

Relative Homology

Goal: Given $A \subset X$ understand reln b/w the following

$$H_n(X), H_n(A), H_n(X/A)$$

Reduced Singular C.C.

$$\tilde{C}_*(x) : \dots \rightarrow C_2(x) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1(x) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0(x) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

$\sum m_i \alpha_i \mapsto \sum m_i$

Note: $\epsilon \circ \partial_1(r) = \epsilon(\tau(1) - \tau(0)) = 1 - 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon \circ \partial_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{C}_*(x) \text{ is a C.C. !}$$

Reduced Singular Hom

$$\tilde{H}_n(x) := H_n(\tilde{C}_*(x))$$

Prop

- 1) $\tilde{H}_n(x) = H_n(x) \quad \forall n > 0$
- 2) $H_0(x) \cong \tilde{H}_0(x) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ when $X \neq \emptyset$
- 3) $\tilde{H}_n(x)$ is a functor $h\text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$
- 4) X p.c (nonempty) $\Rightarrow \tilde{H}_0(x) = 0$
- 5) X contr $\Rightarrow \tilde{H}_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall n$

Defn A seq g_\bullet homs 2 ab grp (possibly (in)finite)

$$\dots \rightarrow (n_{i+1} \xrightarrow{f_{i+1}} C_i \xrightarrow{f_i} C_{i-1} \rightarrow \dots)$$

is exact if $\ker f_n = \text{im } f_{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Ex) $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B$ exact $\Leftrightarrow f$ inj

$A \xrightarrow{f} B \rightarrow 0$ exact $\Leftrightarrow f$ surj

$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ inj, g surj $\text{ker } g = \text{im } f$

$C_\bullet : \dots \rightarrow (n_{i+1} \rightarrow C_i \rightarrow C_{i-1}) \Rightarrow B/A \cong C$

exact $\Leftrightarrow H_n(C_\bullet) = 0 \quad \forall n$

Defn A good pair (X, A) is a gp X w/ a closed nonempty subgp $A \subseteq X$ s.t. \exists open $M \subset X$ w/ $A \subseteq M$ & M str. defn rel. to A .

Lemma (Hatcher Prop A.5) (X, A) (w/ pair $\Rightarrow (X, A)$ good pair

Thm (long exact seq for good pair)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (X, A) \text{ good pair} & \Rightarrow A & \hookrightarrow X & \xrightarrow{j} & X/A \\ \dots & \widetilde{H}_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \widetilde{H}_n(X) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \widetilde{H}_n(X/A) \\ \delta \curvearrowright & \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(A) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(X) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(X/A) \\ \delta \curvearrowright \dots & & & & & \\ \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_0(A) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \widetilde{H}_0(X) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & \widetilde{H}_0(X/A) & \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

is exact! (define δ later)

Pf (1) $\text{ker } \delta$

$$\text{defn } \widetilde{H}_i(S^n) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i = n \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Pf (2) induct on n .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } n=0 & \quad \widetilde{H}_i(S^0) \cong H_i(\{*\})^{\oplus 2} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus 2} & i=0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(S^0) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Induct $(D^n, \partial D^n) = (D^n / S^{n-1})$ good pair

$D^n / \partial D^n \cong S^n$ from prev. has



$$\rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(D^n)^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(S^n)$$

$\widetilde{H}_i(D^n) = 0$ $\forall i > 0$
as center.

$$\rightarrow \widetilde{H}_{i-1}(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_{i-1}(D^n)^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(S^n)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \widetilde{H}_0(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_0(D^{n-1})^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_0(S^n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \widetilde{H}_i(S^n) = \widetilde{H}_{i-1}(S^{n-1}) \quad \forall i > 0$$

for $i=0$ know $\widetilde{H}_0(S^n) = 0$ (P.C.)

done by induction

(cont) D^n not a retract of S^n

\Rightarrow any $S^n \rightarrow D^n$ has a fixed point!

Relative CC $C_*(X, A)$ with X k-sep A .

$$i : A \rightarrow X \text{ incl get } i_* : C_n(A) \xrightarrow{\cong} C_n(X) \\ \sigma \mapsto i \circ \sigma$$

$$C_n(X, A) := \frac{C_n(X)}{C_n(A)} \quad k$$

induced by $\partial_n : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(A)$

$$C_n(X, A) = \frac{C_n(X)}{C_n(A)} \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1}(X, A) = \frac{C_{n-1}(X)}{C_{n-1}(A)}$$

Relative hom $H_n(X, A) := H_n(C_*(X, A))$

have morphisms of CC

$$\left[C_*(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} C_*(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} C_*(X, A) \right]$$

eg g

Defn A S.E.S of CC. $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \xrightarrow{\beta} C \rightarrow 0$

cons. of CC maps s.t.

$$0 \rightarrow A_n \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} B_n \xrightarrow{\beta_n} C_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ exact at } C_n$$

Prop Given SES of $(C \text{ as earlier}, \exists \text{ index } k)$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(A_*) \xrightarrow{\alpha_*} H_n(B_*) \xrightarrow{\beta_*} H_n(C_*)$$

δ $\mapsto H_{n-1}(A_*) \rightarrow \cdots$

Def of δ let $c \in C_n$ n -cycle

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & c & & & \\
 & & & \downarrow & & & \\
 0 & \rightarrow & A_n & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & B_n & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C_n \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \alpha'_* & & \downarrow \beta'_* & & \downarrow \gamma'_* \\
 0 & \rightarrow & A_{n-1} & \rightarrow & B_{n-1} & \rightarrow & C_{n-1} \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \delta'_* & & \downarrow \delta'_*(\beta) & & \downarrow \delta'_*(\gamma) \\
 0 & \rightarrow & A_{n-2} & \rightarrow & B_{n-2} & \xrightarrow{\delta'_*(\beta)} & C_{n-2} \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\delta([c]) = (a)}$$

Maps n -cycle /
to n -cycle.