## Exercises in Algebraic Topology (master)

Prof. Dr. Birgit Richter Summer term 2025

## Exercise sheet no 2

due: 15th of April 2025, 13:45h in H3

1 (Cones) (2 + 1 + 2 points)

Let  $f: A_* \to B_*$  be a chain map. The mapping cone of f, C(f), is a chain complex with  $C(f)_n = A_{n-1} \oplus B_n$  and whose differential is D(a,b) = (-da,db-f(a)).

- a) Prove that this is a chain complex.
- b) Show that there are chain maps  $j_* \colon B_* \to C(f)$  and  $\varrho_* \colon C(f) \to \Sigma A_*$  where  $\Sigma A_*$  is the chain complex with  $(\Sigma A_*)_n = A_{n-1}$  and  $d^{\Sigma A_*} = -d^{A_*}$ .
- c) Prove that  $f_*$  is null-homotopic if and only if  $f_*$  extends over  $C(\mathrm{id}_{A_*})$ , *i.e.*, if and only if there is a chain map  $\xi_*$ :  $C(\mathrm{id}_{A_*}) \to B_*$  with  $\xi_* \circ j_* = f_*$ .

$$A_* \xrightarrow{f_*} B_*$$

$$\downarrow j_* \qquad \downarrow \xi_*$$

$$C(\operatorname{id}_{A_*})$$

2 (Exactness) (2 points)

Let  $C_*$  be an arbitrary chain complex and let p be a prime. Is it always true that the sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow C_* \stackrel{p\cdot}{\longrightarrow} C_* \stackrel{\pi}{\longrightarrow} C_*/pC_* \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact? Give a proof or a counterexample.

3 (Induced maps) (2 points)

Let X and Y be topological spaces. Is every chain map  $f_*: S_*(X) \to S_*(Y)$  induced by a map of topological spaces?

4 (Klein bottle and surfaces) (3 + 2 points)

- a) Let  $F_g$  denote the closed orientable connected surface of genus  $g \ge 0$ . Use the Seifert van Kampen theorem to determine the fundamental group of  $F_g$  for all g.
  - b) Do the same for the Klein bottle, K.

We'll use these results together with the Hurewicz isomorphism to determine the first homology groups in these cases.