

Computing $\pi_4(S^3)$

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In this exposition, we compute the first not-easily-computable homotopy group of spheres, $\pi_4(S^3)$. First we recall the definition for higher homotopy groups

Definition 0.1. For $n > 0$, the n th homotopy group of a pointed topological space (X, x_0) , denoted by $\pi_n(X, x_0)$, is the group of homotopy classes of maps from $(I^n, \partial I^n) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$. Equivalently, it is also the group of homotopy classes of maps from $(S^n, s_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$.

Note that when $n = 0$, the homotopy classes of maps no longer form a group, but it is still well-defined as a set. Based on this definition, one might be tempted to think that $\pi_n(S^k)$ is trivial when $n > k$, similar to singular homology/cohomology. However, the famous Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ gives us a non-trivial element of $\pi_3(S^2)$. It is generally very hard to compute higher homotopy groups, even for spheres except for a certain number of cases.

Without introducing any new tools, we can do at least one case: recall that a covering space $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ satisfies the homotopy lifting property. In particular, the induced map $\pi_n(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \rightarrow \pi_n(X, x_0)$ is injective. On the other hand, the lifting criterion states that every map $S^n \rightarrow X$ can be lifted to \tilde{X} as S^n is simply-connected for $n \geq 2$. Therefore, we have

Theorem 0.1. A covering space projection $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ induces isomorphism on n th homotopy groups for $n \geq 2$.

Corollary 0.1.1. $\pi_n(S^1) = 0$ for $n > 1$

Proof. Take \mathbb{R} to be the universal cover for S^1 , which has trivial homotopy groups since it is contractible. \square

1 Preliminary Results

Theorem 1.1. (Cellular Approximation Theorem) Any map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of CW-complexes is homotopic a cellular map, i.e the image of the n -skeleton of X is contained in the n -skeleton of Y .

Corollary 1.1.1. $\pi_n(S^k) = 0$ for $k > n$.

Proof. If the image of the map $\phi : S^n \rightarrow S^k$ the image misses a point $s_0 \in S^k$, then $S^k - \{s_0\}$ is homotopy equivalent to \mathbb{R}^k , and continuous map into \mathbb{R}^k is nullhomotopic. Equip S^n with the CW structure of $2k$ -cell in each dimension k . Then, every map $\phi : S^n \rightarrow S^k$ is homotopic to a cellular map that is not surjective. \square

The next result is very important to our discussion.

Theorem 1.2. (Hurewicz Theorem) A space X is called **n-connected** if $\pi_k(X) = 0$ for all $0 \leq k \leq n$. For $n \geq 2$, if X is n -connected, then $\pi_n(X) \cong \tilde{H}_n(X)$.

An immediate corollary of this result is that we can compute $\pi_n(S^n)$, which is generated by the degree map, as one might expect.

Corollary 1.2.1. $\pi_n(S^n) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

Proof. Combine the fact that S^n is $n-1$ -connected by Corollary 1.1.1 and the fact that $H_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$. \square

2 Serre Fibrations

Recall that a cofibration is a map $A \hookrightarrow X$ satisfying the homotopy extension property. Cofibration plays well with homology/cohomology as it gives us a long exact sequence, and we can then extract homological information of one of $A \rightarrow X \rightarrow X/A$ from the other two. The dual notion is a fibration, which satisfies the homotopy lifting property.

Definition 2.1. A map $E \rightarrow B$ is said to satisfy the **homotopy lifting property** (HLP) with respect to a space X if the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times \{0\} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{H}_0} & E \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \tilde{H} & \downarrow \\ X \times [0, 1] & \xrightarrow{H} & B \end{array}$$

In other words, given a homotopy in $H_t : X \rightarrow B$ and a initial lift $\tilde{H}_0 : X \rightarrow E$, we can lift the homotopy entirely.

