

5 - cofibrations

Note Title

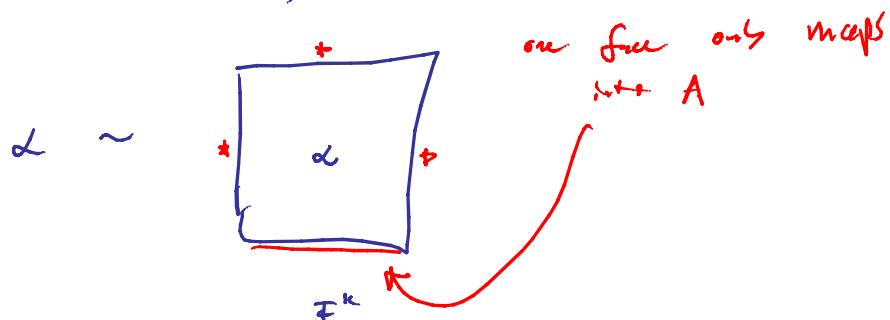
2/11/2010

Relative Hty gps:

$$A \hookrightarrow X \quad \text{in } \text{Top}_*$$

$$\pi_k(X, A) = \left[(I^k, \partial I^k, \partial I^k - I^{k-1} \times \{0\}), (X, A, *) \right]$$

e.g. $[\alpha] \in \pi_k(X, A)$



rest of faces map to *

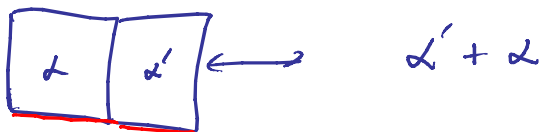
only works for $k > 0!$

$k=1$: this is a pointed set

$k \geq 2$: this is a π

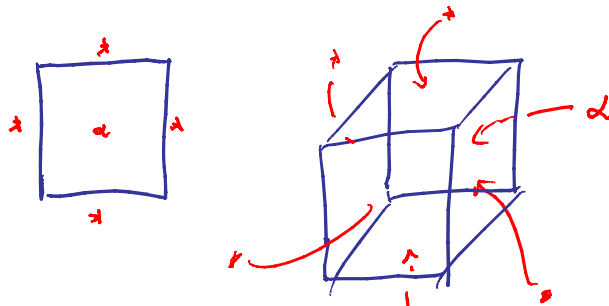
$k \geq 3$: abelian

addition



(Sketch)

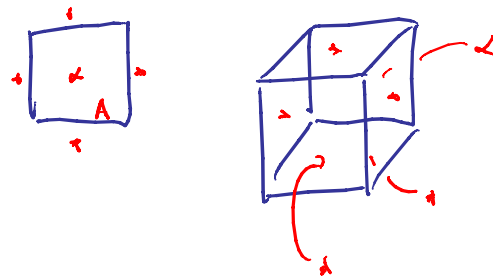
$$\pi_k(A) \longrightarrow \pi_k(X) \longrightarrow \pi_k(X, A)$$



A

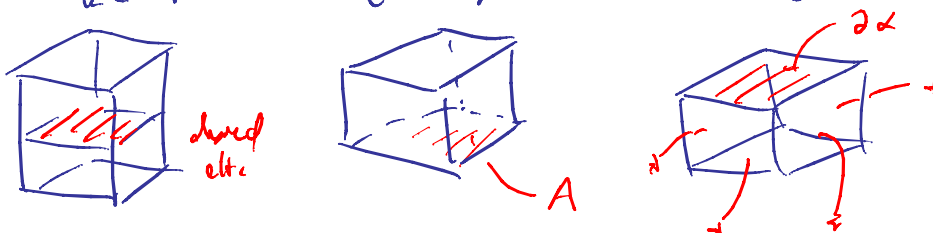
gms htp between α
and elt of $\pi_k(A)$

$$\pi_k(X, A) \longrightarrow \pi_{k-1}(A) \longrightarrow \pi_{k-1}(X)$$



this is an elt
of $\pi_k(X, A)$

$$\pi_k(X) \longrightarrow \pi_k(X, A) \longrightarrow \pi_{k-1}(A)$$



Whitehead product (won't use these)

$$S^k \times S^n \xrightarrow{\text{CW Cox}} S^{k+n-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{k,n}} S^k \vee S^n$$

$$\downarrow \Gamma \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$D^{k+n} \xrightarrow{\quad} S^k \times S^n$$

