

MATH 611 PROBLEM SET 1 (DUE 9/4)

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Exercise 0.1. (Exercise 4, Chapter 0) A deformation retraction in the weak sense of a space X to a subspace A is a homotopy $f_t : X \rightarrow X$ such that $f_0 = \text{Id}$, $f_1(X) \subset A$, and $f_t(A) \subset A$ for all t . Show that if X deformation retracts to A in this weak sense, then the inclusion $A \rightarrow X$ is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof. Let $i : A \rightarrow X$ denote the inclusion. Let $F : X \times I \rightarrow X$ denote the associated map $(x, t) \rightarrow f_t(x)$. Then F is a continuous function by the definition of a homotopy.

Let $f : X \rightarrow A$ be defined by $f(x) = F(x, 1) = f_1(x)$. This definition makes sense because $f_1(X) \subset A$. We claim that $f_1 \circ i \simeq \text{Id}_A$ and $i \circ f_1 \simeq \text{Id}_X$.

Consider $G : A \times I \rightarrow A$ such that $G(a, t) = F(a, t)$ for all $(a, t) \in A \times I$. This definition makes sense because $f_t(A) \subset A$ for all t .

Then G is a homotopy in A between $f \circ i$ and Id_A because:

- G is a restriction of F , so G is continuous.
- $\forall a \in A, G(a, 0) = F(a, 0) = f_0(a) = \text{Id}_X(a) = \text{Id}_A(a)$.
- $\forall a \in A, G(a, 1) = F(a, 1) = f(a) = f(i(a)) = (f \circ i)(a)$.

Therefore, $f \circ i \simeq \text{Id}_A$.

F is a homotopy between f_0 and f_1 .

- We are given that $f_0 = \text{Id}_X$.
- For any $x \in X$, $(i \circ f)(x) = i(f(x)) = f(x) = f_1(x)$, so $i \circ f = f_1$.

Therefore, F is a homotopy between Id_X and $i \circ F$, so $i \circ f \simeq \text{Id}_X$.

In conclusion, i is indeed a homotopy equivalence. \square

Exercise 0.2. (Exercise 5, Chapter 0) Show that if a space X deformation retracts to a point $x \in X$, then for each neighborhood U of x in X there exists a neighborhood $V \subset U$ of x such that the inclusion map $V \rightarrow U$ is nullhomotopic.

Proof. Let $p \in X$ be a point to which X deformation retracts. Since X deformation retracts to p , there exists a map $F : X \times I \rightarrow X$ such that

- (1) $\forall x \in X, F(x, 0) = x$.
- (2) $\forall x \in X, F(x, 1) = p$.

- (3) $\forall t \in I, F(p, t) = p$.
- (4) F is continuous.

Let U be a neighborhood of p . Then $F^{-1}(U)$ is an open subset of the product space $X \times I$. By the 3rd property of F mentioned above, the slice $\{p\} \times I$ is a subset of $F^{-1}(U)$. Since I is compact, there must be an open subset V of X such that $\{p\} \times I \subset V \times I \subset F^{-1}(U)$ by the tube lemma.

We claim that this V is a desired subset.

- V is an open subset of X .
- Since $\{p\} \times I \subset V \times I$, $p \in V$.
- Since $V \times I \subset F^{-1}(U)$, $F(V \times I) \subset U$. This implies that $\forall v \in V$, $F(v, 0) = v \in U$. Therefore, $V \subset U$.
- We claim that the inclusion map $i : V \rightarrow U$ is nullhomotopic. Let $e_p : V \rightarrow U$ denote the constant map at p , $G : V \times I \rightarrow U$ be defined by $G(x, t) = F(x, t)$ for all $x \in V, t \in I$.
 - G indeed maps $V \times I$ into U because $F(V \times I) \subset U$. Therefore, G is well-defined.
 - Since G is the restriction of F to $V \times I$ and F is continuous, G is continuous.
 - $\forall x \in V, G(x, 0) = F(x, 0) = x = i(x)$.
 - $\forall x \in V, G(x, 1) = F(x, 1) = p = e_p(x)$.

Thus i is indeed nullhomotopic.

