

# Math 60330: Basic Geometry and Topology

## Problem Set 5

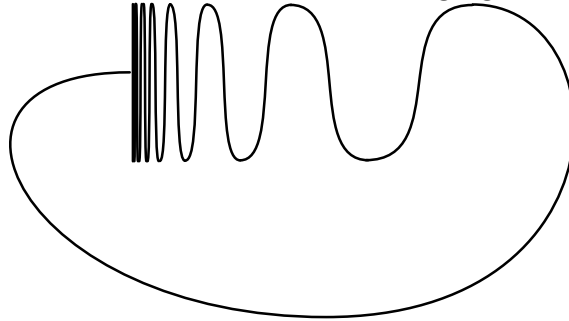
1. Construct the universal cover of the following space:

$$X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \|x\| = 1\} \cup \{(x, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\}.$$

Hint: to prove that the resulting space is simply-connected, you will need to use the next-to-last exercise from the previous problem set.

2. Let  $X$  be the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  consisting of the four sides of the square  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  together with the segments of the vertical lines  $x = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$  inside the square. Show that for every covering space  $\rho : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ , there is some neighborhood of the left edge of  $X$  that lifts homeomorphically to  $\tilde{X}$ . Deduce that  $X$  has no simply-connected covering space.

3. Let  $Y$  be the *quasi-circle* shown in the following figure:



Thus  $Y$  is a closed subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  consisting of the union of the set

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 < x \leq 1, y = \sin(\frac{1}{x})\},$$

the set

$$\{(0, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1\},$$

and an arc joining the point  $(0, 0)$  to the point  $(1, \sin(1))$ . Collapsing the segment of  $Y$  in the  $y$ -axis to a point gives a quotient map  $f : Y \rightarrow S^1$ . Show that  $f$  does not lift to the universal covering space  $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$  even though  $\pi_1(Y) = 0$ . Thus local path-connectedness of  $Y$  is a necessary hypothesis in the lifting criterion.

4. Let  $X$  be a path-connected, locally path-connected space with  $\pi_1(X)$  a finite group. Prove that every map  $f : X \rightarrow S^1$  is nullhomotopic.
5. Let  $f : Y \rightarrow X$  be a simply-connected covering space of  $X$ , let  $A \subset X$  be a path-connected, locally path-connected subspace, and let  $B \subset Y$  be a path component of  $f^{-1}(A)$ . Prove that  $f|_B : B \rightarrow A$  is the covering space corresponding to the kernel of the map  $\pi_1(A) \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$ .