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HOMOTOPICAL

NILPOTENCY

MONTHLY SEMINAR algotop-net

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1) Generalities

1.1) Groupelike

- \mathcal{G} associative H -group with:
- multiplication $\mu: \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$
 - strict unit $e \in \mathcal{G}$
 - homotopy inverse

1.2) Commutator map

$$\boxed{c_2(a, b) = ab\bar{a}'\bar{b}'} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{defined up} \\ \text{to homotopy} \end{array} \right)$$

1.3) higher commutator maps

$$\boxed{c_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) = c_2(a_1, c_{n-1}(a_2, \dots, a_n))}$$

1.4) Homotopical nilpotency

$\text{Hnil}(G) :=$ least n st c_n null-homotopic
if no such integer exists we put
 $\text{Hnil}(G) = \infty$

N.B $\text{Hnil}(G) = 1$ iff G homotopy abelian

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• Examples

- $H_{\text{nil}}(G) = 1$ iff G homotopy abelian
- $H_{\text{nil}}(S^3) = 3$ (Porter, 1964)
- $H_{\text{nil}}(SO(3)) = \infty$ (Rao, 1993)

• Basic results

- Bernstein - Ganea (1961)

$$|H_{\text{nil}}(SX) \geq WL(X)$$

when X path-connected

- Salvatore (1996)

$$|H_{\text{nil}}(SX) = WL(X)$$

when X finite connected CW-complex

• Whitehead length

$WL(X) :=$ greatest integer n st the n -iterated whitehead product in $\pi_*(X)$ do not vanish

1.5) Rational Homotopical Nilpotency

- MARUYAMA (1989)
 (G, μ) admits a rationalization grouplike
 $(G_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mu_{\mathbb{Q}})$, unique up to H -equivalence
 and yielding on H -space

$$\boxed{Hnil_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) := Hnil(G_{\mathbb{Q}}) \leq Hnil(G)}$$

1.6) Samelson bracket

is an H -operation
 $S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow S^1$

- Whitehead product (1941)

X pointed CW-complex

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : \pi_n(X) \times \pi_m(X) \rightarrow \pi_{n+m-1}(X)$$

is defined as follows

- $S^n \times S^m$ is obtained by attaching
 $(n+m)$ -cell to $S^n \vee S^m$
- the attaching map is $p : S^{n+m-1} \rightarrow S^n \vee S^m$
- if $f : S^n \rightarrow X$ and $g : S^m \rightarrow X$
 then the homotopy class of
 $(f \vee g) \circ p : S^{n+m-1} \xrightarrow{p} S^n \vee S^m \xrightarrow{f \vee g} X$
 does not depend on the choice
 of representatives

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we put $[f, g] := [(f \vee g) \circ \psi]$

we define a bracket

$$[\ , \] = \pi_n(X) \times \pi_m(X) \rightarrow \pi_{n+m-1}(X)$$

called Whitehead product
(or bracket)

- Uehara et Massey (1957)
the whitehead bracket is graded
is bilinear symmetric, and satisfying
the Jacobi identity

$$(\pi_*(X), [\ , \]) \text{ is graded Lie-algebra}$$

- Pontryagin product Bott-Samelson (1953)
- X 1-connected top space
 - the composition of loops induces a natural multiplication on ΩX
 - It gives rise to a Pontryagin product $H_n(\Omega X) \times H_n(\Omega X) \rightarrow H_{2n}(\Omega X)$
(similar than the concept introduced in 1939 by Pontryagin for groups)

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- Samelson product (Samelson 1953)
is defined naturally on $\pi_{*+1}(X) = \pi_*^*(S^2X)$
as follows:

- $T: \pi_*^*(S^2X) \longrightarrow \pi_{*+1}(X)$
natural isom

- $h: \pi_*(X) \longrightarrow H_*(X)$
Pontryagin homomorphism

- $\pi_n(X) \times \pi_m(X) \longrightarrow \pi_{n+m+1}(X)$
 $(a, b) \longmapsto [a, b]$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & \uparrow h \\
 & & \pi_{n+m+1}(X) \\
 T \times T \downarrow & & \\
 \pi_n(S^2X) \times \pi_m(S^2X) & & \\
 h \times h \downarrow & & \\
 H_n(S^2X) \times H_m(S^2X) & \longrightarrow & H_{n+m}(S^2X) \\
 & \text{Pontryagin} & \\
 & \text{product} &
 \end{array}$$

