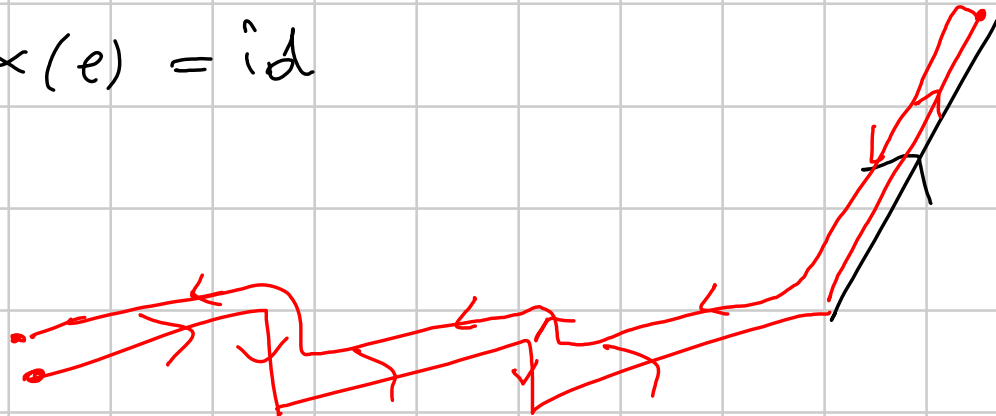


ETA 20/10/15

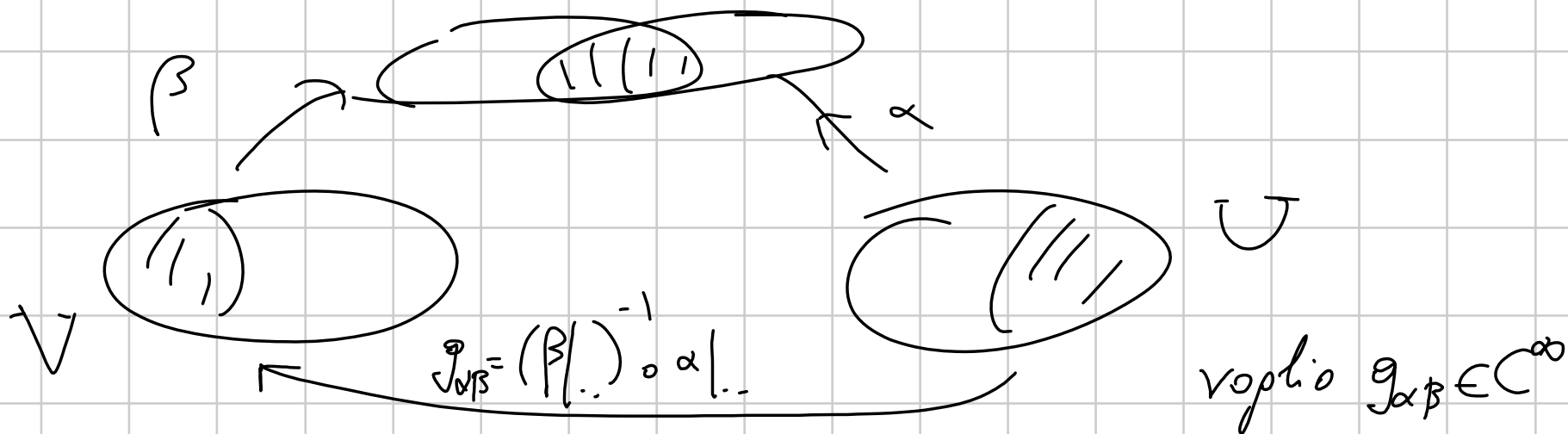
$$\pi_1 = \langle \alpha(e) : e \in \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \mid \mathcal{A} \dots \rangle$$
$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \langle \alpha(e) : \dots \rangle$$

$$e \in \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \Rightarrow \alpha(e) = \text{id}$$



m-Varietà TOP : X Hausdorff paracompatto (cpt)
 loc. omeo ad qnti di $\mathbb{R}^m$

DIFF : X Hausdorff paracpt + atlante Diff = $\{(U, \alpha)\}$
 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ aperto ; $\alpha: U \rightarrow$ qnto di X omeo



+ massimalità (...)

