



Inspiring Excellence

Algebraic Topology III (MAT484)

Lecture Notes

Preface

This series of lecture notes has been prepared for aiding students who took the BRAC University course **Algebraic Topology III (MAT484)** in Spring 2023 semester. These notes were typeset under the supervision of mathematician **Dr. Syed Hasibul Hassan Chowdhury**. The main goal of this typeset is to have an organized digital version of the notes, which is easier to share and handle. Lecture notes of the previous Algebraic Topology courses can be found in the following links.

- **Algebraic Topology I (MAT431)**: https://atonurc.github.io/assets/MAT431_AT1.pdf
- **Algebraic Topology II (MAT432)**: https://atonurc.github.io/assets/MAT432_AT2.pdf

If you see any mistakes or typos, please send me an email at atonuroychowdhury@gmail.com

Atonu Roy Chowdhury

References:

- *Elements of Algebraic Topology*, by James R. Munkres
- *Topology*, by Klaus Jänich, translated by Silvio Levy.
- Note on CW Complexes, by Soren Hansen. Link: <https://www.math.ksu.edu/~hansen/CWcomplexes.pdf>

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1 Singular Homology Theory

§1.1 Singular Homology Groups

Let \mathbb{R}^∞ denote the generalized Euclidean space \mathbb{E}^J , with J being the set of positive integers. An element of the vector space \mathbb{R}^∞ is an infinite sequence of real numbers (functions from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{R}) with finitely many nonzero entries. Let Δ_p denote the p -simplex in \mathbb{R}^∞ having vertices

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_0 &= (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ \varepsilon_1 &= (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots), \\ &\dots \\ \varepsilon_p &= (0, 0, 0, \dots, \underbrace{1}_{(p+1)\text{-th entry}}, \dots).\end{aligned}$$

We call Δ_p the **standard p -simplex**. In this notation, Δ_{p-1} is a face of Δ_p .

Definition 1.1 (Singular p -simplex). Let X be a topological space. We define a **singular p -simplex** of X to be a continuous map $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$. The free abelian group generated by singular p -simplices of X is denoted by $S_p(X)$, and is called the **singular chain group** of X in dimension p . We shall denote an element of $S_p(X)$ by a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of singular p -simplices of X .

Singular means that T could be a “bad” map, i.e. it may not be an imbedding. All we want that T is just continuous. Now, recall that

$$\Delta_p = \left\{ (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^\infty \mid 0 \leq x_i \leq 1 \text{ and } \sum_{i=0}^p x_i = 1 \right\}. \quad (1.1)$$

Given $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_p \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$, there is a unique affine map $l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} : \Delta_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\infty$ that maps ε_i to a_i . It is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) &= \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_i = \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_i + a_0 - \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_0 \\ &= a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^p x_i (a_i - a_0).\end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

We call this map the **linear singular simplex** determined by $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_p \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$. Now, what is $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$? Observe that

$$l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} \varepsilon_i = l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}(0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1}_{(i+1)\text{-th entry}}, 0, \dots) = \varepsilon_i. \quad (1.3)$$

Therefore, $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$ maps ε_i to itself, for every $i = 0, 1, \dots, p$. Also,

$$l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) = \sum_{i=0}^p x_i \varepsilon_i = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots). \quad (1.4)$$

Therefore, $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$ is just the inclusion map of Δ_p into \mathbb{R}^∞ . Now, suppose $(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{p-1}, 0, \dots) \in \Delta_{p-1}$, so that $\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} x_i = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_i}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{p-1}, 0, \dots) &= x_0 \varepsilon_0 + \dots + x_{i-1} \varepsilon_{i-1} + 0 \cdot \varepsilon_i + x_{i+1} \varepsilon_{i+1} + \dots + x_{p-1} \varepsilon_p \\ &= (x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{p-1}, 0, \dots),\end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

which is a point on the face of Δ_p opposite to the vertex ε_i . In fact, $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$ is a linear homomorphism of Δ_{p-1} into the face of Δ_p that is opposite to the vertex ε_i . In other words,

$$l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} : \Delta_{p-1} \rightarrow \Delta_p$$

maps Δ_{p-1} to the face of Δ_p opposite to the vertex ε_i . Therefore, given a singular p -simplex $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$, one can form the composite

$$T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} : \Delta_{p-1} \rightarrow X,$$

which is a singular $(p-1)$ -simplex. We think of it as the i -th face of the singular p -simplex T .

Definition 1.2 (Boundary homomorphism). We define $\partial : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p-1}(X)$ as follows. If $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is a singular p -simplex, we define ∂T to be

$$\partial T = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}. \quad (1.6)$$

In other words, ∂T is a formal sum of singular simplices of dimension $p-1$, which are the faces of T .

Remark 1.1 (IMPORTANT!). Note that only the singular p -simplices are maps, not the singular p -chains. The p -chains are just formal sum of continuous maps from Δ_p to X . If T_1 and T_2 are two singular p -simplices, i.e. continuous maps $\Delta_p \rightarrow X$, then $T_1 + T_2$ is **NOT** a map. The sum present here is nothing but a formal notation. So one cannot act $T_1 + T_2$ on a point of Δ_p . For the same reason, ∂T_1 is not a map. It is merely a formal linear combination of the continuous maps $T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$.

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map, we define a group homomorphism $f_{\#} : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ by defining it on singular p -simplices by the equation

$$f_{\#}(T) = f \circ T \quad (1.7)$$

for a singular p -simplex T .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Delta_p & \xrightarrow{T} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & f \circ T & & \end{array}$$

Theorem 1.1

The homomorphism $f_{\#}$ commutes with ∂ . Furthermore, $\partial^2 = 0$.

Proof. Given a singular p -simplex T ,

$$\partial f_{\#}(T) = \partial(f \circ T) = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i (f \circ T) \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}. \quad (1.8)$$

$$f_{\#}(\partial T) = f_{\#}\left(\sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i f \circ T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}. \quad (1.9)$$

Therefore, $\partial f_{\#}(T) = f_{\#}(\partial T)$. Now, to prove $\partial^2 = 0$, we first compute ∂ for linear singular simplices $l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}$.

$$\partial l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}. \quad (1.10)$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_i}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}(x_0, \dots, x_{p-1}, 0, \dots) &= l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}(x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_i x_{p-1}, 0, \dots) \\ &= x_0 a_0 + \dots + x_{i-1} a_{i-1} + 0 \cdot a_i + x_i a_{i+1} + \dots + x_{p-1} a_p \\ &= l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)}(x_0, \dots, x_{p-1}, 0, \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Hence,

$$l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_i}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} = l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)}. \quad (1.12)$$

Therefore, from 1.10, it follows that

$$\partial l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)}. \quad (1.13)$$

Let's now evaluate $\partial \partial l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \partial l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} &= \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i \partial l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i \sum_{j < i} (-1)^j l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_j}, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)} + \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i \sum_{j > i} (-1)^{j-1} l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, \widehat{a_j}, \dots, a_p)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^p \sum_{j < i} (-1)^{i+j} l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_j}, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_p)} - \sum_{i=0}^p \sum_{j > i} (-1)^{i+j} l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, \widehat{a_j}, \dots, a_p)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

Now fix $0 \leq j_0 < i_0 \leq p$. In the first summand of 1.14, the contribution of $i = i_0, j = j_0$ is

$$(-1)^{i_0+j_0} l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_{j_0}}, \dots, \widehat{a_{i_0}}, \dots, a_p)}. \quad (1.15)$$

On the other hand, in the second summand of 1.14, the contribution of $i = j_0, j = i_0$ is also

$$(-1)^{i_0+j_0} l_{(a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_{j_0}}, \dots, \widehat{a_{i_0}}, \dots, a_p)}. \quad (1.16)$$

These two contributions cancel each other. This way, one finds that the RHS of 1.14 vanishes. Hence,

$$\partial \partial l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} = 0. \quad (1.17)$$

In particular,

$$\partial \partial l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} = 0. \quad (1.18)$$

Now, $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} : \Delta_p \rightarrow \Delta_p$ is continuous, so $l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} \in S_p(\Delta_p)$. Furthermore, it is the identity map as we have seen in 1.4. Since $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is continuous, we can form $T_{\#} : S_p(\Delta_p) \rightarrow S_p(X)$.

$$T_{\#}(l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}) = T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} = T \circ \text{id}_{\Delta_p} = T. \quad (1.19)$$

Therefore, using the fact that $T_{\#}$ commutes with ∂ , we obtain

$$\partial \partial T = \partial \partial T_{\#}(l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}) = T_{\#}(\partial \partial l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}) = 0. \quad (1.20)$$

Hence, $\partial^2 T = 0$. ■

Definition 1.3 (Singular homology groups). The family of groups $S_p(X)$ and homomorphisms $\partial_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p-1}(X)$ is called **singular chain complex** of X , and is denoted by $\mathcal{S}(X)$.

$$\cdots \longrightarrow S_{p+1}(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} S_p(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_p} S_{p-1}(X) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

The homology groups of this chain complex are called the **singular homology groups** of X , and are denoted by $H_p(X)$.

Definition 1.4 (Augmentation map). The chain complex $\mathcal{S}(X)$ is augmented by the homomorphism $\epsilon : S_0(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined by setting $\epsilon(T) = 1$ for each singular 0-simplex $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$. (A generic singular 0-chain is a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of singular 0-simplices.)

It's immediate that if T is a singular 1-simplex, then $\epsilon(\partial T) = 0$. Indeed,

$$\epsilon(\partial T) = \epsilon(T \circ l_{(\widehat{\epsilon}_0, \widehat{\epsilon}_1)}) - \epsilon(T \circ l_{(\widehat{\epsilon}_1, \widehat{\epsilon}_0)}) = 0. \quad (1.21)$$

Definition 1.5 (Reduced homology groups). The homology groups of $\{\mathcal{S}(X), \epsilon\}$ are called the **reduced singular homology groups** of X , and are denoted by $\widetilde{H}_p(X)$.

Now, given continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$ a singular 0-simplex on X , then $f_{\#}(T) = f \circ T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow Y$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Delta_0 & \xrightarrow{T} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & f \circ T & & \end{array}$$

Now, consider the augmented singular chain complexes $\{\mathcal{S}(X), \epsilon^X\}$ and $\{\mathcal{S}(Y), \epsilon^Y\}$. Noting continuous $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$ and $f_{\#}(T) : \Delta_0 \rightarrow Y$, one obtains $\epsilon^X(T) = 1$ and $\epsilon^Y(f_{\#}(T)) = 1$. In other words, the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_0(X) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon^X} & \mathbb{Z} \\ (f_{\#})_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \\ S_0(Y) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon^Y} & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

Therefore, $f_{\#} : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ is an **augmentation preserving chain map** between $\{\mathcal{S}(X), \epsilon^X\}$ and $\{\mathcal{S}(Y), \epsilon^Y\}$. Thus, $f_{\#}$ induces a homomorphism f_* in both ordinary and reduced singular homology.

In [Theorem 1.1](#), we saw that the chain map $f_{\#}$ commutes with the boundary operator ∂ . In other words, $(f_{\#})_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ takes cycles to cycles and boundaries to boundaries. Suppose $c_p \in Z_p(X) = \text{Ker } \partial_p^X$, so that $\partial_p^X c_p = 0$. Now,

$$\partial_p^Y \left((f_{\#})_p c_p \right) = (f_{\#})_{p-1} (\partial_p^X c_p) = 0. \quad (1.22)$$

Hence, $(f_{\#})_p c_p \in Z_p(Y)$. On the other hand, let $b_p \in B_p(X) = \text{Im } \partial_{p+1}^X$. Then $b_p = \partial_{p+1}^X d_{p+1}$ for some $d_{p+1} \in S_{p+1}(X)$. Then

$$(f_{\#})_p b_p = (f_{\#})_p (\partial_{p+1}^X d_{p+1}) = \partial_{p+1}^Y \left((f_{\#})_{p+1} d_{p+1} \right). \quad (1.23)$$

In other words, $(f_{\#})_p b_p \in B_p(Y)$. This reflects the fact that $(f_{\#})_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ induces a homomorphism between the singular homology groups $(f_*)_p : H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y)$. $(f_*)_p$ is given by

$$(f_*)_p (c_p + B_p(X)) = (f_{\#})_p c_p + B_p(Y). \quad (1.24)$$

If the reduced homology groups of X vanishes in all dimensions, we say that X is **acyclic** (in singular homology).

Theorem 1.2

If $i : X \rightarrow X$ is the identity, then so is $(i_*)_p : H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X)$. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ are continuous, then $((g \circ f)_*)_p = (g_*)_p \circ (f_*)_p$.

Proof. It is sufficient to show that the equations hold at the chain level. We know from the definition of $(f_\#)_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ that it maps $T \in S_p(X)$ to $f \circ T \in S_p(Y)$. Since $i : X \rightarrow X$ is the identity map,

$$(i_\#)_p(T) = i \circ T = T. \quad (1.25)$$

So $(i_\#)_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X)$ is the identity homomorphism. As a result,

$$(i_*)_p(c_p + B_p(X)) = (i_\#)_p c_p + B_p(X) = c_p + B_p(X). \quad (1.26)$$

Therefore, $(i_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(X)}$.

Given continuous $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$, $((g \circ f)_\#)_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Z)$ is defined by

$$((g \circ f)_\#)_p T = (g \circ f) \circ T = g \circ (f \circ T) = (g_\#)_p((f_\#)_p T). \quad (1.27)$$

Therefore, $((g \circ f)_\#)_p = (g_\#)_p \circ (f_\#)_p$. Now, at the homology level, for $c_p + B_p(X) \in H_p(X) = Z_p(X) / B_p(X)$

$$((g \circ f)_*)_p(c_p + B_p(X)) = ((g \circ f)_\#)_p c_p + B_p(Z) = (g_\#)_p((f_\#)_p c_p) + B_p(Z). \quad (1.28)$$

Also,

$$(g_*)_p \circ (f_*)_p(c_p + B_p(X)) = (g_*)_p((f_\#)_p c_p + B_p(Y)) = (g_\#)_p((f_\#)_p c_p) + B_p(Z). \quad (1.29)$$

From 1.28 and 1.29, we can deduce that $((g \circ f)_*)_p = (g_*)_p \circ (f_*)_p$. ■

Corollary 1.3

If $h : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homeomorphism, then $(h_*)_p : H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Both $h : X \rightarrow Y$ and $h^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$ are continuous, and $h \circ h^{-1} = \text{id}_Y$. Therefore,

$$(h_*)_p \circ ((h^{-1})_*)_p = ((h \circ h^{-1})_*)_p = ((\text{id}_Y)_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(Y)}. \quad (1.30)$$

Similarly, starting with $h^{-1} \circ h = \text{id}_X$, we will get $((h^{-1})_*)_p \circ (h_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(X)}$. Therefore, $((h^{-1})_*)_p$ is the inverse of $(h_*)_p$. In other words, $(h_*)_p$ is an invertible homomorphism, i.e. an isomorphism. ■

Theorem 1.4

Let X be a topological space. Then $H_0(X)$ is free abelian. If $\{X_\alpha\}$ is the collection of path components of X , and if T_α is a singular 0-simplex with image in X_α for each α , then the homology classes of the chains T_α form a basis for $H_0(X)$. The group $\tilde{H}_0(X)$ is also free abelian; it vanishes if X is path connected. Otherwise, let α_0 be a fixed index, then the homology classes of the chains $T_\alpha - T_{\alpha_0}$ for $\alpha \neq \alpha_0$ form a basis for $\tilde{H}_0(X)$.

Proof. Let $x_\alpha = T_\alpha(\Delta_0) \in X_\alpha$, with $T_\alpha : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$ being a singular 0-simplex. Here, Δ_0 consists of the point $\varepsilon_0 = (1, 0, 0, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$. Also, let $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$ be any singular 0-simplex such that $T(\Delta_0) \in X_\alpha$. Since X_α is path connected, there is a path connecting $T(\Delta_0)$ and $T_\alpha(\Delta_0)$. In other words, there is a singular 1-simplex $f : \Delta_1 \rightarrow X$ such that

$$f(1, 0, 0, \dots) = T(\Delta_0) \text{ and } f(0, 1, 0, \dots) = T_\alpha(\Delta_0). \quad (1.31)$$

Then we have

$$\partial_1 f = f \circ l_{(\widehat{\varepsilon}_0, \varepsilon_1)} - f \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \widehat{\varepsilon}_1)}. \quad (1.32)$$

Now,

$$f \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \widehat{\varepsilon}_1)}(1, 0, 0, \dots) = f(1, 0, 0, \dots) = T(\Delta_0) = T(1, 0, 0, \dots), \quad (1.33)$$

$$f \circ l_{(\widehat{\varepsilon}_0, \varepsilon_1)}(1, 0, 0, \dots) = f(0, 1, 0, \dots) = T_\alpha(\Delta_0) = T_\alpha(1, 0, 0, \dots). \quad (1.34)$$

Therefore, $\partial_1 f = T_\alpha - T$.

An arbitrary singular 0-chain is a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of singular 0-simplices. Let's take $c \in S_0(X)$. Then $c = \sum_\beta m_\beta T'_\beta$, with $m_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ and T'_β being singular 0-simplices. Each $T'_\beta(\Delta_0)$ belongs to some X_α , and hence homologous to T_α . Therefore, c is homologous to some \mathbb{Z} -linear combination $\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha$ of the T_α 's. We will now show that no such nontrivial 0-chain $\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha$ bounds.

