

# Homotopie et Homologie

## Exercise Set 6

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Throughout these exercises, *space* means *topological space*.

1. Let  $(X, x_0)$  be any based space. Check that the comultiplication and coinverse maps on  $\Sigma(X, x_0)$  defined in class do indeed satisfy the axioms of a co- $H$ -group.
2. Let  $f : (X, x_0) \rightarrow (X', x'_0)$  be a pointed, continuous map. Explain how to define  $\Sigma f : \Sigma(X, x_0) \rightarrow \Sigma(X', x'_0)$  and  $\Omega f : \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \Omega(X', x'_0)$  so that  $\Sigma f$  is a co- $H$ -morphism and  $\Omega f$  is an  $H$ -morphism.
3. It is easy to see that there are  $H$ -groups with strictly associative multiplication, strict units and strict inverses: any topological group  $(S^1, GL(n, \mathbb{R}), O(n), U(n), \dots)$  is an example of such. Show that, on the other hand, there are no nontrivial, strict co- $H$ -groups.
4. Prove the *Characterization of co- $H$ -groups*: A based space  $(X, x_0)$  admits the structure of a co- $H$ -group if and only if the set  $[(X, x_0), (Y, y_0)]_*$  admits a group structure natural in  $(Y, y_0)$ .
5. Let  $(X, x_0, \psi)$  be a co- $H$ -space, and let  $(Y, y_0)$  be any based space. Show that  $\text{Map}((X, x_0), (Y, y_0))$  admits an  $H$ -space structure, which is natural in the sense that if  $f : (Y, y_0) \rightarrow (Z, z_0)$  is a based, continuous map, then the induced map

$$f_* : \text{Map}((X, x_0), (Y, y_0)) \rightarrow \text{Map}((X, x_0), (Z, z_0))$$

is an  $H$ -morphism.

6. For “any” pointed space  $(X, x_0)$ , define pointed, continuous maps

$$\eta_{(X, x_0)} : (X, x_0) \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma(X, x_0)$$

and

$$\varepsilon_{(X, x_0)} : \Sigma\Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$$

such that for all pointed, continuous maps  $f : (X, x_0) \rightarrow (X', x'_0)$ ,

$$\Omega\Sigma f \circ \eta_{(X, x_0)} = \eta_{(X', x'_0)} \circ f : (X, x_0) \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma(X', x'_0),$$

and

$$f \circ \varepsilon_{(X, x_0)} = \varepsilon_{(X', x'_0)} \circ \Sigma \Omega f : \Sigma \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow (X', x'_0),$$

while

$$\alpha : \text{Map}(\Sigma(X, x_0), (X', x'_0)) \rightarrow \text{Map}((X, x_0), \Omega(X', x'_0)) : g \mapsto \Omega g \circ \eta_{(X, x_0)}$$

and

$$\beta : \text{Map}((X, x_0), \Omega(X', x'_0)) \rightarrow \text{Map}(\Sigma(X, x_0), (X', x'_0)) : g \mapsto \varepsilon_{(X', x'_0)} \circ \Sigma g$$

are mutually inverse homeomorphisms.