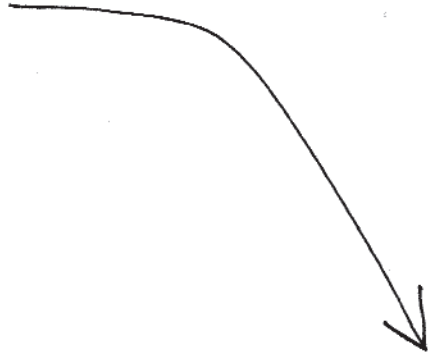
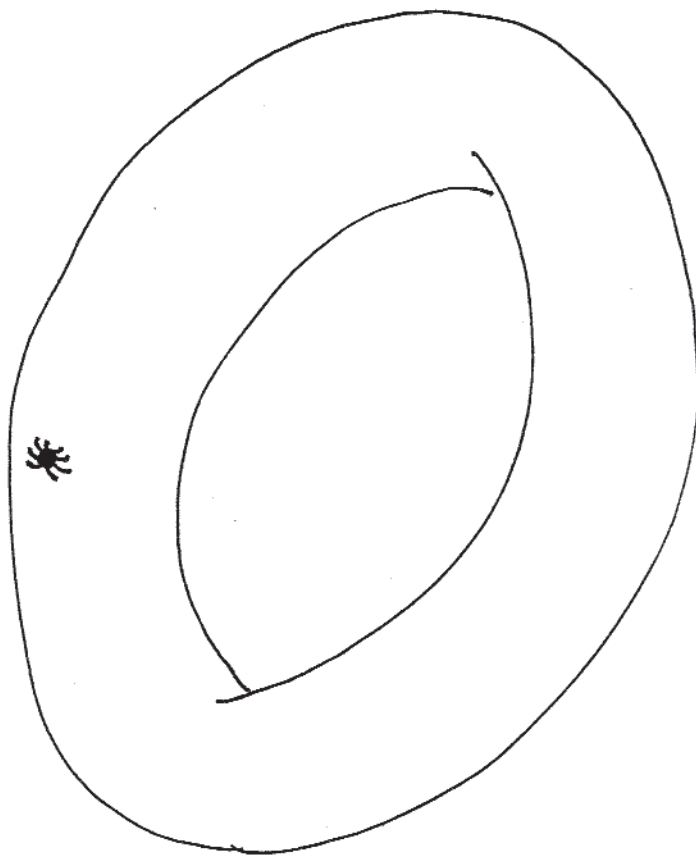
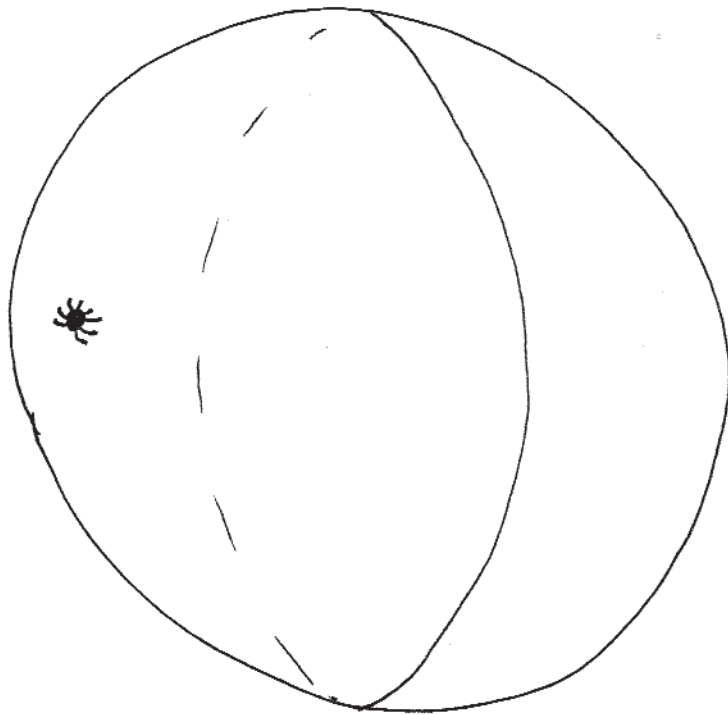


