

MATH 611 HOMEWORK (DUE 10/16)

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Exercise. (Problem 16) Given maps $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$ such that both $Y \rightarrow Z$ and the composition $X \rightarrow Z$ are covering spaces, show that $X \rightarrow Y$ is a covering space if Z is locally path-connected, and show that this covering space is normal if $X \rightarrow Z$ is a normal covering space.

Proof. Let $p : X \rightarrow Y, q : Y \rightarrow Z$ be given such that q and $q \circ p$ are both covering maps. Let $y_0 \in Y$ be given. It suffices to show that there exists a neighborhood of y_0 that is evenly covered by p . (Hatcher does not require a covering map be surjective.)

Let $z_0 = q(y_0)$. Let U_{z_0} be a locally path-connected neighborhood of z_0 contained in the intersection of the following two neighborhoods:

- A neighborhood of z_0 that is evenly covered by q .
- A neighborhood of z_0 that is evenly covered by $q \circ p$.

Those two neighborhoods of z_0 must exist because q and $q \circ p$ are covering maps. Since Z is locally path-connected, any neighborhood of z_0 contains a path-connected neighborhood of z_0 . Therefore, such U_{z_0} must exist. Moreover, any neighborhood contained in an evenly covered neighborhood is evenly covered. Therefore, U_{z_0} is a path-connected neighborhood of z_0 that is evenly covered by both q and $q \circ p$.

Since U_{z_0} is evenly covered by q and $q \circ p$,

- Let $\coprod_{\alpha} U_{x_{\alpha}} = (q \circ p)^{-1}(U_{z_0})$ where $q \circ p$ maps each $U_{x_{\alpha}}$ into U_{z_0} homeomorphically.
- Let $\coprod_{\beta} U_{y_{\beta}} = q^{-1}(U_{z_0})$ where q maps each $U_{y_{\beta}}$ into U_{z_0} homeomorphically.

Since $z_0 = q(y_0)$ and q is an covering map, there exists $U_{y_{\beta}}$ such that $y_0 \in U_{y_{\beta}}$. For simplicity, we will call it U_{y_0} . In other words, U_{y_0} is a neighborhood of y_0 such that q is a homeomorphism between U_{y_0} and U_{z_0} .

We claim that U_{y_0} is a neighborhood of y_0 that is evenly covered by p by showing that there exists a subset I of the index set such that $p^{-1}(U_{y_0}) = \coprod_{\alpha \in I} U_{x_{\alpha}}$.

We claim that for all α , $U_{x_{\alpha}} \subset p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$ or $U_{x_{\alpha}} \cap p^{-1}(U_{y_0}) = \emptyset$. Let α be given. Suppose $U_{x_{\alpha}} \cap p^{-1}(U_{y_0}) \neq \emptyset$. Let $x \in U_{x_{\alpha}} \cap p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$. Let $x' \in U_{x_{\alpha}}$. We will show that $x' \in p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$.

Since U_{z_0} is path connected and $U_{x_{\alpha}}$ is homeomorphic to U_{z_0} , $U_{x_{\alpha}}$ is path connected. Let γ be a path from x to x' . In other words, $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(1) = x'$. Then $q \circ p \circ \gamma$ is a path in U_{z_0} . Let $z = (q \circ p \circ \gamma)(0), z' = (q \circ p \circ \gamma)(1)$. Then $q \circ p \circ \gamma$ is a path from z to z' in U_{z_0} . Since U_{z_0} and U_{y_0} are homeomorphic by q , there exists a unique point $y \in U_{y_0}$ such that $q(y) = z$. Since q is a covering map, there exists a unique lift $\widetilde{q \circ p \circ \gamma}$ based at y . Let $y' = \widetilde{q \circ p \circ \gamma}(1)$. Then $y' \in U_{y_0}$ because the lift must entirely lie in U_{y_0} because q is a homeomorphism between U_{y_0} and U_{z_0} .

