

上一次: 用 \mathbb{H} 构造 $Sp(1) \cong SU(2)$.

万有
2:1 覆盖.

$$\downarrow \theta$$
$$SO(3)$$

一般地: $\forall n \geq 3, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

用 Clifford 代数构造.

$$Spin(n)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$SO(n)$$

万有
2:1 覆盖.

$$Spin(3) = Sp(1) \cong SU(2).$$

[Bröcker - Dieck]. Representation of compact Lie groups.

把拓扑群作用在拓扑空间上.

定义. 设 G 为 top group, X 为 top space, G 在 X 上的一个

作用是指一个连续映射

$$G \times X \xrightarrow{\psi} X \quad (g, x) \mapsto g(x).$$

(满足: (a) $g(h(x)) = g \cdot h(x), \forall g, h \in G, x \in X$

(b) $e(x) = x, \forall x \in X$, 其中 $e \in G$ 为恒元.

Remark. $\forall g \in G$, 映射: $\varphi_g: X \rightarrow X$ 为一个同胚.
 $x \mapsto g(x)$.

$$\varphi_g = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} X & \rightarrow & G \times X \xrightarrow{\psi} X \\ x & \mapsto & (g, x) \mapsto g(x) \end{array} \right).$$

$$\varphi_{g^{-1}} = (\varphi_g)^{-1}.$$

$$\varphi_{g^{-1}} \circ \varphi_g = \varphi_{g^{-1} \cdot g} = \varphi_e = \text{id}.$$

$$\varphi_g \circ \varphi_{g^{-1}} = \text{id}.$$

记号: 当 G 作用在 X 上时, 记 $G \curvearrowright X$

例: G : top group, H : top subgroup of G .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H \times G & \xrightarrow{l} & G \\ (h, g) & \mapsto & h \cdot g = h(g) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} H \text{ 在 } G \text{ 上的左平移作} \\ \text{用} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H \times G & \xrightarrow{r} & G \\ (h, g) & \mapsto & h(g) = g \cdot h^{-1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \dots \dots \dots \text{右平移作} \\ \text{用} \end{array}$$

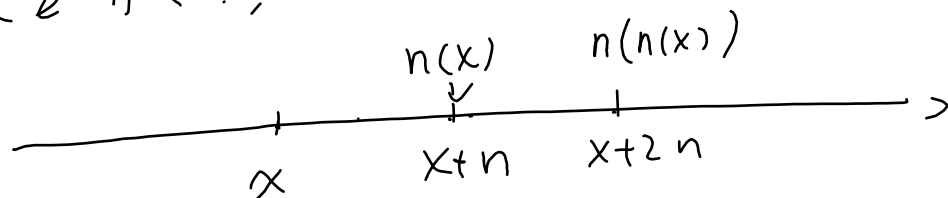
验证: r 满足 (a, b) .

$$(a) \quad \forall h_1, h_2 \in H, x \in G, (h_1 h_2)(x) = h_1(h_2(x)).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \parallel \\ & x \cdot (h_1 h_2)^{-1} \parallel h_2(x) \cdot h_1^{-1} \\ & \parallel \\ & x \cdot h_2^{-1} \cdot h_1^{-1} \implies (x \cdot h_2^{-1}) \cdot h_1^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad e \in H \text{ 为单位元}, \forall x \in G, e(x) = x \cdot e^{-1} = x$$

例: $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$, $n(x) := x + n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ (左平移)



例: $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\| = 1\}$

$$O(n) \subset S^{n-1}, \quad \forall A \in O(n), x \in S^{n-1}, A(x) := A \cdot x$$

如此定义的映射: $O(n) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$

$$(A, x) \mapsto A \cdot x$$

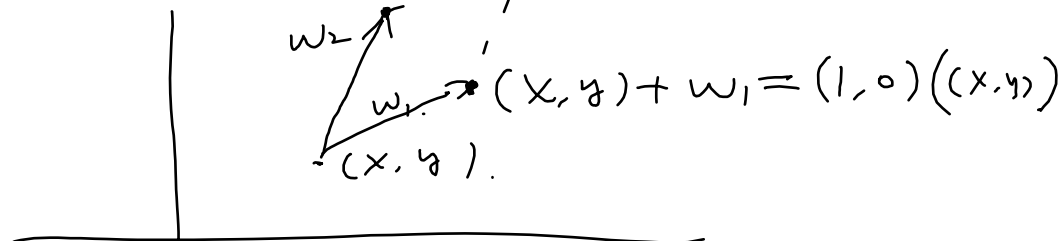
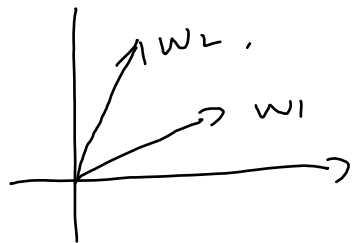
的确为一个映射. (a) $A(B(x)) = A \cdot B(x), \forall A, B \in O(n)$
 连续. (b) $e(x) = e \cdot x = x, \forall x \in S^{n-1}$

