Fiber Bundles

Labix

October 15, 2024

Abstract

- Notes on Algebraic Topology by Oscar Randal-Williams

Contents

1 A Convenient Category of Spaces

Reason:

- Want $- \wedge -$ associative and unital and commutative (so that the category is symmetric monoidal)
- Want adjunction $- \times X$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ (non pointed)
- Want adjunction $- \wedge X$ and $\text{Map}_*(X, -)$ (pointed) (Intuitively, $X \wedge Y$ represents maps from $X \times Y$ that are base point preserving separately in each variable)

1.1 Compactly Generated Spaces

Definition 1.1.1: Compactly Generated Spaces

Let X be a space. We say that X is compactly generated (k-space) if for every set $A \subseteq X$, A is open if and only if $A \cap K$ is open in K for every compact subspace $K \subseteq X$.

Definition 1.1.2: Category of Compactly Generated Spaces

Define the category of compactly generated spaces $\mathbf{CG}$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{Top}$ consisting of spaces that are compactly generated. In other words, $\mathbf{CG}$ consists of the following data:

- Obj($\mathbf{CG}$) consists of all spaces that are compactly generated.
- For $X, Y \in$ Obj($\mathbf{CG}$), the morphisms are

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CG}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(X, Y)$$

- Association is given by composition of functions.

Define similarly the category of pointed compactly generated spaces $\mathbf{CG}_*$.

Definition 1.1.3: New k-space from Old

Let X be a space. Define $k(X)$ to be the set X together with the topology defined as follows: $A \subseteq X$ is open if and only if $A \cap K$ is open in K for every compact subspace $K \subseteq X$.

Lemma 1.1.4

Let X be a space. Then $k(X)$ is a compactly generated space.

Unfortunately $X \times Y$ may not be compactly generated even when X and Y are. But as it turns out, products do exists in $\mathbf{CG}$ and are given by $X \times_{\mathbf{CG}} Y = k(X \times_{\mathbf{Top}} Y)$.

Proposition 1.1.5

Let X, Y be compactly generated spaces. Then the categorical product of X and Y in the category of compactly generated spaces is given by

$$X \times_{\mathbf{CG}} Y = k(X \times_{\mathbf{Top}} Y)$$

Proposition 1.1.6

Every CW complex is compactly generated.

Definition 1.1.7: Category of Compactly Generated and Weakly Hausdorff Spaces

Define the category of compactly generated and weakly Hausdorff spaces **CGWH** to be the full subcategory of **Top** consisting of spaces that are compactly generated and weakly Hausdorff. In other words, **CGWH** consists of the following data:

- Obj(**CGWH**) consists of all spaces that are compactly generated and weakly Hausdorff.
- For $X, Y \in \text{Obj}(\mathbf{CGWH})$, the morphisms are
$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CGWH}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(X, Y)$$
- Association is given by composition of functions.

Define similarly the category of pointed compactly generated spaces $\mathbf{CGWH}_*$.

Proposition 1.1.8

A compactly generated space X is weakly Hausdorff if and only if the diagonal subspace $\Delta = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$.

Proposition 1.1.9

Product of CGWH is CGWH

CGWH is complete and cocomplete

1.2 The Cartesian Product and the Mapping Space

Definition 1.2.1: The Mapping Space

Let $X, Y \in \mathbf{CG}$. Define the mapping space of X and Y by
$$\text{Map}(X, Y) = k(\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CG}}(X, Y))$$
where $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CG}}(X, Y)$ is equipped with the compact open topology. If (X, x_0) and (Y, y_0) are pointed spaces, define the mapping space to be
$$\text{Map}_*((X, x_0), (Y, y_0)) = k(\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CG}}((X, x_0), (Y, y_0)))$$

By restricting to also weakly Hausdorff spaces, we obtain an adjunction.