□

Lemma 0.3. *The neighborhood V that we find in Problem 5 is connected.*

Proof. Suppose otherwise. Let A, B denote a separation of V . Without loss of generality, we assume $p \in A$. Let $q \in B$. (B must be nonempty since A, B are a separation.)

Let F be the homotopy we defined in the solution for Problem 5 from the inclusion map to the constant map at p . Let $f : I \rightarrow V$ be defined such that $f(t) = F(q, t)$. Then f is a path from $f(0) = F(q, 0) = q$ to $f(1) = F(q, 1) = p$ in V . Since f is continuous, $f^{-1}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(B)$ are open in I . Moreover, $I = f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$ and $\emptyset = f^{-1}(\emptyset) = f^{-1}(A \cap B) = f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$. Since $1 \in f^{-1}(p) \subset f^{-1}(A)$ and $0 \in f^{-1}(q) \subset f^{-1}(B)$, $f^{-1}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(B)$ are nonempty. Therefore, $f^{-1}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(B)$ form a separation of I . However, this is impossible because I is connected. □

Exercise 0.4. (Exercise 6(a), Chapter 0) Let X be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 consisting of the horizontal segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$ together with all the vertical segments $\{r\} \times [0, 1 - r]$ for r a rational number in $[0, 1]$. Show

that X deformation retracts to any point in the segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$, but not to any other point.

Proof. Let $(a, 0) \in [0, 1] \times \{0\}$ be given. Let $F : X \times I \rightarrow X$ be defined such that

$$F((x, y), t) = \begin{cases} (x, (1 - 2t)y) & (0 \leq t \leq 1/2) \\ (x + (a - x)(2t - 1), 0) & (1/2 \leq t \leq 1). \end{cases}$$

F is well defined because when $t = 1/2$:

- $(x, (1 - 2t)y) = (x, 0)$.
- $(x + (a - x)(2t - 1), 0) = (x, 0)$.

Moreover, by the pasting lemma, F is continuous.

Then F is a deformation retract of X onto $(a, 0)$ because

$$F((a, 0), t) = \begin{cases} (a, 0(1 - 2t)) = (a, 0) & (t \in [0, 1/2]) \\ (a + (a - a)(2t - 1), 0) = (a, 0) & (t \in [1/2, 1]). \end{cases}$$

Therefore, $F((a, 0), t) = (a, 0)$ for any $t \in I$.

- $F((x, y), 0) = (x, y)$ for any $(x, y) \in X$.
- $F((x, y), 1) = (a, 0)$ for any $(x, y) \in X$.

Therefore, F is indeed a deformation retract of X onto $(a, 0)$.

Suppose that there exists a point $(a, b) \in X$ to which X deformation retracts onto such that $b \neq 0$. Let $G : X \times I \rightarrow X$ denote such a deformation retract. Consider the open subset $U = B((a, b), b) \cap X$. Note that U is disjoint from the segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$. Then U is a neighborhood of (a, b) , a point to which X deformation retracts onto. By Problem 5 (Chapter 0), there must exist a neighborhood $V \subset U$ of x such that the inclusion map $V \rightarrow U$ is nullhomotopic. By the Lemma we showed above, V must be connected. Since V is an open subset of X , there must exist an $r > 0$ such that $B((a, b), r) \cap X \subset V$. Let c be an irrational number in $(a, a + r)$. Then $V \cap ((-\infty, c) \times \mathbb{R})$ and $V \cap ((c, \infty) \times \mathbb{R})$ form a separation of V . This is a contradiction, so our initial assumption that X deformation retracts onto (a, b) was wrong. Therefore, X deformation retracts to any point in the segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$, but not to any other point. \square

Exercise 0.5. (Exercise 6(b), Chapter 0) Let Y be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 that is the union of an infinite number of copies of X arranged as in the figure below. Show that Y is contractible but does not deformation retract onto any point.

