

1. Let  $X$  be a topological space.
  - (a) Let  $x \in X$ . What is the *fundamental group*  $\pi_1(X, x)$  of  $X$  based at  $x$ ?  
[You should carefully describe the elements, group law, neutral element and inverses of  $\pi_1(X, x)$  but you need not prove any assertions you make.]
  - (b) Let  $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous map of topological spaces with  $X$  path-connected. Show that  $\phi(X)$  is path-connected.
  - (c) Let  $X_0 \subset X$  be a path component of  $X$  and  $\iota : X_0 \rightarrow X$  the inclusion. For  $x \in X_0$ , show that the induced homomorphism  $\iota_* : \pi_1(X_0, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x)$  is an isomorphism.
  - (d) Give an example of a topological space  $X$  and  $x_0, x_1 \in X$  such that  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$  and  $\pi_1(X, x_1)$  are *not* isomorphic.
  - (e) Show that  $X$  is path-connected if and only if, for any topological space  $Y$ , any two *constant* maps  $\phi_0, \phi_1 : Y \rightarrow X$  are homotopic.
  
2. (a) Let  $\phi_0, \phi_1 : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous maps of topological spaces. What does it mean to say that  $\phi_0$  is *homotopic to*  $\phi_1$ :  $\phi_0 \simeq \phi_1$ ?  
Now let  $\psi_0, \psi_1 : Y \rightarrow Z$  also be continuous maps with  $\phi_0 \simeq \phi_1$  and  $\psi_0 \simeq \psi_1$ . Show that
 
$$\psi_0 \circ \phi_0 \simeq \psi_1 \circ \phi_1.$$
  - (b) What does it mean to say that two topological spaces are *homotopy equivalent*?
  - (c) Show that homotopy equivalence is an equivalence relation on topological spaces.
  - (d) Let  $X \simeq Y$  via a homotopy equivalence  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and let  $x \in X$ . Does it follow that  $f$  induces a homotopy equivalence  $X \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow Y \setminus \{f(x)\}$ ?  
[Justify your answer with a proof or counter-example.]
  - (e) Let  $S^n$  denote the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and let  $X$  be defined by:

$$X = \{(p, q) \in S^n \times S^n : p \neq -q\}.$$

Show that  $S^n \simeq X$ .

3. (a) What is a *covering map*?
- (b) Use the covering map  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$  given by  $\phi(t) = e^{2\pi it}$  to prove that  $\pi_1(S^1, 1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ .  
[You may state without proof any lifting results that you need.]
- (c) Let  $\Phi : \pi_1(S^1, 1) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^1, 1)$  be a group homomorphism. Show that  $\Phi$  is induced by a continuous map  $\phi : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ .
4. (a) State the Ultimate Lifting Theorem.
- (b) Show that the quotient map  $p : S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^2$  is a covering map.
- (c) Let  $\phi : \mathbb{R}P^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^2$  be a continuous map such that the induced homomorphism  $\phi_* : \pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^2) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^2)$  is not constant.  
Show that there is a continuous map  $\psi : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$  such that
1.  $p \circ \psi = \phi \circ p$ ;
  2.  $\psi(-x) = -\psi(x)$  for all  $x \in S^2$ .

**Hint:** Use the Ultimate Lifting Theorem and argue by contradiction.