Theorem 1.2.2

Let $X, Y, Z \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Then the functors $- \times_{\mathbf{CGWH}} Y : \mathbf{CGWH} \to \mathbf{CGWH}$ and $\text{Map}(Y, -) : \mathbf{CGWH} \to \mathbf{CGWH}$ are adjoint functors with the adjunction formula
$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CGWH}}(X \times_{\mathbf{CGWH}} Y, Z) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CGWH}}(X, \text{Map}(Y, Z))$$
Moreover, by giving the Hom set the compact open topology and applying k, we obtain an isomorphism
$$\text{Map}(X \times_{\mathbf{CGWH}} Y, Z) \cong \text{Map}(X, \text{Map}(Y, Z))$$

1.3 The Smash Product and the Pointed Mapping Space

Aside from the adjunction between the product space and the mapping space, another major reason one considers compactly generated spaces is that the smash product gives another adjunction.

Definition 1.3.1: The Smash Product

Let (X, x_0) and (Y, y_0) be pointed topological spaces. Define the smash product of the two pointed spaces to be the pointed space

$$X \wedge Y = \frac{X \times Y}{X \vee Y}$$

together with the point (x_0, y_0).

Proposition 1.3.2

Let X, Y, Z be compactly generated spaces with a chosen base point. Then the following are true.

- $(X \wedge Y) \wedge Z \cong X \wedge (Y \wedge Z)$
- $X \wedge Y \cong Y \wedge X$

Theorem 1.3.3

The category **CG** of compactly generated spaces is a symmetric monoidal category with operator the smash product $\wedge : \mathbf{CG} \times \mathbf{CG} \to \mathbf{CG}$ and the unit S^0.

Note that this is not true if we do not restrict the spaces to the category of compactly generated spaces.

Lemma 1.3.4

Let X be a pointed space. Then the reduced suspension and the smash product with the circle

$$\Sigma X \cong X \wedge S^1$$

are homeomorphic spaces.

Theorem 1.3.5

Let X, Y, Z be compactly generated with a chosen basepoint. Then the functors $- \wedge Y : \mathcal{K}_* \to \mathcal{K}_*$ and $\text{Map}_*(Y, -) : \mathcal{K}_* \to \mathcal{K}_*$ are adjoint functors with the adjunction formula

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}_*}(X \wedge Y, Z) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}_*}(X, \text{Map}_*(Y, Z))$$

Moreover, by giving the Hom set the compact open topology and applying k, we obtain an isomorphism

$$\text{Map}_*(X \wedge Y, Z) \cong \text{Map}_*(X, \text{Map}_*(Y, Z))$$

Corollary 1.3.6

Let X be a compactly generated space with a chosen basepoint. Then there is a natural homeomorphism

$$\text{Map}_*(\Sigma X, Y) \cong \text{Map}_*(X, k(\Omega Y))$$

given by adjunction of the functors $- \wedge S^1 : \mathcal{K}_* \to \mathcal{K}_*$ and $\text{Map}_*(S^1, -) : \mathcal{K}_* \to \mathcal{K}_*$.

1.4 The Mapping Cylinder and the Mapping Path Space

Equipped with the Cartesian closed structure in **CG** together with a canonical topology on the mapping space Y^X, we can now talk about the duality between the mapping cylinder and the mapping path space.

Definition 1.4.1: Mapping Cylinder

Let X, Y be spaces and let $f : X \to Y$ a map. Define the mapping cylinder of f to be

$$M_f = \frac{(X \times I) \amalg Y}{(x, 0) \sim f(x)} = (X \times I) \amalg_f Y$$

for $f : X \times \{1\} \cong X \to Y$ together with the quotient topology. It is the push forward of f and the inclusion map $i_0 : X \cong X \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow X \times I$.

Lemma 1.4.2

Let X, Y be spaces and let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Then Y is a deformation retract of M_f.

Definition 1.4.3: The Mapping Path Space

Let X, Y be spaces and let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Define the map $\pi_0 : \text{Map}(I, Y) \to Y$ by $\pi_0(\phi) = \phi(0)$. Define the mapping path space to be

$$P_f = f^*(\text{Map}(I, Y)) = \{(x, \phi) \subseteq X \times \text{Map}(I, Y) \mid f(x) = \pi_0(\phi) = \phi(0)\}$$

It is the pull back of f and π_0 in **CG**.

