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THE BORSUK–ULAM PROPERTY FOR HOMOTOPY CLASSES OF MAPS FROM THE TORUS TO THE KLEIN BOTTLE PART 2

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ABSTRACT. Let M be a topological space that admits a free involution τ , and let N be a topological space. A homotopy class $\beta \in [M, N]$ is said to have the *Borsuk–Ulam property with respect to τ* if for every representative map $f: M \rightarrow N$ of β , there exists a point $x \in M$ such that $f(\tau(x)) = f(x)$. In this paper, we determine the homotopy class of maps from the 2-torus \mathbb{T}^2 to the Klein bottle \mathbb{K}^2 that possess the Borsuk–Ulam property with respect to any free involution of \mathbb{T}^2 for which the orbit space is \mathbb{K}^2 . Our results are given in terms of a certain family of homomorphisms involving the fundamental groups of \mathbb{T}^2 and \mathbb{K}^2 . This completes the analysis of the Borsuk–Ulam problem for the case $M = \mathbb{T}^2$ and $N = \mathbb{K}^2$, and for any free involution τ of \mathbb{T}^2 .

1. Introduction

The classical Borsuk–Ulam theorem states that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and any continuous map $f: \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists a point $x \in \mathbb{S}^n$ such that $f(-x) = f(x)$

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