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Exercise Sheet 12

#### Exercise 1.

Calculate the homology using the Mayer–Vietoris sequence

- (a) of the projective plane  $\mathbb{R}P^2$ , considered as the space obtained by gluing a Möbius band to a 2-disk;
- (b) of the 2-torus, obtained by gluing two cylinders;
- (c) of the Klein bottle, also obtained by gluing two cylinders;
- (d) Further describe the homology of a connected sum  $M_1 \# M_2$  of two *n*-manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  in terms of the homology of the summands.

# Exercise 2.

(a) Show that

$$S^{m+n+1} \cong (S^m \times D^{n+1}) \cup (D^{m+1} \times S^n)$$

with

$$(S^m \times D^{n+1}) \cap (D^{m+1} \times S^n) = S^m \times S^n.$$

*Hint:* Consider the boundary of  $D^{m+n+2} \cong D^{m+1} \times D^{n+1}$ .

(b) Use the Mayer–Vietoris sequence to show that for  $m \neq n$ :

$$H_q(S^m \times S^n) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } q = 0, m, n, m + n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(c) What is  $H_q(S^m \times S^m)$ ?

# Exercise 3.

- (a) Complete the proof of Theorem 7.18 from the lecture by verifying that  $\text{Im}(j_*) = \text{ker}(\Delta)$  and  $\text{Im}(\Delta) = \text{ker}(i_*)$ .
- (b) Provide a geometric description of the homomorphism  $\Delta$  in the Mayer–Vietoris sequence (Theorem 7.19) for the decomposition of a complex K into two subcomplexes L and M. In other words: Given a q-cycle x in  $K = L \cup M$ , how can one geometrically find a (q-1)-cycle z in  $L \cap M$  such that  $\Delta[x] = [z]$ ?

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#### Exercise 4.

Given a commutative diagram of groups and homomorphisms with exact rows:



Determine the minimal assumptions on  $f_1$ ,  $f_2$ ,  $f_4$ , and  $f_5$  (regarding injectivity and surjectivity) that guarantee that  $f_3$  is

- (i) injective,
- (ii) surjective,
- (iii) bijective.

Show by examples that these assumptions cannot be further weakened.

### Bonus Exercise.

Let L, M be subcomplexes of the simplicial complex  $K = L \cup M$  with |K|, |L|, and |M| pathconnected. Derive from the Mayer–Vietoris sequence a description of the first homology group  $H_1(L \cup M)$  as a quotient group of  $H_1(L) \oplus H_1(M)$  under certain additional relations, analogous to the Seifert–van Kampen theorem.

These exercises will be discussed in the session on Thursday, July 10.