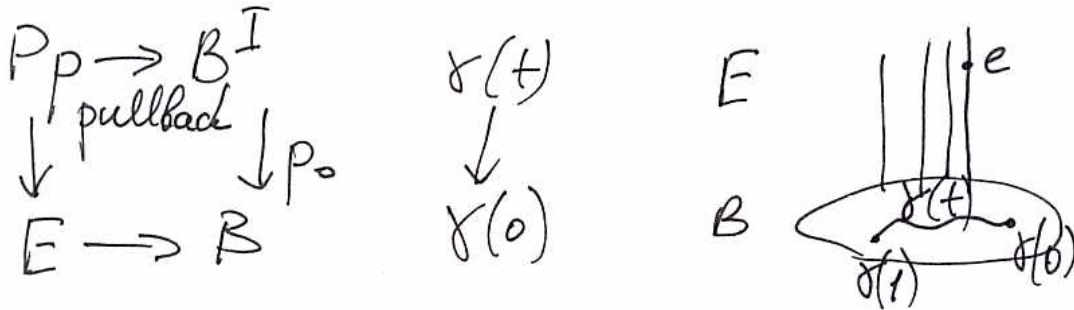


Fibrations

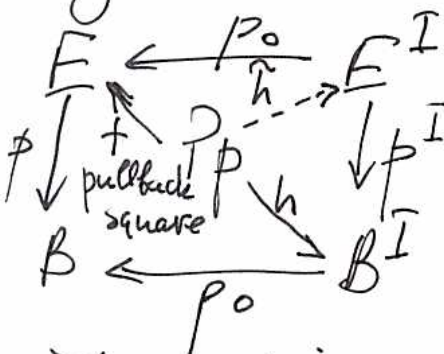
Mapping Path Space

For $p: E \rightarrow B$, \exists a universal test diagram for p to be a fibration with $\gamma: Pp := E \times_B B^I$
 $= \{(e, \gamma(t)) \mid p(e) = \gamma(0)\} \subset E \times B^I$

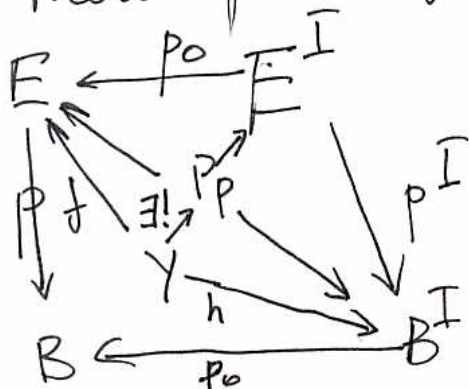


Pp called mapping path space

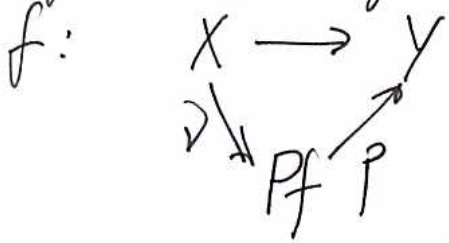
Suppose p satisfies the MLP just for one test diagram, namely the following:



Then p is a fibration, because \forall test diagram

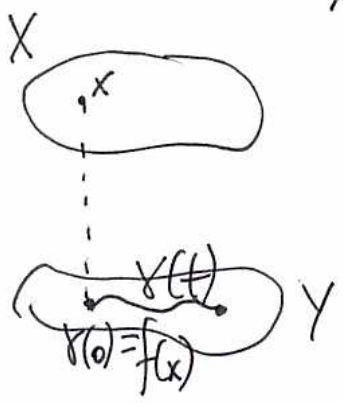


Replacing Maps by fibrations



given f , construct Pf, ν, p .

$$Pf = X \times_Y I = \{(x, \gamma) \mid \gamma(0) = f(x)\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 C: X \times Y \\
 \nu(x) &= (x, C_{f(x)}) \quad \text{constant path} \\
 p(x, \gamma) &:= \gamma(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Claim: ν is a h.e. and p satisfies the HLP.

In particular, p will be a fibration, if $f(X)$ intersects with each path component of Y (or $\forall y \in Y \exists$ path $\gamma(t)$ in Y and $\exists x \in X: f(x) = \gamma(0), \gamma(1) = y$), e.g., if f is surjective.

Proof of claim.

1. ν is a h.e.

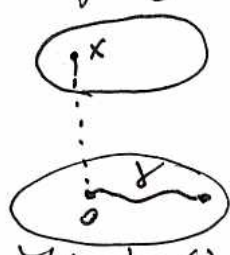
$$\pi: Pf \longrightarrow X$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi \circ \nu &= id_X \\
 \nu \circ \pi &= id_{Pf}
 \end{aligned}$$

via $h: Pf \times I \rightarrow Pf$

$$h(x, \gamma)(t) = (x, \gamma_t)$$

the projection



$$\text{with } \gamma_t(s) = \gamma((1-t)s)$$

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2. Check the MLP for $p: Pf \rightarrow Y$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{g} & Pf \\ i_0 \downarrow & \tilde{h} \dashrightarrow & \downarrow p \\ A \times I & \xrightarrow{h} & Y \end{array}$$

Define $\tilde{h}(a, t) = (g_1(a), j(a, t))$

where $g(a) = (g_1(a), g_2(a)) \in Pf \subset X \times Y^I$

$$\text{and } j(a, t)(s) = \begin{cases} g_2(a)(s(1+t)) & 0 \leq s \leq \frac{1}{1+t} \\ h(a, s(1+t) - t) & \frac{1}{1+t} \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\forall a \in A$

