

ETA 1/10/15

$\mathcal{K}$ compl. simpl = {simplici}

$$C_n(\mathcal{K}) = \langle \mathcal{K}^{[n]} \rangle$$

$$\partial_n \sigma = \sum_{\substack{\eta \subset \sigma \\ \text{facce di codim } 1}} \varepsilon(\sigma, \eta) \cdot \eta$$

- $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}$, η faccia $\Rightarrow \eta \in \mathcal{K}$
- σ_1, σ_2 faccia di σ

$\mathcal{K}$ orientato

$$\leadsto H_*(\mathcal{K})$$

a meno di $\cong$ non dipende dalle orientazioni.

Teo: $H_*(K) = H_*(|K|)$

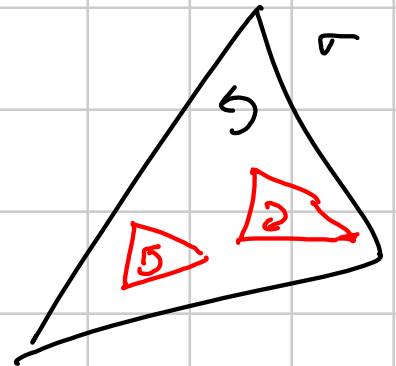
Strategie: 1. Def: $L < K$, L è suddivisione di K
 se $|L| = |K|$ e $\forall \tau \in L \exists \sigma \in K$ t.c.
 $\tau \subset \sigma$

2. Ogni $\sigma \in K^{[n]}$ è unione di $\tau \in L^{[n]}$

3. Definendo $C_m(K) \rightarrow C_m(L)$

$$\sigma \mapsto \sum_{\tau \subset \sigma} \pm \tau$$

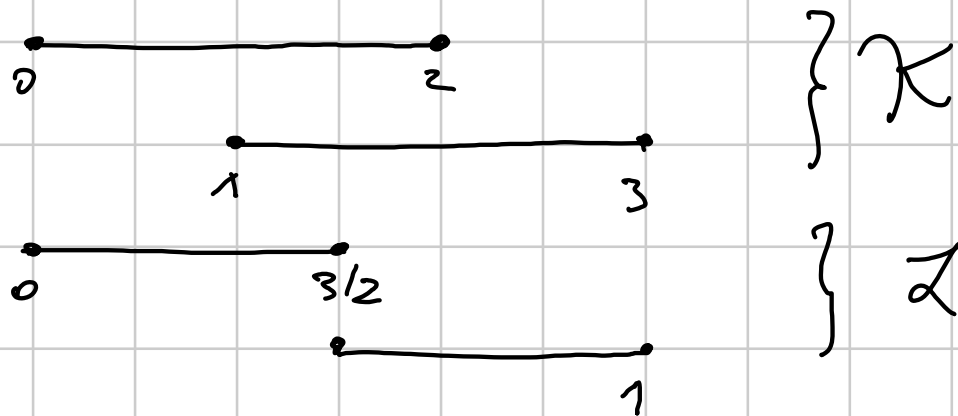
induce un isomorfismo in omologia.



4. $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2$ t.c. $|\mathcal{K}_1| = |\mathcal{K}_2| \Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{L} < \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2$ -

② $\mathcal{L} < \mathcal{K} \Rightarrow$ ogni $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{[n]}$ è unione di $\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]}$ -

Non ovvio:



Lemma 1: $\text{int}(\sigma)$ è la parte interna topologica di σ in $\overline{\sigma}$.

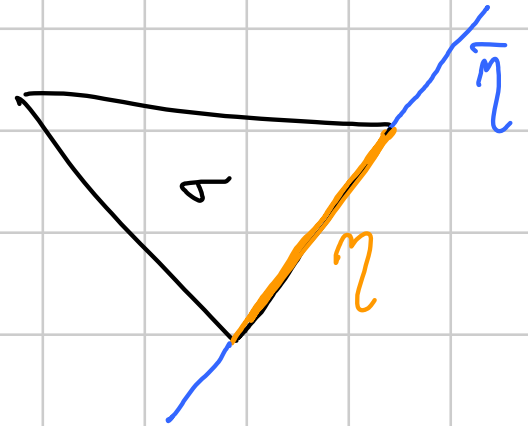
Dim: Wlog $\overline{\sigma} = \mathbb{R}^m$, $\sigma = \text{Conv}(0, e_1, \dots, e_n)$.

$$\sigma = \{ (t_1, \dots, t_n) : t_i \geq 0, \sum t_i = 1 \}$$

$$\text{int}(\sigma) = \{ (t_1, \dots, t_n) : t_i > 0, \sum t_i = 1 \} \quad \square$$

Lemma 2: η faccia di $\sigma \Rightarrow \sigma \cap \overline{\eta} = \eta$.

(Wlog: $\sigma = \text{Conv}(0, e_1, \dots, e_n)$.)



Lemma 3: η faccia di σ , $y \in \eta$, $\underline{x \in \sigma \setminus \eta}$
 $\Rightarrow$ i punti sulle rette $[x, y]$ fuori da $[a, y]$
della parte di y non stanno in σ .

