

Lecture Note 1: Fundamental Group and Covering Space

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This lecture is about surface algebraic topology. The key idea is to build a bridge between topology, which is abstract and hard to imagine, and algebraic structure, which is tangible and can be computed. In a categorical sense, we construct a functor

$$\mathfrak{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}_2$$

between two categories¹ with structural information preserved, namely

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{C}_1 &= \{\text{Topological Spaces, Homeomorphisms}\} \\ \mathfrak{C}_2 &= \{\text{Groups, Homomorphisms}\}\end{aligned}$$

Definition 1 (Topological Type). All oriented compact surfaces can be classified by their genus g and number of boundaries b . Therefore, we use

$$(g, b)$$

to represent the topological type of an oriented surface \mathbf{S} .

Definition 2 (Homeomorphism). A *homeomorphism* is a continuous function between topological spaces of the same topological type.

Definition 3 (Homomorphism). A *homomorphism* is a structure-preserving map between two algebraic structures of the same type.

We now introduce *first homotopy group*, denoted² as $\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)$. The group structure of $\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)$ determines the topology of \mathbf{S} .

1 Fundamental Group

Let \mathbf{S} be a two-manifold with a base point $p \in \mathbf{S}$.

Definition 4 (Curve). A *curve* is a continuous mapping $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$

Definition 5 (Loop). A *closed curve* or *loop* through p is a curve s.t. $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1) = p$

¹The concepts of category and functor were covered in previous lectures

²Although the fundamental group in general depends on the choice of base point, it turns out that, up to isomorphism (actually, even up to inner isomorphism), this choice makes no difference as long as the space \mathbf{S} is path-connected. For path-connected spaces, therefore, many authors therefore write $\pi_1(\mathbf{S})$ instead of $\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)$

Definition 6 (Homotopy). Let $\gamma_0, \gamma_1 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$ be two curves. A *homotopy* connecting γ_0 and γ_1 is a continuous mapping

$$f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$$

s.t.

$$f(0, t) = \gamma_0(t)$$

$$f(1, t) = \gamma_1(t)$$

We say γ_0 is homotopic to γ_1 , if there exists a homotopy between them, denoted as $\gamma_0 \sim \gamma_1$.

Definition 7 (Loop Product). $\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2$ is

$$\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2(t) := \begin{cases} \gamma_1(2t) & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 0.5 \\ \gamma_2(2t - 1) & \text{for } 0.5 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Definition 8 (Loop Inverse). $\gamma^{-1}(t) := \gamma(1 - t)$

Definition 9 (Fundamental Group). Given a surface topological space \mathbf{S} , fix a base point $p \in \mathbf{S}$. Homotopy relation is an equivalence relation³. The set of all the loops through the base point p is Γ , which can be classified by homotopy relation and form a set of all the homotopy classes, denoted as Γ / \sim . To define a group:

- The homotopy class of a loop γ , denoted by $[\gamma]$, becomes group generator.
- The group binary operation is defined as

$$[\gamma_1][\gamma_2] := [\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2]$$

- The group unit element is defined as $[e]$, which is as trivial as a point.
- The group inverse element is defined as

$$[\gamma]^{-1} = [\gamma^{-1}]$$

then Γ / \sim forms a group, so-called *fundamental group* of \mathbf{S} , or the first homotopy group, denoted as $\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, p)$.

Definition 10 (Word Group Representation). Let $G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$ be n distinct symbols. Words of finite length generated by those symbols form a group with equivalence relations

- $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$ becomes group generator.
- The group binary operation is defined as the concatenation of two word.
- The group unit element is empty word \emptyset
- The group inverse element is defined as reverse composition of the word.
- Certain segment of words can be replaced by \emptyset , which forms equivalence relations, denoted by set $R = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m\}$.

³needs to be reflexive, symmetric and transitive

Given a set of generators G and a set of relations R , all the equivalence classes of the words generated by G form a group under the concatenation, called *word group*, denoted as

$$\langle g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n | R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m \rangle$$

Word group representation can be used to process fundamental group in computer.

Theorem 11 (Van Kampen (-Seifert) Theorem). *If*

- \mathbf{X} is a topological space;
- \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{V} are open, path connected subspaces of \mathbf{X} ;
- $\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}$ is nonempty and path-connected;
- $w \in \mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}$;
- homomorphisms $I : \pi_1(\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}, w) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbf{U}, w)$ and $J : \pi_1(\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}, w) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbf{V}, w)$
- the fundamental group of \mathbf{U} , \mathbf{V} and $\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}$

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{U}, w) = \langle u_1, \dots, u_k | \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l \rangle$$

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{V}, w) = \langle v_1, \dots, v_m | \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \rangle$$

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{V}, w) = \langle w_1, \dots, w_p | \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q \rangle$$

then $\pi_1(\mathbf{X}, w)$ is the free product with amalgamation of $\pi_1(\mathbf{U}, w)$ and $\pi_1(\mathbf{V}, w)$

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{X}, w) = \langle u_1, \dots, u_k, v_1, \dots, v_m | \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, I(w_1)J(w_1)^{-1}, \dots, I(w_p)J(w_p)^{-1} \rangle$$

One can use Van Kampen's theorem to calculate fundamental groups for topological spaces that can be decomposed into simpler spaces.

