

set  $\tilde{X}_H = \tilde{X}/\sim$ . Claim  $\tilde{X}_H$  is a covering space.

$p: \tilde{X}_H \rightarrow X$  let  $U \subset X$  consider  $p^{-1}(U) = \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in \pi_1(X)} U_{[\gamma]} / \sim$ .  
 $[\gamma] \mapsto \gamma(1)$

but if  $U_{[\gamma]}$  identified with  $U_{[\gamma']}$  i.e.  $[\gamma\mu\bar{\gamma}'] \in H$ .



but now for any  $[\gamma\nu] \in U_{[\gamma]}$   $[\gamma\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\bar{\gamma}'] \in H$   
 $[\gamma\nu] \in U_{[\gamma]}$   $[\gamma'\mu\bar{\nu}\nu] \in U_{[\gamma']}$  so  $U_{[\gamma]} = U_{[\gamma']}$ .

claim:  $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_H, \tilde{x})) = H$ .  
↑ loops which lift to loops.

$\gamma$  loop in  $X$ , then  $\tilde{\gamma}_t = [\gamma_t]$  so if  $\gamma$  lifts to a loop

then  $[\gamma_1] \sim [\gamma_0]$ , i.e.  $[\gamma_1 \cdot c] \in H \Rightarrow [\gamma_1] \in H$ . as required  $\square$ .

Recall: two covering spaces are isomorphic if there is a homeo

$f: \tilde{X}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{X}_2$  s.t.  $p_1 = p_2 f$

Prop<sup>n</sup>:  $X$  path connected locally path connected, then two covering spaces  $p_1: \tilde{X}_1 \rightarrow X$  and  $p_2: \tilde{X}_2 \rightarrow X$  are isomorphic by  $f: \tilde{X}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{X}_2$

taking the basepoint  $\tilde{x}_1 \in p_1^{-1}(x_0)$  to  $\tilde{x}_2 \in p_2^{-1}(x_0)$  if

$p_{1*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_1)) = p_{2*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_2, \tilde{x}_2))$  equal, not isomorphic!

Proof:  $\Rightarrow$  since there is an isomorphism  $f: (\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_1) \rightarrow (\tilde{X}_2, \tilde{x}_2)$  (6)

then  $p_1 = p_2 f$  and  $p_2 = p_1 f^{-1} \Rightarrow p_{1*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_1)) = p_{2*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_2, \tilde{x}_2))$

$\Leftarrow$  Suppose  $p_{1*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_1)) = p_{2*}(\pi_1(\tilde{X}_2, \tilde{x}_2))$

lifting criterion:  $p_1$  lifts to a map  $\tilde{p}_1: \tilde{X}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{X}_2$   
 with  $p_1 = p_2 \tilde{p}_1$

similarly  $p_2$  lifts to  $\tilde{p}_2$  with  $p_2 = p_1 \tilde{p}_2$

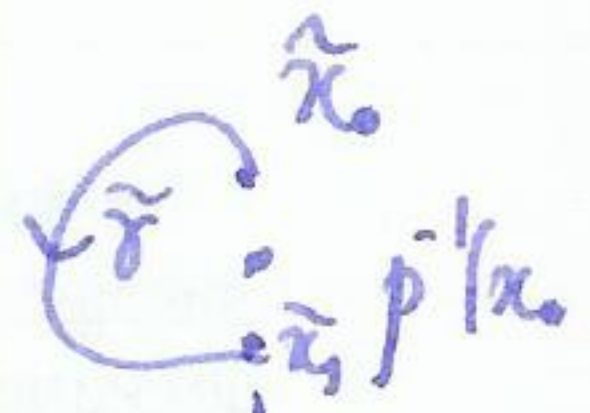
now consider  $\tilde{X}_1 \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}_1} \tilde{X}_2 \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}_2} \tilde{X}_1$   $p_1 \uparrow_{X_1} = p_1$   
 $\searrow \quad \swarrow$   $p_1 \tilde{p}_2 \tilde{p}_1 = p_2 \tilde{p}_1 = p_1$


so both  $\tilde{p}_2 \tilde{p}_1$  and  $\tilde{p}_1 \tilde{p}_2$  cover  $p_1$ . But  $\tilde{p}_2 \tilde{p}_1(\tilde{x}_1) = \tilde{x}_1$   
 $\tilde{p}_1 \tilde{p}_2(\tilde{x}_1) = \tilde{x}_1$

so by uniqueness of lifts  $\tilde{p}_2 \tilde{p}_1 = \text{id}_{\tilde{X}_1}$  similarly  $\tilde{p}_1 \tilde{p}_2 = \text{id}_{\tilde{X}_2}$ .

so  $\tilde{p}_1 = \tilde{p}_2^{-1}$  homeomorphisms.  $\square$

Final bit: changing base point  $\Leftrightarrow$  conjugation in  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ .

Proof  $\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{x}_0 \downarrow \tilde{p} X_1, x_0$  let  $\tilde{x}_1$  be a different basepoint in  $\tilde{p}^{-1}(x_0)$  

let  $\tilde{\gamma}$  be a path from  $\tilde{x}_0$  to  $\tilde{x}_1$ , and let  $\gamma = p\tilde{\gamma}$  loop in  $(X, x_0)$  

let  $H_0 = p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0))$  recall  $\beta[\tilde{\gamma}]: H_0 \rightarrow H_1$  isomorphism.  
 $H_1 = p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_1))$

conversely: since  $H_0, H_1$  conjugate in  $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ .  $\beta[\tilde{\gamma}]: H_0 \rightarrow H_1$  conjugation  
 $h \mapsto [\tilde{\gamma}]^{-1} h [\tilde{\gamma}]$

by  $g$ , choose loop  $[\tilde{\gamma}] = g$   $h \mapsto g^{-1} h g$   
~~lifts to  $\tilde{\gamma} \cdot h \cdot \tilde{\gamma}^{-1}$  loop based at  $\tilde{x}_0$ .~~