

---

Do three of the problems from section A and three questions from section B. If you work more than the required number of problems, make sure that you clearly mark which problems you want to have counted. If you have doubts about the wording of a problem or about what results may be assumed without proof, please ask for clarification. In no case should you interpret a problem in such a way that it becomes trivial.

**Section A:**

1. A subset  $D \subseteq X$  is called *dense* if the closure, in  $X$ , of  $D$  is  $X$ . Show that if  $A \subseteq X$  and  $D \subseteq X$  is dense in  $X$ , that  $D \cap A$  need not be dense in  $A$ . Show that if  $A$  is open in  $X$ , then  $D \cap A$  is dense in  $A$ .
2. Show that if  $A, B$  are disjoint compact subsets of the Hausdorff space  $X$ , then there are disjoint open sets  $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \subseteq X$  with  $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ ,  $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ .
3. Let  $Y$  be a topological space, and for each natural number  $n$ , let  $X_n$  be a connected subspace of  $Y$ . Suppose that  $X_{n+1} \subseteq X_n$  for every  $n$ . Must  $\bigcap X_n$  also be connected?
4. A function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is called *open* if for every open subset  $U$  of  $X$ , the set  $f(U)$  is open in  $Y$ .
  - a. Give an example of a continuous function that is not open.
  - b. Let  $p : X \rightarrow Y$  be an open continuous function, and let  $A$  be open in  $X$ . Show that if  $q : A \rightarrow p(A)$  is the restriction of  $p$ , then  $q$  is also open.

**Section B:**

5. Let  $x, y, z$  be three distinct points in the 2-dimensional torus  $T$  of genus 1. Compute  $\pi_1(T \setminus \{x, y, z\})$ .
6. Show that the Möbius band  $M$  does not admit a retraction onto its boundary circle  $S = \partial M$ .
7. Use covering space theory to find two non-conjugate subgroups of index 4 in the free group  $F(a, b)$  on two letters.
8. Let  $X$  be the union of  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  and  $S^2$  with one point in each identified. Find the universal covering  $\tilde{X}$  of  $X$  and compute its homology groups.