Proof. Suppose Y deformation retracts onto a point $p \in Y$. Let $F : Y \times I \rightarrow Y$ denote such a deformation retract. Then by limiting F to a copy of X that contains p , we get a deformation retract of X onto p . By Problem 6(a), this implies that the p must lie in the segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$. The segment corresponds to the segment $\{0\} \times [0, 1]$ of an adjacent copy of X . This implies that, by restricting F to the second copy of X , we obtain a deformation retract of X onto a point that does not lie in the segment $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$. That is a contradiction, so such a deformation retract does not exist. \square

Exercise 0.6. (Exercise 9, Chapter 0) Show that a retract of a contractible space is contractible.

Proof. Let X be a contractible space. Then Id_X is homotopic to a constant map. This implies the existence of a fixed point $p \in X$ and a continuous function $F : X \times I \rightarrow X$ such that

- $\forall x \in X, F(x, 0) = x,$
- $\forall x \in X, F(x, 1) = p.$

Let $A \subset X$ be a retract of X , and let $r : X \rightarrow A$ denote a retraction. In other words, $r(X) = A$ and $r|_A = \text{Id}_A$.

Let $G : A \times I \rightarrow A$ be the restriction of $r \circ F$ to $A \times I$. This makes sense because F maps $A \times I$ into X , and r maps X into A . We claim that G is a homotopy between Id_A and the constant map $e_{r(p)}$ such that $e_{r(p)}(a) = r(p)$ for all $a \in A$.

- $r \circ F$ is continuous since it is a composition of continuous functions. G is a restriction of a continuous function, so G is continuous.
- $G(a, 0) = r(F(a, 0)) = r(a) = a = \text{Id}_A(a).$
- $G(a, 1) = r(F(a, 1)) = r(p) = e_{r(p)}(a).$

Therefore, G is indeed a homotopy between Id_A and the constant map at $r(p)$. Since the identity map is homotopic to a constant map, A is contractible. \square

Exercise 0.7. (Exercise 13, Chapter 0) Show that any two deformation retractions r_t^0 and r_t^1 of a space X onto a subspace A can be joined by a continuous family of deformation retractions r_t^s , $0 \leq s \leq 1$, of X onto A , where continuity means that the map $X \times I \times I \rightarrow X$ sending (x, s, t) to $r_t^s(x)$ is continuous.

Proof. Let $F : X \times I \times I \rightarrow X$ be defined such that

$$F(x, t, s) = \begin{cases} r_{t(1-2s)}^0(x) & (s \in [0, 1/2]) \\ r_{t(2s-1)}^1(x) & (s \in [1/2, 1]). \end{cases}$$

We claim that F is well-defined and satisfies the desired properties.

- Let $s = 1/2$. $r_{t(1-2s)}^0(x) = r_0^0(x) = x$ because r_t^0 is a deformation retraction. Similarly, $r_{t(2s-1)}^1(x) = r_0^1(x) = x$ because r_t^0 is a deformation retraction. Therefore, F is well defined when $s = 1/2$. Moreover, by the pasting lemma, F is continuous. This is because the intersection $X \times I \times [0, 1/2] \cap X \times I \times [1/2, 1] = X \times I \times \{1/2\}$ is closed.
- $F(x, t, 0) = r_t^0(x)$ for any $x \times t \in X \times I$.
- $F(x, t, 1) = r_t^1(x)$ for any $x \times t \in X \times I$.

Therefore, F maps $X \times I \times I \rightarrow X$ continuously sending (x, s, t) to $r_t^s(x)$. \square

Exercise 0.8. (Exercise 6, Chapter 1.1) We can regard $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ as the set of basepoint-preserving homotopy classes of maps $(S^1, s_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$. Let $[S^1, X]$ be the set of homotopy classes of maps $S^1 \rightarrow X$, with no conditions on basepoints. Thus there is a natural map $\Phi : \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow [S^1, X]$ obtained by ignoring basepoints. Show that Φ is onto if X is path-connected, and that $\Phi([f]) = \Phi([g])$ if and only if $[f]$ and $[g]$ are conjugate in $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. Hence Φ induces a one-to-one correspondence between $[S^1, X]$ and the set of conjugacy classes in $\pi_1(X)$, when X is path-connected.

