Homotopy Groups of Spheres

D. Zack Garza

Introduction

Examples

# Homotopy Groups of Spheres

Graduate Student Seminar

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#### Introduction

#### Outline

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- Homotopy as a means of classification somewhere between homeomorphism and cobordism
- Comparison to homology
- Higher homotopy groups of spheres exist
- Homotopy groups of spheres govern gluing of CW complexes
- CW complexes fully capture that homotopy category of spaces
- There are concrete topological constructions of many important algebraic operations at the level of spaces (quotients, tensor products)
- Relation to framed cobordism?
- "Measuring stick" for current tools, similar to special values of L-functions
- Serre's computation

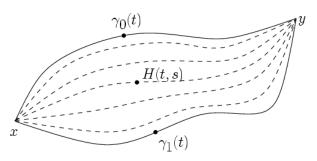
#### Intuition

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– Homotopies of paths:



– Regard paths  $\gamma$  in X as morphisms

$$\gamma \in \mathsf{hom}_{\mathsf{Top}}(I, X)$$

Regard homotopies of paths H as morphisms

$$H \in \mathsf{hom}_{\mathsf{Top}}(I \times I, X)$$

– Yields an equivalence relation, write  $\gamma$  to denote a homotopy

#### Intuition

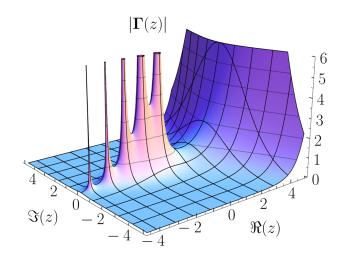
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– Why care about path homotopies? Historically: contour integrals in  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ 



#### **Definitions**

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Definition of homotopy of maps:

$$f, g \in \mathsf{hom}_{\mathsf{Top}}(X, Y) \quad f \sim g \iff \exists F \in \mathsf{hom}_{\mathsf{Top}}(X \times I, Y)$$

- such that F(0) = f, F(1) = g.
- This yields an equivalence relation on morphisms, write homotopy classes of maps

$$[X, Y] := \mathsf{hom}_{\mathsf{Top}}(X, Y) / \sim$$

Definition of homotopy equivalence:

$$X \sim Y \iff \exists \begin{cases} f \in \mathsf{hom}(X,Y) \\ g \in \mathsf{hom}(Y,X) \end{cases}$$
 such that  $\begin{cases} f \circ g \sim \mathsf{id}_Y \\ g \circ f \sim \mathsf{id}_X \end{cases}$ 

Similarly write

$$[X] = \{ Y \in \mathsf{Top} \mid Y \sim X \}.$$

### The Fundamental Group

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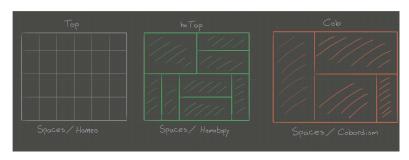
#### Classification

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- Holy grail: understand the topological category completely
  - I.e. have a well-understood geometric model one space of each homeomorphism type



Also have the derived category DTop, its interplay with hoTop is the subject of e.g. the Poincare conjecture(s).

- Any representative from a green box: a homotopy type.

### Example: Homotopy Equivalence is Useful

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Introduction Examples **Proposition**: Let B be a CW complex; then isomorphism classes of  $\mathbb{R}^1$ -bundles over B are given by  $H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ .

- Use the fact that for any fixed group G, the functor

$$h_G(\cdot)$$
: hoTop<sup>op</sup>  $\longrightarrow$  Set

$$X \mapsto G$$
-bundles over  $X$ 

is representable by a space called BG (Brown's representability theorem).

- Letting  $I(G,X) = \{G\text{-bundles}/B\} / \sim$ , there is an isomorphism  $I(G,X) \cong [X,BG]$ . In general, identify  $G = \operatorname{Aut}(F)$  the automorphism group of the fibers – for vector bundles of rank n, take  $G = GL(n,\mathbb{R})$ .

Note that for a poset of spaces  $(M_i, \hookrightarrow)$ , the space  $M^{\infty} := \varinjlim M_i$ . This are infinite dimensional "Hilbert manifolds".

Proof:

$$I(\mathbb{R}^1, X) = [X, B(GL(1, \mathbb{R}))]$$

# Point 1

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### Point 2

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# Sphere 1

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