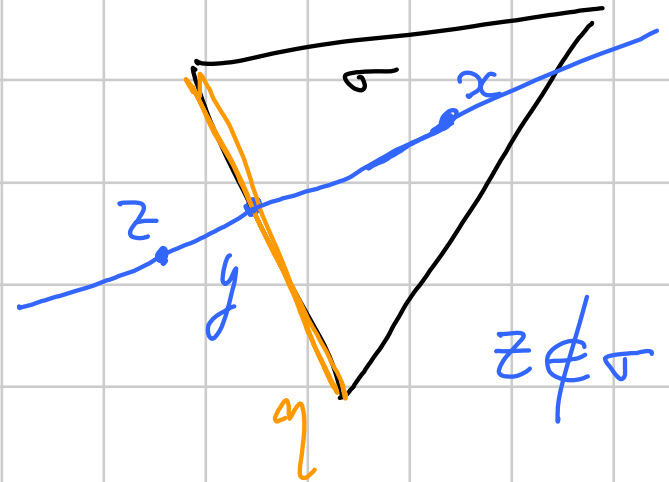
Dim: Wlog $\sigma = \text{Conv}(0, p_1, \dots, p_m)$
 $\eta = \text{Conv}(0, p_1, \dots, p_p)$

$$\eta = (t_1, \dots, t_p, 0, \dots, 0)$$

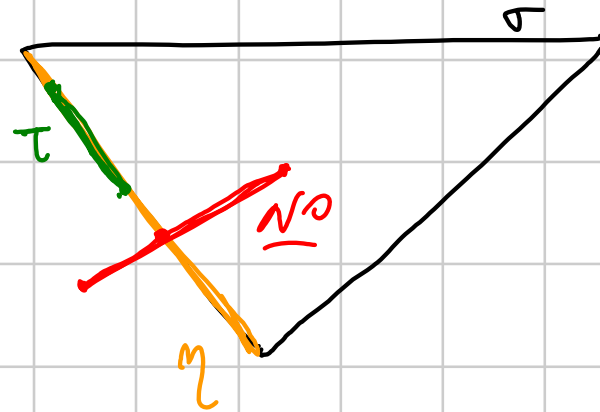
$$x = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$$

$$\exists j > p \text{ t.c. } a_j > 0 \Rightarrow z_j < 0$$

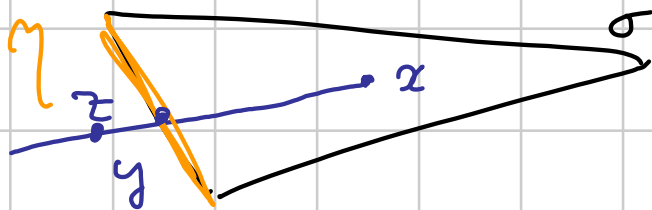
$$\Rightarrow z \notin \sigma.$$



Lemma 4: η faccia di σ , τ semplice, $\tau \subset \sigma$, $\text{int}(\tau) \cap \eta \neq \emptyset$
 $\Rightarrow \tau \subset \eta$.



Dimo: prendo $y \in \text{int}(\tau) \cap \eta$. Per assurdo $x \in \tau \setminus \eta$. Nota: $x \in \sigma$



Siccome $y \in \text{int}(\tau)$ ogni z vicino a y dovrebbe stare in τ
e dunque in σ : contro Lem 3.

per il Lem 1, osservando che $\overline{[\alpha_H]} \subset \bar{\tau}$. □

Lem 5: $\mathcal{L} < \mathcal{K}$ allora ogni $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}$ è unione di $\tau \in \mathcal{L}$.

Dim: $x \in \mathcal{K}$. Ho $|\mathcal{K}| = |\mathcal{L}|$ e $|\mathcal{L}| = \bigsqcup_{\tau \in \mathcal{L}} |\text{int}(\tau)|$
 $\Rightarrow \exists! \tau \in \mathcal{L}$ t.c. $x \in \text{int}(\tau)$.

Poiché $L < K$ esiste $\sigma' \in K$ t.c. $\tau \subset \sigma'$.
 Ora $\eta := \sigma \cap \sigma'$ è faccia di σ' (e anche di σ):

$\text{int}(\tau) \cap \eta \neq \emptyset$, $\tau \subset \sigma'$, η faccia di σ'

$\xRightarrow{\text{Lem 3}} \tau \subset \eta \Rightarrow \tau \subset \sigma.$



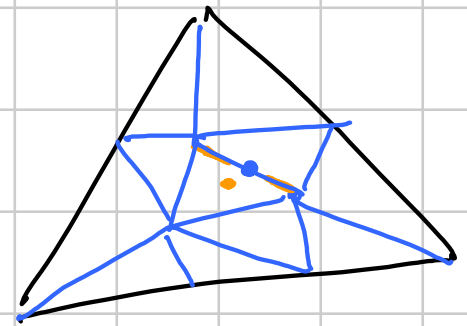
Prop: $L < K \Rightarrow$ ogni $\sigma \in K^{[n]}$ è unione di $\tau \in L^{[n]}$.