Assume the contrary that $\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha = \partial_1 d$ for some $d \in S_1(X)$. Now, the singular 1-chain d is a formal linear combination of singular 1-simplices with path connected image, i.e. the image lies in one of the path components X_α . Thus we can write $d = \sum_\alpha d_\alpha$, where d_α consists of the terms whose images are in X_α . Therefore,

$$\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha = \partial_1 d = \sum_\alpha \partial_1 d_\alpha. \quad (1.35)$$

Hence, we get

$$n_\alpha T_\alpha = \partial_1 d_\alpha \quad (1.36)$$

for each α . Applying ϵ to both sides of 1.36, we get

$$\epsilon(n_\alpha T_\alpha) = \epsilon(\partial_1 d_\alpha) \implies n_\alpha = 0. \quad (1.37)$$

Therefore, no non-trivial 0-chain $\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha$ bounds. Since every 0-chain is automatically a 0-cycle, an element of $H_0(X)$ is homologous to a 0-chain of the form $\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha$. Hence, the homology classes of the singular 0-simplices $\{T_\alpha\}$ form a basis for the free abelian group $H_0(X)$.

$$S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} S_0(X) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z}$$

$\tilde{H}_0(X)$ is defined as $\tilde{H}_0(X) = \text{Ker } \epsilon / \text{Im } \partial_1$. Given a singular 0-chain $T \in S_0(X)$, we've seen that T is homologous to a 0-chain of the form $T' = \sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha$; and T' bounds iff $T' = 0$, i.e. $n_\alpha = 0$ for every α . If further $T \in \text{Ker } \epsilon$, then $\epsilon(T) = 0$. Since T and T' are homologous, $T = T' + \partial_1 d$ for some $d \in S_1(X)$. Therefore,

$$0 = \epsilon(T) = \epsilon(T') + \epsilon(\partial_1 d) = \epsilon\left(\sum_\alpha n_\alpha T_\alpha\right) = \sum_\alpha n_\alpha. \quad (1.38)$$

If X is path connected, there is only one component, and hence there is only one n_α involved. Thus $n_\alpha = 0$ from 1.38. This gives us $T' = 0$, leading to the fact that every $T \in \text{Ker } \epsilon$ is homologous to 0, i.e. $T = 0 + \partial_1 d$ for some $d \in S_1(X)$. So $\text{Ker } \epsilon = \text{Im } \partial_1$. Therefore, $\tilde{H}_0(X) = 0$, when X is path connected.

Now, suppose X has more than one path components. Fix α_0 . Then from 1.38, we get

$$0 = \sum_\alpha n_\alpha = n_{\alpha_0} + \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_\alpha \implies n_{\alpha_0} = - \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_\alpha. \quad (1.39)$$

Then T' is

$$T' = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} T_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_{\alpha} T_{\alpha} + n_{\alpha_0} T_{\alpha_0} = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_{\alpha} T_{\alpha} - \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_{\alpha} T_{\alpha_0} = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_{\alpha} (T_{\alpha} - T_{\alpha_0}). \quad (1.40)$$

1.40 suggests that T' is a linear combination of the singular 0-chains $\{T_{\alpha} - T_{\alpha_0}\}_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0}$. And T' bounds iff it is trivial, as shown earlier. Therefore, the homology classes of 0-chains $\{T_{\alpha} - T_{\alpha_0}\}_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0}$ form a basis for $\tilde{H}_0(X)$. ■

Theorem 1.4 illustrates the following result:

$$H_p(X) = \begin{cases} \tilde{H}_p(X) & \text{if } p > 0 \\ \tilde{H}_0(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } p = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (1.41)$$

§1.2 Bracket Operation

Definition 1.6 (Star convex set). A set $X \subseteq \mathbb{E}^J$ is said to be **star convex** relative to the point $w \in X$, if for each $x \in X$, the line segment from x to w lies in X .

Definition 1.7 (Bracket operation). Suppose $X \in \mathbb{E}^J$ is star convex relative to w . We define bracket operation on singular chains of X . Let us first define it for singular p -simplices. Let $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ be a singular p -simplex of X . Define a singular $(p+1)$ -simplex

$$[T, w] : \Delta_{p+1} \rightarrow X$$

by letting $[T, w]$ carry the line segment from x to ε_{p+1} , for $x \in \Delta_p$ (the collection of all such line segments as x varies in Δ_p constitutes Δ_{p+1}), linearly onto the line segment $T(x)$ to w in X . In other words,

$$[T, w](t\varepsilon_{p+1} + (1-t)x) = tw + (1-t)T(x), \quad (1.42)$$

for $t \in [0, 1]$. Now, extend the definition of bracket operation to arbitrary p -chains as follows: if $c = \sum n_i T_i$ is a singular p -chain of X with each T_i being a singular p -simplex, then we define

$$[c, w] = \sum n_i [T_i, w]. \quad (1.43)$$

In other words, $[\cdot, w] : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X)$, $c \mapsto [c, w]$ is a homomorphism.

From Figure 1.1, it's immediate that the restriction of $[T, w]$ to the face Δ_p of Δ_{p+1} is just the map T . Now, consider the case when T is the linear singular simplex $l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}$ for $a_0, \dots, a_p \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty}$. We want to calculate what $[l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}, w]$ is.

Recall that $l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} : \Delta_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\infty}$ is defined as

$$l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}(x_0, \dots, x_p) = \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_i. \quad (1.44)$$

Consider a point $(x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, 0, \dots) \in \Delta_{p+1}$. We want to see where $[l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}, w]$ takes this point to. Since $(x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, 0, \dots) \in \Delta_{p+1}$, each x_i is nonnegative with $\sum_{i=0}^{p+1} x_i = 1$. Now,

$$\sum_{i=0}^p \frac{x_i}{1-x_{p+1}} = 1, \quad (1.45)$$

so $\left(\frac{x_0}{1-x_{p+1}}, \frac{x_1}{1-x_{p+1}}, \dots, \frac{x_p}{1-x_{p+1}}, 0, \dots\right) \in \Delta_p$. Therefore,

$$(x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, 0, \dots) = (1-x_{p+1}) \left(\frac{x_0}{1-x_{p+1}}, \frac{x_1}{1-x_{p+1}}, \dots, \frac{x_p}{1-x_{p+1}}, 0, \dots\right) + x_{p+1} \varepsilon_{p+1}. \quad (1.46)$$

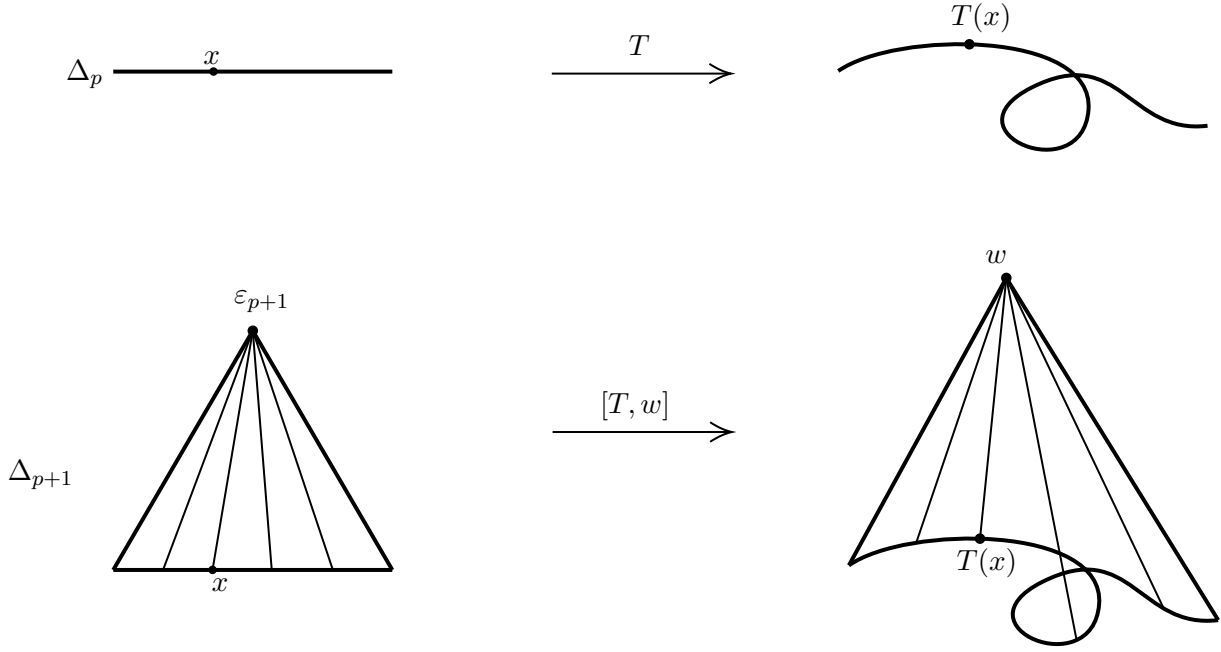


Figure 1.1

By the definition of bracket operation,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}, w](x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, 0, \dots) \\
 &= (1 - x_{p+1}) l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)} \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_{p+1}}, \frac{x_1}{1 - x_{p+1}}, \dots, \frac{x_p}{1 - x_{p+1}}, 0, \dots \right) + x_{p+1} w \\
 &= (1 - x_{p+1}) \sum_{i=0}^p \frac{x_i}{1 - x_{p+1}} a_i + x_{p+1} w \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_i + x_{p+1} w.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.47}$$

Furthermore,

$$l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p, w)}(x_0, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, 0, \dots) = x_0 a_0 + \dots + x_p a_p + x_{p+1} w = \sum_{i=0}^p x_i a_i + x_{p+1} w. \tag{1.48}$$

Equating 1.47 and 1.48, we get

$$[l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p)}, w] = l_{(a_0, \dots, a_p, w)}. \tag{1.49}$$

Now we will show that $[T, w] : \Delta_{p+1} \rightarrow X$ is continuous. We have seen earlier that given $x \in \Delta_p$, a point in Δ_{p+1} is expressed as $t\varepsilon_{p+1} + (1-t)x$, with $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Hence, we are concerned with the following quotient map $\pi : \Delta_p \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \Delta_{p+1}$ defined by

$$\pi(x, t) = t\varepsilon_{p+1} + (1-t)x. \tag{1.50}$$

If $x = (x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) \in \Delta_p$, then 1.50 takes the familiar form

$$\pi((x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots), t) = ((1-t)x_0, \dots, (1-t)x_p, t, 0, \dots). \tag{1.51}$$

Observe that $\pi|_{\Delta_p \times [0, 1]} : \Delta_p \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \Delta_{p+1}$ is 1-1, and $\pi(\Delta_p \times \{1\}) = \{\varepsilon_{p+1}\}$, showing that π collapses $\Delta_p \times \{1\}$ to the $(p+1)$ -th vertex ε_{p+1} of Δ_{p+1} . Now, the continuous map $f : \Delta_p \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ defined by

$$f(x, t) = tw + (1-t)T(x) \tag{1.52}$$

is constant on $\Delta_p \times \{1\}$. In fact, $f(\Delta_p \times \{1\}) = \{w\}$. Since π is 1-1 for other points, f is seen to be constant for $\pi^{-1}(y)$ with $y \in \Delta_{p+1} \setminus \{\varepsilon_{p+1}\}$. In other words, $f : \Delta_p \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ is constant for each $\pi^{-1}(y)$ with $y \in \Delta_{p+1}$. Therefore, f induces a unique continuous map $\tilde{f} : \Delta_{p+1} \rightarrow X$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta_p \times [0, 1] & & \\ \pi \downarrow & \searrow f & \\ \Delta_{p+1} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & X \end{array}$$

This unique map \tilde{f} is precisely $[T, w]$, since

$$([T, w] \circ \pi)(x, t) = [T, w](t\varepsilon_{p+1} + (1-t)x) = tw + (1-t)T(x) = f(x, t). \quad (1.53)$$

Therefore, $\tilde{f} = [T, w]$, and hence it is continuous. So $[T, w]$ is indeed a singular $(p+1)$ -simplex.

Lemma 1.5

Let X be a star convex set with respect to w ; let c be a singular p -chain of X . Then

$$\partial[c, w] = \begin{cases} [\partial c, w] + (-1)^{p+1} c & \text{if } p > 0 \\ \epsilon(c) T_w - c & \text{if } p = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (1.54)$$

where T_w is the singular 0-simplex mapping Δ_0 to w .

Proof. If T is a singular 0-simplex, $[T, w]$ is a singular 1-simplex. Then

$$\partial[T, w] = [T, w] \circ l_{(\widehat{\varepsilon}_0, \varepsilon_1)} - [T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \widehat{\varepsilon}_1)}. \quad (1.55)$$

Now, recall $[T, w] : \Delta_1 \rightarrow X$ maps the line joining ε_1 to ε_0 to the line joining w to $T(\varepsilon_0)$. So

$$[T, w](1-t, t, 0, \dots) = tw + (1-t)T(\varepsilon_0). \quad (1.56)$$

Now,

$$([T, w] \circ l_{(\widehat{\varepsilon}_0, \varepsilon_1)})(1, 0, \dots) = [T, w](0, 1, 0, \dots) = w = T_w(1, 0, \dots). \quad (1.57)$$

Therefore, $([T, w] \circ l_{(\widehat{\varepsilon}_0, \varepsilon_1)}) = T_w$.

$$([T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \widehat{\varepsilon}_1)})(1, 0, \dots) = [T, w](1, 0, \dots) = T(\varepsilon_0) = T(1, 0, \dots), \quad (1.58)$$

so $[T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \widehat{\varepsilon}_1)} = T$. By 1.55, we get

$$\partial[T, w] = T_w - T. \quad (1.59)$$

Now, let $c = \sum_i n_i T_i$ be a singular 0-chain with T_i being singular 0-simplices. Then

$$\partial \left[\sum_i n_i T_i, w \right] = \sum_i n_i \partial[T_i, w] = \sum_i n_i (T_w - T_i) = \left(\sum_i n_i \right) T_w - \sum_i n_i T_i. \quad (1.60)$$

Now, applying the augmentation map to c , we get

$$\epsilon(c) = \epsilon \left(\sum_i n_i T_i \right) = \sum_i n_i \epsilon(T_i) = \sum_i n_i. \quad (1.61)$$

Therefore, 1.60 gives us

$$\partial[c, w] = \epsilon(c) T_w - c. \quad (1.62)$$

Now we shall consider the case when T is a singular p -simplex, and we shall prove that $\partial[T, w] = [\partial T, w] + (-1)^{p+1} T$.

$$\begin{aligned} \partial[T, w] &= \sum_{i=0}^{p+1} (-1)^i [T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_{p+1})} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i [T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_{p+1})} + (-1)^{p+1} [T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p, \widehat{\varepsilon}_{p+1})}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.63)$$

$l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p, \widehat{\varepsilon}_{p+1})}$ is the inclusion map of Δ_p into Δ_{p+1} . So $[T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_p, \widehat{\varepsilon}_{p+1})}$ is nothing but the restriction of $[T, w]$ to Δ_p , which is the same as T . Now we want to show that

$$[T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_{p+1})} = [T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, w]. \quad (1.64)$$

Both sides of 1.64 are maps from Δ_p to X . Let $(x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) \in \Delta_p$. Then

$$([T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_{p+1})})(x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) = [T, w](x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_i, \dots, x_{p-1}, x_p, 0, \dots). \quad (1.65)$$

Now, $(x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_i, \dots, x_{p-1}, x_p, 0, \dots)$ is a point in Δ_{p+1} . We can write it as

$$(x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_i, \dots, x_{p-1}, x_p, 0, \dots) = (1 - x_p) \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \frac{x_i}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right) + x_p \varepsilon_{p+1}. \quad (1.66)$$

Now, $\left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \frac{x_i}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right)$ is a point in Δ_p since its nonzero components are all non-negative and they add to 1. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} &[T, w](x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_i, \dots, x_{p-1}, x_p, 0, \dots) \\ &= (1 - x_p) T \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \frac{x_i}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right) + x_p w. \end{aligned} \quad (1.67)$$

On the other hand, we can write $(x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots)$ as

$$(x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) = (1 - x_p) \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right) + x_p \varepsilon_p, \quad (1.68)$$

where $\left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right) \in \Delta_{p-1}$. So

$$\begin{aligned} &[T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, w](x_0, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots) \\ &= x_p w + (1 - x_p) (T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}) \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right) \\ &= x_p w + (1 - x_p) T \left(\frac{x_0}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \frac{x_i}{1 - x_p}, \dots, \frac{x_{p-1}}{1 - x_p}, 0, \dots \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1.69)$$

Combining 1.65, 1.67 and 1.69, we get that 1.64 indeed holds, i.e.

$$[T, w] \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_{p+1})} = [T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, w].$$

Now, from 1.63, we then get

$$\begin{aligned} \partial[T, w] &= \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i [T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, w] + (-1)^{p+1} T \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i T \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, w \right] + (-1)^{p+1} T \\ &= [\partial T, w] + (-1)^{p+1} T. \end{aligned} \quad (1.70)$$

Now, if $c = \sum_i n_i T_i$ is a singular p -chain with T_i being singular 0-simplices, then

$$\partial[c, w] = \sum_i n_i \partial[T_i, w] = \sum_i n_i [\partial T_i, w] + (-1)^{p+1} \sum_i n_i T_i = [\partial c, w] + (-1)^{p+1} c. \quad (1.71)$$

■

Theorem 1.6

Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{E}^J$ be star convex with respect to w . Then X is acyclic in singular homology.

