

# ALGEBRAIC TOPOLOGY

## CONTENTS

1. Covering spaces	3
2. Basic notions	3
3. Defintions in homotopy theory	3
4. $n$ -th homotopy group of a pointed space	4
5. $n$ -th relative homotopy group of a pointed pair of spaces	4
6. Commutativity of higher homotopy groups	4
7. Action of fundamental groupoid $\Pi_1(X)$ of $X$ on $\pi_n(X)$	4
8. Homotopy groups of a product of spaces are products of homotopy groups of factors	4
9. Higher homotopy groups of a covering space are the same as those of a base space	4
10. Long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to a pair	4
11. $n$ -connected space	5
12. $n$ -connected pair	5
13. $n$ -equivalence of spaces	5
14. Cartesian closed structure	5
15. Compactly generated spaces	5
15.3. Cartesian closedness of the category $CGWH$	6
16. Wedge	6
17. Smash product of spaces, its associativity in $CGWH$	6
18. Reduced and unreduced suspension	6
19. Path and loop spaces of a pointed space	6
20. For pointed spaces: smash with any $Y$ is adjoint to $\text{Map}(Y, -)$	7
21. Adjointness of $\Sigma$ and $\Omega$	7
22. CW-complex, relative CW-complex	7
23. Topology on product of CW-complexes is the same as product topology in $CGWH$	7
24. Hurewicz homomorphism	7
25. Absolute and relative versions of Hurewicz theorem	7
26. Weak factorization systems	8
26.5. Strøm and Quillen model structures	9
26.7. Hurewicz fibrations and cofibrations	9
26.18. Serre fibrations	11
26.20. Fiber bundles	11
26.22. Homotopy equivalences and weak homotopy equivalences	12
26.24. Any Hurewicz fibration is Serre fibration	12
26.25. Any relative CW-complex is a cofibration in Quillen model structure	12
26.26. Any map can be replaced by...	12
27. Homotopy theory of spaces (B)	12
27.1. Blakers-Massey theorem	12

27.4.	Freudenthal suspension theorem	13
27.12.	Whitehead theorem that weak equivalence between CW-complexes is a homotopy equivalence	14
27.14.	Cellular approximation theorem	15
28.	Postnikov towers	15
29.	Whitehead towers	15
29.3.	How to kill higher homotopy groups without changing lower homotopy groups and lower homology	16
30.	Homotopy theory of spaces (C)	17
30.1.	Homotopy pushouts and pullbacks	17
30.8.	Homotopy fibers and cofibers	19
30.13.	Homotopy fiber of homotopy fiber	20
30.15.	Homotopy cofiber of homotopy cofiber	21
30.16.	The two Dold-Puppe sequences, their (co)-exactness	21
30.17.	Fiber of a (Serre) Hurewicz fibration is a (weak) homotopy fiber	21
30.18.	Fiber bundles are Serre fibrations	21
30.20.	Long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to Serre fibration	22
30.22.	Fiber bundles over manifolds are Hurewicz fibrations	22
31.	Homotopy theory of spaces (D)	22
31.1.	Eilenberg-MacLane spaces	22
31.3.	Representable functors and Yoneda lemma	22
31.9.	Brown's representability theorem	23
31.19.	Representability of generalized cohomology theories	24
31.20.	$H^n(-, G)$ is represented by $K(G, n)$ together with a chosen element in $H^n(K(G, n), G)$	25
31.21.	Eilenberg-MacLane spaces can be constructed from Moore spaces by killing higher homotopy groups	25
31.22.	Definition of $\Omega$ -spectrum	25
31.23.	Hurewicz homomorphism	25
31.25.	Absolute and relative versions of Hurewicz theorem	25
32.	Spectral sequences	25
32.1.	Exact couple. Spectral sequence of an exact couple.	25
32.2.	First quadrant. Convergence	26
32.3.	Filtration on an $R$ -module and its associated graded	26
32.4.	Homological and cohomological spectral sequences	26
32.6.	Serre spectral sequence	26
32.11.	Product in cohomological Serre spectral sequence	28
32.12.	Wang spectral sequence	28
32.13.	Extra: spectral sequences for chain complexes and the Frölicher spectral sequence	29
	References	33

## 1. COVERING SPACES

**Proposition 1.1** (Unique lifting property). [?], *Proposition 1.34*. Given a covering space  $p : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$  and a map  $f : Y \rightarrow X$ , if two lifts  $\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2 : Y \rightarrow \tilde{X}$  of  $f$  agree at one point of  $Y$  and  $Y$  is connected, then  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$  agree on all of  $Y$ .

*Proof.* We aim to show that the set of points where  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$  agree is both open and closed in  $Y$ . Let  $y \in Y$  and consider an evenly covered neighbourhood  $U$  of  $f(y)$ , so that  $p^{-1}(U)$  is a disjoint union of sets, each of which is homeomorphic to  $U$  via  $p$ . Let  $\tilde{U}_1$  and  $\tilde{U}_2$  be the sheets containing  $\tilde{f}_1(y)$  and  $\tilde{f}_2(y)$ , respectively. By continuity of  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$ , the intersection  $\tilde{f}_1^{-1}(\tilde{U}_1) \cap \tilde{f}_2^{-1}(\tilde{U}_2) := N$  is an open neighbourhood of  $y$ .

Since  $\tilde{U}_1$  and  $\tilde{U}_2$  are mapped homeomorphically to the set  $U \subset X$ , we can only have that either  $\tilde{U}_1$  coincides with  $\tilde{U}_2$ , or they are disjoint. If they are disjoint, then the neighbourhood  $N$  shows that the set of points where  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$  agree is closed; that's because in this case they don't agree at a point, so that we are on the complement of the set where they agree, and we have shown it's an open set (every point has a neighbourhood contained in the set).

If, on the other hand,  $\tilde{U}_1$  and  $\tilde{U}_2$  are the same, which happens when  $\tilde{f}_1(y) = \tilde{f}_2(y)$ , then  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$  agree throughout  $N$ , so that we have shown that the set where  $\tilde{f}_1$  and  $\tilde{f}_2$  coincide is open.  $\square$

**Definition 1.2** (Properly discontinuous action). See [?] p. 72. The action of a group  $G$  on a space  $Y$  is called *properly discontinuous* or *covering space action* if each  $y \in Y$  has a neighbourhood  $U$  such that  $g_1(U) \cap g_2(U) \neq \emptyset$  for any  $g_1, g_2 \in G$  implies  $g_1 = g_2$ .

**Proposition 1.3.** *The action of deck transformations on a covering space is a properly discontinuous action.*

## 2. BASIC NOTIONS

## 3. DEFINITIONS IN HOMOTOPY THEORY

This is taken from [Die08].

- Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topological spaces and  $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$  continuous maps. An *homotopy* from  $f$  to  $g$  is a continuous map

$$H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y, \quad (x, t) \mapsto H(x, t) = H_t(x)$$

such that  $f(x) = H(x, 0)$  and  $g(x) = H(x, 1)$  for all  $x \in X$ . We denote this situation by  $f \simeq g$ . The homotopy relation  $\simeq$  is an equivalence relation on the set of continuous maps  $X \rightarrow Y$ . A homotopy of maps  $H_t : X \rightarrow Y$  is called *relative to*  $A \subset X$  if  $H_t|_A$  is constant.

- Topological spaces and homotopy classes of maps form a quotient category of  $\text{Top}$ , the *homotopy category*  $h\text{Top}$ , where composition of homotopy classes is induced by composition of representing maps. If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  represents an isomorphism in  $h\text{Top}$ , then  $f$  is called a *homotopy equivalence* or *h-equivalence*. In explicit terms this means  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a homotopy equivalence if there exists  $g : Y \rightarrow X$ , a *homotopy inverse* of  $f$ , such that  $gf$  and  $fg$  are both homotopic to the identity. Spaces  $X$  and  $Y$  are called *homotopy equivalent* or of the same *homotopy type* if there exists a homotopy equivalence  $X \rightarrow Y$ . A space is *contractible* if it is homotopy equivalent

to a point. A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is *null homotopic* if it is homotopic to a constant map.

#### 4. $n$ -TH HOMOTOPY GROUP OF A POINTED SPACE

**Definition 4.1.** Let  $(X, x_0)$  be a pointed topological space and  $s_0 \in S^n$ . The elements of the  $n$ -th homotopy group are homotopy classes of maps  $(S^n, s_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ . Equivalently, they are homotopy classes of maps  $(I^n, \partial I^n) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ . (Homotopies are required to preserve the base points,  $s_0 \mapsto x_0$  or  $\partial I^n \mapsto x_0$ .)

Also,

$$\pi_n(X, *) = [(I^n, \partial I^n), (X, \{*\})] \cong [I^n / \partial I^n, X]^0$$

where  $[X, Y]$  denotes the set of homotopy classes  $[f]$  of maps  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ .

#### 5. $n$ -TH RELATIVE HOMOTOPY GROUP OF A POINTED PAIR OF SPACES

Let  $A$  be a subspace of  $X$  and  $x_0 \in A$ . The elements of the *relative homotopy group*  $\pi_n(X, A, x_0)$  are homotopy classes of maps  $(I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \rightarrow (X, A, x_0)$  where  $J^{n-1}$  is the union of all but one face of  $I^n$ . That is,

$$\pi_{n+1}(X, A, *) = [(I^{n+1}, \partial I^{n+1}, J^n), (X, A, x_0)].$$

The elements of such a group are homotopy classes of based maps  $D^n \rightarrow X$  which carry the boundary  $S^{n-1}$  into  $A$ . Two maps  $f, g$  are called *homotopic relative to*  $A$  if they are homotopic by a basepoint-preserving homotopy  $F : D_n \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X$  such that, for each  $p$  in  $S^{n-1}$  and  $t$  in  $[0, 1]$ , the element  $F(p, t)$  is in  $A$ . Ordinary homotopy groups are recovered for the case in which  $A = \{x_0\}$ .

*Remark 5.1.* This construction is motivated by looking for the kernel of the induced map  $i_* : \pi_n(A, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_n(X, x_0)$  by the inclusion. This map is in general not injective, and the kernel consists of ?

#### 6. COMMUTATIVITY OF HIGHER HOMOTOPY GROUPS

**Proposition 6.1.**  $\pi_n(X, x_0)$  is an abelian group for  $n > 1$ .

#### 7. ACTION OF FUNDAMENTAL GROUPOID $\Pi_1(X)$ OF $X$ ON $\pi_n(X)$

- A *groupoid* is a small category in which every morphism is an isomorphism.
- The *fundamental groupoid*  $\Pi_1(X)$  is the category whose objects are the points of  $X$  and morphisms are homotopy classes of paths joining two points. Composition is defined doubling the speed.

The fundamental groupoid acts on homotopy group functorially.

#### 8. HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF A PRODUCT OF SPACES ARE PRODUCTS OF HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF FACTORS

#### 9. HIGHER HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF A COVERING SPACE ARE THE SAME AS THOSE OF A BASE SPACE

#### 10. LONG EXACT SEQUENCE OF HOMOTOPY GROUPS ASSOCIATED TO A PAIR

For any pair  $(X, A, x)$  we have a long exact sequence

$$\pi_n(A, x_0) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_n(X, x_0) \xrightarrow{j_*} \pi_{n-1}(X, A, x_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(A, x_0) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \pi_0(X, x_0)$$

where  $i$  and  $j$  are the inclusions  $(A, x_0) \hookrightarrow (X, x_0)$  and  $(X, x_0, x_0) \hookrightarrow (X, A, x_0)$ . The map  $\partial$  comes from restricting maps  $(I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \rightarrow (X, A, x_0)$  to  $I^{n-1}$ , or by restricting maps  $(D^n, S^{n-1}, s_0) \rightarrow (X, A, x_0)$ . The map, called the *boundary map*, is a homomorphism when  $n > 1$ .