例: $\mathbb{Z}^2 (= \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

选择 \mathbb{R}^2 的一组基 $\{w_1, w_2\}$

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$((m, n), (x, y)) \longmapsto (x + mw_1, y + nw_2) = (1, 0) \cdot (x, y)$$



定义. 设 $G \subset X$, $\forall x \in X$, x 的轨道 $Gx = \{g(x) \mid g \in G\}$,
称为 x 的轨道 (orbit). ($Gx = O(x)$)

Rmk. 设 $G \subset X$, 则 X 中轨道或者不相交, 或者重合.

└ If $Gx, Gy \subset X$, 其中 $x, y \in X$,

$$\text{若 } Gx \cap Gy \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists g \in G, h \in G, \text{ s.t. } gx = hy,$$

$$\Rightarrow x = g^{-1}hy \Rightarrow Gx = G \underline{g^{-1}hy} \stackrel{\text{trivial}}{=} Gy$$

$\forall k(y) \in Gy, \dots \Rightarrow \forall k(y) = \frac{kh \cdot g(g^{-1}hy)}{k(y) \in G \cdot g^{-1}hy}$

由 Rmk. X 可表为若干条轨道之无交并. (给出 X 的一个分割)

上述分割对应了 X 上的一个等价关系 " \sim "

$$\forall x, y \in X, \quad x \sim y \iff x \text{ 与 } y \text{ 同属一条轨道} \\ (\exists z \in X, \text{ s.t. } x, y \in Gz).$$

$$\iff \exists g \in G, \text{ s.t. } x = g(y)$$

$$\text{"}\Rightarrow\text{"} \quad x = g(z), \quad \underline{y = h(z)} \Rightarrow z = h^{-1}(y).$$

$$\Rightarrow x = g(h^{-1}(y)) = \underline{(g \cdot h^{-1})}(y).$$

$$\text{"}\Leftarrow\text{"} \quad \text{取 } y = z.$$

$$\iff Gx = Gy.$$

$$\text{"}\Rightarrow\text{"} \quad Gx = Gg(y) \subset Gy \subset Gx.$$

$$\text{"}\Leftarrow\text{"} \quad x \in Gy$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in X, \quad Gx \text{ 为其轨道, } \forall y \in Gx, \quad Gy = Gx. \quad \text{称 } y \text{ 为轨.} \\ \text{通 } Gx \text{ 的一个代表.}$$

商空间 $X/\sim (= X/G)$ 称为群作用 $G \curvearrowright X$ 的轨道空间.

$$\forall x \in X, \quad \bar{x} = Gx.$$

例 | $H \triangleleft G$, top groups, $H \curvearrowright G$ 左平移

$$h(g) = h \cdot g.$$

(轨道空间) $G/H \cong G/H$ (拓扑群的商群)

$$\parallel$$

$$\{Hg \mid g \in G\}$$

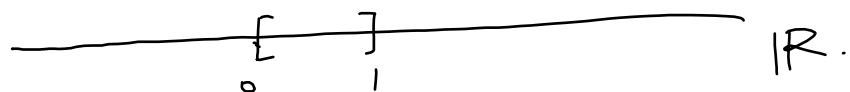
$$\parallel$$

$$\{Hg \mid g \in G\}$$

例 | $\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}$, $n(x) := n + x, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong S^1$$

$$\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$



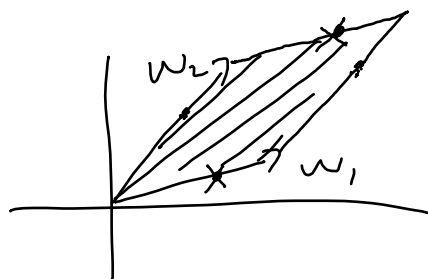
$$\pi|_{[0,1]} : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

↑
诱导子

↑
满足 Hausdorff

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong [0,1] / \sim \cong S^1.$$

例: $\mathbb{Z}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $(m, n) \cdot (x, y) := (x + m\omega_1, y + n\omega_2)$



Claim: $\mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2 \cong T$.