Definition 2.2. A map $p : E \rightarrow B$ satisfying the HLP with respect to arbitrary X is called a (Hurewicz) **fibration**. A map satisfying the HLP with respect to CW-complexes is called a **Serre fibration**. Assume B is path-connected and based at b_0 , the **fiber** of the fibration is $F = p^{-1}(b_0) \subseteq E$. We organize the data of a fibration into the following **fiber sequence**

$$F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$$

Example 2.1. Covering maps are fibrations with discrete fibers; fiber bundles are Serre fibrations. In particular, the Hopf bundle $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ is a Serre fibration.

In practice, Serre fibrations is good enough to give us most of the desired properties/tools. It is fun to know that pathological examples exists (even in CGWH) where a Serre fibration is not a fibration.

From now on we assume the base-space is path-connected and based. The important property that a Serre fibration enjoys is that we have the long exact sequence of homotopy groups:

Theorem 2.1. Given a Serre fibration $p : E \rightarrow B$ with fiber F and a choice $x_0 \in F$, we have the following LES:

$$\dots \longrightarrow \pi_n(F, x_0) \longrightarrow \pi_n(E, x_0) \longrightarrow \pi_n(B, b_0) \longrightarrow \pi_{n-1}(F, x_0) \longrightarrow \dots$$

From this theorem, we can already calculate a not so obvious homotopy group:

Corollary 2.1.1. $\pi_3(S^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

Proof. We have the exact sequence from the Hopf fibration

$$\pi_3(S^1) = 0 \longrightarrow \pi_3(S^3) \cong \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \pi_3(S^2) \longrightarrow \pi_2(S^1) = 0$$

where the triviality of the two groups on the end follows from Corollary 0.1.1; $\pi_3(S^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ follows from Corollary 1.2.1 \square

Theorem 2.2. (Fiber replacement) Every map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ can be turned into a fibration in the following sense: there exists a space E_f in

Theorem 2.3. (Puppe Sequence) Given a fibration $F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$, we have the following sequence where any two consecutive maps form a fibration

$$\dots \longrightarrow \Omega^2 B \longrightarrow \Omega F \longrightarrow \Omega E \longrightarrow \Omega B \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow B$$

where continuing to the left is applying the loop space functor.

Theorem 2.4. (Universal Coefficient Theorem) Given a coefficient group G , we have a split short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(H_{n-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}), G) \longrightarrow H^n(X; G) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Hom}(H_n(X; \mathbb{Z}), G) \longrightarrow 0$$

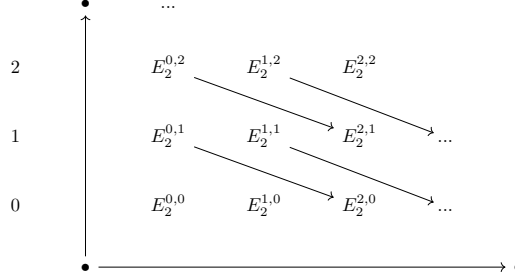
Corollary 2.4.1. If the relevant homologies and cohomologies are finitely generated, then $\text{rank}(H_n) = \text{rank}(H^n)$ and $\text{Torsion}(H_{n-1}) = \text{Torsion}(H^n)$

From the Hopf fibration, we see that clearly fibrations do not produce the long exact sequences for homology/cohomology as cofibrations do. However, Serre spectral sequences will save the day by relating the homology/cohomology of the three components of a fibration.

3 Spectral Sequences

Definition 3.1. A **cohomology spectral sequence** in an abelian category A is a family of objects $\{E_r^{p,q} : r \in \mathbb{N}; (p,q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$, together with **differentials** $d_r^{p,q} : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r,q-r+1}$. Moreover, the object $E_{r+1}^{p,q}$ is isomorphic to the homology at $E_r^{p,q}$. Fixing an r , we collect the \mathbb{Z}^2 lattice of data of a spectral sequence into what we call the E_r page.