(Lemma : σ è la chiusura topologica di $\text{int}(\sigma)$ in σ_-)

Dim : $\mathcal{L}^{(m-1)} \cap \sigma$ è contenuto in una unione
di iperpiani di σ
 $\Rightarrow$ complementare è aperto denso

$\Rightarrow A := \text{int}(\sigma) \setminus \mathcal{L}^{(m-1)}$ è denso in σ_-

Per ogni $x \in A$ $\exists!$ $\tau \in \mathcal{L}$ t.c.
 $x \in \tau \subset \sigma$, $\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{(m)}$
Lo chiamo τ_x .



$$A \subset \bigcup_{x \in A} T_x \subset \sigma$$



unione finita di simplessi
 $\Rightarrow$ chiuso di $\overline{}$

poiché

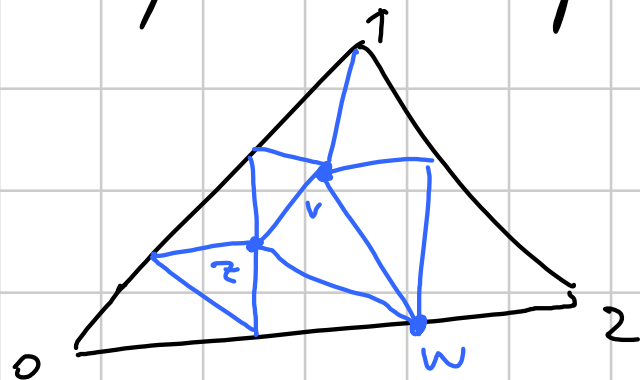
$$\sigma = \text{cl}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(A) \text{ conclude che } \bigcup_{x \in A} T_x = \sigma$$



$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \textcircled{2} & \mathcal{L} < \mathcal{K} & C_n(\mathcal{K}) \longrightarrow C'_n(\mathcal{L}) \\
 & & \sigma \longmapsto \sum_{\tau \subset \sigma} \pm \tau
 \end{array}$$

induce isomorfismo -

Notazione: dato $\tau \in \mathcal{L}$ chiamo $a(\tau)$ (antecedente)
il più piccolo simplex di σ che contiene τ .



$$a(v) = (0, 1, 2)$$

$$a(w) = (0, 2)$$

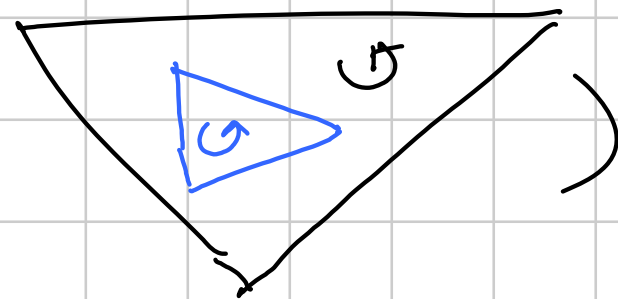
$$a(z, v, w) = (0, 1, 2)$$

So che $H_*(K)$ non cambia/isomorfismo con l'orientazione
quindi scelgo di orientare $\tau \in \mathcal{A}$

• se $\dim(a(\tau)) = \tau$, come $a(\tau)$

$$(\overline{a(\tau)}) = \overline{\tau} :$$

• altrimenti, 2 caso -



$$\psi_m : C_m(K) \rightarrow C_m(L)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto \sum_{\substack{\tau \in L^{[m]} \\ \tau \subset \sigma}} \tau$$

Voglio provare che induce isomorfismo.

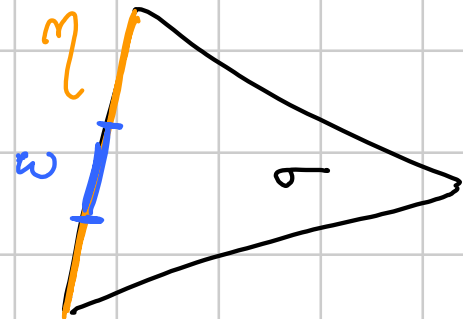
Fatt:

$$(1) \quad \sigma \in K^{[m]}, \quad \eta \subset \sigma \text{ faccia di codim } 1$$

$$\omega \in L^{[m-1]}, \quad a(\omega) = \eta$$

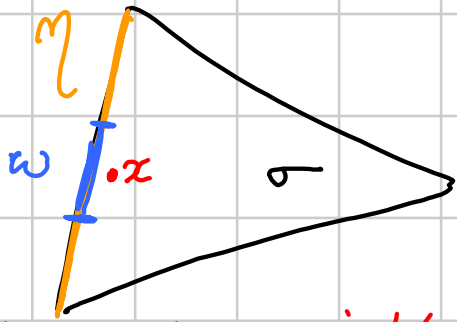
$$\Rightarrow \exists! \beta \in L^{[m]} \text{ t.c. } \beta \subset \sigma$$

$$\omega \bar{\in} \text{ faccia di } \beta$$

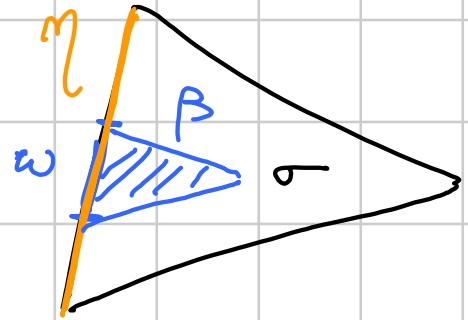


giustare $\varepsilon^{\mathcal{L}}(\beta, \omega) = \varepsilon^{\mathcal{K}}(\sigma, \eta)$.