SOTTOPAR. C^∞ di $\mathbb{R}^N$: $X \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ con $\{(U, \alpha)\}$

da α ha ovunque rango n
($\Rightarrow X$ loc. prof. $\mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N-m}$)

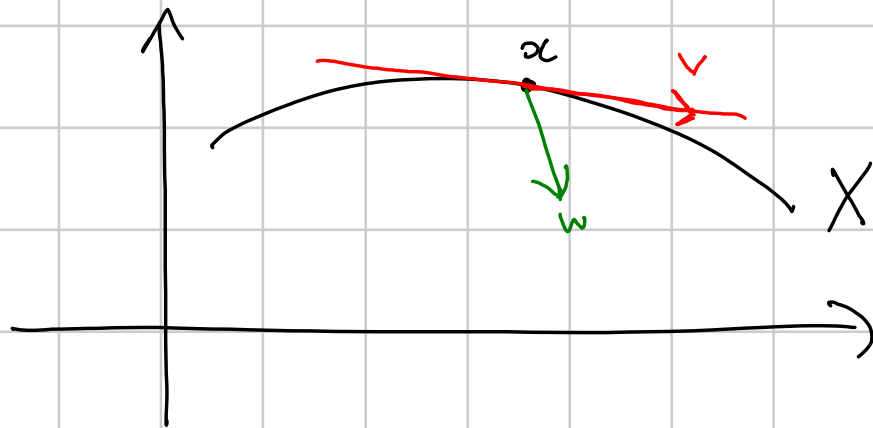
Per $X \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $x \in X$, $T_x X = d\alpha|_o(\mathbb{R}^m)$

$\alpha : (U, o) \rightarrow (\alpha(U), x)$

stsp. di dim. n

$f : X \rightarrow Y$ diff. se lo è localmente e $df(x) : T_x X \rightarrow T_{f(x)} Y$.

Spazio tangente a X astratta:



$$u: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad C^\infty$$

estendo u a $\tilde{u}$ su $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \tilde{u} \quad \text{ben def.}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \tilde{u} \quad \text{non \bar{e} ben def}$$

$\Rightarrow T_x X$ è l'insieme delle direzioni in cui si possono derivare in x le $u: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lisce

Per X astratto

$$T_x X = \left\{ v: C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \begin{array}{l} v \text{ lineare} \\ v(f \cdot g) = v(f) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot v(g) \end{array} \right\}$$

Fatto: se $\alpha: (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ è carta

$$v_i(f) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Big|_0 (f \circ \alpha)$$

allora $(v_1, \dots, v_n)$ è base di $T_x X$.

Infatti: $v_j \in T_x X$; $v_1, \dots, v_m$ lin. indep. padre

$$v_j(x_k) = \delta_{jk}$$

" $(\alpha^{-1})_k$

Generano: $v \in T_x X$; $v = \sum_{j=1}^m v(x_j) \cdot v_j =: w$

$\mathcal{O}_x$ $w(1) = 0$
 $w(x_j) = 0 \quad j=1 \dots m$

$$\Rightarrow w \mid \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \equiv 0$$

assumindo w continuo concluido $w \equiv 0$ por Stone-Weierstrass.

Def: $\phi: X \rightarrow Y$ C^∞ the variety C^∞

$$(d_x \phi)(v) (f) = v(f \circ \phi) \quad d_x \phi(v) \in T_{\phi(x)} Y$$

$\uparrow$
 $T_x X$

$f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 definite vicino a $\phi(x)$

VARIETA' A BORDO : TOP/DIFF X

carte sono aperti di $\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times [0, \infty)$

