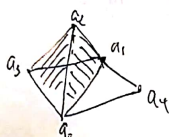


2020.5.18

2. 1.  $Z(K) = Bd(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \cup Bd(a_0, a_1, a_4)$ , 求  $K$  各维同调群



Sol: ①  $H_1(K) \cong 0$  for  $K \neq 0, 1, 2$ ,  
 ②  $H_0(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$   
 ③  $H_2(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2(K)$ .

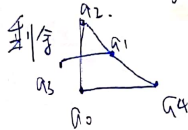
令  $\sigma_i = a_{i+1} a_{i+2} a_{i+3} \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K)$  (下标 mod 4)

$\forall c = \sum n_i \sigma_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K)$  有

$\partial c = \sum n_i \partial \sigma_i \Rightarrow$  每条棱被 2 个面使用  
 $\Rightarrow n_0 = -n_1 = n_2 = -n_3$  为所有解.  
 $\Rightarrow H_2(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$  (生成元  $\sigma_0 - \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \sigma_3$ )

④  $H_1(K)$  可由  $\partial_2 \sigma_i$  消去, s.t.

$\forall c \in H_1(K)$ ,  $c = \sum_{i,j} n_{ij} a_i a_j$  中  $a_0 a_1, a_0 a_2, a_0 a_3$  系数  $n_{01}, n_{02}, n_{03} = 0$ .



$\Rightarrow n_{13} = 0, n_{02} = n_{21} = n_{14} = n_{40}$   
 $-n_{12} \quad -n_{01}$

$\Rightarrow H_1(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

(生成元为  $\langle a_0 a_2 + a_2 a_1 + a_1 a_0 + a_0 a_3 \rangle$ )

综上,  $H_2(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $H_1(K) \cong 0$ ,  $H_0(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ . #

3.  $K = Bd(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \cup Bd(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_4)$ , 求  $K$  各维同调群



Sol:  $q \neq 0, 1, 2$  时,  $H_q(K) \cong 0$ .

$H_0(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ .

$q=2$  时, 由于  $a_0, a_1$  为两面共边

$\forall c = \sum n_{ijk} a_i a_j a_k \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K)$  有  $n_{013} = n_{014}$

同理下三角为相同(或相反, 看定向)  $n_{023} = n_{024}$  共 15 页  
 但  $a_0, a_1$  边有三面共边, 且上下两面各恒等(中间夹一个  $a_0, a_1$  平面).

$\therefore n_{013}$  取决于  $-(n_{014} + n_{013}) = -(n_{124} + n_{123}) = -(n_{1204} + n_{1203})$

$\therefore H_2(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}(K) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$

$q=1$  时,  $\forall \langle c \rangle \in H_1(K)$ ,

由  $\partial_2(a_0 a_1 a_3), \partial_2(a_0 a_1 a_4), \partial_2(a_0 a_1 a_2), \partial_2(a_0 a_2 a_4)$

$\partial_2(a_0 a_1 a_2)$

可分别消去  $a_1 a_3, a_1 a_4, a_1 a_2, a_1 a_4$  系数而不改变

$c$  所差等价类. 不妨设  $c = \sum_{i,j} n_{ij} a_i a_j \in H_1(K)$ ,

(利用  $\partial_1$ )  $\begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{cases}$  则  $c = \sum n_{0i} a_0 a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K) \Rightarrow \partial_1 c = 0 \Rightarrow n_{0i} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow H_1(K) \cong 0$ .

综上,  $H_2(K) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, q=0 \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}, q=2 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$  #

4. 求  $K$ : 的各维同调群.

Sol:  $H_q(K) \cong 0, q \neq 0, 1, 2. H_0(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ .

编号如上.  $q=2$  时,  $\forall c = n_{12}(a_0 a_1 a_2) + n_{34}(a_0 a_3 a_4) + n_{56}(a_0 a_5 a_6) \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_{34} = n_{56} = 0 \Rightarrow H_2(K) \cong 0$ .

$q=1$  时, 由  $\partial_2(a_0 a_1 a_2), \partial_2(a_0 a_3 a_4), \partial_2(a_0 a_5 a_6)$  可消去  $a_0 a_1, a_0 a_3, a_0 a_5$  的系数.

$\forall c \in H_1(K)$ , 不妨  $c = (n_1 a_0 a_2 + n_2 a_2 a_3 + n_3 a_3 a_0) + \dots$  (如左图).

则  $c \in \mathbb{Z}_2(K) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} n_1 = n_2 = n_3 \\ n_4 = n_5 = n_6 \\ n_7 = n_8 = n_9 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow H_1(K) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  (以  $a_0 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + a_3 a_0, a_0 a_4 + a_4 a_5 + a_5 a_0, a_0 a_6 + a_6 a_1 + a_1 a_0$  为生成元) #

5. 由 Euler-Poincaré 证明  $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} = 0$

证: 由提示, 设  $(n-1)$  维单纯形  $\Delta$ , 考虑复形  $CX \subseteq K$ , 则  $\chi(K) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i}$   
由单纯形空壳,  $\beta_i(K) = 0, i > 0; \beta_0(K) = 1$

由 Euler-Poincaré  $1 = \chi(K) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} = 0$  证

6.  $K: p^2$  剖分, 求  $H_q(K; \mathbb{Q})$ .