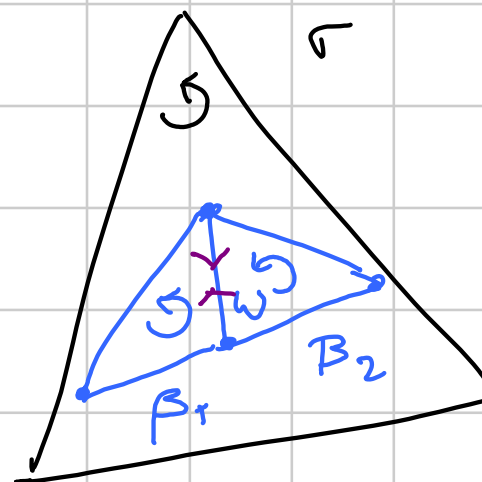
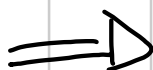
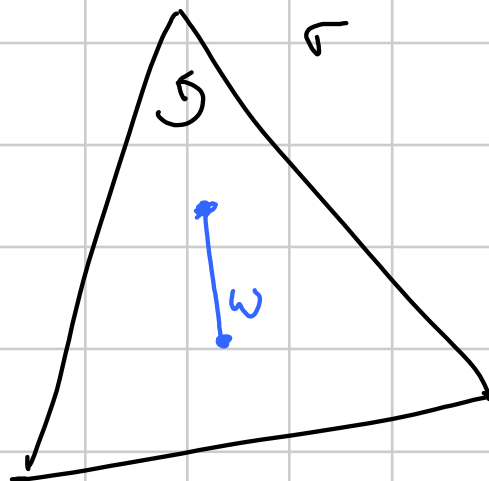
Dim:



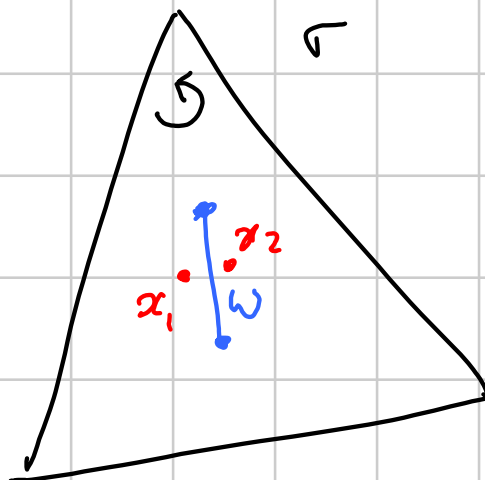
$x \in \text{int}(\sigma)$ vicino a $\text{int}(\omega)$



(2) $\omega \in \mathcal{L}^{[m-1]}$, $a(\omega) = \sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{[m]}$
 $\Rightarrow$ esistono esattamente due $\beta \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]}$ t.c. $\omega \subset \beta \subset \sigma$
 giustare se sono β_1, β_2 ho $\varepsilon(\beta_1, \omega) + \varepsilon(\beta_2, \omega) = 0$.



Dico:

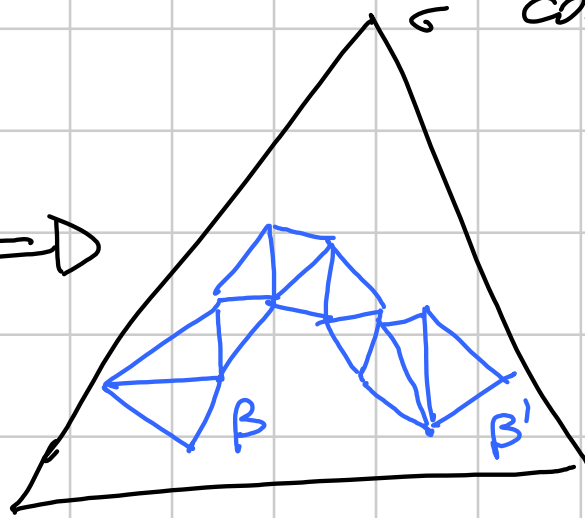
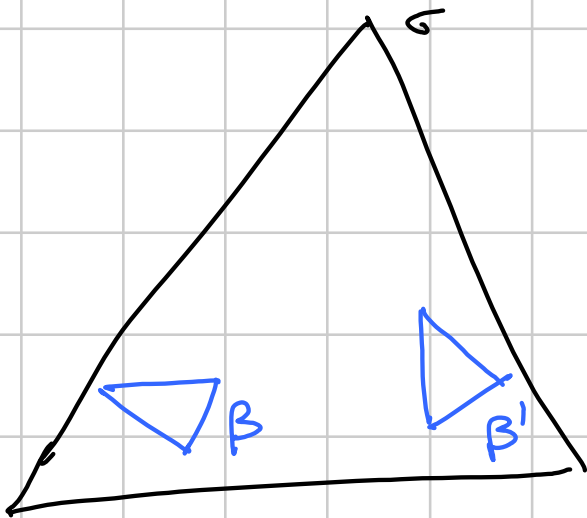


