

Topology II

Exercise sheet 14

Exercise 1.

Let $Q: \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a symmetric bilinear form and let e_i be the standard generators of \mathbb{Z}^n .

- Q is non-singular if and only if its representing matrix $(Q(e_i, e_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ is invertible over \mathbb{Z} (which is equivalent to having determinant ± 1).
- Describe the matrices (in a suitable basis) of the intersection forms of $\pm \mathbb{C}P^2$, $S^2 \times S^2$ and compute its ranks, signatures, parities and definiteness.
- Show that E_8 represents a non-singular symmetric positive definite bilinear form and compute its rank, signature and parity.
- Show that the intersection forms H and $-H$ are isomorphic.
- Show that the intersection forms H and $[+1] \oplus [-1]$ are isomorphic over \mathbb{R} but not over \mathbb{Z} and conclude that $S^2 \times S^2$ is not homeomorphic to $-\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2$, where $-\mathbb{C}P^2$ denotes $\mathbb{C}P^2$ with opposite orientation.

Exercise 2.

Show that $S^2 \vee S^4$ is not homotopy equivalent to a manifold.

Exercise 3.

Show that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -intersection form completely classifies closed surfaces.

Exercise 4.

- For every integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ there exists a map $T^2 \rightarrow T^2$ of degree k .
Hint: Remember our construction of maps $S^n \rightarrow S^n$ of arbitrary degree.
- Now we consider a general genus g surface Σ_g with $g \geq 2$. Construct maps $\Sigma_g \rightarrow \Sigma_g$ with degree 0, 1 and -1 .
- Any map $\Sigma_g \rightarrow \Sigma_g$ of non-vanishing degree 0 induces a surjection on fundamental groups.
Hint: Lift the map to a suitable covering of Σ_g , deduce from the non-vanishing of the degree that this covering has to be finite and use the behavior of the Euler characteristic under finite coverings.
- Deduce that any map $\Sigma_2 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ has degree 0, 1 or -1 .
Hint: Use (c) together with the Hurewicz homomorphism and the cup product structure of Σ_2 .
- Show the statement from part (d) for arbitrary genus $g \geq 2$.