Consider the path $p \circ \gamma$ in Y . Since $(p \circ \gamma)(0) = p(x)$ and $x \in p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$, the initial point of $p \circ \gamma$ is in U_{y_0} . Moreover, $q(p(x)) = z$ and y is the unique point in U_{y_0} such that $q(y) = z$, $y = p(x)$. Since $q \circ (p \circ \gamma) = (q \circ p) \circ \gamma$, $p \circ \gamma$ is also a lift of $q \circ p \circ \gamma$

based at y . By the uniqueness of a lift, $q \circ \widetilde{p \circ \gamma} = p \circ \gamma$. Specifically, this implies that $p(x') = (p \circ \gamma)(1) = q \circ \widetilde{p \circ \gamma}(1) = y' \in U_{y_0}$. Since $p(x') \in U_{y_0}$, $x' \in p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$.

Let $I = \{\alpha \mid U_{x_\alpha} \subset p^{-1}(U_{y_0})\}$. Then we have $\coprod_{\alpha \in I} U_{x_\alpha} \subset p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$.

Since $p^{-1}(U_{y_0}) \subset p^{-1}(q^{-1}(U_{z_0})) = \coprod_{\alpha} U_{x_\alpha}$, every point in $p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$ is in U_{x_α} for some α . I includes all α such that U_{x_α} intersects with $p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$. Thus $p^{-1}(U_{y_0}) \subset \coprod_{\alpha \in I} U_{x_\alpha}$.

Therefore, $\coprod_{\alpha \in I} U_{x_\alpha} = p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$.

Finally, we will show that p is a homeomorphism between U_{x_α} and U_{y_0} . Let $\alpha \in I$. We claim that $p(U_{x_\alpha}) = U_{y_0}$.

- $p(U_{x_\alpha}) \subset U_{y_0}$ because of how we defined I .
- Let $y \in U_{y_0}$. Since U_{y_0} is path connected, there exists a path γ from y_0 to y in U_{y_0} . Then $q \circ \gamma$ is a path in U_{z_0} . Since $q \circ p$ maps U_{x_α} into U_{z_0} homeomorphically, there exists a unique $x_0 \in U_{x_\alpha}$ such that $(q \circ p)(x_0) = z_0$. By the unique lifting property, there exists a unique lift $\widetilde{q \circ \gamma}$ of $q \circ \gamma$ based at x_0 . Again, since $q \circ p$ maps U_{x_α} into U_{z_0} homeomorphically, $\widetilde{q \circ \gamma}$ is in U_{x_α} . Then $p \circ (\widetilde{q \circ \gamma})$ is a path in U_{y_0} . Since $q \circ (p \circ (\widetilde{q \circ \gamma})) = (q \circ p) \circ (\widetilde{q \circ \gamma}) = q \circ \gamma$ and q is a homeomorphism between U_{y_0} and U_{z_0} , $\gamma = p \circ (\widetilde{q \circ \gamma})$. Then $p(\widetilde{q \circ \gamma}(1)) = (p \circ (\widetilde{q \circ \gamma}))(1) = \gamma(1) = y$. Thus $y \in p(U_{x_\alpha})$.

We know that $(q \circ p)|_{U_{x_\alpha}}$ and $q|_{U_{y_0}}$ are homeomorphisms.

$$\begin{aligned} (q|_{U_{y_0}})^{-1} \circ (q \circ p)|_{U_{x_\alpha}} &= (q|_{U_{y_0}})^{-1} \circ q|_{p(U_{x_\alpha})} \circ p|_{U_{x_\alpha}} \\ &= (q|_{U_{y_0}})^{-1} \circ q|_{U_{y_0}} \circ p|_{U_{x_\alpha}} \\ &= p|_{U_{x_\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $p|_{U_{x_\alpha}}$ is a homeomorphism between U_{x_α} and U_{y_0} .

