### Practice Midterm

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Explain your work (efficiently); partial credit is available.
- No notes, books, calculators, or other electronic devices are permitted.
- Please sign below to indicate you accept the following statement: "I will not give, receive, or use any unauthorized assistance."

Problem	Total Points	Score
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
Total	50	

Signature:

1 Let X be a topological space, and let  $f: I \to X$  be a loop in X based at  $x_0 \in X$ . Prove that  $f * \overline{f}$  is path homotopic to  $e_{x_0}$ .

Remark: Here  $e_{x_0}: I \to X$  is the constant loop defined by  $e_{x_0}(s) = x_0$  for all  $s \in I$ .

2 Let  $\alpha$  be a path in X from  $x_0$  to  $x_1$ . Define the map  $\hat{\alpha} \colon \pi_1(X, x_0) \to \pi_1(X, x_1)$ . Show that  $\hat{\alpha}$  is a group isomorphism.

3 Let *E* and *B* be topological spaces. Define what it means for a function  $p: E \to B$  to be a *covering map*.

Prove that if  $p: E \to B$  and  $p': E' \to B'$  are covering maps, then  $p \times p': E \times E' \to B \times B'$  defined by  $(p \times p')(e, e') = (p(e), p'(e'))$  is a covering map.

4 State the Tietze extension theorem (for maps into the closed interval [a, b], not for maps into  $\mathbb{R}$ ).

The Urysohn lemma states "If X is a normal space, if A and B are disjoint closed subsets of X, and if [a,b] is a closed interval, then there exists a continuous map  $f: X \to [a,b]$  such that f(x) = a for all  $x \in A$  and f(x) = b for all  $x \in B$ ." Use the Tietze extension theorem to prove the Urysohn lemma.

5 Use the fact that there is no continuous antipode-preserving map  $g: S^2 \to S^1$  in order to prove the Borsuk–Ulam theorem for  $S^2$ : "If  $f: S^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  is continuous, then there is a point  $x \in S^2$  with f(x) = f(-x)."

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