

Defn) generalized simp. complex
(Δ -complex where every simplex is embedded)

e.g.  so vertices allowed to span multiple simpl.

Pic - all max'le simp. have same dim

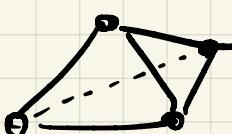
Finite compx is shellable if \exists ordering
of max'le simp. F_1, \dots, F_t

s.t., $(\bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} F_i) \cap F_k \xrightarrow{\text{pure bds of } \partial F_k}$ \neq $\xrightarrow{\text{nice}}$
pure of dimension $(\dim(F_k)) - 1$

Gluing F_k along pure subcomplex of bdry.

Defn) shellable compx
max'le simp. admit a shelling order.

E.g |



$\partial \Delta^3$ any ordering is a shelling one



pure of dim 1

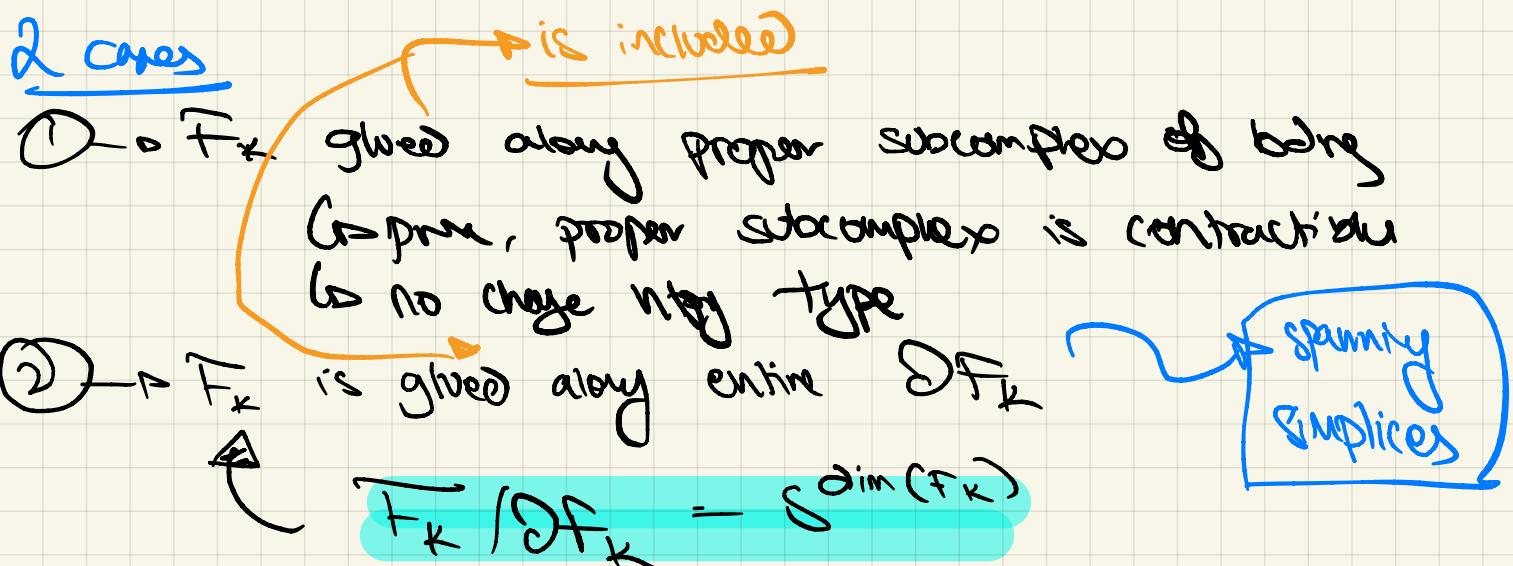
g long contractible
chain contr sweep



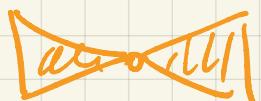
\leadsto pure of dim 1

(\Rightarrow no change
htpy type)

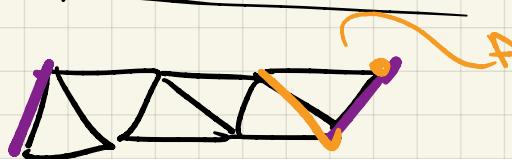
But not the last face. Glued
along $\sim 3'$



Thm) If X is shellable

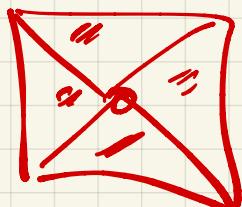
$$X \cong \bigcup_{F_i \text{ sp}} \{\dim(F_i)\}$$


↑ not shellable,



backet triangulated

note shellable



↑ shellable in only clockwise/ counter clockwise order

ex6) $A^{n+k} = (A^n)^{(k)}$ is shellable
 (so vertex set $[n+1]$) \Rightarrow subsets of size $\leq k+1$

Max'l Simplices, - subsets of $[n+1]$ of size $k+1$
 Shelling order, Order subsets from within
 ↳ then order lexicographically

$\delta_1 \quad \{f_1, 2, \dots, k+1\}, \{f_1, 2, \dots, k+1, k+2\}, \dots$

let us show that this is a shelling order,

$$F_0 = 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ k+1 \quad F_i = 1 \ 2 \ \dots \ \overbrace{k+1}^{\text{codim } 1} \ \dots \ k+2$$

$$F_0 \cap F_i = 1 \ \dots \ k$$

\vdots

$$F_j = a_0 \ \dots \ a_k$$

→ Spec some subsimplex
 $b_0 \ \dots \ b_p$ is in
 intersection → subsimplex

Wts contained in boundary
 of dim (k-1).
 in intersection.

$\exists a'_0 \ \dots \ a'_k \quad \text{so } b_0 \ \dots \ b_p \in$

$\{a'_0, \dots, a'_k\} \cap \{a_0 \ \dots \ a_k\}$

Consider components of $b_0 \ \dots \ b_p$ in the set

$$Q'_{i_1} = a_{i_{k-p}} \quad a_{i_1} = a_{i_{k-p}}$$

Something ... make smaller.

Spanning Simplicies \iff Simplices that don't contain

$\rightarrow F_i \{b_0, \dots, \widehat{b_i}, \dots, b_k\} \cup \{1\}$

is lex-earlier face.

If it has 1 $\{1, a_1, \dots, a_k\}$
 this $(k-i)$ face