

Recall if  $X$  a finite CW complex.  
 $C_n(X) = \# \text{ of } n \text{ cells in } X$  struct for  $X$  (expansive)

Prop  $\chi(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_n(X)$

Rmk LHS is homotopy invariant. A priori RHS not obviously invariant

PF) Prop follows from,  $\xrightarrow{\text{finite C.C}}$

Lemma if  $C_\bullet : 0 \rightarrow C_m \xrightarrow{\partial_m} C_{m-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \rightarrow 0$

if  $w$  all  $C_n$  finitely gen'd ab grp

e.g.  $C_\bullet = C_{\text{CW}}(X)$ ,  $X$  finite CW complex

$$\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n \text{rk } H_n(C_\bullet) = \sum (-1)^n \text{rk } C_n$$

(e.g LHS euler char, RHS heuristic for CW struct)

PF)  $Z_n = \ker \partial_n$   $n$ -cycles  
 $B_n = \text{im } \partial_{n+1}$   $n$ -blangs  
 $\Rightarrow \xrightarrow{\text{SES}}, 0 \rightarrow B_n \rightarrow Z_n \rightarrow H_n(C_\bullet) \rightarrow 0$

Wk w/ graph  $\xrightarrow{\text{X}} 0 \rightarrow Z_n \rightarrow C_n \rightarrow B_{n-1} \rightarrow 0$

$$H_n = \frac{Z_n}{B_n}$$

Exer Rank is additive in SES.

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } Z_n = \text{rk } B_n + \text{rk } H_n(C_\bullet)$$

$$\text{rk } C_n = \text{rk } Z_n + \text{rk } B_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } C_n = \text{rk } B_n + \text{rk } B_{n-1} + \text{rk } H_n(C_\bullet)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{taking alternating sum } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{rk } C_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{rk } H_n(C_\bullet)$$

$$\sim + (-1)^n \text{rk } B_n$$

~~$+ (-1)^{n-1} \text{rk } B_{n-1}$~~

tot = 0

□

Defn let  $f: X \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow f_n: H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(X)$   
 if  $H_n(X)$  is fin gen  $\rightsquigarrow$  get number w/ trace of  $f_n$   
 $\rightsquigarrow \text{tr}(f_n) \in \mathbb{Z}$

Recall) if  $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^r$  homo,  
 repr by matrix  $\varphi = (a_{ij})$   $r \times r$  matrix val in  $\mathbb{Z}$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{tr } \varphi = \sum_{i=1}^r a_{ii}$  (independent of choice  
 of basis for  $\mathbb{Z}^r$ )

If  $\varphi: A \rightarrow A$  is a homo w/  $A$  fin gen ab grp.  
 $A = \mathbb{Z}^r \oplus A_{tors}$  let  $A_{tf} = \frac{A}{A_{tors}} \cong \mathbb{Z}^r$   
 $\varphi$  sends tors  $\rightarrow$  tors

$$\varphi(A_{tors}) \subseteq A_{tors} \xrightarrow{\text{rat}} \overline{\varphi}: A_{tf} \rightarrow A_{tf}$$
 $\text{tr } \varphi := \text{tr } \overline{\varphi} \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

Assume,  $H_n(X)$  fin gen & Abfrmz.

$\Rightarrow$  lefschetz num  $f$   $\Delta_f := \sum (-1)^n \text{tr}(f_n: H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(X))$

e.g) if  $f \sim \text{id}_X \Rightarrow \Delta_f = X(X)$

$$f \sim \text{id}_X = f_n = \underbrace{\text{id}_X}_{\text{rk } H_n(X)} \xrightarrow{\text{tr } \text{id}_X = \text{rk } H_n(X)}$$

Obs) If only dep on  $f$  ( $\varphi$  to htpy  $\Rightarrow$ )

Thm (Lefschetz fixed pt)  $\xrightarrow{\text{strong}}$

$X$  is a finite (w complex (so Lefschetz well def))

$f: X \rightarrow X$

$$\Omega(f) \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$  has a fixed pt.

Rmk) Converse not true e.g)  $f = \text{id}_{S^1}$

$$\Delta_f = \lambda(S^1) = 1 + (-1)^1 = 0 \quad \text{& odd}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{but }} f \text{ has fp.}$

Rmk 2) finiteness on  $X$  is needed

Eg)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \mapsto x+a$   $a \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$f$  has no fixed pt but  $\Delta(f) = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has no finite CW compx.

Cor)  $X$  is contractible & finite CW compx.

$\Rightarrow f: X \rightarrow X$  has a fixed pt  $\Rightarrow$  only  $H_0(X) \neq 0$

TR)  $\Delta(f) = \text{tr}(f_*: H_0(X) \rightarrow H_0(X)) = 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{conn} & \xleftarrow{\text{id}} & \\ z & \longleftarrow & z \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \end{array}$$

sh'd by class of my pt.

$\therefore$  by thm done!

as  $\sum p_i \mapsto \sum f(p_i)$

$\Rightarrow$  true for any PIC sp

Rmk) if  $X = D^n \Rightarrow$  Brower fixed pt thm.

Eg)  $f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(f) &= \text{tr}(f_*: H_0(S^n) \rightarrow H_0(S^n)) + \text{tr}(f_*: H_1(S^n) \rightarrow H_1(S^n)) \\ &= 1 + (-1)^n \deg f. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  if  $\deg f \neq (-1)^{n+1}$ , then  $\Delta(f) \neq 0$

contra

$\Rightarrow f$  has fixed pt

earlier showed  $f$  fixed pt free

$\Rightarrow$  def  $f = (-1)^{n+1}$  as htpic antipodal map

RTM later

Def) A simplicial complex is a special  $\Delta$  complex  $X$   
whose collection  $\Sigma$  of simplices satisfies

1)  $\Delta(\sigma: \Delta^n \rightarrow X) \subseteq \Sigma \Rightarrow \sigma$  injective (not just a 1-1)

2)  $\sigma: \Delta^n \rightarrow X, \tau: \Delta^m \rightarrow X \in \Sigma \Rightarrow$

$\{\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$

$\{\tau_0, \dots, \tau_{m-1}\}$

$\Rightarrow I = \sigma(\Delta^n) \cap \beta(K^n)$  is empty or a  
subsimplex of  $\Gamma$  or  $\beta$

i.e.  $I = \sigma([v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_p}])$  for some  $i_1, \dots, i_p$   
 $= \sigma([w_{j_1}, \dots, w_{j_p}])$  for some  $j_1, \dots, j_p$

Remark A simplicial complex is not sometimes called  
triangulation.

$\{ \text{simplicial complex} \} \subset \{ \text{D-complex} \} \subset \{ \text{CW-complex} \} \subset \text{top sp}$

(e.g.)