

# EXERCISE SHEET 2

## Algebraic Topology II

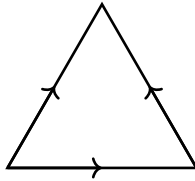
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Please write your name on your solution sheet. The submission deadline is thursday, 2nd of May, 14h (post box "Jonas Schnitzer", 3rd floor, Ernst-Zermelo-Straße)

**Exercise 1 (10 points)** Prove or disprove:

- (i) Let  $G = G_1 \times G_2$ , then  $K(G_1, p) \times K(G_2, p)$  is an Eilenberg-Mac Lane space for  $G$ .
- (ii)  $\tilde{H}_8(K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ .
- (iii)  $\pi_4(\mathbb{C}P^2 \wedge \mathbb{C}P^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ .
- (iv) There exist a cofiber sequence  $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ .
- (v) Let  $G$  be an abelian group, let  $S \subseteq G$  be a subgroup and let  $Q = G/S$  be the quotient group. If  $X$  is a  $K(G, n)$  and if  $Y$  is a  $K(Q, n)$ , then the natural map from Satz 5.43 is a fibration with fiber  $K(S, n)$ .

**Exercise 2 (10 points = 4+4+2+0+0 points)** The topological dunce hat  $X$  is constructed by identifying all edges of a triangle as in the figure below.



- (i) Show that  $\tilde{H}_\bullet^{CW}(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ .
- (ii) Compute the fundamental group of  $X$ .
- (iii) Show that  $X$  is contractible.
- (iv) Indicate an explicit homotopy  $h: X \times I \rightarrow X$  between the identity and a constant map.
- (v) Make a model.

**Exercise 3 (10 points)** Let  $R$  be a ring and let  $\text{Mod}_R$  be the category of (right-)  $R$ -modules. Show Satz 5.44 for  $R$ , by understanding an  $R$ -modul  $M$  as an abelian group, and elements  $r \in R$  as endomorphisms of  $M$ . Interpret  $\tilde{H}^\bullet(\cdot; M)$  as an  $R$ -modul and prove (1)–(3).

**Exercise 4 (10 points)** Let the following be a commutative diagram of abelian groups with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \downarrow c \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A' & \longrightarrow & B' & \longrightarrow & C' \end{array} .$$

Show that there is an exact sequence

$$\ker a \longrightarrow \ker b \longrightarrow \ker c \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} a \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} b \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} c.$$