0-cell
k-cell
n-cell
k+n-cell

$$\alpha \in \pi_k(X) \quad [\alpha, \beta] \in \pi_{k+n-1}(X)$$

$$\beta \in \pi_n(X)$$

$$[\alpha, \beta]! S^{k+n-1} \xrightarrow{\quad} S^k \vee S^n \xrightarrow{\alpha \vee \beta} X$$

" $\pi_0(X)$ is a
graded Lie
algebra"

Cofibrations and fibrations

"Eckmann-Hilton" Drabty

Table \Rightarrow

H^*	π_*
LES pair	LES pair
$j: A \rightarrow X$ cof	$f: E \rightarrow B$ fibration, $F = f^{-1}(*)$
$\Rightarrow H^*(X, A)$	$\Rightarrow \pi_*(E, F)$
\cong	\cong
$\tilde{H}^*(X/A)$	$\pi_{*+1}(B)$
cofiber sequence	fiber sequence
$\tilde{H}^*(\Sigma X)$	$\pi_* \Omega X$
\cong	\cong
$\tilde{H}^{*+1}(X)$	$\pi_{*+1} X$
Cup product (graded commutative)	Whitehead product (graded Lie)

likes
good
colimits

likes good
limits

Cofibrations

$i: A \hookrightarrow X$ inclusion of subspace into a CW-complex

$$\Rightarrow H^*(X, A) \cong \tilde{H}^*(X/A)$$

We want a general class of inclusions that satisfies this.

Def: A map $i: A \rightarrow X$ is a cofibration if it satisfies the homotopy extension property:

$$\forall f: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$\forall H: A \rightarrow \text{Map}(I, Y) \quad \text{making the square commute}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{H} & \text{Map}(I, Y) \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \tilde{H} & \downarrow \text{ev.} \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

$\exists \tilde{H}$ as above making diagram commute.

i.e. "for any $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and any homotopy $H: f|_A \simeq g$
 $\exists \tilde{g}: X \rightarrow Y$ and $\tilde{H}: f \simeq \tilde{g}$ extending H ."

Remarks

(1) cofibrations are necessarily closed inclusions

(2) $A \hookrightarrow X$ is a cofibration

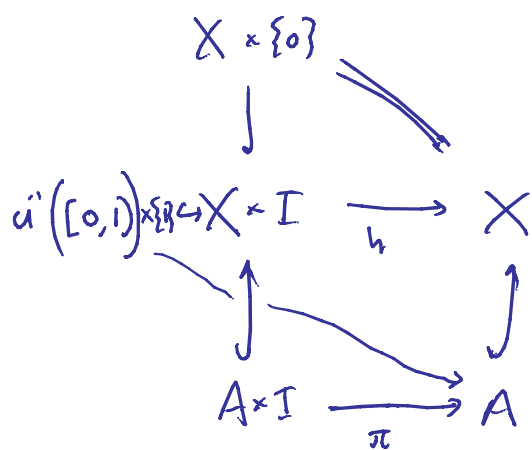
iff (X, A) is an "NDR pair"

↑
Neighborhood
Deformation
Retract.