#### 11. $n$ -CONNECTED SPACE

A space  $X$  with basepoint  $x_0$  is called  *$n$ -connected* if  $\pi_i(X, x_0) = 0$  for  $i \leq n$ . Thus 0-connected means path-connected and 1 connected means simply-connected.

#### 12. $n$ -CONNECTED PAIR

A pair  $(X, A)$  is  *$n$ -connected* if  $\pi_i(X, A, x_0) = 0$  for  $i \leq n$ .

#### 13. $N$ -EQUIVALENCE OF SPACES

A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is an  *$n$ -equivalence* if the induced map on homotopy groups  $f_* : \pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(Y)$  is an isomorphism for  $i < n$  and a surjection for  $i = n$ .

*Remark 13.1.*

- $(X, A)$  is  $n$ -connected if and only if  $A \hookrightarrow X$  is an  $n$ -equivalence.
- $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is an  $n$ -equivalence if and only if when we replace  $f$  by a cofibration  $X \rightarrow M_f$ ,  $(M_f, X)$  is  $n$ -connected.

#### 14. CARTESIAN CLOSED STRUCTURE

#### 15. COMPACTLY GENERATED SPACES

(What I picked up from the lecture.) If  $X$  is compactly generated, then  $X$  is weakly Hausdorff if the diagonal subset  $\Delta_X \subset X \times X$  is  $k$ -closed.

Now some other notes from the lectures:

In CGWH,  $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$  is a space with the compact-open topology. This is a compactly generated space,  $\mathbf{k}(\text{Hom}(X, Y))$ .

(Also see wiki on currying)

$\text{Map}(X, Y) :=$  the space of maps  $X \rightarrow Y$ .

$$\text{Map}(X \times Y, Z) \cong \text{Map}(X, \text{Map}(Y, Z))$$

$$\text{Hom}(X \times Y, Z) \cong \text{Hom}(X, \text{Map}(Y, Z))$$

In the last line, product is product in CGWH, not in  $\text{Top}$ . The functor  $- \times Y$  is left adjoint to  $\text{Map}(Y, -)$ .

We don't care so much about  $\text{Top}$ . We care much more about CGWH, the full subcategory of  $\text{Top}$  on *compactly generated weakly Hausdorff* spaces.

**Definition 15.1** (Is this right?).  $X$  is *compactly generated* if, for any subset  $C \subset X$ , and for all continuous maps  $f : K \rightarrow X$  from compact Hausdorff spaces,

if  $f^{-1}(C)$  is closed in  $K$ , then  $C$  is closed.

**Claim.** If  $X$  is compactly generated, then  $X$  is weakly Hausdorff if the diagonal subset  $\Delta_X \subset X \times X$  is  *$k$ -closed*.

**Explanation from the book of May** The ordinary category of spaces allows pathology that obstructs a clean development of the foundations. The homotopy and homology groups of spaces are supported on compact subspaces, and it turns out that if one assumes a separation property that is a little weaker than the

Hausdorff property, then one can refine the point-set topology of spaces to eliminate such pathology without changing these invariants.

One major source of point-set level pathology can be passage to quotient spaces. Use of compactly generated topologies alleviates this.

**Proposition 15.2.** *If  $X$  is compactly generated and  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  is a quotient map, then  $Y$  is compactly generated if and only if  $(\pi \times \pi)^{-1}(\Delta Y)$  is closed in  $X \times X$ .*

The interpretation is that a quotient space of a compactly generated space by a “closed equivalence relation” is compactly generated.

15.2.1. *Weakly Housdorff space.*

15.3. **Cartesian closedness of the category  $CGWH$ .** See “Compactly generated spaces” by Charles Rezk.

## 16. WEDGE

### 17. SMASH PRODUCT OF SPACES, ITS ASSOCIATIVITY IN $CGWH$

The appropriate analogue of the Cartesian product in the category of based spaces is the *smash product*  $X \wedge Y$  defined by

$$X \wedge Y = X \times Y / X \vee Y.$$

Here  $X \vee Y$  is viewed as the subspace of  $X \times Y$  consisting of those pairs  $(x, y)$  such that either  $x$  is the basepoint of  $X$  or  $y$  is the basepoint of  $Y$ .

**Example 17.1** (Basic example). The smash product of two circles is a sphere, as may be seen by collapsing the generating circles on a revolution torus (see Wikipedia).

## 18. REDUCED AND UNREDUCED SUSPENSION

We also have the *suspension of pointed spaces*, which is like usual suspension but also collapsing the distinguished point, which has become an interval:

$$\Sigma X = (I \times X) / (t, x) \sim (0, y) \sim (1, y) \quad \forall y \in X.$$

## 19. PATH AND LOOP SPACES OF A POINTED SPACE

[This is defined in Hatcher close to the homotopy fiber construction— it’s related to Blakers-Massey, Freudenthal theorem.]

**Definition 19.1** (Path fibration). An important case of the homotopy fiber construction is when the given function  $f$  is the inclusion of the basepoint  $b_0$  into  $B$ . Then  $E_f$  is the space  $PB$  of paths in  $B$  starting at  $b_0$ , and  $p : PB \rightarrow B$  sends each path to its endpoint. The fiber  $p^{-1}(b_0)$  is the loop space  $\Omega B$  consisting of all loops in  $B$  based at  $b_0$ . Since  $PB$  is contractible by progressively truncating paths, the long exact sequence of homotopy groups for the path fibration yields (another proof that)

$$\pi_n(X, x_0) \cong \pi_{n-1}(\Omega X, x_0) \quad \forall n.$$

20. FOR POINTED SPACES: SMASH WITH ANY  $Y$  IS ADJOINT TO  $\text{MAP}(Y, -)$ 

[From Wikipedia] Adjoint functors make the analogy between the tensor product and the smash product more precise. In the category of  $R$ -modules over a commutative ring  $R$ , the tensor functor  $(- \otimes_A A)$  is left adjoint to the internal Hom functor  $\text{Hom}(A, -)$ , so that

$$\text{Hom}(X \otimes A, Y) \cong \text{Hom}(X, \text{Hom}(A, Y)).$$

In the category of pointed spaces, the smash product plays the role the tensor product in this formula: if  $A, X$  are compact Hausdorff then we have an adjunction

$$\text{Maps}_*(X \wedge A, Y) \cong \text{Maps}_*(X, \text{Maps}_*(A, Y))$$

where  $\text{Maps}_*$  denotes continuous maps that send basepoint to basepoint, and  $\text{Maps}_*(A, Y)$  carries the compact-open topology.

21. ADJOINTNESS OF  $\Sigma$  AND  $\Omega$ 

In particular, taking  $A$  to be the unit circle  $S^1$ , we see that the reduced suspension functor  $\Sigma$  is left adjoint to the loop space functor  $\Omega$ :

$$\text{Maps}_*(\Sigma X, Y) \cong \text{Maps}_*(X, \Omega Y).$$

[From lectures:] Then we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{CGWH}_*}(\Sigma X, \Sigma X) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{CGWH}_*}(X, \Omega \Sigma X)$$

where  $\Sigma X = S \wedge X$  and  $\Omega \Sigma X = \text{Map}(S^1, \Sigma X)$ . That is,  $S^1 \wedge -$  is adjoint to  $\text{Map}(S^1, -)$ .

## 22. CW-COMPLEX, RELATIVE CW-COMPLEX

23. TOPOLOGY ON PRODUCT OF CW-COMPLEXES IS THE SAME AS PRODUCT TOPOLOGY IN  $\text{CGWH}$ 

## 24. HUREWICZ HOMOMORPHISM

**Definition 24.1** (Hurewicz homomorphism).

$$\begin{aligned} h : \pi_n(X) &\longrightarrow H_n(X) \\ [f] &\longmapsto f_*(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

where  $\alpha$  is a generator of  $H_n(S^n)$ .

## 25. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE VERSIONS OF HUREWICZ THEOREM

**Theorem 25.1** (Hurewicz). *If  $X$  is  $n$ -connected for some  $n \geq 2$ , then  $\tilde{H}_i(X) = 0$  for  $i < n$  and  $\pi_n(X) \cong H_n(X)$ .*

**Lemma 25.2.** *If  $X$  and  $Y$  are simply connected CW-spaces and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  induces isomorphisms  $H_n(X) \cong H_n(Y)$  for all  $n$ , then it is a homotopy equivalence.*

**Theorem 25.3** (Hurewicz). *If  $(X, A)$  is  $(n-1)$ -connected, i.e.  $\pi_n(X, A) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$ , for some  $n \geq 2$  and  $A$  is simply connected, then  $H_i(X, A) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$  and  $\pi_n(X, A) \cong H_n(X, A)$ .*

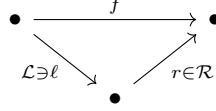
Perhaps  $X$  should be  $(n-1)$ -connected for the relative version too— they are stated together in Hatcher.

## 26. WEAK FACTORIZATION SYSTEMS

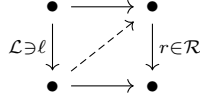
Here we follow [?].

**Definition 26.1.** A *weak factorization system*  $(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R})$  on a category  $\mathcal{M}$  is comprised of two classes of morphisms  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  so that

- (1) Every morphism in  $\mathcal{M}$  may be factored as a morphism in  $\mathcal{L}$  followed by a morphism in  $\mathcal{R}$ :

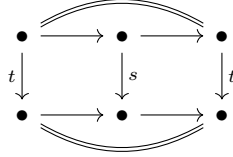


- (2) The maps in  $\mathcal{L}$  have the *left lifting property* with respect to each map in  $\mathcal{R}$  and equivalently the maps in  $\mathcal{R}$  have the *right lifting property* with respect to each map in  $\mathcal{L}$ , that is, any commutative square



admits a diagonal filler as indicated making both triangles commute. When this lift is unique, we say the factorization system is *orthogonal*.

- (3) The classes  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  are each closed under retracts in the arrow category: given a commutative diagram



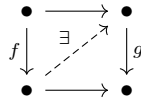
if  $s$  is in that class then so is its retract  $t$ .

**Exercise 26.2** (3.1.8, Rihel). Verify that the class of morphisms  $\mathcal{L}$  characterized by the left lifting property against a fixed class of morphisms  $\mathcal{R}$  is closed under coproducts, closed under retracts, and contains the isomorphisms.

26.2.1. *Model category structure on a category.*

**Definition 26.3** (Lecture). A *model structure* on a category  $\mathcal{A}$  is a choice of subcategories  $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}$  called *weak-equivalences*, *cofibrations* and *fibrations* with the following properties:

0. All (finite) small limits and colimits.
- (1) **(2 of 3)** Given  $\bullet \xrightarrow{f} \bullet \xrightarrow{g} \bullet$ , if either 2 out of 3 among  $f, g, f \circ g$  are in  $\mathcal{W}$  then all of them are.
- (2)  $(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{F})$  and  $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{W})$  are both weak factorization systems.  $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$  is a weak factorization system. That is,
  - (a) Any morphism in  $\mathcal{A}$  can be factored as a morphism in  $\mathcal{B}$  followed by a morphism in  $\mathcal{D}$ .
  - (b) Lifts:





(c') Notice that the axiom of retracts is not necessary.  $r' \in \mathcal{R} \iff$  it satisfies (b) for all  $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ .

**Definition 26.4.** •  $X$  is *fibrant* if  $X \text{ pt.}$

- $X$  is *cofibrant* if  $X \rightarrowtail X$
- $X$  is *bifibrant* if  $0 \rightarrowtail X \twoheadrightarrow \text{pt}$

## 26.5. Strøm and Quillen model structures.

**Example 26.6** (Two interesting model category structures on CGWH). (1) *Hurewicz-Strøm model structure.*

- Cofibrations = Hurewicz cofibrations.
- Fibrations = Hurewicz fibrations.
- Weak equivalences = homotopy equivalences.

