

Worksheet 12

Math 634, Algebraic Topology

Wednesday, October 28, 2020

We define projective space $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$ as the set of 1-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} – or lines through the origin, if you like that description better – with the quotient topology from the surjection

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus 0 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n \\ v &\mapsto \text{the subspace } \mathbb{R}v \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

The point of this worksheet is to get a feeling for $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$. Convince yourselves that the following claims are correct.

1. The quotient topology from the surjection

$$\begin{aligned} S^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n \\ v &\mapsto \text{the subspace } \mathbb{R}v \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

is the same. Thus $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$ is compact. We can describe $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$ as S^n with antipodal points identified, or (to put it another way) as S^n/\mathbb{Z}_2 , where the non-trivial element of \mathbb{Z}_2 acts freely on S^n by the antipodal map $v \mapsto -v$.

2. Draw a picture of the quotient map $S^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^0$.
3. In \mathbb{R}^2 , draw the upper half of the unit circle and some lines through the origin. Convince yourself that $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^1 \cong S^1$, and the quotient map $S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^1$ corresponds to the map $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ given by $z \mapsto z^2$.
4. In \mathbb{R}^3 , draw with the upper half of the unit sphere and some lines through the origin. Convince yourself that $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$ can be obtained from the disc D^2 by gluing together opposite points on the boundary circle.
5. More generally, $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$ can be obtained from the disc D^n by gluing together opposite points on the boundary S^{n-1} , or to put it another way, by taking $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and attaching a disc D^n via the quotient map $S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Thus for $n \geq 3$ we have $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n) = \pi_1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$, which by induction is $\pi_1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$.
6. So living in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3$ is like living in a big spherical tank of water, but when you try to swim through the wall you come out of the opposite wall upside down, like Pac-Man's crazy uncle.