

The problem set is due at the beginning of the class on Friday (on paper or by email). A *ring*  $R$  will always mean a commutative ring with unit, unless specified otherwise.

**Reading:****Class notes.**

**Hatcher:** Chapter 2 (pages 144, 160–165, free resolutions in the middle of p. 195 and Ext at the bottom of p. 195 and top of p. 196), Chapter 3 (pages 190–193, 199–202, 215), Chapter 3.A (page 265).

**Problem 1.** Prove the Hurewicz theorem for the fundamental group by elementary means, *i.e.*, construct a group homomorphism from the abelianization of the fundamental group of a path connected space to the first integral homology group along with an inverse homomorphism.

**Problem 2.** Compute the homology and cohomology of  $\mathbf{RP}^2$  with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}/2$  without using the Universal Coefficient Theorem, even if we cover it by then. Use the cellular chain complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}$  and treat  $\mathbb{Z}/2$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. (Note that homology and cohomology are isomorphic. We will later learn that this is always the case for field coefficients.)

**Problem 3.** For a short exact sequence of  $R$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow M' \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \xrightarrow{\beta} M'' \rightarrow 0,$$

show that the splitting of  $\alpha$  (*i.e.*, finding a left inverse of it) is equivalent to splitting of  $\beta$  (*i.e.*, finding a right inverse thereof). (We know in this case,  $M \cong M' \oplus M''$ .)

**Problem 4.** Calculate the Tor and Ext for a pair of any finitely generated abelian groups. Deduce that if  $\text{tor}(A)$  denotes the torsion subgroup (the subgroup of finite-order elements), then  $\text{Tor}(A, B) \cong \text{tor}(A) \otimes \text{tor}(B)$  and  $\text{Ext}(A, B) = \text{tor}(A) \otimes B$ .

**Problem 5.** Deduce the Mayer-Vietoris sequence from p. 149 of the text (actually, think of the terms there as homology with coefficients in a given  $R$ -module  $M$ ) from the (unreduced) homology axioms for pairs of spaces, like those axioms we talked about in class.

**Problem 6.** Exercise 40 on p. 159 of Hatcher.

**Problem 7.** The  $G \xrightarrow{n} G$  part of Exercise 2 on p. 204 of Hatcher. (Use the axioms/properties of Ext, rather than resolutions: represent  $G$  as a quotient of a free abelian group).