(2) *Quillen model structure.* Defined on Top.

- Cofibrations = "retracts of relative cell complexes".
- Fibrations = Serre fibrations.
- Weak equivalences = weak homotopy equivalences.

## 26.7. Hurewicz fibrations and cofibrations.

### 26.7.1. Fibrations.

**Definition 26.8** (Hatcher). A map  $p : E \rightarrow B$  is said to have the *homotopy lifting property* with respect to a space  $X$  if, given a homotopy  $g_t : X \rightarrow B$  and a map  $\tilde{g}_0 : X \rightarrow E$  lifting  $g_0$ , so  $p\tilde{g}_0 = g_0$ , then there exists a homotopy  $\tilde{g}_t : X \rightarrow E$  lifting  $g_t$ .

The *lift extension property* for a pair  $(Z, A)$  asserts that every map  $X \rightarrow B$  has a lift  $Z \rightarrow E$  extending a given lift defined on the subspace  $A \subset Z$ . The case  $(Z, A) = (X \times I, X \times \{0\})$  is the homotopy lifting property.

A *fibration* is a map  $p : E \rightarrow B$  having the homotopy property with respect to all spaces  $X$ .

**Definition 26.9** (nLab). A morphism  $i$  has the *left lifting property with respect to a morphism*  $p$  and  $p$  has the *right lifting property with respect to*  $i$  if for each morphisms  $f$  and  $g$ , if the outer square in the following diagram commutes, there exists  $\phi$  (I think not necessarily unique) completing the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ i \downarrow & \nearrow \phi & \downarrow p \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

**Definition 26.10** (nLab). Let  $C$  be a category with products and with interval object  $I$ . A morphism  $E \rightarrow B$  has the *homotopy lifting property* if it has the right lifting property with respect to all morphisms of the form  $(, 0) : Y \rightarrow Y \times I$ .

This means that for all commuting squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{f} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \sigma & \downarrow p \\ Y \times I & \xrightarrow{F} & B \end{array}$$

there exists a morphism  $\sigma : Y \times I \rightarrow E$  such that both triangles in the former diagram commute.

A *fibration* (also called *Hurewicz fibration*) is a mapping  $p : E \rightarrow B$  satisfying the homotopy lifting property for all spaces  $X$ .

### 26.10.1. Cofibrations.

**Definition 26.11** (Hatcher). If in the definition of a fibration as a map satisfying the homotopy lifting property we reverse the direction of the arrows, we obtain the dual notion of a *cofibration*. This is a map  $i : A \rightarrow B$  (which is  $E \rightarrow B$  backwards) satisfying the following property: (we used to have an homotopy from some space  $X$  into the base, now we have:) given an homotopy  $g_t : A \rightarrow X$  and (a lift)  $\tilde{g} : B \rightarrow X$  such that  $\tilde{g}_0 i = g_0$ , there exists a homotopy  $\tilde{g}_t : B \rightarrow X$  such that  $\tilde{g}_t i = g_t$ .

In the special case that  $i$  is the inclusion of a subspace, this is the homotopy extension property, and the next proposition says that this is indeed the general case. So a cofibration is an inclusion satisfying the homotopy extension property.

**Proposition 26.12** (4H.1). *If  $i : A \rightarrow B$  is a cofibration, then  $i$  is injective, and in fact a homeomorphism onto its image.*

*Remark 26.13* (From Hatcher p. 461). The duality between subobjects and quotient objects is clear for abelian groups, where subobjects are kernels and quotient objects cokernels. The strict topological analog of a kernel is a fiber of a fibration. Dually, the topological analog of a cokernel is the *cofiber*  $B/A$  of a cofibration  $A \hookrightarrow B$ . If we make an arbitrary map  $f : A \rightarrow B$  into a cofibration  $A \hookrightarrow M_f$ , the cofiber is the mapping cone  $C_f = M_f / (A \times 0)$ .

**Definition 26.14** (wiki). Let  $X$  be a topological space and let  $A \subset X$ . We say that the pair  $(X, A)$  has the *homotopy extension property* if, given a homotopy  $f_\bullet : A \rightarrow Y^I$  and a map  $\tilde{f}_0 : X \rightarrow Y$  such that

$$\tilde{f}_0 \circ \iota = f_0$$

(so  $\tilde{f}$  is the lift of  $f_0 : A \rightarrow Y$ ) then there exists an *extension* of  $f_\bullet$  to a homotopy  $\tilde{f}_\bullet : X \rightarrow Y^I$  such that  $\tilde{f}_\bullet \circ \iota = f_\bullet$ .

That is,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f_\bullet} & Y^I \\ \downarrow \iota & \nearrow \tilde{f}_\bullet & \downarrow \pi_0 \\ X & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}_0} & Y \end{array}$$

So there's some currying to make usual homotopies  $f_\bullet : A \times I \rightarrow Y$  look like  $f_\bullet : A \rightarrow Y^I$ . As said in our lectures: "a homotopy  $X \times I \rightarrow Y$  is the same as a map  $X \rightarrow \text{Map}(I, Y)$ ".

A map  $\iota : A \rightarrow X$  is a *cofibration* if it has the homotopy extension property with respect to all topological spaces  $Y$ .

### 26.14.1. Mapping cylinder.

**Definition 26.15** (nLab). Given a continuous map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  of topological spaces, one can define its *mapping cylinder* as a pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \times I & \xrightarrow{(\sigma_0)_*(f)} & \mathbb{C}yl(f) \end{array}$$

in  $\mathbf{Top}$ , where  $I = [0, 1]$  and  $\sigma : X \rightarrow X \times I$  is given by  $x \mapsto (x, 0)$ .

Set theoretically, the mapping cylinder is usually represented as the quotient space

$$(X \times I \amalg Y) / \sim$$

where  $\sim$  is the smallest equivalence relation identifying  $(x, 0) \sim f(x)$  for all  $x \in X$ .

**Definition 26.16** (wiki). The *mapping cylinder* of a function  $f$  between topological spaces  $X$  and  $Y$  is the quotient

$$M_f = ([0, 1] \times X \amalg Y) / \sim$$

where  $\amalg$  denotes disjoint union, and  $\sim$  is the equivalence relation generated by

$$(0, x) \sim f(x) \text{ for each } x \in X.$$

That is, the mapping cylinder  $M_f$  is obtained by gluing one end of  $X \times [0, 1]$  to  $Y$  via the map  $f$ . Notice that the “top” of the cylinder  $\{1\} \times X$  is homeomorphic to  $X$ , while the “bottom” is the space  $f(X) \subset Y$ .

Looks the mapping cylinder is just deforming  $X$  to  $Y$  putting  $X$  inside  $Y$  via  $f$ ...

**Definition 26.17** (From homework). Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a map. Let  $M_f = X \times [0, 1] \cup_f Y$  be the *mapping cylinder of  $f$* , i.e. the pushout of  $X \xrightarrow{\cong} X \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow X \times [0, 1]$  and of  $f : X \times Y$ .

#### 26.18. Serre fibrations.

**Definition 26.19** (Hatcher, p. 376). The map  $p : E \rightarrow B$  is said to have the *homotopy lifting property for a pair  $(X, A)$*  if each homotopy  $f_t : X \rightarrow B$  lifts to a homotopy  $\tilde{g}_t : X \rightarrow E$  starting with a given lift  $\tilde{g}_0$  and extending a given lift  $\tilde{g}_t : A \rightarrow E$ . In other words, the homotopy lifting property for  $(X, A)$  is the lift extension property for  $(X \times I, X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I)$ .

The important observation here is that homotopy lifting property for disks is equivalent to the homotopy lifting property for all CW pairs  $(X, A)$ . A map  $p : E \rightarrow B$  satisfying the homotopy lifting property for disks is sometimes called a *Serre fibration*.

**26.20. Fiber bundles.** Here I include some more notes of the discussion following Serre fibrations on Hatcher.

A *fiber bundle* structure on a space  $E$ , with fiber  $F$ , consists of a projection map  $p : E \rightarrow B$  such that each point  $B$  has a neighbourhood  $U$  for which there is a homeomorphism  $h : p^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times F$  making the following diagram commute

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

**Example 26.21.** Projective spaces yield interesting fiber bundles. In the real case we have the familiar covering spaces  $S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n$  with fiber  $S^0$ . Over the complex numbers the analog of this is a fiber bundle  $S^1 \rightarrow S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ . Here  $S^{2n+1}$  is the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  and  $\mathbb{C}P^n$  is viewed as the quotient space of  $S^{2n+1}$  under the equivalence relation  $(z_0, \dots, z_n) \sim \lambda(z_0, \dots, z_n)$  for  $\lambda \in S^1$ . The projection  $p: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$  sends  $(z_0, \dots, z_n)$  to its equivalence class  $[z_0, \dots, z_n]$ .

To see that the local triviality condition for fibre bundles is satisfied, ...

The construction of the bundle  $S^1 \rightarrow S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$  also works when  $n = \infty$ , so there is a fiber bundle  $S^1 \rightarrow S^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\infty$ .

The case  $n = 1$  is particularly interesting since  $\mathbb{C}P^1 = S^2$  and bundle becomes  $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$  with fiber, total space, and base all spheres. This is known as the *Hopf bundle*. The projection  $S^3 \rightarrow S^2$  can be taken to be  $(z_0, z_1) \mapsto z_0/z_1 \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} = S^2$ . (That is, seeing  $S^2$  as the one-point compactification of  $\mathbb{C}$ .)

In polar coordinates we may see  $S^3$  as the union of several tori. Stereographic projection yields the following figure: The limiting cases  $T_0$  and  $T_\infty$  correspond to the unit circle in the  $xy$ -plane and the  $z$ -axis under the stereographic projection. Each torus  $T_\rho$  is a union of circle fibers. These fiber circles have slope 1 on the torus, winding around once longitudinally and once meridionally. As  $\rho$  goes to 0 or  $\infty$  the fiber circles approach the circles  $T_0$  and  $T_\infty$ , which are also fibers. The figure below shows four tori decomposed into fibers:

Replacing the field  $\mathbb{C}$  by the quaternions  $\mathbb{H}$ , the same constructions yield fiber bundles  $S^3 \rightarrow S^{4n+3} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}P^n$  over quaternionic projective spaces  $\mathbb{H}P^n$ . Here the fiber  $S^3$  is the unit quaternions, and  $S^{4n+3}$  is the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{H}^{n+1}$ . Taking  $n = 1$  gives a second Hopf bundle  $S^3 \rightarrow S^7 \rightarrow S^4 = \mathbb{H}P^1$ .

Another Hopf bundle  $S^7 \rightarrow S^{15} \rightarrow S^8 \dots$

## 26.22. Homotopy equivalences and weak homotopy equivalences.

**Definition 26.23** (Weak homotopy equivalence). Any map  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  that induces isomorphisms on all homotopy groups ( $\forall n \geq 0$  and all choices of basepoint in  $X$ ).

## 26.24. Any Hurewicz fibration is Serre fibration.

## 26.25. Any relative CW-complex is a cofibration in Quillen model structure.

## 26.26. Any map can be replaced by ...

26.26.1. *an homotopy equivalence followed by Hurewicz fibration.*

26.26.2. *a Hurewicz cofibration followed by homotopy equivalence.*

26.26.3. *a Quillen cofibration followed by weak equivalence.* This one follows from CW-approximation theorem

## 27. HOMOTOPY THEORY OF SPACES (B)

**27.1. Blakers-Massey theorem.** As in Hatcher and in terms of homotopy pull-backs and pushouts. (Be careful if you refer to REsk's paper for the latter version, since in his paper the  $n$  in definition of  $n$ -connectivity is shifted by 1.