Theorem 12 (Canonical Representation of Surface Fundamental Group). *Suppose \mathbf{S} is a compact, oriented surface, $p \in \mathbf{S}$ is a fixed point, the fundamental group has a canonical⁴ representation*

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, p) = \langle a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_g, b_g | \prod_{i=1}^g [a_i, b_i] \rangle$$

where

$$[a_i, b_i] := a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-1}$$

and g is the genus of the surface \mathbf{S} and a_i, b_i are canonical bases⁵

⁴The canonical representation of the fundamental group of the surface is not unique. It is NP hard to verify if two given representations are isomorphic.

⁵we omit the definition of canonical basis.

Theorem 13. *Topological Spaces Homeomorphism \Leftrightarrow Fundamental Groups Isomorphism*

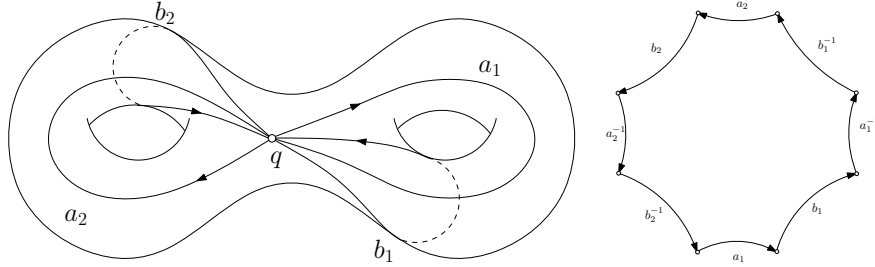


Figure 1: fundamental group canonical basis and fundamental domain

Proof. For each surface, find a canonical basis, slice the surface along the basis to get a $4g$ polygonal scheme, then construct a homeomorphism between the polygonal scheme with consistent boundary condition. (e.g. bi-torus see figure 1) \square

Definition 14 (Connected Sum). The *connected sum* $\mathbf{S}_1 \oplus \mathbf{S}_2$ is formed by deleting the interior of disks \mathbf{D}_i and attaching the resulting punctured surfaces $\mathbf{S}_i - \mathbf{D}_i$ to each other by a homeomorphism $h : \partial \mathbf{D}_1 \rightarrow \partial \mathbf{D}_2$

$$\mathbf{S}_1 \oplus \mathbf{S}_2 := (\mathbf{S}_1 - \mathbf{D}_1) \cup_h (\mathbf{S}_2 - \mathbf{D}_2)$$

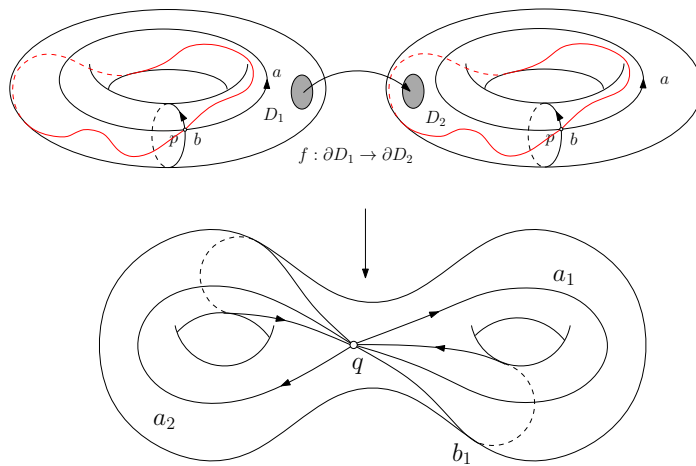


Figure 2: connected sum of two tori

Theorem 15 (Classification Theorem of Closed Surfaces). *Any closed connected surface is homeomorphic to exactly one of the following surfaces:*

- the sphere, a finite connected sum of tori,
- the connected sum of g tori for $g \geq 1$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{T}^2 \oplus \mathbf{T}^2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{T}^2}_{g \text{ tori}}$$

- the connected sum of k real projective planes for $k \geq 1$.

$$\mathbf{RP}^2 \oplus \mathbf{RP}^2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{RP}^2$$

One can use theorem 11 to show that theorem 12 is true for

$$\mathbf{S} = \oplus_{i=1}^g \mathbf{T}^2$$

2 Quotient Group

Definition 16 (Coset). Let H be a subgroup of the group G . Given an element g of G ,

- the *left cosets* of H in G are the **sets** (not group!) obtained by multiplying each element of H by a fixed element g of G (where g is the left factor), denoted by

$$gH := \{gh : h \in H\}$$

- The *right cosets* are defined similarly, except that the element g is now a right factor, that is,

$$Hg := \{hg : h \in H\}$$

Definition 17 (Normal Subgroup). Subgroup N of group G is *normal subgroup*, denoted as $N \triangleleft G$ if for all g in G , the left cosets gN and right cosets Ng are equal. Notice that any subgroup of an Abelian group is a normal subgroup.

