulting space by $\Sigma_{g,m}$. Compute $\pi_1(\Sigma_{g,m})$.

(6) Compute the fundamental group of $\mathbb{RP}^2 \# \cdots \# \mathbb{RP}^2$.

11.8 The Fundamental Group of Topological Manifolds

Exercise 11.8. Let X, Y be connected topological manifolds.

(1) Suppose $\dim X > 2$. Prove: For any point $x \in X$, $\pi_1(X) \simeq \pi_1(X \setminus x)$.

(2) Prove: $\pi_1(X \vee Y) \simeq \pi_1(X) * \pi_1(Y)$.

(3) Suppose $\dim X = \dim Y > 2$. Prove: $\pi_1(X \# Y) \simeq \pi_1(X) * \pi_1(Y)$.

(4) Prove: The fundamental group of any topological manifold is countable (i.e. contains only countably many elements). [Hint: Cover X by countably many open sets U_i that are homeomorphic to Euclidean balls. Pick a point from each U_i and from each component of all possible $U_i \cap U_j$. Try to show that each loop is path homotopic to loops consisting of segments connecting the chosen points.]

Problem Sheet 12

Covering Spaces

12.1 Products of Coverings

Exercise 12.1.

(1) Prove: If X is connected, $\tilde{X} \neq \varnothing$, then p is surjective, and the cardinality of $p^{-1}(x)$ is independent of x.

(2) Prove: If $p : \widetilde{X} \to X$ and $p' : \widetilde{X}' \to X$ are covering maps, so is their product $p \times p' : \widetilde{X} \times \widetilde{X}' \to X \times X'$.

(3) Let $p : \mathbb{R} \to S^1$ be the standard covering map. Prove: The infinite product $\prod_{n\in\mathbb{N}} p : \prod_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R} \to \prod_{n\in\mathbb{N}} S^1$ is not a covering map.

12.2 Fundamental Groups of Covering Spaces

Exercise 12.2. Suppose X, $\widetilde{X}$ are path-connected, $p : \widetilde{X} \to X$ is a covering map, and $p(\tilde{x}_0) = x_0$.

(1) Suppose γ is a loop in X based at x_0. Prove: γ can be lifted to a loop in $\widetilde{X}$ based at $\tilde{x}_0$ if and only if $[\gamma] \in p_*(\pi_1(\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$.

(2) Prove: the index of the subgroup $p_*(\pi(\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$ in $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ is the cardinality of $p^{-1}(x_0)$.

(3) Prove: If the base space X is simply connected, then p is a homeomorphism.

(4) Suppose $\tilde{x}_1 \in p^{-1}(x_0)$. Prove: as subgroups of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$, the two groups $p_*(\pi_1(\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$ and $p_*(\pi_1(\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_1))$ are conjugate to each other.

12.3 Properly Discontinuous Actions

Exercise 12.3.

(1) Let $G = \langle a, b \mid a^{-1}bab = 1\rangle$. Consider the action of G on $\mathbb{R}^2$ generated by

$$a \cdot (x, y) := (-x, y - 1), \qquad b \cdot (x, y) = (x + 1, y).$$

   (a) Show that this action is properly discontinuous, and the quotient space is the Klein bottle. What is the fundamental group of the Klein bottle?

   (b) Also check that the quotient space in Example 3.7.6 is the Klein bottle, and thus $\mathbb{T}^2$ is a double covering of the Klein bottle.

(2) Suppose group G acts on $\widetilde{X}$. We say the action is free if for any $g \neq e$ and any $x \in \widetilde{X}$, $g \cdot x \neq x$. Prove: If $\widetilde{X}$ is Hausdorff, G is a finite group, and the G-action on $\widetilde{X}$ is free, then the action is properly discontinuous.