**Theorem 27.2** (Blakers-Massey. Hatcher 4.23, Tom Dieck 6.4.1). *Let  $X$  be a CW complex decomposed as the union of subcomplexes  $A$  and  $B$  with nonempty connected intersection  $C = A \cap B$  (that is also a CW complex?). If  $(A, C)$  is  $m$ -connected and  $(B, C)$  is  $n$ -connected,  $m, n \geq 0$ , then the map*

$$\pi_i(A, C) \rightarrow \pi_i(X, B)$$

*is an isomorphism for  $i < m + n$  and a surjection for  $i = m + n$ .*

**Proposition 27.3** (Quotient theorem. Hatcher, 4.28 and Tom Dieck 6.10.2). *If a CW pair  $(X, A)$  is  $r$ -connected and  $A$  is  $s$ ,  $s \geq 0$ , then the map  $\pi_i(X, A) \rightarrow \pi_n(X/A)$  induced by the quotient map  $X \rightarrow X/A$  is an isomorphism for  $i \leq r + s$  and a surjection for  $i = r + s + 1$ .*

*Proof.* Using cones. □

#### 27.4. Freudenthal suspension theorem.

**Lemma 27.5** (Freudenthal suspension theorem, Hatcher 4.24). *The suspension map  $\pi_i(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(S^{n+1})$  is an isomorphism for  $i < 2n - 1$  and a surjection for  $i = 2n - 1$ . More generally, this holds for the suspension  $\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(SX)$  whenever  $X$  is an  $(n - 1)$ -connected CW complex.*

**Theorem 27.6** (Freudenthal suspension theorem, lecture notes). *Let  $X$  be  $\ell$ -connected space. Then  $X \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma X$  is a  $(2\ell + 1)$ -equivalence, that is,*

$$\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma X),$$

*is a bijection for  $i < 2\ell + 1$  and a surjection for  $i = 2\ell + 1$ .*

*Proof 2 from lectures.* Consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & CX \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CX & \longrightarrow & \Sigma X \end{array}$$

Then we use relative homotopy long exact sequence with  $(X, CX)$  to get  $\pi_i(CX, X) \cong \pi_{i-i}(X)$ , which is zero for  $0 \leq i \leq \ell + 1$ . Then use relative homotopy exact sequence for the pair  $(\Sigma X, CX)$ . then we get that  $\pi_i(\Sigma X, CX) = \pi_i(\Sigma X)$ . And then if you use it for  $(\Sigma X, X)$  and

But it also turns out that  $\pi_i(\Sigma X) = \pi_{i-1}(\Omega\Sigma X)$  because

$$\pi_n(Z) = \text{Hom}_{\text{hTop},*}(S^n, Z) = \text{Hom}(S^1 \wedge S^{n-1}, Z) = \text{Hom}(S^{n-1}, \Omega Z) = \pi_{n-1}(\Omega, Z)$$

. And then since  $CX \hookrightarrow \Sigma X$  we get an arrow  $\pi_i(CX, X) \rightarrow \pi_i(\Sigma X, CX)$  which is isomorphism for  $0 \leq i \leq 2\ell + 1$  and surjective for  $i = 2\ell + 2$ .

So apply Blakers-Massey an ell equalities to get maps  $\pi_{i-1}(X) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(\Omega\Sigma X)$  for  $i$  as desired. □

**Lemma 27.7.** *If  $X$  is  $\ell$ -connected, then  $\Sigma X$  is  $(\ell + 1)$ -connected for  $\ell \geq 0$ .*

space	$S^0$	$\Sigma S^0 = S^1$	$\Sigma^2 S^0 = S^2$	$\Sigma^3 S^0 = S^3$	$\dots$	$\Sigma^n S^0 = S^n$
conectedness	-1	0	1	2	$\dots$	$(n - 1)$

27.7.1.  $\pi_i(S^n) = 0$  for  $i < n$ .

**Lemma 27.8.**  $S^n$  is  $(n-1)$ -connected.

Back to Hopf fibration:

$$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$$

we get

$$0 = \pi_2(S^3) \rightarrow \pi_2(S^2) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_1(S^1) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^3) = 0,$$

so

$$\mathbb{Z} = \pi_2(S^2).$$

Now consider a map  $S^n \rightarrow S^n$ . We get a map  $CS^n \rightarrow CS^n$  (in general, for  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  we have  $(t, x) \mapsto (t, f(x))$  in the cones). We also have  $CS^n \rightarrow CS^n/S^n = S^{n+1}$ .

Now if we take  $S^n \rightarrow S^n$  we shall get  $S^{n+1} \rightarrow S^{n+1}$ . Think about this like  $\pi_1(S^1) \rightarrow \pi_2(S^2)$ . Now from Freudenthal we get  $\pi_{i-1}(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(\Sigma X)$  is surjective because  $i = 0$ . From Hopf fibration we have  $\pi_2(S^2) = \mathbb{Z}$ . So we have a surjective map  $\rightarrow$ . So it's an isomorphism and we conclude that  $S^2$  is a generator of  $\pi_2(S^2)$ .

**Lemma 27.9.** Since  $S^n$  is  $(n-1)$ -connected, we have

$$\pi_i(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(S^{n+1})$$

is isomorphism for  $i \leq 2(n-1) = 2n-1$  and epimorphism for  $i = 2n-1$ . (We just shift the indices of thm:freudenthal by one.)

**Lemma 27.10.**  $\pi_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$  with  $S^n$  as generator.

27.10.1.  $\pi_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$ .

**Lemma 27.11.**  $\pi_{n+k}(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{n+k+1}(S^{n+1})$  is isomorphism for  $k \leq n-1$  and epimorphism for  $k = n-1$ .

So for example

$$\pi_4(S^3) = \pi_5(S^4) = \pi_6(S^5).$$

And in fact they are  $\mathbb{Z}/2$ . This is what are called the  $k$ th stable homotopy groups of a sphere. And more in general, we take any space and apply  $\Omega\Sigma$  enough times, and the homotopy will start to stabilize.

Or for example from

$$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$$

we get

$$0 = \pi_i(S^1) \rightarrow \pi_i(S^3) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_i(S^2) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(S^2) = 0$$

So  $\pi_3(S^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$  in case you were wondering. **Claim.**[Serre]  $\pi_{4n-1}(S^{2n}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{finite abelian}$ . And  $\pi_i(S^k)$  is finite abelian in all other cases.

**27.12. Whitehead theorem that weak equivalence between CW-complexes is a homotopy equivalence.**

**Theorem 27.13** (Whitehead). Weak homotopy equivalence for CW complexes is homotopy equivalence.

An inclusion inducing isomorphism on all homotopy groups is a deformation retract.

and related theorem that weak equivalence between bifibrant objects is a homotopy equivalence.

#### 27.14. Cellular approximation theorem.

**Definition 27.15** (Cellular map). A map between CW complexes  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is called *cellular* if  $f(X^n) \subset Y^n$  for all  $n$ .

**Theorem 27.16.** *Every map between CW complex is homotopic to a cellular map.*

**Theorem 27.17** (CW approximation). *Every space has a CW approximation, ie. it is weakly equivalent to a CW-complex. If  $X$  is path-connected, the CW-complex can be chosen to have a single 0-cell.*

*If  $(X, A)$  is an  $n$ -connected CW-pair (so  $A$  is a sub-CW-complex of  $X$ , made up of cells from  $X$ ) there exists a CW-pair  $(Z, A) \simeq (X, A)_{rel A}$  with cells in  $Z \setminus A$  of dimension greater than  $n$ .*

### 28. POSTNIKOV TOWERS

Let  $X$  be a CW complex. There exist spaces

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdots \\
 \downarrow \\
 Y_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 Y_1 \\
 \downarrow \\
 X \longrightarrow Y_0
 \end{array}$$

that are like the original space (I think this means that the arrows in the above diagram induce isomorphisms in homotopy groups for smaller indices) but with trivial homotopy groups for  $k \geq n$ . They are obtained by attaching to the previous one (or to  $X$  itself?) cells of dimension  $n + 2$  (because this kills the  $n + 1$ -th homotopy group so that only the  $n$ -th homotopy group remains nontrivial).

The inclusions  $X \hookrightarrow Y_n \hookrightarrow Y_{n-1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Y_1 = K(\pi_1(X), 1)$  are converted to fibrations, and in fact the fiber of  $Y_k \rightarrow Y_{k-1}$  is a  $K(\pi_k(X), k)$ -space.

*Remark 28.1.* It looks like Postnikov towers possess an interesting property of being a factorization system for some category. See <https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/Postnikov+system>. Recall that this means that the maps in that category will be factored through maps in the subcategories of right and left morphisms provided by the Postnikov tower.

### 29. WHITEHEAD TOWERS

Now following Laurentiu Maxim, "Lecture notes on homotopy theory and applications".

**Definition 29.1** (754notes.pdf). A *Whitehead tower* of  $X$  is a sequence of fibrations

$$\dots \longrightarrow X_n \longrightarrow X_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow X_0 = X$$

such that

- $X_n$  is  $n$ -connected.
- $\pi_q(X_n) = \pi_q(X)$  for  $q \geq n+1$ .
- The fiber of  $X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}$  is a  $K(\pi_n(X), n-1)$ -space.

**Lemma 29.2.** *Whitehead towers exist for CW complexes.*

*Proof.* Consider

$$\text{hofib} \hookrightarrow X \rightarrow "X \text{ without } \pi_k, k > n"$$

We immediately get that the second arrow induces an isomorphism on  $\pi_i$  for  $i \leq n$ , while the first arrow induces isomorphisms for  $i > n$ . Define  $X_n :=$ .

Now notice that  $X_n$  and  $X_{n+1}$  have isomorphic homotopy groups except perhaps the  $(n+1)$ -th, because for  $X_n$  it is already the same as that of  $X$ , but for  $X_{n+1}$  it is still zero. So, from the fibration

$$\hookrightarrow X_{n+1} \rightarrow X_n$$

we get an isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots \rightarrow \pi_{n+2}(X_n) \rightarrow \pi_{n+1}(\quad) \rightarrow \pi_{n+1}(X_{n+1}) \rightarrow \pi_{n+1}(X_n) \rightarrow \pi_n(\quad) \rightarrow \pi_n(X_{n+1}) \rightarrow \cdots \\ \downarrow \cong \quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \cong \quad \nearrow \cong \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\ \pi_{n+2}(X) \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad \pi_{n+1}(X) \quad \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

showing that the homotopy fiber of this fibration is in fact  $K(\pi_{n+1}(X), n)$ . □

**29.3. How to kill higher homotopy groups without changing lower homotopy groups and lower homology.** Looks like Blakers-Massey is needed for this. The following are lecture notes corresponding to post-Blakers-Massey and pre-Postnikov towers part our the course.

Glue a disk to a space and what happens to homotopy groups?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} \xrightarrow{(n-1)\text{-equiv}} D^n \\ \downarrow \text{0-equiv} \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ X \longrightarrow X \cup D^n \end{array}$$

Assume  $X$  is connected. We get a map from the vertical arrows

$$\pi_i(D^n, S^{n-1}) \longrightarrow \pi_i(X \cup D^n, X)$$

which is  $(n-1)$ -equivalence by Blakers-Massey. So, by attaching  $\sqcup D^n$  we can kill  $\pi_{n-1}(X)$ , that is,  $X \cup (\sqcup D^n)$  has trivial  $\pi_{n-1}$ .

Now notice that

$$0 = \pi_i(D^n) \longrightarrow \pi_i(D^n, S^{n-1}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_{i-1}(S^{n-1}) \longrightarrow \pi_{i-1}(D^n) = 0$$

that is,  $\pi_i(D^n, S^{n-1}) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$ . This implies that  $\pi_i(X \cup D^n, X) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$ .