Proof. To show that $\tilde{H}_0(X) = 0$, let $c \in \text{Ker } \epsilon$.

$$S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} S_0(X) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z}$$

So $\epsilon(c) = 0$. Now, by [Lemma 1.5](#),

$$\partial_1 [c, w] = \epsilon(c) T_w - c = -c. \quad (1.72)$$

Hence, $c \in \text{Im } \partial_1$ leading to $\text{Ker } \epsilon \subseteq \text{Im } \partial_1$. We already know Hence, $\text{Im } \partial_1 \subseteq \text{Ker } \epsilon$. Therefore, $\tilde{H}_0(X) = 0$.

Now we shall show that $H_p(X) = 0$ for $p > 0$. Let $z \in \text{Ker } \partial_p$. Then $\partial_p z = 0$. By [Lemma 1.5](#) again,

$$\partial_{p+1} [z, w] = [\partial_p z, w] + (-1)^{p+1} z = (-1)^{p+1} z. \quad (1.73)$$

Hence, $z \in \text{Im } \partial_{p+1}$. Therefore, $H_p(X) = 0$. In other words, $\tilde{H}_p(X) = 0$ for all p , i.e. X is acyclic. ■

Corollary 1.7

Any simplex is acyclic in singular homology.

2 Axioms of Singular Homology

In this chapter, we shall verify that singular homology does, in fact, satisfy the Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms. The axioms can be found in chapter 6 of [AT2 lecture notes].

§2.1 Relative Homology Groups

If X is a space and A is a subspace of X , there is a natural inclusion $S_p(A) \hookrightarrow S_p(X)$. The group of **relative singular chains** is defined by

$$S_p(X, A) = S_p(X) / S_p(A). \quad (2.1)$$

The boundary operator $\partial_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p-1}(X)$ restricts to the boundary operator on $S_p(A)$, i.e. $\partial_p^X|_{S_p(A)} : S_p(A) \rightarrow S_{p-1}(A)$. It, therefore, induces a boundary operator at the relative singular chain level:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_p^{(X,A)} : S_p(X, A) &\rightarrow S_{p-1}(X, A), \\ T + S_p(A) &\mapsto \partial_p^X T + S_{p-1}(A), \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

with $T = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} T_{\alpha}$ being a singular p -chain, where $n_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and T_{α} singular p -simplices. If any of the T_{α} 's are such that $T_{\alpha}(\Delta_p) \subseteq A$, then $T_{\alpha} \in S_p(A)$. So, we can assume $T_{\alpha}(\Delta_p) \setminus A \neq \emptyset$. Such T_{α} 's generate the group $S_p(X, A)$, and so $S_p(X, A)$ is a free abelian group.

The family of groups $S_p(X, A)$ and homomorphisms $\partial_p^{(X,A)}$ is called **the singular chain complex** of the pair (X, A) , and is denoted by $\mathcal{S}(X, A)$. The homology groups of the chain complex $\mathcal{S}(X, A)$ of the pair (X, A) are called the **singular homology groups** of the pair (X, A) , and are denoted by $H_p(X, A)$.

The chain complex $\mathcal{S}(X, A)$ is free, i.e. $S_p(X, A)$ is free for each p . The group $S_p(X, A)$ has as basis all the cosets of the form $T + S_p(A)$, where T is a singular p -simplex with $T(\Delta_p) \setminus A \neq \emptyset$.

If $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ is a continuous map (recall that by the continuity of f between pairs (X, A) and (Y, B) , we actually mean that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, with $f(A) \subseteq B$), then homomorphisms $(f_{\#})_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y)$ carries singular p -chains of A into singular p -chains of B . So it induces a homomorphism (also denoted by $(f_{\#})_p$) at the level of relative singular p -chains:

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{\#})_p : S_p(X, A) &\rightarrow S_p(Y, B), \\ T + S_p(A) &\mapsto (f_{\#})_p T + S_p(B) = f \circ T + S_p(B). \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where T is a singular p -simplex with $T(\Delta_p) \setminus A \neq \emptyset$. This map can be seen to commute with the boundary operator at the relative singular chain level. To be precise,

$$(f_{\#})_{p-1} \circ \partial_p^{(X,A)} = \partial_p^{(Y,B)} \circ (f_{\#})_p. \quad (2.4)$$

In other words, the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(X, A) & \xrightarrow{\partial_p^{(X,A)}} & S_{p-1}(X, A) \\ (f_{\#})_p \downarrow & & \downarrow (f_{\#})_{p-1} \\ S_p(Y, B) & \xrightarrow{\partial_p^{(Y,B)}} & S_{p-1}(Y, B) \end{array}$$

Therefore, $f_{\#}$ induces a homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{\#})_p : H_p(X, A) &\rightarrow H_p(Y, B), \\ c + \text{Im } \partial_{p+1}^{(X,A)} &\mapsto (f_{\#})_p c + \text{Im } \partial_{p+1}^{(Y,B)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

Theorem 2.1

If $i : (X, A) \rightarrow (X, A)$ is the identity, then so is $(i_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$. If $h : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ and $k : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Z, C)$ are continuous, then $((k \circ h)_*)_p = (k_*)_p \circ (h_*)_p$.

Proof. Since $(i_\#)_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X)$ is the identity map (as proven while proving [Theorem 1.2](#)), so is $(i_\#)_p : S_p(X, A) \rightarrow S_p(X, A)$. Then from [2.5](#), we get that $(i_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$ is the identity, i.e. $(i_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(X, A)}$.

Now, let us prove $((k \circ h)_\#)_p = (k_\#)_p \circ (h_\#)_p$. The equality at the homology level will then follow from [2.5](#).

$$(h_\#)_p : S_p(X, A) \rightarrow S_p(Y, B), \quad (k_\#)_p : S_p(Y, B) \rightarrow S_p(Z, C).$$

We choose a singular p -simplex T such that $T(\Delta_p) \setminus A \neq \emptyset$. Then the cosets of the form $T + S_p(A)$ form a basis of $S_p(X, A)$.

$$\Delta_p \xrightarrow{T} X \xrightarrow{h} Y \xrightarrow{k} Z$$

$\searrow \quad \nearrow$
 $k \circ h$

Using [2.3](#), we get

$$(h_\#)_p(T + S_p(A)) = h \circ T + S_p(B), \quad (2.6)$$

$$(k_\#)_p((h_\#)_p(T + S_p(A))) = (k_\#)_p(h \circ T + S_p(B)) = k \circ h \circ T + S_p(C), \quad (2.7)$$

$$((k \circ h)_\#)_p(T + S_p(A)) = k \circ h \circ T + S_p(C). \quad (2.8)$$

Therefore, we can conclude that $((k \circ h)_\#)_p = (k_\#)_p \circ (h_\#)_p$. ■

Theorem 2.2

There is a homomorphism $(\partial_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(A)$, defined for $A \subset X$ and all p , such that the sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H_p(A) \xrightarrow{(i_*)_p} H_p(X) \xrightarrow{(\pi_*)_p} H_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} H_{p-1}(A) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

is exact, where i and π are the inclusions

$$(A, \emptyset) \xhookrightarrow{i} (X, \emptyset) \xhookrightarrow{\pi} (X, A).$$

The same holds if reduced homology is used for X and A , provided $A \neq \emptyset$.

A continuous map $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ induces a homomorphism of the corresponding exact sequences in singular homology, either ordinary or reduced.

Proof. Let us recall the Zig-Zag lemma (Lemma 4.4.1 in the lecture note of [AT2](#)). Given a short exact sequence of chain complexes $\mathcal{C} = \{C_p, \partial_p^C\}$, $\mathcal{D} = \{D_p, \partial_p^D\}$ and $\mathcal{E} = \{E_p, \partial_p^E\}$, i.e.

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0$$

with ϕ and ψ being chain maps, i.e. family of homomorphisms $\{\phi_p\}$ and $\{\psi_p\}$ such that

$$0 \longrightarrow C_p \xrightarrow{\phi_p} D_p \xrightarrow{\psi_p} E_p \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact for each p , then there is a long exact homology sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \dots & & \dots \\
& & \swarrow & & \searrow \\
H_p(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{(\phi_p)_*} & H_p(\mathcal{D}) & \xrightarrow{(\psi_p)_*} & H_p(\mathcal{E}) \\
& & \swarrow & & \searrow \\
H_{p-1}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{(\phi_{p-1})_*} & H_{p-1}(\mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \dots
\end{array}$$

$(\partial_*)_p$

We shall use Zig-Zag lemma with $C_p = S_p(A)$, $D_p = S_p(X)$ and $E_p = S_p(X, A)$, with chain maps given as follows:

$$0 \longrightarrow S_p(A) \xrightarrow{(i_\#)_p} S_p(X) \xrightarrow{(\pi_\#)_p} S_p(X, A) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then the above sequence is exact, since $S_p(X, A) = S_p(X) / S_p(A)$. Now, Zig-Zag lemma guarantees the existence of the homomorphism $(\partial_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(A)$ and the following long-exact sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow H_p(A) \xrightarrow{(i_\#)_p} H_p(X) \xrightarrow{(\pi_\#)_p} H_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} H_{p-1}(A) \longrightarrow \dots$$

Now, given a continuous map $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, we shall verify that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & S_p(A) & \xrightarrow{(i_\#)_p} & S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_\#)_p} & S_p(X, A) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \left((f|_A)_\# \right)_p \downarrow & & \left((f|_X)_\# \right)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow (f_\#)_p \\
0 & \longrightarrow & S_p(B) & \xrightarrow{(i'_\#)_p} & S_p(Y) & \xrightarrow{(\pi'_\#)_p} & S_p(Y, B) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

Here, by $f|_X$, we mean the map $f : X \rightarrow Y$. First, let's show the commutativity of the left hand square. Let's take a singular p -simplex T of A , i.e. $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow A$ is continuous. Then

$$(i_\#)_p T = i \circ T = T, \quad (f_\#)_p \left((i_\#)_p T \right) = f \circ T. \quad (2.9)$$

$$\left((f|_A)_\# \right)_p T = f|_A \circ T = f \circ T, \quad (i'_\#)_p \left(\left((f|_A)_\# \right)_p T \right) = i' \circ f \circ T = f \circ T. \quad (2.10)$$

$f|_A \circ T = f \circ T$ because the image of T lies entirely in A . Therefore, the left hand square commutes. Now we shall show that the right hand square commutes as well. Let's take a singular p -simplex T of X , i.e. $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is continuous.

$$(\pi_\#)_p T = T + S_p(A), \quad (f_\#)_p \left((\pi_\#)_p T \right) = (f_\#)_p T + S_p(B) = (\pi'_\#)_p \left((f_\#)_p T \right). \quad (2.11)$$

Therefore, the right hand square commutes. So the diagram is commutative. Now, applying Theorem 5.1.1 from the lecture note of [AT2](#), we obtain that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\dots & \longrightarrow & H_p(A) & \xrightarrow{(i_\#)_p} & H_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_\#)_p} & H_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} H_{p-1}(A) \longrightarrow \dots \\
& & \left((f|_A)_\# \right)_p \downarrow & & (f_\#)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow (f_\#)_p \downarrow \left((f|_A)_\# \right)_{p-1} \\
\dots & \longrightarrow & H_p(B) & \xrightarrow{(i'_\#)_p} & H_p(Y) & \xrightarrow{(\pi'_\#)_p} & H_p(Y, B) \xrightarrow{(\partial'_*)_p} H_{p-1}(B) \longrightarrow \dots
\end{array}$$

This establishes the induced homomorphisms between the respective long exact sequences of the singular homology. Following the same procedure, one can show that the same result holds in reduced homology. ■

Theorem 2.3

If P is a one-point space, then $H_p(P) = 0$ for $p \neq 0$, and $H_0(P) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. We provide a direct proof here. We first compute the chain complex $\mathcal{S}(P)$. Observe that there is exactly one singular p -simplex in each non-negative dimension $p \geq 0$: $T_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow P$, because P is a singleton. Therefore, the group of p -chains $S_p(P) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, which is infinite cyclic. Each of the “faces” of $T_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow P$ is given

$$T_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} : \Delta_p \rightarrow P$$

and is precisely T_{p-1} . All $(p+1)$ faces of T_p are just T_{p-1} . Therefore, if p is even, then the singular p -simplex $(p+1)$ faces, which is an odd number. Hence, in the formula

$$\partial_p T_p = \sum_{i=0}^p (-1)^i T_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon}_i, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}, \quad (2.12)$$

only one term will survive, the others will cancel in pairs. Hence, we find that $\partial_p T_p = T_{p-1}$, when p is even.

On the other hand, when p is odd, T_p will have an even number of faces, and all the terms in 2.12 will cancel in pairs. Therefore, $\partial_p T_p = 0$, when p is odd. The chain complex $\mathcal{S}(P)$ is, thus, of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots &\longrightarrow S_{2k}(P) \longrightarrow S_{2k-1}(P) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow S_1(P) \longrightarrow S_0(P) \longrightarrow 0 \\ \cdots &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\bar{0}} \cdots \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\bar{0}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\bar{0}$ maps everything to 0. In dimension $(2k-1)$, every $(2k-1)$ -chain is a cycle, and every $(2k-1)$ -chain can be seen to be a boundary of a $2k$ -chain. Hence, there is no nontrivial $(2k-1)$ -cycle that is not a $(2k-1)$ -boundary. Therefore, $H_{2k-1}(P) = 0$.

In dimension $2k$, for $k > 0$, there is no nontrivial chain that is a cycle. Hence, $H_{2k} = 0$. In dimension 0, every chain is a cycle, and no nontrivial 0-chain is a boundary. Therefore, $H_0(P) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. ■

§2.2 Compact Support Axiom

In this section, we shall verify that singular homology theory satisfies the compact support axiom.

Definition 2.1 (Minimal carrier). If $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is a singular p -simplex of X , then the **minimal carrier** of T is defined to be the image set $T(\Delta_p)$. If $c = \sum n_i T_i$ is a singular p -chain, with T_i being singular p -simplices and each n_i nonzero, then the minimal carrier of c is defined to be the union of the minimal carriers of the singular p -simplices T_i .

A singular p -simplex T is a continuous map from Δ_p to X . Since Δ_p is compact, so is $T(\Delta_p)$ since continuous map takes compact sets to compact sets. Now, a finite union of compact sets is also compact. Therefore, the minimal carrier of a singular p -chain is compact.

Theorem 2.4

Given $\alpha \in H_p(X, A)$, there is a compact pair $(X_0, A_0) \subseteq (X, A)$, with $\iota : (X_0, A_0) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ such that $(\iota_*)_p(\beta) = \alpha$ for some $\beta \in H_p(X_0, A_0)$, where $(\iota_*)_p : H_p(X_0, A_0) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$ is the homomorphism induced by the inclusion ι .

Proof. Given $\alpha \in H_p(X, A) = Z_p(X, A)/B_p(X, A)$, α is of the form $C + B_p(X, A)$, with $C \in Z_p(X, A) \subset S_p(X, A) = S_p(X)/S_p(A)$. Therefore,

$$\alpha = (c_p + S_p(A)) + B_p(X, A), \quad (2.13)$$

where $c_p \in S_p(X)$ such that $\partial_p c_p$ is carried by A . The minimal carrier of $\partial_p c_p$ is a compact set contained in A . Let us denote this compact set by A_0 . On the other hand, c_p is minimally carried by a compact set X_0 contained in X . Now, we define

$$D = c_p + S_p(A_0) \in S_p(X_0, A_0). \quad (2.14)$$

Since $\partial_p c_p$ is carried by A_0 , $D \in Z_p(X_0, A_0)$. Now, we claim that

$$\beta = D + B_p(X_0, A_0) = (c_p + S_p(A_0)) + B_p(X_0, A_0) \in H_p(X_0, A_0) \quad (2.15)$$

is the required element of $H_p(X_0, A_0)$ whose image under $(\iota_*)_p$ is α . Now,

$$(\iota_*)_p(\beta) = (\iota_*)_p((c_p + S_p(A_0)) + B_p(X_0, A_0)) = ((\iota_{\#})_p c_p + S_p(A)) + B_p(X, A). \quad (2.16)$$

If $c_p = \sum n_i T_i$, with T_i being singular p -simplices, then

$$(\iota_{\#})_p c_p = \sum n_i (\iota_{\#})_p(T_i) = \sum n_i (\iota \circ T_i) = \sum n_i T_i = c_p. \quad (2.17)$$

Therefore,

$$(\iota_*)_p(\beta) = (c_p + S_p(A)) + B_p(X, A) = \alpha. \quad (2.18)$$

■

Theorem 2.5

Let $i : (X_0, A_0) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ be inclusion, where (X_0, A_0) is a compact pair. If $\alpha \in H_p(X_0, A_0)$ with $(i_*)_p(\alpha) = 0$, then there are a compact pair (X_1, A_1) and inclusions

$$(X_0, A_0) \xhookrightarrow{j} (X_1, A_1) \xhookrightarrow{k} (X, A)$$

such that $(j_*)_p(\alpha) = 0$.

