

(FOR THE CANDIDATES ADMITTED
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022 ONLY)

22PMS417

REG.NO. :

N.G.M.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) : POLLACHI
END-OF-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS : MAY-2024
COURSE NAME: M.Sc.-MATHEMATICS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 50**
SEMESTER: IV **TIME : 3 HOURS**

ALGEBRIC TOPOLOGY

SECTION – A

(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

(K1)

1. A space X is said to be _____ if the identity map $i_X : X \rightarrow X$ is nulhomotopic.
a) contractible b) punctured c) homotopy d) quotient
2. If the set of all elements of the form x^m , for m belongs to Z, equals to G, then x is said to be a _____ of G.
a) cyclic b) generator c) order d) both a) and b)
3. Every n+1 by n+1 matrix with positive real entries has a _____ eigen value.
a) no b) negative c) positive d) both b) and c)
4. The closure of every cell in X meets only _____ many open cells.
a) finitely b) infinitely c) no d) none of these
5. Two cycles representing the same homology class are said to be _____.
a) homology group b) homologous c) boundaries d) chain complex

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE (OR) TWO SENTENCES.

(K2)

6. Define homomorphism induced by h.
7. Define covering space of B.
8. What is meant by homotopy equivalences?
9. Define linear metric.
10. What is meant by chain complex?

SECTION – B

(5 X 3 = 15 MARKS)

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (K3)

11. a) Show that the map $\hat{\alpha}$ is a group isomorphism.

(OR)

- b) Show that the relations \cong and \cong_p are equivalence relations.

- 12.a) Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a covering map. If B_0 is a subspace of B, and if $E_0 = p^{-1}(B_0)$, then show that the map $p_0: E_0 \rightarrow B_0$ obtained by restricting p is a covering map.

(OR)

- b) Examine that the fundamental group of S^1 is isomorphic to the additive group of integers.

(CONTD....2)

13.a) Applying the concept of homotopy and show that the inclusion map $j: S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1} - 0$ induces an isomorphism of fundamental groups.

(OR)

b) State and prove Brouwer fixed-point theorem for the disc.

14.a) Examine that Every map $f: S^n \rightarrow S^{n+1}, k \geq 1$ is null homotopic.

(OR)

b) Show that, For $n \neq m, S^n$ is not homotopy equivalent to S^m .

15. a) If nonempty open sets $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are homeomorphic, then show that $m=n$.

(OR)

b) ∂D^n is not a retract of D^n . Hence show that every map $f: D^n \rightarrow D^n$ has a fixed point.

SECTION – C

(5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

(K4 (Or) K5)

16. a) If X is a path connected and x_0 and x_1 are two points of X, then prove that $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_1(X, x_1)$.

(OR)

b) The operation $*$ has the following properties: i) If $[f]*([g]*[h])$ is defined, so is $([f]*[g])*[h]$, and they are equal.

ii) "Given $x \in X$, let I_x denote the constant path in X carrying all of I to the point x. If f is a path in X from x_0 to x_1 , then prove $[f]*[I_{x_1}] = [f]$ and $[I_{x_0}]*[f] = [f]$.

iii) Given the path f in X from x_0 to x_1 , let \bar{f} be the path defined by $\bar{f}(s) = f(1-s)$. it is called the reverse of f. then prove that $[f]*[\bar{f}] = [I_{x_0}]$ and $[\bar{f}]*[f] = [I_{x_1}]$ ".

17.a) Analyze the statement: the map $p: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$ given by the equation $p(x) = (\cos 2\pi x, \sin 2\pi x)$ is a covering map.

(OR)

b) Analyze the statement: Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a covering map, let $p(e_0) = b_0$. Any path $f: [0,1] \rightarrow B$ beginning at b_0 has a unique lifting to a path \tilde{f} in E beginning at e_0 .

18. a) State and prove the fundamental theorem of algebra.

(OR)

b) If $h: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is continuous and antipode-preserving, then prove that h is not nullhomotopic.

19.a) If K is a finite simplicial complex and \mathcal{U} is an open covering of $|K|$ then prove that there exists N such that for all $n \geq N, \sigma_n$ K is finer than \mathcal{U} .

(OR)

b) State and prove Brouwer's invariance of domain theorem.

20.a) State and prove the five lemma.

(OR)

b) Prove that, the sequence of homology groups

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(B) \xrightarrow{j_*} H_n(C) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_{n-1}(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_{n-1}(B) \rightarrow \dots$$