It's also the same that Whitehead
product

$$[\] : \pi_{n+1}(X) \times \pi_{m+1}(X) \longrightarrow \pi_{n+m+1}(X)$$

General situation

- If (G, μ) connected grouplike space
- $\pi_*(G)$ admit similarly a natural Samelson product
(see Whitehead, *Elt. of Homotopy*)

- Scheerer (1989)
The rational H-type of G is completely determined by the rational Samelson algebra

$$(\pi_*(G) \otimes \mathbb{Q}, [\cdot, \cdot])$$

$$\cong \left| G_1 \underset{H}{\sim} G_2 \right| \iff \pi_*(G_1) \otimes \mathbb{Q}, [\cdot, \cdot] \cong \pi_*(G_2) \otimes \mathbb{Q}, [\cdot, \cdot]$$

- Felix, Lupton, Smith (2010)

If $G = \Omega X$ connected CW space
loop space where
 X simply connected space

then

$$HwL_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) = \text{Nil}(\pi_*(G) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$$

$$= wL_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$$

$$\cong wL(X)$$

$$= \text{Nil}(\pi_*(G))$$

$$\cong HwL(G)$$

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2. Special case: Self homotopy equivalence

2.1 Introduction

X : CW-complex. $\text{aut}(X)$ is known to be a group
 $\text{Hnil}(\text{aut}(X))$ makes sense if $\text{aut}(X)$ H-group
 by thm 2.2, Ch X, ELTs of Homotopy
 Whitehead

this holds when either

- X is finite (Milnor 1959)
- $\pi_k(X) \neq 0$ and finitely generated
 is finite (Kahn 1984)

2.2. Known results (Salvatore 96)

$\text{Hnil}(\text{aut}_1(S^1)) = 1$ since $\text{aut}_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$
 H-abelian

$\text{Hnil}(\text{aut}_1(X)) = 1$ if X Riemann surface
 of genus ≥ 2
 (Hansen 1981)

$\text{Hnil}(\text{aut}_1(S^2)) \geq 3$

$\text{Hnil}(\text{aut}_1(G)) \geq \text{Hnil}(G)$ if G.H-ope
 $\text{Hnil}_\varphi(\text{aut}_1(G/H)) = 1$ if G/H connected
 homogeneous space

$\text{aut}_1(X)$: path-component of $\text{aut}(X)$
 containing the identity

with
 $\text{rank}(G) = \text{rank}(H)$

$\text{Hnil}_\varphi(\text{aut}_1(SU(n))) = n-1$, $\text{Hnil}_\varphi(\text{aut}_1(VS^{2n+1})) = +\infty$

Liu - Huang (2013)

$$\boxed{Hnil_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{aut}_1(X_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n}$$

Felix - Lupton - Smith (2010)

- If X finite connected CW-complex
then $\text{Aut}(X) \sim \text{CW-complex}$
 $\text{aut}(X) \sim_H \text{loop-space}$

with

$$\begin{aligned} Hnil_{\mathbb{Q}}(\text{aut}(X)) &= Nil \pi_* (\text{aut}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}) \\ &\leq Nil \pi_* (\text{aut}(X)) \\ &\leq Hnil(\text{aut}(X)) \end{aligned}$$

$$Hnil(\text{aut}(X)) \leq \text{card} \{ n \text{ st } \pi_n(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \neq 0 \}$$

replace
 $\text{aut}(X)$ by diff

Smith (2001)

- $\text{Hurl}_{\varphi} \text{aut}_1 \left(\prod_{\text{finite}} S^{2n} \times \prod_{\text{finite}} S^{2m+1} \right) \in \langle 1, c, c+1 \rangle$

- $\text{Hurl}_{\varphi} \text{aut}_1(G/H) = \max(n-m, 1)$

Whenever

$$G = U(n), \quad H = \prod U(m_i)$$

or

$$G = \text{Spin}(n), \quad H = \prod \text{Sp}(m_i)$$

$$m = \sum m_i$$

- $\pi_*(\text{aut}_1(X))$ is well described when
X is two-stage space

recall: (formal \Rightarrow two-stage)
Felix - Halperin 82)

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