1. Give a precise definition of what it means for a path or a loop to be *self-intersecting.*

2. Let $g : I \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $g(t) = (\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t))$. Let $h : I \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $h(t) = (\cos(\pi t), \sin(\pi t))$.

   (a) Draw the image of each of g and h.

   (b) Only one of the following two questions is valid. Answer it (with proof), and then explain what is wrong with the other question.

      i. Is g isotopic to h?

      ii. Is g homotopic to h?

   (c) Let $j : I \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by $j(t) = (3\cos(2\pi t), 3\sin(2\pi t))$. Intuitively, we'd like to think of g and j as isotopic loops; but they're not. So let's make the following definition:

   Definition Two simple loops $f_0 : I \to X$ and $f_1 : I \to X$ are **isotopic as simple loops** if there is a continuous map $H : I \times I \to X$ such that $H_0 = f_0$, $H_1 = f_1$, and for all $t \in I$, $H_t : I \to X$ is a simple loop.

   Prove that g and j, as defined above, are isotopic as simple loops.

3. Let $Y = \overline{B_5(0,0)} - B_1(0,0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

   (a) Let $g : I \to Y$ be given by $g(t) = (4,0)$, $h : I \to Y$ be given by $h(t) = (3,0) + (\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t))$. Prove that $g \sim h$.

   (b) Let. $j : I \to Y$ be given by $j(t) = (-3,0) + (\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t))$. Prove that h and j are isotopic as simple loops.

4. (a) How would you define what it means for two (not-necessarily simple) loops to be *homotopic as loops*?

   (b) Let $Y = \overline{B_5(0,0)} - B_1(0,0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. Define $k : I \to Y$ by $k(t) = 3(\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t))$ and $l : I \to Y$ by $l(t) = 3(\cos(4\pi t), \sin(4\pi t))$. Are k and l homotopic as loops? Formal proof not necessary; but explain your reasoning.

5. (a) Prove that $\approx$ is an equivalence relation for maps.

   Hint: To prove transitivity, proceed as follows. Let f, g, and h be embeddings of X into Y, such that $f \approx g$ and $g \approx h$. To prove $f \approx h$, we'd like to find a map H from what to what, such that what?

   By definition, $f \approx g$ means there is an isotopy $F : X \times I \to Y$ from f to g. Similarly, there is an isotopy $G : X \times I \to Y$ from g to h.

   First, define a map $J : X \times [0,2] \to Y$ as follows: $J(x,t) = \begin{cases} F(x,t) & \text{if } 0 \le t \le 1 \\ G(x,t-1) & \text{if } 1 < t \le 2 \end{cases}$

   Then let $H(x,t) = J(x,2t)$, and show that H is the desired isotopy.

   Don't forget to also show that $\approx$ is reflexive and symmetric.

   (b) It is also true that $\sim$ is an equivalence relation. In your proof above, what would you need to change, and what would you keep the same, in order to prove this?