

Space $X$	$\pi_0(X)$	$\pi_1(X)$	$H_0(X)$	$H_1(X)$	$H_2(X)$	$H_3(X)$
$\mathbb{R}^n$		0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0		
$\mathbb{R}^n - k$ pts						
$B^n$		0		0		
$S^0$		0	0	0	0	0
$S^1$		$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0
$S^2$		0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0
$S^3$		0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	?
$S^n, n \geq 4$		0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0
$S^n - k$ pts						
$T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$		$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$		
$\prod_n S^1$		$F_n \cong \prod_n \mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$F_n^{(ab)} = \bigoplus_n \mathbb{Z}$		
$\prod_n S^1 - k$ pts						
$\bigvee_n S^1$	0	$*_n \mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$			
$\mathbb{RP}^1$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$		0
$\mathbb{RP}^2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	0
$\mathbb{RP}^3$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$
$\mathbb{RP}^n, n \geq 4$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$
$\mathbb{CP}^1$	0	0		0		
$\mathbb{CP}^n, n \geq 2$	0	0		0		
Mobius Band						
Klein Bottle				$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$		
$Gr(n, k)$						
$S^3$ – Hopf Link						
$n$ -fold dunce cap						

## Notation

- $A \times B$  and  $\prod X_i$  are direct products of groups,  $A \oplus B$  and  $\bigoplus X_i$  are direct sums. These are equivalent when there are finitely many terms involved; the latter is a subspace of the former when there are infinitely many terms.
- $A * B$  is a free product,  $*_n \mathbb{Z}$  is the **free group** on  $n$  generators
- $\bigoplus_n \mathbb{Z}$  is the **free abelian group** on  $n$  generators
  - Every free abelian group is  $\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z}$  for some set  $I$ .
  - $(*_n \mathbb{Z})^{ab} = \bigoplus_n \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - $x \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \implies x = \sum_n c_i a_i$  for some  $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}$  (integer linear combination of generators)
- $\mathbb{RP}^n = S^n / S^0 = S^n / \mathbb{Z}_2$

- $\mathbb{CP}^n = S^{2n+1}/S^1$
- $G(n, k)$  where  $G(n, 1) = \mathbb{RP}^n$  is the real  $n$ -dimensional grassman manifold, also the set of  $k$  dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

## Spheres

- $\pi_i(S^n) = 0$  for  $i < n$ ,  $\pi_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$ 
  - Not necessarily true that  $\pi_i(S^n) = 0$  when  $i > n$ !!!
    - E.g.  $\pi_3(S^2) = \mathbb{Z}$  by Hopf fibration
- $H_i(S^n) = 1[i \in 0, n]$
- $H_n(\bigvee_i X_i) \cong \bigoplus_i H_n(X_i)$  for "good pairs"
  - Corollary:  $H_n(\bigvee_k S^n) = \mathbb{Z}^k$
- $S^n/S^k \simeq S^n \vee \Sigma S^k$ 
  - $\Sigma S^n = S^{n+1}$
- $S^n$  has the CW complex structure of 2  $k$ -cells for each  $0 \leq k \leq n$ .

## Torii

- $\pi_k(\times_n S^1) = 0$  for  $k \geq 2$ .
- $H_k(\times_n S^1) = \bigoplus_{\binom{n}{k}} \mathbb{Z}$

## Projective Spaces

- $\mathbb{RP}^n = S^n/\mathbb{Z}_2$ , an antipodal action.
- $\pi_k(\mathbb{RP}^n) = \pi_k(S^n)$  for  $k \geq 2$   $\pi_1(\mathbb{RP}^n) = \mathbb{Z}_2$  for  $n > 1$ .
- $\pi_k(\mathbb{CP}^n) = \pi_k(S^{2n+1})$  for  $k \geq 3$
- $H_i(\mathbb{RP}^n) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot 1[i = 0] + \mathbb{Z} \cdot 1[i = n, n \text{ odd}] + \mathbb{Z}_2 \cdot 1[1 \leq i < n, i \text{ odd}]$

Homotopy groups of real projective spaces												
	$\pi_1$	$\pi_2$	$\pi_3$	$\pi_4$	$\pi_5$	$\pi_6$	$\pi_7$	$\pi_8$	$\pi_9$	$\pi_{10}$	$\pi_{11}$	$\pi_{12}$
$RP^1$	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$RP^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_3$	$\mathbb{Z}_{15}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$
$RP^3$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_3$	$\mathbb{Z}_{15}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$
$RP^4$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{24} \times \mathbb{Z}_3$	$\mathbb{Z}_{15}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$

Homotopy groups of complex projective spaces												
	$\pi_1$	$\pi_2$	$\pi_3$	$\pi_4$	$\pi_5$	$\pi_6$	$\pi_7$	$\pi_8$	$\pi_9$	$\pi_{10}$	$\pi_{11}$	$\pi_{12}$
$CP^1$	0	$Z$	$Z$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_{12}$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_3$	$Z_{15}$	$Z_2$	$Z_2 \times Z_2$
$CP^2$	0	$Z$	0	0	$Z$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_{24}$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_{30}$
$CP^3$	0	$Z$	0	0	0	0	$Z$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_{24}$	0	0
$CP^4$	0	$Z$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$Z$	$Z_2$	$Z_2$	$Z_{24}$

## Theorems

- Techniques:
  - Fundamental group:
    - Van Kampen
    - Covering space actions?
      - $\pi_1(X/\Gamma) = \Gamma$  when  $\pi_1(X) = 0$  and  $\Gamma$  acts freely
  - Homotopy Groups
    - Hurewicz
  - Homology Groups
    - Mayer-Vietoris
 
$$\cdots \rightarrow H_i(A \cap B) \rightarrow H_i(A) \oplus H_i(B) \rightarrow H_i(A \cup B) \rightarrow H_{i-1}(A \cap B) \rightarrow \cdots$$
    - Excision?
- $\pi_k(X)$  for  $k \geq 2$  is always abelian.
- Rank  $\pi_0/H_0$  = number of connected components.
- $\pi_1(X) = \mathbb{Z}$  iff  $X$  is simply connected.
- $H_1(X) = \mathbf{Ab}(\pi_1(X))$  (the abelianization of the fundamental group.)
- $\pi_k(\prod X_i) \cong \prod \pi_k(X_i)$  (homotopy groups commute with products)
- $\pi_1(\bigvee_n X_i) = *_n \pi_1(X_i)$  (fundamental groups of wedges split into free products)
- $X$  simply connected implies  $\pi_k(X) \cong H_k(X)$  for first nonvanishing  $H_k$
- $X$  an  $n - 1$  connected space implies  $\pi_k(X) \cong H_k(X)$  for all  $2 < k \leq n$ . ( $k = 1$  case is abelianization)
- For  $n \geq k + 2$ ,  $\pi_{n+k}(S^n)$  does not depend on  $n$ . i.e., Homotopy groups stabilize. Diagonals show where diagonals become constant:

