## Math 431/531 (Topology), Fall 2015 HW 4

Starred problems are for 531 students, and are extra credit for 431 students. 531 students must LaTeX their solutions.

- 1. Exercise 9.8def(j\*) from K.
- 2. Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12\* from Munkres p152
- 3. Exercises 2, 3 from Munkres p158
- 4. Recall that the topologist's sine curve S is the subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  which is

$$S = \{(0, y) \mid -1 \le y \le 1\} \cup \{(x, \sin(\frac{\pi}{x})) \mid 0 \le x \le 1\}.$$

Classify each point as an *n*-cut point.

- 5. (a) (\*) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be the union of the graphs of  $y = \frac{x}{n}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n \ge 1$ . What are the connected components of  $X \setminus 0$ ? Is X connected? Is X locally connected?
  - (b) (\*) Now let  $Y = X \cup \{(x,0)\}$ , which adds in the graph of y = 0. What are the connected components of  $Y \setminus 0$ ? Is *Y* connected? Is *Y* locally connected?
- 6. (a) What is a 0-cut point? What is a local 0-cut point (be careful)?
  - (b) Prove that a homeomorphism sends an *n*-cut point to an *n*-cut point, for any  $n \ge 0$ .
  - (c) (\*) Prove that a homeomorphism sends a local *n*-cut point to a local *n*-cut point, for any *n* ≥ 0.
  - (d) (\*) What can you say about cut points in relation to continuous functions which need not be homeomorphisms? Can a 2-cut point be sent to a 3-cut point? Vice versa?