

Degree

$$f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$$

$$f_*: H_n(S^n) \rightarrow H_n(S^n)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cong \\ \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \cong \\ \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$$

$$f_*(\alpha) = d\alpha$$

$$\deg(f) = d.$$

- \*  $\deg(\text{id}) = 1$
- \*  $\deg(\text{reflection}) = -1$
- \*  $\deg(\text{constant}) = 0.$

For any  $f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$  which is not surjective,  $\deg(f) = 0$

PF:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^n & \xrightarrow{f} & S^n \\ \tilde{f} \downarrow & & \uparrow i \\ S^n - \{pt\} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_n(S^n) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & H_n(S^n) \\ \tilde{f}_* \downarrow & & \uparrow i_* \\ H_n(S^n - \{pt\}) & & \\ \cong & & \\ 0 & & \end{array} \Rightarrow f_* = 0.$$

More generally, suppose  $f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$  and  $y \in S^n$  s.t.

$$f^{-1}(y) = \{ \underline{x_1}, \dots, \underline{x_k} \} \text{ (finite)}$$

$$\deg(f) = \sum_{i=1}^k \deg_{x_i} f$$


↖ local degree


To define  $\deg_{x_i} f$ : choose a nbhd  $U_i$  of  $x_i$  mapping into a nbhd  $V$  of  $y$ .  
make  $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k$  disjoint

$$f_*: H_n(U_i, U_i - \{x_i\}) \rightarrow H_n(V, V - \{y\})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cong \\ \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \cong \\ \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$$