(3) More generally, let $\widetilde{X}$ be a LCH space. Suppose the G-action on $\widetilde{X}$ is free, and satisfies the following condition (known as proper action): for any compact subset $C \subset \widetilde{X}$, the set $\{g \mid g \cdot C \cap C \neq \varnothing\}$ is finite. Prove: the G-action is properly discontinuous, and $\widetilde{X}/G$ is a LCH space. [Hint: By locally finiteness, for any compact C, $\bigcup_g g \cdot C$ is closed.]

12.4 SU(2) and SO(3)

Exercise 12.4. Let SU(2) be the special unitary group, i.e. the group of 2×2 unitary matrices with determinant 1, and SO(3) the special orthogonal group, i.e. the group of 3×3 orthogonal matrices with determinant 1.

(1) Prove: SU(2) is homeomorphic to S^3 (and thus is simply connected).

(2) Prove: SU(2) is a double covering of SO(3) (and thus $\mathrm{SO}(3) \simeq \mathbb{RP}^3$).

(3) What is the fundamental group of SO(3)?

12.5 Covering of Covering Space

Exercise 12.5. Let X, Y, Z be path-connected and locally path-connected spaces, and $f : X \to Y$, $g : Y \to Z$ be continuous maps.

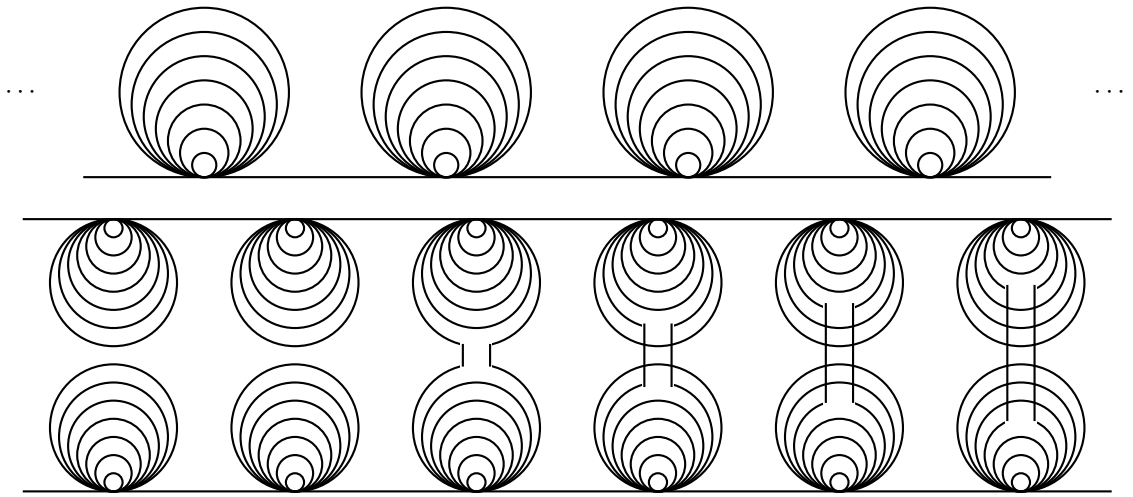
(1) Suppose both g and $g \circ f$ are covering maps. Prove: f is a covering map.

(2) Suppose both f and $g \circ f$ are covering maps. Prove: g is a covering map.

(3) Suppose f is a covering, and g is finite covering. Prove: $g \circ f$ is a covering.

(4) Suppose f and g are covering, and suppose Z is semi-locally simply connected. Prove: $g \circ f$ is a covering.

(5) Let X be the second place below, Y be the first space below, and Z be the Hawaii earing. Construct a natural covering map $g : Y \to Z$, and a natural double covering map $f : X \to Y$ (as a double covering), so that the composition $g \circ f$ is not a covering map. [So in general the composition of covering maps may fail to be a covering map.]



12.6 Classify Covering Spaces

Exercise 12.6.

(1) Find all path connected covering spaces of $S^1 \vee S^2$.

(2) Find all path connected covering spaces of $\mathbb{T}^2 = S^1 \times S^1$.