Proof. Let $\alpha = (c_p + S_p(A_0)) + B_p(X_0, A_0) \in H_p(X_0, A_0)$, where $c_p \in S_p(X_0)$ and $\partial_p c_p$ is carried by A_0 . Now, $(i_*)_p : H_p(X_0, A_0) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$, so $(i_*)_p(\alpha) = 0 + B_p(X, A)$.

$$0 + B_p(X, A) = (i_*)_p(\alpha) = ((i_{\#})_p c_p + S_p(A)) + B_p(X, A). \quad (2.19)$$

Using a similar method as in 2.17, one can show that $(i_{\#})_p c_p = c_p$. So 2.19 reads

$$0 + B_p(X, A) = (c_p + S_p(A)) + B_p(X, A). \quad (2.20)$$

Therefore, $c_p + S_p(A) \in B_p(X, A)$. In other words, there exists a $(p+1)$ -chain d_{p+1} such that $c_p - \partial_{p+1} d_{p+1}$ is carried by A . Now, d_{p+1} is carried by

$$X_1 = X_0 \cup (\text{minimal carrier of } d_{p+1}),$$

and $c_p - \partial_{p+1} d_{p+1}$ is carried by

$$A_1 = A_0 \cup (\text{minimal carrier of } c_p - \partial_{p+1} d_{p+1}).$$

Consider the inclusion maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (X_0, A_0) & \xhookrightarrow{j} & (X_1, A_1) & \xhookrightarrow{k} & (X, A) \\ & \searrow & \text{ } & \nearrow & \\ & & i = k \circ j & & \end{array}$$

Then $(j_*)_p(\alpha)$ is

$$(j_*)_p(\alpha) = (j_*)_p((c_p + S_p(A_0)) + B_p(X_0, A_0)) = ((j_\#)_p c_p + S_p(A_1)) + B_p(X_1, A_1). \quad (2.21)$$

Again, similarly as in 2.17, one can show that $(j_\#)_p c_p = c_p$.

$$(j_*)_p(\alpha) = (c_p + S_p(A_1)) + B_p(X_1, A_1). \quad (2.22)$$

$c_p - \partial_{p+1}d_{p+1}$ is carried by A_1 , so $c_p - \partial_{p+1}d_{p+1} \in S_p(A_1)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} c_p + S_p(A_1) &= c_p - (c_p - \partial_{p+1}d_{p+1}) + S_p(A_1) = \partial_{p+1}d_{p+1} + S_p(A_1) \\ &= \partial_{p+1}(d_{p+1} + S_{p+1}(A_1)) \in B_p(X_1, A_1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

Combining 2.22 and 2.23, we get

$$(j_*)_p(\alpha) = \partial_{p+1}(d_{p+1} + S_{p+1}(A_1)) + B_p(X_1, A_1) = 0 + B_p(X_1, A_1). \quad (2.24)$$

§2.3 Chain Homotopy

Definition 2.2. Given chain complexes $\mathcal{C} = \{C_p, \partial_p\}$ and $\mathcal{C}' = \{C'_p, \partial'_p\}$ and chain maps $\phi, \psi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$, a **chain homotopy** of ϕ to ψ is a family of homomorphisms $D_p : C_p \rightarrow C'_{p+1}$ such that the following holds

$$\partial'_{p+1}D_p + D_{p-1}\partial_p = \psi_p - \phi_p. \quad (2.25)$$

The following diagram might be useful for to understand the above formula in 2.25. Note that this is **NOT** a commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & C'_{p+1} \\ & \nearrow D_p & \downarrow \partial'_{p+1} \\ C_p & \xrightleftharpoons[\psi_p]{\phi_p} & C'_p \\ \partial_p \downarrow & \nearrow D_{p-1} & \\ C_{p-1} & & \end{array}$$

Now, consider the inclusions $i, j : X \rightarrow X \times I$ (I is the unit interval $[0, 1]$) given by

$$i(x) = (x, 0) \text{ and } j(x) = (x, 1). \quad (2.26)$$

The corresponding chain maps are denoted by $(i_\#)_p, (j_\#)_p : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X \times I)$. Construct a chain homotopy D^X between the chain map $i_\#$ and $j_\#$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} D^X : \mathcal{S}(X) &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X \times I), \\ D^X_p : S_p(X) &\rightarrow S_p(X \times I). \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

For D^X to be a chain homotopy, the following equation must hold:

$$\partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} \circ D^X_p + D^X_{p-1} \circ \partial_p^X = (j_\#)_p - (i_\#)_p. \quad (2.28)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & S_{p+1}(X \times I) \\ & \nearrow D^X_p & \downarrow \partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} \\ S_p(X) & \xrightleftharpoons[(j_\#)_p]{(i_\#)_p} & S_p(X \times I) \\ \partial_p^X \downarrow & \nearrow D^X_{p-1} & \\ S_{p-1}(X) & & \end{array}$$

One can now construct the following diagram to find that $F_{\#} \circ D^X$ is a chain homotopy between the chain maps $f_{\#}, g_{\#} : \mathcal{S}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y)$, where X and Y are topological spaces and F is a homotopy between the maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$, i.e. $F : X \times I \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map such that

$$F(x, 0) = f(x) \text{ and } F(x, 1) = g(x).$$

Using 2.26, we then have

$$F \circ i = f \text{ and } F \circ j = g. \quad (2.29)$$

$F_{\#} : \mathcal{S}(X \times I) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y)$. In order to show that $F_{\#} \circ D^X$ is a chain homotopy between $f_{\#}$ and $g_{\#}$, one needs to prove that

$$\partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^X + (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^X \circ \partial_p^X = (g_{\#})_p - (f_{\#})_p. \quad (2.30)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & & S_{p+1}(Y) & \\
 & & (F_{\#})_{p+1} \nearrow & \downarrow \partial_{p+1}^Y & \\
 & S_{p+1}(X \times I) & & & \\
 D_p^X \nearrow & & (f_{\#})_p \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_p(Y) & \\
 S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (g_{\#})_p \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \\
 \downarrow \partial_{p+1}^X & & S_p(X \times I) & \nearrow (F_{\#})_p & \\
 & D_{p-1}^X \nearrow & & & \\
 S_{p-1}(X) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

Let us quickly see how 2.30 comes from 2.28. Since chain maps commute with the boundary operator, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S_{p+1}(X \times I) & \xrightarrow{(F_{\#})_{p+1}} & S_{p+1}(Y) \\
 \partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_{p+1}^Y \\
 S_p(X \times I) & \xrightarrow{(F_{\#})_p} & S_p(Y)
 \end{array}$$

i.e. $\partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} = (F_{\#})_p \circ \partial_{p+1}^{X \times I}$. Therefore, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^X &= (F_{\#})_p \circ \partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} \circ D_p^X \\
 &= (F_{\#})_p \circ \left[(j_{\#})_p - (i_{\#})_p - D_{p-1}^X \circ \partial_p^X \right] \\
 &= \left((F \circ j)_{\#} \right)_p - \left((F \circ i)_{\#} \right)_p - (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^X \circ \partial_p^X \\
 &= (g_{\#})_p - (f_{\#})_p - (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^X \circ \partial_p^X, \quad (2.31)
 \end{aligned}$$

which can be rearranged to obtain 2.30. The existence of the chain map $D^X : \mathcal{S}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X \times I)$ is governed by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.6

There exists, for each space X , and each non-negative integer p , a homomorphism $D_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X \times I)$ having the following properties:

(a) If $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is a singular p -simplex then

$$\partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} D_p^X T + D_{p-1}^X \partial_p^X T = (j_{\#})_p T - (i_{\#})_p T. \quad (2.32)$$

Here, the map $i : X \rightarrow X \times I$ carries x to $(x, 0)$ and the map $j : X \rightarrow X \times I$ carries x to

$(x, 1)$.

(b) D_p^X is natural; i.e. given $f : X \rightarrow Y$ continuous, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{D_p^X} & S_{p+1}(X \times I) \\ (f_\#)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow ((f \times \text{id}_I)_\#)_{p+1} \\ S_p(Y) & \xrightarrow{D_p^Y} & S_{p+1}(Y \times I) \end{array}$$

Note that continuous $f : X \rightarrow Y$ induces a continuous map $f \times \text{id}_I : X \times I \rightarrow Y \times I$ given by $(x, t) \mapsto (f(x), t)$. Hence there is a group homomorphism

$$\left((f \times \text{id}_I)_\# \right)_p : S_p(X \times I) \rightarrow S_p(Y \times I)$$

for each non-negative integer p .

Proof of the lemma is omitted.

Theorem 2.7

If $f, g : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ are homotopic, then $(f_*)_p = (g_*)_p$ for all p , with $(f_*)_p, (g_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B)$ group homomorphisms. The same holds in the reduced homology if $A = B = \emptyset$.

Proof. Let $F : (X \times I, A \times I) \rightarrow (Y \times I, B \times I)$ be the homotopy between $f, g : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$. Let $i, j : (X, A) \rightarrow (X \times I, A \times I)$ be given by $i(x) = (x, 0)$ and $j(x) = (x, 1)$, for $x \in X$. Let $D_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X \times I)$ be the group homomorphism associated with the chain homotopy $D^X : \mathcal{S}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X \times I)$ constructed in Lemma 2.6. Naturality of D^X with respect to the inclusion map $\iota : A \hookrightarrow X$ dictates that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(A) & \xrightarrow{D_p^A} & S_{p+1}(A \times I) \\ (\iota_\#)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow ((\iota \times \text{id}_I)_\#)_{p+1} \\ S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{D_p^X} & S_{p+1}(X \times I) \end{array}$$

Consider $T \in S_{p+1}(A \times I)$ such that T is a $(p+1)$ -singular simplex of $A \times I$, i.e. $T : \Delta_{p+1} \rightarrow A \times I$ is continuous. For a given $x \in \Delta_{p+1}$, let $T(x) = (a, t) \in A \times I$. Now,

$$\left((\iota \times \text{id}_I)_\# \right)_{p+1} T(x) = (\iota \times \text{id}_I) \circ T(x) = (\iota \times \text{id}_I)(a, t) = (a, t) = T(x). \quad (2.33)$$

Hence, $\left((\iota \times \text{id}_I)_\# \right)_{p+1} T = T$. So, we have

$$\left((\iota \times \text{id}_I)_\# \right)_{p+1} \circ D_p^A = D_p^A. \quad (2.34)$$

Now, commutativity of the above diagram yields

$$\left((\iota \times \text{id}_I)_\# \right)_{p+1} \circ D_p^A = D_p^X \circ (\iota_\#)_p = D_p^X|_{S_p(A)}. \quad (2.35)$$

Therefore, combining 2.34 and 2.35, we get

$$D_p^X|_{S_p(A)} = D_p^A. \quad (2.36)$$

In other words, $D_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X \times I)$ carries $S_p(A)$ into $S_p(X \times I)$, and thus induces a chain homotopy on the relative level. The constituent group homomorphisms are given by

$$D_p^{(X,A)} : S_p(X, A) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X \times I, A \times I). \quad (2.37)$$

Now, 2.32 indeed holds for $D_p^{(X,A)}$ as it is induced by D_p^X . Then we have

$$(F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^{(X,A)} : S_p(X, A) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(Y, B),$$

where the homomorphism $(F_{\#})_{p+1}$ associated with the chain map $F_{\#} : \mathcal{S}(X \times I, A \times I) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y, B)$ is

$$(F_{\#})_{p+1} : S_{p+1}(X \times I, A \times I) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(Y, B).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^{(X,A)} &= (F_{\#})_p \circ \partial_{p+1}^{X \times I} \circ D_p^{(X,A)} \\ &= (F_{\#})_p \circ \left[(j_{\#})_p - (i_{\#})_p - D_{p-1}^{(X,A)} \circ \partial_p^X \right] \\ &= \left((F \circ j)_{\#} \right)_p - \left((F \circ i)_{\#} \right)_p - (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^{(X,A)} \circ \partial_p^X \\ &= (g_{\#})_p - (f_{\#})_p - (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^{(X,A)} \circ \partial_p^X. \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

This proves that $F_{\#} \circ D^{(X,A)} : \mathcal{S}(X, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y, B)$ is a chain homotopy between $f_{\#}, g_{\#} : \mathcal{S}(X, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y, B)$. It now remains to prove that $(f_{\#})_p = (g_{\#})_p$ for all p .

Let $\alpha \in Z_p(X, A)$. It suffices to show that $(f_{\#})_p(\alpha)$ and $(g_{\#})_p(\alpha)$ differ by a boundary term. Given $\alpha \in Z_p(X, A)$, $\alpha = c_p + S_p(A)$ for some $c_p \in S_p(X)$ such that $\partial_p c_p$ is carried by A . By 2.38,

$$\begin{aligned} (g_{\#})_p(\alpha) - (f_{\#})_p(\alpha) &= \partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^{(X,A)}(\alpha) + (F_{\#})_p \circ D_{p-1}^{(X,A)} \circ \partial_p^X(\alpha) \\ &= \partial_{p+1}^Y \circ (F_{\#})_{p+1} \circ D_p^{(X,A)}(\alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

proving that $(f_{\#})_p(\alpha)$ and $(g_{\#})_p(\alpha)$ differ by a boundary term. Therefore, $(f_{\#})_p(\alpha + B_p(X, A)) = (f_{\#})_p(\alpha + B_p(X, A))$.

The result in reduced homology is left as an exercise. ■

§2.4 Homotopy Equivalence

Definition 2.3 (Retraction). Let $A \subset X$. A **retraction** of X onto A is a continuous map $r : X \rightarrow A$ such that $r(a) = a$ for every $a \in A$, i.e. $r|_A = \text{id}_A$. If there is a retraction of X onto A , we say that A is a retract of X ,

Definition 2.4 (Deformation retraction). A **deformation retraction** of X onto A is a continuous map $F : X \times I \rightarrow X$ such that

$$F(x, 0) = x, \quad F(x, 1) \in A, \quad \text{and} \quad F(a, t) = a \quad (2.40)$$

for all $x \in X, a \in A, t \in I$.

If F is a deformation retraction of X onto A , then one can define

$$r(x) = F(x, 1). \quad (2.41)$$

Then 2.40 tells us that r is a map from X to A , and $r(a) = a$ for all $a \in A$. Hence, r is indeed a retraction of X onto A . Now, 2.40 also tells us that

$$F(x, 0) = x = \text{id}_X(x) \quad \text{and} \quad F(x, 1) = j \circ r(x), \quad (2.42)$$

where $j : A \hookrightarrow X$ is the inclusion. Therefore, F is a homotopy between the identity map $\text{id}_X : X \rightarrow X$ and $j \circ r : X \rightarrow X$.

Definition 2.5. Let $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be continuous. If there is a continuous map $g : (Y, B) \rightarrow (X, A)$ such that $g \circ f$ is homotopic to the identity map $\text{id}_{(X,A)} : (X, A) \rightarrow (X, A)$ and $f \circ g$ is homotopic to the identity map $\text{id}_{(Y,B)} : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, then we call f a **homotopy equivalence**, and we call g a **homotopy inverse** for f .

Theorem 2.8

Let $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be continuous.

- (a) If f is a homotopy equivalence, then f_* is an isomorphism in relative homology.
- (b) More generally, if $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $f|_A : A \rightarrow B$ are homotopy equivalences, then f_* is an isomorphism in relative homology.

Proof. Let $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be a homotopy equivalence, and $g : (Y, B) \rightarrow (X, A)$ its homotopy inverse. Then $f \circ g \simeq \text{id}_{(Y,B)}$ and $g \circ f \simeq \text{id}_{(X,A)}$. Then by Theorem 2.7,

$$((f \circ g)_*)_p = \left((\text{id}_{(Y,B)})_* \right)_p \quad \text{and} \quad ((g \circ f)_*)_p = \left((\text{id}_{(X,A)})_* \right)_p.$$

In other words,

$$(f_*)_p \circ (g_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(Y,B)} \quad \text{and} \quad (g_*)_p \circ (f_*)_p = \text{id}_{H_p(X,A)}. \quad (2.43)$$

Therefore, $(f_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B)$ is an isomorphism.

Now we shall prove (b). Consider the long exact sequence of the pairs (X, A) and (Y, B) , separately with $(f_*)_p$ being the respective connecting homomorphisms.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H_p(A) & \xrightarrow{(i_*)_p} & H_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_*)_p} & H_p(X, A) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} & H_{p-1}(A) & \xrightarrow{(i_*)_{p-1}} & H_{p-1}(X) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \left((f|_A)_* \right)_p \downarrow & & (f_*)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow (f_*)_p & & \downarrow \left((f|_A)_* \right)_{p-1} & & \downarrow (f_*)_{p-1} & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & H_p(B) & \xrightarrow{(i_*)_p} & H_p(Y) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_*)_p} & H_p(Y, B) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} & H_{p-1}(B) & \xrightarrow{(i_*)_{p-1}} & H_{p-1}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

By hypothesis, $f : (X, \emptyset) \rightarrow (Y, \emptyset)$ is a homotopy equivalence, and hence $(f_*)_p : H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y)$ is an isomorphism. Similarly, by hypothesis, $f|_A : (A, \emptyset) \rightarrow (B, \emptyset)$ is a homotopy equivalence, and hence $\left((f|_A)_* \right)_p : H_p(A) \rightarrow H_p(B)$ is an isomorphism. Now, applying Steenrod five lemma to the diagram above, one obtains that

$$(f_*)_p : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B)$$

is an isomorphism. ■

Remark 2.1. If $f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ is a homotopy equivalence, then $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $f|_A : A \rightarrow B$ are automatically homotopy equivalences. However, the converse is not true. One counterexample is presented below.

