

ETA 3/12/13

No lezione 12/10

Successiva: tutte e 4

Omologia singolare $C_n(X) = \left\{ \sum \phi_i \sigma_i : \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X \right\}$

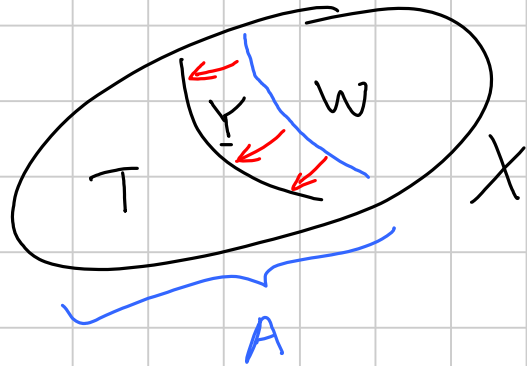
dimensione, 0-omologia (ridotta), LES, omotopia -

Escissione: $Z \subset A \subset X$, $\bar{Z} \subset \text{int}(A)$

$$(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

induce isomorfismi in omologie.

Con: escissione simpliciale



$$A = U(T), \quad Z = T \setminus Y$$

$$(X, A) \hookrightarrow (X, T)$$

$$(W, A \setminus (T \setminus Y)) \hookrightarrow (W, Y)$$

$$\bar{Z} \subset T \subset \text{int}(A)$$

$$H_n(X, T) \cong H_n(X, A) \cong H_n(\underbrace{X \setminus (T \setminus Y)}_W, A \setminus (T \setminus Y)) \cong H_n(W, Y)$$

↑
omotopia

↑
escissione simp.

↑
omotopia

$$\Rightarrow H^{\text{simp}}(\text{complesi simp}^l) \cong H^{\text{simp}}(\dots)$$

Prop: Se U è un ric aperto di X e

$$C_n^U(X) = \left\{ \sum_i R_i \sigma_i : \forall i \exists U \in \mathcal{U} : \text{Im}(\sigma_i) \subset U \right\}$$

Allora $i: C_n^U(X) \rightarrow C_n(X)$ è equiv. omotopia

(nel senso dei complessi di coomologia)

$$\exists f: C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n^u(X) \quad t.c.$$

$$f \circ i \simeq \text{id}_{C_n^u(X)}, \quad i \circ f \simeq \text{id}_{C(X)}$$

esiste l'operatore plücker $C_n^{(n)} \rightarrow C_{n+1}^{(n)}$

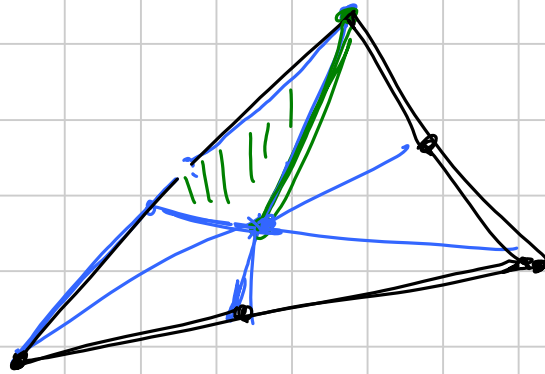
(Oss: vale anche supponendo $\{\text{int}(U) : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$ copre $-$)

Dimo: Passi: (1) Suddivisione barietrica $-$

Se τ è un simpleso, $\tau = \text{Conv}(w_0, \dots, w_k)$ posto

$\hat{\tau} = \frac{1}{k+1} (w_0 + \dots + w_k)$ - Se σ è un simpleso

$\sigma = (v_0, \dots, v_m)$ chiamo suddivisione bari-centrica
 $\sigma' = \left\{ \text{Conv}(\hat{v}_0, \dots, \hat{v}_k) : \begin{array}{l} \sigma_0 < \dots < \sigma_k \text{ facce di } \sigma, \\ \dim \sigma_j = j \end{array} \right\}$



Claim: $\text{diam}(\sigma') \leq \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \text{diam}(\sigma)$
 "

$$\max\{\text{diam } \tau : \tau \in \sigma'\}$$

Per induzione. Se $(\hat{\sigma}_0, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_k) \in \sigma'$

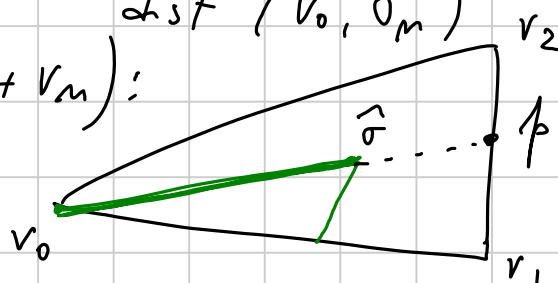
se $k < m$ \bar{e} nel $\partial \sigma \Rightarrow$ applico ipotesi induttiva

e $\frac{m-1}{n} < \frac{m}{m+1}$ - Se $k = m$ wlog $\sigma_0 = v_0$

ed \bar{e} fa \bar{e} vedere che $\text{diam}(\hat{\sigma}_0, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_m) = \text{dist}(v_0, \hat{\sigma}_m)$