$x_1, x_2 \in \text{int}(\sigma)$
 molto vicini a $\text{int}(w)$
 fuori da w da parti opposte

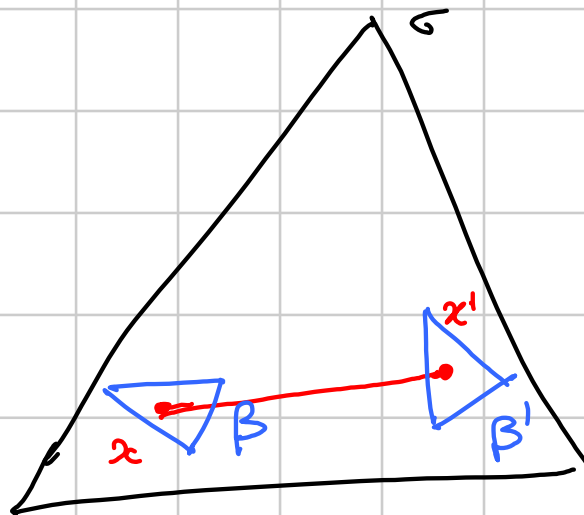
(3) Se $\beta, \beta' \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]}$ con $a(\beta) = a(\beta') =: \sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{[m]}$
 $\Rightarrow$ esistono $\beta = \beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k = \beta'$ t.c.

$$\beta_i \cap \beta_{i+1} = \tau_{i+1} \in \mathcal{L}^{[m-1]}$$

(dunque $\tau_{i+1}, \beta_i, \beta_{i+1}$ sono
 come nel punto (2))



Dim:



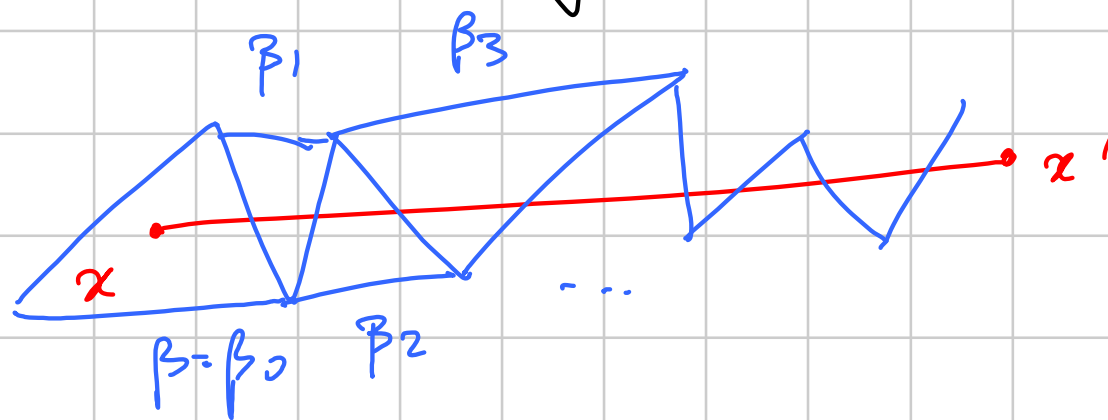
$x \in \text{int}(\beta)$
 $x' \in \text{int}(\beta')$

genericamente $[x, x'] \cap \mathcal{L}^{(m-2)} = \emptyset$
 $[x, x'] \not\cap \mathcal{L}^{(m-1)}$

$$\Rightarrow [x, x'] \cap \mathcal{L}^{(m-1)} = \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k\}$$



$\Downarrow$ punto (2)



Ricordo : $\psi_m : C'_m(K) \longrightarrow C_m(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\downarrow \quad \longmapsto \quad \sum_{\substack{\tau \subset \sigma \\ \tau \in \mathbb{Z}^{[m]}}} \tau$$

Affermo che $\bar{\psi}$ è un morfismo :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_m(K) & \xrightarrow{\partial_m^K} & C_{m-1}(K) \\
 \downarrow \psi_m & \curvearrowright & \downarrow \psi_{m-1} \\
 C'_m(\mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\partial_m^{\mathbb{Z}}} & C_{m-1}(\mathbb{Z})
 \end{array}$$

