

# Exercise session 2

Algebraic Topology 2022-2023

21 February, 2023

Recall the following fact from general topology:

**Lemma 0.1.** *If  $X, Y$  are topological spaces, the projection*

$$p: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$$

*is open. If  $X$  is compact, then  $p$  is also closed.*

You may prove this, but it's not an exercise.

## Exercise 1

Let  $X \subseteq M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$  be the subset of the matrices  $A$  such that  $A^n = 0$ .<sup>1</sup> Tell whether  $X$  is:

- Closed;
- Connected;
- Compact.

## Exercise 2

Let  $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \subseteq M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$  be the subspace given by all the invertible matrices. Prove that  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$  is a dense open subspace of  $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$ . Is it connected?

## Exercise 3 [Convex hull]

Let  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . Recall that its convex hull  $\tilde{A}$  is defined as the union of all the segments connecting two points of  $A$ . Show that:

1. If  $A$  is compact, then  $\tilde{A}$  is closed;
2. If  $A$  is open, then  $\tilde{A}$  is open;
3. If  $A$  is closed,  $\tilde{A}$  is not necessarily closed.

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<sup>1</sup>As a consequence of the Cayley-Hamilton theorem, these are in fact all the nilpotent  $n \times n$  matrices.

### Exercise 4

Let  $Y \subseteq M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$  be the subset of all matrices that have an eigenvalue  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ . Show that:

1.  $Y$  is closed;
2.  $Y$  is not compact.

### Exercise 5

Show that the following spaces are connected:

- $\mathbb{R}^2 - A$ , where  $A$  is any finite subspace;
- $\mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{Q}^2$ ;
- $\mathbb{Q}^2 \cup (\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q})^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ .

### Exercise 6\*

Show that  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is not homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ , using only elementary means (that is using only compactness/connectedness... and no homology, simple connectedness...). Hint: use that  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is the increasing union of the closed balls of radius  $n$ .

### Exercise 7 [Exercise 2.4.2 from the notes]

Construct triangulations of the following topological spaces:

- The circle;
- The real line;
- The torus (use the identification of the torus as a quotient of a square);
- The plane;
- The Klein bottle.