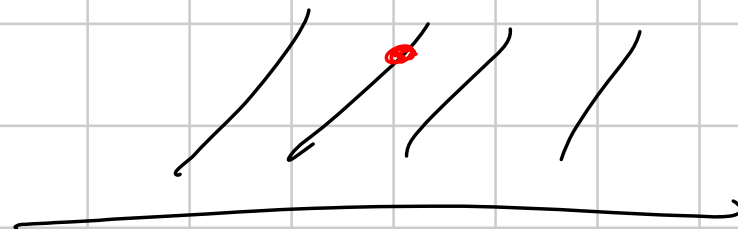
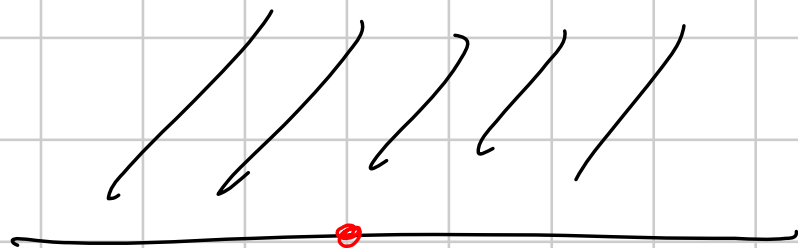
(diff = si estende a una diff. su un aperto) -

$$\partial X = \{x \in X \text{ t.c. } \exists \text{ carte } (\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times [0, +\infty), 0) \rightarrow (X, x)\}$$

$$\text{int}(X) = X \setminus \partial X$$

(Buona def: devo vedere che

$$(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times [0, +\infty), (0, \dots, 0)) \not\cong (\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times [0, +\infty), (0, \dots, 0, 1))$$



DIFF : ovvio ; vero anche TOP : — V_{dromo} —)

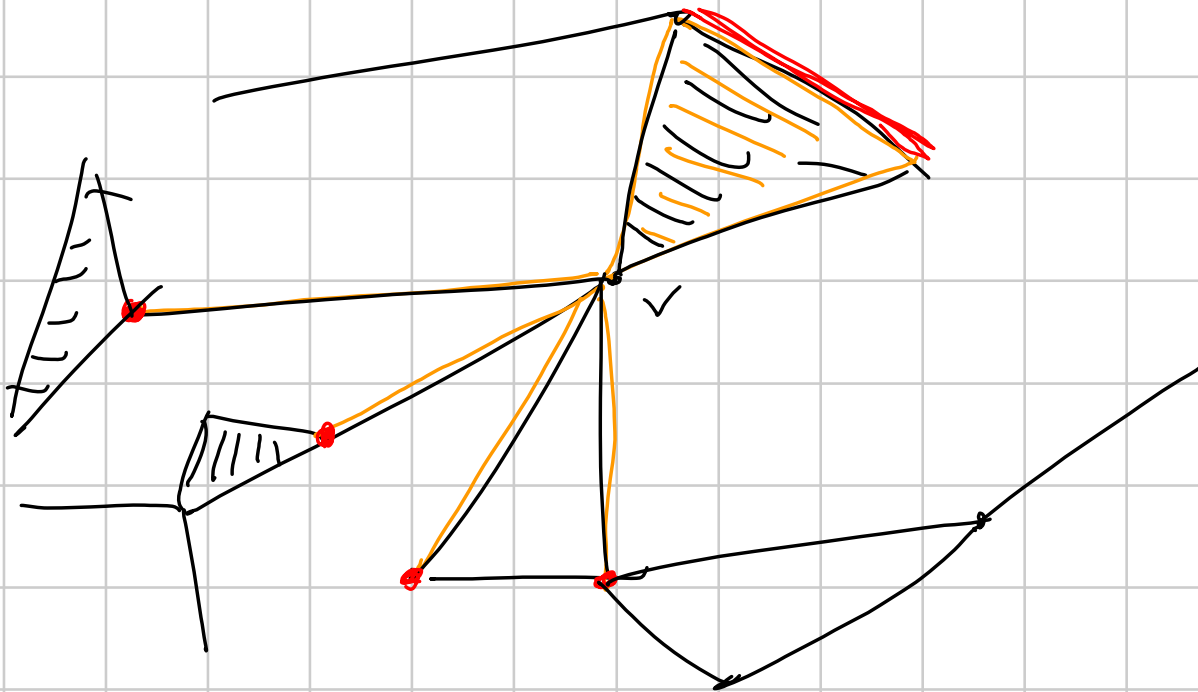
— o —

$\mathcal{K}$ compl. simpl. $\text{St}(v, \mathcal{K}) = \left\{ \sigma \in \mathcal{K} : \begin{array}{l} \exists \tau \in \mathcal{K} \text{ con} \\ v \in \tau, \sigma \subset \tau \end{array} \right\}$

