

## Math 336 HW #5

Due 5:00 PM Tuesday, March 2

**Presentations:**

1. Prove the Brouwer Fixed Point Theorem in  $n$  dimensions by proving the No Retract Lemma, i.e. that there does not exist a retract  $r : D^n \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ . You proved this for  $n = 1, 2$  last semester.
2. Prove that  $\mathbb{R}^n \not\cong \mathbb{R}^m$  for  $n \neq m$ . You proved this for  $n = 1, 2$  last semester.

**Problems:**

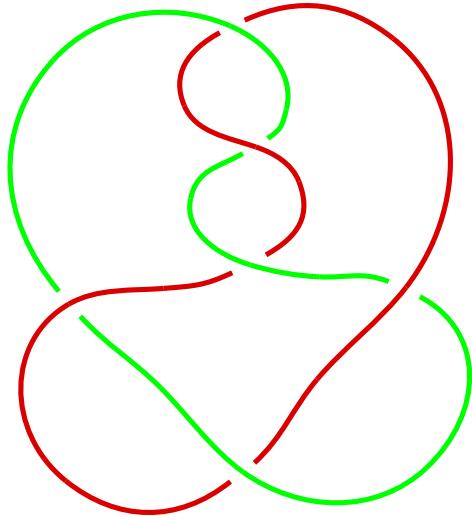
1. Hatcher p. 132 #18.
2. Hatcher p. 133 #26. Briefly describe what went wrong. You may use the results of Example 1.25 without proof, but you must cite them precisely and correctly. Be careful with this problem!
3. Let  $X$  be the cylinder  $S^1 \times [0, 1]$ .
  - (a) Compute the “local homology groups”  $H_n(X, X \setminus x)$  at all points  $x \in X$ .
  - (b) Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow X$  is a homeomorphism. Can a boundary point be mapped to an interior point? NOTE: This is a simple case of an important general principle! Compare this with Class Presentation #2.
4. Let  $A \subset B \subset X$ . Prove that the relative homology groups  $H_*(B, A)$ ,  $H_*(X, A)$  and  $H_*(X, B)$  fit into a long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(B, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, B) \xrightarrow{\partial_*} H_{n-1}(B, A) \rightarrow \cdots.$$

5. (a) Suppose that  $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{i} B \xrightarrow{j} C \rightarrow 0$  is a short exact sequence. Prove that if either
  - i. There is a homomorphism  $p : B \rightarrow A$  such that  $p \circ i$  is the identity on  $A$ , or
  - ii. There is a homomorphism  $s : C \rightarrow B$  such that  $j \circ s$  is the identity on  $C$
 then  $B \simeq A \oplus C$ .
- (b) *Without using simplicial homology*, compute  $H_*(S^n \vee S^m)$  for  $n, m > 0$ .

NOTE: If you find it easier, you may compute the *reduced* homology in this problem. A hint for the second part: consider the relationship between the projection  $q : S^n \vee S^m \rightarrow S^n \vee S^m / S^m = S^n$  and the inclusion  $j : S^n \rightarrow S^n \vee S^m$ .

BONUS Are the following two curves linked? A convincing “proof by picture” that references homology suffices.



This is worth an additional point, I suppose.