

MATH 592

1/12/2024

Last time: Theorem: Every continuous map  $f: S' \rightarrow S^n$ ,  $n > 1$  is homotopic to a constant map.  $\square$

Today: Theorem: There exists a continuous map  $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$  which is not homotopic to a constant map.

$$\therefore S^2 \not\cong S^1 \times S^1$$

Proof:  $(S' = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\})$

$$f: S' \rightarrow S' \times S' \quad \text{e.g.} \quad f(x) = (x, 1).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S' & \xrightarrow[f]{(x, 1)} & S' \times S' \\ & \searrow \text{Id} & \downarrow \text{proj}_1 \\ & & S' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (z, 1) \\ \downarrow \\ z \end{array}$$

It suffices to prove that  $\text{Id} : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$  is not homotopic to a constant map.

$$e := \exp(2\pi i t) : \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{e} S^1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{-1}(\exp(2\pi i t)) \\ = t + \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{For any } z \in S^1 : \quad e^{-1}(S^1 \setminus \{z\}) = \mathbb{R} \setminus e^{-1}(z) = \bigsqcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (t_0 + k, t_0 + k + 1)$$

$t_0 \in e^{-1}(z)$

$$\bigsqcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (t_0 + k, t_0 + k + 1) \xrightarrow{e|_{\dots}} S' \setminus \{e\}$$

refers to a homeomorphism  
on each of these intervals.

Lemma: For every continuous map  $h: [0, 1] \times (0, 1) \rightarrow S'$ ,  
 $t_0 \in e^{-1}(0, 0)$ , there exists a unique lift  $\tilde{h}: [0, 1] \times (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
with  $\tilde{h}(0, 0) = t_0$ .

An analogous statement also holds with  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$   
replaced by  $[0, 1]$

lift:

$$[0,1] \times [0,1] \xrightarrow[h]{\tilde{h}} S^1$$

$\mathbb{R} \downarrow e$

$$e \circ \tilde{h} = h.$$

Proof:  $h$  is uniformly continuous,  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x, y \in \left[ \frac{k}{N}, \frac{k+1}{N} \right] \times \left[ \frac{e}{N}, \frac{e+1}{N} \right] \Rightarrow |h(x) - h(y)| < 2$$



$$I_{k,e}$$

$$h(I_{k,l}) \leq S' \setminus \{z_{k,l}\}.$$

If  $\tilde{h}$  <sup>(e $\tilde{h}$  = h)</sup> is defined on  
some connected subset

$T \subseteq I_{k,l}$  then it  
uniquely extends to  $I_{k,l}$ .

$I_{0,1}, I_{0,1}, \dots, I_{0,N-1}, I_{1,0}, \dots, I_{1,N-1}, \dots$   
 $I_{N-1,0}, \dots, I_{N-1,N-1}$   
 Lemma  $\square$

Next discussion:

Th 1/E 1-2 PM

An interval is  
connected

A continuous image  
of a connected space is connected

$$k : S' \times [0,1] \rightarrow S'$$

$$k(z,0) = z \quad k(z,1) = \text{constant}$$

$$S' \cong [0,1] / 0 \sim 1$$

$\downarrow$   
 $j: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S'$

$$h : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow S'$$

$$h(z,t) = k(j(z),t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Lemma: } \tilde{h} & \nearrow & \mathbb{R} \\ & & \downarrow e \\ & & S' \end{array}$$

$$[0,1] \times [0,1] \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} S'$$

$$\tilde{h}(1,0) = \tilde{h}(0,0) + 1 \quad \tilde{h}(1,1) = \tilde{h}(0,1)$$

(uniqueness of lifting on  
 $[z,0], [z,1]$  intervals)

$$\tilde{h} : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{h}(1,0) = \tilde{h}(0,0) + 1$$

$$\tilde{h}(1,1) = \tilde{h}(0,1)$$

$$\tilde{h}(1,t) \in \tilde{h}(0,t) + \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\inf \{ t \mid \tilde{h}(1,t) = \tilde{h}(0,t) \}$$

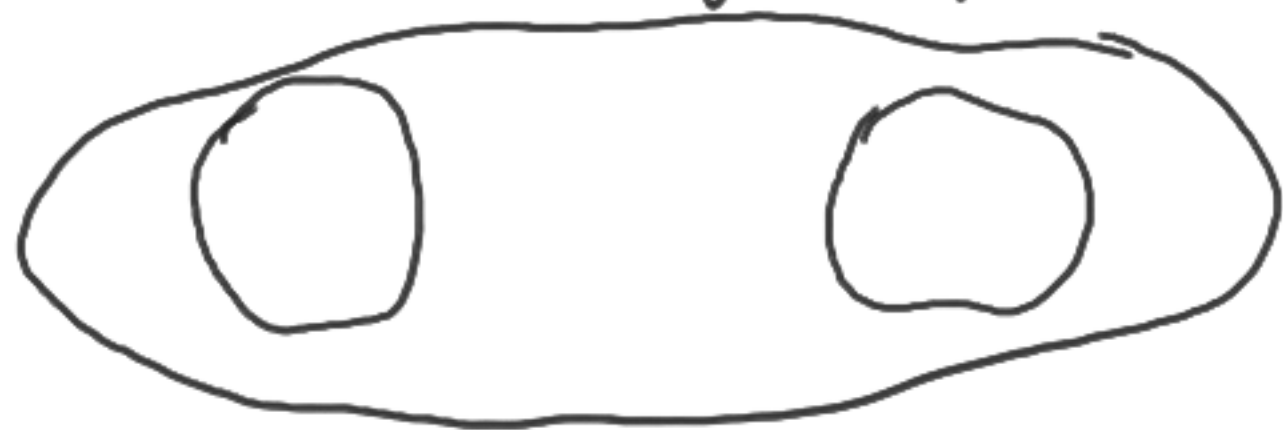
$\times$  continuity  $\square$



We have not done any algebra. Why algebra?