Example 2.1

Consider the inclusion map $j : (B^n, S^{n-1}) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})$. $j : B^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ has a homotopy inverse, so that B^n and \mathbb{R}^n are homotopy equivalent. The homotopy inverse is given by $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B^n$,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{x} & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq 1 \\ \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} & \text{if } \|\mathbf{x}\| > 1 \end{cases}. \quad (2.44)$$

Then $f(j(\mathbf{x})) = \mathbf{x}$, so $f \circ j = \text{id}_{B^n}$. $j(f(\mathbf{x})) = f(\mathbf{x}) \in B^n$. So $F : \mathbb{R}^n \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ given by

$$F(\mathbf{x}, t) = (1 - t)\mathbf{x} + tj \circ f(\mathbf{x}) \quad (2.45)$$

is a homotopy between $\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ and $j \circ f$. Therefore, f is the homotopy inverse of j .

In a similar manner, one can show that $j|_{S^{n-1}} : S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ also has a homotopy inverse. The homotopy inverse is $h : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ given by

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}. \quad (2.46)$$

Then $h \circ j|_{S^{n-1}} = \text{id}_{S^{n-1}}$. Furthermore, $G : (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ given by

$$G(\mathbf{x}, t) = (1 - t)\mathbf{x} + tj|_{S^{n-1}} \circ h(\mathbf{x}) = \left((1 - t) + \frac{t}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} \right) \mathbf{x} \quad (2.47)$$

is a homotopy between $\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}}$ and $j|_{S^{n-1}} \circ h$. Therefore, h is the homotopy inverse of j .

However, $j : (B^n, S^{n-1}) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})$ has no homotopy inverse although both $j : B^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $j|_{S^{n-1}} : S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ have homotopy inverses. To show this, assume the contrary that $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \rightarrow (B^n, S^{n-1})$ is a homotopy inverse of j . Then g is continuous, and it maps $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ into S^{n-1} . But $\mathbf{0}$ is a limit point of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$, and S^{n-1} is closed. Therefore, $g(\mathbf{0}) \in S^{n-1}$. In other words, g maps all of \mathbb{R}^n into S^{n-1} . Hence, the composite

$$g \circ j : (B^n, S^{n-1}) \rightarrow (B^n, S^{n-1}) \quad (2.48)$$

maps all of B^n to S^{n-1} . If $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow B^n$ is a singular p -simplex, then for $T + S_p(S^{n-1}) \in S_p(B^n, S^{n-1})$,

$$\left((g \circ j)_\# \right)_p (T + S_p(S^{n-1})) = g \circ j \circ T + S_p(S^{n-1}). \quad (2.49)$$

But the image of $g \circ j \circ T$ lies entirely on S^{n-1} . So $\left((g \circ j)_\# \right)_p$ is the trivial chain map. Therefore, $\left((g \circ j)_* \right)_p : H_p(B^n, S^{n-1}) \rightarrow H_p(B^n, S^{n-1})$ is the trivial map. However, since $g \circ j$ is homotopic with $\text{id}_{(B^n, S^{n-1})}$, $\left((g \circ j)_* \right)_p$ is the identity homomorphism on $H_p(B^n, S^{n-1})$. This can only be true if $H_p(B^n, S^{n-1}) = 0$. We shall soon see this is not true.

§2.5 Subdivision

Definition 2.6. Given a topological space X and a collection \mathcal{A} of subsets of X whose interiors cover X , a singular simplex of X is said to be \mathcal{A} -small if its image set lies in an element of \mathcal{A} .

Given a singular chain of X , we show how to “chop it up” so that all its simplices are \mathcal{A} -small.

Definition 2.7 (Barycentric subdivision operator). Let X be a topological space, we define a homomorphism $\text{sd}_X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X)$ by induction. If $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$ is a singular 0-simplex, we define

$$\text{sd}_X T = T. \quad (2.50)$$

Now suppose sd_X is defined in dimensions less than p . We will first take $X : \Delta_p$ and choose the identity map $i_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow \Delta_p$, which is a singular p -simplex of Δ_p , i.e. $i_p \in S_p(\Delta_p)$. Let us denote by $\widehat{\Delta}_p$ the barycenter of Δ_p . Then we define $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p$ as follows:

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p = (-1)^p \left[\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta}_p \right]. \quad (2.51)$$

Now, if $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is any singular p -simplex on X , then we define

$$\text{sd}_X T = (T_\#)_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p). \quad (2.52)$$

Observe that $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p$ is expected to be in $S_p(\Delta_p)$. Since $\partial i_p \in S_{p-1}$ and sd_{Δ_p} is assumed to be defined in dimension less than p , $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p \in S_{p-1}(\Delta_p)$. The bracket operation on the RHS of 2.51, therefore, yields $[\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta_p}] \in S_p(\Delta_p)$ so that indeed by 2.51, one obtains $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p \in S_p(\Delta_p)$.

Lemma 2.9

The homomorphism sd_X is an augmentation preserving chain map. Furthermore, it is natural in the sense that for any continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, one has $(f_\#)_p \circ \text{sd}_X = \text{sd}_Y \circ (f_\#)_p$. In other words, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_p} & S_p(Y) \\ \text{sd}_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{sd}_Y \\ S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_p} & S_p(Y). \end{array}$$

Proof. Recall that in dimension 0, for $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$, one has $\text{sd}_X T = T$. In other words, $\text{sd}_X : S_0(X) \rightarrow S_0(X)$ is the identity map. Hence, in dimension 0, $\text{sd}_X : S_0(X) \rightarrow S_0(X)$ is trivially augmentation preserving as the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_0(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{sd}_X} & S_0(X) \\ \epsilon \downarrow & & \downarrow \epsilon \\ \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}} & \mathbb{Z}. \end{array}$$

Let us immediately find that the naturality of sd_X in dimension 0 holds. It follows trivially from the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_0(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_0} & S_0(Y) \\ \text{sd}_X = \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{sd}_Y = \text{id} \\ S_0(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_0} & S_0(Y). \end{array}$$

Now, let's verify naturality in positive dimensions. Let $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ be continuous. Then

$$(f_\#)_p (\text{sd}_X T) = (f_\#)_p \left[(T_\#)_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p) \right] = \left((f \circ T)_\# \right)_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p). \quad (2.53)$$

Now, $f \circ T : \Delta_p \rightarrow Y$ is a singular p -simplex on Y . So we have

$$\text{sd}_Y (f \circ T) = \left((f \circ T)_\# \right)_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p). \quad (2.54)$$

Now, 2.53 and 2.54 together imply

$$(f_\#)_p (\text{sd}_X T) = \text{sd}_Y (f \circ T) = \text{sd}_Y \left((f_\#)_p T \right). \quad (2.55)$$

Therefore, $(f_\#)_p \circ \text{sd}_X = \text{sd}_Y \circ (f_\#)_p$.

Finally, we shall prove that sd_X is a chain map by induction. We need to verify that sd commutes with the boundary operator. The fact that sd commutes with the boundary homomorphism in dimension 0 follows trivially from the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_0(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{sd}_X = \text{id}_{S_0(X)}} & S_0(X) \\ \partial_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_0 \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & 0. \end{array}$$

Now, assume that the result holds true in dimension less than p . Now,

$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p) = (-1)^p \partial_p [\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta_p}], \quad (2.56)$$

where $i_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow \Delta_p$ is the identity map. Δ_p is star convex with respect to $\widehat{\Delta_p}$, and $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p$ is a $(p-1)$ -chain of Δ_p . Then by Lemma 1.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_p [\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta_p}] &= \begin{cases} [\partial_{p-1} (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p), \widehat{\Delta_p}] + (-1)^p \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p & \text{if } p-1 > 0 \\ \epsilon (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p) T_0 - \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p & \text{if } p-1 = 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} [\partial_{p-1} (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p), \widehat{\Delta_p}] + (-1)^p \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p & \text{if } p > 1 \\ \epsilon (\text{sd}_{\Delta_1} \partial_1 i_1) T_0 - \text{sd}_{\Delta_1} \partial_1 i_1 & \text{if } p = 1 \end{cases}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.57)$$

where T_0 is the singular 0-simplex whose image point is $\widehat{\Delta_1}$, the barycenter of Δ_1 . If $p = 1$, since sd is augmentation preserving, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_0(\Delta_1) & \xrightarrow{\text{sd}_{\Delta_1} = \text{id}_{S_0(\Delta_1)}} & S_0(\Delta_1) \\ \epsilon \downarrow & & \downarrow \epsilon \\ \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}} & \mathbb{Z}. \end{array}$$

So we get for $\partial_1 i_1 \in S_0(\Delta_1)$,

$$\epsilon (\text{sd}_{\Delta_1} \partial_1 i_1) = \epsilon (\partial_1 i_1) = 0. \quad (2.58)$$

For $p > 1$, by the inductive hypothesis, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{p-1}(\Delta_p) & \xrightarrow{\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}} & S_{p-1}(\Delta_p) \\ \partial_{p-1} \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_{p-1} \\ S_{p-2}(\Delta_p) & \xrightarrow{\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}} & S_{p-2}(\Delta_p). \end{array}$$

Hence, for $\partial_p i_p \in S_{p-1}$,

$$\partial_{p-1} (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p) = \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_{p-1} \partial_p i_p = 0. \quad (2.59)$$

Now, combining 2.58, 2.59 and plugging them into 2.57, we get

$$\partial_p [\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta_p}] = (-1)^p \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p \quad (2.60)$$

in both cases. Therefore, 2.56 gives us

$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p) = \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p, \quad \forall p. \quad (2.61)$$

Now, in general, for $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ continuous,

$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_X T) = \partial_p [(T_{\#})_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p)] = (T_{\#})_{p-1} [\partial_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p)], \quad (2.62)$$

since $T_{\#}$ is a chain map and hence the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(\Delta_p) & \xrightarrow{(T_{\#})_p} & S_p(X) \\ \partial_p \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_p \\ S_{p-1}(\Delta_p) & \xrightarrow{(T_{\#})_{p-1}} & S_{p-1}(X) \end{array}$$

So

$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_X T) = (T_\#)_{p-1} [\partial_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p)] = (T_\#)_{p-1} (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial_p i_p) = \text{sd}_X (T_\#)_{p-1} (\partial_p i_p), \quad (2.63)$$

using the naturality of sd . Hence,

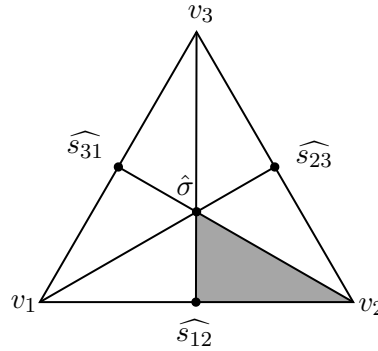
$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_X T) = \text{sd}_X (T_\#)_{p-1} (\partial_p i_p) = \text{sd}_X \partial_p (\text{sd}_X (T_\#)_p i_p). \quad (2.64)$$

Now, $(T_\#)_p i_p = T \circ i_p = T$. Therefore,

$$\partial_p (\text{sd}_X T) = \text{sd}_X \partial_p T. \quad (2.65)$$

So sd_X indeed commutes with the boundary operator, and hence is a chain map. \blacksquare

Consider $\sigma = \Delta_2$ and its first barycentric subdivision.



Denote $v_1 v_2$, $v_2 v_3$ and $v_3 v_1$ by s_{12} , s_{23} and s_{31} , respectively. Denote the barycenter of σ by $\hat{\sigma}$, barycenter of s_{12} by \hat{s}_{12} and so on. Observe that, for 0-simplices v_1, v_2, v_3 , their barycenters are just themselves, i.e. $\hat{v}_i = v_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then we have a natural ordering. For example, $\sigma \succ s_{12} \succ v_2$, meaning s_{12} is a proper face of σ , v_2 is a proper face of s_{12} . Then we have a distinct 2-simplex $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{12} \hat{v}_2$ (colored gray in the above image) by joining the 3 barycenters $\hat{\sigma}, \hat{s}_{12}, \hat{v}_2$. This 2-simplex belongs to the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_2 , which we denote by $\text{Sd } \Delta_2$ ¹.

The first barycentric subdivision of Δ_2 contains also the following 2-simplices: $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{12} \hat{v}_1$, $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{23} \hat{v}_2$, $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{23} \hat{v}_3$, $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{31} \hat{v}_1$, $\hat{\sigma} \hat{s}_{31} \hat{v}_3$. It contains the following 1-simplices: $\hat{s}_{12} \hat{v}_1$, $\hat{s}_{12} \hat{v}_2$, $\hat{s}_{23} \hat{v}_2$, $\hat{s}_{23} \hat{v}_3$, $\hat{s}_{31} \hat{v}_1$, $\hat{s}_{31} \hat{v}_3$ and the 0-simplices \hat{v}_1 , \hat{v}_2 , \hat{v}_3 , \hat{s}_{12} , \hat{s}_{23} , \hat{s}_{31} , $\hat{\sigma}$. We then have the following result:

Lemma 2.10

Let K be a simplicial complex. The complex $\text{Sd } K$ equals the collection of all simplices of the form

$$\hat{\sigma}_1 \hat{\sigma}_2 \cdots \hat{\sigma}_n,$$

where $\hat{\sigma}_1 \succ \hat{\sigma}_2 \succ \cdots \succ \hat{\sigma}_n$.

The proof of this lemma is omitted.

Lemma 2.11

Let $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$ be a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with the p -simplex σ . Then each term of $\text{sd}_\sigma T$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a simplex in the first barycentric subdivision of σ .

Proof. When $p = 0$, σ is a 0-simplex and the first barycentric subdivision of σ contains just the 0-simplex σ . And, given linear homeomorphism $T : \Delta_0 \rightarrow \sigma$, $\text{sd}_\sigma T = T$ is the same linear homeomorphism of Δ_0 with the only simplex σ in the first barycentric subdivision of σ .

¹Note that, the subdivision operator $\text{sd}_X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X)$ is written sd , and the barycentric subdivision of a simplicial complex (which we studied in AT2) is denoted by Sd , to avoid confusion.

Now, suppose the lemma is true in dimension less than p . Consider the identity homeomorphism $i_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow \Delta_p$. Now,

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p = (-1)^p \left[\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right].$$

Note that

$$\partial i_p = \sum_{j=0}^p (-1)^j i_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_j}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)}$$

so that each term in this sum is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_{p-1} with a $(p-1)$ -simplex in $\text{Bd } \Delta_p$.

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p = \sum_{j=0}^p (-1)^j \text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \left(i_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_j}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} \right).$$

By the inductive hypothesis, each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \left(i_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_j}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} \right)$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_{p-1} with a $(p-1)$ -simplex $\widehat{s_1} \widehat{s_2} \cdots \widehat{s_p}$ in the first barycentric subdivision of $\text{Bd } \Delta_p$.

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \left(i_p \circ l_{(\varepsilon_0, \dots, \widehat{\varepsilon_j}, \dots, \varepsilon_p)} \right) = \sum_k \pm T_{jk}, \quad (2.66)$$

where T_{jk} is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_{p-1} with a $(p-1)$ -simplex $\widehat{s_1} \widehat{s_2} \cdots \widehat{s_p}$ in the first barycentric subdivision of $\text{Bd } \Delta_p$. So

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} \partial i_p = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_k \pm T_{jk}. \quad (2.67)$$

Then $\left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right]$ is by definition a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with the p -simplex $\widehat{\Delta_p} \widehat{s_1} \widehat{s_2} \cdots \widehat{s_p}$, which belongs to the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_p . Now,

$$\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_k \pm \left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right]. \quad (2.68)$$

Therefore, each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a p -simplex in the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_p .

Now consider a general linear homeomorphism $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$. It's clear that T defines a linear homeomorphism between the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_p with that of σ , because T takes barycenter of Δ_p to the barycenter of σ (since T is linear).

$$\text{sd}_\sigma T = (T_\#)_p (\text{sd}_{\Delta_p} i_p),$$

with $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$ being a linear homeomorphism. Using 2.68,

$$\text{sd}_\sigma T = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_k \pm T \circ \left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right]. \quad (2.69)$$

By construction, $\left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right] : \Delta_p \rightarrow \text{Sd}(\Delta_p)$ is a linear homeomorphism onto its image, and $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$ is a given linear homeomorphism. Hence, the composite $T \circ \left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right] : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$ is a linear homeomorphism.

$\left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right]$ takes Δ_p linear homeomorphically to a p -simplex in the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_p and we have seen that T is a linear homeomorphism between the first barycentric subdivision of Δ_p with that of σ . Hence, $T \circ \left[T_{jk}, \widehat{\Delta_p} \right]$ takes Δ_p linear homeomorphically to a p -simplex in the first barycentric subdivision of σ . So the terms of $\text{sd}_\sigma T$ are linear homeomorphisms of Δ_p with a p -simplex in the first barycentric subdivision of σ . ■

Theorem 2.12

Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of subsets of X whose interiors cover X . Given $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$, there is an m such that each term of $\text{sd}_X^m T$ is \mathcal{A} -small.

Proof. Apply Lemma 2.11 to each term of $\text{sd}_\sigma L$, where $L : \Delta_p \rightarrow \sigma$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a p -simplex σ . Each term of $\text{sd}_\sigma L$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a simplex in $\text{Sd } \sigma$. Then each term of $\text{sd}_\sigma^2 L$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a simplex in $\text{Sd}^2 \sigma$. More generally, each term of $\text{sd}_\sigma^m L$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a simplex in the m -th barycentric subdivision of σ , i.e. $\text{Sd}^m \sigma$.

