

1. Compute the simplicial cohomology  $H^*(K; \mathbb{Z}_2)$  of the Klein bottle using a  $\Delta$ -complex structure on  $K$ .

SOLUTION: The chain complex for the standard  $\Delta$ -complex structure for  $K$  is

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\langle U, L \rangle \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \mathbb{Z}\langle a, b, c \rangle \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{Z}\langle v \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

with  $\partial_1(U) = b - c + a$  and  $\partial_1(L) = a - c + b$ . Let  $a^* : \mathbb{Z}\langle a, b, c \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$  be the dual to  $a$ , i.e.,  $a^*(a) = 1$  and  $a^*(b) = a^*(c) = 0$ . Similarly we define  $b^*$ ,  $c^*$ ,  $U^*$ , and  $L^*$ . Then the cochain complex is

$$0 \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_1\langle U^*, L^* \rangle \xleftarrow{\delta_1} \mathbb{Z}_2\langle a^*, b^*, c^* \rangle \xleftarrow{0} \mathbb{Z}\langle v^* \rangle \leftarrow 0.$$

Then  $H^0(K; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ ,  $H^1(K; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \ker(\delta_1)$ , and  $H^2(K; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \operatorname{coker}(\delta_1)$ .

Note that  $\delta_1(a^*) = U^* + L^* = \delta_1(b^*) = \delta_1(c^*)$ . Hence  $\operatorname{coker}(\delta_1) = \mathbb{Z}_2$  and  $\ker(\delta_1) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ .

2. Show that  $\mathbb{R}P^3$  is not homotopy equivalent to  $\mathbb{R}P^2 \vee S^3$ .

SOLUTION: We know that the cohomology ring

$$H^*(\mathbb{R}P^3; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\alpha]/(\alpha^4)$$

whereas the cohomology ring

$$H^*(\mathbb{R}P^2 \vee S^3; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\beta]/(\beta^3) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2[\gamma]/(\gamma^2).$$

Since  $x^3 = 0$  for all  $x$  in the former and  $\alpha^3 \neq 0$  in the latter, these rings cannot be isomorphic. Hence, the spaces are not homotopy equivalent.