$\text{OST}(v, \mathcal{K}) = \bigcup \{ \text{int}(\sigma) : v \in \sigma^{(0)} \}$

$v \in \mathcal{K}^{(0)}$

link: $L_k(v, \mathcal{K}) = \{ \sigma \in \mathcal{K} : \exists \tau \in \mathcal{K} \text{ such that } v \in \tau, \sigma \subset \tau \text{ and } v \notin \sigma \}$



St

Lk

Obs: $St(v) = \text{Cone}(v, L_k(v))$

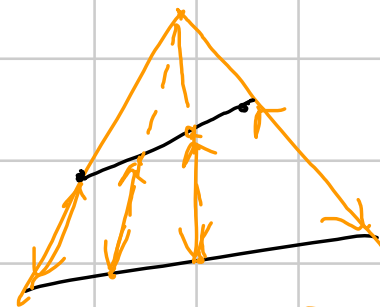
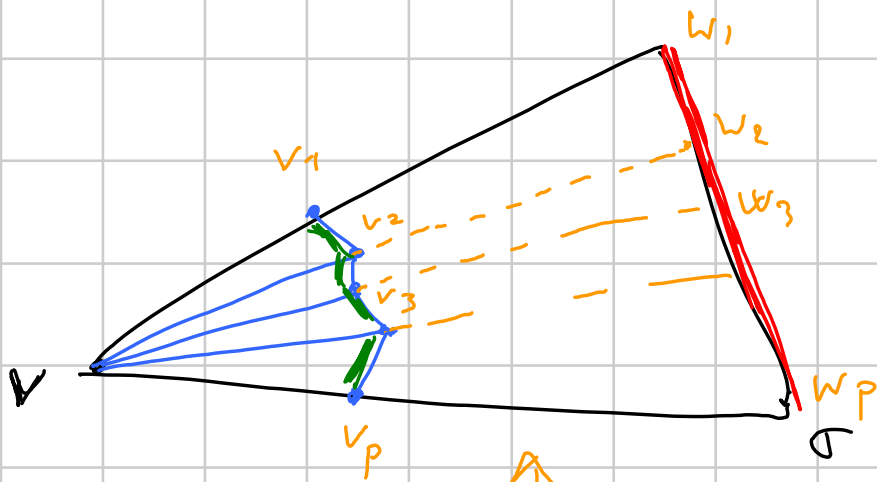
Def: chiamo $f: X \rightarrow Y$ omeo PL se esistono
complessi simpliciali K, L t.c. $X = |K|$, $Y = |L|$
 $f: K \rightarrow L$ omeo simpliciale.

Oppure: $f: |U| \rightarrow |V|$ omeo tra supporti di cs.
è omeo PL se è simpliciale rispetto a qualche
sottivisione.

Leu: $\mathcal{H} < K, v \in K^{(0)} \Rightarrow L_k(v, K) \cong_{PL} L_k(v, \mathcal{H})$
Indice che posso ben definire $/ \cong_{PL}$:

$$L_k(p, |\mathcal{K}|) = L_k(p, \mathcal{H}) \quad \text{dove } \mathcal{H} < \mathcal{K} \text{ f.e. } p \in \mathcal{H}^{(0)} \\ \forall p \in |\mathcal{K}|$$

Dim: basta vederlo da uno qualsiasi $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}$ con $v \in \sigma^{(0)}$:

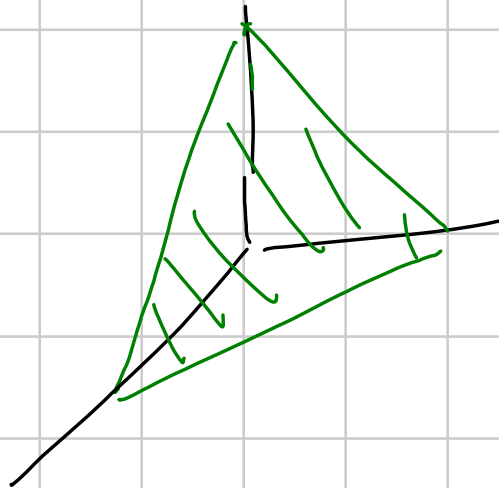
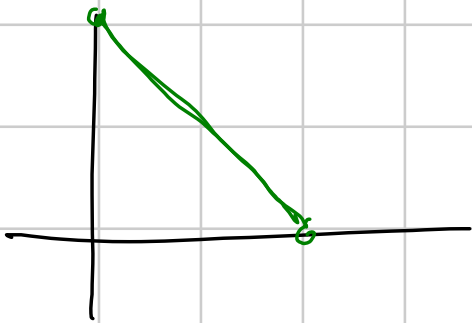


