Homotopy Groups of Spheres

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Summary

Examples

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Graduate Student Seminar

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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

Definitions

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Example:

Definition of homotopy:

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

such that F(0) = f, F(1) = g.

Definition of homotopy type:

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

Classification

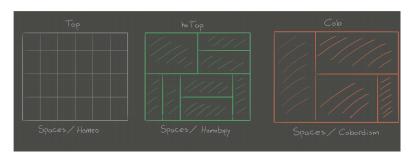
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Example

- 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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Summary 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^{op} \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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examples

Point 2

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Sphere 1

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Summarı

Examples