

7 | Fibrations

7.1 Definition. A map $p: E \rightarrow B$ has the *homotopy lifting property* for a space X if for any commutative diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

there exists a map $\bar{h}: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{h}i = \bar{f}$ and $p\bar{h} = h$.

In the setting of Definition 7.1 we will say that \bar{h} is a lift of h beginning at \bar{f} .

7.2 Definition. A map $p: E \rightarrow B$ is

- a *Hurewicz fibration* if it has the homotopy lifting property for any space X .
- a *Serre fibration* if it has the homotopy lifting property for any CW complex X .

7.3 Note. Every Hurewicz fibration is a Serre fibration.

7.4 Example. For any spaces B, F the projection map $\text{pr}_B: B \times F \rightarrow B$ is a Hurewicz fibration. Indeed, assume that we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & B \times F \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow \text{pr}_B \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

Let $\text{pr}_F: B \times F \rightarrow F$ be the projection onto F . We can define $\bar{h}: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow B \times F$ by

$$\bar{h}(x, t) = (h(x, t), \text{pr}_F \bar{f}(x, 0))$$

7.5 Example. Every covering map $p: E \rightarrow B$ is a Hurewicz fibration.

7.6 Proposition. Let $h, h': X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ be two homotopies between maps $f, g: X \rightarrow B$. Assume that these homotopies are themselves homotopic relative endpoints. That is, there exists a map

$$H: X \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow B$$

such that $H|_{X \times [0, 1] \times \{0\}} = h$, $H|_{X \times [0, 1] \times \{1\}} = h'$, and for each $t \in [0, 1]$ the map $H|_{X \times [0, 1] \times \{t\}}$ is a homotopy between f and g . Assume also that we have commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \bar{h}' & \downarrow p \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h'} & B \end{array}$$

If p is a Hurewicz fibration then the maps $\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}'_1: X \rightarrow E$ are homotopic via homotopy $\varphi: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ such that $p\varphi_t = g$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. The same holds if p is a Serre fibration and X is a CW complex.

Proof. Exercise. □

7.7 Definition. $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a Hurewicz or Serre fibration. For $b \in B$ the space $p^{-1}(b) \subseteq E$ is called the fiber of p over b .

7.8 Proposition. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a Hurewicz fibration. If b_0, b_1 are points in the same path connected component of B , then $p^{-1}(b_0) \simeq p^{-1}(b_1)$.

Proof. Let $\tau: [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ be a path such that $\tau(0) = b_0$ and $\tau(1) = b_1$. We have commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p^{-1}(b_0) \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ p^{-1}(b_0) \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} p^{-1}(b_1) \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}'} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h}' & \downarrow p \\ p^{-1}(b_1) \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h'} & B \end{array}$$

where $\bar{f}(x, 0) = x$, and $h(x, t) = \tau(t)$, $\bar{f}'(x, 0) = x$, and $h'(x, t) = \tau(1-t)$. This gives maps $\bar{h}_1: p^{-1}(b_0) \rightarrow p^{-1}(b_1)$ and $\bar{h}'_1: p^{-1}(b_1) \rightarrow p^{-1}(b_0)$. Using Proposition 7.6 one can show that these maps are inverse homotopy equivalences. □

7.9 Definition. Let $A \subseteq X$. A map $p: E \rightarrow B$ has the *relative homotopy lifting property* for the pair (X, A) if for any commutative diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} \cup A \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

there exists a map $\bar{h}: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{h}i = \bar{f}$ and $p\bar{h} = h$.

7.10 Theorem. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a map. The following conditions are equivalent:

- 1) p is a Serre fibration;
- 2) p has the homotopy lifting property for D^n for all $n \geq 0$;
- 3) p has the relative homotopy lifting property for (D^n, S^{n-1}) for all $n \geq 0$;
- 4) p has the relative homotopy lifting property for all relative CW-complexes (X, A) .

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2) Obvious.

2) \Rightarrow 3) Assume that we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^n \times \{0\} \cup S^{n-1} \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ D^n \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

We want to show that the map \bar{h} exists.

We can construct a homeomorphism $\varphi: D^n \times [0, 1] \rightarrow D^n \times [0, 1]$ such that $\varphi(D^n \times \{0\}) = D^n \times \{0\} \cup S^{n-1} \times [0, 1]$. This gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D^n \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & D^n \times \{0\} \cup S^{n-1} \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow h' & \downarrow p \\ D^n \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & D^n \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

The map $h': D^n \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ exists by 2). Then we can take $\bar{h} = h'\varphi^{-1}$.

3) \Rightarrow 4) Let (X, A) be a relative complex, and assume that we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} \cup A \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

We want to show that the map \bar{h} exists.

