

Two maps

$$f, g: X \rightarrow Y$$

are homotopic if there is a

map $H: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y, (x, t) \mapsto H_t(x)$
such that

$$H_0(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{and } H_1(x) = g(x).$$

Defn Two spaces X, Y are
homotopy equivalent if there
exist maps

$$f: X \rightarrow Y, \quad g: Y \rightarrow X$$

with

$$fg \simeq 1_Y \quad \text{and} \quad gf \simeq 1_X$$

where \simeq means homotopic, and
 $1_X: X \rightarrow X$ is the identity on X ,
and $1_Y: Y \rightarrow Y$ is the identity
on Y .

Example 1 If X and Y are homeomorphic then they are also homotopy equivalent. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$

is a homeomorphism then there

is a map $g: Y \rightarrow X$ with

$$fg = 1_Y \quad \text{and} \quad gf = 1_X$$

Example 2 $X = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

and $Y = S^1$ are homotopy equivalent.

We have

$$g: Y = S^1 \longrightarrow X, \quad z \mapsto z$$

$$f: X \longrightarrow Y = S^1, \quad z \mapsto \frac{1}{|z|} z$$

well $fg = 1_Y$, and so $fg \simeq 1_Y$.

To see that $gf \cong 1_X$ we use the homotopy

$$H: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X, (z, t) \mapsto \left(\frac{1-t}{|z|} + t\right) z$$

and note that

$$H_1(z) = 1_X(z) = z$$

$$H_0(z) = gf(z).$$

Major Theorem

Let X, Y be spaces with triangulations, if X and Y are homotopy equivalent

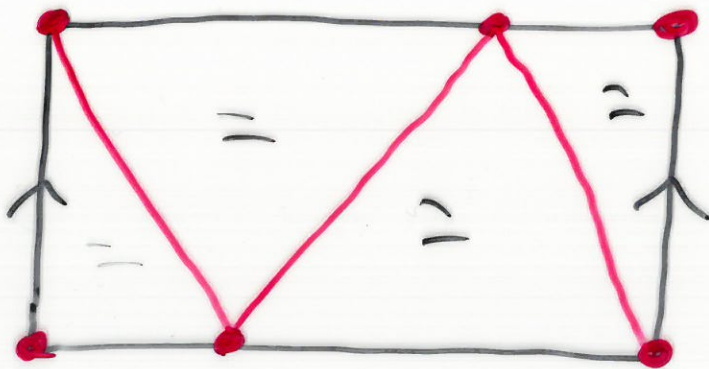
then

$$\chi(X) = \chi(Y).$$

Illustration The circle S^1 is homotopy equivalent to the cylinder.



$$\chi(S^1) = 3 - 3 = 0$$



$$\chi(\text{cylinder}) = 4 - 8 + 4 = 0.$$

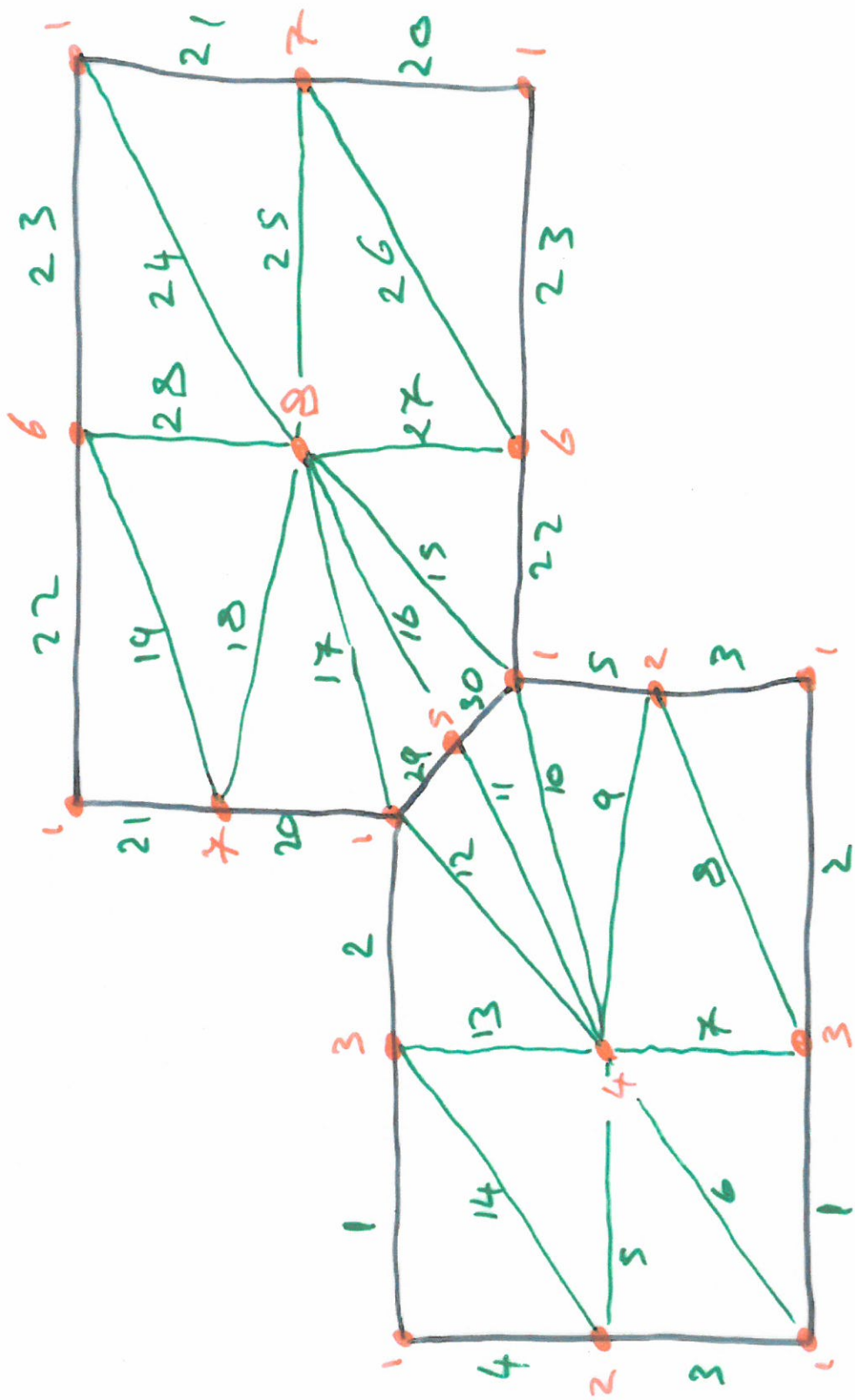
Illustration The n -simplex Δ^n is homotopy equivalent to a singleton space $\{*\}$.

$$\text{So } \chi(\Delta^n) = \chi(\{*\}) = 1.$$

Illustration

$$\chi(S^n) = \chi(\Delta^{n+1}) \pm 1 = 1 \pm 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ odd} \\ 2 & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$



$$\chi(\text{Double Torus}) = 8 - 30 + 20 = -2$$

Recall

$$D^n = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| \leq 1 \}$$

Brouwer's Theorem For

any continuous map

$f: D^n \rightarrow D^n$ there exists

at least one $x \in D^n$ such

$$f(x) = x.$$

Defn For any map $f: X \rightarrow X$

a point $x \in X$ satisfying

$f(x) = x$ is called a fixed

point.