

Problem Set #6 - due Friday, October 7

For $n \geq 0$ we define the n -disk D^n and the n -sphere S^n by

- $D^n = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|v\| \leq 1\}$; and
- $S^n = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \|v\| = 1\}$

topologized as a subspace of the Euclidean space containing them. (We interpret \mathbb{R}^0 to mean the singleton $\{0\}$, where $\|0\| = 0$.)

1. Let \sim be the equivalence relation on D^n , $n > 0$, generated by the relation $x \sim y$ for all $x, y \in S^{n-1}$. (That is, all points of S^{n-1} are identified to one point.) Prove that D^n/\sim is homeomorphic to S^n .

2. Let $X = \{0, 1\} \times \mathbb{R}$, where $\{0, 1\}$ has the discrete topology. Let \sim be the equivalence relation on X generated by the relation $(0, x) \sim (1, x)$ for all $x \in (0, 1)$.
- (a) Show that X is Hausdorff, but X/\sim is not.
 - (b) Show that there are exactly two pairs of points in X/\sim which do not have the Hausdorff separation property.

3. Let S be the strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$, topologized as a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let \mathbb{Z} act on S by $n \cdot (x, y) = (nx, y)$. Let $B = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \subset S$.
- (a) Show that the quotient space S/\mathbb{Z} is homeomorphic to the annulus $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 \leq |z| \leq 2\}$. Give an explicit quotient map $q : S \twoheadrightarrow A$.
 - (b) Show that the restriction of q to B is a closed map, and hence a quotient map. (Suggestion: use the theorem from analysis that a bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^2 has a convergent subsequence.)
 - (c) Give an example of a subspace $Y \subset S$ such that the restriction of q to Y is surjective, but is not a quotient map.

4. Let $X = \{0, 1\} \times D^2$, where $\{0, 1\}$ has the discrete topology.
- (a) Let \sim be the equivalence relation generated by the relation $(0, \theta) \sim (1, \theta)$ for all $\theta \in S^1$. Show that X/\sim is homeomorphic to S^2 .
 - (b) Let $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be a homeomorphism, and let \smile be the equivalence relation generated by the relation $(0, \theta) \smile (1, f(\theta))$ for all $\theta \in S^1$. Show that X/\sim is homeomorphic to X/\smile , and hence that both spaces are homeomorphic to S^2 .