

Homotopy (Type) Theory 2019

Take home exam, 28 May 2019

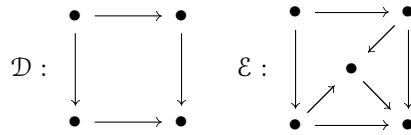
INSTRUCTIONS

Problems 1 to 5 (Part I) are worth 7 points each, and Problems 6 to 12 (Part II) are worth 5 points each. For full credit for this course, you should earn at least 51 points.

As you are training to become a researcher, you are free to refer to constructions and proofs in existing literature, namely peer-reviewed papers and monographs. References to blog posts and other non-standard sources are allowed, but in those cases you need to verify the veracity of the claims yourself. It is probably a good idea to verify your sources even when they are of a reputable origin. In the end, you are responsible for your solutions.

PROBLEMS

- [1] Let $n \geq 1$, $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, and let $G_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the set of k -planes in \mathbb{R}^n . Also, let $V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the set of (ordered) k -tuples of orthonormal vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . Topologize the latter by viewing it as a subset of $\mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ in the obvious way.
 - a. Topologize $G_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as a quotient space of $V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 - b. Show that $E_k^n = \{(\Lambda, x) \mid \Lambda \in G_k(\mathbb{R}^n), x \in \Lambda\} \subset G_k(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, together with the obvious projection map, is a vector bundle of rank k over $G_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 - c. Let S^2 be the 2-sphere and let $f: S^2 \rightarrow G_2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ assign to $\zeta \in S^2$ the plane perpendicular to ζ . Show that f is continuous and identify the pullback bundle $f^*(E_2^3)$. You may want to consult Davis-Kirk [1] for the latter.
- [2] Suppose given $p_0: E_0 \rightarrow B$ and $p_1: E_1 \rightarrow B$ in the category of topological spaces over B . A map $f: E_0 \rightarrow E_1$ over B is called a *fibre homotopy equivalence* if there exist a map $g: E_1 \rightarrow E_0$ over B and homotopies $gf \simeq \text{id}_{E_0}$ and $fg \simeq \text{id}_{E_1}$ over B . Here, $E_i \times [0, 1]$ is a space over B by virtue of $P_i = p_i \circ \text{pr}_{E_i}$. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a fibration and let $h: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ be a homotopy from h_0 to h_1 . Using a lifting function for p , construct an explicit fibre homotopy equivalence of pullbacks $h_0^*(E)$ and $h_1^*(E)$ as spaces over X .
- [3] Look up the definition of a *diagram* in \mathcal{C} with a given *shape* \mathcal{D} and its colimit in Dwyer-Spalinski [2].
 - a. Make sense of ‘the’ colimit functor $\text{colim } \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for a finite (small) category \mathcal{C} with finite (small) colimits and a finite (small) shape \mathcal{D} . (Define it and prove that it is a functor.)
 - b. Employing the pushout, define a suitable ‘map’ $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{E}}$, where \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{E} are as below, and study its properties.



- [4] Let \mathcal{C} be a category. A bounded direct sequence in \mathcal{C} is a diagram of objects and morphisms of \mathcal{C} of the form

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\xi_{-2}} X_{-1} \xrightarrow{\xi_{-1}} X_0 \xrightarrow{\xi_0} X_1 \xrightarrow{\xi_1} X_2 \xrightarrow{\xi_2} X_3 \xrightarrow{\xi_3} \dots$$

where for all small enough $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, the ξ_i are identity morphisms. We denote such a direct sequence simply by $\{(X_i, \xi_i)\}$. A morphism $f: \{(X_i, \xi_i)\} \rightarrow \{(Y_i, \eta_i)\}$ is a collection of morphisms $f_i: X_i \rightarrow Y_i$ in \mathcal{C} satisfying $f_{i+1}\xi_i = \eta_i f_i$ for all i , such that $f_i = f_{i-1}$ for all small enough i (i.e. for all $i \leq b$ where $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ depends on f). This defines a category of bounded direct sequences in \mathcal{C} , which we denote $\text{bdSeq}(\mathcal{C})$.

Suppose that \mathcal{C} is a model category. We call $f: \{(X_i, \xi_i)\} \rightarrow \{(Y_i, \eta_i)\}$ a weak equivalence (respectively a fibration) if all f_i are weak equivalences (respectively fibrations) in \mathcal{C} . Next, we call f a cofibration if for all i , the natural morphism

$Y_i \sqcup_{X_i} X_{i+1} \xrightarrow{\eta_i + f_{i+1}} Y_{i+1}$ is a cofibration in \mathcal{C} , and, moreover, f_i is a cofibration in \mathcal{C} for all small enough i .

- a. Prove that $\text{bdSeq}(\mathcal{C})$ is a model category.
 - b. Identify the fibrant and cofibrant objects in $\text{bdSeq}(\mathcal{C})$.
 - c. Suppose that \mathcal{C} has small colimits. Define a colimit functor $\text{colim}: \text{bdSeq}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and prove that it preserves cofibrations and trivial cofibrations. **Hint.** Use adjoint functors.
- [5] Let \mathcal{C} be a pointed model category. For a cofibrant X , we defined an association $[\Sigma X, Y] \rightarrow \pi_1^l(X, Y) = \pi_1^l(X, Y; 0, 0)$ which is a natural equivalence of functors $[\Sigma X, _]$ and $\pi_1^l(X, _)$ on the category \mathcal{C}_f (the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} of fibrant objects). See Theorem 2 of Quillen [3] for a proof. State the dual of the former and prove it. **Warning.** Mind the notation.
 - [6] Prove that the coproducts have the expected universal property:

$$(A + B \rightarrow C) \simeq (A \rightarrow C) \times (B \rightarrow C).$$

- [7] Let A be a type and $a: A$ a point. Prove that $\Sigma(x: A). a =_A x$ is contractible.
- [8] Prove that \mathbb{N} is a set.
- [9] Show that $(2 \simeq 2) \simeq 2$.
- [10] Show that $S^1 \simeq \text{Susp}(2)$, where S^1 is the circle and $\text{Susp}(2)$ the suspension of 2.
- [11] How would you define the double cover of the circle as a dependent type? That is, construct a dependent type $D: S^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ such that $D(\text{base}) \simeq 2$ and $(\Sigma(x: S^1). D(x)) \simeq S^1$.
- [12] How would you define the Möbius band as a type?

REFERENCES

- [1] J. F. Davis, P. Kirk, *Lecture notes in algebraic topology*. Graduate Studies in Mathematics, 35. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2001.
- [2] W. G. Dwyer, J. Spalinski, *Homotopy theories and model categories*. Handbook of algebraic topology, 73-126, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1995.
- [3] D. G. Quillen, *Homotopical algebra*. Lecture Notes in Mathematics, No. 43. Springer-Verlag, Berlin-New York, 1967.