Topology & Groups

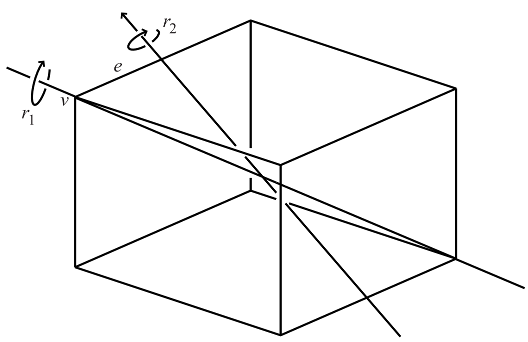
Michaelmas 2008

Question Sheet 1

1. For each of the following groups G and generating sets S, draw the resulting Cayley graph:

   (i) $G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, $S = \{(1,0),(0,1)\}$;

   (ii) $G =$ the group of rotational symmetries of the cube, $S = \{r_1, r_2\}$, where r_1 is a rotation of order 3 about about an axis through a vertex v, and r_2 is a rotation of order 2 about an axis through an edge e which has v as an endpoint.



2. Let Γ be the Cayley graph of a group G with respect to a generating set S.

   (i) Show that the following is a metric on G: $d(g_1, g_2) =$ the shortest number of edges in a path in Γ joining the vertex labelled g_1 to the vertex labelled g_2.

   (ii) Show that $d(g_1, g_2)$ equals the smallest non-negative integer n such that

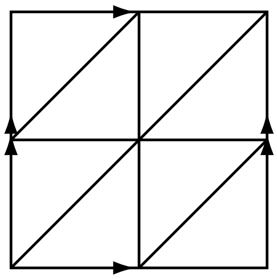
$$g_2 = g_1 s_1^{\epsilon_1} s_2^{\epsilon_2} \dots s_n^{\epsilon_n}$$

   where each $s_i \in S$ and $\epsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$.

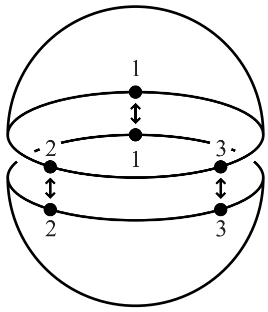
   (iii) Let $\mathrm{Isom}(G)$ be the group of isometries of G with this metric. Prove that G can be realised as a subgroup of $\mathrm{Isom}(G)$.

   (iv) Find an example where $G \subsetneqq \mathrm{Isom}(G)$.

3. (i) Explain why the following diagram is *not* a triangulation of the torus:



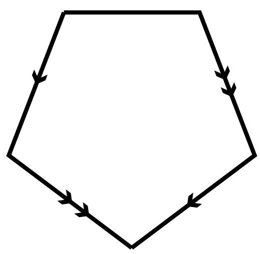
(ii) Explain why the following is *not* a triangulation of the 2-sphere:



4. Show that any finite simplicial complex may be realised a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$, for some n.

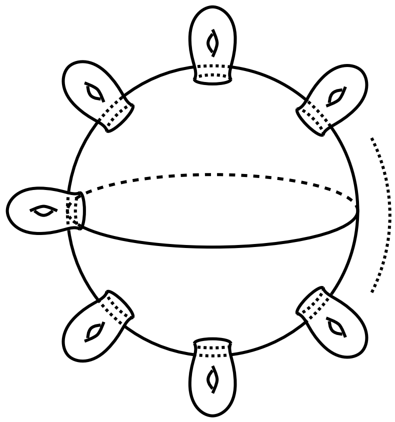
5. [*In this question, you are required to show that certain spaces are homeomorphic. Precise formulae are not required here. Instead, describe these homeomorphisms using pictures.*]

(i). Let X be the torus with the interior of a small disc removed. Prove that X can be constructed by identifying the sides of a pentagon as shown below.

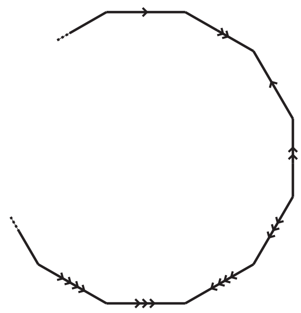


Deduce that X can be given the structure of a cell complex, with a single 0-cell, three 1-cells, and one 2-cell.

(ii) Let S be the closed surface with g handles, for $g \in \mathbb{N}$, as shown below.



Show that S can be constructed as follows. Start with a $4g$-sided polygon, and identify its sides in pairs, according the following recipe:



[Hint: divide the polygon up into g pentagons and a g-sided polygon.]

Deduce that S can be given the structure of a cell complex, with a single 0-cell, $2g$ 1-cells and a single 2-cell.