[You may use the fact that the subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}^2$ are

- $\{(0, 0)\}$,
- $\{k(p, q) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ (where $(p, q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$)
- $\{k_1(p, q) + k_2(r, s) \mid k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ (where (p, q), $(r, s) \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $ps - qr \neq 0$).]

12.7 Covering of Topological Groups and Manifolds

Exercise 12.7.

(1) Let G be a topological group which is path-connected and locally path-connected.

(a) Suppose $\widetilde{G}$ is path-connected, and let $p : \widetilde{G} \to G$ be a covering map. Fix an element $\tilde{e} \in p^{-1}(e)$. Define a map $m : \widetilde{G} \times \widetilde{G} \to G$ by

$$m(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) := p(\tilde{a}) \cdot p(\tilde{b})$$

Prove: m can be lifted to a map $\tilde{m} : \widetilde{G} \times \widetilde{G} \to \widetilde{G}$ with $\tilde{m}(\tilde{e}, \tilde{e}) = \tilde{e}$.

(b) Prove: Any covering space of a topological group is a topological group.

(2) Let M be a topological manifold.

(a) Prove: Any topological manifold admits a universal covering.

(b) Prove: Any covering space of a topological manifold is still a topological manifold. [It follows that any Lie group admits a universal covering which is still a Lie group. This fact plays an important role in classifying Lie groups.] [Hint: What do we know about the fundamental group of a topological manifold?]

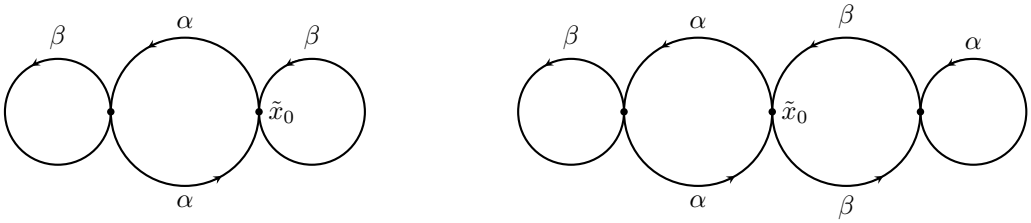
12.8 Deck Transformation

Exercise 12.8. Let $p : (\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \to (X, x_0)$ be a covering. Its Deck transformation group is

$$\mathrm{Aut}(p) := \{h : \widetilde{X} \to \widetilde{X} \mid h \text{ is a covering space isomorphism}\}.$$

(1) For each path connected covering space of S^1, find its Deck transformation group.

(2) Below are two covering spaces of $S^1 \vee S^1$. Find their Deck transformation groups.



(3) Suppose G acts on $\widetilde{X}$ which is path-connected, and suppose the action is properly discontinuous. Prove: G is the Deck transformation group of the covering $p : \widetilde{X} \to X = \widetilde{X}/G$.

(4) Let $p : (\widetilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \to (X, x_0)$ be a universal covering. Define an action of $G = \pi_1(X, x_0)$ on $\widetilde{X}$, and prove that the action you defined is properly discontinuous.

[Thus the Deck transformation group of the universal covering is $\pi_1(X, x_0)$.]

Problem Sheet 13

Brouwer's Fixed Point Theorem and Invariance of Domain Theorem

13.1 Applications of Brouwer's Fixed Point Theorem

Exercise 13.1.

(1) [A Special Case of Poincaré-Hopf Theorem, proved by Hadamard] Let $f : \overline{B^n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be a continuous map (i.e. f is a vector field on $\overline{B^n}$) such that $x \cdot f(x) > 0$ for all $x \in S^{n-1} = \partial\overline{B^n}$. Prove: there exists $x \in B^n$ such that $f(x) = 0$.

