

# Math 722: Final Exam (Counts as two problem sets)

Due on Friday, May 11, 11:45am

1. p. 79 #8.
2. p. 81 #21.
3. Consider the sequence of inclusions  $S^{2k-1} \hookrightarrow S^{2k+1}$  induced by the inclusion of  $\mathbb{C}^k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$  into the first  $k$  coordinates of  $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ . You should think of these spheres as the set of points distance one from the origin in the appropriate vector space.
  - Show that  $S^1$  acts on  $S^{2k+1}$  by rotating each complex coordinate by  $e^{2\pi i\theta}$ . There are a few conditions that you need to check: that for each  $\theta \in S^1$ , this action produces a homeomorphism from  $S^{2k+1}$  to itself, that the identity acts by the identity homeomorphism, and that if  $\theta, \rho \in S^1$ , then the action by  $\theta + \rho$  is the action of  $\rho$  followed by the action of  $\theta$ .
  - Show that this inclusion is equivariant with respect to the action of  $S^1$ . In other words, show the inclusion commutes with the action.
  - Conclude that this induces an inclusion  $\mathbb{C}P^{k-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^k$ .
  - What is the induced map on homology?
4. Prove the *Generalized Jordan Curve Theorem*, which says If  $A \subset S^n$  and  $A \simeq S^k$ , then

$$\tilde{H}_\ell(S^n \setminus A) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } \ell = n-k-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

5. Prove the *Lefschetz fixed point theorem for  $\Delta$  complexes*. Let  $X$  be a finite  $\Delta$  complex. Define the Lefschetz number of a map  $f : X \rightarrow X$  by

$$L(f) = \sum_n (-1)^n \text{Tr}(f_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(X)),$$

where the  $\text{Tr}(f_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(X))$  is the trace of the TORSION FREE part (you can equivalently tensor  $H_n(X)$  with  $\mathbb{Q}$  and let  $f_*$  be the map on that tensor product induced from the map on  $H_n(X)$ , or you can just quotient out by any part of  $H_n(X)$  that has torsion.) In other words,  $f_*$  is a map from a vector space of rank  $k$  to itself, so it has a trace when you write it in a basis.

Theorem to prove: Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow X$  has  $L(f) \neq 0$ . Then  $f$  has fixed points.

*Hint:* Use barycentric subdivision! Also, use your text.

6. #2 p. 155

7. #9 p. 156