invece: definisco radicamente sui vertici, suddividendo l'immagine

usando i $w_1, \dots, w_p$ ed estado affine $\Delta_{\mathcal{E}}$



$$\Delta_m = m\text{-simplex standard} = \text{Conv}(e_0, \dots, e_m) \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$$



$$\underline{Oss}: \Delta_m \stackrel{\sim}{=}_{\text{Top}} D^m$$

Def / Prop : $X = |K|$ è m -varietà PL se valgono i seguenti fatti equiv :

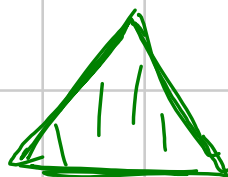
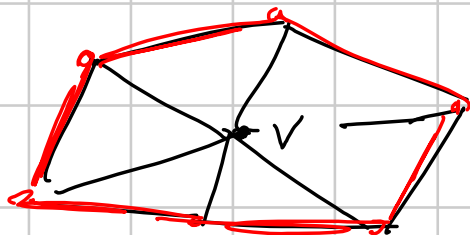
$$(1) Lk(v, K) \cong_{PL} \partial \Delta_m \quad \forall v \in K^{(0)}$$

$$(2) Lk(p, X) \cong_{PL} \partial \Delta_m \quad \forall p \in X$$

$$(3) (St(v, K), v) \cong (\Delta_m, \frac{1}{m+1}(e_0, \dots, e_m)) \quad \forall v \in K^{(0)}$$

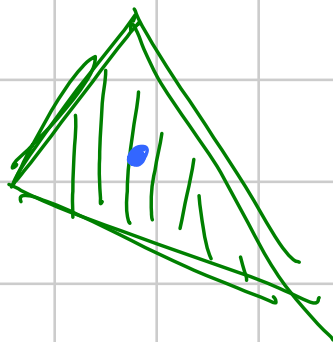
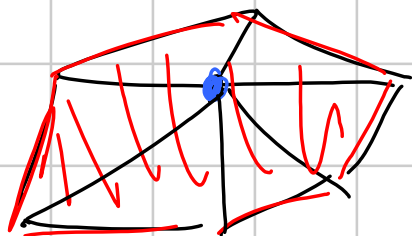
$$(4) (St(p, X), p) \cong (\Delta_m, \frac{1}{m+1}(e_0, \dots, e_m)) \quad \forall p \in X$$

(1)



(2) stesso a meno di suddividere, $\forall p \in X$

(3)



(4) stesso e meno di
suddividere, $\forall pto$

Dim: $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$ $(4) \Rightarrow (3)$ ovvie

$(1) \Leftrightarrow (3)$ Zufatti

$$St(v) = \text{Cono}(v, Lk(v))$$

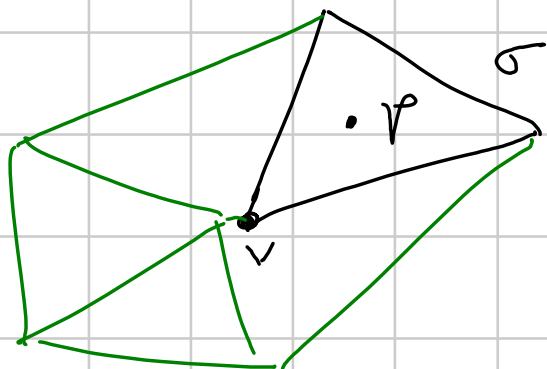
$$\Delta_n = \text{Con}(\text{barycentro}, \partial \Delta_n)$$