例: $X = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{(0, 0, \dots, 0)\}$, $G = \mathbb{R}^*$

$\mathbb{R}^* \subset (\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{(0, \dots, 0)\})$, $\lambda \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) := (\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_{n+1})$.

$\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{(0, \dots, 0)\} / \mathbb{R}^* \cong \mathbb{R}P^n$.

例: $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\pm 1\} \subset S^n$.

$$(-1) \cdot (p) = -p$$

$$\forall p \in S^n.$$

$$1 \cdot (p) = p.$$

$$S^n / \mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{R}P^n.$$

定义. $G \subset X$, 该群作用称为可迁的 (transitive),
if $\forall x, y \in X, \exists g \in G, \text{ s.t. } x = g(y)$.

($\Leftrightarrow G \subset X$ 只有一条轨道)

例: $O(n) \subset S^{n-1}$ 是可迁.

设 $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $i=1, \dots, n$.
第 i 位.

要证 $\forall v \in S^{n-1}, \exists A \in O(n), \text{ s.t. } v = A \cdot e_1$.

$\|v\| = 1$, Schmidt 正交化 \Rightarrow 可找到 v_2, \dots, v_n ,

s.t. (v, v_2, \dots, v_n) 构成 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组标准正交基.

$\exists A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ (e_1, \dots, e_n) 也构成 \mathbb{R}^n
 $(v, v_2, \dots, v_n) = A \cdot (e_1, \dots, e_n)$

$\Rightarrow A = O(n), \Rightarrow v = A \cdot e_1$

由已知: $SO(n) \subset S^{n-1}$ 可迁.

例. $H < G$, $H \times G \longrightarrow G$
 $(h, g) \longmapsto g \cdot h^{-1} = h(g)$.

G/H : 轨道空间.

$G \curvearrowright G/H$: by:

$$G \times G/H \longrightarrow G/H.$$

$$(g, g_1 H) \longmapsto g \cdot g_1 H.$$

well-defined:

$$\forall g_2 \in G, \text{ if } \underline{g_2 H = g_1 H}.$$

$\Rightarrow g_2 = g_1 h$, 对某 $h \in H$ 成立.

$$g \cdot g_2 H = g \cdot g_1 H.$$

$$g \cdot g_2 H = g \cdot g_1 \cdot h \cdot H = g \cdot g_1 H.$$

还需验证: ① $G \times G/H \rightarrow G/H$ 连续.

② 与 G 上乘法相容. (a) $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G, g_1 \cdot g_2(g_3 H)$

$$(b) e(gH) = gH \quad \text{by } \underline{e}.$$

有交换
图表.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times G & \xrightarrow{m} & G \\ \downarrow \text{Id}_G \times \pi & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow \pi \\ G \times G/H & \xrightarrow{\psi} & G/H. \end{array}$$

Claim: π 为一个开映射.

\Rightarrow $\text{Id}_G \times \pi$ 为一个开映射.

要证 ψ 连续, 只需证: $\forall U \subset_{\text{open}} G/H, \underline{\psi^{-1}(U)}$ 开.

$$(\Leftrightarrow) (\text{Id}_G \times \pi)^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(U))$$

由 Lemma 立得:

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \underline{m^{-1}(\pi^{-1}(U))} \text{ 开.}$$

Lemma. $G \triangleleft X$, 则 $X \xrightarrow{\pi} X/G$ 为一个开映射.

Pf. $\forall U \subset_{\text{open}} X$, 要证 $\underline{\pi(U)}$ 开 $\Leftrightarrow \underline{\pi^{-1}(\pi(U))}$ 开

②也显然, 综上: $G \triangleleft G/H$ 为一个群 $\bigcup_{g \in G} gU$ $\#$

$G \supset \frac{G}{H}$ 为一个可迁的群作用.

\uparrow
 $H \subset G$ 的轨道
 \uparrow
 右平移

$$\forall g_1 H, g_2 H \in G/H, \quad g = g_2 g_1^{-1}$$

$$g(g_1 H) = g_2 H.$$

记号: 设 $G \supset X$, $x_0 \in X$ 固定, 定义:

$$\varphi_{x_0}: \begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & X \\ g & \longmapsto & g(x_0). \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} G & \longrightarrow & G \times X \longrightarrow X \\ g & \longmapsto & (g, x_0) \longmapsto g(x_0) \end{array}}$$

若 $G \supset X$ 可迁, $\Rightarrow \varphi_{x_0}$ 为一个满的连续映射. \square

$$\text{取 } x_0 = e \cdot H, \quad \varphi_{x_0}: G \longrightarrow G/H.$$

$$g \longmapsto g(eH) = g \cdot H.$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_{x_0}$ 就是商映射 $\pi: G \rightarrow G/H$, $\Rightarrow \varphi_{x_0}$ 为单映射.

