

2020.4.13

P121. 1. $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1, z \mapsto -z$. 描述同态 $f_n: \pi_1(S^1, 1) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^1, 1)$

Sol: 将圈数为 n 的定端同伦类映为圈数为 $-n$, 即反向画圈.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \tilde{f}_n(\langle a \rangle) &= \langle f_n \circ a \rangle = \langle \tilde{f}_n a(1) - \tilde{f}_n a(0) \rangle \\ &= \langle -\tilde{a}(1) - (-\tilde{a}(0)) \rangle = -n. \end{aligned} \quad \#$$

2. $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1, z \mapsto z^n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. 描述同态 $f_n: \pi_1(S^1, 1) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^1, 1)$.

Sol: $\because \tilde{f}_n(\langle a \rangle) = \langle \tilde{f}_n a \rangle = n \langle a \rangle$
 $\therefore f$ 将圈数为 m 的定端同伦类映为圈数为 mn 的. $\#$

3. $f, g: (S^1, 1) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$ 连续, 且 $f_n \circ \pi = \pi \circ g$, 证明 $f \simeq g$ rel. 1.

Pf: $S^1 \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = \{[t] : 0 \leq t < 1\}$

设 $\langle a \rangle \in \pi_1(S^1, 1)$

由 $f_n \circ \pi(a) = \pi(g(a))$,

$\exists H_n: I \times I \rightarrow Y$ 连续

s.t. $H_n(s, 0) = f(a(s))$

$H_n(s, 1) = g(a(s))$

$H_n(1, t) = H_n(0, t) = f(a(0)) = g(a(0)) = y_0$.

取 $\alpha = [0, 1] : s \mapsto e^{2\pi i s}$.

则 $H(x, t) = H_n(\alpha^{-1}(x), t)$ 满足.

$H(x, 0) = f(x)$

$H(x, 1) = g(x)$.

$H(1, t) = H_n(0, t) = y_0$.

由定义, $f \simeq g$ rel. 1. $\#$

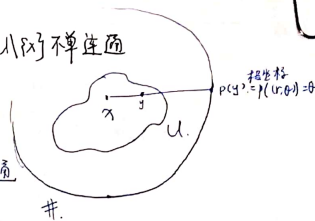
7. 证明若 $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $U \ni x$ 邻域, 则 $U \setminus \{x\}$ 不连通

Pf: 如图, 由 $p: y \mapsto P(y)$ 可构造

$U \setminus \{x\}$ 到 S^1 的直线同伦.

由 $\pi_1(S^1, 1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ 不连通

知 $U \setminus \{x\}$ 不连通 $\#$.



2020.4.16.

P140. 1. G_1, G_2, H : 群, $f_i: G_i \rightarrow H$ 是同态 ($i=1, 2$), 证明 $\exists!$ 同态 $\varphi: G_1 * G_2 \rightarrow H$, s.t. $\varphi|_{G_i} = f_i, i=1, 2$.

Pf: 此即附录 A. 命题 A.8 简化.

令 $\varphi(g_1 \cdots g_n) = f_{j_1}(g_1) \cdots f_{j_n}(g_n)$, 其中 $g_i \in G_{j_i}, j_i \in \{1, 2\}$

则 $\varphi((g_1 \cdots g_n) \cdot (h_1 \cdots h_m)) = \varphi(g_1 \cdots g_n h_1 \cdots h_m)$, $h_i \in G_{k_i}$

$$= \begin{cases} \varphi(g_1 \cdots g_n h_1 \cdots h_m) = f_{j_1}(g_1) \cdots f_{j_n}(g_n) f_{k_1}(h_1) \cdots f_{k_m}(h_m), & \text{若 } j_n \neq k_1 \\ \varphi(g_1 \cdots (g_n h_1) \cdots h_m) = f_{j_1}(g_1) \cdots f_{j_n}(g_n h_1) \cdots f_{k_m}(h_m), & \text{若 } j_n = k_1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \varphi(g_1 \cdots g_n) \varphi(h_1 \cdots h_m) \Rightarrow \text{同态.}$$

② $\varphi(g_i) = f_i(g_i), \forall g_i \in G_i, i=1, 2 \Rightarrow \varphi|_{G_i} = f_i$.

由①+②, 存在性得证.

③ $\forall \tilde{\varphi}$ 满足题意, $\forall (g_1 \cdots g_n) \in G_1 * G_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}(g_1 \cdots g_n) &\stackrel{\text{命题 A.8}}{=} \tilde{\varphi}(g_1) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}(g_n) \Rightarrow \text{唯一性得证.} \\ &\stackrel{\varphi|_{G_i} = f_i}{=} f_{j_1}(g_1) \cdots f_{j_n}(g_n) = \varphi(g_1 \cdots g_n) \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

Pr. 2. $X = X_1 \cup X_2$, X_i 开, $X_0 = X_1 \cap X_2$ 非空道路连通, $x_0 \in X_0$.