$(2) \Leftrightarrow (4)$ Stesso argomento

Prova (3) $\Rightarrow$ (4) - So che

$(St(v, \mathcal{X}), v) \cong_{PL} (\Delta_m, \text{baricentro}) \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{K}^{(0)}$
 rispetto lo stesso $\forall p \in \sigma$ dopo suddivisione

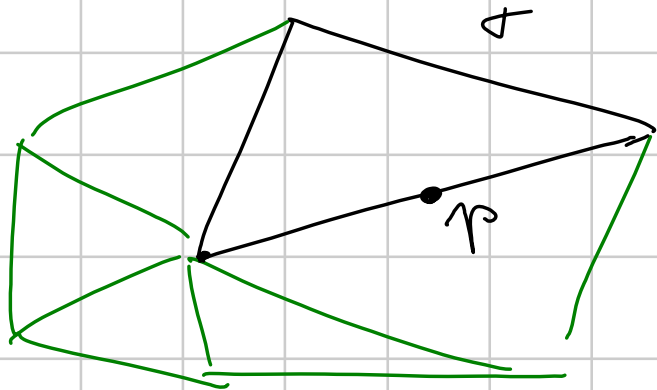
$p \in |\mathcal{X}|$; prendo l'unico $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}$ t.c. $p \in \sigma^{(0)}$.
 (possa avere anche $\dim \sigma < m$)



$p \in \text{int}(St(v, \mathcal{X}))$

$\|S_{PL}$

Δ_m



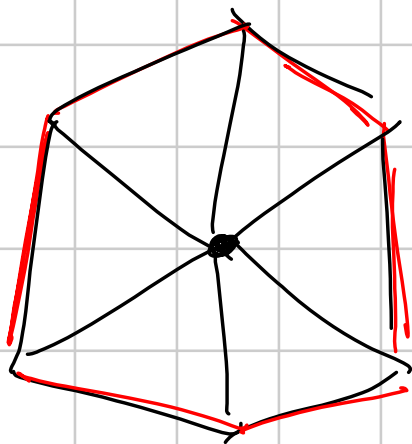
Def/Prop: $X = |K|$ si dice m -varietà PL a bordo se...

$$(1) \text{Lk}(v, K) \cong_{PL} \partial \Delta_m \cup \Delta_{m-1} \quad \forall v \in K^{(0)}$$

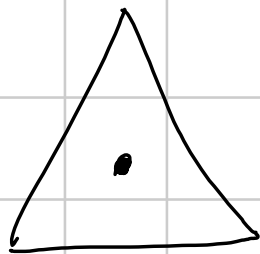
$$(2) \text{Lk}(p, X) \cong \partial \Delta_m \cup \Delta_{m-1} \quad \forall p \in X$$

$$(3) \text{St}(v, K) \cong_{PL} \Delta_m \quad \forall v \in K^{(0)}$$

$$(4) \text{St}(p, X) \cong_{PL} \Delta_m \quad \forall p \in X$$

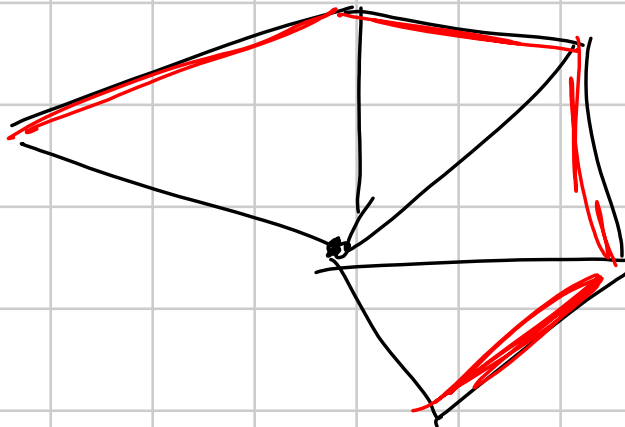


HS_{PL}

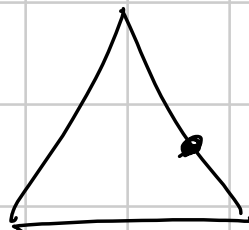


o

$(1) \leftrightarrow (3)$
 $(2) \leftrightarrow (4)$



HS_{PL}



$(2) \Rightarrow (1)$
 $(4) \Rightarrow (3)$ *owie*

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (4) Come sopra (esercizio) —



