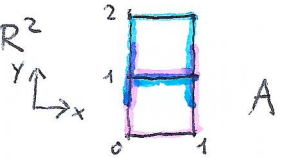


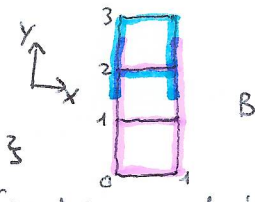
# Topology ex. 10.10

Lemma 1:  ~~$X = [0,1] \times [0,2] \cup [0,1] \times [1,2]$~~   $A = \{0,1\} \times [0,2] \cup [0,1] \times \{0,1,2\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$   
 has fundamental group  $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$



Proof: Define  $A_1 := \{(x,y) \in A \mid y < 3/2\}$ ,  $A_2 := \{(x,y) \in A \mid y > 1/2\}$   
 We see that  $A = A_1 \cup A_2$ ,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are open in  $A$ , and  $A_1 \cap A_2$  contractible,  
 therefore we know that  $\pi_1(A) \cong \pi_1(A_1) * \pi_1(A_2)$   
 $A_1$  is homotopic to a square, since the leftovers on the corners are contractible.  
 Since the square is homotopic to a circle we know that  $\pi_1(A_1) \cong \pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$   
 And because  $A_1 \simeq A_2 \implies \pi_1(A) \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$

Lemma 2:  $B = A \cup \{0,1\} \times [2,3] \cup [0,1] \times \{3\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  has  
 fundamental group  $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$

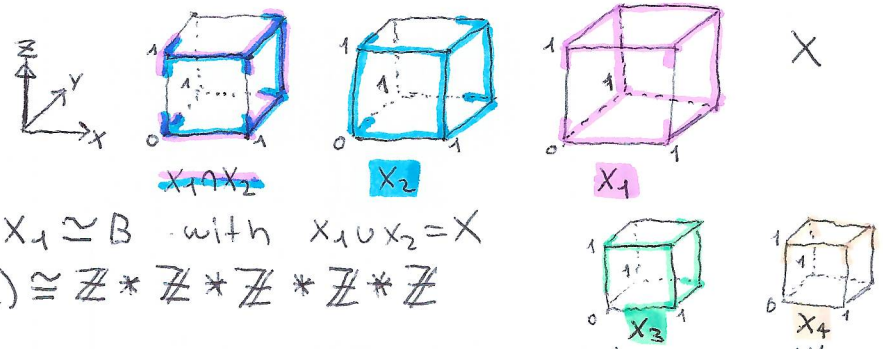


proof: Define  $B_1 := \{(x,y) \in B \mid y < 5/2\}$ ,  $B_2 := \{(x,y) \in B \mid y > 3/2\}$   
 we can now apply the same theorem we used for Lemma 1 since  
 $B_1 \cap B_2 \simeq A_1 \cap A_2$ ,  $B_1 \simeq A$ ,  $B_2 \simeq A_1$   
 $\implies \pi_1(B) \cong \pi_1(B_1) * \pi_1(B_2) \cong (\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}) * \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$

We will now use the same theorem we used in Lemma 1 and 2  
 and apply it to  $X$ . Define  $X_1 := X \setminus (\{0,1\} \times \{0\} \times [1/4, 3/4])$

$X_2 := \{(x,y,z) \in X \mid y < 1/4 + x\}$

We can see that  $X_1$  and  $X_2$   
 are open and that their  
 intersection is contractible.



And clearly,  $X_2 \simeq A$  and  $X_1 \simeq B$  with  $X_1 \cup X_2 = X$   
 $\implies \pi_1(X) \cong \pi_1(X_1) * \pi_1(X_2) \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$

For the case where we remove a single point from  $X$  we will  
 first look at the case where the point is not a corner. Then we  
 can assume wlog that we remove the point  $(0,0,1/4)$   
 because of homotopy. Now we define  $X_3 := X_2 \setminus ([0,1/4] \times [0,1/4] \times [0,1/4])$

By removing this piece from  $X_2$  we destroy one of the loops, that  
 means  $X_3$  is now homotopic to  $S^1$  and since  $X_1 \cap X_3$  is still simply  
 connected and  $X_3$  open  $\implies \pi_1(X \setminus \{(0,0,1/4)\}) \cong \pi_1(X_1) * \pi_1(X_3) \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$

In the case where we remove a corner, we will wlog remove  $(0,1,0)$ .  
 we can now retract the edges that were connected by this  
 corner via homotopy until they have length  $1/4$  and we call the set  $\tilde{X}$ .  
 we define  $X_4 := X_1 \setminus ([0,1/4] \times [0,1/4] \times [0,3/4])$  which is open and see  
 that  $\tilde{X} = X_4 \cup X_2$  and that  $X_4 \cap X_2$  is simply connected, since  $X_4$  is just  
 the square on top with contractible leftovers at the corners  $\implies X_4 \simeq S^1$   
 $\implies \pi_1(X \setminus \{(0,1,0)\}) \cong \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \cong \pi_1(X_2) * \pi_1(X_4) \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$