

Topology Qual Workshop Day 6: Homotopy & Retractions

Warm-up Problems:

- Let $A \subseteq X$ and $r : X \rightarrow A$ a retraction. Prove that $r_* : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(A)$ is a surjection.
- Let $B \subseteq Y$ and let $p : Y \rightarrow B$ be a deformation retraction. Prove that $p_* : \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow \pi_1(B)$ is an isomorphism.

- (1) (Michigan May '10) Let $\mathbb{R}P^2$ and T denote, in this order, the real projective plane and the torus $S^1 \times S^1$. Prove that any map

$$f : \mathbb{R}P^2 \rightarrow T,$$

is homotopic to a constant map.

Variation: Let X be a path connected, locally path connected space with $\pi_1(X)$ finite. Show that every continuous map $f : X \rightarrow S^1$ is homotopic to a constant map.

- (2) (Michigan Jan '10) Let D^2 be a closed 2-disk, S^1 its boundary. Is the space $X = S^1 \times S^1$ a retract of the space $Y = D^2 \times S^1$? (i.e. does there exist a continuous map $Y \rightarrow X$ which is the identity on $X \subset Y$?)

- (3) (Arizona Winter '05) Suppose $\phi : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ and $\psi : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ are continuous maps. Show that the compositions $\phi \circ \psi$ and $\psi \circ \phi$ are homotopic. (Hint: is this true for $f(z) = z^n$ where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$?)

- (4) (Arizona Fall '05) Let $f : D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ be a homeomorphism (where D^2 is the closed unit disk in \mathbb{R}^2). Show that f must map boundary points $x \in \partial D^2$ to points $f(x) \in \partial D^2$ on the boundary.

- (5) (Arizona Spring '05) Let $f : S^1 \vee S^1 \rightarrow T$ be a continuous map, where T is the torus. Show that there is no continuous map $g : T \rightarrow S^1 \vee S^1$ such that $f \circ g$ is the identity map on T .

- (6) Prove that S^{n-1} is not a retract of B^n .

Covering Space Problems (Suggested reading: Hatcher, page 77 - 78):

- Let $G = \langle x | x^2 \rangle$. Find the presentation complex, X_G , which is a familiar space, identify it as such. Then find the universal cover of X_G , \tilde{X}_G .
- Let $H = \langle x | x^6 \rangle$. Find the presentation complex, X_H . Then find the universal cover of X_H , \tilde{X}_H .