1. 结论: $H < G$, $H \trianglelefteq G$ 右作用 \leadsto 轨道空间 G/H .

$$G \curvearrowright G/H, \quad g(g \cdot H) := g \cdot g \cdot H.$$

固定 $x_0 = eH \in G/H$,

$\varphi_{x_0}: G \rightarrow G/H, \quad g \mapsto g(x_0)$ 为轨合映射.

定义: 设 X 为一个 top space, 称 X 为一个齐性空间 (homogeneous space) if X 上有一个可迁的拓扑群作用.

G/H 为 G 作用下的齐性空间, $x_0 \in X$ 固定.

下面: 若 X 为 G 作用下的齐性空间, $\varphi_{x_0}: G \rightarrow X, \quad g \mapsto g(x_0)$ 为轨合映射, 则 $X \cong G/H$, 对某 $H < G$.

定义: 设 $G \curvearrowright X, \forall x \in X$, 定义:

$$G_x := \{g \in G \mid g(x) = x\} < G$$

称为 x 的迷向子群 (isotropy group at x).

$$G \curvearrowright X, \quad x \in X. \quad \forall y \in Gx, \quad \exists! g = g(x) \\ G_x, G_y \leq G \\ G_y = g G_x g^{-1}.$$

$$\Gamma \supset \supset \forall h \in \text{RHS}, \quad h = g \cdot k \cdot g^{-1}, \quad \text{for some } k \in G_x.$$

$$h(y) = g \cdot k \cdot g^{-1}(y) = g \cdot k(\underbrace{g^{-1}(y)}_x)$$

$$= g(k(\underbrace{x}_x)) = g(x) = y.$$

$$\Rightarrow h \in \text{LHS}.$$

$$\therefore \text{已证: } g G_x g^{-1} \subset G_y.$$

$$\text{对 } x = g^{-1}(y) \text{ 重复上面的证明,}$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1} G_y (g^{-1})^{-1} \subset G_x \Rightarrow G_y \subset g G_x g^{-1}. \quad \square$$

$$\forall y \in Gx, \quad G_y \text{ 与 } G_x \text{ 共轭}.$$

$$\text{反过来, } \forall H < G, \text{ 若 } H \text{ 与 } G_x \text{ 共轭, 则 } H = G_y, \quad \begin{matrix} \text{for some} \\ y \in X \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma \text{ 不妨设 } H = g \cdot G_x \cdot g^{-1}, \quad g \in G. \quad H = G_{g(x)} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} H \subset G_{g(x)} \\ \text{"} \supset \text{"} \dots \end{matrix} \right)$$

命题: 设 $G \subset X$ 可迁, 固定 $x_0 \in X$, 记
 $\varphi_{x_0}: G \rightarrow X, g \mapsto g(x_0)$, 记 φ_{x_0} 为
粘合映射, 则 $\exists!$ $\bar{\varphi}_{x_0}: \underline{G/G_{x_0}} \rightarrow X$
 为同胚, 使图表交换:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & G & \\ \pi \swarrow & & \searrow \varphi_{x_0} \\ G/G_{x_0} & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\exists! \bar{\varphi}_{x_0}} & X \end{array}$$

右作用 $G_{x_0} \subset G$ 的
 轨道空间

Pf. φ_{x_0} 粘合映射, $\Rightarrow G/\sim_{\varphi_{x_0}} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\bar{\varphi}_{x_0}} X$.

$$\forall g, h \in G, \quad g \sim_{\varphi_{x_0}} h \quad \varphi_{x_0}(g) = \varphi_{x_0}(h).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(x_0) = h(x_0) \Leftrightarrow h^{-1}g(x_0) = x_0 \Leftrightarrow h^{-1}g \in G_{x_0}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g \in h \cdot G_{x_0} \Leftrightarrow gG_{x_0} = hG_{x_0}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{在 } \sim_{\varphi_{x_0}} \text{ 下, } \forall g \in G, \bar{g} = gG_{x_0} \Rightarrow G/\sim_{\varphi_{x_0}} = G/G_{x_0} \#$$

例: $O(n) \hookrightarrow S^{n-1}$ 同胚 $(SO(n) \hookrightarrow S^{n-1} \text{ 同胚})$.