Now, $\{\text{Int } A \mid A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ covers X . Let us first cover Δ_p by open sets $T^{-1}(\text{Int } A)$ with $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Δ_p is a compact metric space. Let λ be the Lebesgue number associated with this cover $\{T^{-1}(\text{Int } A) \mid A \in \mathcal{A}\}$ of Δ_p . So every subset of Δ_p with diameter less than λ must be contained in $T^{-1}(\text{Int } A)$ for some $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

Now, choose m large enough such that each simplex in the m -th barycentric subdivision has diameter less than λ . Now, in the opening paragraph of the proof, take $L = i_p : \Delta_p \rightarrow \Delta_p$, the identity map from Δ_p to itself. Then each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}^m i_p$ is a linear homeomorphism of Δ_p with a p -simplex in the m -th barycentric subdivision of Δ_p , each of which has diameter smaller than λ .

Then by *Lebesgue number lemma*, the image of each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}^m i_p$ is contained in $T^{-1}(\text{Int } A)$ for some $A \in \mathcal{A}$. So, T composed with each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}^m i_p$ is contained in $\text{Int } A$ for some $A \in \mathcal{A}$. But T composed with each term of $\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}^m i_p$ is nothing but each term of

$$(T_\#)_p \left(\text{sd}_{\Delta_p}^m i_p \right) = \text{sd}_X^m T. \quad (2.70)$$

Hence, each term of $\text{sd}_X^m T$ has its image set contained in $\text{Int } A$. In other words, each term of $\text{sd}_X^m T$ is \mathcal{A} -small. ■

Remark 2.2. $\text{sd}_X^m : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X)$ is of course a map. In fact, it is a group homomorphism. But we can't talk about the image set of $\text{sd}_X^m T$ even when $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is a singular p -simplex of X , as $\text{sd}_X^m T$ is, in general, a p -chain, not a singular p -simplex.

Having shown how to chop up singular chains so that they are \mathcal{A} -small, we now show that these \mathcal{A} -small singular chains suffice to generate the homology of X . We first need a lemma.

Lemma 2.13

Let m be given. For each space X , there is a homomorphism $D_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X)$ such that for each singular p -simplex T of X ,

$$\partial_{p+1} D_p^X T + D_{p-1}^X \partial_p T = \text{sd}_X^m T - \text{id}_{S_p(X)} T. \quad (2.71)$$

Furthermore, D^X is natural; i.e., for continuous $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_p} & S_p(Y) \\ D_p^X \downarrow & & \downarrow D_p^Y \\ S_{p+1}(X) & \xrightarrow{(f_\#)_{p+1}} & S_{p+1}(Y). \end{array}$$

In other words, $D_p^Y \circ (f_\#)_p = (f_\#)_{p+1} \circ D_p^X$.

Remark 2.3. The above lemma guarantees that there is a chain homotopy D^X between the chain maps $\text{sd}_X^m, \text{id}_{\mathcal{S}(X)} : \mathcal{S}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X)$. Also, note that the naturality of sd_X^m and D^X shows that if A is a subspace of X , then sd_X^m and D^X carry $S_p(A)$ into $S_p(A)$ and $S_{p+1}(A)$, respectively. Thus they induce a chain map and a chain homotopy, respectively, on the relative chain complex $\mathcal{S}(X, A)$ as well.

§2.6 Excision

Definition 2.8. Let X be a topological space; let \mathcal{A} be a covering of X . Let $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ be the subgroup of $S_p(X)$ generated by singular p -simplices of X that are \mathcal{A} -small. Let $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ denote the chain complex whose chain groups are the groups $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ is a subchain complex of $\mathcal{S}(X)$, because if the singular p -simplex $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ has its image set in $A \in \mathcal{A}$, then each term of $\partial_p T$ also has its image set contained in the same $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

Note that each singular 0-chain is automatically \mathcal{A} -small. Hence, $S_0^{\mathcal{A}}(X) = S_0(X)$, and consequently ϵ defines an augmentation for $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. Hence, by Remark 2.3, sd_X^m and D^X carry $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ into itself. In other words, if the image set of a singular p -simplex $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ lies in $A \in \mathcal{A}$, then each term of $\text{sd}_X^m T$ and $D_p^X T$ also has its image set lying in $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

Theorem 2.14

Let X be a topological space; let \mathcal{A} be a collection of subsets of X whose interiors cover X . Then the inclusion map $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}(X)$ induces an isomorphism in homology, both ordinary and reduced.

Proof. Consider the short exact sequence of chain complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{S}(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(X)/\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

This, in fact, is a collection of short exact sequence of chain groups in each dimension p :

$$0 \longrightarrow S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \xrightarrow{(i_{\#})_p} S_p(X) \longrightarrow S_p(X)/S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

It gives rise to a long exact sequence in homology (either ordinary or reduced). Now, if we can prove that the homology groups of the chain complex $\{S_p(X)/S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X), \partial_p^X\}$ vanish in every dimension p , then the long exact sequence in homology obtained from the short exact sequence above using Zig-Zag lemma will yield the following exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow H_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \xrightarrow{(i_*)_p} H_p(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The exactness of this sequence will then dictate that $(i_*)_p : H_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \rightarrow H_p(X)$ is an isomorphism. Let us now prove that the homology groups of the chain complex $\{S_p(X)/S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X), \partial_p^X\}$ vanish in every dimension p .

Let $c_p + S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \in S_p(X)/S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$, for $c_p \in S_p(X)$, such that it represents a cycle in $S_p(X)/S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. In other words, $\partial_p^X c_p$ belongs to $S_{p-1}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. We now want to show that this c_p necessarily represents a boundary, i.e. there exists some $d_{p+1} \in S_{p+1}(X)$ such that $c_p - \partial_{p+1}^X d_{p+1}$ belongs to $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$.

Note that c_p is a finite formal linear combination of singular p -simplices. In view of Theorem 2.12, we can choose m large enough so that each singular p -simplex appearing in the expression for $\text{sd}_X^m c_p$ is \mathcal{A} -small. Once m is chosen, let D^X be the chain homotopy of Lemma 2.13. $D_p^X : S_p(X) \rightarrow S_{p+1}(X)$. In fact, we shall show that $-D_p^X c_p$ is precisely the $d_{p+1} \in S_{p+1}(X)$ that we are looking for. In other words, we will show that $c_p + \partial_{p+1}^X D_p^X c_p$ belongs to $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ and we are done!

By [Lemma 2.13](#), we know that

$$\partial_{p+1}^X D_p^X c_p + D_{p-1}^X \partial_p^X c_p = \text{sd}_X^m c_p - c_p \implies c_p + \partial_{p+1}^X D_p^X c_p = \text{sd}_X^m c_p - D_{p-1}^X \partial_p^X c_p. \quad (2.72)$$

We have chosen m large enough so that $\text{sd}_X^m c_p \in S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. Also, $\partial_p^X c_p \in S_{p-1}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$, so that $D_{p-1}^X \partial_p^X c_p \in S_{p-1}^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. Therefore, from [2.72](#), we can conclude that $c_p + \partial_{p+1}^X D_p^X c_p \in S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. \blacksquare

Corollary 2.15

Let X and \mathcal{A} be as in the previous theorem. If $B \subseteq X$, let $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B)$ be generated by those singular p -simplices $T : \Delta_p \rightarrow B$ whose image sets lie in elements of \mathcal{A} . Obviously, $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B) \subseteq S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. Let us denote the quotient group by

$$S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B) = S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) / S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B).$$

Then the inclusion

$$i_p : S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B) \hookrightarrow S_p(X, B)$$

induces a homology isomorphism.

Proof. Consider the following inclusion maps

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(B) &\xhookrightarrow{i_B} \mathcal{S}(B), \\ \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X) &\xhookrightarrow{i_X} \mathcal{S}(X), \\ \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B) &\xhookrightarrow{i_{(X,B)}} \mathcal{S}(X, B), \end{aligned}$$

and the 2 short exact sequences of chain complexes connected by the above 3 inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(B) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & i_B \downarrow & & i_X \downarrow & & \downarrow i_{(X,B)} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}(B) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}(X, B) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The above diagram commutes. To show that, it suffices to show that commutativity of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B) & \longrightarrow & S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) & \longrightarrow & S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & i_B \downarrow & & i_X \downarrow & & \downarrow i_{(X,B)} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S_p(B) & \longrightarrow & S_p(X) & \longrightarrow & S_p(X, B) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

If we take $c \in S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B)$, the inclusion maps take it to itself. So the left hand square commutes trivially. Now, we take $d \in S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X)$. Then under the map $S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X) \rightarrow S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(X, B)$, d goes to

$$d + S_p^{\mathcal{A}}(B).$$

Then under $i_{(X,B)}$, it goes to

$$d + S_p(B).$$

On the other hand, i_X takes d to itself. Then the map $S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(X, B)$ takes it to

$$d + S_p(B).$$

Therefore, the right hand square commutes as well. Therefore, one obtains the following commutative diagram with the two corresponding long exact sequences connected via induced group homomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\cdots & \longrightarrow & H_p^A(B) & \longrightarrow & H_p^A(X) & \longrightarrow & H_p^A(X, B) & \longrightarrow & H_{p-1}^A(B) & \longrightarrow & H_{p-1}^A(X) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
& & \downarrow ((i_B)_*)_p & & \downarrow ((i_X)_*)_p & & \downarrow ((i_{(X,B)})_*)_p & & \downarrow ((i_B)_*)_{p-1} & & \downarrow ((i_X)_*)_{p-1} & & \\
\cdots & \longrightarrow & H_p(B) & \longrightarrow & H_p(X) & \longrightarrow & H_p(X, B) & \longrightarrow & H_{p-1}(B) & \longrightarrow & H_{p-1}(X) & \longrightarrow & \cdots
\end{array}$$

Now, $((i_B)_*)_p$, $((i_X)_*)_p$, $((i_B)_*)_{p-1}$, $((i_X)_*)_{p-1}$ are all isomorphisms by [Theorem 2.14](#). Therefore, applying Steenrod five lemma, we conclude that $((i_{(X,B)})_*)_p : H_p^A(X, B) \rightarrow H_p(X, B)$ is an isomorphism. \blacksquare

Theorem 2.16 (Excision for singular theory)

Let $A \subseteq X$. If U is a subset of X such that $\bar{U} \subseteq \text{Int } A$, then the inclusion

$$j : (X \setminus U, A \setminus U) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

induces an isomorphism in singular homology.

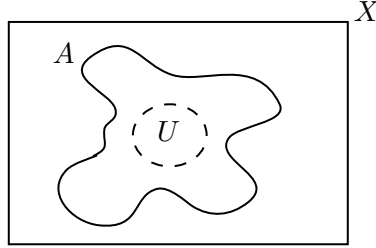
Proof. Let \mathcal{A} denote the collection $\{X \setminus U, A\}$. Observe that the open set $X \setminus \bar{U}$ is precisely $\text{Int}(X \setminus U)$. Also, since $\bar{U} \subseteq \text{Int } A$,

$$X \setminus (\text{Int } A) \subseteq X \setminus \bar{U} = \text{Int}(X \setminus U).$$

Therefore,

$$X = [X \setminus (\text{Int } A)] \cup (\text{Int } A) \subseteq \text{Int}(X \setminus U) \cup \text{Int } A = \bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{A}} \text{Int}(S).$$

Therefore, the interiors of sets in \mathcal{A} cover X .



Now, consider the homomorphisms induced by inclusions

$$\frac{S_p(X \setminus U)}{S_p(A \setminus U)} \hookrightarrow \frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)} \hookrightarrow \frac{S_p(X)}{S_p(A)}.$$

The first one is an inclusion since a p -chain in $X \setminus U$ is clearly in $S_p^A(X)$ as $\mathcal{A} = \{X \setminus U, A\}$; and a p -chain in $A \setminus U$ is also clearly in $S_p^A(A)$. The second inclusion is just $S_p^A(X, A) \hookrightarrow S_p(X, A)$.

By [Corollary 2.15](#), the latter homomorphism induces group isomorphism at the level of homology groups. We now intend to prove that

$$\frac{S_p(X \setminus U)}{S_p(A \setminus U)} \hookrightarrow \frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)}$$

is already an isomorphism at the chain level. Consider the map

$$\phi : S_p(X \setminus U) \rightarrow \frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)}, \quad c_p \mapsto c_p + S_p^A(A), \quad (2.73)$$

for $c_p \in S_p(X \setminus U)$. Note that ϕ is surjective. If c_p is a p -chain in $S_p^A(X)$, then each term of c_p has image set lying in either $X \setminus U$ or in A . While forming the coset $c_p + S_p^A(A)$, we can safely throw away the terms that have image sets in A . So every coset element in $\frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)}$ is of the form

$$d_p + S_p^A(A)$$

for $d_p \in S_p(X \setminus U)$. Hence, ϕ is surjective. Now, $c_p \in \text{Ker } \phi$ if $c_p \in S_p^A(A)$. Since $\text{Ker } \phi \subset S_p(X \setminus U)$, we have

$$c_p \in S_p(X \setminus U) \cap S_p^A(A) = S_p((X \setminus U) \cap A) = S_p(A \setminus U). \quad (2.74)$$

Therefore, $\text{Ker } \phi = S_p(A \setminus U)$. Hence, by the first isomorphism theorem,

$$\frac{S_p(X \setminus U)}{S_p(A \setminus U)} \cong \frac{S_p^A(X)}{S_p^A(A)}. \quad (2.75)$$

Therefore, $H_p(X \setminus U, A \setminus U) \cong H_p^A(X, A)$. We already have $H_p^A(X, A) \cong H_p(X, A)$ by [Corollary 2.15](#). Therefore,

$$H_p(X \setminus U, A \setminus U) \cong H_p(X, A).$$

■

3 CW Complexes

§3.1 The Topology of CW Complexes

Definition 3.1. If X is a topological space and \mathcal{C} is a collection of subspaces of X whose union is X , the topology of X is said to be **coherent** with the collection \mathcal{C} provided a set $A \subseteq X$ is closed in X if and only if $A \cap C$ is closed in C for each $C \in \mathcal{C}$. It is equivalent to require that $U \subseteq X$ is open in X if and only if $U \cap C$ is open in C for each $C \in \mathcal{C}$.

Lemma 3.1

Let X be a set which is the union of topological space $\{X_\alpha\}$. If there is a topological space X_\top having X as its underlying set, and each X_α is a subspace of X_\top , then X has a topology (called the **coherent topology**), of which X_α are subspaces, that is coherent with the collection $\{X_\alpha\}$. This latter topology is, in general, finer than the topology of X_\top .

Proof. Let us define a topological space X_C (whose underlying set is X) by declaring that $A \subseteq X$ is closed if and only if $A \cap X_\alpha$ is closed in X_α for each α . If A and B are closed in X_C , then both $A \cap X_\alpha$ and $B \cap X_\alpha$ are closed in X_α for each α . Therefore,

$$(A \cup B) \cap X_\alpha = (A \cap X_\alpha) \cup (B \cap X_\alpha) \quad (3.1)$$

is closed in X_α , proving that $A \cup B$ is closed. On the other hand, if $\{A_i\}_{i \in J}$ is an arbitrary collection of closed sets, each $A_i \cap X_\alpha$ is closed in X_α . Then

$$\left(\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i \right) \cap X_\alpha = \bigcap_{i \in J} (A_i \cap X_\alpha) \quad (3.2)$$

is closed in X_α . Therefore, $\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i$ is closed. Hence, X_C indeed defines a topology on X .

Now, if C is a closed set in X_\top , then since X_α is a subspace of X_\top , $C \cap X_\alpha$ must be closed in X_α for each α . Therefore, C is closed in X_C . Thus, the topology of X_C is finer than that of X_\top .

Now we need to show that each X_α is a subspace of X_C . For this purpose, we show that the closed sets of X_α are of the form $C \cap X_\alpha$, where C is closed in X_C . First note that if C is closed in X_C , $C \cap X_\alpha$ is closed in X_α for each α . Conversely, if B is closed in X_α , since X_α is a subspace of X_\top , $B = C \cap X_\alpha$ for some closed C in X_\top . Now, since X_C is finer than X_\top , C must also be closed in X_C . Thus $B = C \cap X_\alpha$ for some closed C in X_C , as desired. Therefore, each X_α is a subspace of X_C . So X_C is coherent with the collection $\{X_\alpha\}$. ■

Remark 3.1. We can always give a topology X_\top to the underlying set $X = \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$, with each X_α being a topological space by its own right, so that X_α becomes a subspace of X_\top (i.e. the topology of X_α that it had as an individual topological space from the beginning coincides with the subspace topology it inherits from X_\top) with X_\top not being coherent with its subspaces X_α . In such case, X_C will be strictly finer than X_\top . When X_\top is found to be coherent with its subspaces X_α , one has $X_\top = X_C$.

Some useful terminologies

The m -dimensional ball B^m is the following subspace of \mathbb{R}^m

$$B^m = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| \leq 1\}. \quad (3.3)$$

The open m -ball, denoted by $\text{Int}(B^m)$, is the interior of B^m in \mathbb{R}^m .

$$\text{Int } B^m = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| < 1\}. \quad (3.4)$$

The boundary of B^m in \mathbb{R}^m is the standard $(m-1)$ -sphere.

$$S^{m-1} = \text{Bd } B^m = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \|\mathbf{x}\| = 1\}. \quad (3.5)$$

We note that the 0-ball B^0 is equal to $\mathbb{R}^0 = \{0\}$. One has $\text{Int } B^0 = B^0 = \{0\}$. Also, B^1 is the interval $[-1, 1]$ in \mathbb{R} , and $\text{Int } B^1 = (-1, 1)$. So

$$S^0 = \text{Bd } B^1 = \{-1, 1\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Cell decomposition and CW-complexes

Definition 3.2. An n -cell is a topological space homeomorphic to the open n -ball $\text{Int } B^n$. A **cell** is a topological space which is an n -cell for some $n \geq 0$. Since $\text{Int } B^n$ is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n , we can talk about the dimension of an n -cell. An n -cell is rightly said to have dimension n .

