Classification of Covering Spaces and Canonical Change of Basepoint

HoTT/UF Workshop 2023

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Motivation

learn how to use HoTT as synthetic framework





11. If M_g denotes the closed orientable surface of genus g, show that degree 1 maps $M_g \rightarrow M_h$ exist iff $g \ge h$.



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- Closed orientable genus g surface
- Degree

- Covering spaces
- Homology



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How to translate classical statements into Homotopy Type Theory such that they are easy to formalize?



Classification of Covering Spaces



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*already shown in [Buchholtz, Van Doorn, Rijke (2018)]





Hou (Favonia) and Harper (2016)

Definition 1. A covering space of a type (space) A is a family of sets indexed by A.



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Hatcher

Given a space *X*, a **covering space** of *X* consists of a space \widetilde{X} and a map $p: \widetilde{X} \to X$ satisfying the following condition:

For each point $x \in X$ there is an open neighborhood U of x in X such that (*) $p^{-1}(U)$ is a union of disjoint open sets each of which is mapped homeomorphically onto U by p.



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Given a space *X*, a **covering space** of *X* consists of a space \widetilde{X} and a map $p: \widetilde{X} \to X$ satisfying the following condition:

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- No need to track local, point-set topological properties
- Work directly with the **fibers** $p^{-1}(x)$ as family of sets





For a connected, pointed type (X, x_0)

pointed, connected covering space of X

F

subgroup $\pi_1(X, x_0)$

Η

i.e. predicate $\pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow hProp$ closed under group operations



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From covering space to subgroup

 $F \mapsto H_F$, loops p in X for which there exists a loop in the covering space lying over p

- Surjective via the universal covering space
- Injective via the lifting criterion



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Lifting Criterion in HoTT

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 $\left\| \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Proposition 1.33. Suppose given a covering space } p:(\widetilde{X},\widetilde{x}_0) \to (X,x_0) \text{ and a map} \\ f:(Y,y_0) \to (X,x_0) \text{ with } Y \text{ path-connected and locally path-connected. Then a lift} \\ \widetilde{f}:(Y,y_0) \to (\widetilde{X},\widetilde{x}_0) \text{ of } f \text{ exists iff } f_*(\pi_1(Y,y_0)) \subset p_*(\pi_1(\widetilde{X},\widetilde{x}_0)). \end{array} \right.$





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Definitions needed in HoTT

- pointed covering space
- total space and the covering map
- lift of a pointed map to the covering space



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family $F: X \rightarrow hSet$ with a point $u_0: F(x_0)$





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 $\Sigma_X F$ with point $(x_0; u_0)$

• Covering map

$$\mathrm{pr}_1 \colon \Sigma_X F \to X$$





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• **Pointed lift** of $f : (Y, y_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ where $w : f(y_0) = x_0$





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Lemma

Suppose given a covering space $F : X \to h$ Set with point $u : F(x_0)$ over a pointed type (X, x_0) and a pointed map $f : (Y, y_0) \to (X, x_0)$ with Y connected. Then a pointed lift $\tilde{f} : \prod_{y:Y} F(f(y))$ of f exists iff

$$f_*(\pi_{1(Y,y_0)}) \subset (\mathrm{pr}_1)_*(\pi_1(\Sigma_X F, (x_0; u_0)))$$



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Disadvantages

- Conceals multiple truncations
- Forces us to work with the **total space** $\Sigma_X F$



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$$transport^{F}(f_{*}(p), u_{0}) =_{F(x_{0})} u_{0}$$



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Lemma (version 2)

Suppose given a covering space $F : X \to h$ Set with point $u : F(x_0)$ over a pointed type (X, x_0) and a pointed map $f : (Y, y_0) \to (X, x_0)$ with Y connected. Then a pointed lift $\tilde{f} : \prod_{y:Y} F(f(y))$ of f exists iff for all loops $p : y_0 =_Y y_0$ there exists a loop from u_0 to u_0 in F lying over $f_*(p)$, *i.e.*

 $transport^{F}(f_{*}(p), u_{0}) =_{F(x_{0})} u_{0}$

Proof closely reflects the classical proof



Canonical Change of Basepoint





Path from *a* to *b* induces a **change-of-basepoint isomorphism**

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- depends on the homotopy class of the path
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HoTT

Path $p: a =_X b$ also induces a change-of-basepoint isomorphism

$$\pi_n(X,a) \cong \pi_n(X,b)$$

via transport

• Issue X connected, then only $||a| =_X b||$, so only

 $\|\pi_n(X,a) \cong \pi_n(X,b)\|$

• Wanted an explicit isomorphism $\pi_n(X, a) \cong \pi_n(X, b)$, considered canonical



For all paths $p, q : a =_X b$

transport^{$$\pi_n(X,-)$$} $(p,-) = transport^{\pi_n(X,-)}(q,-)$



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Theorem

Let X be a type with designated point a : X.

- 1. If X is **simply-connected**, then the action of $\pi_1(X, a)$ on $\pi_n(X, a)$ is trivial for all $n \ge 1$
- 2. The fundamental group $\pi_1(X, a)$ is **abelian** if and only if the action on itself is trivial
- 3. If **merely** for all loops $p, q : \Omega(X, a), p \cdot q = q \cdot p$ then the action of $\pi_1(X, a)$ on $\pi_n(X, a)$ is trivial for all $n \ge 1$



Forces us to keep using set-truncation



• Formalized classification of covering spaces



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- Work with fibrations instead of the total space
- Remove truncations



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... not always possible



References

- Ulrik Buchholtz, Floris van Doorn, and Egbert Rijke. **Higher Groups in Homotopy Type Theory.** In *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science*, LICS '18, page 205–214, New York, NY, USA, 2018. Association for Computing Machinery.
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