

113. Note on Deformation Retract

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1. The main object of this note is to study a mapping which has a torus as the image space. The methods of the paper are strongly influenced by Spanier's proofs [5].

2. In this section we prepare some definitions and lemmas known in Spanier's paper on Borsuk's cohomotopy groups [5], [2].

Let \mathfrak{X} denote the space of a sequence of real numbers $y=(y_i)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots$) which are finitely non-zero (i.e. $y_i=0$ except for a finite set of integers i). \mathfrak{X} is metrized by

$$\text{dist}(y, y') = \left(\sum_i (y_i - y'_i)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Definition 2.1. The sets below are defined by the corresponding condition on the right:

$$\begin{aligned} S^n &= \{y \in \mathfrak{X} \mid y_i = 0 \text{ for } i > n+1 \text{ and } \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n+1} y_i^2 = 1\}, \\ E^{n+1} &= \{y \in \mathfrak{X} \mid y_i = 0 \text{ for } i > n+1 \text{ and } \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n+1} y_i^2 \leq 1\}, \\ E_+^n &= \{y \in S^n \mid y_{n+1} \geq 0\}, \\ E_-^n &= \{y \in S^n \mid y_{n+1} \leq 0\}, \\ E_+^0 &= p = (1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ E_-^0 &= \bar{p} = (-1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ T^{2n} &= S^n \times S^n, q = p \times p, \bar{q} = \bar{p} \times \bar{p} \quad (\text{for } n \geq 1). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.2. Let A be a deformation retract [4] of a compact space X and let $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be a map of (X, A) onto (Y, B) , which maps $X-A$ homeomorphically onto $Y-B$. Then B is a deformation retract of Y .

Lemma 2.3. Let (X, A) be a compact pair with $\dim(X-A) \leq n$. If F is any closed subset of $X \times I - A \times I$, $\dim F \leq n+1$.

Definition 2.4. Let $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y \times Y, (y, y))$. A map

$$F: (X \times I, A \times I) \rightarrow (Y \times Y, (y, y))$$

will be called a normalizing homotopy for f , if

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(x, 0) &= f(x) \\ F(x, 1) &\in (Y \times y) \cup (y \times Y) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ for all } x \in X.$$

The map $f': (X, A) \rightarrow [(Y \times y) \cup (y \times Y), (y, y)]$ defined by $f'(x) = F(x, 1)$ is called a normalization of f .

In the following $Y \vee Y$ will denote the space $(Y \times y) \cup (y \times Y)$.

Let

$$\Omega: [Y \vee Y, (y, y)] \rightarrow (Y, y)$$

be defined by