Also by homotopy long exact sequence,

$$\pi_{n-1}(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \cup D^n) \text{ is surjective}$$

$$\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \cup D^n) \text{ is isomorphism for } i \leq n-2.$$



So what we have thus far is

$$\pi_n(X \cup D^n) \longrightarrow \pi_{n-1}(X) \longrightarrow \pi_{n-1}(X \cup D^n) \longrightarrow 0 = \pi_{n-1}(X \cup D^n)$$

Notice that  $\pi_n(X \cup D^n, X)$  is not ingeneral cyclic (counterexample  $S^1 \cup D^2$  taking universal cover which is real line with spheres on integers, homotopy equivalent to  $\bigvee_{\mathbb{Z}} S^2$  which is not finitely generated).

So basically attaching a disk via  $f$  will kill  $[f]$  inside  $\pi_n(X)$  this is called *killing* an element of the homotopy group.

**Proposition 29.4.** For any CW-complex  $X$ ,  $X^\ell \rightarrow X$  is an  $\ell$ -equivalence.

*Remark 29.5.* We have used that for  $A \hookrightarrow X$  from long exact sequence of relative homotopy groups we get  $\pi_n(X, A) = 0$ .

**Lemma 29.6.** Let  $i \leq \ell$  and  $g : D^i \rightarrow X$ ,  $g : \partial D^i \rightarrow X^\ell$ . Then there is a homotopy  $\partial D^i$  to a map with  $\subset X^\ell$ .

**Theorem 29.7** (Cellular approximation theorem). Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be CW-complexes and  $\xi : Y \rightarrow X$  be any map. Then  $\xi$  is homotopic to a cellular map, that is, a map  $\psi : Y \rightarrow X$ , such that for all  $\ell$ ,  $\psi Y^0 \subset X^\ell$ .

We also have

**Proposition 29.8.** Let  $n \geq 2$ . Then

$$\pi_n \left( \bigvee_{k \in I} S^n \right) = \bigoplus_{k \in I} \beta_n(S^n) = \bigoplus_{k \in I} \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus I}$$

**Proposition 29.9.** First notice that for finite  $I$ ,

$$X^n = X^{n+1} = \bigvee_{k \in I} S^n$$

by looking carefully. Then

$$\pi_n(X, X^{n+1}) = 0 = \pi_{n+1}(X, X^{n+1})$$

so

$$\bigoplus_{k \in I} \mathbb{Z} = \prod_{k \in I} \pi_n(S^n) = \pi_n(X) = \pi_n(X^{n+1}) = \pi_n(X^n) = \pi_n \left( \bigvee_{k \in I} S^n \right)$$

and for the infinite case it also works, using finite compactness of the CW complex.

### 30. HOMOTOPY THEORY OF SPACES (C)

**30.1. Homotopy pushouts and pullbacks.** The idea is simply to construct the homotopy version of pushouts and pullbacks. So let's remember that

**Definition 30.2** A *pullback* of the morphisms  $f$  and  $g$  consists of an object  $P$  and two morphisms  $p_1 : P \rightarrow X$  and  $p_2 : P \rightarrow Y$  satisfying the following universal property:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Q & & & & \\ & \searrow \phi & & & \\ & & P & \xrightarrow{p_2} & Y \\ & & \downarrow p_1 & \lrcorner & \downarrow g \\ & & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Z \end{array}$$

(Note: In the original image, there is a curved arrow  $q_1$  from  $Q$  to  $X$  and a curved arrow  $q_2$  from  $Q$  to  $Y$ . The square formed by  $P, X, Y, Z$  is a pullback square with  $p_1, p_2, f, g$  as the edges. The map  $\phi$  is a dashed arrow from  $Q$  to  $P$ .)

- A *pushout* of the morphisms  $f$  and  $g$  consists of an object  $P$  and two morphisms  $i_1 : P \rightarrow X$  and  $i_2 : P \rightarrow Y$  satisfying the following universal property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Z & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \\
 f \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow i_2 \\
 X & \xrightarrow{i_1} & P \\
 & & \searrow \phi \\
 & & Q
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \nearrow j_2 \\
 \nearrow j_1
 \end{array}$$

*Remark 30.3.* Other names for the pushout are *cofibered product* of  $X$  and  $Y$  (especially in algebraic categories when  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  are monomorphisms), or *free product* of  $X$  and  $Y$  with  $Z$  *amalgamated sum*, or more simply an *amalgamation* or *amalgam* of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

So basically

**Definition 30.4** (Homotopy pullback and homotopy pushout). We just ask that the diagrams above commute up to homotopy?

*Remark 30.5* (Concrete construction of homotopy pushout). We also need to ask in our definition that there is some sort of homotopy-naturality. For the case of the homotopy pushout it should look something like this:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \simeq & & \\
 & A & \longrightarrow & B & \\
 & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \\
 \bullet & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & C & \longrightarrow & \bullet \\
 & & \searrow & \nearrow \simeq & \\
 & & & & \bullet
 \end{array}$$

so everything is commuting up to homotopy. What are the formal definitions? Probably rather involved. But a concrete definition of the *homotopy pushout* according to the diagram above is

$$B \sqcup C \sqcup A \times I \Big/ \begin{smallmatrix} A \times 0 \sim B \\ A \times I \sim C \end{smallmatrix}$$

*Remark 30.6* (From lecture notes). The pullback of

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & Z^I \times_Z Y & \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 X & \longrightarrow & Z
 \end{array}$$

is the homotopy pullback of

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & Y & \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 X & \longrightarrow & Z
 \end{array}$$

**Definition 30.7** (From lecture notes. Is this right?). The *homotopy pullback* of a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Y & \\ & \downarrow & \\ X & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

is

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X \times_{\text{ev}_0} Z^I \times_{\text{ev}_1} Y & \longrightarrow & Y & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ X & \longrightarrow & Z & & \end{array}$$

Intuitively, for any  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$  this object has the space of paths connecting  $x$  and  $y$ .

**30.8. Homotopy fibers and cofibers.** Before we go, what is a fiber? Perhaps it is the same as a kernel. And a cofiber may be the same as a cokernel. Recall:

**Definition 30.9** (Kernel and cokernel)• The *kernel* of a morphism is that part of its domain which is sent to zero. Formally, in a category with an initial object 0 and pullbacks, the *kernel*  $\ker f$  of a morphism  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is the pullback  $\ker(f) \rightarrow A$  along  $f$  of the unique morphism  $0 \rightarrow B$

More explicitly, this characterizes the object  $\ker(f)$  as *the* object (unique up to isomorphism) that satisfies the following universal property:

for every object  $C$  and every morphism  $h : C \rightarrow A$  such that  $f \circ h = 0$  is the zero morphism, there is a unique morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow \ker(f)$  such that  $h = p \circ \phi$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C & & & & \\ & \searrow \phi & & & \\ & & \ker(f) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ & \nearrow h & & \lrcorner & \\ & & & & \end{array}$$

- In a category with a terminal object 1, the *cokernel* of a morphism  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is the pushout (arrows  $h$  and  $\phi$  apply if terminal object is zero)

$$(f) := 1 \sqcup_A B \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & (f) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow h \\ \downarrow \phi \\ C \end{array}$$

In the case when the terminal object is in fact zero object, one can, more explicitly, characterize the object  $(f)$  with the following universal property:

for every object  $C$  and every morphism  $h : B \rightarrow C$  such that  $h \circ f = 0$  is the zero morphism, there is a unique morphism  $\phi : (f) \rightarrow C$  such that  $h = \phi \circ i$ .

The *homotopy fiber* and the *homotopy cofiber* are probably just the homotopic versions of the kernel and cokernel.

**Definition 30.10** (From lecture notes, *looks incomplete...*). The *homotopy fiber* of  $f : Y \rightarrow Z$  is the pullback of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Y & \\ & \downarrow f & \\ pt & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

$F \subset Z^I \times_Z Y \rightarrow Z$ , where  $F$  is the space of paths starting at  $x$  and ending at the same point  $f(y)$ .

**Definition 30.11** (Homotopy fiber, a concrete construction in Hatcher). Given a map  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , let  $E_f$  be the space of pairs  $(a, \gamma)$  where  $a \in A$  and  $\gamma : I \rightarrow B$  is a path in  $B$  with  $\gamma(0) = f(a)$ . So: take a point in  $A$ , and map it to some point in  $B$ , say  $f(a)$ . And then take any path in  $B$  starting at  $f(a)$ .

**Proposition 30.12.** The map  $p : E_f \rightarrow B$  given by  $p(a, \gamma) = \gamma(1)$  is a fibration.

We can regard  $A$  as a subspace of  $E_f$  consisting of pairs  $(a, \gamma)$  with  $\gamma$  the constant path at  $f(a)$ , and  $E_f$  deformation retracts onto this subspace by restricting all the paths  $\gamma$  to shorter and shorter initial segments. The map  $p : E_f \rightarrow B$  restricts to  $f$  on the subspace  $A$ , so we have factored the map  $f : A \rightarrow B$  as the composition  $A \hookrightarrow E_f \rightarrow B$  of a homotopy equivalence and a fibration.

We can also think of this construction as extending  $f$  to a fibration  $E_f \rightarrow B$  by enlarging its domain to a homotopy equivalent space.

The fiber  $F_f$  of  $E_f \rightarrow B$  is called the *homotopy fiber* of  $f$ . It consists of the pairs  $(a, \gamma)$  with  $a \in A$  and  $\gamma$  a path in  $B$  from  $f(a)$  to a basepoint  $b_0 \in B$ .

**30.13. Homotopy fiber of homotopy fiber.** It is interesting to see what happens when the process of forming homotopy fibers is iterated. Given a fibration  $p : E \rightarrow B$  with fiber  $F = p^{-1}(b_0)$ , we know that the inclusion of  $F$  into the homotopy fiber  $F_p$  is a homotopy equivalence (because all fibers in homotopy fibrations are homotopy equivalent?) Well, because

**Proposition 30.14** (4.66). If  $p : E \rightarrow B$  is a fibration, then the inclusion  $E \hookrightarrow E_p$  is a fiber homotopy equivalence (a fiber-preserving map of the total spaces that has an "fiber homotopy inverse" i.e. composition is homotopic to the identity via fiber-preserving maps). In particular, the homotopy fibers are homotopy equivalent to the actual fibers.

Recall that the homotopy fiber  $F_p$  consists of pairs  $(e, \gamma)$  with  $e \in E$  and  $\gamma$  a path in  $B$  from  $p(e)$  to  $b_0$ . The inclusion  $F \hookrightarrow E$  extends to a map  $i : F_p \rightarrow E$ ,  $i(e, \gamma) = e$  and this map is obviously a fibration. In fact it is the pullback via  $p$  of the path fibration  $PB \rightarrow B$ ... what could this mean? Maybe this:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_p & \xrightarrow{i} & E \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow p \\ PB & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

Perhaps this justifies why, up to equivalence, the fiber of this map  $i$  must be  $\Omega B$ . In the end we get the following sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow \Omega^2 B \rightarrow \Omega F \rightarrow \Omega E \rightarrow \Omega B \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$$

where any two consecutive maps form a fibration, up to homotopy equivalence, and all the maps to the left  $\Omega B$  are obtained by applying the functor  $\Omega$  to the later maps. The long exact sequence of homotopy groups for any fibration in the sequence coincides with the long exact sequence for  $F \hookrightarrow E \rightarrow B$ .