Uno punto $p = \frac{1}{m}(v_1 + \dots + v_m)$:

si ha



$$\vec{\sigma} = \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot v_0 + \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot p, \quad v_0, \vec{\sigma}, p \text{ sono allineati}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{diam}(v_0, \dots, \vec{\sigma}) = d(v_0, \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{m}{m+1} d(v_0, p) \leq \frac{m}{m+1} \text{diam}(s).$$

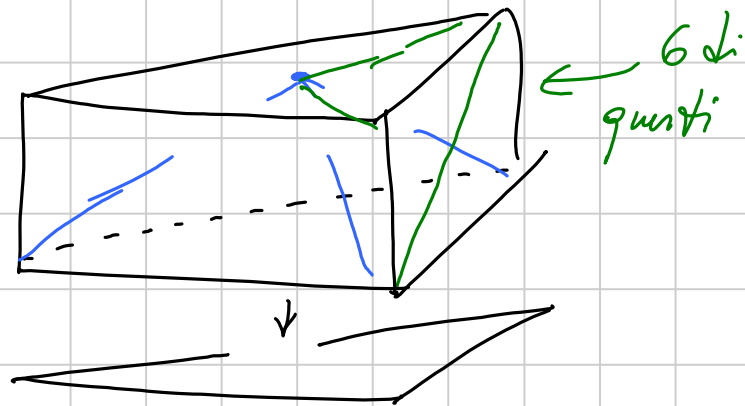
Conseguenza: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(\sigma^{(k)}) = 0$

(2) Operatori

$$D_m = \sum_{i=0}^m \eta_i$$

$\eta_i: \Delta_m \rightarrow \Delta_m$: ottenute
esplicitando Δ_m come unione
dei coni su $\partial \Delta_m$ con vertice $\hat{\Delta}_m$

$E_n = \sum \varepsilon_i$ $\varepsilon_i: \Delta_{n+1} \rightarrow \Delta_n$: ottenute
 esprimendo $\Delta_n \times [0,1]$ come
 unione dei coni $\text{su}(\Delta_n \times \{0\}) \cup (\partial\Delta_n \times [0,1])$
 con vertice $\hat{\Delta}_n \times \{1\}$, e poi
 proiettando su Δ_n



$$S_m : C_m(X) \rightarrow C_m(X) \quad S_m(\sigma) = \sigma \circ D_m$$

$$T_m : C_m(X) \rightarrow C_{m+1}(X) \quad T_m(\sigma) = \sigma \circ E_m$$

Facile: S mappa di catene e T è omotopia tra $\text{id}_{C_n(X)}$ e S_n :

$$\partial_{m+1} \circ T_m + T_{m-1} \circ \partial_m = \text{id}_{C_m(X)} - S_m.$$

Una considero l'iterato S_m^k e posso

$$R_m^{(k)} = \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} T_m \circ S_m^h$$

Fatto: $R_m^{(k)}$ è omotopia tra $\text{id}_{C_n(X)}$ e S_n^k :

$$\partial_{m+1} \circ R_m^{(k)} + R_{m-1}^{(k)} \circ \partial_m =$$

$$= \partial_{m+1} \circ \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} T_m \circ S_m^h + \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} T_{m-1} \circ S_m^h \circ \partial_m$$

$$= \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} (\partial_{m+1} \circ T_m \circ S_m^h + T_{m-1} \circ \partial_m \circ S_m^h)$$

$$= \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} (\text{id}_{C_n(X)} - S_m) \circ S_m^h = \text{id}_{C_n(X)} - S_m^k$$

(3) Conclusione: $\forall \sigma: \Delta_m \rightarrow X$ sia
 $k(\sigma)$ il minimo intero t.c. $S_m^{k(\sigma)}(\sigma) \in C_m^U(X)$
 (esistenza: usare numero di Lebesgue di
 $\sigma^{-1}(U)$) Definisco

$R_m: C_m(X) \rightarrow C_{m+1}(X)$ estendendo

$$R_m(\sigma) = R_m^{(k(\sigma))}(\sigma)$$

Ho

$$\partial_{m+1} \circ R_m^{(k(\sigma))}(\sigma) + R_{m-1}^{(k(\sigma))} \circ \partial_m(\sigma) = \sigma - \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^{(k(\sigma))}$$

