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## homotopy addition lemma and corollary

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## 0.1 Homotopy addition lemma

Let  $f : \boldsymbol{\rho}^\square(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$  be a morphism of <http://planetmath.org/HomotopyDoubleGroupoidOfAHausdorffSpace> groupoids with connection. If  $\alpha \in \boldsymbol{\rho}_2^\square(X)$  is thin, then  $f(\alpha)$  is thin.

### 0.1.1 Remarks

The groupoid  $\boldsymbol{\rho}_2^\square(X)$  employed here is as defined by the <http://planetmath.org/CubicallyThinHomotopyCube> thin homotopy on the set  $R_2^\square(X)$  of <http://planetmath.org/ThinDoubleTrackssquares>. Additional explanations of the data, including concepts such as path groupoid and homotopy double groupoid are provided in an <http://planetmath.org/WeakHomotopyAdditionLemmaattachment>.

## 0.2 Corollary

Let  $u : I^3 \rightarrow X$  be a singular cube in a Hausdorff space  $X$ . Then by restricting  $u$  to the faces of  $I^3$  and taking the corresponding elements in  $\boldsymbol{\rho}_2^\square(X)$ , we obtain a cube in  $\boldsymbol{\rho}^\square(X)$  which is commutative by the Homotopy addition lemma for  $\boldsymbol{\rho}^\square(X)$  ([?], Proposition 5.5). Consequently, if  $f : \boldsymbol{\rho}^\square(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$  is a morphism of <http://planetmath.org/HomotopyDoubleGroupoidOfAHausdorffSpace> groupoids with connections, any singular cube in  $X$  determines a <http://www.math.purdue.edu/research/3-shell> in  $\mathbf{D}$ .

## References

- [1] R. Brown, K.A. Hardie, K.H. Kamps and T. Porter, A homotopy double groupoid of a Hausdorff space, *Theory and Applications of Categories*. **10**,(2002): 71-93.