

Homotopy Groups of Spheres

Graduate Student Seminar

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Introduction

Outline

Homotopy
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Spheres

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Introduction

Examples

- 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

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Examples

Homotopies of paths:



- Regard paths γ in X and homotopies of paths H as morphisms

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

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

- Yields an equivalence relation: write

$$\gamma_0 \sim \gamma_1 \iff \exists H \text{ with } H(0) = \gamma_0, H(1) = \gamma(1)$$

- Write $[\gamma]$ to denote a homotopy class of paths.

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Examples

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



- By the residue theorem, for a meromorphic function f with simple poles $P = \{p_i\}$ we know that

$$\oint_{\gamma} f(z) dz \text{ is determined by } [\gamma] \in \pi_1(\mathbb{C} \setminus P)$$

Definitions

- Generalize to a homotopy of *morphisms*:

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

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

- This yields an equivalence relation on morphisms, *homotopy classes of maps*

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

- Definition of homotopy equivalence:

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

- Similarly write

$$[X] = \left\{ Y \in \text{Top} \mid Y \sim X \right\}.$$

The Fundamental Group

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Examples

- $\pi_1(X)$ is the group of homotopy classes of loops:
- Can recover this definition by finding a (co)representing object:

$$\pi_1(X) = [S^1, X]$$



Higher Homotopy Groups

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Examples

- Can now generalize to define

$$\pi_k(X) := [S^k, X]$$



Fun side note: this kind of definition generalizes to AG, see Motivic Homotopy Theory – the (co)representing objects look \mathbb{A}^1 or \mathbb{P}^1 .

Classification

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Examples

- 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 $D\text{Top}$, 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

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

$$h_G(\cdot) : \text{hoTop}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$X \mapsto \{G\text{-bundles over } X\}$$

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

- I.e., let $I(G, X) = \{G\text{-bundles}/B\} / \sim$, there is an isomorphism

$$I(G, X) \cong [X, BG]$$

- In general, identify $G = \text{Aut}(F)$ 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 $M^\infty := \varinjlim M_i$. These are infinite dimensional “Hilbert manifolds”.

Example: Homotopy Equivalence is Useful

Proof:

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

$$= [X, \mathrm{Gr}(1, \mathbb{R}^\infty)] \quad (2)$$

$$= [X, \mathbb{RP}^\infty] \quad (3)$$

$$= [X, K(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, 1)] \quad (4)$$

$$= H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \quad (5)$$

Corollary: There are 2 distinct line bundles over $X = S^1$ (the cylinder and the mobius strip), since $H^1(S^1; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Corollary: A Riemann surface Σ_g satisfies $H^1(\Sigma_g; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$ and thus there are 2^{2g} distinct real line bundles over any such surface.

Note: the work being swept under the rug here is in identifying the homotopy type of the target representing space.

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Point 2

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Examples

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