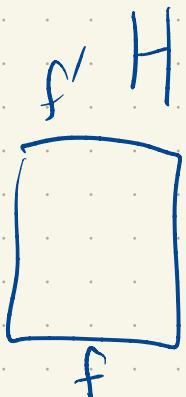


$$q_*([f]) := [\underline{q \circ f}]$$

$$f' \sim_p f$$

↑

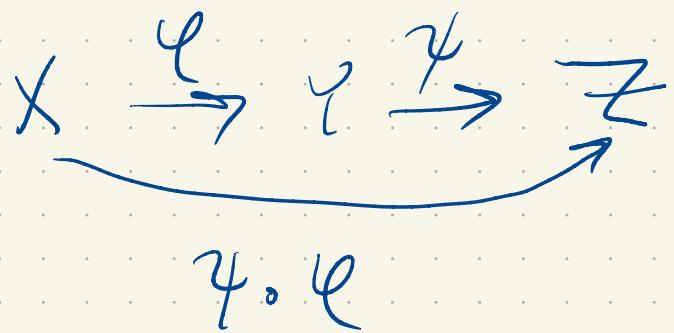
$$q \circ f' \sim_p q \circ f ?$$



$$q \circ H$$

Claim \mathcal{Q}_* is a group hom.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Q}_*([f_1] \cdot [f_2]) &= \mathcal{Q}_*([f_1 \cdot f_2]) \\&\in [\mathcal{Q}_o(f_1 \cdot f_2)] \\&= [(\mathcal{Q}_o f_1) \cdot (\mathcal{Q}_o f_2)] \\&= [\mathcal{Q}_o f_1] \cdot [\mathcal{Q}_o f_2] \\&= \mathcal{Q}_*([f_1]) \cdot \mathcal{Q}_*([f_2])\end{aligned}$$



$$\pi_1(x, p) \xrightarrow{\ell_*} \pi_1(y, \ell(p)) \xrightarrow{\gamma_*} \pi_1(z, \gamma(\ell(p)))$$

$\gamma_* \circ \ell_*$

$$\gamma_* \circ \ell_* = (\gamma \circ \ell)_*$$

$$\psi_* (\ell_* ([f])) = \psi_* ([\varphi \circ f])$$

$$= [\psi \circ \varphi \circ f].$$

$$= (\psi \circ \varphi)_* ([f])$$

$$\text{Id}: X \rightarrow X$$

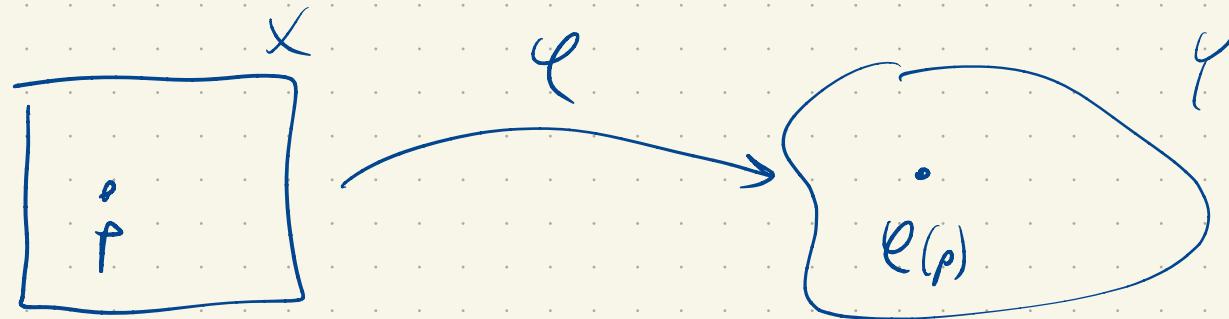
$$\text{Id}_* [f] = [\text{Id} \circ f]$$

$$\text{Id}_* \pi_1(X, p) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, p)$$

$$= [f] \quad \text{☺}$$

If X is homeomorphic to Y via some φ

then $\pi_1(X, p)$ is group isomorphic to $\pi_1(Y, \varphi(p))$



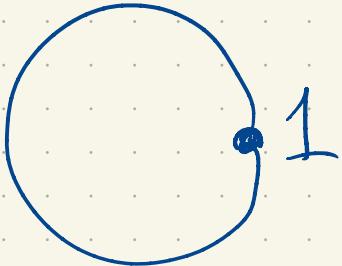
$$e_* : \pi_1(X, p) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y, e(p))$$

$$(e^{-1})_* : \pi_1(Y, e(p)) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, p)$$