Here is an illustration of the E_2 page of a **first quadrant** spectral sequence, by which we mean $E_r^{p,q} \neq 0$ only if $p, q \geq 0$



Example 3.1. For the first quadrant cohomological spectral sequence above, the differential into and out of $E_2^{0,0}$ are both zero maps, since $E_2^{-2,1}$ and $E_2^{2,-1}$ are both 0. Thus, the homology at $E_2^{0,0}$, which is isomorphic to $E_3^{0,0}$, is still $E_2^{0,0}$. By the same argument, we have $E_r^{0,0} \cong E_2^{0,0}$ for $r \geq 2$.

For a first quadrant (or more generally bounded) cohomological spectral sequence, here are a few important observations: First, it is not hard to see that $E_*^{p,q}$ will eventually stabilize, for when $r > p + q$, we see that the differential going in and out of $E_r^{p,q}$ is going to be 0; second, each $E_r^{p,q}$ is a quotient of $E_{r+1}^{p,q}$. It is natural to guess that a cohomology spectral sequence is a tool to "approximate" some cohomology.

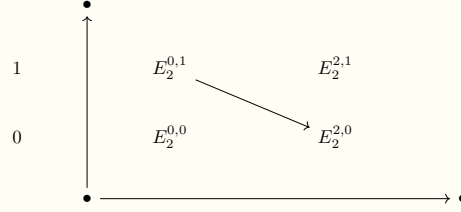
Definition 3.2. For a first quadrant cohomological spectral sequence, we denote the stable value at $E_*^{p,q}$ by $E_\infty^{p,q}$. We say a bounded spectral sequence **converges** to H^* , written as $E_r^{p,q} \implies H^{p+q}$, if we are given a family of objects $\{H^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, and each H^n is equipped with a finite filtration

$$0 = F^t H^n \subseteq \dots \subseteq F^{p+1} H^n \subseteq F^p H^n \subseteq \dots \subseteq F^s H^n = H^n$$

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

More or less, the data of H^n , in terms of successive quotients of its filtration, is read off from the collection $\{E_\infty^{p,q} : p + q = n\}$ of the spectral sequence. If there is only one nonzero object in $\{E_\infty^{p,q} : p + q = n\}$, we must have H^n isomorphic to that object.

Example 3.2. Given a spectral sequence $E_r^{p,q} \Rightarrow H^{p+q}$ with the following E_2 page, where everything non-listed are 0:



It is easy to see that $E_2^{2,1} = E_\infty^{2,1}$ and $E_2^{0,0} = E_\infty^{0,0}$. Without any explicit information on the differentials we can already see that $H^0 \cong E_\infty^{0,0}$ and $H^3 \cong E_\infty^{2,1}$, since they are the only non-zero objects with total degree 0, 3, respectively; moreover, the only non-trivial differential is $d_2^{0,1}$, and we see that $H^1 \cong E_\infty^{0,1} = \ker(d_2^{0,1})$ and $H^2 \cong E_\infty^{2,0} = \operatorname{coker}(d_2^{0,1})$. Lastly, all other H^n must vanish.

If the objects are all vector spaces, then $H^n \cong \bigoplus_{p+q=n} E_\infty^{p,q}$ by dimension reasons. However, often in general successive quotients of a filtration of an object does not completely determine the object. For example, if given a filtration $0 \subseteq B \subseteq G$ of abelian groups, the data of the quotients B and G/B gives rise to the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow * \longrightarrow G/B \longrightarrow 0$$

And we run into the good-ol group extension problem.

At this point, it would seem that there are several major problems with spectral sequences: the construction of a spectral sequence converging to a desired cohomology theory seems completely out of hand; the computations of the differentials can get arbitrarily complex; and even when we can compute all the differentials, the data of the spectral sequence does not fully determine the cohomology theory. It turns out that even with these inherent problems, spectral sequences will still serve as a very powerful computation tool.