Assume that X is obtained by attaching a single n -dimensional cell e^n to A using an attaching map $\varphi: S^{n-1} \rightarrow A$, i.e. $X = A \cup_{\varphi} e^n$. Let $\bar{\varphi}: D^n \rightarrow X$ be the characteristic map of e^n (2.2). Then the above diagram can be extended as follow:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D^n \times \{0\} \cup S^{n-1} \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi} \times \{0\} \cup \varphi \times [0, 1]} & X \times \{0\} \cup A \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ D^n \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi} \times [0, 1]} & X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

The map h' exists by 3). Since $X \times [0, 1]$ is a quotient space of $A \times [0, 1] \sqcup D^n \times [0, 1]$, the map

$$\bar{f} \sqcup h': A \times [0, 1] \sqcup D^n \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$$

defines the desired map $\bar{h}: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E$. The general statement can be obtained from here by induction with respect to cell attachments.

4) \Rightarrow 1) Let X be a CW complex and $A = \emptyset$. Then the relative lifting property for (X, A) is the same as the lifting property for X . \square

7.11 Note. Property 3) in Theorem 7.10 can be equivalently stated as follows. Given a cube I^n , let K be a subset of ∂I^n consisting of all but one face of I^n . Then for any commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{h} & \downarrow p \\ I^n & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

there exists a map $\bar{h}: I^n \rightarrow E$ such that this diagram commutes.

7.12 Lemma. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a Serre fibration. Let $e_0 \in E$ and $b_0 \in B$ be points such that $p(e_0) = b_0$, and let $F = p^{-1}(b_0)$. For any $n \geq 1$ the map $p: (E, F, e_0) \rightarrow (B, b_0, b_0)$ induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups

$$p_*: \pi_n(E, F, e_0) \longrightarrow \pi_n(B, b_0, b_0) = \pi_n(B, b_0)$$

Proof. To check that $p_*: \pi_n(E, F, e_0) \rightarrow \pi_n(B, b_0)$ is onto, take a map $\omega: (I^n, \partial I^n) \rightarrow (B, b_0)$. By the relative homotopy lifting property for $(I^{n-1}, \partial I^{n-1})$, we can find a map $\bar{\omega}: I^n \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{\omega}(J^{n-1}) = e_0$ and $p\bar{\omega} = \omega$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 J^{n-1} = I^{n-1} \times \{1\} \cup \partial I^{n-1} \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{c_{e_0}} & E \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{\omega} & \downarrow p \\
 I^n = I^{n-1} \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{\omega} & B
 \end{array}$$

Then $\bar{\omega}$ represents an element of $\pi_n(E, F, e_0)$, and $p_*([\bar{\omega}]) = [\omega]$.

It remains to verify that p_* is 1-1. Assume that $\omega_0, \omega_1: (I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \rightarrow (E, F, e_0)$ be maps such that $p_*([\omega_0]) = p_*([\omega_1])$. Then there exists a homotopy $h: I^n \times I \rightarrow B$ with $h_0 = p\omega_0$ and $h_1 = p\omega_1$, and such that $h(\partial I^n \times [0, 1]) = b_0$. Take the subset $K \subseteq I^n \times I$ given by

$$K = I^n \times \{0, 1\} \cup J^{n-1} \times [0, 1]$$

Notice that K consists of all faces of the cube $I^{n+1} = I^n \times [0, 1]$, except for the face $I^{n-1} \times \{0\} \times [0, 1]$. Define $\bar{f}: K \rightarrow E$ by

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \omega_0(x) & \text{for } x \in I^n \times \{0\} \\ \omega_1(x) & \text{for } x \in I^n \times \{1\} \\ e_0 & \text{for } x \in J^{n-1} \times [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

By (7.11) we can find a map $\bar{h}: I^{n+1} \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{h}|_K = \bar{f}$ and $p\bar{h} = h$. Such map \bar{h} gives a homotopy between ω_0 and ω_1 . Therefore $[\omega_0] = [\omega_1]$ in $\pi_n(E, F, e_0)$. \square

7.13 Theorem. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a Serre fibration. Let $e_0 \in E$ and $b_0 \in B$ be such that $p(e_0) = b_0$, and let $F = p^{-1}(b_0)$. Let $i: F \rightarrow E$ be the inclusion map. For any $n \geq 1$ define a homomorphism $\partial: \pi_n(B, b_0) \rightarrow \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0)$ given by

$$\partial: \pi_n(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{p_*^{-1}} \pi_n(E, F, e_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0)$$

Then the following sequence is exact:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dots \longrightarrow \pi_{n+1}(B, b_0) &\xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_n(F, e_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_n(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_n(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \dots \\
 \dots &\xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_0(F, e_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_0(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_0(B, b_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Exactness in almost all places follows from the exactness of the long exact sequence of the

triple (E, F, e_0) , and the commutativity of the following diagram:

