


Recall X space $x_0 \in X$.

$\pi_1(X, x_0) = \{ \text{path homotopy classes of loops based at } x_0 \}$

(a grp with concat!)

Thm If there is a path in X from x_0 to x_1 , $\pi_1(x_0, x_1) \cong \pi_1(x_1)$

Def Let $\alpha(x_0) = x_1$ be this path. def

$\hat{\alpha}: \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_1)$ ↗ can check well def
 $[f] \rightarrow [\bar{\alpha}] * [f] * [\alpha]$

$\hat{\alpha}$ is a grp homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}([f]) * \hat{\alpha}([g]) &= ([\bar{\alpha}] * [f] * [\alpha]) * ([\bar{\alpha}] * [g] * [\alpha]) \\ &= [\bar{\alpha}] * [f] * [g] * [\alpha] \\ &= \hat{\alpha}([f] * [g]) \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry: can def homomorphism $\hat{\alpha}' : \pi_1(X, x_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$
 $(f) \mapsto (\alpha) * (f) * (\bar{\alpha})$

Since we have (backward) homo
 $\Rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0) \cong \pi_1(X, x_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{by } \hat{\alpha} \circ \hat{\alpha}' = \text{Id}(\pi_1(X, x_1)) \\ &\& \hat{\alpha}' \circ \hat{\alpha} = \text{Id}(\pi_1(X, x_0)) \end{aligned}$$

Cor If X is path con $\pi_1(X, x_0) \cong \pi_1(X, x_1) \ncong x_0, x_1 \in X$

Def A space X is simply connected if it is path conn & has trivial fundamental grp!
 $\Rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0) = 0$ for some (mvs any) $x_0 \in X$

The fundamental grp is a top inv!

Notation $h: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$ a ct map $X \rightarrow Y$ so $h(x_0) = y_0$

Def let $h: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$ ct. We define

$h_*: \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y, y_0)$

$[f] \rightarrow [h \circ f]$

h^* is the homomorphism induced by h relative to x_0 !



Check $h_\#$ is well def. That is, if $f \approx g$ then $h \circ f \approx h \circ g$

Let F be path homotopy between f, g

$\Rightarrow h \circ F$ path homotopy between $h \circ f, h \circ g \Rightarrow [h \circ f] = [h \circ g]$

• $h_\#$ grp homo as $(h \circ f)_\# \circ (h \circ g)_\# = h_\#(f \ast g)$ D
↳ Check

Functorial prop of homo on π_1

Thm 1 If $h: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$, $k: (Y, y_0) \rightarrow (Z, z_0)$

$k \circ h: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Z, z_0)$ but

$$(k \circ h)_\# = k_\# \circ h_\#$$

If $i: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ $\Rightarrow i_\#$ is identity homo on $\pi_1(X, x_0)$

Pf) By def $(k \circ h)_\#([f]) = [k \circ h \circ f]$

$$= k_\#([h \circ f]) = \underline{k_\# \circ h_\#([f])}$$

Top inv of π_1

Cor 1 If $h: (X, x_0) \rightarrow (Y, y_0)$ is a homo $\Rightarrow h_\#$ is an iso

Pf) $h_\#$ is a homo $\pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y, y_0)$

$$\pi_1(X, x_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_1(Y, y_0)$$

$(h^{-1})_\#$ is a homo $\pi_1(Y, y_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$

If we show $h_\#, (h^{-1})_\#$ are inv we are done!

$$h_\# \circ (h^{-1})_\#([f]) \stackrel{\text{Pf}}{=} (h \circ h^{-1})_\#([f]) = i_Y([f])$$

Similar for $(h^{-1})_\# \circ h_\#$. $\therefore h_\#$ is an iso!

E.g. $\pi_1(S^1, x_0) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ e.g. S^n for $n \geq 2$ is simply connected!

e.g.