In conclusion, U_{y_0} is a neighborhood of y_0 such that $p^{-1}(U_{y_0})$ is the disjoint union $\coprod_{\alpha \in I} U_{x_\alpha}$ such that p is a homeomorphism between each U_{x_α} and U_{y_0} . Therefore, p is a covering map.

Suppose that $q \circ p$ is normal. By Proposition 1.39(a), it suffices to show that $p_*\pi_1(X)$ is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(Y)$. Let $p_*([h]) \in \pi_1(X)$ and $[g] \in \pi_1(Y)$. By Proposition 1.39(a), $(q \circ p)_*(\pi_1(X)) = q_*(p_*(\pi_1(X)))$ is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(Z)$. Therefore, $q_*([g]p_*([h])[g]^{-1}) = q_*([g])q_*(p_*([h]))q_*([g])^{-1} = q_*(p_*([h']))$ for some $[h'] \in \pi_1(X)$. Since q_* is injective by Proposition 1.31, $[g]p_*([h])[g]^{-1} = p_*([h']) \in p_*(\pi_1(X))$. Thus $p_*(\pi_1(X))$ is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(Y)$. \square

Exercise. (Problem 18) For a path-connected, locally path-connected, and semilocally simply-connected space X , call a path-connected covering space $X \rightarrow X$ abelian if it is normal and has abelian deck transformation group. Show that X has an abelian covering space that is a covering space of every other abelian covering space of X , and that such a ‘universal’ abelian covering space is unique up to isomorphism. Describe this covering space explicitly for $X = S^1 \vee S^1$ and $X = S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$.

Proof. In this proof, we will invoke Proposition 1.39 without referring to it since it will be used so many times that the solution simply gets longer and less readable if we explicitly write it every time. We will consider the commutator subgroup $H = [\pi_1(X, x_0), \pi_1(X, x_0)]$ generated by $\{[a, b] \mid a, b \in \pi_1(X, x_0)\}$ of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. Since H is a subgroup of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ and X is path-connected, locally path connected, and semilocally simply connected, there exists a path-connected covering space $p : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ such that $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0)) = H$ by Proposition 1.38.

$G(\tilde{X})$ is isomorphic to the quotient $N(H)/H$.

- Since H is the commutator subgroup, H is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. Thus $N(H) = \pi_1(X, x_0)$. Moreover, \tilde{X} is normal because $H = p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$ is normal.
- Since H is the commutator subgroup of $\pi_1(X, x_0) = N(H)$, $N(H)/H$ is abelian.

Therefore, \tilde{X} is an abelian covering space of X .

Let $p' : \tilde{X}' \rightarrow X$ be an abelian covering space of X . Let $H' = p'_*\pi_1(\tilde{X}')$. Since \tilde{X}' is a normal covering space, $G(\tilde{X}') = \pi_1(X)/H'$. Since $\pi_1(X)/H'$ is abelian, H' must contain commutators $[a, b]$ for all $a, b \in \pi_1(X)$. Thus $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X})) = [\pi_1(X), \pi_1(X)] \subset H' = p'_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}'))$. By Proposition 1.33, there exists a lift \tilde{p} such that $p = p' \circ \tilde{p}$. By Problem 16 from above, $p' : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}'$ is a covering. Therefore, \tilde{X} is a universal abelian covering.

Let $q : Y \rightarrow X$ be a universal abelian covering space of X . Using the same arguments as the previous paragraph, $q_*(\pi_1(Y))$ must contain all commutators. Since q is a universal abelian covering space of X , there exists a covering map $q' : Y \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ such that $p \circ q' = q$. Then q' is a lift of q with respect to p . By Proposition 1.33, this implies that $q_*(\pi_1(Y)) \subset p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X})) = [\pi_1(X), \pi_1(X)]$. Thus $q_*(\pi_1(Y))$ is exactly the commutator subgroup. $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X})) = q_*(\pi_1(Y))$, so \tilde{X} and Y are isomorphic by Theorem 1.38.