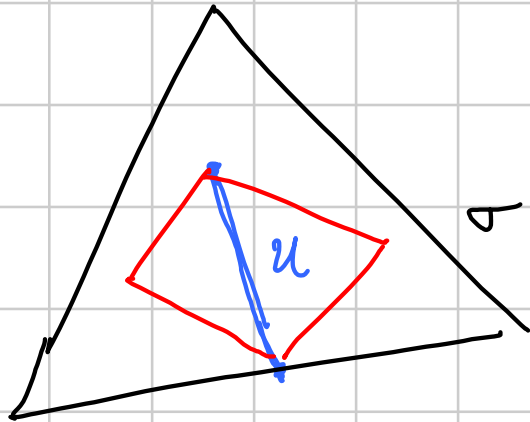
$$\partial_m^{\mathbb{Z}} \circ \psi_m = \psi_{m-1} \circ \partial_m^K$$

$$\partial_m^{\mathcal{L}}(\psi_m(\sigma)) = \partial_m^{\mathcal{L}}\left(\sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]} \\ a(\tau) = \sigma}} \tau\right) = \sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]} \\ a(\tau) = \sigma}} \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{L}^{[n-1]} \\ u \subset \tau}} \varepsilon(\tau, u) \cdot u = \textcircled{A}$$

$$\psi_{m-1}(\partial_m^{\mathcal{K}} \sigma) = \psi_{m-1}\left(\sum_{\substack{\eta \in \mathcal{K}^{[m-1]} \\ \eta \subset \sigma}} \varepsilon(\sigma, \eta) \cdot \eta\right) = \sum_{\substack{\eta \in \mathcal{K}^{[m-1]} \\ \eta \subset \sigma}} \varepsilon(\sigma, \eta) \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{L}^{[m-1]} \\ a(u) = \eta}} u = \textcircled{B}$$

Dato $u \in \mathcal{L}^{[m-1]}$ che compare in una delle due somme
 ha certamente $u \subset \sigma$; dunque ho due casi:

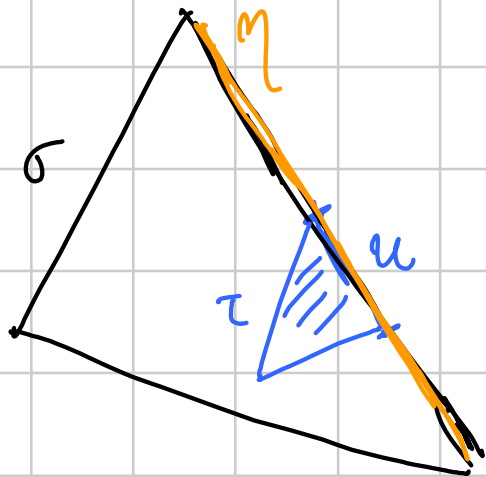
- $a(u) = \tau$



coeff in $\textcircled{A}$ di u è
 la somma degli $\varepsilon(\tau, u)$
 al variare dei τ che hanno
 u come faccia e τ con vertice
 VISTO: ce ne sono due
 con ε opposti (2)

Per $\textcircled{B}$ le u non compaiono -

- $a(u) = \eta \in K^{[n-1]}$



Sia in (A) sia in (B) u
 compare una volta con coeff
 $\varepsilon(\tau, u)$ e $\varepsilon(\sigma, \eta)$

Uguali per (1).

Provato che ψ è monfisno.

Affermo che induce isomorfismo in omologia.

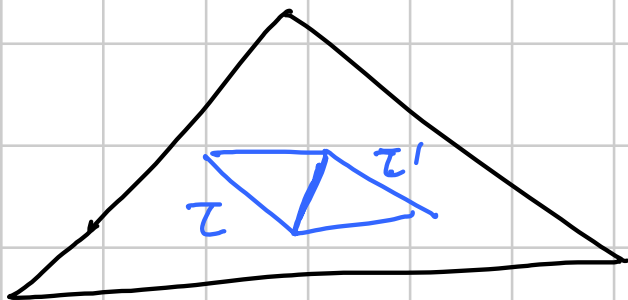
Surpettività: dato $z \in \mathbb{Z}_m(\mathcal{L})$ cioè $(\partial_m^{\mathcal{L}} z = 0)$
 cerco $w \in \mathbb{Z}_m(\mathcal{K})$ t.c. $z = \psi_m(w)$

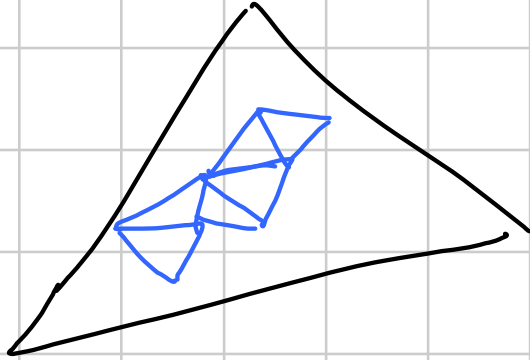
(dunque $\psi_{m*}([w]) = [z])$.

