## MAT598 - Additional Problem Set 02

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- 1. [May 2015] Prove or disprove: in any topological space, the product of paths is associative.
- **2.** Show that the composition of paths satisfies the following cancellation property: If  $f_0 \cdot g_0 \simeq f_1 \cdot g_1$  and  $g_0 \simeq g_1$ , then  $f_0 \simeq f_1$ .
- **3.** From the isomorphism  $\pi_1(X \times Y, (x_0, y_0)) \cong \pi_1(X, x_0) \times \pi_1(Y, y_0)$  it follows that loops in  $X \times \{y_0\}$  and  $\{x_0\} \times Y$  represent commuting elements of  $\pi_1(X \times Y, (x_0, y_0))$ . Construct an explicit homotopy demonstrating this.
- 4. Let *H* be the "southern hemisphere" in  $S^n$ :  $H = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \in S^n : x_{n+1} \leq 0\}$ . Let *p* be the "south pole"  $p = (0, 0, \ldots, 0, -1) \in S^n$ . Show that the inclusion  $(S^n, p) \to (S^n, H)$  is a homotopy equivalence of pairs.
- 5. If  $x_0$  and  $x_1$  are two points in the same path component of X, construct a bijection between the set of homotopy classes of paths from  $x_0$  to  $x_1$  and  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ .
- 6. For spaces X and Y with basepoints  $x_0$  and  $y_0$ , recall that a *basepoint-preserving map* is a map  $X \to Y$  such that  $x_0 \mapsto y_0$ . Let  $\langle X, Y \rangle$  denote the set of basepoint-preserving homotopy classes of basepoint-preserving maps  $X \to Y$ .
  - **a.** Show that a homotopy equivalence  $(Y, y_0) \simeq (Y', y'_0)$  induces a bijection  $\langle X, Y \rangle \approx \langle X, Y' \rangle$ .
  - **b.** Show that a homotopy equivalence  $(X, x_0) \simeq (X', x_0)$  induces a bijection  $\langle X, Y \rangle \approx \langle X', Y \rangle$ .
  - c. When X is a finite connected graph, compute  $\langle X, Y \rangle$  in terms of  $\pi_1(Y, y_0)$ . [Use part (b) to reduce to the case that X is a wedge sum of circles.]
- 7. Show that if two maps  $f, g: (X, x_0) \to (S^1, s_0)$  are homotopic just as maps  $X \to S^1$  without regard to basepoints, then they are homotopic through basepoint-preserving maps via a homotopy  $f_t: (X, x_0) \to (S^1, s_0)$ .