2 Fibrations and Cofibrations

2.1 Fibers and Cofibers of a Map

Definition 2.1.1: Fibers of a Map

Let X, Y be spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Define the fiber of f at $y \in Y$ to be

$$\text{Fib}_y(f) = f^{-1}(y)$$

Definition 2.1.2: Cofiber of a Map

Let X, Y be spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Define the cofiber of f to be

$$\text{Cofib}(f) = \frac{Y}{f(X)}$$

Unfortunately for most maps, there fibers are not homeomorphic, and not even homotopy equivalent. There are two ways to proceed from here. We first try to find a set of maps in which all fibers are homotopy equivalent. This is the content of this section. Otherwise, we try and define a new notion of fiber so that we obtain homotopy equivalence. This is the content of the next section.

2.2 Fibrations and The Homotopy Lifting Property

Definition 2.2.1: The Homotopy Lifting Property

Let $p : E \to B$ be a map and let X be a space. We say that p has the homotopy lifting property with respect to X if for every homotopy $H : X \times I \to B$ and a lift $\widetilde{H(-,0)} : X \to E$ of $H(-,0)$, there exists a homotopy $\widetilde{H} : X \times I \to E$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \times \{0\} \arrow[r, "\widetilde{H(-,0)}"] \arrow[d, hook, "\iota"'] & E \arrow[d, "p"] \\
X \times I \arrow[r, "H"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\exists \widetilde{H}"] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

Definition 2.2.2: Fibrations

We say that a map $p : E \to B$ is a fibration if it has the homotopy lifting property with respect to all topological spaces X. We call B the base space and E the total space.

Recall that we defined the mapping path space to be

$$P_f = f^*(Y^I) = \{(x, \phi) \subseteq X \times Y^I \mid f(x) = \pi(\phi) = \phi(1)\}$$

where $\pi : Y^I \to Y$ is defined as $\pi(\phi) = \phi(1)$. We can factorize any continuous map into a fibration and a homotopy equivalence through the mapping path space. Because we are working with the mapping path space here, we need to restrict our attention to compactly generated space.

Theorem 2.2.3

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map with Y compactly generated. Then $\pi : P_f \to Y$ defined by $\pi(x, \phi) = \phi(1)$ is a fibration. Moreover, there exists a homotopy equivalence $h : X \to P_f$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[rr, "f"] \arrow[dr, dashed, "\exists h"'] & & Y \\ & P_f \arrow[ur, "\pi"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

2.3 Cofibrations and The Homotopy Extension Property

Definition 2.3.1: The Homotopy Extension Property

Let $i : A \to X$ be a map and let Y be a space. Denote i_0 the inclusion map $A \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow A \times I$. We say that i has the homotopy extension property with respect to Y if for every homotopy $H : A \times I \to Y$ and every map $f : X \to Y$ such that

$$H \circ i_0 = f \circ i$$

there exists a homotopy $\widetilde{H} : X \times I \to Y$ such that the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \times \{0\} \arrow[rr, hook, "i_0"] \arrow[dd, "i"'] & & A \times I \arrow[dl, "H"'] \arrow[dd, "i \times \text{id}"] \\ & Y & \\ X \times \{0\} \arrow[ur, "f"] \arrow[rr, hook] & & X \times I \arrow[ul, dashed, "\exists \widetilde{H}"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

The reason we had the entire digression on compactly generated spaces is because cofibrations can be redefined as a Eckmann-Hilton dual in the following form.

Lemma 2.3.2

Let X, Y be compactly generated. Let $i : A \to X$ be a map and let Y be a space. Denote $\pi_0 : Y^I \to Y$ to be the map $(\gamma : I \to Y) \mapsto \gamma(0)$ Then i has the homotopy extension property with respect to Y if and only if for all maps $f : X \to Y$ and $F : A \to Y^I$, there exists a map $\widetilde{F} : X \to Y^I$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, "F"] \arrow[d, "i"'] & Y^I \arrow[d, "\pi_0"] \\ X \arrow[r, "f"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\widetilde{F}"] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

Definition 2.3.3: Cofibrations

We say that a map $i : A \to X$ is a cofibration if it has the homotopy extension property for all spaces Y.

