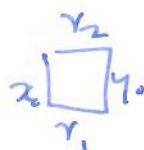


last time $\pi_1(X, x_0) \leftarrow$ group of loops based at x_0 in X .



5/4 ①

Prop. $f: X \rightarrow Y$ induces $f_*: \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y, y_0)$
 $x_0 \mapsto y_0$
 $[\gamma] \mapsto [f \circ \gamma]$

Proof check. well defined $\gamma_1 \sim \gamma_2 \Rightarrow \exists F: I \times I \rightarrow X$ 
 the $f \circ F: I \times I \rightarrow Y$  $\gamma_0 \square \gamma_0 \checkmark$

• homomorphism $f_*([\gamma_1] [\gamma_2]) = [f \circ \gamma_1] [f \circ \gamma_2] = [(f \circ \gamma_1) \cdot (f \circ \gamma_2)] = [f \circ (\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2)]$

Q: how to find $\pi_1(X, x_0)$?

✓

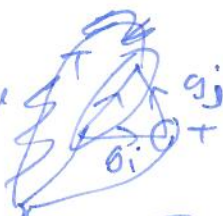
X Δ -complex $\leadsto$ presentation of $\pi_1(X, x_0) = \langle g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k \mid r_1, \dots, r_l \rangle$

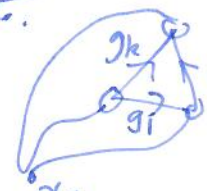
Example $\mathbb{Z}^2 = \langle a, b \mid ab = ba \rangle$
 $aba^{-1}b^{-1} = 1$
 generators $\uparrow$ relations.

Method: Let T be a maximal tree in $X^{(1)}$ containing x_0 $\leftarrow$ also contains every other vertex!

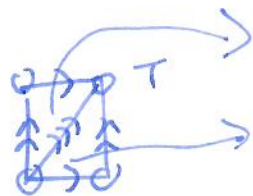
 e_i every edge $e_i \in X^{(1)} \setminus T$ corresponds to a generator g_i
 g_i case: all edges of a simplex contained in $T \nRightarrow T$ tree.

• two edges:  $g_i \Rightarrow g_i = 1$.

• one edge  $g_i \Rightarrow g_i = g_j$

• no edges  $g_i g_j = g_k$

Example $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$

 $g_2 g_1 = g_3$ $\langle g_1, g_2, g_3 \mid g_1 g_2 = g_3 \rangle$
 $g_1 g_2 = g_3$ " $g_2 g_1 = g_3$

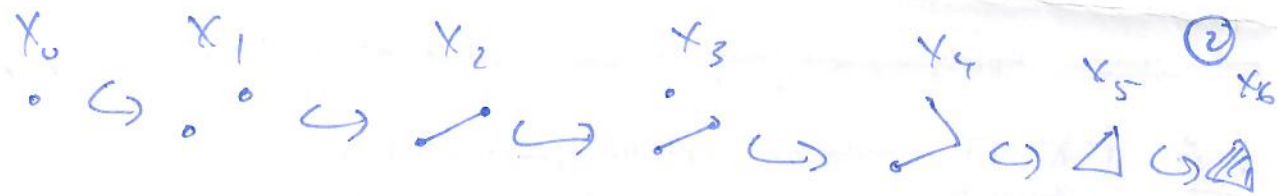
$\langle g_1, g_2 \mid g_1 g_2 = g_2 g_1 \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow = \mathbb{Z}^2$

van Kampen $(X, x_0) \vee (Y, y_0) \cong Z$ $x_0 y_0$ then $\pi_1(Z, z_0) = \pi_1(X) * \pi_1(Y)$

Simple case. Free product: $\pi_1(X) = \langle a_i \mid b_i \rangle$ $\pi_1(Y) = \langle c_i \mid d_i \rangle$

$\pi_1(X) * \pi_1(Y) = \langle a_i, c_i \mid b_i, d_i \rangle$

Example $S^1 \vee S^1$ $\langle a, b \rangle$ $T^2 \vee T^2 = \langle a, b, c, d \mid ab = ba, cd = dc \rangle$



π^2 π π π π π π

$\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$
 $\mathbb{Z}^2$ $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$

 $\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}$
 $\mathbb{Z}$

