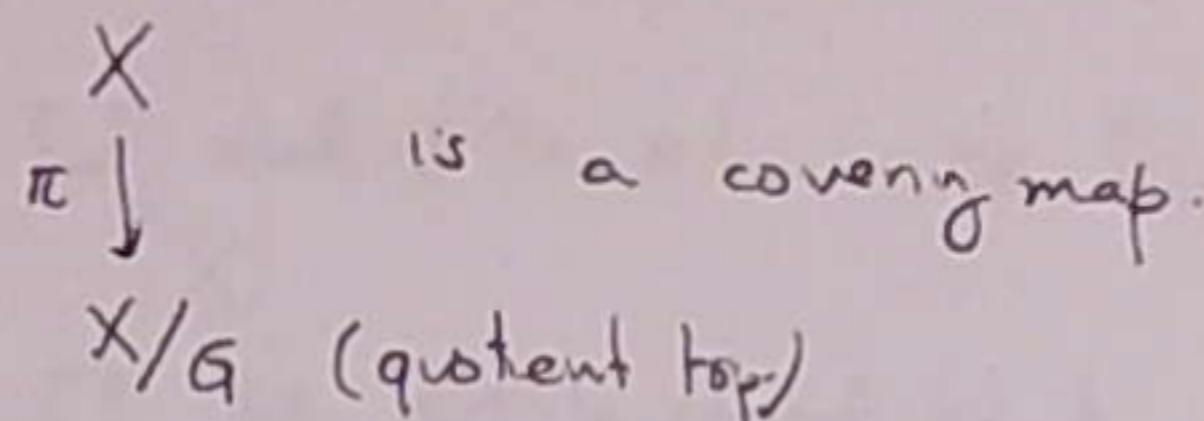


Prop. disc. group actions (by homeomorphisms)

$G \hookrightarrow X$ by homeo. prop. disc: each $x \in X$ has a disjointly mapped nbhd $U \subset X$

last time



Rk If X is a (clifff'ble) mfld and G acts by diffeos., then X/G is loc. euclidean and 2nd cible (if X is) but not nec. Hausdorff.

Exercise X/G is Hausdorff if $\Gamma = \{(x, gx); g \in G, x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$ (e.g. if G acts by isometries).

p: $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, \tilde{X} connected $G = \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}|X)$ ($p \circ f = f$)
congr.

Prop G acts on \tilde{X} prop. discontinuously.

Pf. Given $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{X}$, let U be an evenly covered nbhd of $x = p(\tilde{x})$.

Let V : nbhd of \tilde{x} s.t. $p|_V: V \rightarrow U$ is a homeo.

Let $f \in G$, $f \neq id_{\tilde{X}}$. Then if $v \in V$ $f(v) \neq v$ (since $f \neq id_{\tilde{X}}$).

$f(v) \neq v$ since v and $f(v)$ map to the same pt (under p)

Here $V \cap f(V) = \emptyset$: V is mapped disjointly under G .

Thm (On classif'n of reg. coverage). X conn, loc-path conn.

If $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is regular covering then \exists a homeo

$G = \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}|X)$ Pf. Let $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \tilde{X}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \\ h \downarrow & \xrightarrow{h} & \downarrow \\ \tilde{X}/G & \xrightarrow{h} & X \\ h \circ \pi = p & & \end{array}$$

$$p(\tilde{x}) = p(\tilde{y}) \iff \exists f \in G \text{ s.t. } f(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{y} \iff G\tilde{x} = G\tilde{y} \iff \pi(\tilde{x}) = \pi(\tilde{y})$$

This defines a bijection h from \tilde{X}/G to X s.t. $h \circ \pi = p$.

$V \subset X$ open $\rightarrow h^{-1}(V) = \pi(p^{-1}(V))$. p cont, π open $\rightarrow h$ cont.

$U \subset \tilde{X}/G$ open $\rightarrow h(U) = p(\pi^{-1}(U))$. π cont, p -open $\rightarrow h$ open.
 $= X$ open $\Rightarrow h$ is a homeo.

②

Existence of simply connected covers. ("universal covering space")