Definition 2.3.4: Pullbacks of a Cofibration

Let $i : A \to X$ be a cofibration and let $g : A \to C$ be a map. Define the pullback of i by g to be

$$f_*(X) = \frac{X \amalg C}{i(a) \sim g(a)}$$

together with the inclusion map $i_f : X \to f_*(X)$.

Proposition 2.3.5

Let $i : A \to X$ be a cofibration and let $g : A \to C$ be a map. Then the map $C \to f^*(X)$ is a cofibration. Moreover, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, "i"'] & C \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r, "i_f"'] & f_*(X) \end{tikzcd}$$

where the map $C \to f_*(X)$ is the inclusion map.

Dual to the factorization of the mapping path space, we can factorize a map into a homotopy equivalence and a cofibration through the mapping cylinder

$$M_f = \frac{(X \times I) \amalg Y}{(x, 0) \sim f(x)} = (X \times I) \amalg_f Y$$

Theorem 2.3.6

Let $f : A \to X$ be a map. Then the inclusion map $i : A \to M_f$ defined by $i(a) = [a, 0]$ is a cofibration. Moreover, there exists a homotopy equivalence $h : M_f \to X$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[rr, "f"] \arrow[dr, "i"'] & & X \\ & M_f \arrow[ur, dashed, "\exists h"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

2.4 Basic Properties of Fibrations and Cofibrations

Proposition 2.4.1

Let $X_1, X_2, Y_{,1}, Y_2 \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Let $p_1 : X_1 \to Y_1$ and $p_2 : X_2 \to Y_2$ be maps. Then the following are true.

- If p_1 and p_2 are fibrations then $p_1 \times p_2 : X_1 \times X_2 \to Y_1 \times Y_2$ is a fibration.
- If p_1 and p_2 are cofibrations then $p_1 \coprod p_2 : X_1 \coprod X_2 \to Y_1 \coprod Y_2$ is a cofibration.

Proposition 2.4.2

Let $X, Y \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. For any $x_0 \in X$, the map

$$\text{ev}_{x_0} : \text{Map}(X, Y) \to Y$$

defined by $\text{ev}_{x_0}(f) = f(x_0)$ is a fibration.

Proposition 2.4.3

Let $X, Y, Z \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map.

- Let f be a fibration. Consider the following lifting problem:

$$\begin{tikzcd} Z \times \{0\} \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, hook, "i_0"'] & X \arrow[d, "f"] \\ Z \times I \arrow[r, "h"'] \arrow[ur, dashed] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

If h_0 and h_1 are both solutions to the lifting problem, then h_0 and h_1 are homotopic relative to $Z \times \{0\}$.

- Let f be a cofibration. Consider the following extension problem:

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, "f"'] & Z \times \{0\} \arrow[d, hook, "\mathrm{ev}_0"] \\ Y \arrow[ur, dashed] \arrow[r, "h"'] & Z \times I \end{tikzcd}$$

If h_0 and h_1 are both solutions to the extension problem, then h_0 and h_1 are homotopic relative to Z.

Proposition 2.4.4

Let $X, Y, Z \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Then the following are true.

- If f is a fibration, then the induced map
$$f_* : \text{Map}(Z, X) \to \text{Map}(Z, Y)$$
is a fibration.
- If f is a cofibration, then the map
$$f \times \text{id}_Z : X \times Z \to Y \times Z$$
is a cofibration.

Proposition 2.4.5

Let $X, Y, Z \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Let $p : X \to Y$ be a map.

- If p is a fibration and $f : Z \to Y$ is a map, then the pullback $f^*(Y) \to Z$ of p and f is a fibration
$$\begin{tikzcd} f^*(Y) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, dashed, "\text{fibration}"'] & X \arrow[d, "p"] \\ Z \arrow[r, "f"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$
- If p is a cofibration and $g : X \to Z$ is a map, then the push forward $Z \to Z \coprod_X Y$ of p and g is a cofibration
$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, "p"'] & Z \arrow[d, dashed, "\text{cofibration}"] \\ Y \arrow[r] & Z \coprod_X Y \end{tikzcd}$$

Proposition 2.4.6

Let $X, Y, Z \in \mathbf{CGWH}$. Let $p : X \to Y$ be a map.