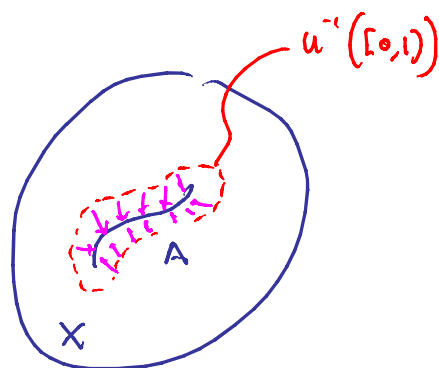
Def (X, A) is an NDR pair ($A \subseteq X$)

iff $\exists X \xrightarrow{u} I \quad u^{-1}(0) = A$

$h : X \times I \rightarrow X$



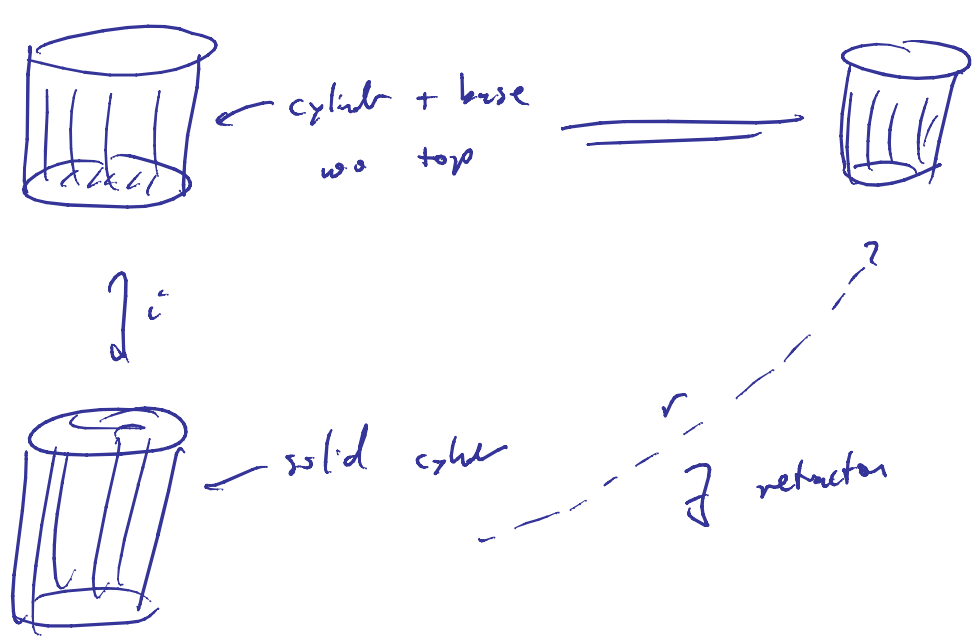
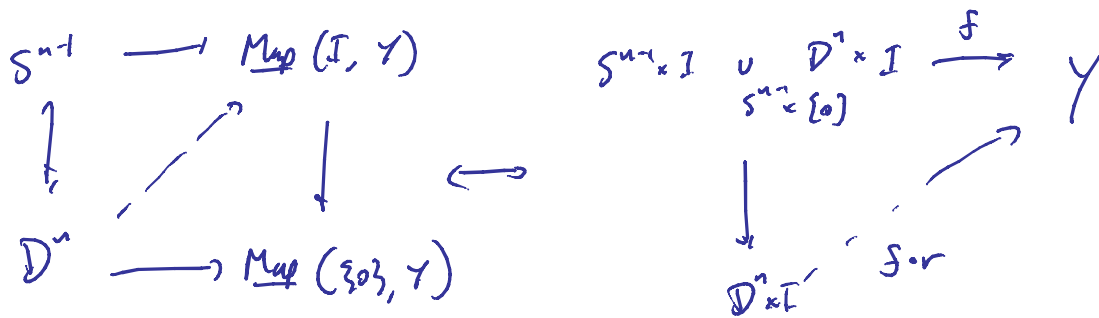
picture