**30.15. Homotopy cofiber of homotopy cofiber.** The dual construction to the sequence above is

$$X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow M_f \rightarrow \Sigma X \rightarrow \Sigma Y \rightarrow \Sigma M_f \rightarrow \Sigma^2 X \rightarrow \cdots$$

**30.16. The two Dold-Puppe sequences, their (co)-exactness.**

**30.17. Fiber of a (Serre) Hurewicz fibration is a (weak) homotopy fiber.**

**30.18. Fiber bundles are Serre fibrations.** We've been talking a lot about Hurewicz fibrations. Let's talk about Serre fibrations. Notice that H. fibration  $\implies$  S. fibration. What is the most natural example of a Serre fibration?

**Proposition 30.19** (Hatcher, 4.48). *Let  $E$  be a fiber bundle with fiber  $F$ . Then  $f$  is a Serre fibration.*

*Proof.* What does it mean to be a Serre fibration? It means that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & E \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ I^{n+1} = I^n \times I & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

So if  $\mathcal{U}$  is a covering of  $B$  such that  $f^{-1}U \cong U \times F$ . By Lebesgue lemma, there is a  $\delta > 0$  such that for all  $x \in I^{n+1}$ , the ball  $B(x, \delta)$  lies in some  $f^{-1}U$  for some  $U$ .

Then we subdivide  $I^{n+1}$  in smaller cubes of the same size with diameter  $< \delta$ . So, each the image of each cube lies in some  $U \in \mathcal{U}$ .

Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F \times U \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ I^{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U \end{array}$$

has a lift for every little square because

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ X \times I & \xrightarrow{\quad} & pt \end{array}$$

is always a fibration (think about this) and because pullbacks of fibrations are fibrations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times F & \twoheadrightarrow & U \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F & \twoheadrightarrow & pt \end{array}$$

. Then we may just add up the squares because

$$\begin{array}{c} D^n \\ \downarrow \\ D^n \times I \end{array}$$

and we're done.  $\square$

### 30.20. Long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to Serre fibration.

**Theorem 30.21** (Hatcher 4.41). *Suppose  $p : E \rightarrow B$  is a Serre fibration. Choose basepoints  $b_0 \in B$  and  $x_0 \in F = p^{-1}(b_0)$ . Then the map  $p_* : \pi_n(E, F, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_n(B, b_0)$  is an isomorphism for all  $n \geq 1$ .*

*Hence, if  $B$  is path connected, there is a long exact sequence*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(F) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(E) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(B) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}(F) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}(E) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \cong \uparrow p_* & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(F) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(E) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(E, F) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}(F) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}(E) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

### 30.22. Fiber bundles over manifolds are Hurewicz fibrations.

## 31. HOMOTOPY THEORY OF SPACES (D)

**31.1. Eilenberg-MacLane spaces.** A space  $X$  having just one nontrivial homotopy group  $\pi_n(X) \cong G$  is called an *Eilenberg-MacLane space*  $K(G, n)$ . We can build a CW complex  $K(G, n)$  by the familiar construction of attaching cells to a wedge of spheres, accounting for generators and relations, and then attaching further cells to kill higher homotopy groups.

**Proposition 31.2** (4.30). *The homotopy type of a CW complex  $K(G, n)$  is uniquely determined by  $G$  and  $n$ .*

*Idea of proof.* Attaching cells and Whitehead theorem.  $\square$

### 31.3. Representable functors and Yoneda lemma.

**Definition 31.4** (Representable functor). Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a category. A functor  $F : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$  is called *representable* if there exists an object  $B = B_F$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  with the property that there is a *natural* isomorphism of functors

$$\varphi : \mathcal{C}(-, B_F) \rightarrow F$$

where  $\mathcal{C}(-, B_F)$  is the set of arrows from  $-$  to  $B_F$ .

One usually expresses the naturality condition for a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  with the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}(X, B) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_X} & F(X) \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \mathcal{C}(Y, B) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_Y} & F(Y) \end{array}$$

*Remark 31.5.* By applying  $\varphi_B$  to the identity map  $B \rightarrow B$  we obtain a special element  $\gamma = \varphi_B(\text{id}) \in F(B)$ , which is *generic* in the sense that any element  $\xi \in F(X)$  can be obtained as  $\xi = f^*(\gamma)$ , for a suitable  $f : X \rightarrow B$ . Indeed, one can take  $f = \varphi_X^{-1}(\xi)$  and apply naturality to check that  $\xi = f^*(\gamma)$ .

**Lemma 31.6** (Yoneda, wiki). *Let  $F$  be a functor from a locally small category  $\mathcal{C}$  to  $\text{Set}$ . Then for each object  $X$  of  $\mathcal{C}$ , the natural transformations  $\text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(X, -), F)$  are in one-to-one correspondence with the elements of  $F(X)$ , that is*

$$\text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(X, -), F) \cong F(X)$$

*Moreover, this isomorphism is natural in  $X$  and  $F$  when both sides are regarded as functors from  $\mathcal{C} \times \text{Set}^{\mathcal{C}}$  to  $\text{Set}$ . ( $\text{Set}^{\mathcal{C}}$  denotes the category of functors from  $\mathcal{C}$  to  $\text{Set}$ .)*

*There is a contravariant version of Yoneda lemma asserting that if  $F$  is a contravariant functor from  $\mathcal{C}$  to  $\text{Set}$ ,*

$$\text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(-, X), F) \cong F(X).$$

**Lemma 31.7.**  $\text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(-, X), \text{Hom}(-, Y)) \cong \text{Hom}(X, Y)$ .

*Remark 31.8.* The correspondence  $X \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, X)$  is fully faithful, that is, the correspondence  $\text{Hom}(X, X') \rightarrow \text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(-, X), \text{Hom}(-, X'))$  is injective and bijective.

### 31.9. Brown's representability theorem.

31.9.1. *In lecture13.pdf.* See Lecture 13: Representable functors and the Brown Representability Theorem.pdf

Let us summarize the discussion so far. Suppose that

$$F : \text{Ho}(\text{Top}_*)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}_*$$

is a functor having the following two properties:

[label=()]  $F(\bigvee_{i \in I} X_i) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} F(X_i)$  is an isomorphism for any family of pointed spaces  $\{X_i\}$ . "[Pushout where one of the arrows is a cofibration goes to weak pullback](#)".  $F(B \cup_A C) \rightarrow F(B) \times_{F(A)} F(C)$  is a surjection for any two cofibrations  $A \rightarrow B$  and  $A \rightarrow C$ .

Then we also have

[label=()]  $F(*) = *$  If we have a pushout of pointed spaces

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

in which  $i$  is a cofibration, then  $F(Y) \rightarrow F(B) \times_{F(A)} F(X)$  is a surjection. If

$A \rightrightarrows B \longrightarrow C$  is a coequalizer of pointed spaces in which the two maps form a cofibration  $A \vee A \rightarrow B$ , then  $F(C) \rightarrow F(B)$  maps surjectively to the equalizer of

$F(B) \rightrightarrows F(A)$ . If  $X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow \dots$  is a sequence of cofibrations, then  $F(X) \rightarrow \lim_{\leftarrow} F(X_i)$  is a surjection.

**Theorem 31.10** (Brown representability theorem). *Let  $F$  be a contravariant functor from the homotopy category of parallel connected CW-complexes to pointed sets. If  $F$  satisfies conditions (i) and (ii) above (for any pointed connected CW-complexes  $X_i, A, B, C$ ), then  $F$  is representable.*

*Remark 31.11* (So what is a classifying space?). The theorem says that there is a space  $B = B_F$  (itself a pointed CW-complex) for which there is a natural isomorphism

$$\varphi : [X, B_F]_* \xrightarrow{\cong} F(X)$$

for any pointed CW-complex  $X$ . This space  $B_F$  is called a *classifying space* for  $F$ . Recall also that when such  $\varphi$  exists, it is completely determined by a *generic* element  $\gamma \in F(B_F)$ .

The classifying space together with the generic element is unique up to homotopy.

Now let's sketch how the proof of Brown representability theorem goes.

**Definition 31.12.**  $(B, \gamma)$  is a *spherical classifying space* for  $F$  if  $\gamma \in F(B)$  is an element inducing an isomorphism

$$\gamma_* : [S^n, B]_* \rightarrow F(S^n), \quad \gamma_*(f) = f^*(\gamma)$$

for any sphere  $S^n$ ,  $n > 0$ .

*Remark 31.13.* If  $(B_1, \gamma_1)$  and  $(B_2, \gamma_2)$  are two such spherical classifying spaces in the category  $\mathcal{C}$ , and  $f : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$  is a map with  $f^*(\gamma_2) = \gamma_1$ , then  $f$  induces isomorphisms

$$\pi_n(B_1) \rightarrow \pi_n(B_2)$$

between the homotopy groups for each  $n > 0$ .

Since  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are pointed connected CW-complexes, this means that  $f$  is a weak homotopy equivalence, hence a homotopy equivalence by Whitehead theorem.

The proof of Brown representability theorem is based in the following two lemmas:

**Lemma 31.14.** *Let  $X$  be a pointed CW-complex and let  $\xi \in F(X)$ . Then there exists a spherical classifying space  $(B, \gamma)$  for  $F$  with a cofibration  $f : X \rightarrow B$  with  $f^*(\gamma) = \xi$ .*

And in fact,

**Lemma 31.15.** *Any spherical classifying space  $(B, \gamma)$  for  $F$  is a classifying space.*

*(Thus,  $\gamma_* : [X, B]_* \rightarrow F(X)$  is an isomorphism for any pointed connected CW-complex  $X$ , not just for spheres.)*

31.15.1. *In Hatcher.*

**Theorem 31.16** (4.57). *There are natural bijections  $T : \langle X, K(G, n) \rangle \rightarrow H^n(X; G)$  for all CW complexes  $X$  and all  $n > 0$ , with  $G$  any abelian group. Such a  $T$  has the form  $T([f]) = f^*$  for a certain distinguished class  $\alpha \in H^n(K(G, n); G)$ .*

**Definition 31.17** (Fundamental class). A class  $\alpha \in H^n(K(G, n); G)$  with the property stated in the theorem is called a *fundamental class*.

**Theorem 31.18** (4E.1). *Every reduced cohomology theory on the category of base-pointed CW complexes and basepoint-preserving maps has the form  $h^n(X) = \langle X, K_n \rangle$  for some  $\Omega$ -spectrum  $\{K_n\}$ .*

31.19. **Representability of generalized cohomology theories.**



**31.20.  $H^n(-, G)$  is represented by  $K(G, n)$  together with a chosen element in  $H^n(K(G, n), G)$ .** Reduced cohomology is representable since  $[label=())\tilde{H}^n(\bigvee_i X_i) = \prod_i \tilde{H}^n(X_i)$ . Also holds.

What is the classifying space? Well, we have

$$[S^p, B] = H^n(S^p) = \begin{cases} 0 & p \neq n \\ \mathbb{Z} & p = n \end{cases}$$

which means that  $B \cong K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$ . More explicitly, we see that the homotopy groups of the classifying space must coincide with the reduced cohomology groups, which are zero in all but the  $n$ -th dimension.

**31.21. Eilenberg-MacLane spaces can be constructed from Moore spaces by killing higher homotopy groups.**

**31.22. Definition of  $\Omega$ -spectrum.**

**31.23. Hurewicz homomorphism.**

**Definition 31.24** (Hurewicz homomorphism).

$$\begin{aligned} h : \pi_n(X) &\longrightarrow H_n(X) \\ [f] &\longmapsto f_*(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

where  $\alpha$  is a generator of  $H_n(S^n)$ .