$$f_*(1) = d_i \cdot 1$$

$\sigma: D^n \rightarrow U_i$   


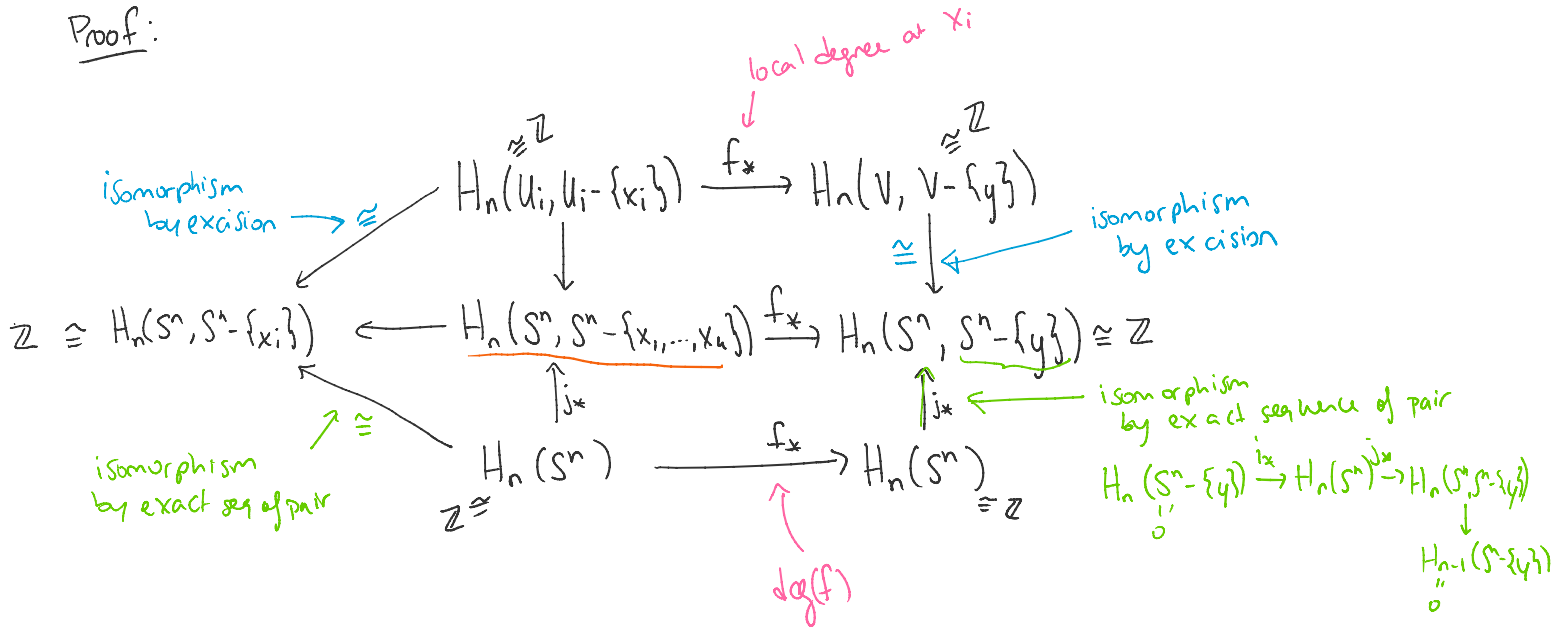


$$\deg_{x_i}(f) := d_i$$

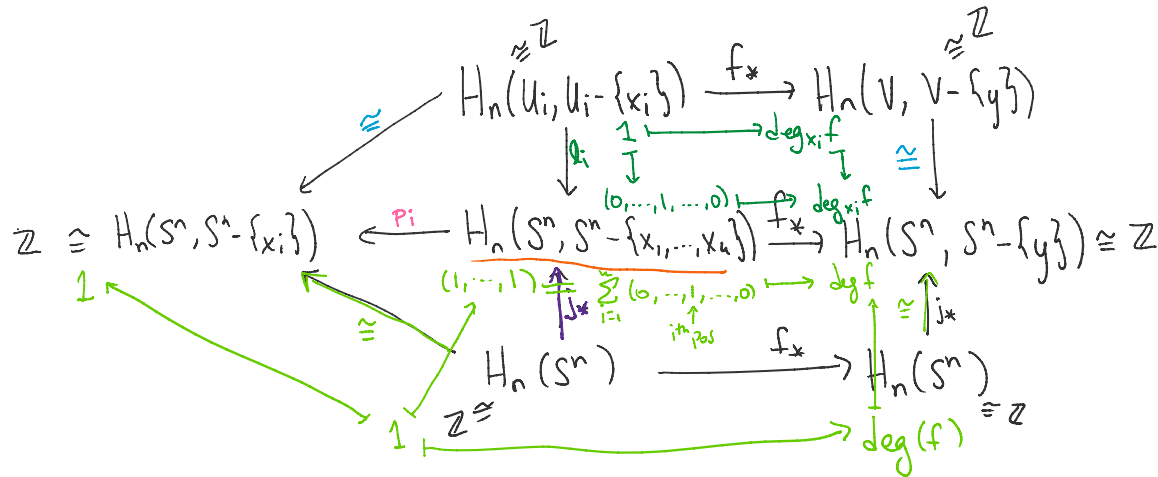
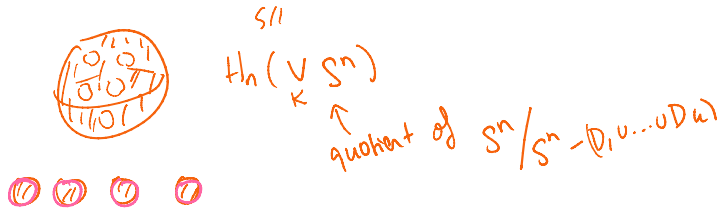
$$\deg_{x_i}(f) := d_i$$

Claim:  $\deg f = \sum_{i=1}^k \deg_{x_i}(f)$

Proof:



$$H_n(S^n, S^n - \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^k$$



$$f_*(0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0) = \deg_{x_i} f$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k f_*(0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0) = \deg f$$

$$p_i: H_n(S^n, S^n - \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}) \rightarrow H_n(S^n, S^n - \{x_i\})$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_i$$

$$j_*: H_n(S^n) \rightarrow H_n(S^n, S^n - \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$$

$$1 \mapsto (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$



$$e_i: H_n(U_i, U_i - \{x_i\}) \rightarrow H_n(S^n, S^n - \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$$

$$1 \mapsto (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$$

↑  
i<sup>th</sup> position

Example:

$$f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$$

$$e^{i\theta} \mapsto e^{in\theta}$$



$$f^{-1}(1) = \{e^{2\pi i k/n} \mid 0 \leq k \leq n-1\}$$



$$\deg(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \deg_{x_i} f$$

$$\deg_{x_i} f$$

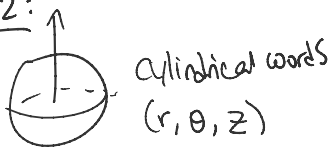
$$f_x: H_n(U_i, U_i - \{x_i\}) \rightarrow H_n(V, V - \{y\})$$

$f: U_i \rightarrow V$  is a homeomorphism

$$\deg_{x_i} f = \pm 1$$

In this case  $\deg(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n$

Example 2:

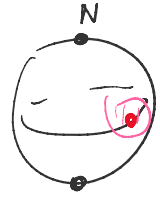
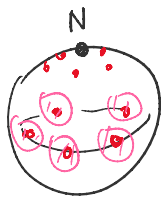


$$f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$$

$$(r, \theta, z) \mapsto (r, n\theta, z)$$

If  $y \neq$  a north/south pole

$$f^{-1}(y) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$



$$\deg f = n$$

For  $x \neq N, S$

$$\deg_N f = \deg f = n$$

for  $x \neq \infty, 0$

$$\deg_x f = 1$$

$$\deg_N f = n \quad \deg_S f = n$$

$$f: \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$$

↓

$$f^{-1}(\infty) \quad \infty$$