

## Abstract

Title: The inclusion of the configuration space into the product for the sphere and the projective plane

Authors: Daciberg Lima Gonçalves - Department of Mathematics-University of São Paulo - Brazil  
John Guaschi - Laboratoire de Mathématiques Nicolas Oresme UMR CNRS 6139, Université de Caen Basse-Normandie - France.

Given a space  $X$  we denote by  $F_n(X)$  the  $n$ th configuration space of  $X$ , which is the subset of consisting of the elements  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  of the Cartesian product  $X \times \dots \times X$  ( $n$  copies) for which  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$ . In order to understand better  $F_n(X)$ , we compare certain properties of the two spaces  $F_n(X)$  and  $X \times \dots \times X$  ( $n$  copies), such as their fundamental group and their homotopy type. In the latter case, this corresponds to determining the homotopy fibre of the inclusion, i.e. a space  $F(\iota)$  such that

$$F(\iota) \rightarrow F_n(X) \rightarrow X \times \dots \times X$$

looks a fibration. The study of these questions is especially interesting when  $X$  is a surface. The two problems are related and they may be equivalent or not, depending on  $X$ . In this work, we study the cases where  $X$  is either the sphere or the projective plane. The groups are determined by means of a presentation, and a few of their properties are explored. Concerning the homotopy fibre of the inclusion, the result is given in terms of the 2-sphere, loop spaces and equivariant configuration spaces, a concept introduced in [FX]. The results above contain a solution of a problem for  $X$  either  $S^2$  or  $RP^2$ , which in the case of  $X$  a closed surface different from  $S^2$  and  $RP^2$  it was proposed by [Bi] and solved in [Gol]. One type of result that we get, is illustrated in the following statement: *Theorem: Let  $n \geq 2$ . The homotopy fibre  $I_\iota$  of the inclusion map  $\iota : F_n(S^2) \rightarrow \Pi_1^n S^2$  has the homotopy type of  $F_{n-1}(D^2) \times \Omega(\Pi_1^{n-1} S^2)$ , or equivalently of  $K(P_{n-1}, 1) \times \Omega(\Pi_1^{n-1} S^2)$ , where  $\Omega(\Pi_1^{n-1} S^2)$ , denotes the loop space of  $\Pi_1^{n-1} S^2$ .*

## REFERENCES

- [Bi] J. S. Birman: On braid groups, *Comm. Pure and Appl. Math.*, 22, 1969, 4172.
- [CoXi] F. R. Cohen and M. A. Xicotncatl: On orbit configuration spaces associated to the Gaussian integers: homotopy and homology groups, in *Arrangements in Boston: a Conference on Hyperplane Arrangements* (1999), *Topol. Appl.* 118, 2002, 1729.
- [Gol] C. H. Goldberg: An exact sequence of braid groups, *Math. Scand.* 33, 1973, 6982.