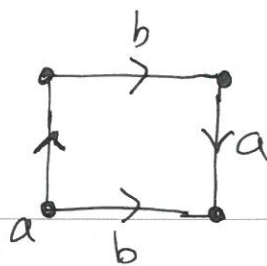


Start

(27)

Ex : Klein Bottle



$$X^0 = \cdot$$

$$X^1 = \begin{array}{c} \text{a} \\ \curvearrowright \\ \text{b} \end{array} \quad \pi_1(X^1) = \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{RP}^2 = X^2: e^2 &= a b a b^{-1} & \pi_1(X^2) &= \pi_1(X^1) / N \\ & & &= \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} / N = \langle a, b \mid a b a = b \rangle \end{aligned}$$

A note about General Groups G .

Oct 25: Covering Spaces: We want a way to find data of a space X by considering (topologically) ~~more and more~~ simpler spaces.

Defn: A covering space of a space X is a map $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ with the following prop:

For each $x \in X$, $\exists U \ni x$ open w/
 $p^{-1}(U) = \bigsqcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \subseteq \tilde{X}$ and

$$\bigsqcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \rightarrow U \text{ is } "U_{\alpha} \rightarrow U"$$

Such a U is called evenly covered,
 and each $U_{\alpha} \in \bigsqcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}$ is called a sheet
 of the covering space.

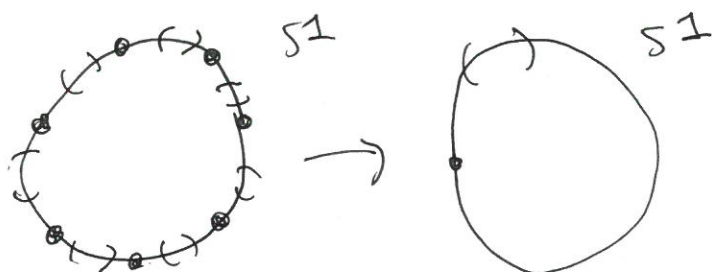
The number of sheets is locally a constant
 on X (it is on U), so it is constant
 on a connected comp of X .



Ex/ S^1 : There are a lot of covering spaces. For each n ,

$$p_n: S^1 \rightarrow S^1: \theta \mapsto n\theta$$

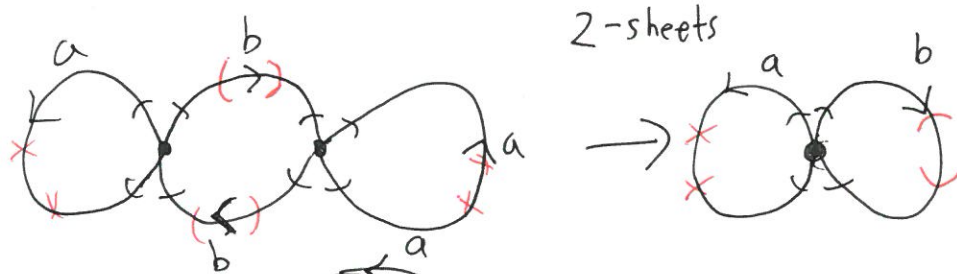
$$\tilde{p}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$$



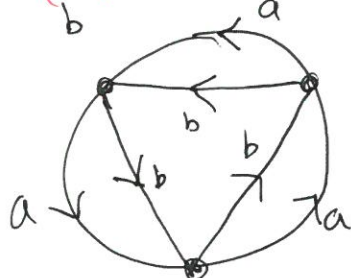
p_n has n -sheets.

$\mathbb{R}?$

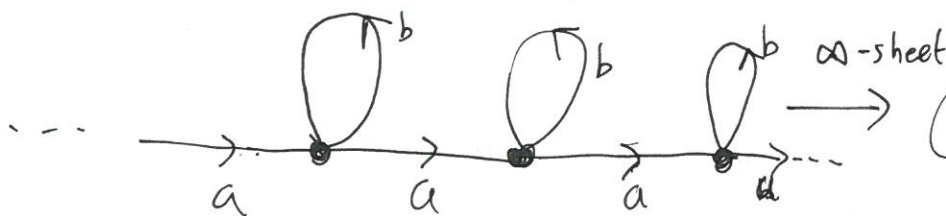
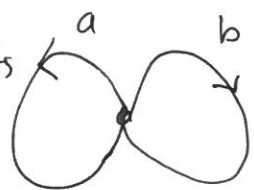
Ex/ $S^1 \vee S^1$:



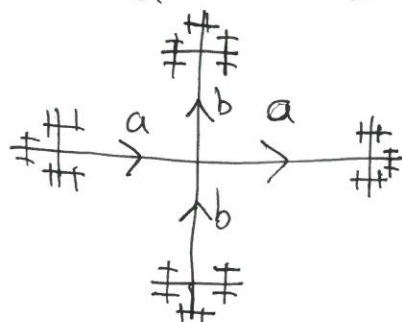
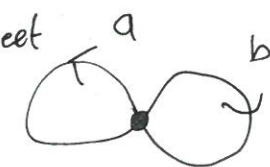
2-sheets



3-sheets

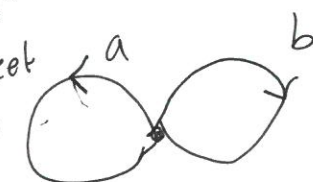


∞ -sheet



"more"

∞ -sheet



$$\mathbb{R}P^n = S^n / \sim$$

Locally finite

Some nice things: • Open covers have cov sp realization

• If $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ and $q: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ are covers
so is $p \times q$

• If $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ and $q: \hat{X} \rightarrow X$
are CS, then so is $q \circ p$.

