

GROUP ACTIONS

Let X be a simply connected topological space. Then the set of self homeomorphisms, $\text{homeo}(X)$, is a group with group operation composition.

- 1) $f, g \in \text{homeo}(X) \Rightarrow f \circ g \in \text{homeo}(X)$
- 2) If $\text{id}: X \rightarrow X$ is the identity map then $\text{id} \in \text{homeo}(X)$ & $f \circ \text{id} = \text{id} \circ f = f \quad \forall f \in \text{homeo}(X)$.
- 3) If $f \in \text{homeo}(X)$ then $f^{-1} \in \text{homeo}(X)$ & $f \circ f^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ f = \text{id}$.
- 4) Composition is associative: $(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$.

A subgroup $G \subset \text{homeo}(X)$ is a group action on X . Let

$Gx = \{y \in X \mid \exists g \in G \text{ with } g(x) = y\}$
be the G -orbit of $x \in X$. We define

$x \sim_G y$ if they are in the same G -orbit and let $X/G = X/\sim_G$ with the quotient topology.

- 1) $x \sim_G x$ since $\text{id} \in G$ and $\text{id}(x) = x$.
- 2) $x \sim_G y \Leftrightarrow y \sim_G x$ since if $y = g(x)$ for $g \in G$ then $g^{-1} \in G$ & $x = g^{-1}(y)$.
- 3) If $x \sim_G y$ & $y \sim_G z$ then $x \sim_G z$ since if $g, h \in G$ with $x = g(y)$ & $z = h(y)$ then

$$\text{hoy} \in G \quad \& \quad z \Rightarrow \text{hoy}(x).$$

G is a deck action if every $x \in X$ has a nbd U such $U \cap g(U) = \emptyset$ if $g \neq \text{id}$.

LEMMA If $G \subset \text{homeo}(X)$ is a deck action the quotient map $q: X \rightarrow X/G$ is a covering map.

PROOF Since G is a deck action for every $x \in X$ \exists a nbd U s.t. $U \cap gU \neq \emptyset$ if $g \neq \text{id}$. Note that U & gU are homeomorphic since any homeo restricted to a subspace is a homeomorphism onto its image. Furthermore $q(U)$ is a nbd of $q(x) \in X/G$ since quotient maps are open. Then $q(U)$ is an evenly covered nbd of $q(x)$ since

$$\bigsqcup_{g \in G} g(U)$$

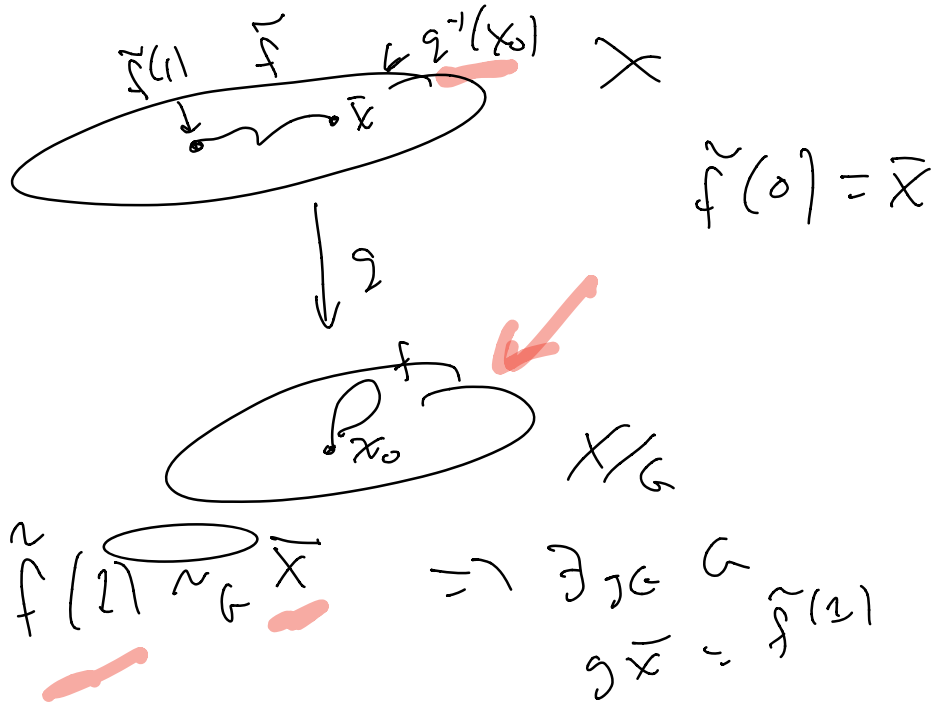
is a partition of $q^{-1}(q(U))$ into open sets & q restricted to $g(U)$ is a homeomorphism to $q(U)$. \square

THEOREM If $G \subset \text{homeo}(X)$ is a deck action,
 $\pi_1(X/G, x_0) \cong G$.

PROOF We define a homomorphism

$$\phi: \pi_1(X/G, x_0) \rightarrow G.$$

Fix an $\bar{x} \in q^{-1}(x_0) \subset X$. For $[f] \in \pi_1(X/G, x_0)$
 let $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow X$ be the unique lift
 with $\tilde{f}(0) = \bar{x}$. Then $\tilde{f}(1) \in q^{-1}(x_0) = G\bar{x}$
 so $\exists g \in G$ with $g(\bar{x}) = \tilde{f}(1)$. Define
 $\phi([f]) = g$.



