

**Math 4431 - Fall 2016**  
**Homework 5**

Work all these problems and talk to me if you have any questions on them, but carefully write up and turn in **only** problems 1, 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15. **Due: December 2**

1) For each  $i$  let  $X_i = \{0, 1\}$  be the two point set with the discrete topology. Show  $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$  is the Cantor set.

2) Let  $C$  be the standard Cantor set in the unit interval. Let  $S$  be a countably infinite subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Given any  $\epsilon > 0$  show there is a constant  $a$  such that  $|a| < \epsilon$  and  $h(C) \cap S = \emptyset$  where  $h(x) = x + a$  is the translation of  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $a$ .

3) Let  $X$  be a countable, compact, metric space. Then  $X$  has an isolated point.

4) Let  $X$  be an uncountable, compact, metric space. Show  $X$  contains a Cantor set.

5) Let  $C$  be a Cantor set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Show there is a continuous map  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $C \subset f([0, 1])$ .

6) The product of countably many Cantor sets is homeomorphic to the Cantor set.

7) Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two points in the Cantor set  $C$ . Show there is a homeomorphism  $h : C \rightarrow C$  such that  $h(p) = q$ .

8) Prove a connected surface is arc-wise connected. That is, given any two points  $p$  and  $q$  in a connected surface  $\Sigma$  there is an embedding  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$  such that  $f(0) = p$  and  $f(1) = q$ . (An embedding of  $[0, 1]$  into a space is called an *arc*.)

Hint: First observe that if  $x$  and  $y$  can be connected by an arc and  $y$  and  $z$  can be connected by an arc then so can  $x$  and  $z$ .

9) Prove that given any two points  $p$  and  $q$  in a connected surface  $\Sigma$  there is an embedding  $e : D^2 \rightarrow \Sigma$  such that  $p$  and  $q$  are contained in the interior of the image of  $e$ .

10) Let  $D$  be a disk and  $I$  be an interval in  $\partial D$ . If  $\Sigma$  is a surface and  $f : I \rightarrow \partial \Sigma$  is an embedding, then show the surface

$$\Sigma \cup_f D$$

is homeomorphic to  $\Sigma$ .

Hint: It might be good to try to show that the space obtained from two disks by gluing them along intervals in their boundary is homeomorphic to a disk. You may assume, as discussed in class, that given any connected component  $B$  of  $\partial \Sigma$  there is an open set  $U$  in  $\Sigma$  that contains  $B$  and is homeomorphic to  $S^1 \times [0, 1]$ .

11) Show that for any connected surface  $\Sigma$  and points  $p$  and  $q$  in  $\Sigma$  there is a homeomorphism  $h : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$  such that  $h(p) = q$ .

Hint: Consider problem 9). What if  $p$  and  $q$  are in an open set homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

Recall,  $\Sigma_{n,m}$  denotes the connected sum of  $n$  tori with  $m$  disjoint open disks removed and  $N_{n,m}$  denotes the connected sum of  $n$  projective planes with  $m$  disjoint open disks removed.

12) Draw handle decompositions of  $\Sigma_{n,m}$  and  $N_{n,m}$  for  $m > 0$  and compute  $\chi(\Sigma_{n,m})$  and  $\chi(N_{n,m})$ .

13) What surface in our classification is  $N_3 \# \Sigma_2$  homeomorphic to?

14) What surface in our classification is  $N_{1,1} \# \Sigma_{2,2}$  homeomorphic to?

15) Identify the surfaces the figure.