(注) $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. $\varphi_{e_1}: O(n) \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ (满射).
 \uparrow
 $A \mapsto A \cdot e_1$
 \downarrow
 $\frac{1}{\|A \cdot e_1\|}$
Hausdorff.

命题: $O(n)/O(n)_{e_1} \cong S^{n-1}$. $O(n-1)$.

$$O(n)_{e_1} = \left\{ A \in O(n) \mid A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \parallel$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \in O(n-1) \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \mid B \in O(n-1) \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \alpha^T & B^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + \alpha \cdot \alpha^T & \alpha B^T \\ B \alpha^T & B \cdot B^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ B \cdot B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & B B^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow O(n)/O(n-1) \cong S^{n-1} \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$(SO(n)/SO(n-1) \cong S^{n-1})$$

$$n=2. \quad SO(2)/SO(1) \cong S^1 \Rightarrow \underline{SO(2) \cong S^1} \Rightarrow SO(2) \text{ 连通}.$$

$$n=3 \quad SO(3)/SO(2) \cong S^2.$$

引理: 设 $G \subset X$, X/G 连通, G 连通, 则 X 连通.

Pf. 设 $U \subset X$ 为既开又闭的非空集, 且 $U \neq X$.
 $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G$ 自然投影 (之前已证: π 为开映射)

$$X = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{开集, } \neq \emptyset}}{U} \sqcup \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{开集, } \neq \emptyset}}{(X \setminus U)}$$

$$\underset{\text{连通}}{X/G} = \pi(U) \cup \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{开集, } \neq \emptyset}}{\pi(X \setminus U)} \Rightarrow \pi(U) \cap \pi(X \setminus U) \neq \emptyset.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x \in U, y \in X \setminus U, \text{ s.t. } \pi(x) = \pi(y).$$

$$\Rightarrow Gx = Gy = \emptyset \subset X.$$

考虑 \emptyset :

$$\emptyset \text{ 为连续映射: } \begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow \text{连通} & & \\ G & \longrightarrow & X \text{ 的像} \\ g & \longmapsto & g(x) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset \text{ 连通.}$$

$$X = U \sqcup (X \setminus U)$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset = (\underbrace{\emptyset \cap U}_{\substack{x \\ \nwarrow \\ \text{开集, } \neq \emptyset}}) \sqcup (\underbrace{\emptyset \cap (X \setminus U)}_{\substack{y \\ \nearrow}}) \Rightarrow \emptyset \text{ 不连通}$$

矛盾. $\therefore X$ 连通.

#

Corollary: $SO(n)$ 连通.

$$\text{Rmk. 类余可证: } \left. \begin{array}{l} U(n)/U(n-1) \cong S^{2n-1} \\ SU(n)/SU(n-1) \cong S^{2n-1} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} SU(n), \\ U(n) \end{array} \text{ 均连通.}$$

[cf. [Warner] Foundations of differentiable manifolds and Lie groups.]

例. $S^3 = \{ (z_0, z_1) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid |z_0|^2 + |z_1|^2 = 1 \}$. $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+, (p, q) = 1$.

$\mathbb{Z}_p \curvearrowright S^3$ $\mathbb{Z}_p = \{ e, g, g^2, \dots, g^{p-1} \}$

$$g(z_0, z_1) := (e^{2\pi i/p} z_0, e^{2\pi i q/p} z_1).$$

$$S^3/\mathbb{Z}_p \quad : \quad \text{lens space}$$
$$\parallel$$
$$L(p,q),$$

7. Fundamental groups 基本群.

X : top space. \sim 群.