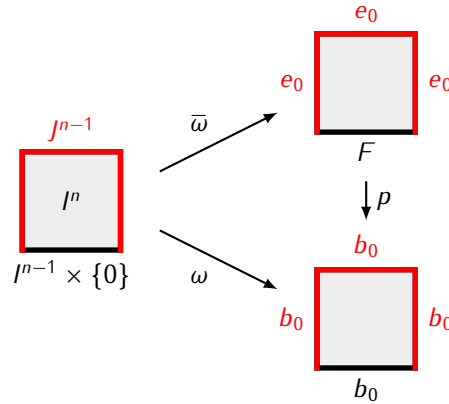
$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(F, e_0) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \pi_n(E, e_0) & \xrightarrow{p_*} & \pi_n(B, b_0) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \pi_{n-1}(E, e_0) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \parallel \uparrow & & \parallel \uparrow & & p_* \uparrow \cong & & \parallel \uparrow & & \parallel \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(F, e_0) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \pi_n(E, e_0) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \pi_n(E, F, e_0) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \pi_{n-1}(E, e_0) & \longrightarrow & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Since the long exact sequence of (E, F, x_0) ends at $\pi_0(E, e_0)$, exactness of the sequence

$$\pi_0(F, e_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_0(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_0(B, b_0)$$

needs to be checked separately (exercise). □

7.14 Note. The map $\partial: \pi_n(B, b_0) \rightarrow \pi_{n-1}(F, e_0)$ can be described directly as follows. Take a map $\omega: (I^n, \partial I^n) \rightarrow (B, x_0)$. Since $p: E \rightarrow B$ is a Serre fibration, by (7.11) we can find $\bar{\omega}: I^n \rightarrow E$ such that $p\bar{\omega} = \omega$, and $\bar{\omega}(J^{n-1}) = e_0$. Then $\partial([\omega]) = [\bar{\omega}|_{I^{n-1} \times \{0\}}]$.



7.15 Example. Consider the product fibration $\text{pr}_B: B \times F \rightarrow B$. For $b_0 \in B$ we have $\text{pr}_B^{-1}(b_0) = \{b_0\} \times F \cong F$. This for $f_0 \in F$ the exact sequence looks as follows:

$$\dots \rightarrow \pi_{n+1}(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_n(F, f_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_n(B \times F, (b_0, f_0)) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_n(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(F, f_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \dots$$

The projection map $\text{pr}_F: B \times F \rightarrow F$ induces homomorphisms $\text{pr}_{F*}: \pi_n(B \times F, (b_0, f_0)) \rightarrow \pi_n(F, f_0)$ such that $\text{pr}_{F*} i_* = \text{id}_{\pi_n(F, f_0)}$. This means that $\text{Im } \partial = \text{Ker } i_* = 0$. Therefore for each $n \geq 1$ we obtain a split short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi_n(F, f_0) \xrightleftharpoons[\text{pr}_{F*}]{i_*} \pi_n(B \times F, (b_0, f_0)) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_n(B, b_0) \longrightarrow 0$$

This shows that $\pi_n(B \times F, (b_0, f_0)) \cong \pi_n(B, b_0) \times \pi_n(F, f_0)$, which is a special case of the product formula (5.13).

7.16 Example. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a covering, let $b_0 \in B$ and let $e_0 \in p^{-1}(b_0)$. The space $F = p^{-1}(b_0)$ is discrete, so $\pi_n(F) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$. Therefore the exact sequence of the fibration becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \pi_n(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_n(B, b_0) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \dots \\ \dots \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \pi_1(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(B, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_0(F, e_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_0(E, e_0) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_0(B, b_0) \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $p_*: \pi_n(E, e_0) \rightarrow \pi_n(B, b_0)$ is an isomorphism for all $n \geq 2$, and it is a monomorphism for $n = 1$. This recovers the statement of Proposition 5.9.

The image of $p_*: \pi_1(E, e_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(B, b_0)$ coincides with $\text{Ker}(\partial: \pi_1(B, b_0) \rightarrow \pi_0(F, e_0))$. By the definition of the map ∂ , an element $[\omega] \in \pi_1(B, b_0)$ is in $\text{Ker} \partial$ if $\omega: [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ has a lift $\bar{\omega}: [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{\omega}(1) = e_0$ and $\omega(1)$ is in the same path connected component of F as e_0 . Since F is discrete, it means that $\bar{\omega}(1) = e_0 = \bar{\omega}(0)$. As a consequence, we obtain that $\text{Im}(p_*: \pi_1(E, e_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(B, b_0))$ consists of elements $[\omega] \in \pi_1(B, b_0)$ such that the lift of ω ending at e_0 is a loop.