- If p is a fibration and $f : Z \to Y$ is a (homotopy) weak equivalence, then the pullback $f^*(Y) \to X$ of p and f is a (homotopy) weak equivalence
$$\begin{tikzcd} f^*(Y) \arrow[r, dashed, "\simeq"] \arrow[d] & X \arrow[d, "p"] \\ Z \arrow[r, "f{,}\simeq"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$
- If p is a cofibration and $g : X \to Z$ is a (homotopy) weak equivalence, then the push forward $Y \to Z \coprod_X Y$ of p and g is a (homotopy) weak equivalence

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "{g,\simeq}"] \arrow[d, "p"'] & Z \arrow[d] \\ Y \arrow[r, dashed, "\simeq"'] & Z\coprod_X Y \end{tikzcd}$$

2.5 Long Exact Sequences from (Co)Fibrations

Theorem 2.5.1: Homotopy Long Exact Sequence in Fibration

Let $p : E \to B$ be a fibration over a path connected space B with fiber F. Let $\iota : F \hookrightarrow E$ be the inclusion of the fiber. Then there is a long exact sequence in homotopy groups:

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \pi_{n+1}(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_n(F, e_0) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} \pi_n(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_n(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \pi_1(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(B, b_0)$$

for $e_0 \in E$ and $b_0 = p(e_0)$. Moreover, p_* is an isomorphism.

Theorem 2.5.2: Homology Long Exact Sequence in Cofibration

Let $p : X \to Y$ be a cofibration with cofiber $C = \frac{Y}{p(X)}$. Let proj $: Y \to C$ be the projection map. Then there is a long exact sequence in homology groups:

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \widetilde{H}_{n+1}(C) \xrightarrow{\partial} \widetilde{H}_n(X) \xrightarrow{f_*} \widetilde{H}_n(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{proj}_*} \widetilde{H}_n(C) \xrightarrow{\partial} \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(X \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \widetilde{H}_0(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{proj}_*} \widetilde{H}_0(B, b_0)$$

2.6 (Co)Fibers of a (Co)Fibration are Homotopic

The following definition is a supporting notion for our proof that fibers of a fibration are homotopy equivalent.

Definition 2.6.1: Induced Map of Fibers

Let $p : E \to B$. Let $\gamma : I \to B$ be a path from b_1 to b_2. Define the induced map of fibers of γ as follows: The map $H : E_{b_1} \times I \to B$ defined by $H(x, t) = \gamma(t)$ is a homotopy. Using the HLP of p, we obtain a lift:

$$\begin{tikzcd} E_{b_1} \times \{0\} \arrow[r, "\widetilde{H(-,0)}"] \arrow[d, hook] & E \arrow[d, "p"] \\ E_{b_1} \times I \arrow[r, "H"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\widetilde{H}"] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

Since $p \circ \widetilde{H}(x, t) = \gamma(t)$, we have that $\widetilde{H}(x, 1) \in E_{b_2}$. The induced map of fibers is then the map

$$L_\gamma : E_{b_1} \to E_{b_2}$$

defined by $L_\gamma = \widetilde{H(-, 1)}$

Lemma 2.6.2

Let $p : E \to B$ be a fibration. Let $\gamma : I \to B$ be a path from b_1 to b_2. Then the following are true regarding L_γ.

- If $\gamma \simeq \gamma'$ relative to boundary, then $L_\gamma \simeq L_{\gamma'}$.
- If $\gamma : I \to B$ and $\gamma' : I \to B$ are two composable paths, there is a homotopy equivalence $L_{\gamma \cdot \gamma'} \simeq L_{\gamma'} \circ L_\gamma$

Proof.