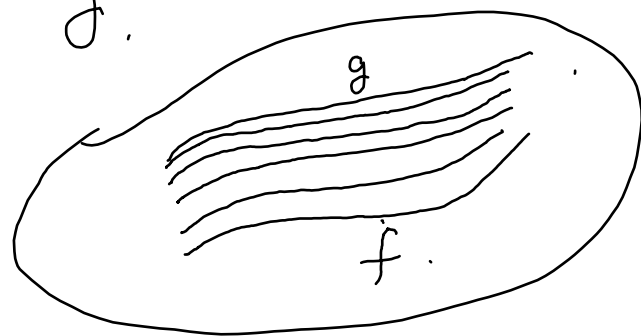
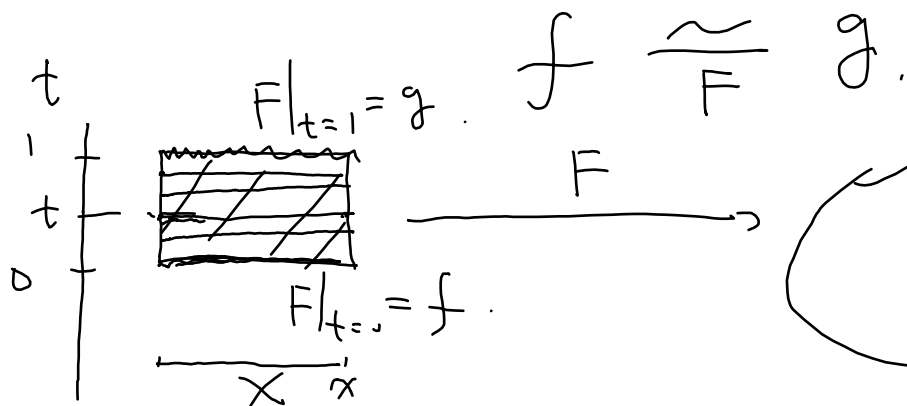
§ 1. 同伦 (homotopy).

大概: 把连续变形精确化.

定义. 设 $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ 连续, 称 f 与 g 同伦, if
 \exists 连续映射 $F: X \times I \rightarrow Y$, ($I = [0, 1]$)
 $(x, t) \mapsto F(x, t)$,

s.t. $F(x, 0) = f(x)$, $F(x, 1) = g(x)$, $\forall x \in X$.

此时称 F 为从 f 到 g 的一个同伦, 记为:



记 $\underline{F}_t: X \rightarrow Y$
 $x \mapsto F(x, t)$
 $F_0 = f$
 $F_1 = g$

定义. 设 $A \subset X$, $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$, $f|_A = g|_A$, 称 f 与 g 相对于 A 同伦, 若 \exists 连续映射

$$F: X \times I \longrightarrow Y \quad (\text{relative})$$

$$\text{s.t. } F_0 = f, \quad F_1 = g;$$

$$(2) \quad \forall x \in A, \quad F(x, t) = f(x), \quad \forall t \in I.$$

$$\text{记为: } f \underset{F}{\simeq} g \quad \text{rel } A.$$

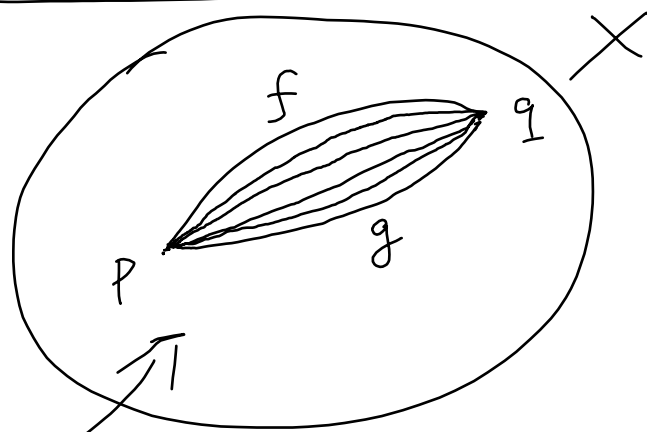
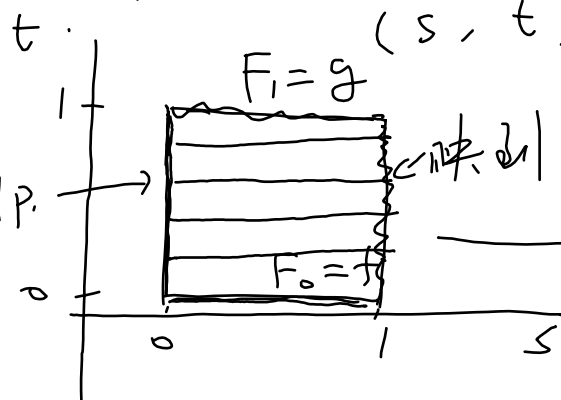
例: $f, g: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$, $f(0) = g(0) = p$, $f(1) = g(1) = q$.
 $\nexists f \underset{F}{\simeq} g \quad \text{rel } \{0, 1\}$

$$F: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X$$

$$(s, t) \longmapsto F(s, t)$$

$$F(s, 0) = f(s)$$

$$F(s, 1) = g(s).$$



F .

