

# Problem sheet 7

Topologie en Meetkunde, Block 3, 2022

April 27, 2022

You do not have to hand-in any solutions to the following exercises. The exercises appear according to topics and, within each topic, in order of difficulty (roughly).

## 1 Computing the fundamental group with easy van Kampen

**Exercise 1.** Compute the fundamental group of the wedge of a circle and an open disc.

**Exercise 2.** Compute the fundamental group of the wedge of  $\mathbb{S}^k$  with  $\mathbb{S}^l$ , with  $k$  and  $l$  positive integers.

**Exercise 3.** Compute the fundamental group of the wedge of a circle and a torus.

**Exercise 4.** Let  $T^2$  be the torus. Compute  $\pi_1(T^2 \setminus \{p_1, p_2\}, q)$ , for  $p_1, p_2, q \in T^2$  distinct.

**Exercise 5.** Let  $X$  be  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ , where the  $p_i$  are distinct from each other and the origin. Compute  $\pi_1(X, 0)$  for all  $n$  and  $m$  (I suggest starting with  $n, m$  small).

**Exercise 6.** Let  $T^2$  be the torus. Describe the homomorphism

$$i_* : \pi_1(T^2 \setminus p, q) \rightarrow \pi_1(T^2, q)$$

induced by the inclusion (i.e. describe the groups explicitly in terms of generators and relations and explain how the map acts on generators).

**Exercise 7.** Let  $X$  be the line with two origins. Let  $A, B \cong \mathbb{R}$  and define:

$$Y := (A \coprod B) / (A \ni x \cong x \in B \mid x \neq -1, 1),$$

(i.e. a line with two pairs of double points, instead of one).

Show that  $X$  and  $Y$  are not homotopy equivalent. You may use that  $[\mathbb{S}^1, X] = \mathbb{Z}$  (this was an exercise from previous sheets).

**Exercise 8.** Fix an integer  $N$ . Given  $A, B \cong \mathbb{R}$ , define:

$$X := (A \coprod B) / (A \ni x \cong x \in B \mid x \neq 1, \dots, N).$$

Compute  $\pi_1(X, 0)$ .

## 2 Applications of general van Kampen

**Exercise 9.** Let  $X$  be the 2-dimensional CW-complex obtained by attaching the boundary of  $\mathbb{D}^2$  to  $\mathbb{S}^1$  by the map  $z \rightarrow z^k$ . Compute the fundamental group of  $X$ .

**Exercise 10.** Prove that  $\mathbb{RP}^n$  is a cell complex that can be obtained from  $\mathbb{RP}^{n-1}$  by adding an  $n$ -cell. Use this and van Kampen to compute the fundamental group.

**Exercise 11.** Let  $A, B$  be two copies of the torus  $T^2 := \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$C := (A \coprod B) / (A \ni (z, 0) \cong (z, 0) \in B).$$

**Exercise 12.** Let  $A, B$  be two copies of the torus  $T^2 := \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Fix coprime integers  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$C := (A \coprod B) / (A \ni (z, 0) \cong (z^p, z^q) \in B).$$

**Exercise 13.** We say that  $\mathbb{S}^2$  is the (closed, oriented) **genus-0 surface** and that  $T^2$  is the **genus-1 surface**. We define the **genus- $g$  surface**  $\Sigma_g$  inductively. Take  $T^2$  and the genus- $(g-1)$  surface  $\Sigma_{g-1}$  and remove little discs  $D_1$  and  $D_{g-1}$  from each. Identify each of them with  $\mathbb{D}^2$  by a homeomorphism. Then, set:

$$\Sigma_g := [(T^2 \setminus \overset{\circ}{D}_1) \coprod (\Sigma_{g-1} \setminus \overset{\circ}{D}_{g-1})] / (D_1 \cong \mathbb{D}^2 \supset \mathbb{S}^1 \ni z \cong z \in \mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{D}^2 \cong D_{g-1})$$

You may see the result, embedded as a surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , in the figure. Compute the fundamental group of  $\Sigma_2$ . Can you compute the fundamental group of  $\Sigma_g$ ?