4 Serre Spectral Sequence

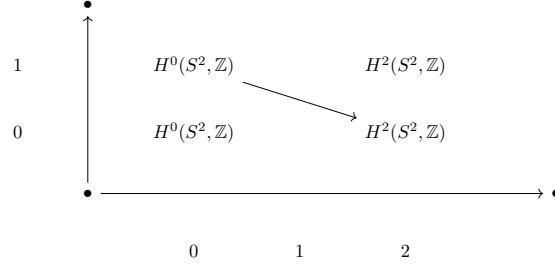
For the following discussions, we will use the assumption that B is simply connected and work over $R = \mathbb{Z}$ to simplify things.

Theorem 4.1. Given a Serre fibration $F \hookrightarrow X \rightarrow B$, with fiber F path-connected and base B simply-connected, the Serre cohomological spectral sequence is given by the E_2 page

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(B; H^q(F; \mathbb{Z})) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X; \mathbb{Z})$$

If the space B is not simply connected, then the coefficient group $H^q(F)$ is actually the local system on B given by the fibers. This reduces to the integral cohomology when the action of $\pi_1(B)$ on the fibers are trivial.

Note that we are explicitly only given the data of the E_2 page of the spectral sequence. It turned out that the data of the E_2 page often is enough to determine the cohomology of X , as the spectral sequence will often collapse very quickly. Here is a sanity check for $H^n(S^3; \mathbb{Z})$: consider the Hopf fibration $S^1 \rightarrow S^3 \rightarrow S^2$, which gives us the following E_2 page of the Serre spectral sequence



By the abstract analysis given in Example 3.2, we can already deduce that $H^3(S^3; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(S^2; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$, and $H^0(S^3; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^0(S^2; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. On the other hand, say a priori that we know the $H^i(S^3; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$, but do not know the cohomology of S^2 . Then the spectral sequence tells us the differential $d_2^{0,1} : H^0(S^2; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(S^2; \mathbb{Z})$ will be an isomorphism, as no non-trivial cohomology can survive to the next page, where it will stabilize.

The major difference between homology and cohomology is the additional product structure:

Theorem 4.2. (Product Structure) The Serre cohomological spectral sequence has a bigraded \mathbb{Z} -algebra structure, given by the product

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

In particular, the product structure on E_2 page is given by the cup product, and the product on E_n induces the one on E_{n+1} .

Proposition 4.1. The differentials $d_n : E_n^{p,q} \rightarrow E_n^{p+n, q-n+1}$ is a graded derivation with respect to the product structure. In other words, given $a \in E_n^{p,q}$ and $b \in E_n^{s,t}$, we have

$$d_n(ab) = d_n(a)b + (-1)^{|p+q|} ad_n(b)$$

We are ready to compute $\pi_4(S^3)$.

5 Computations

Theorem 5.1. $\pi_4(S^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$.

We know $\mathbb{Z} = H^3(S^3; \mathbb{Z}) = [S^3, K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)] = \pi_3(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3))$. In particular, we may choose a map $f : S^3 \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)$ representing the generator of the group. Note that by construction, $f_* : \pi_3(S^3) \rightarrow \pi_3(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3))$ is an isomorphism. Let F_f be the homotopy fiber of f ,

Proposition 5.1. $H_4(F_f) \cong \pi_4(S^3)$; $H_3(F) = H_2(F) = 0$.

Proof. We have the long exact sequence

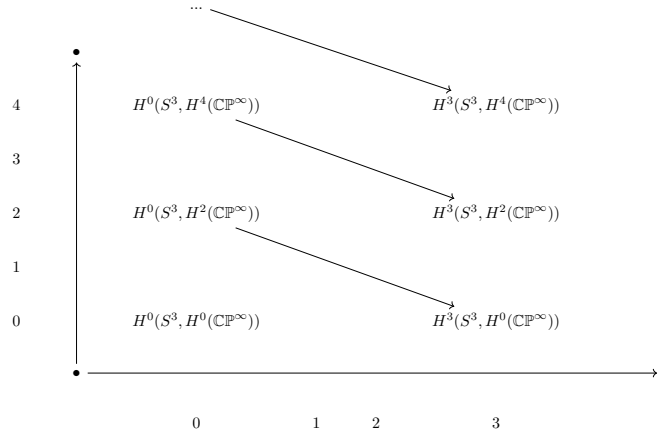
$$\dots \pi_{n+1}(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)) \rightarrow \pi_n(F_f) \rightarrow \pi_n(S^3) \rightarrow \pi_n(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)) \rightarrow \dots$$

