

Notes on Problem 16 [Hatcher ch. 0]

\mathbb{R}^∞ : sequences of real numbers which are eventually 0
 $= \{x : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} ; \exists N ; x(n) = 0 \forall n \geq N\}$ $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

(w/ weak topology : $C \subset \mathbb{R}^\infty$ closed $\iff C \cap \mathbb{R}^N$ closed $\forall N$)

here \mathbb{R}^N embeds in \mathbb{R}^∞ as $\mathbb{R}^N = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^\infty \mid x(n) = 0 \forall n \geq N+1\}$

$\pi_N : \mathbb{R}^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ sets the $x(n)$ w/ $n \geq N+1$ to zero.

For $x \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$, let $N(x)$ be the least $N \geq 0$ s.t. $x(n) = 0$ for $n \geq N$.

$\|x\|_{N(x)}$ is the (eucl.) norm of $\pi_{N(x)}(x)$ in $\mathbb{R}^{N(x)}$

$S^\infty = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^\infty ; \|x\|_{N(x)} = 1\}$ (w/ the induced weak topology)

Theorem S^∞ is contractible

Pf Let $e : S^\infty \rightarrow S^\infty$ be the shift:

$$(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) \xrightarrow{e} (0, x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) \in E^\infty = \{x \in S^\infty ; x(0) = 0\}$$

(e is cont., injective and closed: if $C \subset S^\infty$ is closed, $C \cap S^N$ is closed, hence compact for each N ; hence $e(C) \cap S^{N+1} = e(C \cap S^N)$ is compact, hence closed $\forall N$)

Thus e is an embedding $S^\infty \rightarrow E^\infty \subset S^\infty$ and is also homotopic to Id_{S^∞} :

Let $f_t : S^\infty \rightarrow S^\infty$,

$$f_t(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) = N \left((1-t)(x_0, x_1, \dots) + t(0, x_0, x_1, \dots) \right)$$

where $N : \mathbb{R}^\infty \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^\infty$ is the normalization map $N(x) = \frac{1}{\|x\|_{N(x)}} x$

Then $f_0 = \text{Id}_{S^\infty}$ and $f_1 = e$ (so E^∞ is also a deformation retract of S^∞).

We now define a homotopy $(g_t)_{t \in I} : E^\infty \rightarrow S^\infty$ w/ $g_0 = \text{inclusion}$,
 $g_1 : E^\infty \rightarrow e = (1, 0, 0, \dots) \in S^\infty$.

$$g_t(x_0, x_1, \dots) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2}x_0, \sqrt{1-t^2}x_1, \dots)$$

Then $h_t = \begin{cases} f_{2t} & 0 \leq t \leq 1/2 \\ g_{2t-1} & 1/2 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$ is a homotopy from Id_{S^∞} to the const. map $e = (1, 0, 0, \dots) \in S^\infty$.

Rk. A similar argument shows $\mathbb{R}^\infty \setminus \{0\}$ is contractible (unlike $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}$).