

Please let me know if any of the problems are unclear, have typos, or have mistakes. Please turn in your solution to Exercise 2.4 on Friday (2020-01-31) before noon.

**Exercise 2.1.** Find a cell-structure on  $\mathbb{R}P^n$ . Using this, or otherwise, compute the homology groups of  $\mathbb{R}P^n$ .

**Exercise 2.2.** Find a cell-structure on  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ . Using this, or otherwise, compute the homology groups of  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ .

**Exercise 2.3.** Compute the homology groups of the following spaces.

1.  $X = (S^n)^m$ . [Some care is required when  $n = 1$ .]
2.  $X = S^n \times S^m$ .

**Exercise 2.4.** Suppose that  $f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$  is a map. Review the definition of the *degree* of  $f$  from Section 2.2 (page 134) of Hatcher. Now prove that the “degrees” of the homomorphisms

$$f_n: H_n(S^n) \rightarrow H_n(S^n) \quad \text{and} \quad f^n: H^n(S^n; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^n(S^n; \mathbb{Z})$$

are equal.

**Exercise 2.5.** Suppose that  $X$  is a topological space. Suppose that  $A, B \subset X$  are subsets so that  $X$  is contained in the union of the interiors of  $A$  and  $B$ . Suppose that  $G$  is an abelian group. Let  $C_*(A+B)$  be the chain complex consisting of all singular chains subordinate to the “cover”  $\{A, B\}$ . In the proof of excision we showed that the inclusion

$$i: C_*(A+B) \rightarrow C_*(X)$$

has a chain homotopy inverse  $\rho$ . Using this, or otherwise, prove that the dual homomorphism

$$i^\#: C^*(X; G) \rightarrow C^*(A+B; G)$$

has a chain homotopy inverse.

**Exercise 2.6.** With notation as in the previous problem. The Mayer-Vietoris long exact sequence, in homology, comes from the short exact sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_*(A) \oplus C_*(B) \xrightarrow{m} C_*(A+B) \rightarrow 0$$

Here the homomorphisms are given by  $\Delta(c) = (c, c)$  and  $m(c, d) = c - d$ . Prove that the dual sequence

$$0 \leftarrow C^*(A \cap B; G) \xleftarrow{\Delta^\#} C^*(A; G) \oplus C^*(B; G) \xleftarrow{m^\#} C^*(A+B; G) \leftarrow 0$$

is exact.