ϕ is well defined:

$$[\tilde{f}] = [\tilde{h}]$$

Need $\tilde{h}(1) = \tilde{f}(1)$

We saw if $f, h \in \pi_1(B, b_0)$ & $[f] = [h]$
 $\Rightarrow f(1) = h(1)$.

$$g_0(\bar{x}) = \tilde{f}(1)$$

ϕ is a homomorphism:

If $[f], [h] \in \pi_1(X/b, x_0)$ with \tilde{f}, \tilde{h} the lifts
of f, h s.t. $\tilde{f}(0) = \tilde{h}(0) = \bar{x}$.

If $\phi([f]) = g_0$ the lift $\tilde{f} * \tilde{h}$ of $f * h$
with $\tilde{f} * \tilde{h}(0) = \bar{x}$ is $\tilde{f} * (g_0 \tilde{h})$.

If $\phi([h]) = g_1$ then $g_1(\bar{x}) = \tilde{h}(1)$.

Then $\tilde{f} * (g_0 \tilde{h})(1) = g_0 \tilde{h}(1) = g_0 \circ g_1(\bar{x})$ So

$$\phi([f] \cdot [h]) = g_0 \circ g_1 = \phi([f]) \circ \phi([h]).$$

ϕ is injective:

If $\phi([f]) = id$

this happens iff

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then $\tilde{f}(1) = \bar{x}$. But

$$[f] = g_* (\pi_1(X, \bar{x})) = \{id\}.$$

ϕ is surjective:

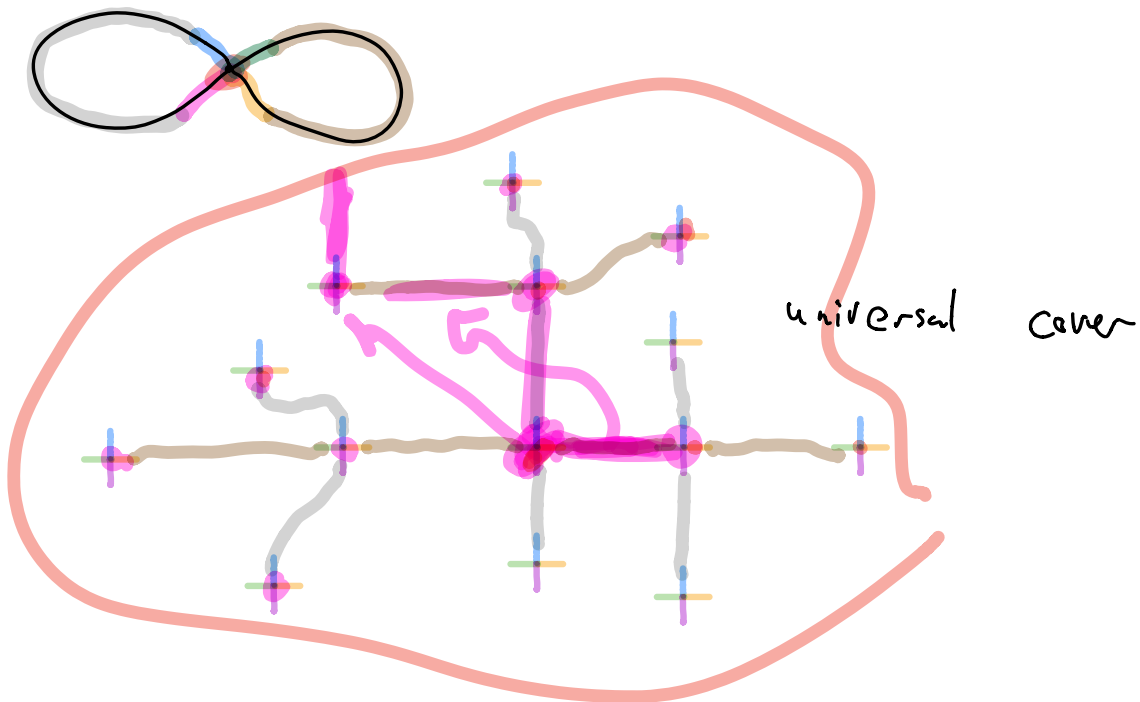
Given $g \in G$ let

$$\tilde{f}: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$$

with $\tilde{f}(0) = x$ & $\tilde{f}(1) = g(x)$.

Let $f = q \circ \tilde{f}$. Then $\exists \beta \in \pi_1(G/X, x)$

with $\phi([\beta]) = g$. ■



Homework 4
Due Wednesday, Feb. 24th
Answers should be written in L^AT_EX.

Assume that

$$p: E \rightarrow B$$

is a covering space and E is simply connected. Let $b_0 \in B$ and $e_0 \in p^{-1}(b_0) \subset E$ be basepoints.

1. Let $e_1 \in p^{-1}(b_0)$. Show that there is a lift of the map of pairs

$$p: (E, e_1) \rightarrow (B, b_0).$$

That is show that there exists a map

$$p_1: (E, e_1) \rightarrow (E, e_0)$$

with $p \circ p_1 = p$ and $p_1(e_1) = e_0$.

2. Show that p_1 is a homeomorphism.
3. Let $G \subset \text{homeo}(E)$ the set of all such homeomorphisms (as we let e_1 vary of all points in $p^{-1}(b_0)$). Show that G is a subgroup.
4. Show that the action of G on E is a deck action.
5. Show that the quotient space is homeomorphic to B .