Considero $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{[m]}$ e i $\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]}$ con $a(\tau) = \sigma$
 esaminando i loro coeff in $\mathbb{Z}$

$$\tau \cap \tau' =: w \in \mathcal{L}^{[m-1]}$$

$\partial z = 0 \Rightarrow$ coeff di w in ∂z è 0
 $\Rightarrow$ coeff. di τ e di τ' in $\mathbb{Z}$ è stesso





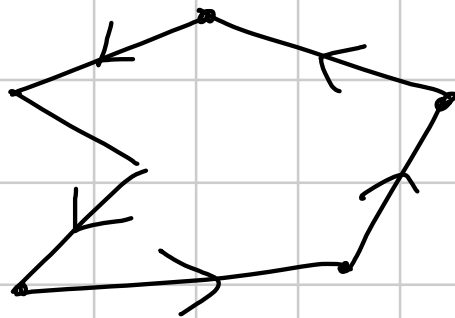
$\Rightarrow$ i coeff. di tutti i τ in $\mathbb{Z}$
 con $a(\tau) = \sigma$ sono
 uguali fra loro, lo chiamo m_σ

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} = \psi_m(w)$$

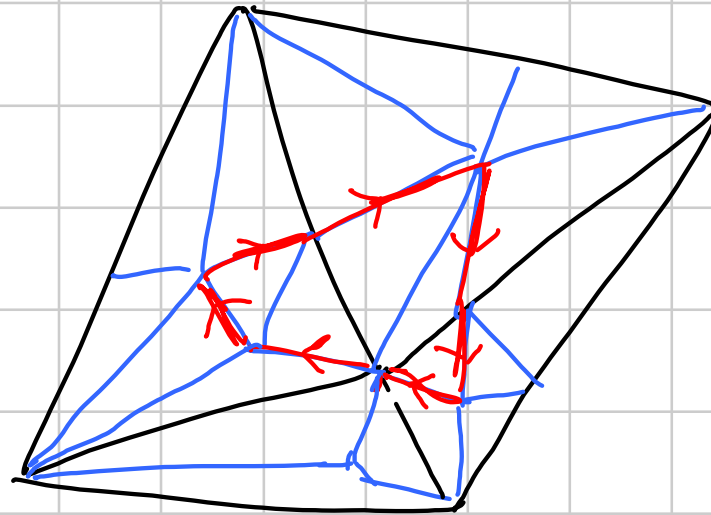
$$w = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{(m)}} m_\sigma \cdot \sigma$$

Non è vero: ho trattato solo i $\tau \in \mathcal{L}^{[m]}$ che compaiono
in $\mathcal{Z}$ con $a(\tau) \in \mathcal{K}^{[m]}$. Posso avere invece $a(\tau) \in \mathcal{K}^{[m]}$
con $m > n$.

1-ciclo

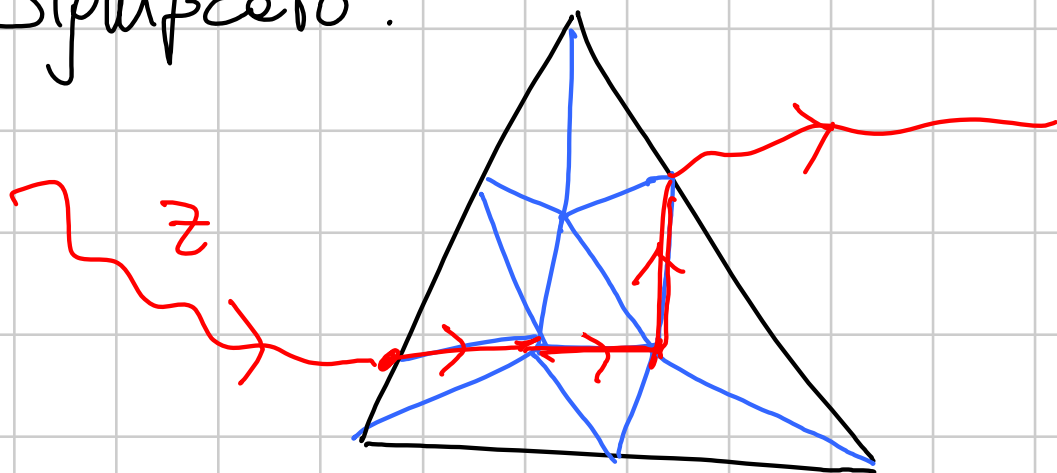


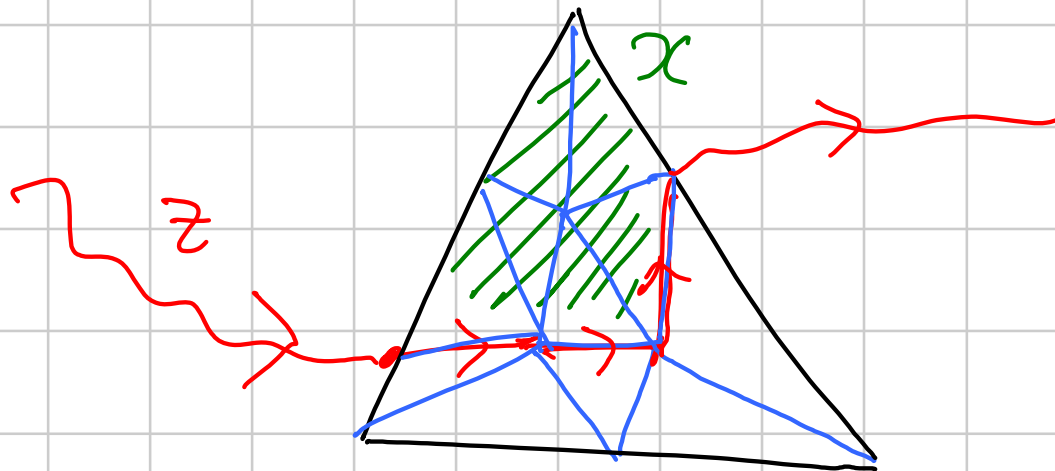
$\dim(a(\tau)) > 1 \quad \forall \tau$ che
compaiono in $\mathcal{Z}$

