

NAME:

SB ID:

**MAT 364 Topology and Geometry - Nov 15, Midterm II,
Fall 2018**

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6-EC	Total
Score 10	10	10	10	10	10		50
Total Score							

- (I) FULL CREDIT CREDIT IS GIVEN FOR PROVIDING A PROOF WITH APPROPRIATE JUSTIFICATION (APPROPRIATE MEANS PROVIDING ONLY THE RELEVANT AND NECESSARY STEPS TO OBTAIN THE PROOF).
- (II) WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN COMPLETE (AND CORRECT!) ENGLISH SENTENCES.
- (III) CROSS OUT THE WORK YOU DO NOT WANT TO BE GRADED.

- (1) Prove that if X and Y are topological spaces and $X \times Y$ is compact then X and Y are compact. (Hint: Proving that certain function is continuous gives you a quick proof.)
- (2) Give a counterexample to the following statement: If X and Y are topological spaces, X is Hausdorff and there exist a continuous surjective map from X to Y then Y is Hausdorff. (Observe that this implies the quotient of a Hausdorff space may not be Hausdorff).
- (3) Give a representation of the surface $K \# P$ connected sum of a Klein bottle and a projective plane as hexagon with pairs of edges glued together.
- (4) Which of the surfaces in the list, sphere, connected sum of n tori, connected sum n projective planes, is homeomorphic to $T \# P$ (the connected sum of a torus and a projective plane) by the Classification of Surfaces Theorem. If $T \# P$ is not homeomorphic to a sphere, also determine n .
- (5) The following list of sets $\{ \dots, (2n - 1, 2n), [2n, 2n + 1], (2n + 1, 2n + 2), [2n + 2, 2n + 3] \dots \}$ is a partition of the real line \mathbb{R} . Determine the corresponding quotient topology.
- (6) (Extra credit) Consider the family of functions $f_r : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_r(x) = r + \frac{1}{1-x^2}$. This family determines the partition of $[-1, 1] \times \mathbb{R}, \{J_1, J_{-1}, \} \cup \{I_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ where $J_1 = \{1\} \times \mathbb{R}, J_0 = \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$, and $I_r = \{(x, f_r(x)), x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Determine the quotient topology on the set of elements of the partition, $\{J_1, J_{-1}, \} \cup \{I_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$.

