

Lecture 9

Last time:

• deck transformations $G(\tilde{X})$: isomorphisms $\tilde{X} \xrightarrow{f} \tilde{X}$
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \tilde{X} \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ X & & X \end{array}$

• normal covering space For any $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0 \in p^{-1}(x_0)$
ex-st $\exists g \in G(\tilde{X})$ with $g(\tilde{x}_0) = \tilde{y}_0$

• $H \subset \pi_1(X)$ normal $\Leftrightarrow X_H \rightarrow X$ normal covering space

Prop. if $X_H \rightarrow X$ is normal, $G(\tilde{X}) \cong \pi_1(X) / \underbrace{H}_{\text{H}}$

Today: what spaces can Y cover? group actions

Def. • a group G action on a set S (write $G \curvearrowright S$)
is a map $G \times S \rightarrow S$
 $(g, s) \rightarrow g \cdot s$

and $g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot s) = (g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot s$, $\text{Id} \cdot s = s$

so get group homomorphism $G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(S)$

• if Y is a space, $g: Y \rightarrow Y$ homeomorphism


and so $G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(Y)$

Ex. group action of $G(\tilde{X})$ on \tilde{X} , i.e. group

homomorphism $G(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{X})$

• if $g \in G(\tilde{X})$, then $g: p^{-1}(x) \rightarrow p^{-1}(x)$, action on $p^{-1}(x)$; so $G(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(p^{-1}(x)) = S_n$ if $|p^{-1}(x)| = n$
permutations of set $\{1, \dots, n\}$

HW: relate this description with previous description?

Ex.  $\mathbb{Z} = \pi_1(S^1) \rightarrow S_3 = \text{Aut}(\{1, 2, 3\})$

• now study converse:

• given $G \curvearrowright Y$, can form $Y/G := Y / \sim_{g \sim g(y)}$ orb. + space
for all $g \in G$

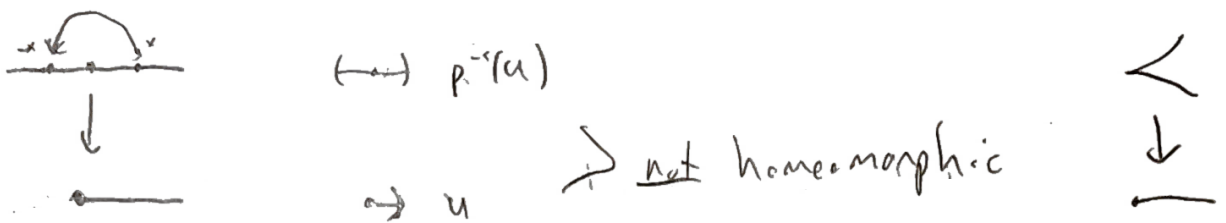
Ex. if S is a group, $G \subset S$ subgroup, then $G \curvearrowright S$ by multiplication and S/G one cosets (quotient group: if $G \subset S$ normal)

Ex. $G(\tilde{X}) \curvearrowright \tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{X}/G(\tilde{X}) \cong X$ 

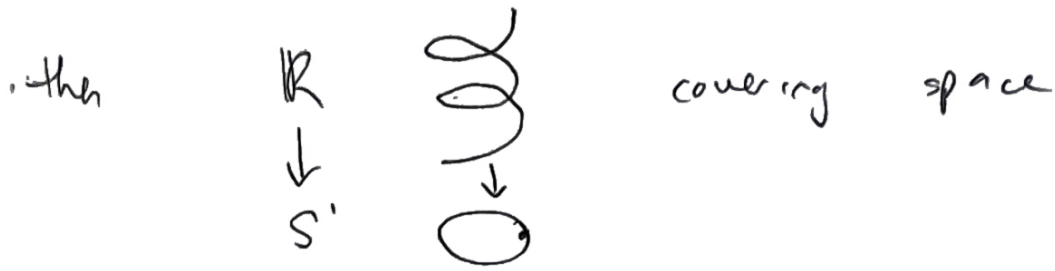
quotient map $S \xrightarrow{p} S/G$
 $s \rightarrow [s]$