(2) [Poincaré-Bohl] Let $f : \overline{B^n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be a continuous map such that $f(x) \notin \{\alpha x \mid \alpha > 0\}$ for any $x \in S^{n-1}$. Prove: there exists $x \in \overline{B^n}$ such that $f(x) = 0$.

(3) [Perron-Frobenius] Any $n \times n$ real matrix with positive entries has a positive eigenvalue, and the corresponding eigenvector can be chosen to have strictly positive entries.

(4) [Kuratowski-Steinhuas] Let $f : \overline{B^n} \to \overline{B^n}$ be a continuous map such that $f(S^{n-1}) \subset S^{n-1}$, and suppose for any $x \in S^{n-1}$, $f(x) \neq x$. Prove: $f(\overline{B^n}) = \overline{B^n}$.

13.2 Brouwer's Fixed Point Theorem, 2nd Version

Exercise 13.2. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be any non-empty compact convex subset.

(1) Suppose K has non-empty interior. Prove: K is homeomorphic to $\overline{B^n}$.

(2) Prove: K has non-empty interior if and only if K is not contained in a proper hyperplane (i.e. a set of the form $x_0 + V$, where $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a linear subspace).

(3) Prove Theorem 4.1.5.

13.3 Poincaré-Miranda Theorem

Exercise 13.3. The following theorem was first announced by H. Poincaré in 1883, which can be viewed at first glance as a higher dimension generalization of intermediate value theorems. Miranda showed in 1940 that the theorem was equivalent to the Brouwer's fixed point theorem.

Poincaré-Miranda Theorem. Let $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n) : [0,1]^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be continuous. Suppose for any $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, we have

$$f_i \leqslant 0 \text{ on } \{x \in [0,1]^n \mid x_0 = 0\},$$
$$f_i \geqslant 0 \text{ on } \{x \in [0,1]^n \mid x_i = 1\}.$$

Then there exists $p \in [0,1]^n$ such that $f(p) = 0$.

(1) Prove Poincaré-Miranda theorem via Brouwer's fixed point theorem.

[Hint: Let $r : \mathbb{R} \to [0,1]$ be the retraction with $r((-\infty, 0) = 0$, $r((1, +\infty)) = 1$ and let $r(x) = (r(x_1), \ldots, r(x_n))$. Consider $h(x) = r(x) - f(r(x))$. Then h maps into a large ball into itself. Show that the fixed point of h lies in $[0,1]^n$.]

(2) Prove Brouwer's fixed point theorem via Poincaré-Miranda theorem.

13.4 Applications of Brouwer's Invariance of Domain Theorem

Exercise 13.4.

(1) Prove: there is no injective continuous map $f : S^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$.

- Then show that there is no proper subset of S^n that is homeomorphic to S^n itself.

(2) Show that conception of the boundary point is well-defined in the definition of "topological manifold with boundary".

- Then show that if X is a topological manifold with boundary of dimension n, then its boundary ∂X is a topological manifold of dimension $n-1$.

13.5 A Story about Love and Hates

Exercise 13.5. In a certain country there are two towns, A and B, and two disjoint roads, α and β, connecting them. Two lovers in town A must travel to town B, one by road α and one by road β. So great is the force of their love that if at any instant they are separated by ten kilometers or more, they will surely die. There are also two enermies, one lives in town A and must travel to town B by road α, while the other lives in town B and must travel to town A by road β. So great is the force of their hatred that if at any instant they are separated by ten kilometers or less, they will surely die.

(1) Show that at least two people will end up dead by converting the previous problem to the following one:

Let $\gamma_1 : [0,1] \to [0,1]^2$ be a path from the point $(0,0)$ to the point $(1,1)$, and $\gamma_2 : [0,1] \to [0,1]^2$ be a path from the point $(0,1)$ to the point $(1,0)$.

Claim: γ_1 and γ_2 must intersect.

