

## MA 571 Qualifying Exam. January 1998.

Each problem is worth 14 points and you get two points for free.

- Let  $X$  be a metric space and let  $Y$  be a subset of  $X$ . Suppose that the induced metric on  $Y$  is the discrete metric (i.e., the distance between any two points of  $Y$  is 1 unless the points are the same). Prove that  $Y$  is closed as a subset of  $X$ .
  - Give an example of a topological space  $X$  with a subset  $Y$  so that the induced topology on  $Y$  is the discrete topology but  $Y$  is not closed as a subset of  $X$ .
- Let  $X$  be a topological space and let  $A$  be a dense subset of  $X$ . Let  $Y$  be a Hausdorff space, and let  $g, h : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous functions which agree on  $A$ . Prove that  $g = h$ .
- Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be connected. Prove that  $X \times Y$  is connected.
- Show that if  $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  is locally compact (and each  $X_n$  is nonempty), then each  $X_n$  is locally compact and  $X_n$  is compact for all but finitely many  $n$ .
- Prove that every covering map is an open map (recall that an open map is a function that takes open sets to open sets).
- Let  $p : E \rightarrow B$  be a covering map with  $E$  path-connected. Let  $p(e_0) = b_0$ .
  - Give the definition of the standard map  $\phi : \pi_1(B, b_0) \rightarrow p^{-1}(b_0)$  constructed in Munkres (you do NOT have to prove that this is well-defined).
  - Suppose that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are two elements of  $\pi_1(B, b_0)$  with  $\phi(\alpha) = \phi(\beta)$ . Prove that there is an element  $\gamma$  of  $\pi_1(E, e_0)$  with  $\beta = p_*(\gamma) \cdot \alpha$ .
- Let  $h : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous, with  $h(x_0) = y_0$  and  $h(x_1) = y_1$ . Recall that  $h$  induces a homomorphism from  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$  to  $\pi_1(Y, y_0)$ , which will be denoted  $(h_{x_0})_*$ , and also a homomorphism from  $\pi_1(X, x_1)$  to  $\pi_1(Y, y_1)$ , which will be denoted  $(h_{x_1})_*$ . Suppose that  $X$  is path-connected. Prove that there are isomorphisms

$$\phi : \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_1)$$

and

$$\psi : \pi_1(Y, y_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y, y_1)$$

so that

$$\psi \circ (h_{x_0})_* = (h_{x_1})_* \circ \phi$$