- Let $F : I \times I \to B$ be a homotopy equivalence from γ to γ'. Now consider the map $G : E_{b_1} \times I \times I \to B$ defined by $G(x,s,t) = F(s,t)$. Notice that $G(x,s,0) = F(s,0) = \gamma(s)$ and $G(x,s,1) = F(s,1) = \gamma'(s)$. Thus, we proceed as above by lifting $G(x,s,0)$ and $G(x,s,1)$ to obtain respectively $\widetilde{G(x,s,0)}$ and $\widetilde{G(x,s,1)}$ for which $\widetilde{G(x,1,0)} = L_\gamma$ and $\widetilde{G(x,1,1)} = L_{\gamma'}$. Now define $K : E_{b_1} \times I \times \partial I \to E$ by
$$K(x,s,t) = \begin{cases} \widetilde{G(x,s,1)} & \text{if } t = 0 \\ G(x,s,1) & \text{if } t = 1 \end{cases}$$
We now obtain a homotopy called $\widetilde{G} : E_{b_1} \times I \times I \to E$ by the homotopy lifting property:
$$\begin{tikzcd} X \times I \times \partial I \arrow[r, "K"] \arrow[d, hook] & E \arrow[d, "p"] \\ X \times I \times I \arrow[r, "G"'] \arrow[ur, dashed, "\widetilde{G}"] & B \end{tikzcd}$$
Now $\widetilde{G}(-,1,-) : E_b \times I \to E$ is then a homotopy equivalence from $\widetilde{G}(x,1,0) = L_\gamma$ to $\widetilde{G}(x,1,1) = L_{\gamma'}$.
- We can repeat the above construction for γ and γ' to obtain homotopies $G : E_{b_1} \times I \to E$ and $G' : E_{b_1} \times I \to E$ such that when $t = 1$ we recover $\tilde{\gamma}$, $\tilde{\gamma}'$ and $\widetilde{\gamma \cdot \gamma'}$ respectively. Now the composition of G and G' by traversing along $t \in I$ with twice the speed gives precisely a lift of $\gamma \cdot \gamma'$ (one can check the boundary conditions). Thus $L_{\gamma \cdot \gamma'}$ obtained in this manner coincides up to homotopy equivalence to $L_{\gamma'} \circ L_\gamma$ by invoking part a).

$\square$

Theorem 2.6.3

Let $p : E \to B$ be a fibration. Let b_1 and b_2 lie in the same path component of B. Then there is a homotopy equivalence
$$E_{b_1} \simeq E_{b_2}$$
given by the lift of any path $\gamma : I \to B$ from b_1 to b_2.

Proof. Let $\gamma : I \to B$ be a path from b_1 to b_2. From the above, it follows that $L_{\overline{\gamma}} \circ L_\gamma \simeq \mathrm{id}_{E_b}$ for any loop $\gamma : I \to B$ with basepoint b. We conclude that L_γ is a homotopy equivalence and so the fibers of $p : E \to B$ are homotopy equivalent. $\square$

2.7 Serre Fibrations

Definition 2.7.1: Serre Fibration

We say that a map $p : E \to B$ is a Serre fibration if it has the homotopy lifting property with respect to all CW-complexes.

Lemma 2.7.2

Every (Hurewicz) fibration is a Serre fibration.

Proof. This is true since Hurewicz fibrations satisfies the homotopy lifting property with respect to all topological spaces, including CW complexes. $\square$

Proposition 2.7.3

Let $p : E \to B$ be a fibration where B is path connected. Let F be the fiber of p. Let $b \in B$. Then the map

$$\cdot : \pi_1(B) \times E_b \to E_b$$

defined by $[\gamma] \cdot x = L_\gamma(x)$ induces an action of $\pi_1(B)$ on the homology groups $H_*(F; G)$ given by $[\gamma] \cdot [z] = (L_\gamma)_*([z])$ for any $g \in G$.

Proof. Notice first that such a map is well defined by lemma 6.3.3. Associativity follows from the second point of lemma 6.3.3. Identity follows the unique lift of the identity loop e_b that gives L_{e_b} is also the identity. $\square$

3 Homotopy Fibers and Homotopy Cofibers

3.1 Basic Definitions

Definition 3.1.1: Homotopy Fibers and Cofibers

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Define the homotopy fiber of f at $y \in Y$ to be

$$\text{hofiber}_y(f) = \{(x, \phi) \in X \times \text{Map}(I, Y) \mid f(x) = \phi(0), \phi(1) = y\}$$

Define the homotopy cofiber of f to be

$$\text{hocofiber} = \frac{(X \times I) \amalg Y}{(x, 1) \sim f(x), (x, 0) \sim (x', 0)}$$

Homotopy fibers are often called the mapping fiber, while homotopy cofibers are often called the mapping cone.