Therefore, \tilde{X} is the ‘universal’ abelian covering space that is unique up to isomorphism.

Figure 1 shows the universal abelian covering spaces of $S^1 \vee S^1$ and $S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$.

- As shown in Figure 1, we claim that the universal abelian covering space \tilde{X} of $S^1 \vee S^1$ is $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \{x, y\} \cap \mathbb{Z} \neq \emptyset\}$. Each segment of length 1 between grid points corresponds to one of the circles as described in Figure 1. \tilde{X} is a normal covering because, for any grid point (m, n) , shifting \tilde{X} by m in the x direction and n in the y direction gives a deck transformation mapping $(0, 0)$ to (m, n) . Since this is a bijective correspondence between translations of the space and deck transformations, $G(\tilde{X}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$. Since \tilde{X} is normal, $G(\tilde{X}) = \pi_1(S^1 \vee S^1)/H$ where $H = p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}))$. Then $\langle a, b \rangle / H \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, so H must be the commutator subgroup of $\langle a, b \rangle = \pi_1(X)$.

On the other hand, from the argument above, for a universal abelian covering space $q : Y \rightarrow S^1 \vee S^1$, $q_*(\pi_1(Y))$ is the commutator subgroup of $\pi_1(X)$. Thus $H = q_*(\pi_1(Y))$, so \tilde{X} and Y are isomorphism by Theorem 1.38.

- As shown in Figure 1, we claim that the universal abelian covering space of $S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$ is $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \{x, y, z\} \cap \mathbb{Z} \neq \emptyset\}$. Each segment of length 1 between grid points corresponds to one of the circles as described in Figure 1. (In order to avoid drawing too many lines, I did not write the xy plane for $z = -1, -2, \dots$ in Figure 1.)

Using the exact same argument as above, we conclude that this is the universal abelian cover of $S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$. (The deck transformation group is \mathbb{Z}^3 . Since $\pi_1(S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1) = \langle a, b, c \rangle$, $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}))$ is the commutator subgroup of $\langle a, b, c \rangle$. Thus \tilde{X} is the universal abelian cover.)

□

Lemma 0.1. *Let G be a group and H be a subgroup. If $[a, b] \in H$ for all $a, b \in G$, then H is a normal subgroup of G .*

Proof. Let $g \in G, h \in H$. Then $ghg^{-1} = ghg^{-1}h^{-1}h = [g, h]h$. Since $[g, h] \in H$ and $h \in H$, $ghg^{-1} = [g, h]h \in H$. Thus H is normal. □

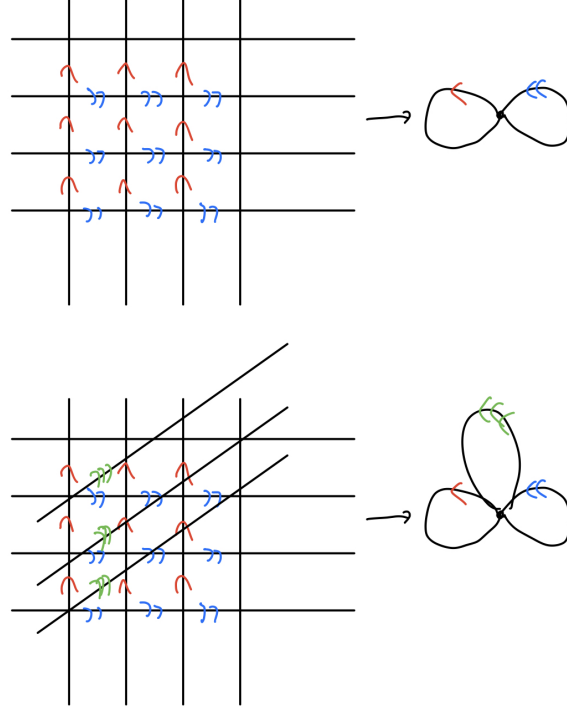


FIGURE 1. Universal abelian coverings of $S^1 \vee S^1$ and $S^1 \vee S^1 \vee S^1$

