

# Exercise session 2

Algebraic Topology 2024-2025

19 February, 2025

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

## Exercise 2

Show that the following subspaces are closed in  $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ :

- $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{M \in \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid \det M = 1\}$
- $\mathrm{O}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{M \in \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid M^t M = I\}$ , where  $I$  is the identity matrix. Is this connected?
- $\mathrm{SO}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{M \in \mathrm{O}(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid \det M = 1\}$ ;

## Exercise 3

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.

---

<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

Let  $X \neq \emptyset$  be a topological space. Show that its cone  $CX$  deformation retracts to a point. What happens if  $X = \emptyset$ ?

### Exercise 6

Show (if you wish, with a drawing) that:

- There are homeomorphisms

$$\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) \cong S^1 \text{ and } \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \cong S^2;$$

- The spaces  $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$  are compact.

### Exercise 7\*

Show that  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is not homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ , using only elementary means (that is using only compactness/connectedness...). Hint: use that  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is the increasing union of the closed balls of radius  $n$ .