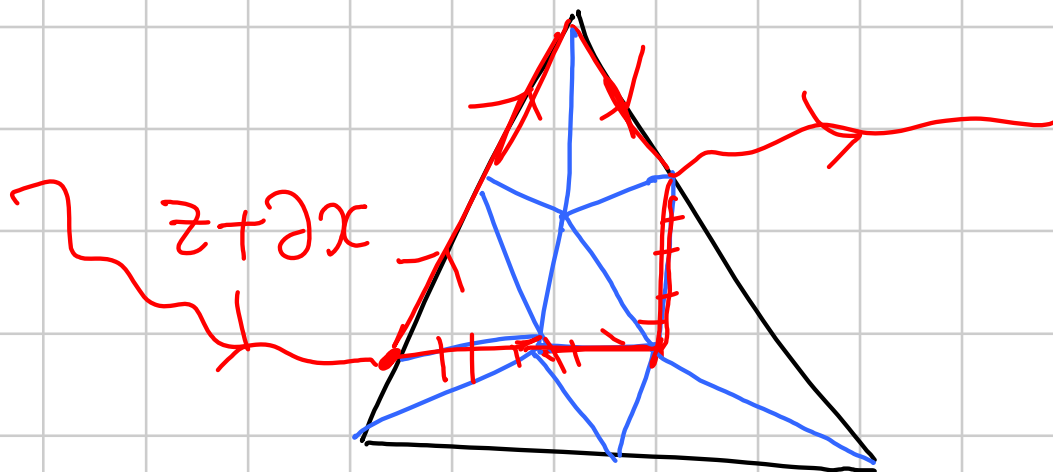


Fatto vero: $\forall z \in \mathbb{Z}_m(\mathbb{Z}) \quad \exists u \in \mathbb{B}_m(\mathbb{Z})$
 $w \in \mathbb{Z}_m(\mathbb{Z})$ t.c. $\psi_m(w) = z + u$

Baste per surattività; $[\psi_m(w)] = [z + u] = [z]$ -
 Significato:



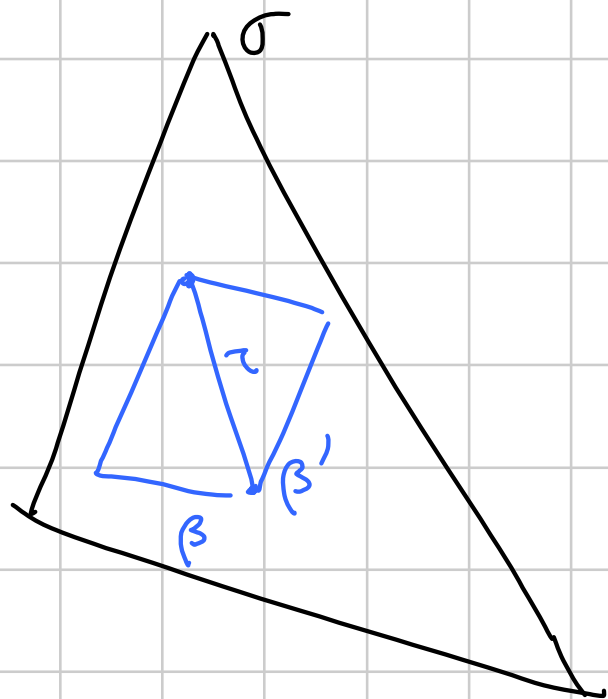




Induttività: dato $z \in Z_n(K)$ con $\psi_n(z) \in B_n(L)$
prov. che $z \in B_n(K)$ ($\text{Ker } \psi_n = \{0\}$)

So che $\exists w \in C_{n+1}(L)$ t.c. $\partial_{n+1}^z w = \psi_n(z)$.

Preso $\sigma \in K^{(n+1)}$ e considero $\tau \in L^{(n)}$ con
 $\alpha(\tau) = \sigma$; allora τ non compare in $\psi_n(z)$



$\Rightarrow \beta, \beta'$ derivano avere lo stesso coefficiente in W

$$\Rightarrow W = \psi_{m+1}(y)$$

One $\psi_m(z) = \partial_{m+1}^z W = \partial_{m+1}^z (\psi_{m+1}(y))$

$$= \psi_n(\partial_{n+1}^x y)$$

$$\text{ma } \psi_n \text{ is injective} \implies z = \partial_{n+1}^x y, \quad \square$$

