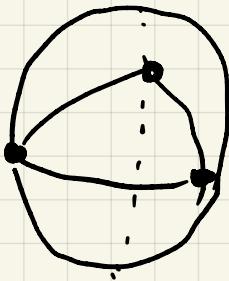


Eg Δ -compx.

$$S^2 = \begin{array}{c} v_0 \quad v_1 \quad v_2 \\ \square \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} w = v_2 \\ b \\ a \end{array}$$



2-simplices E, F , map corr to $E \rightarrow \Delta^2 \rightarrow S^2$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Delta^2 \\ \downarrow \\ S^2 \end{array} \quad [v_0, v_1, v_2]$$

(dramatical id)

1-simplices a, b, c specified

$$\Delta_1 \rightarrow S^1 \text{ spec by orange arrow}$$

0-simplices v, u, w

In contrast to, CW complex struct on S^2



$$\left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ 0-cell} \\ 1 \text{ 2-cell} \end{array} \right\} \text{Not A complex strct}$$

Defn X be a top sp \hookrightarrow Δ -compx strct. \rightarrow dep on chain strct

$C_n^\Delta(X) =$ free abelian grp on the n -simplices of Δ strct

$$= \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} M_\alpha \cdot \tau_\alpha \mid \begin{array}{l} M_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \tau_\alpha : \Delta^n \rightarrow \text{a } n\text{-simplex} \end{array} \right\}$$

elts here are called simplicial n -chain

→ "wrap up"

Idea Construct $C_n^\Delta(X)$ by considering n -chains that "form a cycle" & quotient by 1 -chains arising as bdrys.

Eg I want to capture via H_2 that S^2 has 2-dim'le hole.

Body now)

$$\partial_n : C_n^\Delta(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^\Delta(X)$$

(i th face)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Surfaces} \quad \leftarrow \quad \tau_\alpha \quad \mapsto \quad \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \tau_\alpha|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_i, \dots, v_n\}} \\ \text{to def} \\ \text{on gen} \quad \rightarrow \text{extend linearly} \end{array}$$

$\{v_0, v_1\} \quad \{v_0, v_2\} \quad \{v_1, v_2\} \quad (n-1)\text{-simplex in } X$

$$\text{e.g. } S^2, \quad \partial^2(E) = \frac{c - b + a}{\text{by } \Delta\text{-compx strct!}}$$

$$\partial^2(F) = c - b + a$$

$$\partial^2(E+F) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{Close up.}$$

Lemma $\partial_{n+1} \circ \partial_n : C_n^\Delta(x) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^\Delta(x) = 0$

Pf $\partial_{n+1} \circ \partial_n(\tau) = \partial_{n+1} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \tau|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v_i}, \dots, v_n\}}}_{\text{in}} \right)$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \left(\sum_{j < i} (-1)^j \tau|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v_j}, \dots, \hat{v_i}, \dots, v_n\}} + \sum_{j > i} (-1)^{j-1} \tau|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v_i}, \dots, \hat{v_j}, \dots, v_n\}} \right)$$
$$= \sum_{j < i} (-1)^{i+j} \tau|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v_j}, \dots, \hat{v_i}, \dots, v_n\}}$$
$$+ \sum_{j > i} (-1)^{i+j-1} \tau|_{\{v_0, \dots, \hat{v_i}, \dots, \hat{v_j}, \dots, v_n\}} = 0$$

Def A chain complex (of abelian grp)

is a sequence of homomorphisms (\cong abgrps) $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$C_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_{n+1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}} C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots$$

st $\partial_n \circ \partial_{n+1} = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{im}(\partial_{n+1}) \subset \ker(\partial_n)$

Term C_n - grp of chains $\rightarrow \partial_n$ - differential

$\ker \partial_n \subset C_n \rightarrow$ grp of cycles

$\text{im } \partial_{n+1} \subset C_n \rightarrow$ bndys

Def $H_n(C_\bullet) := \frac{\ker \partial_n}{\text{im } \partial_{n+1}}$

Def if X Δ -cmplx \rightsquigarrow Simplicial chain cmplx

$$C_\bullet^\Delta(x) : \dots \rightarrow C_{n+1}^\Delta(x) \rightarrow C_n^\Delta(x) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^\Delta(x) \rightarrow \dots$$

(terms = 0 for $n < 0$)

Simplicial Homology grp

definition

$$H_n^{\Delta}(X) := H_n(C_n^{\Delta}(X)) = \frac{\text{Ker } \partial_n}{\text{im } \partial_n}$$

- Thm) 1) $H_n^{\Delta}(X)$ doesn't dep ($\xrightarrow{\text{up to } \cong}$) on Δ -compl strct on X
- 2) If X, Y sq w/ Δ -complx strct
 $\& X \sim Y \Rightarrow H_n^{\Delta}(X) \cong H_n^{\Delta}(Y) \ \forall n$
 \downarrow
 non equiv

Pf) Later.

E.g. $X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ pt $\quad \Delta$ - simplex $\quad \vee$
 $C_n^{\Delta}(X) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle & n=0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ free ab grp w/ \vee .
 $\dots \rightarrow 0 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\partial_0} 0 \longrightarrow \dots$ $\text{im } \partial_1 = 0$
 $\text{Ker } \partial_0 = \mathbb{Z}$

$$H_n^{\Delta}(X) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & n=0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$