

Let's do a few covering space examples.

1. Prove that the map  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by  $z \mapsto z^2$  is not a covering map.

2. Recall that the *real projective line*  $\mathbb{RP}^1$  is the quotient  $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\} / \sim$  where two points are equivalent if they are real (possibly negative) scalar multiples of each other. Convince yourself that the map

$$\pi : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^1$$

is a covering map. What is the size of a fiber  $\pi^{-1}(b_0)$ ? Bonus for later: can you generalize this to  $S^n$ , the  $n$ -sphere in  $n + 1$ -dimensional space?

3. Use the fact that  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$  is a covering map (as shown in class) to show that  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$  taking  $z \mapsto e^z$  is a covering map.

4. Draw a figure eight. Its fundamental group is the *free group on two generators*; this is the group whose elements are products of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $a^{-1}$  and  $b^{-1}$  (for example  $a^3ba^2b^{-4}$  is an element) but which is such that  $ab \neq ba$ , so the group is not commutative.

Can you find a universal cover for the figure eight?