$$(e^{-1})_* \circ (e)_* = (e^{-1} \circ e)_* = (id_X)_* = id_{\pi_1(X, p)}$$

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

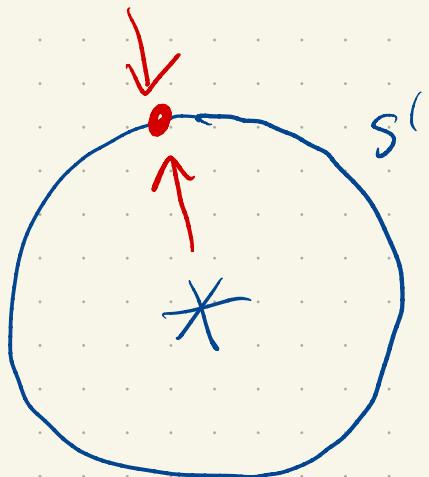
$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$



$$\omega_1(s) = e^{2\pi i s}$$



Claim $\mathbb{R}^{2,+} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ has retracted fund. group



$$r: \mathbb{R}^{2,+} \rightarrow S^1$$

$$r(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$$

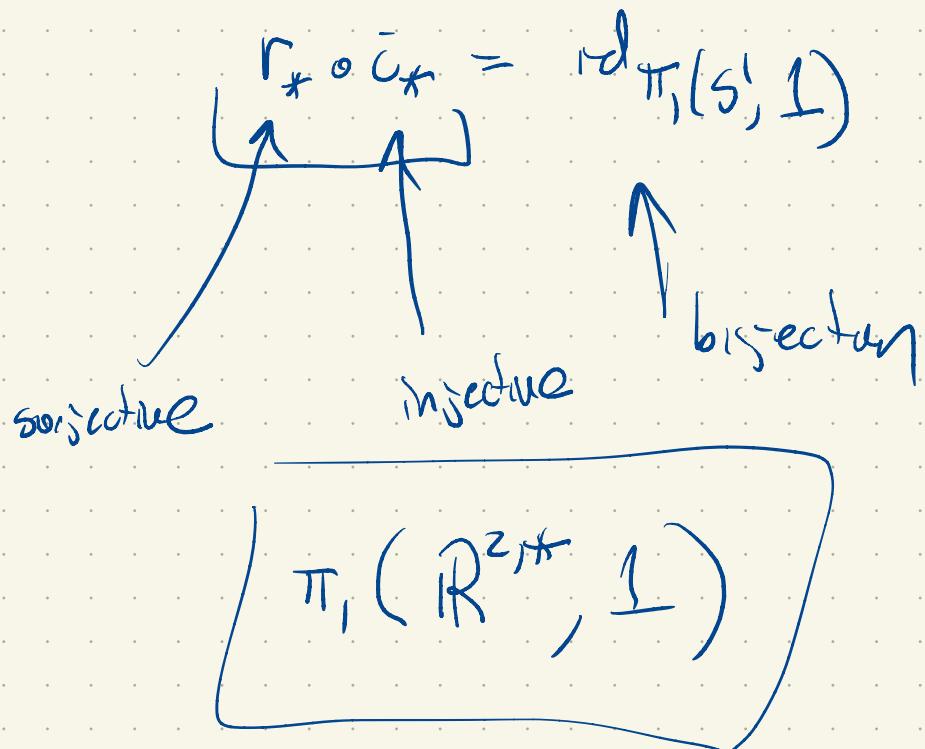
$$i: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2,+}$$

$$r \circ i = id_{S^1}$$

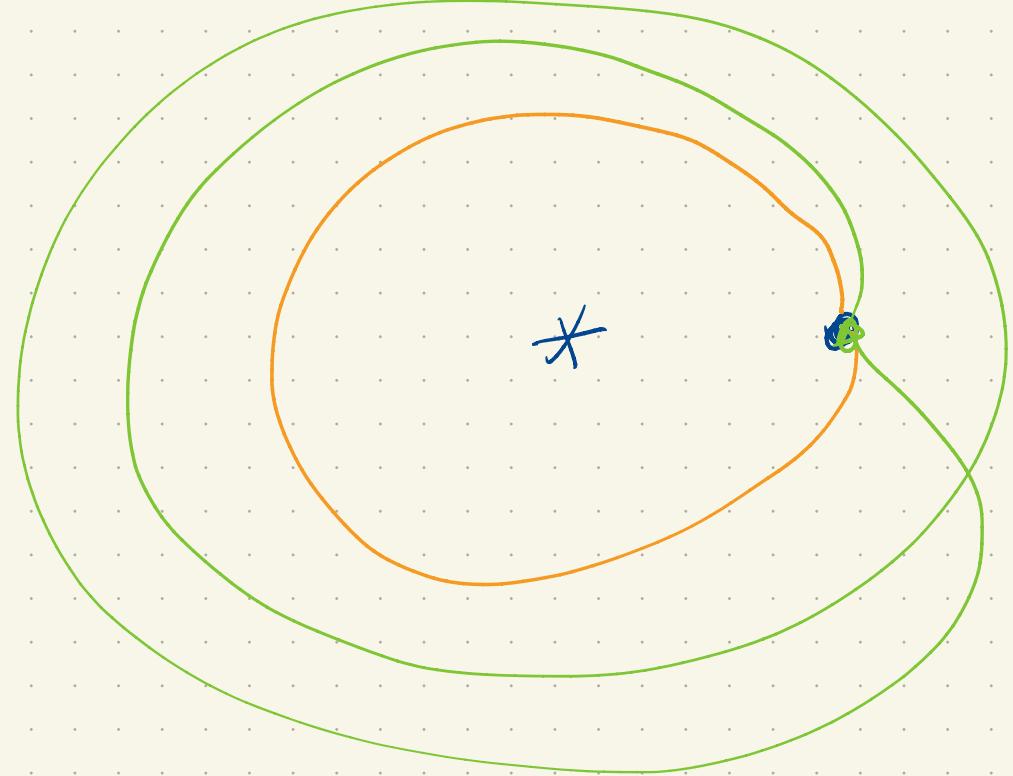
We call
r a retraction
and S^1 a
retract of
 $\mathbb{R}^{2,+}$

