

Synthetic Homotopy Theory TD3:

Homotopy groups

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Exercise 1 The homotopy groups of S^1

Question 1 Compute the homotopy groups of S^1 .

Remark The same problem for S^2 is open.

Exercise 2 Eckmann-Hilton argument

In this exercise we want to show that $|\Omega^2 X|_0$ has a structure of **abelian** group for any pointed type X .

Question 1 Assume given a type $X : \mathcal{U}$ with two binary operations:

$$\cdot : X \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$$

$$\otimes : X \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$$

with the same unit $e : X$, meaning that for all $x : X$ we have:

$$x \cdot e = e \cdot x = x$$

$$x \otimes e = e \otimes x = x$$

Moreover assume that for any $a, b, c, d : X$ we have:

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (c \otimes d) = (a \cdot c) \otimes (b \cdot d)$$

Prove that \cdot and \otimes are equal and that they both commute.

Question 2 Assume given $A : \mathcal{U}$ with $p, q : x =_A y$ and $p', q' : y =_A z$. Moreover assume given $h : p = q$ and $h' : p' = q'$. Define:

$$h \otimes h' : p \cdot q = p' \cdot q'$$

Question 3 Assume given a type X with $x : X$. Prove that the composition of paths \cdot and the operation \otimes from the previous question induce operations on:

$$\Omega^2 X := \text{refl}_x =_{x=x} \text{refl}_x$$

obeying the hypothesis from question 1.

Question 4 Conclude that the canonical group structure on $|\Omega^2 X|_0$ is abelian.

Exercise 3 Loop and suspension

Recall that we defined $\Sigma : \mathcal{U}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_*$ and $\Omega : \mathcal{U}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_*$ by:

$$\Sigma X := (\Sigma X, \mathbf{N})$$

$$\Omega X := (* =_X *, \text{refl}_*)$$

In this exercise we want to show that for any $X, Y : \mathcal{U}_*$ we have:

$$(\Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y) \simeq (X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y)$$

Question 1 Assume given $f : \Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y$ (recall this means we have $*_f : f(\mathbf{N}) = *$). We define $\psi(f) : X \rightarrow \Omega Y$ by:

$$\psi(f, x) := *_f^{-1} \cdot \text{ap}_f(\mathbf{merid}_x \cdot \mathbf{merid}_*^{-1}) \cdot *_f$$

Show this actually defines a map:

$$\psi : (\Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y)$$

Question 2 Assume given $g : X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y$, we define $\phi(g) : \Sigma X \rightarrow Y$ by:

$$\phi(g, \mathbf{N}) := *$$

$$\phi(g, \mathbf{S}) := *$$

$$\text{ap}_{\phi(g)} \mathbf{merid}_x := f(x)$$

Show this actually defines a map:

$$\phi : (X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y) \rightarrow (\Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y)$$

Question 3 Show that given $f, g : \Sigma X \rightarrow Y$, in order to prove $f = g$ it is enough to give:

$$p : f(\mathbf{N}) = g(\mathbf{N})$$

$$q : f(\mathbf{S}) = g(\mathbf{S})$$

$$h : (x : X) \rightarrow \text{ap}_f(\mathbf{merid}_x) \cdot q = p \cdot \text{ap}_g(\mathbf{merid}_x)$$

Using this show that for all $f : \Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y$ we have:

$$\phi(\psi(f)) =_{\Sigma X \rightarrow Y} f$$

Question 4 (Optional) Can you prove that:

$$\phi(\psi(f)) =_{\Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y} f$$

(Can you understand what you need to prove? Hint: that paths between basepoints agree).

Question 5 Show that:

$$\psi(\phi(g)) =_{X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y} g$$

for all $g : X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y$.

Question 6 (Optional) Try to prove:

$$\psi(\phi(g)) =_{X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y} g$$

(Can you understand what you need to prove? Hint: that paths between basepoints agree).

Question 7 Conclude from the previous questions that:

$$(\Sigma X \rightarrow_* Y) \simeq (X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y)$$

* Exercise 4 Canonical fiber sequence

Question 1 Prove that any fiber sequence is equal to a canonical one.

Question 2 Show that giving $Y : \mathcal{U}_*$ and a map in $Y \rightarrow_* Z$ is the same as giving $P : X \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ and $*_P : P(*_Z)$.

Question 3 Using previous questions, prove that any fiber sequence is of the form:

$$P(*_Z) \xrightarrow{\text{inc}}_* (z : Z) \times P(z) \xrightarrow{p_Z}_* Z$$

where $P(*_Z)$ is pointed by $*_P$ and $(z : Z) \times P(z)$ is pointed by $(*_Z, *_P)$, with p_Z the projection and $\text{inc}(q) \equiv (*_Z, q)$.

Exercise 5 Representable invariants

A representable invariant (implicitly: on based types) is a map $F : \mathcal{U}_* \rightarrow \text{Set}_*$ of the form:

$$\lambda(X : \mathcal{U}_*). |A \rightarrow_* X|_0$$

for some fixed A , with $|A \rightarrow_* X|_0$ pointed by the constant map.

Question 1 Show that homotopy groups are representable invariants.

We define the product of two pointed types $X, Y : \mathcal{U}_*$ as $X \times Y$ pointed by $(*_X, *_Y)$.

Question 2 Show that:

$$F(X \times Y) = F(X) \times F(Y)$$

for any representable invariant F .

A family of pointed types is a map $X : I \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_*$ for I a set. We denote such a family by $(X_i)_{i:I}$, with X_i denoting the element $X(i)$. The product $\Pi_{i:I} X_i$ of a family of type is defined as the type $(i : I) \rightarrow X(i)$ pointed by $\lambda(i : I). *_X(i)$.

Question 3 Using an appropriate version of the axiom of choice, prove that:

$$F(\Pi_{i:I} X_i) = (i : I) \rightarrow F(X_i)$$

Question 4 (Optional) Let $X \rightarrow_* Y \rightarrow_* Z$ be a fiber sequence, prove that we have an exact sequence of pointed set:

$$F(X) \rightarrow_* F(Y) \rightarrow_* F(Z)$$

for any representable invariant F . (Hint: use the "canonical fiber sequence" exercise)

Exercise 6 The long fiber sequence of a map

We want to prove that given a fiber sequence:

$$X \xrightarrow{f}_* Y \xrightarrow{g}_* Z$$

we have a long fiber sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow_* \Omega X \rightarrow_* \Omega Y \rightarrow_* \Omega Z \rightarrow_* X \rightarrow_* Y \rightarrow_* Z$$

Question 1 Show that given a fiber sequence:

$$X \rightarrow_* Y \rightarrow_* Z$$

we have a fiber sequence:

$$\Omega Z \rightarrow_* X \rightarrow_* Y$$

(Hint: use the "canonical fiber sequence" exercise. The necessary map from ΩZ to $P(*_Z)$ sends r to $\text{tr}_r^P(*_P)$).

Question 2 Conclude by iterating the previous question.

Question 3 (Optional) Can you build a long fiber sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow_* \Omega^2 X \xrightarrow{\Omega^2 f} \Omega^2 Y \xrightarrow{\Omega^2 g} \Omega^2 Z \xrightarrow{\Omega \delta} \Omega X \xrightarrow{\Omega f} \Omega Y \xrightarrow{\Omega g} \Omega Z \xrightarrow{\delta} X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$$

(you need to be careful about maps).