Exercise. (Problem 19) Use the preceding problem to show that a closed orientable surface M_g of genus g has a connected normal covering space with deck transformation group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n (the product of N copies of \mathbb{Z}) if and only if $n \leq 2g$. For $n = 3$ and $g \geq 3$, describe such a covering space explicitly as a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 with translations of \mathbb{R}^3 as deck transformations.

Proof. Suppose $n \leq 2g$. Then $\pi_1(M_g) = \langle a_1, \dots, a_{2g} \mid [a_1, a_2] \cdots [a_{2g-1}, a_{2g}] \rangle$. Let H be the subgroup of $\pi_1(M_g)$ generated by a_1, \dots, a_{2g-n} and the set $\{[a_i, a_j] \mid i \neq j\}$. By Lemma 0.1 above, H is normal. Since H is a subgroup of $\pi_1(M_g)$, there exists a covering space $p: \tilde{M}_g \rightarrow M_g$ by Theorem 1.38 such that $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{M}_g)) = H$.

Therefore, by Proposition 1.39(a), \tilde{M}_g is normal.

By Proposition 1.39(b), $G(\tilde{M}_g)$ is isomorphic to the quotient $N(H)/H$. Since H is normal, $N(H) = \pi_1(M_g)$. Therefore, $G(\tilde{M}_g)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_1(M_g)/H$ where H contains all commutators of $\pi_1(M_g)$. Thus $G(\tilde{M}_g)$ is abelian, so \tilde{M}_g is an abelian covering space.

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} G(\tilde{M}_g) &= \pi_1(M_g)/H \\ &= \langle a_1, \dots, a_{2g} \mid a_1, \dots, a_{2g-n}, \forall i, j, [a_i, a_j] \rangle \\ &= \langle a_{2g-n+1}, \dots, a_{2g} \mid \forall i, j, [a_i, a_j] \rangle \\ &\cong \mathbb{Z}^n. \end{aligned}$$

Finish the rest of the problem.

- List examples. $n = 1, 2, g = 1$ and $n = 1, g = 2$ are done. Try others.
- What is the hypothesis? M_g is a closed orientable surface M_g of genus g .
- What is the conclusion? M_g has a connected normal covering space with deck transformation group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n if and only if $n \leq 2g$.
- Separate the various parts of the hypothesis.

Closed orientable surface? I don't know what to do with it. Can I just assume that this means $M_g = (S^1 \times S^1) \vee \cdots \vee (S^1 \times S^1)$?

- Find the connection between the hypothesis and the conclusion.
 - The fundamental group of M_g is generated by $2g$ elements with no relations. If we abelianize the fundamental group of M_g , we obtain \mathbb{Z}^{2g} .
- Look at the conclusion! And try to think of a familiar theorem having the same or a similar conclusion.
 - The previous problem shows the existence of an abelian covering space, and a normal covering space with deck transformation group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n is also abelian.
- Keep only a part of the hypothesis, drop the other part; is the conclusion still valid?
- Could you derive something useful from the hypothesis?
- Could you think of another hypothesis from which you could easily derive the conclusion?
 - If $g = 1$, then this problem is easy. For $n = 2$, consider the xy plane, and for $n = 1$, consider the infinite chain of squares.
- Could you change the hypothesis, or the conclusion, or both if necessary, so that the new hypothesis and the new conclusion are nearer to each other?
- Did you use the whole hypothesis?

□

Exercise. (Problem 20) Construct non-normal covering spaces of the Klein bottle by a Klein bottle and by a torus.

Proof. Figure 2 is the idea that I have for the first part. But I don't know how to show that there exists no deck transformation with that permutation.