Definition 3.3 (Cell decomposition). A **cell decomposition** of a topological space X is a family $\mathcal{E} = \{e_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ of subspaces of X such that each e_α is a cell and

$$X = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I} e_\alpha. \quad (3.7)$$

The n -skeleton of X is the subspace

$$X^n = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I, \dim e_\alpha \leq n} e_\alpha. \quad (3.8)$$

Note that if \mathcal{E} is a cell decomposition of X , then the cells of \mathcal{E} can have many different dimensions. For example, consider a cell-decomposition of S^1 given by $\mathcal{E} = \{e_a, e_b\}$, where e_a is an arbitrary point $p \in S^1$ and $e_b = S^1 \setminus \{p\}$. Here, e_a is a 0-cell and e_b is a 1-cell. One can have uncountably many cells in a cell decomposition of a given topological space. A **finite cell decomposition** is a cell decomposition consisting of finitely many cells.

Definition 3.4 (CW complex). A pair (X, \mathcal{E}) consisting of a Hausdorff space X and a cell decomposition \mathcal{E} of X is called a **CW complex** if the following 3 axioms are satisfied:

Axiom 1. (Characteristic maps) For each n -cell $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$, there is a continuous map $f_\alpha : B^n \rightarrow X$ restricting to a homeomorphism

$$f_\alpha|_{\text{Int } B^n} : \text{Int } B^n \rightarrow e_\alpha$$

and taking $\text{Bd } B^n = S^{n-1}$ into X^{n-1} .

Axiom 2 (Closure finiteness). For any cell $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$, the closure $\overline{e_\alpha}$ intersects only finitely many cells in \mathcal{E} .

Axiom 3 (Weak topology). A subset $A \subseteq X$ is closed if and only if $A \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$.

Remark 3.2. Here, the topology of the Hausdorff space $X = \bigcup_\alpha \overline{e_\alpha}$ is coherent with the subspaces $\{\overline{e_\alpha}\}_\alpha$, i.e. X is endowed with the finest topology with respect to which all these topological spaces $\overline{e_\alpha}$ become its subspaces. [Axiom 3](#) basically demands this coherence.

Definition 3.5. The **dimension** of a CW complex (X, \mathcal{E}) is the largest dimension of a cell of \mathcal{E} , if such exists. Otherwise, it is said to be infinite.

Lemma 3.2

Let X be a Hausdorff space and $\mathcal{E} = \{\overline{e_\alpha}\}_\alpha$ a cell decomposition of X . If (X, \mathcal{E}) satisfies [Axiom 1](#) of CW complex, then we have $\overline{e_\alpha} = f_\alpha(B^n)$ for any n -cell e_α . In particular, $\overline{e_\alpha}$ is a compact subspace of X and the “cell boundary” $\dot{e}_\alpha := \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus e_\alpha = f_\alpha(S^{n-1})$ lies in X^{n-1} .

Proof. Since $f_\alpha : B^n \rightarrow X$ is continuous associated with a given n -cell e_α , we have

$$\overline{e_\alpha} = \overline{f_\alpha(\text{Int } B^n)} \supseteq f_\alpha(\overline{\text{Int } B^n}) = f_\alpha(B^n). \quad (3.9)$$

So $f_\alpha(B^n) \subseteq \overline{e_\alpha}$. Since B^n is compact and f_α is continuous, $f_\alpha(B^n)$ is compact. Now, since X is Hausdorff, $f_\alpha(B^n)$ is closed. Since $e_\alpha = f_\alpha(\text{Int } B^n)$,

$$f_\alpha(B^n) \supseteq e_\alpha \implies \overline{f_\alpha(B^n)} \supseteq \overline{e_\alpha} \implies f_\alpha(B^n) \supseteq \overline{e_\alpha}. \quad (3.10)$$

Therefore, $\overline{e_\alpha} = f_\alpha(B^n)$.

By [Axiom 1](#), we have $f_\alpha(\text{Int } B^n) = e_\alpha$ and $f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) \subseteq X^{n-1}$. So

$$f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) \cap e_\alpha = \emptyset. \quad (3.11)$$

But $f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) \subseteq f_\alpha(B^n) = \overline{e_\alpha}$. So we have

$$f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) \subseteq \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus e_\alpha. \quad (3.12)$$

Furthermore,

$$\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus e_\alpha = f_\alpha(B^n) \setminus f_\alpha(\text{Int } B^n) \subseteq f_\alpha(B^n \setminus \text{Int } B^n) = f_\alpha(S^{n-1}). \quad (3.13)$$

Therefore, $f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) = \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus e_\alpha =: \dot{e}_\alpha$. ■

Subcomplexes

Lemma 3.3

Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex, and $\mathcal{E}' = \{e_{\alpha'}\}_{\alpha'} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ a collection of cells in it. Suppose $X' = \bigcup_{\alpha'} e_{\alpha'}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) The pair (X', \mathcal{E}') is a CW complex.
- (b) The subset X' is closed in X .
- (c) $\overline{e_{\alpha'}} \subseteq X'$ for each $e_{\alpha'} \in \mathcal{E}'$, where $\overline{e_{\alpha'}}$ is the closure of $e_{\alpha'}$ in X .

Definition 3.6 (Subcomplex). Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex, and (X', \mathcal{E}') be as above. Then (X', \mathcal{E}') is called a **subcomplex** of (X, \mathcal{E}) if the 3 equivalent conditions stated in [Lemma 3.3](#) are satisfied.

Corollary 3.4

Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex. Then

- (a) Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be any family of subcomplexes of (X, \mathcal{E}) . Then $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ and $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ are subcomplexes of (X, \mathcal{E}) .
- (b) The n -skeleton X^n is a subcomplex of (X, \mathcal{E}) for each $n \geq 0$.
- (c) Let $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$ be any arbitrary family of n -cells in \mathcal{E} . Then $X^{n-1} \cup (\bigcup_{i \in I} e_i)$ is a subcomplex.

Proof. We shall first prove (a). The others follow immediately from (a). Given the family of subcomplexes $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ of the CW complex (X, \mathcal{E}) , each $A_i \subseteq X$ is a closed subspace of X . Then $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed in A . Therefore, by Lemma 3.3, $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ is a subcomplex of (X, \mathcal{E}) .

Now we shall prove that $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ is a subcomplex. For this purpose, we shall use the characterization (c) of Lemma 3.3. Let $e \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ be an n -cell. Then $e \subseteq A_j$ for some $j \in I$. By characterization (c), $\bar{e} \subseteq A_j$. Therefore, $\bar{e} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$. So $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ is a subcomplex.

Now, we shall prove (b). If e_α is a n -cell,

$$\bar{e}_\alpha = e_\alpha \cup e'_\alpha = e_\alpha \cup f_\alpha(S^{n-1}) \subseteq e_\alpha \cup X^{n-1}. \quad (3.14)$$

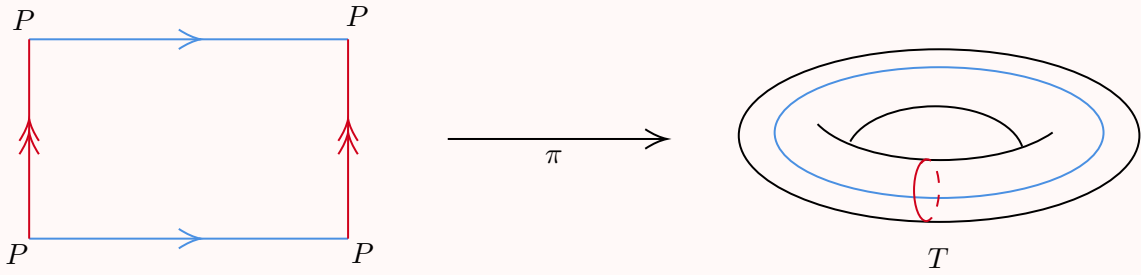
So $\bar{e}_\alpha \subseteq X^n$. If e_β is a k -cell for $k < n$, $\bar{e}_\beta \subseteq X^{n-1}$. Therefore, X^n is a subcomplex. For (c), a similar computation as 3.14 reveals that

$$\bar{e}_i \subseteq X^{n-1} \cup \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} e_i \right). \quad (3.15)$$

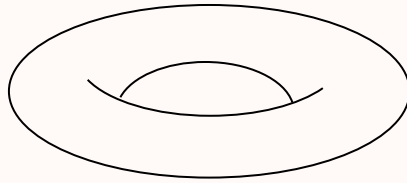
Therefore, $X^{n-1} \cup \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} e_i \right)$ is also a subcomplex. ■

Example 3.1

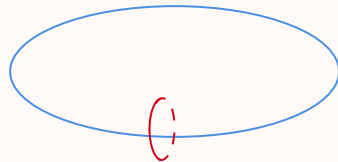
Consider the torus as a quotient space of a rectangle as usual (by identifying opposite sides of a rectangle).



We express T as a CW complex having a single 2-cell (the image under π of the interior of the rectangle), two 1-cells (the images of the 2 open edges of the rectangle under π), and one 0-cell (the image of the vertices of the rectangle under π). You should convince yourself that all the axioms in the definition of a CW complex are satisfied here.



2-skeleton of T



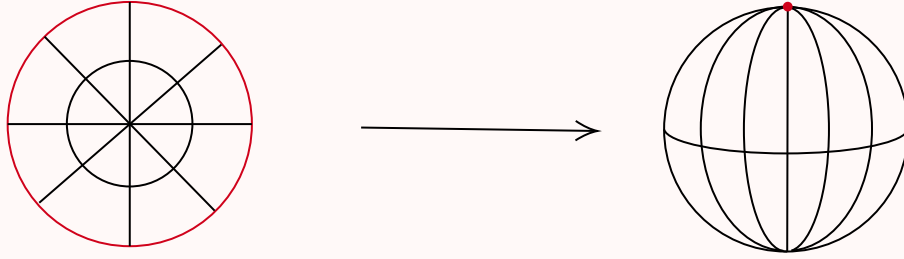
1-skeleton of T



0-skeleton of T

Example 3.2

The quotient space formed from B^n by collapsing $\text{Bd } B^n$ to a point is homeomorphic to S^n . Hence, the Hausdorff topological space S^n can be expressed as a CW complex having one n -cell and a 0-cell, and no other cells at all.

**§3.2 Adjunction Space**

Definition 3.7 (Topological sum). Let $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in J}$ be a family of topological spaces, not necessarily disjoint. Let E be the set that is the union of the disjoint topological spaces $E_\alpha = X_\alpha \times \{\alpha\}$. In other words,

$$E = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in J} E_\alpha = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in J} X_\alpha \times \{\alpha\}. \quad (3.16)$$

If we topologize E by declaring $U \subseteq E$ to be open if and only if $U \cap E_\alpha$ is open in E_α for each α , then E is called the **topological sum** of the topological spaces X_α .

One has a natural map $p : E \rightarrow \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ which projects $X_\alpha \times \{\alpha\}$ onto X_α for each α . We now have the following important result.

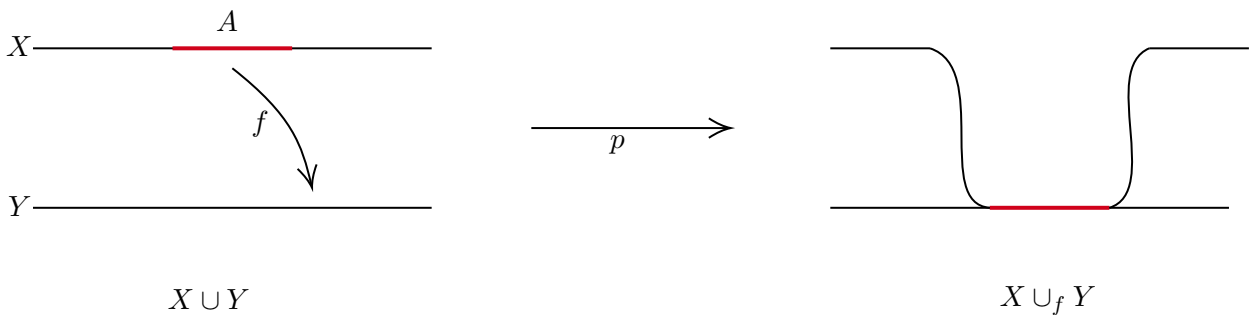
Lemma 3.5

Let X be a topological space which is the union of certain of its subspaces, i.e. $X = \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$. Let E be the topological sum of the subspaces X_α . Also, let $p : E \rightarrow \bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ be the natural projection. Then the topology of X is coherent with the subspaces if and only if p is a quotient map. In this situation, we often say that X is the **coherent union** of the spaces X_α .

Definition 3.8 (Adjunction space). Let X and Y be disjoint topological spaces, and let A be a closed subspace of X . Let $f : A \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. We define a certain quotient space as follows: Topologize $X \cup Y$ as the topological sum, i.e. $U \subseteq X \cup Y$ is open if and only if both $U \cap X$ and $U \cap Y$ are open in X and Y , respectively. Form a quotient space by identifying each set

$$\{y\} \cup f^{-1}(y), \quad (\text{for } y \in Y)$$

to a point. That is, partition $X \cup Y$ into these sets, along with the singletons $\{x\}$ for $x \in X \setminus A$. We denote this quotient space by $X \cup_f Y$, and call it the **adjunction space** determined by f .



It is often useful to view a CW complex as a space built up from a collection of n -balls (possibly of different n) by forming appropriate quotient spaces.

Recall from point set topology that a topological space X is said to be **normal** if given any two disjoint closed sets E and F , there are open disjoint sets U and V such that $E \subseteq U$ and $F \subseteq V$.

Lemma 3.6

Let X be a space that is the countable union of certain closed subspaces X_n . Suppose the topology of X is coherent with those subspaces X_n . If each X is normal, so is X .

Theorem 3.7

If X and Y are normal, then so is the adjunction space $X \cup_f Y$.

Theorem 3.8

Suppose (X, \mathcal{E}) is a CW complex of dimension p . Then X is homeomorphic to an adjunction space formed from X^{p-1} and a topological sum $\bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p$ of p -balls B^p (here $B_{\alpha}^p = B^p \times \{\alpha\}$) by means of a continuous map $g : \bigsqcup_{\alpha} \text{Bd } B_{\alpha}^p \rightarrow X^{p-1}$. It follows that X is normal.

Proof. Associated with each $e_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{E}$ of dimension p , there is a characteristic map $f_{\alpha} : B^p \rightarrow \overline{e_{\alpha}}$. Now, $B_{\alpha}^p = B^p \times \{\alpha\}$, and $\bigcup_{\alpha} B^p \times \{\alpha\} = \bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p$. Now, form the topological sum

$$E = X^{p-1} \cup \left(\bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p \right), \quad (3.17)$$

and define $\pi : E \rightarrow X$ by letting π equal inclusion on X^{p-1} and the composite

$$B_{\alpha}^p = B^p \times \{\alpha\} \rightarrow B^p \xrightarrow{f_{\alpha}} X \quad (3.18)$$

on B_{α}^p . We will now prove that π is a quotient map. This will prove that X is homeomorphic to the underlying quotient space $X^{p-1} \cup_g (\bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p)$, with g being the continuous map

$$g : \bigsqcup_{\alpha} \text{Bd } B_{\alpha}^p \rightarrow X^{p-1}$$

induced from the characteristic maps f_{α} .

π is continuous on each of the disjoint components, so π is continuous. Furthermore, it is surjective. Indeed, for $x \in X$, x is either in X^{p-1} or in some p -cell e_{α} . In any case there is a pre-image of x , since f_{α} restricts to a homeomorphism of $\text{Int } B^p$ with e_{α} .

Suppose $C \subseteq X$ and $\pi^{-1}(C)$ is closed in E . In order to show that π is a quotient map, we need to show that C is closed as well. X^{p-1} is a CW subcomplex of (X, \mathcal{E}) and hence X^{p-1} is a closed subspace of X . Therefore,

1. $\pi^{-1}(C) \cap X^{p-1}$ is closed in X^{p-1} in the subspace topology it inherits from E . But

$$\pi^{-1}(C) \cap X^{p-1} = \pi^{-1}(C \cap X^{p-1}) = C \cap X^{p-1}, \quad (3.19)$$

hence $C \cap X^{p-1}$ is closed in X^{p-1} . Since X^{p-1} is a CW complex in its own right, using the weak topology axiom, one obtains $C \cap \overline{e_{\beta}}$ is closed in $\overline{e_{\beta}}$ for $\dim e_{\beta} \leq p-1$.