Proof. Suppose X is path connected. Let $[f] \in [S^1, X]$ be given. Then $f : S^1 \rightarrow X$. We will regard S^1 as the collection of angles as in Problem 7(Chapter 1.1). Let $x_1 = f(0)$. Since X is path-connected, there exists a path from x_0 to x_1 . Let $\beta : I \rightarrow X$ denote such a path. Then consider the path $g : I \rightarrow X$ be defined such that

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \beta(3t) & (0 \leq t \leq 1/3) \\ f(2\pi(3t - 1)) & (1/3 \leq t \leq 2/3) \\ \beta(3 - 3t) & (2/3 \leq t \leq 1). \end{cases}$$

The values at $t = 1/3$ and $t = 2/3$ are well defined, and thus by the pasting lemma, g is continuous. Thus g is a loop based at x_0 .

Then $\Phi(g) = f$, so Φ is indeed surjective. \square

Exercise 0.9. (Exercise 7, Chapter 1.1) Define $f : S^1 \times I \rightarrow S^1 \times I$ by $f(\theta, s) = (\theta + 2\pi s, s)$, so f restricts to the identity on the two boundary circles of $S^1 \times I$. Show that f is homotopic to the identity by a homotopy f_t that is stationary on one of the boundary circles, but not by any homotopy f_t that is stationary on both boundary circles.

Proof. Define $F : (S^1 \times I) \times I \rightarrow S^1 \times I$ such that $F((\theta, s), t) = t(\theta, s) + (1-t)f(\theta, s)$. Then F is a homotopy between f and the identity

map that is stationary on $S^1 \times \{0\}$. This is because $F((\theta, 0), t) = t(\theta, 0) + (1-t)f(\theta, 0) = (t\theta, 0) + ((1-t)\theta, 0) = (\theta, 0)$ for any $(\theta, t) \in S^1 \times I$.

Suppose that there exists a homotopy $G : (S^1 \times I) \times I \rightarrow S^1 \times I$ between f and the identity map that is stationary on both boundary circles. Let $H : I \times I \rightarrow S^1$ be defined such that $H(s, t) = \pi_1(G((0, t), s))$ where π_1 denotes the projection of the first coordinate.

- $H(s, 0) = \pi_1(G((0, 0), s)) = \pi_1(0, 0) = 0$ because G is stationary on the circle $S^1 \times \{0\}$.
- $H(s, 1) = \pi_1(G((0, 1), s)) = \pi_1(0, 1) = 0$ because G is stationary on the circle $S^1 \times \{1\}$.
- $H(0, t) = \pi_1(G((0, t), 0)) = \pi_1(f(0, t)) = \pi_1(2\pi t, t) = 2\pi t$.
- $H(1, t) = \pi_1(G((0, t), 1)) = \pi_1(0, t) = 0$.

Then $t \mapsto H(0, t)$ corresponds to the ω in Theorem 1.7, and $t \mapsto H(1, t)$ corresponds to a constant map. In other words, H is a homotopy between ω and a constant map in S^1 . However, this is a contradiction because Theorem 1.7 states that $\pi_1(S^1)$ is the infinite cyclic group generated by ω . Therefore, such a homotopy G does not exist. \square

Exercise 0.10. (Exercise 16, Chapter 1.1) Show that there are no retractions $r : X \rightarrow A$ in the following cases:

- $X = \mathbb{R}^3$ with A any subspace homeomorphic to S^1 .
- $X = S^1 \times D^2$ with A its boundary torus $S^1 \times S^1$.
- $X = S^1 \times D^2$ with A the circle shown in the textbook.

Proof.