$X, A \subseteq X$ $r: X \rightarrow A$ $r(a) = a \quad \forall a \in A$] retract.

$$r \circ i = \text{id}_{S^1}$$



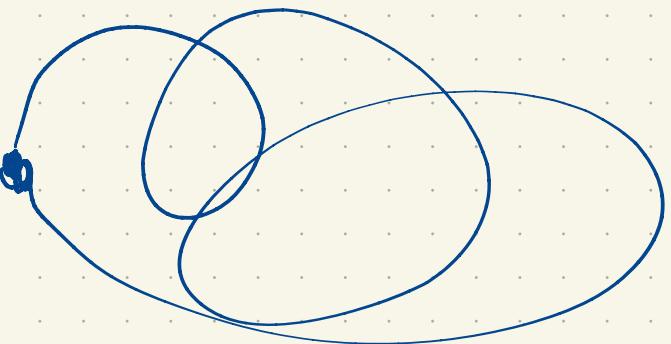
i) if contains a subgroup
 isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} .



$$\pi_1(R^{2*}, \frac{1}{e}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

In fact if X is homotopy equivalent to Γ via ℓ

$$\text{then } \pi_1(X, p) \cong \pi_1(\Gamma, \ell(p))$$



Facts: 1) $\pi(S^n, p)$ ($p \in S^n$)

is trivial if $n \geq 2$.

(S^1 is simply connected)

2) Given spaces X_1 and X_2

$p_1 \in X_1$ $p_2 \in X_2$

$$\pi_1(X_1 \times X_2, (p_1, p_2)) \cong \underbrace{\pi_1(X_1, p_1) \times \pi_1(X_2, p_2)}$$

↙ direct product of groups

G_1, G_2 (g_1, g_2)

$G_1 \times G_2$

$$\mathbb{H}^2 = S^1 \times S^1$$

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{H}^2) = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 \sim \mathbb{Z}^3$$

$$\mathbb{H}^n = S^1 \times \dots \times S^1 \quad \pi(\mathbb{H}^n) = \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$P_i : X_1 \times X_2 \rightarrow X_i$$

Claim: $P : \pi_1(X_1 \times X_2, (P_1, P_2)) \rightarrow \pi_1(X_1, P_1) \times \pi_1(X_2, P_2)$

defined by $P([f]) = ([P_1 \circ f], [P_2 \circ f])$

$\beta \sim \text{group isomorphism.}$ $= (P_{1,*}[f], P_{2,*}[f])$

That Φ is a homomorphism is easy.

To see that P is surjective let $[f_1] \in \pi_1(X_1, p_1)$

$$[f_2] \in \pi_1(Y_2, p_2),$$

Consider $f = f_1 \times f_2$. ($f(s) = (f_1(s), f_2(s))$)

$$\begin{aligned} P([f]) &= ([P_1 \circ f], [P_2 \circ f]) \\ &= ([f_1], [f_2]). \end{aligned}$$

To see that P is injective suppose

$$P([f]) = \text{id},$$

Recall $P([f]) = ([P_1 \circ f], [P_2 \circ f])$

and have $[R_1 \circ f] = [c_{P_1}]$

$[P_2 \circ f] = [c_{P_2}]$

Let H_1 be a homotopy from $P_1 \circ f$ to c_{P_1}
path

and similarly for H_2 .

Define $H(s, t) = (H_1(s, t), H_2(s, t))$.

Then $H(s, 0) = (H_1(s, 0), H_2(s, 0))$

$$= (P_1 \circ f(s) \quad P_2 \circ f(s))$$

$$= f(s)$$

and $H(s, 1) = (P_1, P_2)$ for all s ,

So $f \sim_F C(P_1, P_2)$.