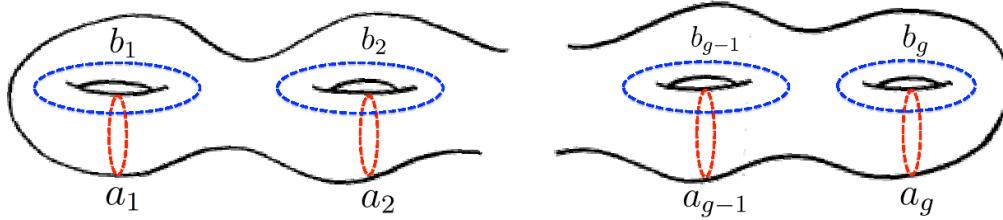


Figure 1: The genus- $g$  surface bounding the genus- $g$  handlebody.

### 3 Lens spaces

The following examples are about computing the fundamental group of a certain family of 3-manifolds known as lens spaces.

**Exercise 14.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the solid torus  $\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$L_{1,0} := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \ni (x, y) \cong (x, y) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \subset Y).$$

**Exercise 15.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the solid torus  $\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$L_{0,-1} := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \ni (x, y) \cong (y, -x) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \subset Y).$$

**Exercise 16.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the solid torus  $\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Fix an integer  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$L := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \ni (x, y) \cong (y + px, -x) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \subset Y).$$

**Exercise 17.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the solid torus  $\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ . Fix  $A \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$L_A := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \ni (x, y) \cong A(x, y) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \subset Y).$$

You should write  $A$  explicitly and compute the fundamental group in terms of its entries.

## 4 Other 3-manifolds

**Exercise 18.** Let  $\Sigma_g \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  be the genus- $g$  surface as shown in the figure above. We say that the compact region  $H_g$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that it bounds is the **genus- $g$  handlebody** (because it looks like a ball with handles). Compute the fundamental group of  $H_g$ .

**Exercise 19.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the handlebody  $H_g$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$M_g := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \Sigma_g \ni x \cong x \in \Sigma_g \subset Y).$$

**Exercise 20.** Fix coprime integers  $p, q$ . Let  $\mathbb{S}^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$  and consider the equivalence relation defined by

$$(z_1, z_2) \cong (e^{\frac{2\pi i}{p}} z_1, e^{\frac{2\pi q i}{p}} z_2) \in \mathbb{S}^3.$$

Show that the quotient of  $\mathbb{S}^3$  by this relation is a 3-manifold. Compute its fundamental group.

**Exercise 21.** Let  $f : C \rightarrow \Sigma_g$  be a map of the cylinder into the genus- $g$  surface such that  $f$  provides a homeomorphism of  $C$  with its image. Let  $\phi : C \rightarrow C$  be a Dehn twist (see Sheet 3). Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \Sigma_g &\rightarrow \Sigma_g \\ \Phi(x) &= x \quad \text{if } x \notin f(C) \\ \Phi(x) &= (f \circ \phi \circ f^{-1})(x) \quad \text{if } x \in f(C) \end{aligned}$$

defines a homeomorphism of  $\Sigma_g$ . The map  $\Phi$  is said to be the Dehn twist defined by  $f$ .

Try to draw some simple examples and compute the induced map

$$\Phi_* : \pi_1(\Sigma_g, p) \rightarrow \pi_1(\Sigma_g, p)$$

for them (this is a rather open-ended exercise, do as much as you want).

**Exercise 22.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of the handlebody  $H_g$ . Compute the fundamental group of

$$M := (X \coprod Y) / (X \supset \Sigma_g \ni x \cong \Phi(x) \in \Sigma_g \subset Y),$$

where  $\Phi$  is your favourite composition of Dehn twists (again, this is open ended, the goal is for you to see that one can construct spaces with interesting fundamental group in this manner).

**Exercise 23.** Construct a 3-dimensional CW-complex using a single simplex of each dimension (from 0 to 3). Describe the fundamental group you obtain. Show that the examples above built out of two copies of the handlebody  $H_1$  can be endowed with a CW-structure of this form.