Q. when is this map a covering space?

Ex. $\mathbb{Z}/2 \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}$ by $\phi(x) = -x$ ($\phi^2 = \text{Id}$)

 $\begin{matrix} \text{---} \cdot \text{---} \cdot \text{---} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{---} \cdot \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{p^{-1}(u)} \\ \rightarrow u \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$
 not homeomorphic

Ex. $\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}, \quad \phi(x) = x+1$



Def. $G \curvearrowright Y$ is a covering space action

if every $y \in Y$ has a neighborhood $U \ni y$

so that $g(U) \cap U = \emptyset$ for all $g \neq Id \in G$
 \Rightarrow no fixed points (if G finite, \Leftarrow)

Prop. if $G \curvearrowright Y$ covering space action, then

1) $Y \xrightarrow{p} Y/G$ is a normal covering space
 $y \mapsto [y]$

2) deck transformations $G(\tilde{Y}) \cong G$

if Y is path-connected

$$(\Leftrightarrow \pi_1(Y/G) / p_* \pi_1(Y) \cong G)$$

Pf. $Y \rightarrow Y/G$ maps $\bigsqcup_{g \in G} g(U) \xrightarrow{p} U$

and $g(U) \cong U$

• normal: $p^{-1}(x_0) = \bigsqcup_{g \in G} g(\tilde{x}_0)$ so all related by G -action

• $G \subseteq G(\tilde{Y})$ and $G(\tilde{Y}) \subseteq G$ since deck transformation ϕ determined by $\phi(\tilde{x}_0) \in p^{-1}(\tilde{x}_0)$ and exists g with $g(\tilde{x}_0) = \phi(\tilde{x}_0)$

• normal covering spaces $Y \xrightarrow{p} X \iff$ covering space action $G \curvearrowright Y$ for some G
 for some X (with $\pi_1(X) / p_*\pi_1(Y) \cong G$)

Ex. $\mathbb{Z}/2 \curvearrowright S^n, x \rightarrow -x$

$S^n \xrightarrow{p} S^n/(\mathbb{Z}/2) = \mathbb{R}P^n$ covering space

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \cong G(S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^n) \cong \pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^n) / p_*\pi_1(S^n) \cong \pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^n)$$

• so way to compute $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^n)$

Q. for which G is there covering space action $G \curvearrowright S^n$
 (i.e. if $X_{univ} \cong S^n$, what can $\pi_1(X)$ be?)

Thm. if n even, $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$ is only possibility

(Milnor). every abelian subgroup of G is cyclic $*$
 and G has at most one element of order 2

(Madsen, Thomas, Wall) given a group G satisfying $*$,
 ex. sts n so that $G \curvearrowright S^n$ is covering action

Ex. $\mathbb{Z}/m \mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright S^{2k-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2k} = \mathbb{C}^k$

by $\phi(v) = e^{2\pi i/m} v, \phi^m = \text{Id}$

• no fixed points and finite \Rightarrow covering action

• $S^{2k-1}/\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ called lens space, generalize $\mathbb{R}P^{n-1}$

- can get non-cyclic groups

Ex. $n=3$, S^3 is actually a group!
(called Lie group)

quaternion algebra $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{R}\langle 1, i, j, k \rangle$
 $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1, \quad ij = k, \quad ji = -k$

- $S^3 = \{ |a| = 1 \} \subset \mathbb{H}$, $||$ Euclidean norm
and $|ab| = |a| \cdot |b|$, so $S^3 \subset \mathbb{H}$ is subgroup

- so any finite subgroup $G \subset S^3$

gives $G \curvearrowright S^3$ covering space action

quaternion group $Q_8 = \{ \pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k \} \subset S^3$

- $Q_{4m} = \langle \underbrace{e^{2\pi i/m}}_a, \underbrace{j}_b \rangle = \langle a, b \mid a^m = b^2 = -1, bab^{-1} = a^{-1} \rangle$