**31.25. Absolute and relative versions of Hurewicz theorem.**

**Theorem 31.26** (Hurewicz). *If  $X$  is  $n$ -connected for some  $n \geq 2$ , then  $\tilde{H}_i(X) = 0$  for  $i < n$  and  $\pi_n(X) \cong H_n(X)$ .*

**Lemma 31.27.** *If  $X$  and  $Y$  are simply connected CW-spaces and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  induces isomorphisms  $H_n(X) \cong H_n(Y)$  for all  $n$ , then it is a homotopy equivalence.*

**Theorem 31.28** (Relative Hurewicz). *If  $(X, A)$  is  $(n-1)$ -connected, so  $\pi_n(X, A) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$ , for some  $n \geq 2$  and  $A$  is simply connected, then  $H_i(X, A) = 0$  for  $i \leq n-1$  and  $\pi_n(X, A) \cong H_n(X, A)$ .*

*Note. Perhaps  $X$  should be  $(n-1)$ -connected for the relative version too—they are stated together in Hatcher.*

**Theorem 31.29** (Relative Hurewicz for general  $A$ ). *If  $(X, A)$  is an  $(n-1)$ -connected pair of path-connected spaces with  $n \geq 2$  and  $A \neq \emptyset$ , then  $h' : \pi'_n(X, A, x_0) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$  is an isomorphism and  $H_i(X, A) = 0$  for  $i < n$ .*

## 32. SPECTRAL SEQUENCES

**32.1. Exact couple. Spectral sequence of an exact couple.** These notes are based on S. Burkin lecture notes and Hatcher.

**(1)** Suppose a space  $X$  is expressed as a union of a sequence of subspaces

$$\dots \subset X_p \subset X_{p+1} \subset \dots \subset X.$$

Such a sequence is called a *filtration* of  $X$ . For example,  $X$  could be a CW complex and  $X_p$  its  $p$ -skeleton.

- (2) Given such a filtration, for every  $p$  we have a pair  $(X_p, X_{p-1})$  that yields a long exact sequence. All these long exact sequences can be arranged in a staricase fashion:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H_{p+q}(X_p) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_{p+q}(X_p/X_{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_{p+q-1}(X_{p-1}) & \rightarrow & H_{p+q-1}(X_{p-1}/X_{p-2}) \rightarrow \cdots \\
 \downarrow i & & \downarrow & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow \\
 H_{p+q}(X_{p+1}) & \rightarrow & H_{p+q}(X_{p+1}/X_p) & \rightarrow & H_{p+q-1}(X_p) & \xrightarrow{j} & H_{p+q-1}(X_p/X_{p-1}) \xrightarrow{k} \cdots \\
 \downarrow i & & \downarrow & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow \\
 \cdots & & \cdots & & \cdots & & \cdots
 \end{array}$$

- (3) If you put all the absolute groups  $H_n(X_p)$  in a big  $A = \bigoplus_{n,p \in \mathbb{N}} H_n(X_p)$  and all the relative  $H_n(X_p, X_{p-1})$  in a big  $E = \bigoplus_{n,p \in \mathbb{N}} H_n(X_p, X_{p-1})$ , you can write all those long exact sequences in a compact triangle diagram called an *exact couple* triangle diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{i} & A \\
 & \swarrow k & \searrow j \\
 & E &
 \end{array}$$

here the maps  $i, j$  and  $k$  are just the maps from the long exact sequences in the other big diagram (which makes the exact couple actually *exact*).

- (4) There is a nice way to define new groups  $A'$  and  $E'$  and maps between them that yield a *derived couple*, which is another exact couple. Namely,

- $A'_{n,p} := H_n(X_p)$
- $E'_{n,p} := H_n(X_p, X_{p-1})$ .
- $d := jk$
- $E' := \ker d / \text{img } d$ , the homology of  $E$  respect to  $d$ .
- $A' := i(A) \subset A$ .
- $i' := i|_{A'}$ .
- $j'(ia) := [ja] \in E'$ .
- $k'[e] := ke$ .

anyway, they are well defined and yield the exact

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A' & \xrightarrow{i'} & A' \\
 & \swarrow k' & \searrow j' \\
 & E' &
 \end{array}$$

- (5) The sequence  $E, E', \dots$  is called a *spectral sequence*.

**32.2. First quadrant. Convergence.** [Explanation that when the spectral sequence is defined only in the first quadrant it eventually stabilizes and  $E_\infty$ -page is well-defined.]

**32.3. Filtration on an  $R$ -module and its associated graded.**

**32.4. Homological and cohomological spectral sequences.** [Subsection missing]

*Remark 32.5.* The differentials in the spectral sequence for homology go up-left and for cohomology they go right-down.

**32.6. Serre spectral sequence.**

## 32.6.1. Homological version.

**Theorem 32.7** (Serre spectral sequence for homology). *Let  $F \rightarrow X \rightarrow B$  be a fibration with  $B$  path-connected. If  $\pi_1(B)$  acts trivially on  $H_*(F; G)$ , then there is a spectral sequence  $\{E_{p,q}^r, d_r\}$  with*

$$d_{p,q}^r : E_{p,q}^r \rightarrow E_{p-r, q+r-1}^r \quad \text{and} \quad E_{p,q}^{r+1} = \ker d_{p,q}^r / d_{p,q}^r$$

- The groups

$$F_p H_n := (H_n(X_p) \rightarrow H_n(X))$$

where the map  $H_n(X_p) \rightarrow H_n(X)$  is just the induced map by inclusion  $X_p \hookrightarrow X$ , form a filtration

$$0 \subset F_0 H_n \subset \dots \subset F_n H_n = H_n(X; G)$$

of  $H_n(X; G)$  such that

$$E_{p, n-p}^\infty \cong F_p H_n / F_{p-1} H_n.$$

Another way to write this is

$$E_{p,q}^\infty = F_p H_{p+q} / F_{p-1} H_{p+q}.$$

- 

$$E_{p,q}^2 \cong H_p(B; H_q(F; G))$$

*Remark 32.8.* In the case of a Serre fibration, for  $p \gg n$  the map  $H_n(X_p) \rightarrow H_n(X)$  is an isomorphism. The group  $\bigoplus_p F_n^p / F_n^{p-1}$  is called the *associated graded group of the filtered group  $H_n(X)$* .

*Remark 32.9* (Quote from Hatcher). If the coefficient group  $G$  is a field then  $H_n(X; G)$  is the direct sum  $\bigoplus_p E_{p, n-p}^\infty$ .

Can we recover  $H^n(E)$  in general? No.

## 32.9.1. Cohomological version.

**Theorem 32.10** (Serre spectral sequence for cohomology). *Let  $F \rightarrow X \rightarrow B$  be a Serre fibration with  $\pi_0(B) = 0$  such that the action  $\pi_1(B)H^*(F; G)$  is trivial.*

*Then there is a spectral sequence  $\{E_r^{p,q}, d_r\}$  such that*

$$d_r : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1} \quad E_{r+1}^{p,q} = \ker d_r / d_r.$$

- The groups

$$F^p H^n := (F^p H^n \rightarrow F^n H^n = H^n(X))$$

form a filtration

$$H^n(X) = F^0 H^n \supset F^1 H^n \supset \dots \supset F^n H^n \supset$$

of  $H^n(X, G)$  such that

$$E_\infty^{p,q} \cong F^p H^{p+q} / F^{p+1} H^{p+q}.$$

- 

$$E_2^{p,q} \cong H^p(B, H^q(F, G)).$$

**32.11. Product in cohomological Serre spectral sequence.** Hatcher, Spectral sequences p. 543.

The Serre spectral sequence for cohomology becomes much more powerful when cup products are brought into the picture. For this we need to consider cohomology with coefficients in a ring  $R$  rather than just a group  $G$ . What we will show is that the spectral sequence can be provided with bilinear products

$$E_r^{p,q} \times E_r^{s,t} \rightarrow E_r^{p+s,q+t}$$

for  $1 \leq r \leq \infty$  satisfying the following properties

- Each differential  $d_r$  is a derivation, satisfying

$$d(xy) = (dx)y + (-1)^{p+q}x(dy) \quad \forall x \in E_r^{p,q}$$

This implies that the product on page  $r$  induces a product in page  $r+1$ , and the product in page  $\infty$  shall be the one induced by previous products.

- The product on the second page,  $E_2^{p,q} \times E_2^{s,t} \rightarrow E_2^{p+s,q+t}$  is  $(-1)^{qs}$  times the standard (standard? because as I remember cup product did not move the coefficients, right?) cup product

$$H^p(B; H^q(F; R)) \times H^s(B; H^t(F; R)) \rightarrow H^{p+s}(B; H^{q+t}(F; R))$$

sending a pair of cocycles  $(\phi, \psi)$  to  $\phi \smile \psi$  where coefficients are multiplied via the cup product  $H^q(F; R) \times H^t(F; R) \rightarrow H^{q+t}(F; R)$ .

- The cup product in  $H^*(X; R)$  restricts to maps  $F_p^m \times F_s^n \rightarrow F_{p+s}^{m+n}$ . These induce quotient maps  $F_p^m/F_{p+1}^m \times F_s^n/F_{s+1}^n \rightarrow F_{p+s}^{m+n}/F_{p+s+1}^{m+n}$  that coincide with the product  $E_\infty^{p,m-p} \times E_\infty^{s,n-s} \rightarrow E_\infty^{p+s,m+n-p-s}$ .

**32.12. Wang spectral sequence.** Let's use lecture notes and wikipedia to understand Wang spectral sequence.

Consider a fibration over a sphere  $F \hookrightarrow E \rightarrow B$ . According to our theorem for Serre spectral sequences, we know that the  $n$ -th page looks as follows:

$n$	$H_n(F)$	$H_n(F)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$2$	$H_2(F)$	$H_2(F)$
$1$	$H_1(F)$	$H_1(F)$
$0$	$H_0(F)$	$H_0(F)$
$0$	$\dots$	$n$

We can see there can be nontrivial differentials only on the  $n$ th page, so that  $E^{n+1} = E^n$ . Moreover, the differentials that don't vanish are of the form

$$E_{n,q}^n \xrightarrow{d_{n,q}^n} E_{0,q+n-1}^n$$

For  $d_{n,q-n}^n$  we obtain

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker d_{n,q-n}^n \xrightarrow{\text{inclusion}} E_{n,q-n}^n \xrightarrow{d_{n,q-n}^n} E_{0,q-1}^n \xrightarrow{\text{quotient}} \text{coker } d_{n,q-n}^n \longrightarrow 0$$

But all that is just

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker d_{n,q-n}^n & \xrightarrow{\text{inclusion}} & E_{n,q-n}^n & \xrightarrow{d_{n,q-n}^n} & E_{0,q-1}^n \xrightarrow{\text{quotient}} \text{coker} d_{q-n}^n \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \frac{\ker d_{n,q-n}^n}{0d_{n,q-n}^{n-1}} & \longrightarrow & E_{n,q-n}^2 & \longrightarrow & E_{0,q-1}^2 \longrightarrow \frac{E_{n,q-n}^n}{d_{n,q-n}^n} \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
0 & \longrightarrow & E_{n,q-n}^\infty & \longrightarrow & H_{q-n}(F) & \longrightarrow & H_{q-1}(F) \longrightarrow E_{0,q-1}^\infty \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

This is the first "half" of the Wang sequence. For the other half recall that by the theorem of Serre spectral sequence for homology we know that

$$E_{p,n-p}^\infty = F_p H_n / F_{p-1} H_n$$

for a filtration on the  $n$ -th homology group of the total space

$$= F_{-1} \subset F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_n = H_n(E).$$

And recall that we may also write

$$E_{p,q}^\infty = F_p H_{p+q} / F_{p-1} H_{p+q}.$$

Then we can see that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & E_{0,q}^\infty & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H_q(E) & \longrightarrow & E_{n,q-n}^\infty \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & & & \parallel \\
& & \frac{F_0 H_q(F)}{0F_{-1} H_q(F)} & & & & \frac{F_n H_q(E)}{F_{n-1} H_q(E)}
\end{array}$$

But

$$E_{0,q}^\infty = \frac{F_0 H_q(F)}{0F_{-1} H_q(F)} \stackrel{\text{why?}}{=} H_q(F)$$

This is the other "half" of the Wang sequence. It only remains to put both halves together and conclude that

$$\dots \rightarrow H_q(F) \xrightarrow{i^*} H_q(E) \rightarrow E_{n,q-n}^\infty \xrightarrow{d_{n,q-n}^n} H_{q-n}(F) \rightarrow H_{q-1}(F) \rightarrow E_{0,q-1}^\infty \rightarrow \dots$$

But we may remove the  $E^\infty$  terms to get

$$\dots \rightarrow H_q(F) \xrightarrow{i^*} H_q(E) \rightarrow H_{q-n}(F) \xrightarrow{d_{n,q-n}^n} H_{q-1}(F) \rightarrow H_{q-1}(E) \rightarrow H_{q-n-1}(F) \rightarrow \dots$$

**32.13. Extra: spectral sequences for chain complexes and the Frölicher spectral sequence.** Let's follow Griffiths and Harris to construct a nice generalization of this theory.