Somma e sottoprodotto $R_{m-1} \circ \partial_m(\sigma)$: Trovo
 e posto $R_{m-1}^{(k(\sigma))} \circ \partial_m(\sigma)$ al II membro

$$\begin{aligned}
& \partial_{n+1} \circ R_n(\sigma) + R_{n-1} \circ \partial_n(\sigma) = \\
& = \sigma - \underbrace{\left(S_n^{k(\sigma)} \sigma + R_{n-1}^{(k(\sigma))} \circ \partial_n \sigma - R_{n-1} \circ \partial_n \sigma \right)}_{\rho_n(\sigma)}
\end{aligned}$$

Facile $\tau \subset \sigma \Rightarrow k(\tau) \leq k(\sigma)$

où $\tau = \sigma \Big|_{\text{facie } \downarrow \Delta_n}$

de cui $\rho_n(\sigma) \in C_n^u(X)$

\Rightarrow abbiamo $p_m: C_m(X) \rightarrow C_n^n(X)$. Per Δ

$$\partial_{m+1} \circ R_m + R_{m-1} \circ \partial_m = \text{id}_{C_m(X)} - i_m \circ p_m$$

mentre $p_m \circ i_m = \text{id}_{C_m(U(X))}$ \square

Dimo scissione: Sia $\bar{Z} \subset \text{int}(A)$;

posto $B = X \setminus \bar{Z}$ cio' equivale a

$X = \text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B)$; applico Prop a

$U = (A, B)$; ora \uparrow

$$C_m(A) = C_m^u(A)$$

$$C_m(B) = C_m^u(B)$$

\ Tesi:

$$(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

induce isomorfismi!

e abbiamo

$$\partial_{m+1} \circ R_m + R_{m-1} \circ \partial_m = \text{id}_{C_m(X)} - i_m \circ \beta_m$$

$$\beta_m \circ i_m = \text{id}_{C_m^u(X)}$$

e tutte le mappe coinvolte mandano $C_m(A)$ in $C_m(A)$

\Rightarrow posso quotizzare rispetto a $C_m(A)$

da cui

$$\frac{C_n^u(X)}{C_n(A)} \longrightarrow \frac{C_n(X)}{C_n(A)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{induce isomorph.} \\ \text{in ontology} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \vphantom{\frac{C_n(X)}{C_n(A)}} \right\} \downarrow$$

$$H_n(X, A)$$

Quotient

$$\frac{C_n(B)}{C_n(A \cap B)} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \frac{C_n^u(X)}{C_n(A)}$$

è isomorfismo:

$$\varphi(z + C_n(A \cap B)) = z + C_n(A)$$

$$w \in C_n^U(X) \implies w = w_A + w_B$$

$\uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $C_n(A) \quad C_n(B)$

$$\text{ho } \varphi^{-1}(w + C_n(A)) = w_B + C_n(A \cap B)$$

$$\implies H_n(B, A \cap B) \cong H_n(X, A)$$

con mappa indotta da inclusione — (2)

Omologia con coefficienti in G (fuore $G = \mathbb{Z}$)

(Si modifica qualche definizione omologica
 $\{C_n, \partial_n\} \rightsquigarrow H_n -$)

$$C_n(X, A; G) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k g_i \sigma_i : g_i \in G, \sigma_i \text{ n-simples (o n-cella)} \right\}$$
$$\cong C_n(X, A) \otimes G$$

$$\partial_n^G : C_n(X, A; G) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A; G)$$

$$\partial_n^G(\sum_i g_i \sigma_i) = \sum_i g_i (\partial_n \sigma_i)$$

(ovvero ∂_n^G corrisponde a $\text{id}_G \otimes \partial_n$ -

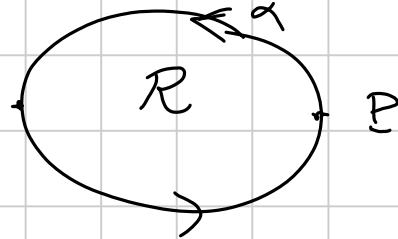
$$\text{Ne segue subito: } \partial_{n-1}^G \circ \partial_n^G = 0$$

Insomma ho $H_n(X, A; G)$

$$\text{Q: } C_n(X, A; G) = C_n(X, A) \otimes G$$

$$\implies H_n(X, A; G) \cong H_n(X, A) \otimes G$$

No: $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$



$$\partial_0 P = 0, \partial_1 \alpha = 0, \partial_2 R = 2\alpha$$

$$C \quad \begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{2} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{0} 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$H \quad 0 \dots 0 \dots \mathbb{Z}/2 \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

$$G = \mathbb{Z}/2$$

$$\partial_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} P = 0, \partial_1^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \alpha = 0, \partial_2^{\mathbb{Z}/2} R = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & & \dots & 0 & \rightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2 & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbb{Z}/2 & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbb{Z}/2 & \rightarrow & 0 & \dots \\
 H^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & & & & & \mathbb{Z}/2 & & \mathbb{Z}/2 & & \mathbb{Z}/2 & & &
 \end{array}$$