• p_* is injective (To be shown later)

• Much like

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{R} \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ Y \times I & \xrightarrow{e} & S^1 \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{p} & X \end{array}$$

~~$\partial \times Y$~~ $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{p} X

~~$I \times Y$~~ $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ X

• Good correspondence with $\pi_1(X)$

Oct 27: Homotopy lifting property:

Prop: Given a covering space $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ and
a homotopy $f_t: Y \rightarrow X$ w/ $f_0: Y \rightarrow \tilde{X}$,
then $\exists! \tilde{f}_t: Y \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ w/
 $p \circ \tilde{f}_t = f_t$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \tilde{X} \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow p \\ Y \times I & \xrightarrow{\sim} & X \end{array}$$

PF: Same as the
proof that homotopies
lift from $X \setminus \{1\}$ to
 $\tilde{X} = \mathbb{R}$.



If Y is a point, then we ~~get~~ get the path lifting property. Thus, constant loops lift to constant loops.

If $Y = I$, we see that homotopies of loops lift. So if γ_0, γ_1 are homotopic loops in X , $\tilde{\gamma}_0, \tilde{\gamma}_1$ lifts to \tilde{X} w/ same basepoint, then $\tilde{\gamma}_0 \simeq \tilde{\gamma}_1$.

Here is an application: Prop: If $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is a covering space, then $\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(X, x_0)$ is injective. The image of p_* is homotopy classes of loops in X at x_0 lifting to loops in \tilde{X} at \tilde{x}_0 .

Pf: Suppose $p_*: \tilde{\gamma} \mapsto \gamma$. Then

$$p \circ \tilde{\gamma} \simeq \gamma$$

but homotopies of loops lift, so

$$\tilde{\gamma} \simeq c_{\tilde{x}_0} \Rightarrow [\tilde{\gamma}] = [c_{\tilde{x}_0}].$$

Let's consider the image. $\text{Im}(p_*) \subseteq \text{loops in } X$ lifting to loops in \tilde{X} . Similarly if γ lifts to a loop $\tilde{\gamma}$, $p_* \tilde{\gamma} = \gamma$.

Prop: If X is connected, and $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is a cov. sp, then

$$|p^{-1}(x_0)| = \# \text{ sheets of } p = \# [\pi_1(X) : p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X})]$$

Ex: $p_n: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ & $p: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1$

Pf: For $g: I \rightarrow X$ ^{a loop} based @ x_0 , let \tilde{g} be its lift to \tilde{X} (a path) @ \tilde{x}_0 . If

$h \in p_* (\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$, then $h \cdot g$ lifts to $\tilde{h} \cdot \tilde{g}$
(to avoid composing paths @ different points.)

Thus, we can define

$$\Phi: \pi_1(X) : p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{\text{cosets}} \text{Sheets}$$

$$p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{H \cdot g} \tilde{g}(1)$$

X : Path connected $\Rightarrow \Phi$ is surjective

Φ injective: If $\Phi(H \cdot g) = \tilde{x}_0$, then $\tilde{g}(1) = x_0$
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{g}$ is a loop @ $\tilde{x}_0 \Rightarrow g \in H$.

More Generally, it is interesting to see when maps lift at all (indep of the map f_0).

Lifting criterion: Suppose $p: (\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ is a CS and $f: (Y, y_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$. Then

$$\exists \tilde{f}: (Y, y_0) \rightarrow (\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \iff f_* \pi_1(Y, y_0) \subseteq p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0)$$

$$\text{w/ } p \circ \tilde{f} = f$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{f_*} & X \\ \downarrow p & \iff & \downarrow p_* \\ Y & \xrightarrow{f_*} & X \end{array}$$

$$\pi_1(Y, y_0) \xrightarrow{f_*} \pi_1(X, x_0) \iff \pi_1(Y, y_0) \xrightarrow{f_*} \pi_1(X, x_0)$$



PF: " \Rightarrow " ~~$f \circ p$~~ $p_* \circ \tilde{f}_* = f_*$
 $\Rightarrow \subseteq$

" \Leftarrow " Let γ be a path from y_0 to y .

Then $f_*(\gamma)$ at x_0 lifts to $\tilde{f}_*\gamma \in \pi_1(\tilde{X}, x_0)$

Let $\tilde{f}(y) = \tilde{f}_*\gamma(y)$.

Well-defined: Suppose γ' is another path.

Then $(\tilde{f}_*\gamma') \cdot (\overline{\tilde{f}_*\gamma})$ is a loop h_0 at

x_0 . Thus $\exists h_t$ a homotopy of h_0 to h_1 lifting to \tilde{h}_t in \tilde{X} based at \tilde{x}_0 .

$\Rightarrow \tilde{h}_t$ is a lift. $\Rightarrow \tilde{h}_0$ is a loop at x_0 , since \tilde{h}_1 is. Thus

$$\tilde{h}_0 = (\tilde{f}_*\gamma') \cdot (\overline{\tilde{f}_*\gamma}) \Rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}'(1) = \overline{\tilde{\gamma}(0)} = \tilde{x}_0$$

\tilde{f} is also continuous because \tilde{X} is a local homeo to X .

$$\tilde{f}^{-1}(\tilde{U}) = \tilde{f}^{-1}(\bigcup_{\alpha} \tilde{U}_{\alpha})$$

$$= \bigcup_{\alpha} \tilde{f}^{-1}(\tilde{U}_{\alpha})$$

$$= \bigcup_{\alpha} f^{-1}(U_{\alpha})$$

$$\tilde{X} \supseteq U_{\alpha}$$

$$\downarrow \cong$$

$$X \supseteq U_{\alpha}$$

Prop: Additionally, if two lifts agree at
1 point, they agree everywhere.



