

## 1 Setting

**Def:** The  $n$ -sphere is  $S^n = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} : |x| = 1\}$ , for  $n \geq 0$ .

**Def:** The  $k$ th homotopy group of  $S^n$  is  $\pi_k(S^n) = \{\text{continuous maps } f : S^k \rightarrow S^n\}/\text{homotopy}$ , for  $k \geq 0$ .

**Example:**  $\pi_1(S^1) = \mathbf{Z}$     $\pi_1(S^2) = 0$   
 $\pi_2(S^1) = 0$     $\pi_2(S^2) = \mathbf{Z}$

Unknown (i.e.  $\pi_k(S^n)$ ) in general. But there are some patterns.

## 2 Stability

**Def:** The *suspension* of a topological space  $X$  is  $\Sigma X = X \times I / X \times \{0\}, X \times \{1\}$ . There is an induced homomorphism  $\sigma : \pi_r(X) \rightarrow \pi_{r+1}(\Sigma X)$ .

**Example:**  $\Sigma S^n = S^{n+1}$  for  $n \geq 0$ . The induced homomorphism is  $\pi_r(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{r+1}(S^{n+1})$ .

**Thm:** (Freudenthal suspension theorem, 1937)

For  $k \geq 0$ , the induced homomorphism  $\sigma : \pi_{n+k}(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{n+k+1}(S^{n+1})$  is an isomorphism for  $n > k + 1$  and a surjection for  $n = k + 1$ .

**Def:** The  $k$ th *stable homotopy group* of the sphere is  $\pi_k^S = \pi_{n+k}(S^n)$  for  $n > k + 1$ .

### SHOW LARGE HOM GRP TABLE

Below the bold black line the Freudenthal suspension theorem holds (look at diagonals). Observation:

**Thm:** (Serre, 1951)

$\pi_k(S^n)$  is finite abelian except for  $\pi_n(S^n)$  and  $\pi_{4n-1}(S^{2n})$ , when it is  $\mathbf{Z} \oplus F$  for  $F$  finite abelian.

But how to compute higher  $\pi_k(S^n)$ ? Use the *Serre spectral sequence*.

**Thm/Def:** For any group  $A$ , the *Eilenberg–MacLane space*  $K(A, n)$  has

$$\pi_k(K(A, n)) = \begin{cases} A & \text{if } k = n, \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

If a topological space  $X$  has  $\pi_n(X) = A$ , then there exists a map  $f : X \rightarrow K(A, n)$  such that

$$\pi_n(f) : \pi_n(X) \rightarrow \pi_n(K(A, n)) \quad , \quad H_n(f) : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(K(A, n))$$

are isomorphisms.

Set  $F = f^{-1}(p)$  for any  $p \in K(A, n)$  to get fiber sequence  $F \rightarrow X \rightarrow K(A, n)$ . Then

$$\pi_i(F) = \begin{cases} \pi_i(X) & \text{if } i > n, \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Since we know  $H_*(K(A, n))$ , use SSS to compute  $H_*(F)$ .

**Serre spectral sequence**

**Adams spectral sequence**

**Adams–Novikov spectral sequence**