Definition 18 (Quotient Group). Let $N \triangleleft G$. To construct a *quotient group* G/N or $\frac{G}{N}$, N needs to be a normal subgroup of G :

- define the set G/N to be the set of all cosets⁶ of N in G . That is, $G/N = \{N_a : a \in G\}$;
- for any two cosets N_a and N_b , binary operation $*$ is defined as

$$N_a * N_b = N_{ab}$$

- the denominator N , the whole normal subgroup, collapsed into the unit⁷ element

$$N = \{e\}$$

⁶since $N \triangleleft G$, left and right cosets coincide, we use N_a to denote coset of N given $a \in G$

⁷In a quotient of a group, the equivalence class of the identity element is always a normal subgroup of the original group, and the other equivalence classes are precisely the cosets of that normal subgroup. We can alternatively think of quotient group as G/\sim , where $a \sim b$ if a and b are in the same coset of N

- the inverse is defined as

$$N_a^{-1} = N_{a^{-1}}$$

Notice that $G/e = G$ and $G/G = \{e\}$

The concepts of quotient group will be frequently used in following chapters.

3 Covering Space

Definition 19 (Covering Space). Given topological spaces $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ and \mathbf{S} , a continuous map $f : \tilde{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$ is surjective, such that

- for each point $q \in \mathbf{S}$, there is a neighborhood \mathbf{U} of q ;
- its preimage $f^{-1}(\mathbf{U}) = \cup_i \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_i$ is a disjoint union of open sets $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_i$;
- f on each $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_i$ is a local homeomorphism

then $(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}, f)$ is a *covering space* of *base space* \mathbf{S} , and f is called a projection map.

Definition 20 (Deck Transformation and Covering Group). The automorphisms of $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$, $g : \tilde{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{S}}$, are called *deck transformations*, if they satisfy $f \circ g = f$. All the deck transformations form a group, the *covering group*, and denoted as

$$\text{Deck}(\tilde{\mathbf{S}})$$

Theorem 21 (Covering Group Structure). *Covering space $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ and base space \mathbf{S} .*

Suppose base points $\tilde{q} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}$, $f(\tilde{q}) = q \in \mathbf{S}$.

The projection map $f : \tilde{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$ induces a homomorphism between their fundamental groups

$$f_* : \pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}, \tilde{q}) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)$$

If $f_(\pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}, \tilde{q}))$ is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)$ then the quotient group*

$$\frac{\pi_1(\mathbf{S}, q)}{f_*(\pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}, \tilde{q}))} \cong \text{Deck}(\tilde{\mathbf{S}})$$

Definition 22 (Universal Covering Space). If a covering space $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ is simply connected (i.e. $\pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}) = \{e\}$), then $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ is called a *universal covering space* of \mathbf{S} .

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{S}) \cong \text{Deck}(\tilde{\mathbf{S}})$$

Namely, the fundamental group of the base space is isomorphic to the deck transformation group of the universal covering space (see figure 3)

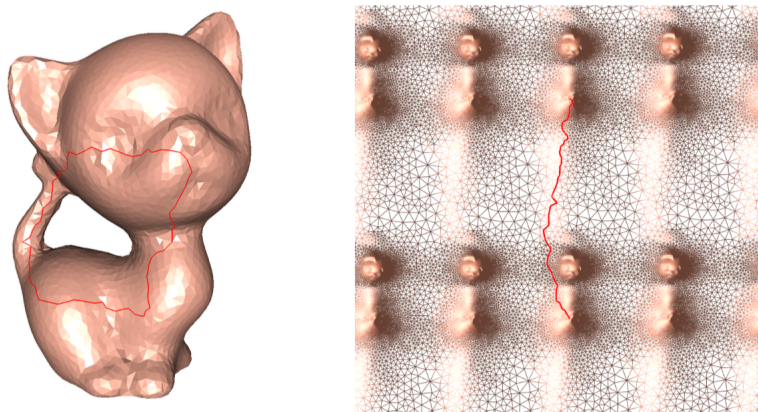


Figure 3: base space \mathbf{S} on the left and universal covering space $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ on the right