For $n = 3$, we note $\pi_4(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3))$ is trivial, and $\pi_n(S^3) \rightarrow \pi_n(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3))$ is an isomorphism, so $\pi_3(F_f)$ must be trivial; similar argument shows $\pi_n(F_f)$ is trivial for $0 < n \leq 3$ by corollary 1.1.1 and the fact that

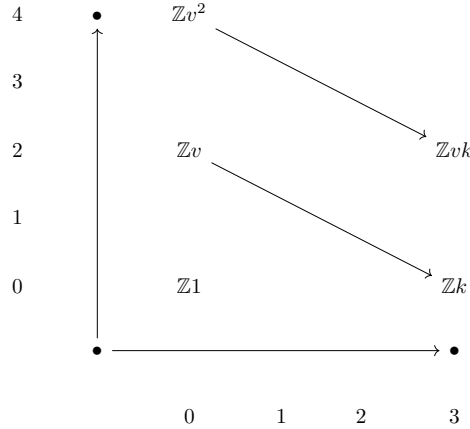
$\pi_k(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)) \neq 0$ iff $k = 3$. Thus, F_f is 3-connected. Note that the long exact sequence at degree 4 also gives us the isomorphism $\pi_4(F_f) \cong \pi_4(S^3)$. Apply Hurewicz Theorem gives us the desired result. \square

We may extend the fiber sequence one step to the left, which is the next step in the Puppe sequence $\Omega K(\mathbb{Z}, 3) = K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \rightarrow F_f \rightarrow S^3$. Our goal now is to use the spectral sequence to calculate the cohomology of F_f using the cohomology of S^3 and $K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)$, which is realized as \mathbb{CP}^∞ .

Recall that the cohomology ring of \mathbb{CP}^∞ is $\mathbb{Z}[v]$, with $|v| = 2$. The E_2 page of the Serre spectral sequence looks like the following



Note that the coefficients $H^n(\mathbb{CP}^\infty) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ in all degrees, so all the non-trivial cohomologies in the E_2 page are all in fact \mathbb{Z} ; Let 1 denote the generator for $E_2^{0,0}$ and k denote the generator for $E_2^{3,0}$; the generator for $E_2^{0,2n}$ is v^n as the generator for the coefficient group $H^{2n}(\mathbb{CP}^\infty)$. By the product structure, the generator for $E_2^{3,2}$ is simply vk , for the multiplication map is just multiplication of coefficients.



A quick examination of the spectral sequence above shows that the d_2 differentials are all trivial by degree reasons. Therefore, all cohomologies survive to E_3 page.

Note that a quick application of UCT and Proposition 3.1 shows that $H^3(F_f) = 0$. In particular, we see that $d_3 : E_3^{0,2} \rightarrow E_3^{3,0}$ must be an isomorphism since both cohomologies cannot survive to the next page. WLOG, we may assume $d_3(v) = k$. Then by the derivation law, we see that $d_3 : E_3^{0,4} \rightarrow E_3^{3,2}$ is given by $d_3(v^2) = d_3(v)v + vd_3(v) = 2vk$, so $H^4(F_f) = E_4^{0,4} = 0$. Since there is nothing on $E_3^{6,0}$, we see that $H^5(F_f) = E_4^{3,2} = \mathbb{Z}vk/(2vk) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. An application of Corollary 1.6.1 finishes.