(2) Here is a fake proof the claim above:

Since γ_1 is a path in the square $[0,1]^2$ and since paths are continuous, we may find a continuous function $f : [0,1] \to [0,1]$ so that the image of the path γ_1 is the graph of f. Similarly we may find a continuous function g whose graph is the path γ_2. By assumption, we have $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$ and $g(0) = 1$, $g(1) = 0$. Consider the function $h(x) := f(x) - g(x)$. Then h is a continuous function with $h(0) = -1$, $h(1) = 1$, so there is $x_0 \in [0,1]$ so that $h(x_0) = 0$, i.e. $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$. So the paths γ_1 and γ_2 intersects at the point $(x_0, f(x_0))$.

Find the mistake in this proof.

13.6 Brouwer's Invariance of Domain Theorem Revisited

Exercise 13.6.

(1) (Higher dimensional analogue of "arc non-separation" theorem) Prove: If $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is compact and is a retract of $\mathbb{R}^n$, then $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K$ is connected.

(2) Let $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x| < 1\}$ be the open unit disc. Use Jordan curve theorem to prove: If $f : \overline{D} \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is continuous and injective, then $f(D)$ is the interior (=the bounded component) of the Jordan curve $f(S^1)$. [Hint: $f(\overline{D})$ is a retract of $\mathbb{R}^2$.]

(3) Assume Jordan-Brouwer theorem holds. State a higher dimensional analogue of (2) and prove it.

13.7 Application to the Square Peg Problem

Exercise 13.7. Let $J \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a Jordan curve that is symmetric about the origin (i.e. $P \in J$ if and only if $-P \in J$). Moreover, assume the origin O lies in the bounded connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus J$. Prove: J has an inscribed square, i.e. there exists four points on J that are vertices of a square. [Hint: rotate the curve C by $\pi/2$ and try to find an intersection point.]

13.8 Applications to Graph Theory

Exercise 13.8. We say a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a planar graph, if it can be embedded into $\mathbb{R}^2$, i.e. can be drawn in $\mathbb{R}^2$ so that no edge cross.

(1) Prove: The graph K_5 (=the graph with vertices $V = \{a_i \mid 1 \leqslant i \leqslant 5\}$ and edges $\{a_i a_j \mid 1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant 5\}$) is not a planar graph.

(2) We say a space $X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a θ-space if X is the union of three arcs A, B, C, so that they intersect and only intersect each other at their end points (so that the space looks like the letter "θ"). Prove: If $X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a θ-space with arcs A, B, C, then $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus X$ has three connected components, whose boundaries are $A \cup B$, $B \cup C$ and $C \cup A$ respectively.

(3) Prove: The graph $K_{3,3}$ (=the graph with vertices $V = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ and edges $\{a_i b_j \mid 1 \leqslant i, j \leqslant 3\}$) is not a planar graph.

Problem Sheet 14

Surfaces, Knots, and Triangulations

14.1 Maps on Intervals

Exercise 14.1.

(1) Prove Lemma 4.3.5, Lemma 4.3.6 and Lemma 4.3.7.

(2) Construct two coordinate charts on the "line with two doubled point" (see Exercise 8.7) that violates Lemma 4.3.4.

14.2 Classification of 1-manifold with Boundary

Exercise 14.2.

(1) Write down an analogue of Proposition 4.3.8 (and of Lemma 4.3.4 if you want) that can help you to prove the classification theorem of 1-manifold with boundary. [You don't need to prove your proposition.]

(2) Prove Theorem 4.3.3 (Classification of 1-manifold with boundary) using the proposition you wrote above.

14.3 Knot Groups

Exercise 14.3.

(1) For any knot K, show that the abelianization of the knot group $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus K)$ is $\mathbb{Z}$.

(2) Write down the knot groups of the knot 4_1 and 7_1 (See Figure 4.1).

(3) Show that the unknot, the knot 3_1 and the knot 4_1 are pairwise non-equivalent knots.

