## Exercises in Algebraic Topology (master)

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Exercise sheet no 9

For the exercise class on the 3rd of July 2017

1 (Manifolds with boundary) Let

 $\mathbb{R}^m_- := \{ (x_1, \dots, x_m), x_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_1 \leq 0 \}$ 

be an m-dimensional half-space. Its topological boundary is

 $\partial \mathbb{R}^m_- = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_m), x_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_1 = 0 \}.$ 

An *m*-dimensional topological manifold with boundary, M with  $\partial M$ , is a Hausdorff space with a countable basis of its topology together with homeomorphisms  $h_i: U_i \to V_i$ . Here  $U_i \subset M$  and  $V_i \subset \mathbb{R}^m_-$  are open and the  $U_i$ 's cover M.

An  $x \in M$  is a boundary point of M if there is a homeomorphism  $h: U \to V$  with U open in M, V open in  $\mathbb{R}^m_-$ ,  $x \in U$  and h(x) in  $\partial \mathbb{R}^m_-$ . The set of boundary points of M is denoted by  $\partial M$ .

What is  $\partial M$  in the following examples:

a)  $\partial(\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ ,

b)  $\partial(\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{D}^2)$ ,

c)  $\partial([0,1])$  and

d)  $\partial((\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1) \setminus \mathbb{D}^2_{\epsilon})$ , where  $\mathbb{D}^2_{\epsilon}$  is a small open 2-disk, that is suitably embedded into the torus.

e) Can you find a general formula for  $\partial(M \times N)$  if M and N are manifolds with boundary?

**2** (Exactness of direct limits) Prove the remaining two bits that establish that direct limits map short exact sequences of directed systems of R-modules to short exact sequences of R-modules (proof of lemma 7.3).

 $\mathbf{3}$  (Compact support)

If X is a path-connected, non-compact space, what is  $H^0_c(X)$ ?

4 (3-manifolds) Let M be a compact connected 3-manifold without boundary. Its first homology group is a finitely generated abelian group and is hence of the form

$$H_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}^n \oplus T$$

where T denotes the torsion part of  $H_1(M)$ .

a) Determine  $H_2(M)$  if M is orientable.

b) Does  $\pi_1(M)$  determine  $H_*(M)$  in this case?

c) What happens if we drop the assumption that M is orientable? What do you get for  $H_2(M)$ ?