MA 571 Qualifying Exam. January 2015. Professor R. Kaufmann

INSTRUCTIONS

There are 7 problems. Each problem is worth 14 points and you get two points for free.

Unless otherwise stated, you may use anything in Munkres's book—but be careful to make it clear what fact you are using.

When you use a set theoretic fact that isn't obvious, be careful to give a clear explanation.

Problems

- 1. Let X be a topological space and let $f, g: X \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Define $h: X \to \mathbb{R}$ by $h(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}$. Use the pasting lemma to prove that h is continuous. (You will not get full credit for any other method.)
- 2. Let X and Y be connected. Prove that $X \times Y$ is connected.
- 3. Recall that $g: X \to Y$ is called a proper map if $g^{-1}(C)$ is compact whenever $C \subset Y$ is compact. Show that if a map $f: X \to Y$ is closed and $f^{-1}(y)$ is compact for all $y \in Y$, then f is proper.
- 4. Let $A \subset X$; let $f : A \to Y$ be continuous; let Y be Hausdorff. Show that if f may be extended to a continuous function $g : \overline{A} \to Y$, then g is uniquely determined by f.
- 5. Let X be a Hausdorff space. Consider the equivalence relation on $X \times X$ generated by $(x, y) \sim (y, x)$ for all $x, y \in X$. Let D be the diagonal, which is the image of X under $\Delta : X \to X \times X$; $\Delta(x) = (x, x)$, and let $Z = (X \times X) \setminus D$, this is the subset consisting of points (x, y) with $x \neq y$. Restrict \sim to Z and consider the quotient map $f: Z \to Z/\sim$.

Prove: f is a covering map.

- 6. Let X be the space obtained by attaching two discs to S^1 , where the first disc D_1 is attached via the map $\partial D_1 = S^1 \to S^1, z \to z^6$ and the second disc is attached by $g: \partial D_2 = S^1 \to S^1: z \to z^4$. Compute $\pi_1(X)$ and $H_1(X)$. (Hint: use the special case of Seifert-van Kampen for adjoining 2-cells).
- 7. Let S be the surface of genus g with one hole, that is the g-fold torus T_g with a region homeomorphic to an open disc removed. Prove that $\pi_1(S)$ is a free group and compute its rank.