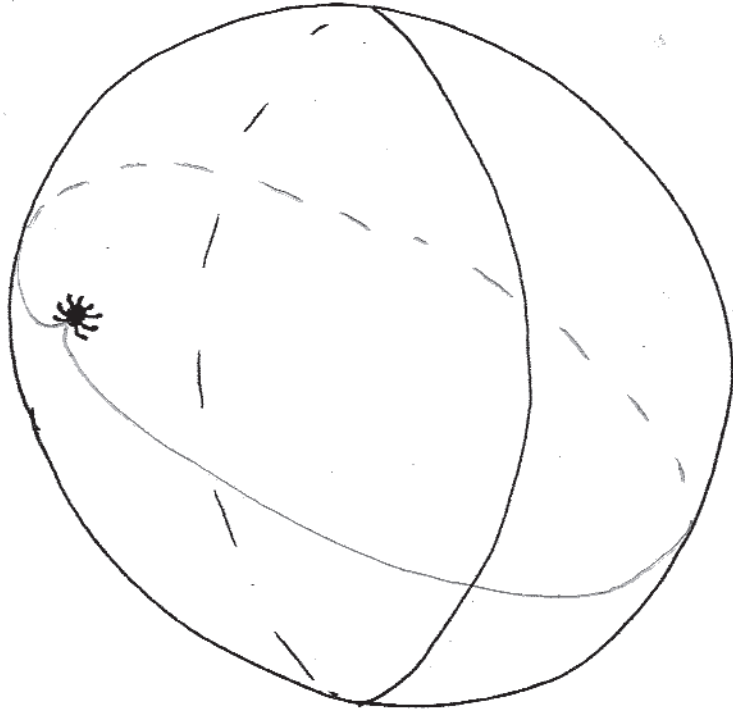
Topological xenoscope



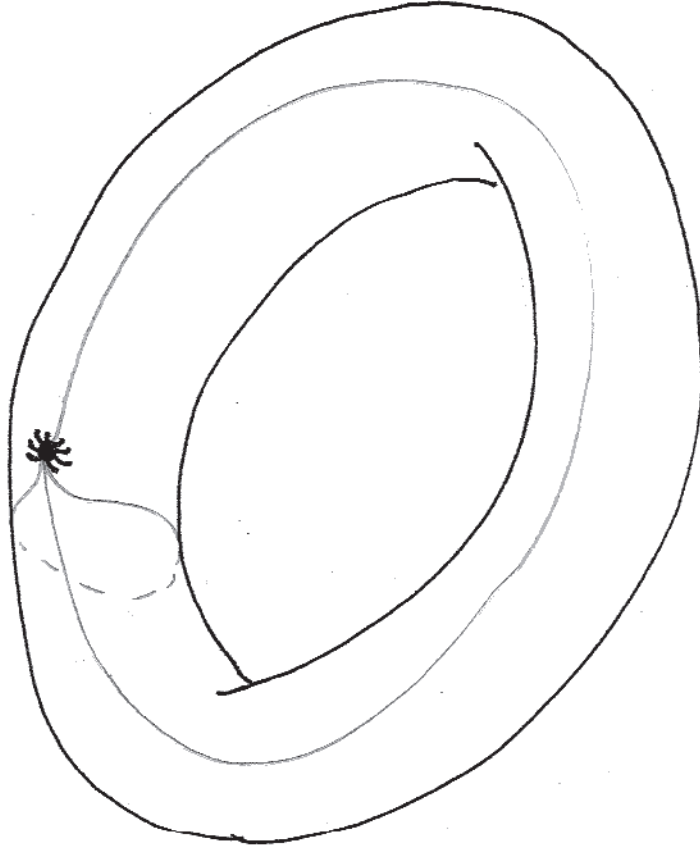
How does the spider know what  
surface it's on?



How does the spider know what  
surface it's on?