TBA: hofiber = pullback $P_f \to Y \leftarrow *$ (time $t = 1$ and $* \mapsto y$).

Proposition 3.1.2

Let $p : E \to B$ be a fibration. Then the homotopy fibers of p are homotopy equivalent to the fibers of p.

Claim: hofiber is fiber of $P_f \to Y$, hocofiber is cofiber of $X \to M_f$.

3.2 The Fiber and Cofiber Sequences

Definition 3.2.1: Path Spaces

Let (X, x_0) be a pointed space. Define the path space of (X, x_0) to be

$$PX = \{\phi : (I, 0) \to (X, x_0) \mid \phi(0) = x_0\} = \text{Map}_*((I, 0), (X, x_0))$$

together with the topology of the mapping space.

Theorem 3.2.2

Let X be a space. Then the following are true.
- The map $\pi : PX \to X$ defined by $\pi(\phi) = \phi(1)$ is a fibration with fiber ΩX
- The map $\pi : X^I \to X$ defined by $\pi(\phi) = \phi(1)$ is a fibration with fiber homeomorphic to PX.

We now write a fibration as a sequence $F \to E \to B$ for F the fiber of the fibration $p : E \to B$. This compact notation allows the following theorem to be formulated nicely.

Theorem 3.2.3

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a fibration with homotopy fiber F_f. Let $\iota : \Omega Y \to F_f$ be the inclusion map and $\pi : F_f \to X$ the projection map. Then up to homotopy equivalence of spaces, there is a sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \Omega^2 X \xrightarrow{\Omega^2 f} \Omega^2 Y \xrightarrow{-\Omega\iota} \Omega F_f \xrightarrow{-\Omega\pi} \Omega X \xrightarrow{-\Omega f} \Omega_Y \xrightarrow{\iota} F_f \xrightarrow{\pi} X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

where any two consecutive maps form a fibration. Moreover, $-\Omega f : \Omega X \to \Omega Y$ is defined as

$$(-\Omega f)(\zeta)(t) = (f \circ \zeta)(1 - t)$$

for $\zeta \in \Omega X$.

There is then the dual notion of loop spaces and the corresponding sequence. Write a cofibration $f : A \to X$ with homotopy cofiber B as $B \to A \to X$.

Theorem 3.2.4

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a cofibration with homotopy cofiber C_f. Let $i : Y \to C_f$ be the inclusion map and $\pi : C_f \to C_f/Y \cong \Sigma X$ be the projection map. Then up to homotopy equivalence of spaces, there is a sequence

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{i} C_f \xrightarrow{\pi} \Sigma X \xrightarrow{-\Sigma f} \Sigma Y \xrightarrow{-\Sigma i} \Sigma C_f \xrightarrow{-\Sigma \pi} \Sigma^2 X \xrightarrow{\Sigma^2 f} \Sigma^2 Y \longrightarrow \cdots$$

where any two consecutive maps form a cofibration. Moreover, $-\Sigma f : \Sigma X \to \Sigma Y$ is defined by

$$(-\Sigma f)(x \wedge t) = f(x) \wedge (1 - t)$$

3.3 n-Connected Maps

Definition 3.3.1: n-Connected Maps

Let X, Y be spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. We say that f is n-connected if the induced map

$$\pi_k(f) : \pi_k(X) \to \pi_k(Y)$$

is an isomorphism for $0 \leq k < n$ and a surjection for $k = n$.

We can rephrase some of the corner stone theorems of homotopy theory using n-connected maps.

- The homotopy excision theorem can be rephrased into the following. For X a CW-complex and A, B sub complexes of X such that $X = A \cup B$ and $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. If $(A, A \cap B)$ is m-connected and $(B, A \cap B)$ is n-connected for $m, n \geq 0$, then the inclusion $\iota : (A, A \cap B) \to (X, B)$ is $(m + n)$-connected.
- The Freudenthal suspension theorem says that if X is an n-connected CW complex, then the map $\Omega\Sigma : X \to \Omega(\Sigma(X))$ is a $(2n + 1)$-connected map.