14.4 Knot in $\mathbb{R}^4$?

Exercise 14.4. Let K be a polygonal knot in $\mathbb{R}^4$, that is, the image of an embedding of S^1 into $\mathbb{R}^4$ that consists of finitely many line segements.

(1) Prove: There exists a direction $v \in S^3$ in $\mathbb{R}^4$ such that for any $x, y \in K$, $x - y$ is not parallel to v.

(2) Use the projection $\mathrm{pr}_v : \mathbb{R}^4 \to v^\perp$ to construct an ambient isotopy in $\mathbb{R}^4$ that converts the knot K to a polygonal knot in $v^\perp \simeq \mathbb{R}^3$.

(3) Prove: Any knot in $\mathbb{R}^4$ is a trivial knot.

14.5 Cut the Möbius Band

Exercise 14.5. Prove your conclusion via polygonal presentation. (You may use scissors to find out the answers.)

(1) Cut the Möbius band along the center circle, what do you get?

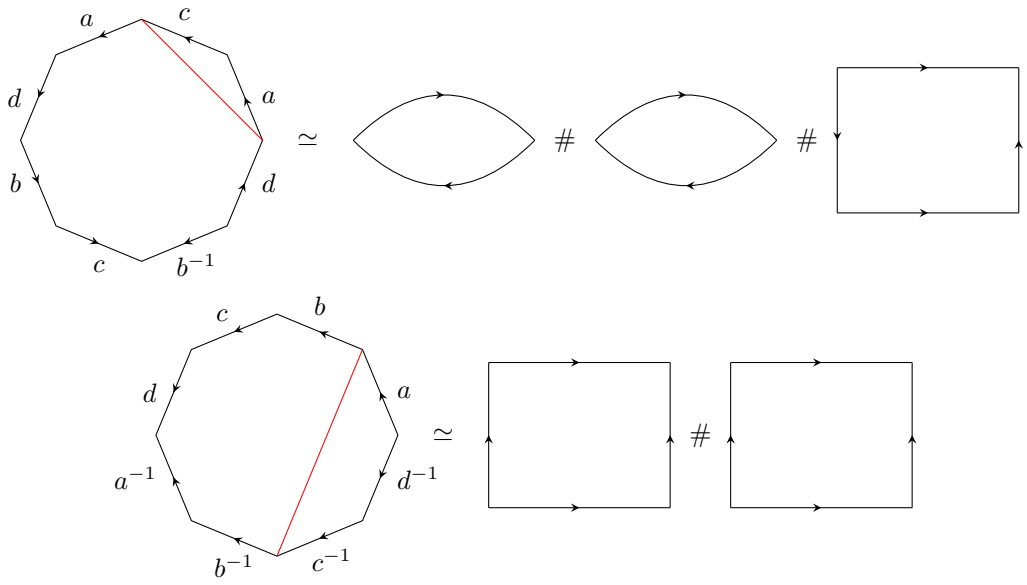
(2) Cut the Möbius band along a circle that is close to the boundary circle, what do you get?

(3) What if you cut the Möbius band along both circles mentioned above? Does the order of cutting matter?

(4) What if you cut the Möbius band along k circles that are parallel to the center circle?

14.6 Cut and Paste Polygons

Exercise 14.6. Prove the following identities by doing "cutting and pasting" on the polygons. [Hint: The first cutting is given. The first pasting is to eliminating a. You will need a second cutting and pasting.]



14.7 Triangulated Surface

Exercise 14.7. Let S be a compact surface which is connected and without boundary.

(1) Prove: If a finite simplicial complex K is a triangulation of S, then

   (a) Any 1-simplex in K is the intersection of exactly two 2-simplexes in K.
   [What if three triangles meeting at one edge? Use a theorem that we learned in this chapter.]