证明由 (i) $\pi_1: \pi_1(X_1, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ 和 (ii) $\pi_2: \pi_1(X_2, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$

决定的同态 $\varphi: \pi_1(X_1, x_0) * \pi_1(X_2, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ 是同构.

Pf: 此即 Van Kampen 第一条. 附设 B 在 P_{262} 有证.

$\forall \langle \alpha \rangle \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$, $\alpha: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$.

由 X_i 开, \exists 充分大的 n 令 $I_i = [\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}]$, $i=1, \dots, n$

s.t. $\alpha(I_i) \subset X_1$ 或 X_2 , 设 $\alpha(I_i) \subset X_1$, $\tau_i \in \pi_1(X_1, x_0)$

记 $\tau_i = \alpha(\frac{i}{n})$.

若 $x_i \in X_0$, 则取 X_0 中道路 w_i 连接 τ_i 和 τ_{i+1} .

否则 $x_i \in X_1$, 取连接 τ_i 和 τ_{i+1} 的 X_1 中道路 w_i .

如上取定, 则 $w_i \cdot \alpha(I_i) \cdot w_i^{-1} \in \pi_1(X_1, x_0)$ (这里 rescale 到 $[0, 1]$)

$$\therefore \varphi(\langle \alpha(I_1) w_1^{-1} \cdot (w_1 \alpha(I_2) w_1^{-1}) \cdots (w_{n-1} \alpha(I_n) w_{n-1}^{-1}) \cdot (w_n \alpha(I_n)) \rangle)$$

$$= \langle \alpha(I_1) w_1^{-1} \cdot (w_1 \alpha(I_2) w_1^{-1}) \cdots (w_{n-1} \alpha(I_n) w_{n-1}^{-1}) \cdot (w_n \alpha(I_n)) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \alpha(I_1) \alpha(I_2) \cdots \alpha(I_n) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \alpha \rangle. \quad \text{即 } \varphi \text{ 为满的.}$$

井

3. 证 $n \geq 2$ 时, $E^n \setminus \{\text{有限点}\}$ 单连通

Pf: 设 $E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ 为我们要证的目标.

$\exists \varepsilon$ 充分小, s.t. $B(x_m, \varepsilon) \cap \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} = \emptyset$

$$\therefore E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}\} = E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \cup B(x_m, \varepsilon)$$

$$= X_1 \cup X_2$$

且 $X_1 \cap X_2 = B(x_m, \varepsilon) \setminus \{x_m\}$ 强形变收缩到 S^{n-1} , $n \geq 2$.

由 $\pi_1(S^{n-1}) = \{1\}$ 知 $X_1 \cap X_2$ 道路连通

由 Van Kampen 情形 (由 $\pi_1(B(x_m, \varepsilon))$ 平凡, 由 $B(x_m, \varepsilon)$ 凸.)

$$\pi_1(E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}\}) = \pi_1(E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}) * \pi_1(B(x_m, \varepsilon))$$

$$= \pi_1(E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\})$$

由归纳及 $\pi_1(E^n) = \{1\}$ 知 $E^n \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ 单连通. 井

4. 求下列实向量群:

(1) E^2 去掉 3 个点

Sol: 设三个点被 $y=0$ 分离成 1 个点和两个点.

$$\text{且 } \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 充分小, s.t. } \{y > \varepsilon\} \cap \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = \{y > \varepsilon\} \cap \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$\{y < \varepsilon\} \cap \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = \{y < \varepsilon\} \cap \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

由于 $\{y < \varepsilon\}$ 为 R^2 的凸子集, 它单连通

$$\therefore \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}) \cong \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_1\}) * \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_2, x_3\})$$

$$\cong \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_1\}) * \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_2\}) * \pi_1(E^2 \setminus \{x_3\})$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} \quad (E^2 \setminus \{x_i\} \text{ 强形变收缩于 } \partial B(x_i, \varepsilon) \cong S^1) \quad \text{井}$$

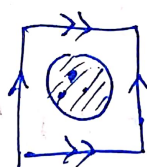
(2) S^2 中去掉 3 个点

Sol = 由 S^2 中去掉 1 个点 $\cong \mathbb{E}^2$.

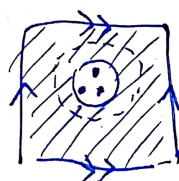
$\therefore \pi_1(S^2 \text{ 中去掉 3 点}) \cong \pi_1(\mathbb{E}^2 \text{ 中去掉 2 点}) = \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$ (由 (1) 知). $\#$

(3) π^2 去掉 3 个点

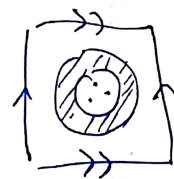
Sol = 构造 X_1, X_2 如右.



X_1



X_2



X_0

则 $\pi_1(X_1) \stackrel{(1)}{\cong} \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$.

$\pi_2(X_2) \cong \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$ (由它强形变收缩至 $S^1 \vee S^1$)

X_0 强形变收缩至 S^1 , $\pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

$\therefore \pi_1(\pi^2 \text{ 去掉 3 点}) = \mathbb{Z} * 4$

$\#$