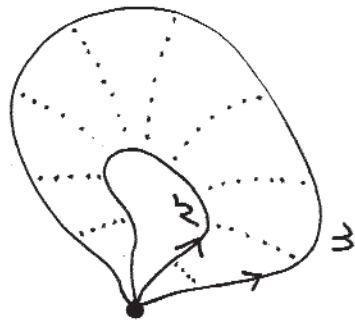
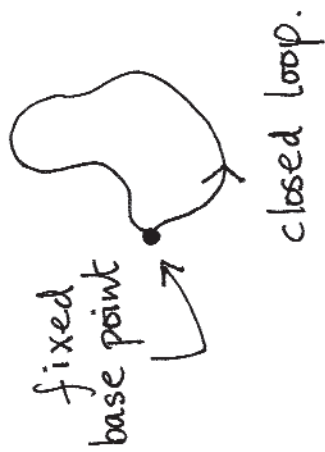


Sphere: all closed loops can be  
shrunk to a point.



Torus: some loops can't be  
shrunk to a point.

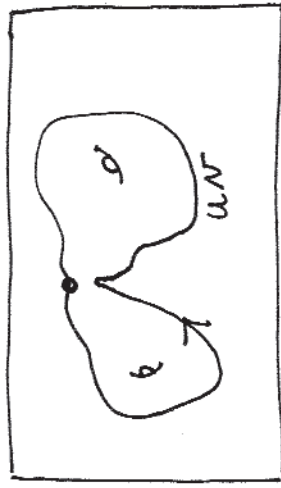
$\pi_1(X)$ , the fundamental group of  $X$ .



loops  $u$  and  $v$   
concatenation

loop  $u$  is homotopic to  $v$  if  $u$  can be 'continuously deformed' into  $v$  in the space  $X$ .

homotopy is an equivalence relation.



the loop  $uv$

identity element is the null loop



$\pi_1(X)$  is the group of (homotopy classes of) closed loops based at the base point. The group operation is concatenation of loops.

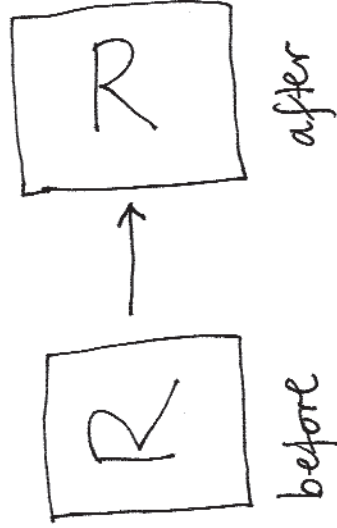


$SO(3)$ , the 'special orthogonal group', is the group of all rotations in three dimensions (of a body about an axis through its centre of gravity).

operation  
is  
composition  
of  
rotations

Appreciate the difference between 'rotation' and 'rotational motion'.

rotation



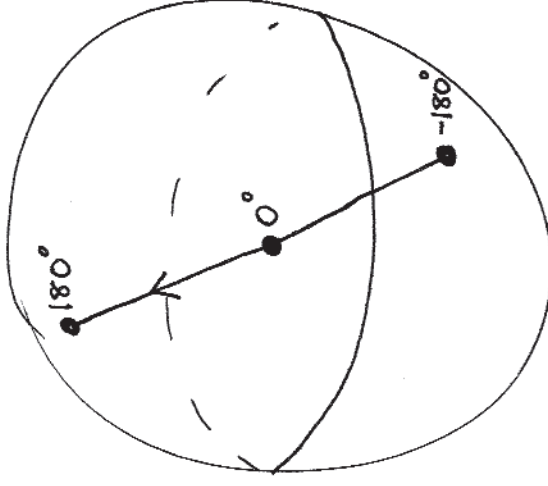
rotational motion

see 'spinning student' video.

$SO(3)$  is a group, but is also a three dimensional space itself.

A model for  $SO(3)$ :

a rotation is determined by an axis and a rotation angle



Let  $B$  denote the ball of radius 180 in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Each point in  $B$  represents a rotation (axis, angle).

NB: rotation by  $180^\circ =$  rotation by  $-180^\circ$

$SO(3)$  is obtained from  $B$  by identifying (glueing) antipodal points of the surface of  $B$

$SO(3) = B$  with antipodal surface points identified.

points in  $SO(3)$   $\longleftrightarrow$  rotations of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

paths in  $SO(3)$   $\longleftrightarrow$  rotational motions in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

What would it be like to live in  $SO(3)$ ?

Locally,  $SO(3)$  looks like  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . But globally, it has a different topology.

What is  $\pi_1(SO(3))$ ?

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{e\}$$

