Math 758 – Your Favorite Groups (homework 5, due Mar 7)

For  $i \geq 0$ , let

$$\nu: \mathbb{B}^{i-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{B}^i$$

be the embedding of  $\mathbb{B}^{i-1}$  in  $\mathbb{B}^i$  as the northern hemisphere and let

$$\sigma:\mathbb{B}^{i-1}\hookrightarrow\mathbb{B}^i$$

be the embedding as the southern hemisphere. A map  $\pi : E \to X$  has the <u>homotopy</u> lifting property in dimension m if for every commutative diagram



there exists a lift  $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{B}^m \to E$  such that



commutes.

A map that has the homotopy lifting property in all dimensions is called a <u>fibration</u>. A fibre bundle over X with fibre F is a map  $f : E \to X$  such that:

1. There is an intersection closed open cover  $\mathcal{U}$  of X and a family of <u>local trivializations</u>  $(\phi_U : U \times F \to E)_{U \in \mathcal{U}}$  that are homeomorphism onto their image and preserve fibres, i.e., the following diagram



commutes.

2. For every inclusion  $U \hookrightarrow V$ , there is a fibre preserving <u>change of coordinates</u>  $\phi: U \times F \to V \times F$  such that



commutes

**Exercise 5.1.** Prove that fibre bundles are fibrations.

Suppose  $\pi : E \to X$  has the homotopy lifting property in dimensions  $\leq m + 1$ . Let F be the preimage of the base point in X. Recall that every element in  $\pi_m(X)$  can be represented as a map  $f : \mathbb{B}^m \to X$  that takes the whole boundary sphere  $\partial(\mathbb{B}^m)$  to the base point of X. Let  $\tilde{f}$  be the lift in



where  $\mathbb{B}^{m-1}$  entirely sent to the basepoint of E. Then the composition

$$\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{B}^m \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} E$$

maps  $\mathbb{B}^{m-1}$  to F and sends the boundary sphere  $\partial(\mathbb{B}^{m-1})$  to the base point. Thus, it defines an element of  $\pi_{m-1}(F)$ .

**Exercise 5.2.** Prove that this map is a well defined group homomorphism  $\pi_m(X) \to \pi_{m-1}(F)$ .

**Exercise 5.3.** For  $i \leq m$ , show that the sequence

$$\pi_i(E) \to \pi_i(X) \to \pi_{i-1}(F)$$

is exact in the middle.

**Exercise 5.4.** For  $i \leq m$ , show that the sequence

$$\pi_i(X) \to \pi_{i-1}(F) \to \pi_{i-1}(E)$$

is exact in the middle.

**Exercise 5.5.** The aim of this exercise is to show that Eilenberg-Maclane complexes are unique up to homotopy equivalence. Let G be a group, and let X and Y be two cell complexes. Assume that G acts on both complexes freely and cellularly. Construct two G-equivariant maps  $f : X \to Y$  and  $h : Y \to X$  such that the composition  $h \circ f$  is G-equivariantly homotopic to the identity on X and  $f \circ h$  is G-equivariantly homotopic to the identity on X and  $f \circ h$  is G-equivariantly homotopic to the identity on Y.

$$G \Big\backslash^{X} \cong G \Big\backslash^{Y} \cdot$$

(Hint: Use induction on skeleta for the construction of the maps as well as for the construction of the homotopies.)

**Exercise 5.6.** Let  $C_n$  be a non-trivial finite cyclic group. Find a "nice" Eilenberg-Maclance complex for this group and compute its homology. In particular, demonstrate that there are non-vanishin homology groups in arbitrary high dimensions.

Conclude that no Eilenberg-Maclance space for  ${\cal C}_n$  has finite dimension.

It follows that the braid group  $B_n$  is torsion free.

Each problem is worth 5 points, but you can earn at most 20 points with this assignment.

Late homework will not be accepted.