   (b) For any 0-simplex v (i.e. vertex) in K, we can arrange the 2-simplexes containing v "cyclicly" as σ_1, σ_2, ..., σ_k, σ_1, so that $\sigma_i \cap \sigma_{i+1}$ is a 1-simplex (where we denote $\sigma_{k+1} = \sigma_1$).
   [What if these 2-simplexes can be arranged into more than two such "cycles"?]

(2) Conversely, suppose K is a simplicial complex consisting of finitely many 2-simplexes and their faces, so that the conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied. Show that $|K|$ is a surface.

   [You need to show that any point has an Euclidean neighborhood.]

14.8 Polygon Presentation is a Surface

Exercise 14.8.

(1) Complete the proof of Theorem 4.4.11 (the existence of polygonal presentation).

(2) Prove: Any polygon presentation is a surface.

   [Again you need to show that any point has an Euclidean neighborhood. What if many vertices get glued into one point?]

14.9 Symbolic Presentation of Surfaces

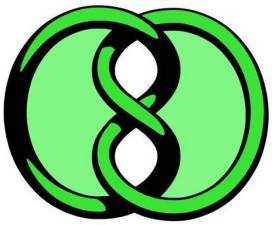
Exercise 14.9. Find out the surfaces in our list (i.e. S^2, Σ_k, $\widetilde{\Sigma}_l$, S^2_m, $\Sigma_{k,m}$, $\widetilde{\Sigma}_{l,m}$ with specified k, l, m) which are homeomorphic to the ones given below:

(1) $\langle a, b, c, d \mid acadbcb^{-1}d \rangle$.

(2) $\langle a, b, c, d, e \mid abcb^{-1}adede^{-1} \rangle$.

(3) See picture below.

(4) See picture below.



(c)

(d)

14.10 Orientability

Exercise 14.10.

(1) Prove Proposition 4.4.21.

(2) For each orientable compact surface (without boundary) $\Sigma_{k,m}$, prove: there exists an orientation-reversing self-homomorphism (that is, a homeomorphism $f : \Sigma_{k,m} \to \Sigma_{k,m}$ so that for some oriented triangulation K of σ, f maps simplexes of K to simplexes of K, such that for each triangle ABC in K, the orientation on $\langle f(A), f(B), f(C) \rangle$ is $-[f(A)f(B)f(C)]$.)

[Hint: Just put the surface at a nice position, and consider the map that maps one coordinate to its inverse. You need to handle even/odd number of boundary circles separately.]

14.11 Euler Characteristic v.s. Covering

Exercise 14.11. We know that S^2 is a double covering of $\mathbb{RP}^2$. In section 3.7 we have seen that Σ_{11} is a 5-fold covering space of Σ_3.

(1) Compare $\chi(S^2)$ and $\chi(\mathbb{RP}^2)$. Compare $\chi(\Sigma_{11})$ and $\chi(\Sigma_3)$.

(2) In general, suppose S_1, S_2 are compact connected surfaces without boundary, and $p : S_1 \to S_2$ is a k-fold covering. Find the relations between $\chi(S_1)$ and $\chi(S_2)$, and prove it.

(3) In general, if Σ_m is a covering space of Σ_n, find the relation between m and n.

(4) For each non-orientable connected surface without boundary, i.e. $\widetilde{\Sigma}_{l,m}$, there exists an orientable connected surface which is a double covering of $\widetilde{\Sigma}_{l,m}$. Which surface is it?

14.12 Triangulation of Surface

Exercise 14.12. Let K be a triangulation of a compact surface S without boundary, and let $|V|$, $|E|$, $|F|$ be the number of vertices, edges and triangles in K. Prove:

(1) $3|F| = 2|E|$.

(2) $|E| = 3(|V| - \chi(S))$.

(3) $|V| \geqslant \dfrac{7 + \sqrt{49 - 24\chi(S)}}{2}$.

[So we have seen the triangulation of $\mathbb{T}^2$ and $\mathbb{RP}^2$ with least vertices.]

[This is also related to the following question: how many color do you need to color a map on surface S?]