- Suppose that X retracts onto A . By Proposition 1.17, the homomorphism $i_* : \pi_1(A, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ induced by the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow X$ is injective. Since A and S^1 are homeomorphic, $\pi_1(S^1)$ and $\pi_1(A)$ are isomorphic to each other. By Theorem 1.7, $\pi_1(S^1)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . On the other hand, $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3) = 0$ because \mathbb{R}^3 is convex. This implies the existence of an injective homomorphism from \mathbb{Z} into 0, which is impossible. Therefore, X does not retract onto A .
- Suppose X retracts onto A . By Proposition 1.17, the homomorphism $i_* : \pi_1(A, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ induced by the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow X$ is injective. By Theorem 1.7, $\pi_1(S^1)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . $\pi_1(D^2) = 0$ because D^2 is a convex subset and thus a linear homotopy connects any paths. By Proposition 1.12, $\pi_1(X) = \pi_1(S^1) \times \pi_1(D^2) = \mathbb{Z} \times 0 = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\pi_1(A) = \pi_1(S^1) \times \pi_1(S^1) = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. Let $f : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be any homomorphism. Let $a = f(1, 0)$, $b = f(0, 1)$. If $a = 0$ or $b = 0$, f

is not injective because $f(0, 0) = 0$. Suppose otherwise. Then $f(b, 0) = ab = f(0, a)$, so f is not injective.

Therefore, there exists no injection from $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Hence, X does not retract onto A .

- Since A is homeomorphic to S^1 , let $\phi : A \rightarrow S^1$ be a homeomorphism. Let $p = \phi^{-1}(\omega)$ such that $[\omega]$ is a generator of $\pi_1(S^1)$. Since p is a path in $A \subset S^1 \times D^2$, there exist two paths $f : I \rightarrow S^1$ and $g : I \rightarrow D^2$ such that $p(t) = (f(t), g(t))$. Then f is homotopic to the constant path e_1 at $f(0)$, and g is homotopic to the constant path e_2 at $g(0)$. Let F be a homotopy from f to e_1 and G be a homotopy from g to e_2 . Define $H : I \times I \rightarrow S^1 \times D^2$ such that $H(s, t) = F(s, t) \times G(s, t)$. Then H is a homotopy between p and the constant map at $p(0)$.

If there exists a retraction $r : X \rightarrow A$, then $\phi \circ r \circ H$ is a homotopy between ω and a constant map in S^1 . However, this implies that $\pi_1(S^1) = 0$ since $[\omega]$ is a generator. This is a contradiction, so there exists no such retraction.

□

Exercise 0.11. (Exercise 20, Chapter 1.1) Suppose $f_t : X \rightarrow X$ is a homotopy such that f_0 and f_1 are each the identity map. Use Lemma 1.19 to show that for any $x_0 \in X$, the loop $f_t(x_0)$ represents an element of the center of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$.

Proof. Let $x_0 \in X$ be given. Let $f : I \rightarrow X$ be the loop defined such that $f(t) = f_t(x_0)$.

- $f_t : X \rightarrow X$ is a homotopy.
- f is a path formed by the images of the base point x_0 .

By Lemma 1.19, the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \pi_1(X, f_1(x_0)) & \\
 & \uparrow & \\
 \pi_1(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{(f_1)_*} & \pi_1(X, f_1(x_0)) \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 & \pi_1(X, f_0(x_0)) & \\
 & \uparrow & \\
 \pi_1(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{(f_0)_*} & \pi_1(X, f_0(x_0)) \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 & \pi_1(X, f_0(x_0)) & \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 & \pi_1(X, f_0(x_0)) &
 \end{array}$$

β_f

$(f_0)_* = (f_1)_* = (\text{Id}_X)_* = \text{Id}_{\pi_1(X, x_0)}$ by a basic property of induced homomorphisms (P.34 of Hatcher). Since $f_0 = f_1 = \text{Id}_X$,

$f_0(x_0) = f_1(x_0) = x_0$. Therefore, the diagram above can be simplified as following:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \pi_1(X, x_0) & \\
 \nearrow \text{Id} & & \downarrow \beta_f \\
 \pi_1(X, x_0) & & \pi_1(X, x_0) \\
 \searrow \text{Id} & & \\
 & \pi_1(X, x_0) &
 \end{array}$$

Let $[g] \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$. Then by the diagram above, we have $\text{Id}([g]) = \text{Id}(\beta_f([g]))$. This implies $[g] = [f \cdot g \cdot \bar{f}]$. Therefore, $[g] \cdot [f] = [f] \cdot [g]$, so $[f]$ commutes with every element in $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. Hence, $[f] \in Z(\pi_1(X, x_0))$. \square