necessary condition

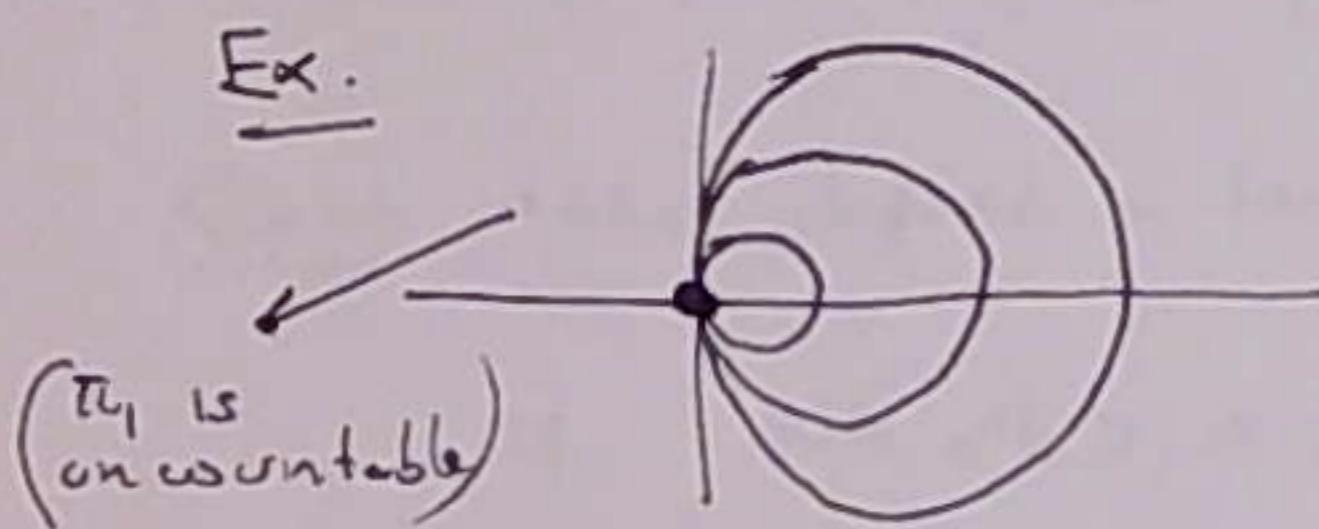
$$\text{p: } \tilde{X} \rightarrow X \quad \tilde{X} \text{ simply-conn., } \tilde{x}_0 \in p^{-1}(x_0).$$

Then $\exists U_{\tilde{x}_0}$ nbd of \tilde{x}_0 s.t. $i_*: \pi_1(U, \tilde{x}_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ is trivial

Pf. Let U be evenly covered by p ; $p^{-1}(U) = \coprod_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha \quad U_\alpha \subset \tilde{X}$
 $a \in \Omega_{\tilde{x}_0}(U) \rightarrow \exists \tilde{a} \in \Omega_{\tilde{x}_0}(U_\alpha) \quad (\text{once } p|_{U_\alpha}: U_\alpha \rightarrow U \text{ is fibred})$
 $\tilde{X} \text{ sc. } \tilde{a} \stackrel{H}{\sim} \text{eg. } \begin{matrix} \text{(in } \tilde{X}) \\ \text{path is a homotopy in } \tilde{X} \text{ from } a \text{ to } \theta_{x_0} \end{matrix}$

Def. X is semilocally simply connected if $\forall x \in X \exists U \subset X$ nbd of x s.t. $i_*: \pi_1(U, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x)$ is trivial.

Rk. Ex If X is loc. simply connected ($\forall x \exists U \subset X$ nbd of x simply-conn.) in part. X manifold



$X = \bigcup C_n$ C_n : circle w/radius $1/n$
 st to y -axis at 0
 (w/ topology induced from \mathbb{R}^2).

U : nbd of 0 in X .

$$i_*: \pi_1(U, 0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, 0).$$

Rk X is not homeo to a ctble wedge $\bigvee_{n \geq 1} C_n$. ("coherent topology")

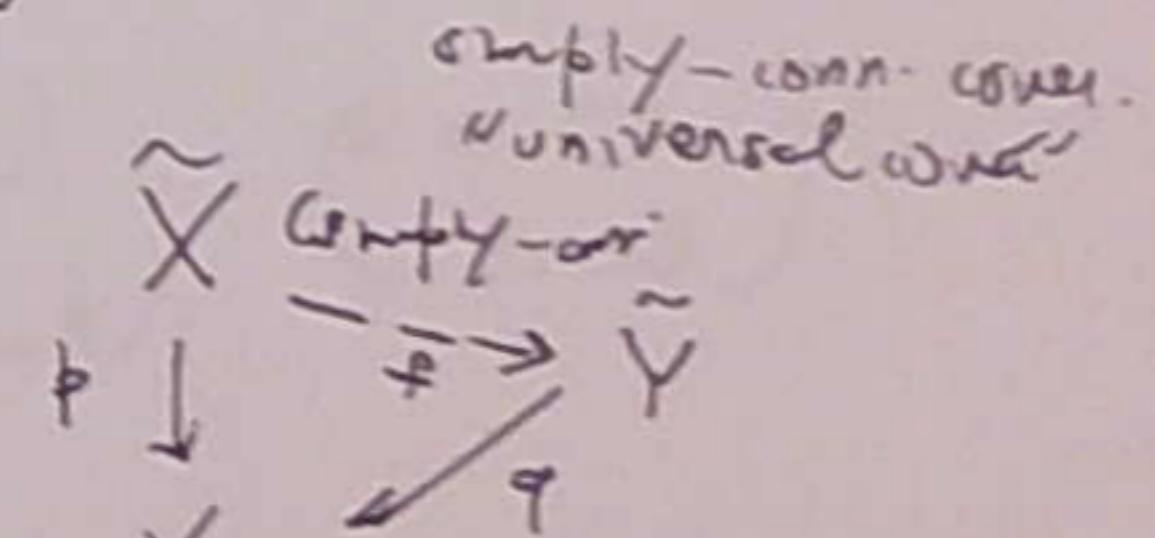
Thm. X loc. path conn, connected, semi-locally simply-conn $\Rightarrow X$ has a

Rk Let $\tilde{Y} \xrightarrow{q} X$ be a cover (\tilde{Y} connctd).

