

Topology and Groups - MATH0074

Based on lectures by Dr. Lars Louder

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1 Point-set Topology

1.1 Preliminaries

Definition (Topological space). A topological space is a pair (X, \mathcal{T}) such that

1. X is a set
2. $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a collection of subsets of X
3. $\emptyset \in \mathcal{T}, X \in \mathcal{T}$
4. \mathcal{T} is closed under finite intersections and arbitrary unions

Definition (Open neighbourhood). If $x \in X$, U open in X , and $x \in U$, then U is an *open neighbourhood* of x .

Definition (Hausdorff spaces). A topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) is *Hausdorff* if $\forall x, y \in X$, there exists U, V open neighbourhoods of x, y respectively such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Definition (Homeomorphisms). A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a *homeomorphism* if

1. f is bijective
2. f is continuous
3. f^{-1} is continuous

Definition (Continuous maps). A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous if $\forall U$ (open) $\subset Y$, $f^{-1}(U)$ is open in X .

Definition. If \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are topologies on X such that $\mathcal{T} \subsetneq \mathcal{T}'$ then \mathcal{T}' is *finer* than \mathcal{T} , and \mathcal{T} is *coarser* than \mathcal{T}' .

Proposition. $\text{id} : (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{T}')$ is continuous if and only if \mathcal{T} is finer than \mathcal{T}' .

Definition (Subspace topology). If X is a topological space, $Y \subset X$, the subspace topology on Y is defined by

$$U \text{ open in } Y \iff \exists V \text{ open in } X \text{ such that } U = Y \cap V$$

Definition. If a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, the *image* of f is the set

$$f(X) = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\} \subset Y$$

with the subspace topology.

Definition (Product topology). Let X, Y be spaces. The *product topology* on $X \times Y$ is the smallest (coarsest) topology making the projections

$$p_X : X \times Y \rightarrow X, \quad p_Y : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$$

continuous.

Proposition. Product of Hausdorff spaces is Hausdorff.

1.2 Connectedness

Definition (Connectedness). A space X is *disconnected* if there exists a surjective continuous map $f : X \rightarrow \{p_1, p_2\}$. A space is *connected* if every continuous function $f : X \rightarrow \{p_1, p_2\}$ is constant.

Definition. A pair of sets $U, V \subset X$ is said to disconnect X if they are non-empty, disjoint, $U \cup V = X$ and both are open.

Definition. X is disconnected if there exists U, V which disconnect X .

Definition (Path). A *path* in X is a continuous map $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$. γ is a path from $\gamma(0)$ to $\gamma(1)$. $a, b \in X$ are said to be connected by a path if there is a path from a to b .

Definition (Path-connectedness). A space X is *path-connected* if for all x, y , there exists

$$\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow X \text{ such that } \gamma(0) = x, \gamma(1) = y$$

or equivalently,

Definition. We say X is path-connected if there exists a unique equivalence class, where the equivalence relation \sim is defined $a \sim b$ if and only if there exists a path from a to b .

Proposition. Suppose X is connected. Then, if $f : X \rightarrow Y$, then $f(X) \subset Y$ is connected.

Proposition. $[0, 1]$ is connected.

Corollary. If X is path-connected, then X is connected.

Definition. $X \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an *interval* if $a \leq b \leq c$, $a, c \in X \implies b \in X$.

Proposition. A subset of \mathbb{R} is connected if and only if it is an interval.

Definition (Locally (path) connected). A space X is locally (path) connected at a point p if for every open neighbourhood U of p , there exists a (path) connected open neighbourhood V of p such that $p \in V \subset U$.

Proposition. If X is locally path-connected then the path components of X are open.

Proposition. If X is connected and locally path-connected, then X is path connected.

1.3 Compactness

Definition (Open cover). An *open cover* of a space X is a collection of open sets \mathcal{U} such that

$$X = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} U$$

Definition. A space X is *compact* if every open cover has a finite subcover.

Lemma. Closed subset of compact spaces are compact.

Theorem. If X, Y are compact, then $X \times Y$ is compact.

Theorem (Heine-Borel theorem). $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is compact if and only if X is closed and bounded.

Theorem. $[0, 1]$ is compact.

Theorem. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, X compact, then $f(X) \subset Y$ is compact with respect to the subspace topology.

Proposition. If $C \subset Y$ is compact, Y Hausdorff, then C is closed.

Proposition. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous bijection, X compact, Y Hausdorff, then f is a homeomorphism

1.4 Quotient spaces

Definition (Quotient map). Let $q : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous surjection. Then q is a *quotient map* if $q^{-1}(U)$ is open if and only if U is open. (A bijective quotient map is a homeomorphism)

Definition (Quotient space). Let X be a space, and \sim an equivalence relation on X , and $q : X \rightarrow X/\sim = Y$ the quotient map. The quotient topology on Y is defined by U open in Y if and only if $q^{-1}(U)$ is open in X .