A *chain complex*  $(K^\bullet, d)$  is a sequence of abelian groups (if working in the category  $\text{ab}$ )

$$K^0 \xrightarrow{d} K^1 \xrightarrow{d} K^2 \xrightarrow{d} \dots$$

such that the differential  $d$  satisfies  $d \circ d = 0$ . We have *cohomology groups*

$$H^p(K^*) = \frac{\ker d : K^p \rightarrow K^{p+1}}{d : K^{p-1} \rightarrow K^p}$$

and the *cohomology ring*

$$H^*(K^*) = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} H^p(K^*).$$

A *subcomplex*  $(J^*, d)$  is given by subgroups  $J^* \subset K^*$  with  $dJ^* \subset J^*$ . The *quotient complex*  $(L^*, d)$  is also well-defined by  $L^* = K^*/J^*$  and the obvious differential. this construction yields a *short exact sequence of complexes*

$$0 \longrightarrow J^* \longrightarrow K^* \longrightarrow L^* \longrightarrow 0$$

and by the fundamental theorem of homological algebra, this yields

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^p(J^*) \longrightarrow H^p(K^*) \longrightarrow H^p(L^*) \longrightarrow H^{p+1}(J^*) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Generalizing the notion of subcomplex, a *filtered complex*  $(F^p K^*, d)$  is a decreasing sequence of subcomplexes

$$K^* = F^0 K^* \supset F^1 K^* \supset \cdots \supset F^n K^* \supset F^{n+1} K^* = \{0\}$$

and the spectral sequence will generalize the long exact sequence in cohomology.

The *associated graded complex* to a filtered complex  $(F^p K^*)$  is the complex

$$\text{Gr} K^* = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} F^p K^* / F^{p+1} K^*$$

with the obvious differential. The filtration  $F^p K^*$  on  $K^*$  also induces a filtration  $F^p H^*(K^*)$  on cohomology by (I think)

$$F^p H^q(K^*) = \frac{\ker d : F^p K^q \rightarrow F^p K^{q+1}}{d : F^p K^{q-1} \rightarrow F^p K^q}$$

This means that the  $F^p H^q(K^*)$  are subgroups of  $H^q(K^*)$ . This filtration in turn induces an *associated graded in cohomology*

$$\text{Gr} H^*(K^*) = \bigoplus_{p,q} F^p H^q(K^*) / F^{p+1} H^q(K^*)$$

**Definition 32.14.** A *spectral sequence* is a sequence  $\{E_r, d_r\}$  with  $r \geq 0$  of bigraded groups

$$E_r = \bigoplus_{p,q \geq 0} E_r^{p,q}$$

together with differentials

$$d_r : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1}, \quad d_r^2 = 0$$

such that

$$H^*(E_r) = E_{r+1}$$

I just wonder what is the cohomology of a bigraded group, right? there are several chain complexes and cohomologies, but ok...

**Proposition 32.15** (existence and description of the chain complex spectral sequence). *Let  $K^*$  be a filtered complex. then there exists a spectral sequence  $\{E_r\}$  with*

$$\begin{aligned} E_0^{p,q} &= F^p K^{p+q} / F^{p+1} K^{p+q}, \\ E_1^{p,q} &= H^{p+q}(F^p K^* / F^{p+1} K^*) \\ E_\infty^{p,q} &= F^p H^{p+q}(K^*) / F^{p+1} H^{p+q}(K^*) \end{aligned}$$

and we just say that the spectral sequence abuts to  $H^*(K^*)$ .

Explanation. We have defined four objects:

- (1) A filtered complex.
- (2) A graded complex associated to the filtered complex whose entries are direct sums of quotients of the filtered complex.
- (3) A filtration on the cohomology of the complex given by the cohomologies of every complex of the filtered complex.
- (4) A graded complex associated to the filtration on the cohomology whose entries are direct sums running over the cohomology groups and the filtration entries.

And the proposition says is that there is a spectral sequence such that

- (1) The  $(p, q)$ -entry of the zero page is the (first) graded at  $p + q$ .
- (2) The  $(p, q)$ -entry of the first page is the  $p + q$  cohomology of the graded.
- (3) The  $(p, q)$ -entry of the  $\infty$ -page is the graded of the cohomology (ie. the second graded).

Now consider the following situation. A *double complex* is a bigraded group

$$K^{*,*} = \bigoplus_{p,q \geq 0} K^{p,q}$$

equipped with two differentials

$$d : K^{p,q} \rightarrow K^{p+1,q}$$

$$\delta : K^{p,q} \rightarrow K^{p,q+1}$$

satisfying  $d^2 = \delta^2 = 0$  and  $d\delta + \delta d = 0$ .

There is an *associated single complex*  $(K^*, d)$  defined by

$$K^n = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} K^{p,q}$$

with differential

$$D = d + \delta.$$

there two filtrations on the associated single complex:

$$'F^p K^n = \bigoplus_{\substack{p'+q=n \\ p' \geq p}} K^{p',q},$$

$$''F^q K^n = \bigoplus_{\substack{p+q''=n \\ q'' \geq q}} K^{p,q''}.$$

each of this filtrations yields a spectral sequence according to our proposition, thus both abutting to the cohomology of the total space  $H^*(K^*)$ .

Now we turn to Voisin:

**Proposition 32.16** (Voisin, 8.25). *Let  $K^\cdot$  be the simple complex associated to a double complex  $(K^{p,q}, D_1, D_2)$ . Then if  $F^p K^n = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, r+s=n} K^{r,s}$  is the filtration introduced in section 8.3.1, the spectral sequence associated to  $F$  has first terms given by*

- $E_0^{p,q} = K^{p,q}$ ,  $d_0 = (-1)^p D_2$ .
- $E_1^{p,q} = H^q(K^{p,\cdot})$ ,

*and the differential  $d_1 : H^q(K^{p,\cdot}) \rightarrow H^q(K^{p+1,\cdot})$  is induced by the morphism of complexes  $D_1 : K^p \rightarrow K^{p+1}$ .*

Now to the case that concerns us. Let's go back to Griffiths and Harris. Let  $M$  be a complex manifold and define double complex

$$K^{p,q} = A^{p,q}(M)$$

with differentials  $d$  and  $\bar{\partial}$ . I wonder why the first one is  $d$ ... it appears more intuitive to choose  $\bar{\partial}$ .

The associated single complex is just the de Rham complex since

$$A^n = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} A^{p,q}.$$

The de Rham differential  $d$  satisfies  $d = \partial + \bar{\partial}$ , so I definitely would like to take  $\bar{\partial}$  instead of  $d$  as I said above... I guess I'm not certain whether  $\bar{\partial}$  induces a chain complex, or if  $\partial\bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial}\partial$ . Then the corresponding filtrations yield the Frölicher spectral sequences, both of which abut to  $H_{\text{dR}}^*(m)$ .

Now if  $M$  is compact Kähler then every class  $[a] \in {}'E_1^{p,q} \cong H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(m)$  has a harmonic representative for the  $\bar{\partial}$ -laplacian (following Huybrechts,  $\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^*$ ). Shouldn't it be the *second* filtration, " $E^{p,q}$ ", ie. the one associated to  $\bar{\partial}$ ?

Now recall one the Kähler identities (prop. 3.1.12 in Huybrechts):

$$2\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \Delta_d := d^* d + dd^*,$$

which implies that  $da = 0$ . I would like to check why this holds, ie. why  $\bar{\partial}$ -harmonic  $\implies d$ -harmonic  $\implies$  closed. This means that the differentials of the spectral sequence associated to the first differential,  $d$ , are all zero, so the spectral sequence degenerates in the first page, that is

$${}'E_1 \cong {}'E_2 \cong \dots \cong {}'E_{\infty}.$$

in this case the corresponding filtration is the Hodge filtration:

$$\begin{aligned} F^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(M) &\cong H^{n,0}(m) \oplus \dots \oplus H^{p,n-p}(M) \\ &= \bigoplus_{\substack{p'+q=n \\ p' \geq p}} H^{p',q}(M) \end{aligned}$$

*Remark 32.17.* If  $M$  is not Kähler the spectral sequence need not degenerate at the first page. the *Iwasawa manifold* given by a quotient of a lie group of complex matrices is an example where  $'E_1 \neq {}'E_2$ , but no example is known there  $'E_2 \neq {}'E_{\infty}$

[Altan] It appears that we have only argued that the differential on the first page of the Frölicher spectral sequence is zero. Other spectral sequences like the Gysin spectral sequence also have vanishing differentials on the first pages, but this does not imply that the first and the infinity page coincide. How can we explain that this is actually the case for the Frölicher spectral sequence?

Answer. It looks to me like the proof reduces to Dolbeault's theorem. Not only on the first page can we use that any form has a  $\bar{\partial}$ -harmonic representative so that the differential  $d_1 = \bar{\partial}$  (or  $\partial$ ?) vanishes, but also on any other page since all the  $E_r$  are just subquotients of some Dolbeault cohomology group—in the end we just gave take a representative (of the representative of the representative...) that is  $\bar{\partial}$ -harmonic. And this all just made me think:

[Dani] Then what was all that  $\bar{\partial}$ -harmonic implies  $d$ -closed discussion in Griffiths and Harris for?



Atlan's answer to Altan's question. We have shown that

$$E_1 = \bigoplus_{p,q} H^q(X, \Omega^q)$$

and we also know that

$$E_\infty = \bigoplus_{p,q} E_\infty^{p,q}$$

So we get an isomorphism between these pages by the fact that the filtration on the de Rham complex is the Hodge filtration. Voisin justifies this via

**Proposition 32.18** (Voisin, 7.5). *Let  $F^p \mathcal{A}^k(X)$  be the set of complex differential forms which are sums of forms of type  $(r, k-r)$  with  $r \geq p$  at every point. Then*

$$F^p H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) = \frac{\ker d : F^p \mathcal{A}^k(X) \rightarrow F^p \mathcal{A}^{k+1}(X)}{d : F^p \mathcal{A}^{k-1}(X) \rightarrow F^p \mathcal{A}^k(X)}$$

*Remark 32.19.* Why is all of this meaningful? Voisin claims that this result is very nearly equivalent to the Hodge theorem, which says that

$$H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(X).$$

While this precise equation cannot be derived from the Frölicher spectral sequence, what we *did* obtain is

$$\bigoplus_{p,q} F^p H^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{C}) / F^{p+1} H^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{C}) = E_\infty^{p,q} = E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega^p).$$

Why are Hodge theorem and the conclusion from the degeneration of the Frölicher spectral sequence nearly equivalent?

## REFERENCES

- [Die08] T. Dieck, *Algebraic topology*, EMS textbooks in mathematics, European Mathematical Society, 2008.
- [Rie20] Emily Riehl, *Homotopical categories: from model categories to  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories*, 2020.