Esercizio : $H_{m-1}(\partial \Delta_m) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ ($m \geq 2$)

(orientando le $(m-1)$ -facce come $\partial \Delta_m$)

$$Z_{m-1} = \mathbb{Z} \langle \tau_0 + \dots + \tau_m \rangle$$

$$B_{m-1} = 0$$

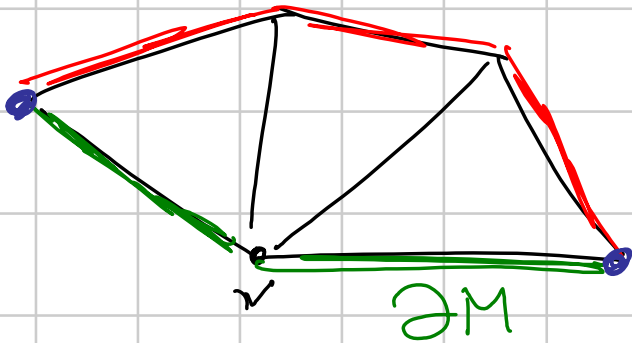
$$H_{m-1}(\Delta_{m-1}) = 0 \quad (\Delta_{m-1} \simeq \{*\})$$

Conseguenza : $\partial X = \{p \in X : L_k(p, X) \cong \partial \Delta_m\}$

$$\text{int } X = \{p \in X : Lk(p, X) \cong \Delta_{m-1}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \partial X \sqcup \text{int}(X)$$

Oss: ∂X è una $m-1$ varietà senza bordo:

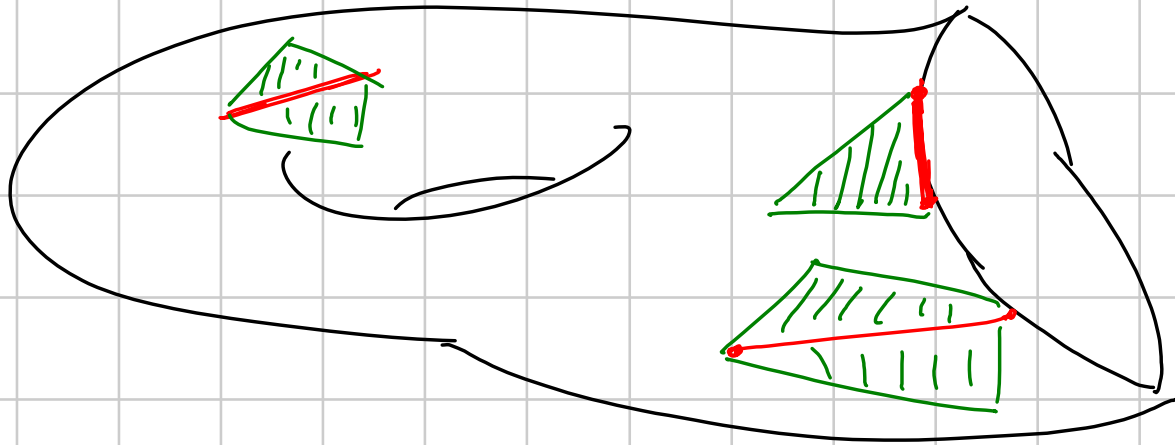


$$Lk(v, \partial M) = \partial \Delta_{m-1}$$

(è la def. d. $(m-1)$ -var senza ∂)

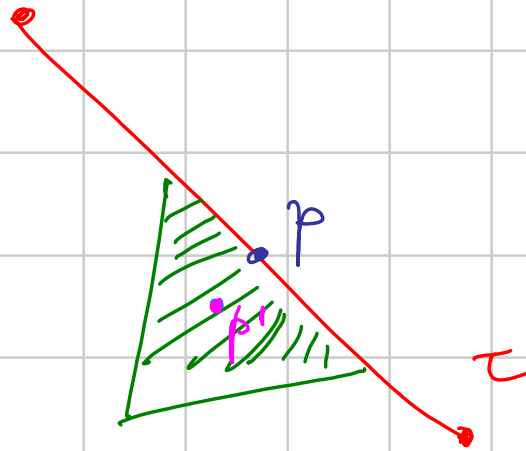
QSS: Sia X m -var PL $X = |K|$, $\tau \in K^{[m-1]}$,
 Si danno due casi:

- 1) $\tau \subset \partial X$ ed esiste unica $\sigma \in K^{[m]}$ t.c. $\tau \subset \sigma$
- 2) $\text{int}(\tau) \subset \text{int}(X)$ ed esistono esattamente due $\sigma \in K^{[m]}$ t.c. $\tau \subset \sigma$.