□

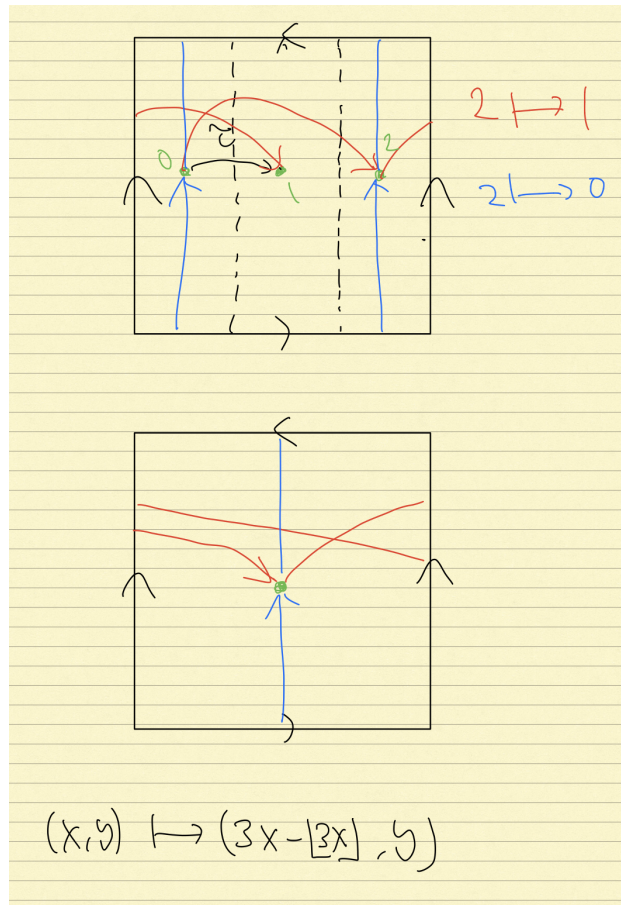


FIGURE 2. Problem 20 (Klein)

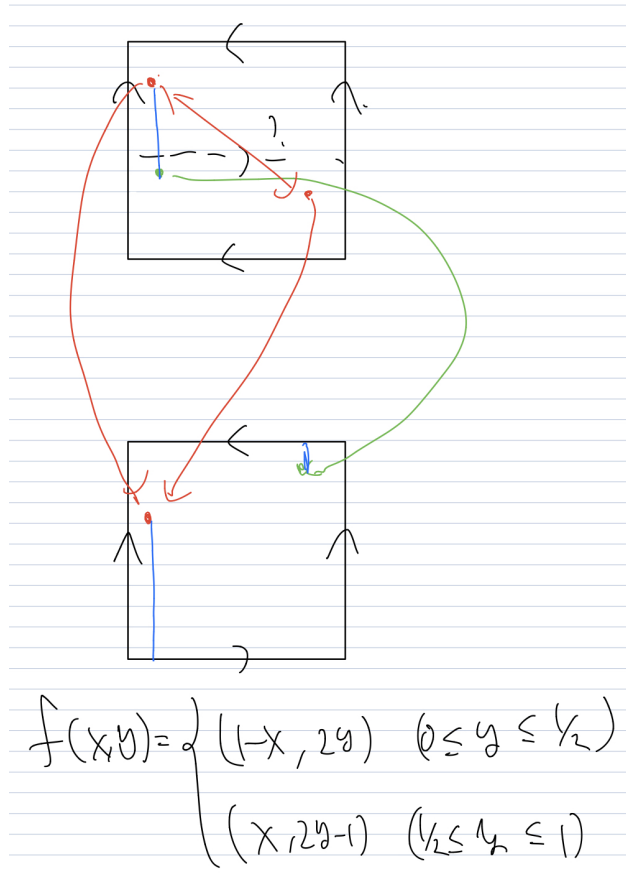


FIGURE 3. Problem 20 (Torus)