e.g. closed subfields, tubular neighborhoods give cofibrations

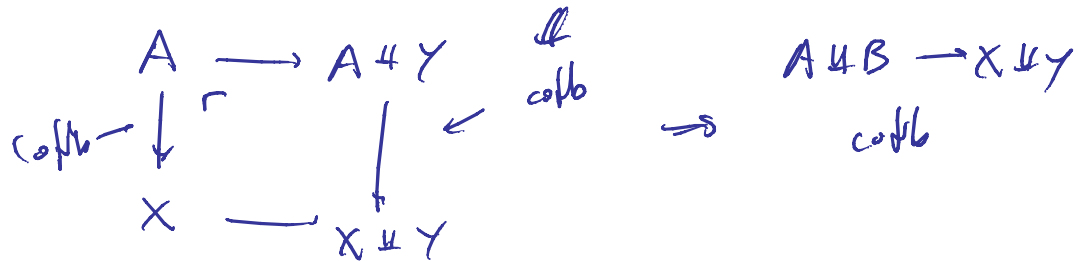
e.g. $S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow D^n$ is a cofibration

Differential proof



composites of cofibs are cofibs, Id is a cofb
lemma pushouts of cofibrations are cofibrations

lem: $\emptyset \rightarrow X$ cofibration



lemma $X_0 \xrightarrow{d_0} X_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} \dots$ sequence of cofibrations

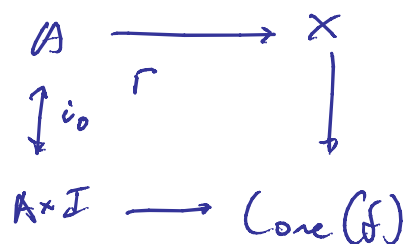
$\Rightarrow X_0 \longrightarrow \varinjlim X_i$ is a cofib.

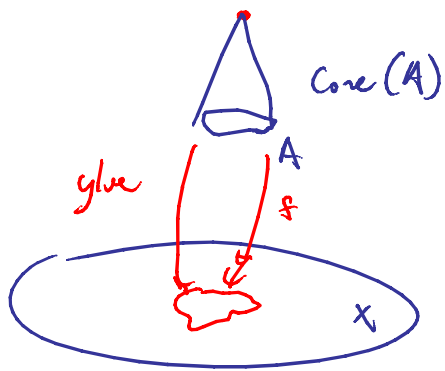
\Rightarrow inclusions of CW cells are cofibs.

under Mapping Cone!

$A \xrightarrow{f} X$ map

define





excision

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(\text{Core}(A)) \cong H^*(X, A)$$

In Homework! you show

$$A \hookrightarrow X \quad \text{cofibration}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Core}(A) \rightarrow X/A$$

is a hwy equivalence

$$\left(\text{deduce that } \tilde{H}^*(X/A) \cong H^*(X, A) \right)$$

Cor! $A \rightarrow X$ is a cofibration

\exists L.E.S.

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(X/A) \rightarrow H^*(X) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(A) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{H}^{*+1}(X/A) \rightarrow \dots$$