Lemma.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Z \\ & \searrow q & \uparrow h \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

Let f be continuous, and suppose f factors through $q : X \rightarrow Y$, a quotient map, i.e., $\exists h : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $h \circ q = f$. Then h is continuous.

Proposition. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous surjection with X compact, Y Hausdorff. Then f is a quotient map.

Definition (Disjoint union). Let X_1, X_2 be topological spaces. The *disjoint union* of X_1 and X_2 , $X_1 \sqcup X_2$ is the space with the underlying set $X_1 \sqcup X_2$, with U open in $X_1 \sqcup X_2$ if and only if $U \cap X_1$ is open in X_1 , and $U \cap X_2$ is open in X_2 .

Definition (Cell complex). A *cell complex* is a space built up inductively, as follows

1. ($n = 0$) We start with a discrete set $X^{(0)}$ consisting of points, which we call 0-cells $\{e_i^0 \mid i \in I_0\}$, $e_i^0 \cong pt$. $X^{(0)} = \bigsqcup_i e_i^0$ is called the 0-skeleton.
2. ($n > 0$) We add a (possibly empty) subset of n -cells $\{e_i^n \mid i \in I_n\}$ $e_i^n \cong D^n$, the n -dimensional disk, and a continuous map

$$\phi_i^n : \partial e_i^n \cong S^{n-1} \rightarrow X^{(n-1)}$$

and here the n -skeleton is

$$X^{(n)} = X^{(n-1)} \sqcup \bigsqcup e_i^n / \sim$$

A space X is a cell complex if there exists $X^{(0)} \subset X^{(1)} \subset \dots$ as above, with the condition that U is open in X if and only if $X^{(n)} \cap U$ is open for all n .

$X^{(0)} \subseteq X^{(1)} \subseteq \dots$ is called the *cell decomposition* of X .

Definition (Presentation complex). text

Definition (Cayley graph). text

2 Homotopy

2.1 Homotopy

Definition. Let (X, A) be a pair of spaces, where $A \subseteq X$, $f_0, f_1 : X \rightarrow Y$. We say f_0 and f_1 are *homotopic relative to A* if there exists a

function $F : X \times I \rightarrow Y$ such that $F(-, 0) = f_0$, $F(-, 1) = f_1$ and $F(a, t) = f_0(a) = f_1(a)$ for all t . In this case we write $f_0 \simeq_A f_1$.

If $A = \emptyset$ then we say f_0 and f_1 are *homotopic* and write $f_0 \simeq f_1$.

Lemma (*). A function defined on the union of two closed sets is continuous if it is continuous when restricted to each of the closed sets separately.

Proposition. Any two continuous maps $f_0, f_1 : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ are homotopic via the homotopy

$$F(x, t) = tf_1(x) + (1 - t)f_0(x)$$

Definition (Homotopy equivalence). Two spaces X and Y are *homotopy equivalent* if there exists $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ g \simeq \text{id}_Y$, $g \circ f \simeq \text{id}_X$. In this case, we write $X \simeq Y$.

Proposition. Homotopy equivalence is an equivalence relation on (topological) spaces.

Proposition. $\mathbb{R}^n \simeq pt$

Definition. A space X is *contractible* if $X \simeq pt$, or in other words, $\text{id} : X \rightarrow X$ is homotopic to a constant map. In this case the map id_X is said to be *null-homotopic*.

Proposition. $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus pt \simeq S^{n-1}$

Proposition. If X is contractible then X is path-connected.

Definition (Retract). Let $A \subseteq X$ be a subspace. A is a *retract* of X if there exists a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow A$ (retraction) such that $f|_A = \text{id}_A$. A is a *deformation retract* of X if there exists such a function r such that r is homotopic to id_X relative to A .

Proposition. If A is a deformation retract of X then $X \simeq A$.

2.2 Paths and path-homotopy

Definition (Path-homotopy). Two paths γ_0 and γ_1 are *path-homotopic* if they are homotopic relative to $\{0, 1\} \subseteq I$. In particular $\gamma_0(0) = \gamma_1(0)$, $\gamma_0(1) = \gamma_1(1)$. If F is a homotopy from γ_0 to γ_1 ,

$$F(-, 0) = \gamma_0(0), F(-, 1) = \gamma_1(1)$$

F is a family of paths connecting $\gamma_0(0)$ and $\gamma_0(1)$

Proposition. Path-homotopy is an equivalence relation on the set of paths in (a topological space) X .

Definition (Based loop). A *based loop* at $x_0 \in X$ is a path $\gamma : I \rightarrow X$ such that $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1) = x_0$.

