

1. For a topological space  $X$ , let  $\pi_0(X)$  denote the set of path components of  $X$ . Given a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  of spaces, we may attempt to define a function  $\pi_0(f) : \pi_0(X) \rightarrow \pi_0(Y)$  by  $\pi_0(f)(P_x) = P_{f(x)}$ .

- (a) Prove that  $\pi_0(f)$  is indeed well defined. It is customary to write  $f_*$  instead of  $\pi_0(f)$ .
- (b) Suppose  $f \simeq g : X \rightarrow Y$  are homotopic maps. Prove that  $f_* = g_*$ .
- (c) Deduce that  $\pi_0$  actually yields a functor  $\pi_0 : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ . You do not need to give details here. Just list the further properties that  $\pi_0$  must satisfy in order to be a functor.
- (d) Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a homotopy equivalence. Use the theory above to show that  $f_* : \pi_0(X) \rightarrow \pi_0(Y)$  is a bijection.

2. Let  $S$  denote a compact version of the topologist's-sine-curve:

$$S = \{(0, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 < x \leq 1, y = \sin x^{-1}\}.$$

You may assume without proof that  $S$  has two path components, as indicated in lecture. Let  $L = \{(0, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$  denote the closed-interval part of  $S$ . This is one of the path components. I remark in passing that  $L$  is contractible and is a closed subspace of  $S$ .

- (a) Produce, with proof, a homeomorphism  $S/L \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .
- (b) Prove that  $S$  is not homotopy equivalent to  $S/L$ .

3. In each of the following cases, use deformation retracts to show that the two spaces indicated are homotopy equivalent to one another. Pictures may be sufficient proof, provided they describe a correct argument and I can understand them.

- (a)  $S^2 \vee S^1$  and  $S^2 \cup L$  where  $L$  is a line segment joining the north and south poles of  $S^2$ .
- (b)  $\mathbf{R}^3 \setminus \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0\}$  and  $S^2 \vee S^1$ .