Esempio: se $M^{(m)}$ è una varietà non orientabile ho

$$H_m(M) = 0$$

$$H_m(M; \mathbb{Z}/2) = \mathbb{Z}/2 \neq 0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}/2$$

/ canonicamente generato da

$$\sum_{\sigma \in K^{[n]}} \sigma \quad |K| = M$$

Qss: $\forall M, N$ $\binom{m}{m}$ c'è def $\text{deg}_2 (f: M \rightarrow N) \in \mathbb{Z}/2$ -

Fatto: $H_*(X, A)$ determina $H_*(X, A; G)$
(Teo dei coefficienti universali)

Richiamo: $G \otimes H =$ gruppo generato dai prodotti
 $g \otimes h$ con relazioni di bilinearità -

Oss: $G \otimes \mathbb{Z} \cong G$ $g \otimes 1 \leftrightarrow g$
 $G \otimes \mathbb{Z}/m = G/m \cdot G$ $g \otimes [1] \leftrightarrow [g]$
 $\mathbb{Z}/k \otimes \mathbb{Z}/h = \mathbb{Z}/\text{l.c.m.}(k, h)$ —

Def: chiamo risoluzione libera di G abbiamo
una $0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{i} F \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ esatta
con K e F liberi (cioè realizzare G
come quoziente di due gruppi liberi) —

(F è libero $\Leftrightarrow F \cong \mathbb{Z}^X$ per qualche X ;
fatto: un sottogruppo di un gruppo libero è libero —)

Def: Se $0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{i} F \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ è
risoluzione libera di G , e B è gruppo abeliano
chiamo $\text{Tor}(A, B) = \text{Ker}(i \otimes \text{id}_B)$

$$K \otimes B \xrightarrow{i \otimes \text{id}_B} F \otimes B$$

È una buona def per dire $\text{Tor}(A, B) \cong \text{Tor}(B, A)$.

Oss: $A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \xrightarrow{\beta} C$ esatta e F è libero
allora $A \otimes F \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}_F} B \otimes F \xrightarrow{\beta \otimes \text{id}_F} C \otimes F$

è esatta. (Se $F = \mathbb{Z}$, $A \otimes \mathbb{Z} = A$ $\alpha \otimes id_{\mathbb{Z}} = \alpha$
 $B \otimes \mathbb{Z} = B$ $\beta \otimes id_{\mathbb{Z}} = \beta$
 $C \otimes \mathbb{Z} = C$

Animenti: uno $G \otimes (F_1 \oplus F_2) = (G \otimes F_1) \oplus (G \otimes F_2)$

Dimo che $Tor(A, B) \cong Tor(B, A)$: prendo
 risoluzioni libere

$$0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{i} F \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 0 \\
 \downarrow \\
 F \\
 \downarrow i \\
 0 \\
 \downarrow \\
 N
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & K \otimes H & \longrightarrow & F \otimes H & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{5}} & A \otimes H \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \textcircled{4} & & \downarrow \textcircled{6} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & K \otimes G & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} & F \otimes G & \xrightarrow{\textcircled{6}} & A \otimes G \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \textcircled{1} & & \downarrow \textcircled{2} & & \downarrow \\
& & K \otimes B & \xrightarrow{i \otimes id_B} & F \otimes B & \longrightarrow & A \otimes B \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
& & 0 & & 0 & &
\end{array}$$

Additional labels in the diagram:
- Green 'v' below $K \otimes G$
- Green 'z' above $F \otimes G$
- Green 'w' above $A \otimes G$
- Red 'u' below $K \otimes B$
- Red 'c' above $F \otimes B$
- Red 'id_A \otimes j' above $A \otimes G$
- A vertical arrow from 0 to 0 on the far right.

$u \in \text{Ker}(i \otimes id_B)$; $\textcircled{1} \text{ sur} \Rightarrow u = \textcircled{1}(v)$; portanto $t = \textcircled{3}(v)$

$\textcircled{2}(t) = \textcircled{2} \circ \textcircled{3}(v) = i \otimes id_B \textcircled{1}(v) = i \otimes id_B(u) = 0$

$\Rightarrow t = \textcircled{4}(z)$; portanto $w = \textcircled{5}(z)$ e hw

$(id_A \otimes j)w = id_A \otimes j \circ \textcircled{5}(z) = \textcircled{6} \circ \textcircled{4}(z) = \textcircled{6}(t) = \textcircled{6} \circ \textcircled{3}(v) = 0$

\Rightarrow posso definire $\varphi: \text{Tor}(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(B, A)$
 $u \longmapsto w$

Esercizio: provare che \bar{i} ben def e che
quello costruito $\text{Tor}(B, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(A, B)$
allo stesso modo \bar{i} l'inverso —