Definition (Fundamental group of a space). The *fundamental group* of X at x_0 is the set (group)

$$\{[\gamma] \mid \gamma \text{ is a loop based at } x_0\}$$

which is denoted by $\Pi_1(X, x_0)$.

Definition (n^{th} homotopy group). The n^{th} homotopy group of a space X at x_0 is the set (group)

$$\pi_n(X, x_0) = \{[f : I^n \rightarrow X \mid f(\partial I^n) \rightarrow x_0]\}$$

Definition. A loop based at x_0 is null-homotopic if it is path-homotopic to a constant path.

Definition (Free homotopy). If γ_0 and γ_1 are based loops (not necessarily at the same point), then γ_0 and γ_1 are *freely homotopic* if they are homotopic through based loops, so if F is a free homotopy between γ_0 and γ_1 , then,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_0) &= \gamma_0, F(x, 1) = \gamma_1 \\ F(0, t) &= F(1, t) \text{ for all } t \end{aligned}$$

Proposition. Free homotopy is an equivalence relation on the set of based loops in (a topological space) X .

Definition. A based loop *bounds a disk* if the induced map

$$\bar{\gamma} : [0, 1]/0=1 \cong S^1 \subseteq D^2$$

extends to a continuous function $D^2 \rightarrow X$.

Lemma. The following are equivalent

1. γ bounds a disk.
2. γ is null-homotopic.
3. γ is freely homotopic to a constant path.

3 Covering spaces

Definition (Covering map). A map $p : X' \rightarrow X$ is a *covering map* if $\forall x \in X$, there exists U and open neighbourhood of x , and a discrete set Δ and a homeomorphism $h_U : U \times \Delta \rightarrow p^{-1}(U)$ such that

$$p \circ h_u = \pi_U : U \times \Delta \rightarrow U$$

and such a neighbourhood U is called a *covering neighbourhood*.

Definition (Lift). Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ and $g : Z \rightarrow X$ be two maps,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & Z \\ & \nearrow \tilde{f} & \downarrow g \\ Y & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

a lift of f is a map $\tilde{f} : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that

$$g \circ \tilde{f} = f$$

3.1 Path/Homotopy lifting lemma

Lemma (Path/Homotopy lifting lemma). Let $p : X' \rightarrow X$ be a covering map and $f : I^n \rightarrow X$ a continuous map. Then for any $x' \in p^{-1}(f(I^n))$, there exists a unique lift \tilde{f} of f to X' , where $\tilde{f}(0) = x'$.

Definition. A covering space $p : X' \rightarrow X$ is *trivial* if X is a covering neighbourhood.

Lemma. Suppose $p : X' \rightarrow X$ is a trivial covering map, and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is continuous, Y connected, then for any $y_0 \in Y$ and $x' \in p^{-1}(f(y_0))$, there exists a unique lift $\tilde{f} : Y \rightarrow X'$ such that $\tilde{f}(y_0) = x'$.

Lemma. Let X be a compact metric space. Then a continuous function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ attains a maximum and minimum value on X .

Lemma (Lebesgue's number lemma). Let X be a compact metric space, \mathcal{U} an open cover of X , then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $x \in X$, there exists $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $B_\epsilon(x) \subseteq U$.

Such an ϵ is called the Lebesgue number for \mathcal{U} .

Lemma ((+)). Let $p : X' \rightarrow X$ be a covering space, and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ a continuous map, Y connected. Then two lifts $\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2 : Y \rightarrow X'$ are equal for all $y \in Y$ if and only if they are equal for some $y \in Y$.

Corollary. If $[\gamma] \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$ and there exists a covering space X' of X so that γ lifts to a non-closed path then $[\gamma] \neq 1 \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$.

Corollary.

$$\pi_1(S^1) \neq 1$$

Corollary. $\text{id}_{S^1} : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is *not* null-homotopic. In particular S^1 is not contractible.

3.2 Winding numbers

Definition. Let γ be a closed path in S^1 . The *winding number* of γ , $\omega(\gamma)$ is the integer $\tilde{\gamma}(1) - \tilde{\gamma}(0)$ where $\tilde{\gamma}$ is any lift of γ to \mathbb{R} .

Proposition. $\omega(\gamma)$ is well-defined, and only depends on the free homotopy classes of γ .

Proposition. If $\gamma \simeq \gamma'$ (freely homotopic) then $\omega(\gamma) = \omega(\gamma')$.

3.3 Covering transformations

Definition (Covering transformation). Let $p : X' \rightarrow X$ be a covering map. A *covering transformation* is a homeomorphism $h : X' \rightarrow X'$ such that $p \circ h = p$.

Theorem. If X' is the universal cover of space X , then

$$\pi_1(X, x_0) = \{h : X' \rightarrow X' \mid p \circ h = p\}$$