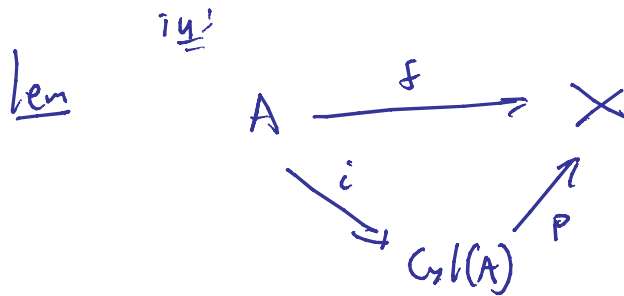
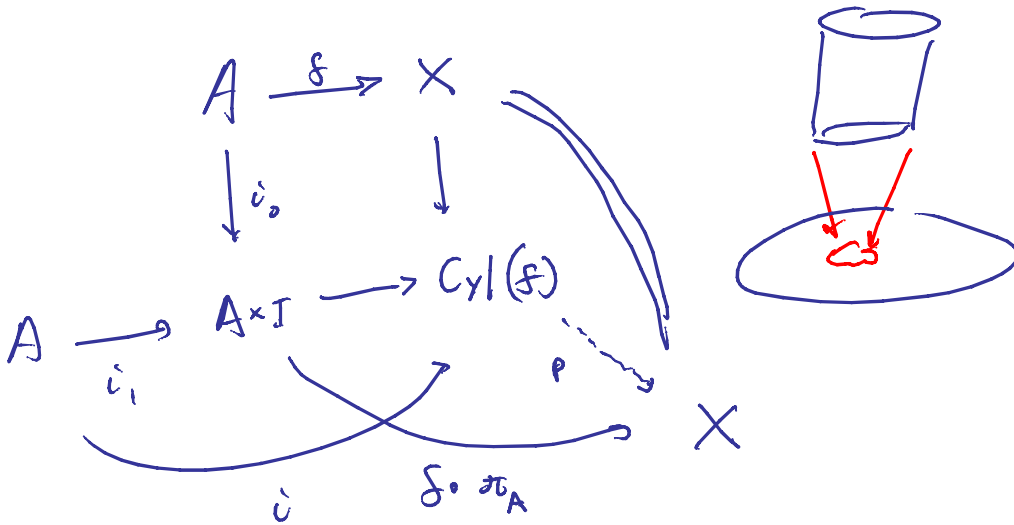
(and reduced version for pointed spaces)

Cofibration = "good retract"

Mapping cylinders

$$f: A \rightarrow X$$

want to "replace"
 f w/ a cofibration.



i = cofibration

p = homz equivalence

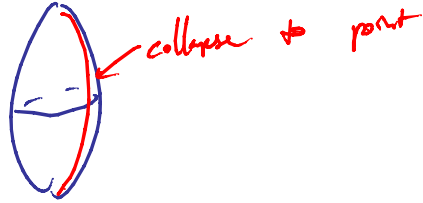
Note $Cyl(A)/A \approx Cone(f)$

Top

pointed spaces $X \in \text{Top}_*$

$$\text{Susp}(X) \longrightarrow \Sigma X$$

not nec.
a. h.e.

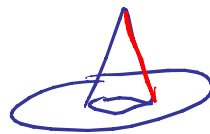


$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ A \cdot I & \longrightarrow & C(f) \end{array}$$

$C(A)$
"reduced on
on A "

"reduced on
cone
or "Cofiber"

$$\text{Coe}(f) \xrightarrow{\text{not nec. h.e. equiv.}} C(f)$$



$X \in \text{Top}$

Note

$$X \xrightarrow{p} *$$

$$\text{Cone}(p) = \text{Susp}(X)$$

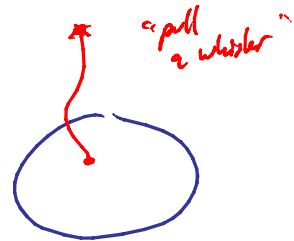
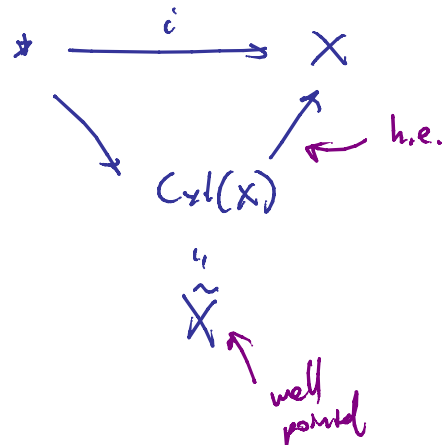
$$C(p) = \Sigma(X)$$

Def $X \in \text{Top}_*$ is well pointed
if $*$ \rightarrow X is a cofibration

Prop (special case of HW)

If $A \in \text{Top}_*$ is well pointed
 $f: A \rightarrow X$

\implies $\text{Cone}(f) \rightarrow C(f)$
is a h.e.



Consequence for the purposes of htpz theory, one can assume any space is well pointed