



LUDWIG-
MAXIMILIANS-
UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNCHEN

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT



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Prof. D. Kotschick
G. Placini

Topology II

Sheet 6

Exercise 1. Describe $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\infty/\mathbb{C}P^1; \mathbb{Z})$ as a ring with finitely many multiplicative generators. How does this ring compare with $H^*(S^6 \times \mathbb{H}P^\infty; \mathbb{Z})$?

[Hint: You may use Künneth formula to compute $H^*(S^6 \times \mathbb{H}P^\infty; \mathbb{Z})$]

Exercise 2. For a fixed coefficient field F , define the **Poincaré series** of a space X to be the formal power series $p(t) = \sum_i a_i t^i$ where a_i is the dimension of $H^i(X; F)$ as a vector space over F , assuming this dimension is finite for all i . Show that $p(X \times Y) = p(X)p(Y)$ and compute the Poincaré series for S^n , $\mathbb{R}P^n$, $\mathbb{R}P^\infty$, $\mathbb{C}P^n$ and $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$.

Exercise 3. Show that the splitting of the short exact sequence in the Universal Coefficient Theorem for homology is not natural. Namely exhibit a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and a group G such that the induced maps are trivial in homology with integer coefficients but nontrivial in homology with coefficients in G .

Exercise 4. Use the Universal Coefficient Theorem to show that if $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated, so the Euler characteristic $\chi(X) = \sum_n (-1)^n \text{rank} H_n(X; \mathbb{Z})$ is defined, then we have $\chi(X) = \sum_n (-1)^n \text{rank} H_n(X; F)$ for any coefficient field F .

Hand in: Tuesday, June 20th, during the exercise class.