7.17 Theorem. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be map and let $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover of B . Assume that for each $i \in I$ the map $p_i: p^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i$, which is the restriction of p is a Serre fibration. Then p is a Serre fibration.

7.18 Note. An analogous fact is true for Hurewicz fibrations, under the assumption that B is a paracompact space.

Proof of Theorem 7.17. XXXX

□

7.19 Definition. A map $p: E \rightarrow B$ is a *fiber bundle* with fiber F if for every point $b \in B$ there exists an open neighborhood $b \in U \subseteq B$ and a homeomorphism $h_U: p^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times F$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p^{-1}(U) & \xrightarrow{h_U} & U \times F \\ & \searrow p \quad \swarrow \text{pr}_1 & \\ & U & \end{array}$$

Here $\text{pr}_1: U \times F \rightarrow U$ is the projection map $\text{pr}_1(x, y) = x$.

7.20 Proposition. Every fiber bundle is a Serre fibration.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 7.17 and Example 7.4.

□

7.21 Example. Every covering space $p: E \rightarrow B$ is a fiber bundle whose fiber is a discrete space.

7.22 Example. **Mobius band**

7.23 Example. **Klein bottle**

7.24 Example. Consider S^{2n+1} as a subspace of the complex space \mathbb{C}^{n+1} :

$$S^{2n+1} = \{(z_0, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i=0}^n \|z_i\|^2 = 1\}$$

In particular, $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \|z\| = 1\}$. The n -dimensional complex projective space is the quotient space

$$\mathbb{CP}^n = S^{2n+1} / \sim$$

where $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \sim \lambda(z_0, \dots, z_n)$ for all $\lambda \in S^1$. We will denote by $[z_0, \dots, z_n] \in \mathbb{CP}^n$ the equivalence class of (z_0, \dots, z_n) . Let $p: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$ be the quotient map $p(z_0, \dots, z_n) = [z_0, \dots, z_n]$.

We will show that $p: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$ is a fiber bundle with fiber S^1 . Let $b = [z_0, \dots, z_n] \in \mathbb{CP}^n$. Choose $0 \leq i \leq n$ such that $z_i \neq 0$, and take $U_i = \{(w_0, \dots, w_n) \in \mathbb{CP}^n \mid w_i \neq 0\}$. This set is an open neighborhood of b in \mathbb{CP}^n . We have

$$p^{-1}(U_i) = \{(w_0, \dots, w_n) \in S^{2n+1} \mid w_i \neq 0\}$$

Define a map $h_i: p^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i \times S^1$ by $h_i(w_0, \dots, w_n) = ([w_0, \dots, w_n], w_i / \|w_i\|)$. This is a homeomorphism, with the inverse given by

$$h_i^{-1}([v_0, \dots, v_n], \lambda) = \frac{\|v_i\|}{v_i} \cdot \lambda \cdot (v_0, \dots, v_n)$$

Let $n \geq 1$. The long exact sequence of the bundle $p: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$ has the form

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \longrightarrow \pi_m(S^1) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_m(S^{2n+1}) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_m(\mathbb{CP}^n) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{m-1}(S^1) \longrightarrow \dots \\ \dots \longrightarrow \pi_2(S^{2n+1}) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_2(\mathbb{CP}^n) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_1(S^1) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_1(S^{2n+1}) \xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_1(\mathbb{CP}^n, b_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_0(S^1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\pi_m(S^1) = 0$ for $m > 1$, we obtain that $\pi_m(\mathbb{CP}^n) \cong \pi_m(S^{2n+1})$ for $m \geq 3$. Also, since $\pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and $\pi_m(S^{2n+1}) = 0$ for $m < 2n + 1$, thus $\pi_2(\mathbb{CP}^n) \cong \pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and $\pi_1(\mathbb{CP}^n) = 0$.

7.25 Example. As a special case of Example 7.24, take $n = 1$. In this case, we have a homeomorphism $\mathbb{CP}^1 \cong S^2$. To see this, define a map $h: \mathbb{CP}^1 \setminus \{[1, 0]\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $h([z_0, z_1]) = \frac{z_0}{z_1}$. This is a homeomorphism with the inverse given by $h^{-1}(z) = \frac{1}{1+\|z\|} \cdot [z, 1]$. Since S^2 is homeomorphic to the one-point compactification of \mathbb{C} , i.e. $S^2 \cong \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, the map h can be extended to a homeomorphism $h: \mathbb{CP}^1 \rightarrow S^2$ by setting $h([1, 0]) = \infty$.

Under the identification $\mathbb{CP}^1 \cong S^2$ the bundle $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{CP}^1$ becomes $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{p} S^2$. This bundle is called the *Hopf bundle* (or the *Hopf fibration*).

Using the long exact sequence of the Hopf fibration we obtain:

7.26 Theorem. $\pi_2(S^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.