Sol:  $H_q(K; \mathbb{Q}) = 0, q \neq 0, 1, 2$ .

②  $q=0$  时, 相对  $\tau = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 a_i a_6$ ,

故  $B_0(K; \mathbb{Q})$  有 basis (基)

$\{a_i - a_6, i=1, \dots, 5\}$

$B_0(K; \mathbb{Q}) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Q}} \{a_i - a_6, i=1, \dots, 5\} \cong \mathbb{Q}^5$

注意  $Z_0(K; \mathbb{Q}) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Q}} \{a_i\} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Q}} \{a_i - a_6\} \cup \{a_6\} \cong \mathbb{Q}^6$

$\Rightarrow H_0(K; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{span}_{\mathbb{Q}} \{a_6\} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ .

③  $q=2$  时,  $\forall c = \sum_{i=1}^5 q_i \sigma_i \in Z_2(K; \mathbb{Q}), q_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

由  $0 = \partial_2 c$  知  $n_i \equiv 0$  (由内部共边有两个面的公共边)

再由  $\sigma_2, \sigma_7$  的共边  $a_2 a_3$  知  $n_2 = -n_7 \Rightarrow n_i \equiv 0 \Rightarrow H_2(K; \mathbb{Q}) \cong 0$ .

④  $q=1$  时, 以  $\partial_2 \sigma_i$  消去  $a_1 a_2$  的系数  $q_{12}$  剩下, 再由  $\partial_2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_5)$

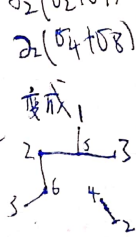
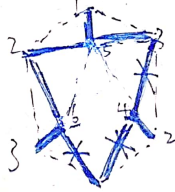
$\partial_2 \sigma_2$   $a_2 a_3$

$\partial_2 \sigma_4$   $a_3 a_1$

$\partial_2 \sigma_3$   $a_4 a_5$

$\partial_2 \sigma_6$   $a_5 a_6$

$\partial_2 \sigma_9$   $a_6 a_4$



只有回路  $a_3 a_6 + a_6 a_2 + a_2 a_5 + a_5 a_3$   
再消去一次, 即得  $H_1(K; \mathbb{Q}) \cong 0$ .

综上,  $H_q(K; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}, q=0 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(也可由 Euler-Poincaré 知  $H_2(K; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ ) #

2020.5.22

1.  $\varphi: K \rightarrow L$  单纯, 证明  $\varphi(K)$  为  $L$  的子复形.

证: 由单纯定义  $\varphi(K) \subset L$ , 下证  $\varphi(K)$  为复形.

①  $\forall \pm, \pm \in \varphi(K)$ , 要么不交, 若交, 由  $\pm$  仍为单纯及  $L$  为复形, 它们规则相同.

② 若  $\pm, \pm \in \varphi(K)$ ,  $\pm \leq \pm$ .

则  $\varphi^{-1}(\pm)$  为  $K$  的顶点,  $\varphi^{-1}(\pm)$  为  $K$  的顶点.

由  $\pm \in \varphi(K)$  知  $\exists \pm \in K, \pm = \varphi(\pm)$ .

$\therefore \exists \pm$  顶点子集, 组成子单纯  $\pm \in K$ , 且  $\pm = \varphi(\pm) \in \varphi(K)$ . #

综上,  $\varphi(K)$  为  $L$  的子复形.

这里不是  $\varphi$ ?

3.  $\varphi: K \rightarrow L$  单纯,  $x \in |K|$ , 证明:  $\varphi(\text{Car}_K x) = \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x)$

证:  $\forall y \in \text{Car}_K x = (a_0, \dots, a_q)$ ,  $x = \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i a_i$ ,  $\lambda_i > 0$ ,  $\sum \lambda_i = 1$

$y = \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i a_i$ ,  $\lambda_i \in [0, 1]$ ,  $\sum \lambda_i = 1$

$\Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(y) = \sum \lambda_i \varphi(a_i)$ ,  $\bar{\varphi}(x) = \sum \mu_i \varphi(a_i)$

设  $\varphi(a_0), \dots, \varphi(a_q) = \{b_0, \dots, b_r\}$ ,  $r \leq q$ , 则

$\bar{\varphi}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^r b_j \left( \sum_{\varphi(a_i)=b_j} \mu_i \right)$ , 系数  $\sum \mu_i > 0$ .