例: $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, C : convex. 设 $f, g: X \rightarrow C$.

则 $f \simeq g$.

$$F(x, t) = (1-t)f(x) + tg(x).$$

(直线同伦)

例: $f, g: X \rightarrow S^n$, $\underline{f(x) \neq -g(x)}, \forall x \in X$.

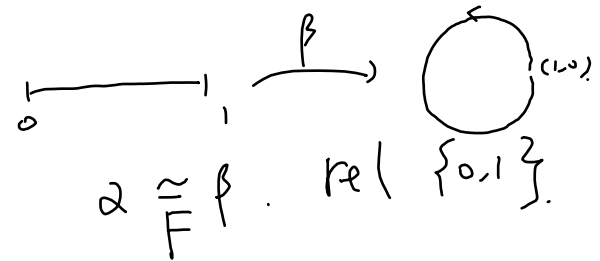
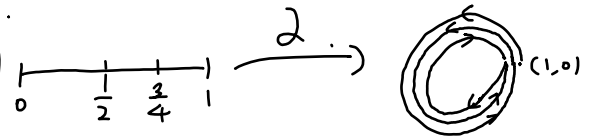
$$F(x, t) = \frac{(1-t)f(x) + tg(x)}{\|(1-t)f(x) + tg(x)\|}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f \underset{F}{\simeq} g.$$

例: $\alpha, \beta: [0, 1] \rightarrow S^1$.

$$\alpha(s) = \begin{cases} e^{4\pi i s} & 0 \leq s \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ e^{4\pi i (2s-1)} & \frac{1}{2} \leq s \leq \frac{3}{4} \\ e^{8\pi i (1-s)} & \frac{3}{4} \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(s) = e^{2\pi i s}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq 1.$$



$\alpha \underset{F}{\simeq} \beta$. rel $\{0, 1\}$.



$$\frac{B}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1-t}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}(1-t)$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)$$

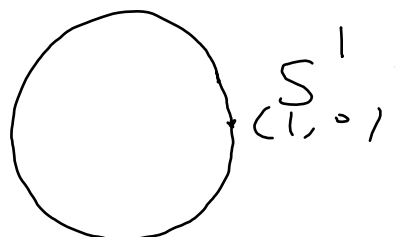
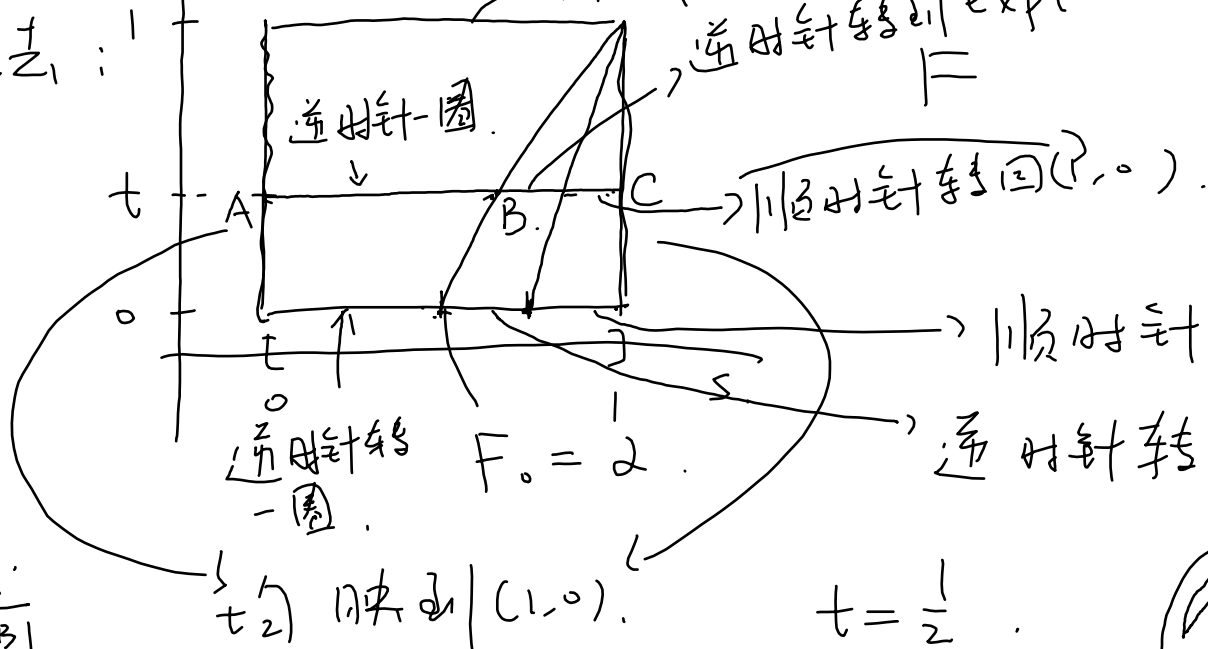
$$F(s, t) = \begin{cases} \exp \frac{4\pi i s}{t+1}, & 0 \leq s \leq \frac{t+1}{2} \\ \exp 4\pi i (2s-1-t), & \frac{t+1}{2} \leq s \leq \frac{t+3}{4} \\ \exp 8\pi i (1-s), & \frac{t+3}{4} \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq s \leq \frac{t+1}{2}$$