Then. $f: \tilde{X} \rightarrow Y$ (covey) s.t. $q \circ f = f$

since $\forall \tilde{x} \in \tilde{X}$ and $y \in Y$ w/ $p(y) = q(f(\tilde{x}))$.

we have $\{0\} = p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}) \subset q_* \pi_1(Y, y) \rightarrow$ a covey h.m. $f: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ exists. ($\Rightarrow f$ is a covering)

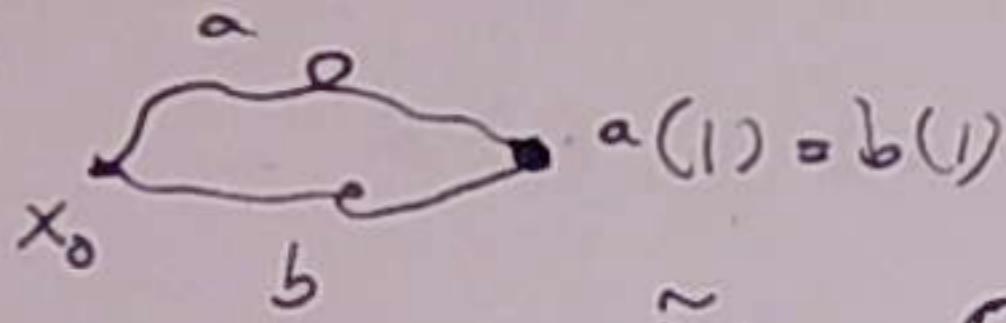


Pf. (outline)

① \tilde{X} as a set. Fix $x_0 \in X$

$$\mathcal{P}_{x_0} = \{ \text{paths in } X \text{ starting at } x_0 \}$$

eq. rel'n in \mathcal{P}_{x_0} : $a \equiv b$ if they have the same endpoint $a(1) = b(1)$
and are path-homotopic in X



$$\tilde{X} = \mathcal{P}_{x_0} / \equiv \quad \beta: \tilde{X} \longrightarrow X$$

$$\beta(\langle a \rangle) = a(1).$$

(β is onto since X is path-conn.).

② topology on \tilde{X}

basis of neighborhoods of $\langle a \rangle \in \tilde{X}$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{ U \subset X \text{ open s.t. } \forall \text{ loop } \gamma \text{ in } U, \sigma \cong \text{const. in } X \}$$

$$B(U, \langle a \rangle) = \{ \langle a * b \rangle; b(I) \subset U, b(0) = a(1) \}$$

Claim this defines a loc. basis (at $\langle a \rangle$) for a top. on \tilde{X} .

If $\langle b \rangle \in B(U, \langle a \rangle)$ then $B(U, \langle a \rangle) = B(U, \langle b \rangle)$

③ β is cont. on open and $\beta|_{B(U, \langle a \rangle)}$ is bijective onto U .

④ β is a cong map.

Let $U \subset \mathcal{U}$. Then U is evenly covered by β .

$$\beta^{-1}(U) = \coprod_{a \in \mathcal{P}_{x_0} x} B(U, \langle a \rangle) \quad (x \in U \text{ fixed})$$

(disjoint).

(4)

⑤ X connected.

$$\tilde{x}_0 = \langle e_{x_0} \rangle \text{ const path}$$

$\langle a \rangle \in \tilde{X}$ $a \in P_{x_0}$. $a: I \rightarrow X$ path

$$\text{let } a_t(s) = a(ts) \quad t \in [0,1] \quad s \in [0,1]$$

$$a_t(1) = a(t).$$

$$\text{Let } \tilde{a}: I \rightarrow \tilde{X}$$

$$\tilde{a}(t) = \langle a_t \rangle \quad \tilde{a} \text{ lift } a \text{ to } \tilde{X} \text{ (from } \tilde{x}_0 \text{)}$$

$$\tilde{a}(1) = \langle a_1 \rangle = \langle a \rangle$$

⑥ X simply-connected.

$$[a]_x \in p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}) \Leftrightarrow \tilde{a} \text{ is a loop at } \tilde{x}_0 \quad (\tilde{a}(1) = \tilde{a}(0))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle a \rangle = \langle a_1 \rangle = \langle e_{x_0} \rangle$$

$$a_p = e_x \Leftrightarrow a \simeq \text{const in } X.$$

$$a \sim e_x$$

$$\rightsquigarrow p_*: \pi_1(X, x) \rightarrow \{e_x\} \quad (\text{but recall } p_* \text{ is injective})$$

Remark: more generally:

Thm Let X be loc. path-connected, connected, semi-locally simply connected.

Fix $x_0 \in X$ and let $H \subset \pi_1(X, x_0)$ be any subgroup. Then

\exists a covering $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, w/ \tilde{X} connected, and $\tilde{x}_0 \in p^{-1}(x_0)$,

$$\text{s.t. } p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0)) = H$$