The fundamental group  $X$



A based space is a space  $X$  with a  
chosen point  $* \in X$ . A based map  
is a continuous map  $(X, *) \rightarrow (Y, *)$

$f: X \rightarrow Y$  such that  $f(*) = *$   
 $f(*_X) = *_Y$ .

$\pi_1(X, x)$  is the set of equivalence classes  
 $x \in X$

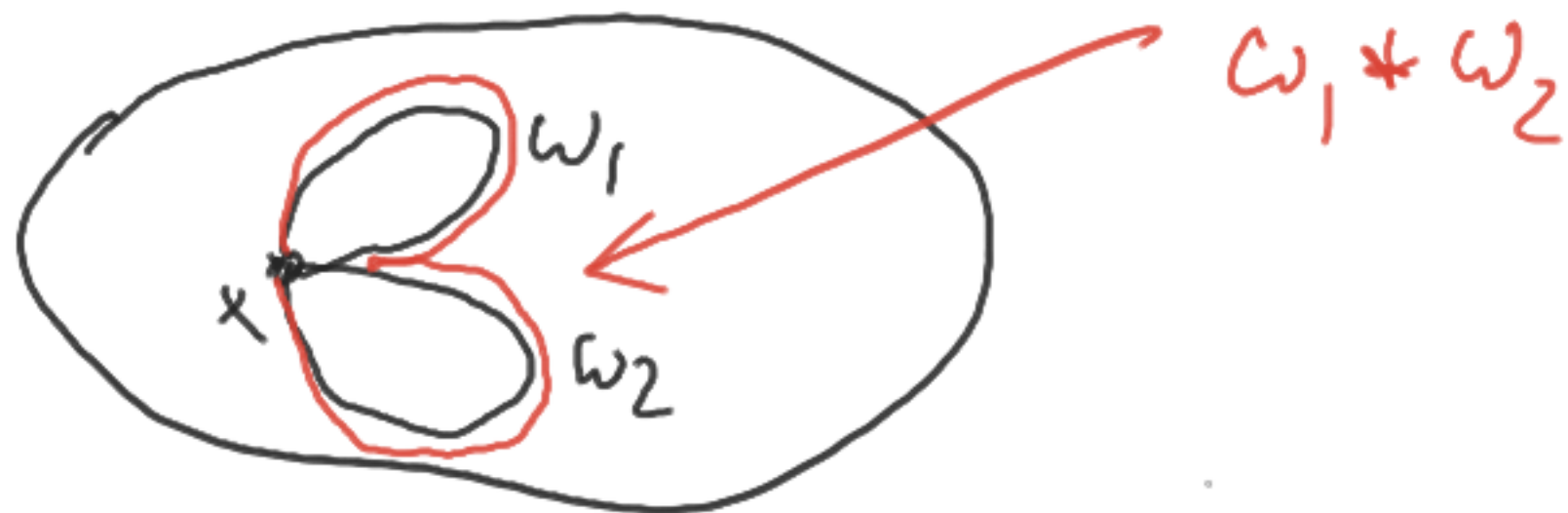
of continuous based maps  $w: (S^1, 1) \rightarrow (X, x)$

with respect to the equivalence relation of

based homotopy:

$$h_t(*) = *$$

$$h_t(1) = x$$



(choose  $s \in (0, 1)$ )

Linear ordering  $\cong l_1: [0, s] \rightarrow [0, 1]$

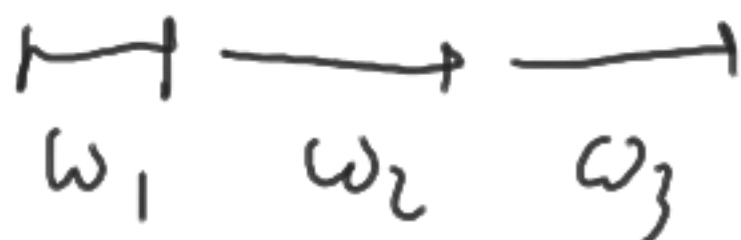
$l_2: [s, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$$\omega_1 * \omega_2 (x) = \begin{cases} \omega_1(l_1(x)) & 0 \leq x \leq s \\ \omega_2(l_2(x)) & s \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Associativity is obvious

$$\omega_1 * \omega_2 * \omega_3$$

$$0 < s_1 < s_2 < 1$$



unit:  $\gamma: (s^1, 1) \rightarrow (X, x)$

$$\gamma(\bar{t}) = x$$

inverse:  $\bar{\omega}(x) = (x, 1-x)$



(HW) ③ Prove rigorously that the definition  $\omega_1 * \omega_2$  does not depend on the choice of  $s \in (0,1)$  up to homotopy,

④ Prove that a product of two <sup>on graded spaces</sup> connected spaces is connected Due: 1/17 10AM