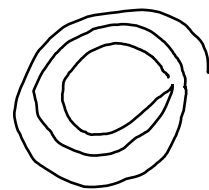
$$\frac{t+1}{2} \leq s \leq \frac{t+3}{4}$$

$$\frac{t+3}{4} \leq s \leq 1$$

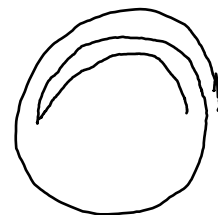
相.法: $F_1 = \beta$. 逆时针转到 $\exp(2\pi i(1-t))$.



$t=0$:



$t = \frac{1}{2}$



$$e^{4\pi i s \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{4\pi i s}{t+1}}$$

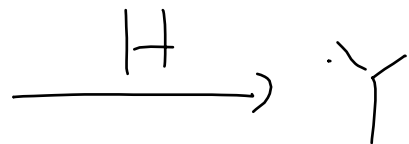
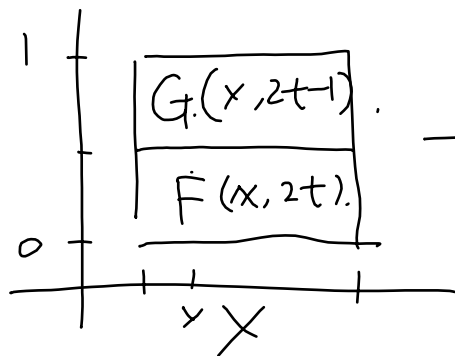
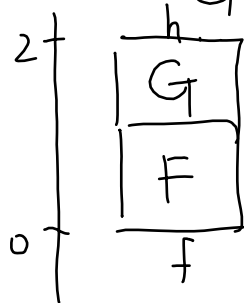
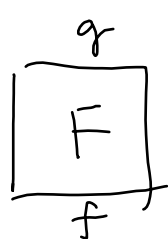
引理: 令 $\text{Map}(X, Y) = \{f: X \rightarrow Y \mid f \text{ 连续}\}$, 则同伦
 1. 定义 $\text{Map}(X, Y)$ 上的一个等价关系.

Pf. (1) 反身性. $f \simeq f$. $F = f \times \text{Id}: X \times I \rightarrow Y$.

(2) 对称性. $f \simeq_F g \Rightarrow g \simeq_G f$.

只需取 $G(x, t) = F(x, 1-t)$.

(3) 传递性: $f \simeq_F g, g \simeq_G h \Rightarrow f \simeq_H h$.



$$H(x, t) := \begin{cases} F(x, 2t), & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ G(x, 2t-1), & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\forall x \in X, H(x, t) = \begin{cases} F(x, t) & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ G(x, t) & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} = \psi(x) \quad \#$$

推论: 设 $A \subset X$, 给定 $\gamma: A \rightarrow Y$, 记 $\text{Map}(X, Y; \gamma) = \{f \in \text{Map}(X, Y) \mid f|_A = \gamma\}$. 则相对 A 的同伦定义了 $\text{Map}(X, Y; \gamma)$ 上的一个等价关系.

下一次: X 为 top space, $p \in X$.

$$L(X, p) = \{\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow X \mid \gamma(0) = \gamma(1) = p\}$$

$$\frac{L(X, p)}{\sim}$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in L(X, p), \quad \alpha \sim \beta \iff \alpha \simeq \beta \quad \begin{matrix} \text{rel } \{0, 1\} \\ p \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{L(X, p)}{\sim} = \frac{\pi_1(X, p)}{\sim}$$

↑ 群结构.

↓ 基本群.