Infatti: prendo $p \in \text{int}(\tau)$;

$$p \in \partial X \Rightarrow (\text{St}(p, X), p) \cong (\Delta_m, p_0 \in \partial \Delta_m)$$



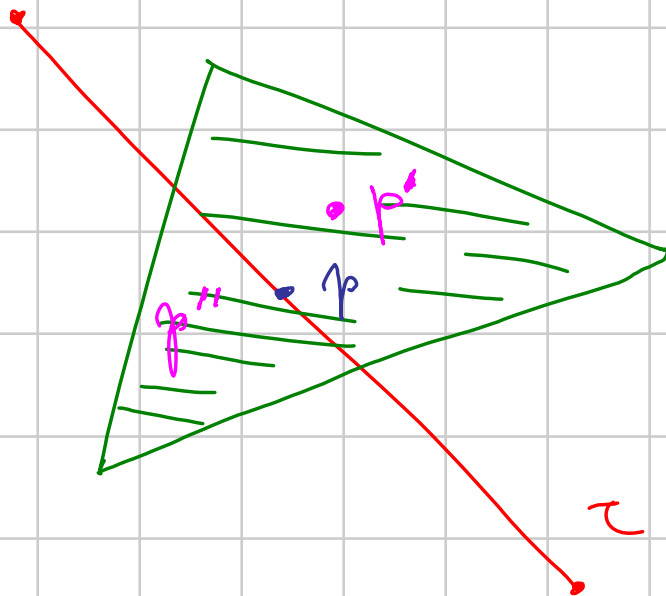
$p' \in \text{int}(\Delta_m)$ generico

$\Downarrow$
 $\exists! \sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{(m)}$
t.c. $p' \in \text{int}(\sigma)$

$\Rightarrow$ tale σ è l'unico
che va bene

$$p \in \text{int}(X)$$

$$(\text{St}(p, X), p) \cong_{PL} (\Delta_m, \text{baricentro})$$



p', p'' generici



$\exists! \sigma', \sigma'' \in \mathcal{X}^{(m)} \text{ t.c.}$
 $p' \in \text{int}(\sigma'), p'' \in \text{int}(\sigma'')$
 σ', σ'' sono gli
 unici due ramus bene

Orientabilità (per n -var) (connessa; anche $\exists X \neq \emptyset$)

TOP — usata analogie relative

DIFF : orientazione è un atlante max

$$\det (dg_{\alpha}) > 0 \quad \forall \dots$$

PL : $X = \{ \mathcal{K}^{[n]} \}$: orientazione per gruppi
 $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}^{[n]}$ t.c. se $I = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$

$$h_0 \quad \underbrace{\varepsilon(\sigma_1, \tau) + \varepsilon(\sigma_2, \tau)} = 0$$

ha senso se τ è orientata
ma non dipende dall'orientazione di τ .

Legame tra le due versioni -

Vogliamo dare una versione via carte della nozione di var. PL.

Sia $\mathcal{I}$ una famiglia di sottoinsiemi aperti di $\mathbb{R}^n$
chiusa per composizione e restrizione -

Chiamo $\mathcal{V}$ -varietà una varietà con atlante $\{(U, \alpha)\}$
t.c. ogni $g_{\alpha\beta}$ è in $\mathcal{V}$ —

$$(\mathcal{V} = C^\infty; \mathcal{V} = C^k)$$

Omeomorfismo locale $f: U \rightarrow V$ t.c.

$\forall x \in U \exists |K| \subset U$ con $x \in \text{int}(|K|)$
t.c. $f|_K: K \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ omeo simpliciale su
 $|\mathcal{Z}|$ intorno di $f(x)$ in V —

Varietà locPL - "Proveremo" che corrisponde a var. PL
e orientata. È coerente —