$\Rightarrow \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x) = (b_0, \dots, b_r)$

且  $\bar{\varphi}(y) = \sum \lambda_i \varphi(a_i) \in \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x)$

$\Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(\text{Car}_K x) \subseteq \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x)$

另一方面,  $\forall z = \sum_{j=0}^r \tilde{\lambda}_j b_j \in \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x)$

$\exists j \in \{0, \dots, r\}$ , 且  $\varphi(a_j) = b_j$

$\Rightarrow z = \bar{\varphi}\left(\sum_{j=0}^q \tilde{\lambda}_j a_j\right) \in \bar{\varphi}(\text{Car}_K x)$ . #

$\Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}(\text{Car}_K x) \supseteq \text{Car}_L \bar{\varphi}(x)$ .

4.  $\varphi: K \rightarrow L$ ,  $\psi: L \rightarrow M$  单纯. 证明:

(1)  $\psi \circ \varphi: K \rightarrow M$  单纯.

证: ①  $a$  为  $K$  顶点  $\Rightarrow \varphi(a)$  为  $L$  顶点  $\Rightarrow \psi \circ \varphi(a)$  为  $M$  顶点.

②  $\pm = (a_0, \dots, a_q) \in K \Rightarrow \varphi(\pm)$  顶点集为  $\{\varphi(a_0), \dots, \varphi(a_q)\} \subset L$ .  
不妨设  $\pm = (b_0, \dots, b_r) = \varphi(\pm)$  (或者更简)  
 $\Rightarrow \psi \circ \varphi(\pm) = \psi(\pm)$  顶点集为  $\{\psi(b_0), \dots, \psi(b_r)\}$   
 $= \{\psi \circ \varphi(a_0), \dots, \psi \circ \varphi(a_q)\}$  #

$\therefore \psi \circ \varphi$  为单纯映射

(2)  $\overline{\psi \circ \varphi}: |K| \rightarrow |M| = \overline{\psi} \circ \bar{\varphi}$

证:  $\forall x \in |K|$ , 设  $\text{Car}_K x = (a_0, \dots, a_q)$ ,  $x = \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i a_i$ ,  $\lambda_i > 0$ ,  $\sum \lambda_i = 1$

则  $\overline{\psi \circ \varphi}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i \psi \circ \varphi(a_i)$

$\bar{\varphi}(x) = \sum \lambda_i \varphi(a_i)$  设  $\varphi(a_i) = \{b_0, \dots, b_r\}$ ,  $r \leq q$ , 则

$\Rightarrow \overline{\psi \circ \varphi}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^r \left( \sum_{\varphi(a_i)=b_j} \lambda_i \right) \psi(b_j)$

$= \sum_{j=0}^r \sum_{\varphi(a_i)=b_j} (\lambda_i \psi(b_j))$

$= \sum_{j=0}^r \lambda_i \psi \circ \varphi(a_i)$

$= \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i \psi \circ \varphi(a_i) = \overline{\psi} \circ \bar{\varphi}(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in |K|$ . #

(3)  $(\psi \circ \varphi)_{*q} = \psi_{*r} \circ \varphi_{*q}: H_q(K) \rightarrow H_q(M)$ ,  $\forall q \in \mathbb{Z}$

证:  $\forall \langle x \rangle \in H_q(K)$ ,  
 $(\psi \circ \varphi)_{*q}(\langle x \rangle) = \langle \psi \circ \varphi(x) \rangle$

$\varphi_{*q}(\langle x \rangle) = \langle \varphi(x) \rangle$

$\psi_{*r}(\langle \varphi(x) \rangle) = \langle \psi(\varphi(x)) \rangle$   $\varphi(x)$  为  $\langle \varphi(x) \rangle$  的生成元

$\stackrel{\text{乘 } \psi \circ \varphi}{=} \langle \psi \circ \varphi(x) \rangle = (\psi \circ \varphi)_{*q}(\langle x \rangle)$ ,  $\forall \langle x \rangle \in H_q(K)$

$\therefore (\psi \circ \varphi)_{*q} = \psi_{*r} \circ \varphi_{*q}$ . #

5. 复形  $K, L$ ,  $\varphi_0: K^0 \rightarrow L^0$  对应. 证明  $\varphi_0$  为某单纯  $\varphi: K \rightarrow L$  的顶点对应

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \Delta = (a_0, \dots, a_q) \in K, \varphi_0(a_0), \dots, \varphi_0(a_q)$  为  $L$  中同一单形顶点

pf:  $(\Rightarrow)$  由  $\varphi$  为单纯映射,  $\varphi(\Delta)$  顶点集为  $\{\varphi_0(a_i)\}$  的单形.

$(\Leftarrow)$  定义对  $\forall x = \sum_{i=0}^q \lambda_i a_i \in K, \varphi(x) = \sum \lambda_i \varphi(a_i)$ , 则  $\varphi|_{K^0} = \varphi_0$

下证  $\varphi$  为单纯映射: ①  $\varphi$  把顶点映成顶点.

②  $\forall \Delta \in K$  中单形,  $\{\varphi_0(a_0), \dots, \varphi_0(a_q)\}$  为  $L$  中同一单形顶点  
 $= \{b_0, \dots, b_r\}$  相异.

$\Rightarrow \{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_r\}$  构成  $L$  中单形

综上,  $\varphi$  为单纯映射.  $\ast$