2. Also, each B_{α}^p inherits subspace topology from $E = X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p)$. Since $\pi^{-1}(C)$ is closed in E , $\pi^{-1}(C) \cap B_{\alpha}^p$ is closed in B_{α}^p in subspace topology. Now, since each B_{α}^p is compact, and $\pi : E \rightarrow X$ is continuous,

$$\pi(\pi^{-1}(C) \cap B_{\alpha}^p) = C \cap f_{\alpha}(B_{\alpha}^p) = C \cap \overline{e_{\alpha}} \quad (3.20)$$

is compact (because closed subspace of compact set is compact, and so is continuous image of compact set). So we arrive at the fact that $C \cap \overline{e_{\alpha}}$ is compact. Since X is Hausdorff, $C \cap \overline{e_{\alpha}}$ is closed in X (compact subspace of Hausdorff is closed). $\overline{e_{\alpha}}$ is closed in X , $C \cap \overline{e_{\alpha}}$ is closed in $\overline{e_{\alpha}}$.

Therefore, we verified that $C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ with $\dim e_\alpha \leq p$. Since X is of dimension p , all the cells of \mathcal{E} are of dimension at most p . Therefore, C is closed in X , proving that π is a quotient map.

We shall now prove that X is normal. We proceed inductively. X^0 is a discrete topological space, and hence normal. $\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^1$ is also normal. Therefore, the corresponding adjunction space $X^0 \cup_g (\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^1)$ (which is homeomorphic to X^1) is normal. In a similar manner, we can show that each X^i is normal. Therefore, $X^p = X$ is normal. ■

The converse of [Theorem 3.8](#) can be stated as follows:

Theorem 3.9

Let (Y, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex of dimension $p - 1$. Let $\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p$ be a topological sum of p -balls, and let $g : \bigsqcup_\alpha \text{Bd } B_\alpha^p \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. Then the adjunction space

$$X = Y \cup_g \left(\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p \right)$$

is the underlying topological space of a CW complex, and Y is its p -skeleton.

Sketch of proof. Use [Theorem 3.7](#) to show that X is Hausdorff. Construct the quotient map

$$f : Y \cup \left(\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p \right) \rightarrow X$$

by defining it as inclusion on Y , and by means of the given continuous map g on $\bigsqcup_\alpha \text{Bd } B_\alpha^p$. f on $\text{Int } B_\alpha^p$ is going to give the p cells $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}'$. This way form the p -cells in \mathcal{E}' . In particular, $e_\alpha = f(\text{Int } B_\alpha^p)$. Some work needs to be done to show that e_α is a p -cell. The other cells in \mathcal{E}' are the cells $e_\beta \in \mathcal{E}$ of dimension at most $p - 1$. Now show that (X, \mathcal{E}') thus constructed fulfills all 3 axioms of a CW complex. ■

[Theorem 3.8](#) and [Theorem 3.9](#) can be extended to construct infinite dimensional CW complexes. For that we need a lemma first.

Lemma 3.10

Let X be a set which is the union of topological space $\{X_\alpha\}$. If for each pair α, β of indices, the set $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta$ is closed in both X_α and X_β , and inherits the same subspace topology from each of them, then X has a topology coherent with the subspaces $\{X_\alpha\}$. Each X_α is closed in this topology.

We shall omit the proof of this lemma.

Theorem 3.11 (a) Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex. Then X^p is a closed subspace of X^{p+1} for each p , and X is the coherent union of the spaces $X^0 \subseteq X^1 \subseteq X^2 \subseteq \dots$. It follows that X is normal.

(b) Conversely, suppose (X_p, \mathcal{E}_p) is a CW complex for each p , and X_p equals p -skeleton of X^{p+1} for each p . If X is the coherent union of the spaces X_p , then (X, \mathcal{E}) is a CW complex having X_p as its p -skeleton, where $\mathcal{E} = \bigcup_p \mathcal{E}_p$.

Proof. (a) By [Lemma 3.3](#), both X^p and X^{p+1} are closed in X . Here, $X^p \subseteq X^{p+1} \subseteq X$. We prove that X^p is closed in X^{p+1} . It is equivalent to proving $X^{p+1} \setminus X^p$ is open in X^{p+1} .

$$X^{p+1} \setminus X^p = X^{p+1} \cap (X \setminus X^p), \quad (3.21)$$

and $X \setminus X^p$ is open in X . Therefore, $X^{p+1} \setminus X^p$ is open in X^{p+1} in subspace topology inherited from X . Hence, X^p is closed in X^{p+1} .

Now suppose $C \cap X^p$ is closed in X^p for each p . We need to prove that C is closed in X . Since (X^p, \mathcal{E}_p) is a CW complex by its own right, by the weak topology axiom, $C \cap X^p \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}_p$. Since $\overline{e_\alpha} \subseteq X^p$, we have

$$C \cap X^p \cap \overline{e_\alpha} = C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}. \quad (3.22)$$

Therefore, $C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}_p$. Since p is arbitrary, $C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$. Hence, C is closed in X .

Conversely, suppose C is closed in X . We know that $X^p \subseteq X$ is closed in X . Hence, $C \cap X^p$ is closed in X . Now,

$$X^p \setminus (C \cap X^p) = X^p \cap [X \setminus (C \cap X^p)]. \quad (3.23)$$

$X \setminus (C \cap X^p)$ is open in X . Therefore, $X^p \setminus (C \cap X^p)$ is open in X^p in the subspace topology it inherits from X . Therefore, $C \cap X^p$ is closed in X^p . We, therefore, conclude that C is closed in X if and only if $C \cap X^p$ is closed in X^p for each p . Therefore, X is the coherent union of the subspaces

$$X^0 \subseteq X^1 \subseteq X^2 \subseteq \dots$$

Normality of X follows by noting that $X = \bigcup_p X^p$, where $\{X^p\}_p$ is a countable collection of closed subspaces, and using [Lemma 3.6](#).

- (b) If $p < q$, then $X_p \cap X_q = X_p$ is a closed subspace of both X_p and X_q , since X_p is the p -skeleton of X_q . Therefore, by [Lemma 3.10](#), there is a topology on X coherent with the subspaces $\{X_p\}_p$, and each X_p is closed in X . By [Theorem 3.8](#), each X_p is normal. Using [Lemma 3.6](#), X is normal as well (and in particular, Hausdorff). The closure-finiteness axiom follows trivially. Now we check the weak topology axiom.

Suppose $C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each cell e_α . Then $C \cap X_p$ is closed in X_p , since X_p is a CW complex. Then C is closed in X , because the topology of X is coherent with the spaces X_p .

Conversely, suppose C is closed in X . Then $C \cap X_p$ is closed in X_p for each p , because of the coherence. Since X_p is a CW complex, $C \cap X_p \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each cell e_α with dimension at most p . But $C \cap X_p \cap \overline{e_\alpha} = C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$. Therefore, $C \cap \overline{e_\alpha}$ is closed in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ for each cell e_α . This proves that X satisfies the weak topology axiom. Therefore, X is a CW complex. ■

§3.3 The Homology of CW Complexes

Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a CW complex. Also, let $D_p(X) = H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$. Let $\partial_p : D_p(X) \rightarrow D_{p-1}(X)$ be defined to be the composite

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_p(X^p, X^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_p} & H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{(j^*)_{p-1}} & H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}, X^{p-2}) \\ & & \searrow & \nearrow & \\ & & & (j^*)_{p-1} \circ (\partial_*)_p & \end{array}$$

In other words,

$$\partial_p = (j^*)_{p-1} \circ (\partial_*)_p, \quad (3.24)$$

where $j : (X^{p-1}, \emptyset) \hookrightarrow (X^{p-1}, X^{p-2})$ is the inclusion. One can verify that $\partial_{p-1} \circ \partial_p = 0$ by considering the long exact homology sequence of the pair (X^{p-1}, X^{p-2}) .

$$\dots \longrightarrow H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}) \xrightarrow{(j^*)_{p-1}} H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}, X^{p-2}) \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_{p-1}} H_{p-2}(X^{p-2}) \longrightarrow \dots$$

Exactness of this sequence implies $(\partial_*)_{p-1} \circ (j^*)_{p-1} = 0$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{p-1} \circ \partial_p &= (j^*)_{p-2} \circ \left[(\partial_*)_{p-1} \circ (j^*)_{p-1} \right] \circ (\partial_*)_p \\ &= (j^*)_{p-2} \circ 0 \circ (\partial_*)_p = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

The chain complex $\{D_p(X), \partial_p\}$ is called the **cellular chain complex** of (X, \mathcal{E}) .

Lemma 3.12

Given a p -cell $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$ of (X, \mathcal{E}) , any characteristic map f_α associated with e_α ,

$$f_\alpha : (B^p, S^{p-1}) \rightarrow (\overline{e_\alpha}, \dot{e}_\alpha)$$

induces an isomorphism in relative homology.

Proof. The result is trivial for $p = 0$. Let $p > 0$. The point $\mathbf{0}$ is the center of B^p . Let $\widehat{e_\alpha} = f_\alpha(\mathbf{0})$. One can form a continuous map between pairs of topological spaces given by the characteristic map $f_\alpha : B^p \rightarrow \overline{e_\alpha}$ associated with a given p -cell $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$.

$$(B^p, S^{p-1}) \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} (\overline{e_\alpha}, \dot{e}_\alpha).$$

Here f_α is a quotient map, and nontrivial aspects of the quotient construction is happening at the boundary. Any open set containing $\text{Bd } B^p$ is a saturated open set in B^p with respect to the quotient map $f_\alpha : B^p \rightarrow \overline{e_\alpha}$. In particular, $B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ is a saturated open set in B^p with respect to f_α . Hence, $f_\alpha|_{B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}}$ is a quotient map. We denote this restriction by f'_α .

$$f'_\alpha : B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} \rightarrow \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}$$

is a quotient map. Let $F : B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} \times I \rightarrow B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ be a deformation retract of $B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ onto S^{p-1} . Hence,

$$F(x, 1) \in S^{p-1}, \quad F(x, 0) = x \quad \forall x \in B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} \quad \text{and} \quad F(a, t) = a \quad \forall a \in S^{p-1}, \quad t \in I. \quad (3.26)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \times I & \xrightarrow{F} & B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} \\ f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I \downarrow & & \downarrow f'_\alpha \\ (\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}) \times I & \xrightarrow{G} & \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha} \end{array}$$

Here, G is the induced deformation retract from the quotient map f'_α .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \times I & & \\ f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I \downarrow & \searrow f'_\alpha \circ F & \\ (\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}) \times I & \xrightarrow{G} & \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha} \end{array}$$

Now, $f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I$ is a quotient map, and $f'_\alpha \circ F$ is continuous. Furthermore, for each $(y, t) \in (\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}) \times I$, $f'_\alpha \circ F$ is constant on $(f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I)^{-1}(\{(y, t)\})$. Indeed, if $y \in \dot{e}_\alpha$, then there is exactly one $x \in \text{Int } B^p$ such that $f'_\alpha(x) = y$, so $f'_\alpha \circ F$ is constant on $(f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I)^{-1}(\{(y, t)\})$. Otherwise, if $y \in \partial \dot{e}_\alpha$, let $a \in f'_\alpha^{-1}(\{y\})$. Then $a \in S^{p-1}$. The point (a, t) gets mapped to y under $f'_\alpha \circ F$. So $f'_\alpha \circ F$ is constant on $(f'_\alpha \times \text{id}_I)^{-1}(\{(y, t)\})$. Therefore, there exists a unique continuous map $G : (\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}) \times I \rightarrow \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}$ such that the diagram above commutes.

Now, we want to show that G is a deformation retraction of $\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}$ onto \dot{e}_α . For any $y \in \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}$, y is the preimage of some $x \in B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ under f'_α . Then $f'_\alpha \circ F$ maps $(x, 1)$ to $f'_\alpha(z) \in \dot{e}_\alpha$ for some $z \in S^{p-1}$. Therefore, $G(y, 1) \in \dot{e}_\alpha$. Furthermore, $f'_\alpha \circ F$ maps $(x, 0)$ to $f'_\alpha(x) = y$. Hence, $G(y, 0) = y$. Also, for $a \in \dot{e}_\alpha$, there exists some $b \in S^{p-1}$ such that $f'_\alpha(b) = a$. Then $f'_\alpha \circ F$ maps (b, t) to $f'_\alpha(b) = a$, proving that $G(a, t) = a$. Therefore, G is a deformation retract of $\overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}$ onto \dot{e}_α .

Now, consider the inclusion maps

$$i : (B^p, S^{p-1}) \hookrightarrow (B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \quad \text{and} \quad j : (\overline{e_\alpha}, \dot{e}_\alpha) \hookrightarrow (\overline{e_\alpha}, \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha}).$$

By [Theorem 2.8](#),

$$(i_*)_q : H_q(B^p, S^{p-1}) \rightarrow H_q(B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \quad \text{and} \quad (j_*)_q : H_q(\overline{e_\alpha}, \dot{e}_\alpha) \rightarrow H_q(\overline{e_\alpha}, \overline{e_\alpha} \setminus \widehat{e_\alpha})$$

are isomorphisms in relative homology. Now, consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
(B^p, S^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{i} & (B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) & \xleftarrow{k} & (\text{Int } B^p, \text{Int } B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \\
f_\alpha \downarrow & & \tilde{f}_\alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow g = \tilde{f}_\alpha|_{(\text{Int } B^p, \text{Int } B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})} \\
(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha) & \xrightarrow{j} & (\bar{e}_\alpha, \bar{e}_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha) & \xleftarrow{l} & (e_\alpha, e_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha)
\end{array}$$

$k : (B^p \setminus S^{p-1}, (B^p \setminus S^{p-1}) \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \hookrightarrow (B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})$ is the inclusion obtained from the pair $(B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})$ by excising away S^{p-1} . Then by [Theorem 2.16](#), $(k_*)_q$ is an isomorphism in singular homology. Similarly, $(l_*)_q : H_q(e_\alpha, e_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha) \rightarrow H_q(\bar{e}_\alpha, \bar{e}_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha)$ is also an isomorphism.

Furthermore, g is a homeomorphism (since f_α restricted to $\text{Int } B^p$ is a homeomorphism). Hence, $(g_*)_q : H_q(\text{Int } B^p, \text{Int } B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \rightarrow H_q(e_\alpha, e_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha)$ is an isomorphism. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
H_q(B^p, S^{p-1}) &\cong H_q(B^p, B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \cong H_q(\text{Int } B^p, \text{Int } B^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}) \\
&\cong H_q(e_\alpha, e_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha) \cong H_q(\bar{e}_\alpha, \bar{e}_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha) \cong H_q(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

Therefore, $H_q(B^p, S^{p-1}) \cong H_q(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$. ■

Lemma 3.13

Let the map $f : X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p) \rightarrow X^p$ expresses X^p as the adjunction space obtained from X^{p-1} and a topological sum of p -balls $\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p$ via a continuous map $g : \bigsqcup_\alpha \text{Bd } B_\alpha^p \rightarrow X^{p-1}$, where $B_\alpha^p = B^p \times \{\alpha\}$. Then f induces an isomorphism in homology:

$$H_q\left(\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p, \bigsqcup_\alpha \text{Bd } B_\alpha^p\right) \cong H_q(X^p, X^{p-1}).$$

Proof. Let

$$f' = f|_{X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\}))} : X^{p-1} \cup \left(\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\})\right) \rightarrow X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha),$$

where $\mathbf{0}_\alpha \in B_\alpha^p$ is the center of B_α^p . Observe that f' being the restriction of the quotient map f to the saturated open set $X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\}))$ is also a quotient map.

Suppose that $F : X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\})) \times I \rightarrow X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\}))$ is a deformation retraction of $X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\}))$ onto $X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha S_\alpha^{p-1})$. Then there is a deformation retraction

$$G : X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha) \times I \rightarrow X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha)$$

of $X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha)$ onto X^{p-1} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X^{p-1} \cup (\bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\})) \times I & & \\
\downarrow f' \times \text{id}_I & \searrow f' \circ F & \\
X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha) \times I & \xrightarrow{\exists! G} & X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha f(\mathbf{0}_\alpha)
\end{array}$$

Similarly as in the previous lemma, one can show that G is a deformation retraction. Now, one has the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
(\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p, \bigsqcup_\alpha S_\alpha^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{i} & (\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p, \bigsqcup_\alpha (B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\})) & \xleftarrow{k} & (\bigsqcup_\alpha \text{Int } B_\alpha^p, \bigsqcup_\alpha (\text{Int } B_\alpha^p \setminus \{\mathbf{0}_\alpha\})) \\
f \downarrow & & \tilde{f} \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\
(X^p, X^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{j} & (X^p, X^p \setminus \bigcup_\alpha \hat{e}_\alpha) & \xleftarrow{l} & (\bigcup_\alpha e_\alpha, \bigcup_\alpha (e_\alpha \setminus \hat{e}_\alpha))
\end{array}$$

By [Theorem 2.8](#), $(i_*)_q$ and $(j_*)_q$ are isomorphisms in relative homology. Now, excising away S_α^{p-1} and \dot{e}_α , one has the inclusions given by k and l , respectively. Therefore, by [Theorem 2.16](#), $(k_*)_q$ and $(l_*)_q$ are isomorphisms in singular homology. Since g is a homeomorphism, $(g_*)_q$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, one concludes,

$$H_q \left(\bigsqcup_\alpha B_\alpha^p, \bigsqcup_\alpha S_\alpha^{p-1} \right) \cong H_q(X^p, X^{p-1}). \quad (3.28)$$

■

We shall now show that homology group of topological sum is isomorphic to the direct sum of homology groups of each components. In other words,

$$H_p \left(\bigsqcup_\alpha X_\alpha, \bigsqcup_\alpha Y_\alpha \right) \cong \bigoplus_\alpha H_p(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha). \quad (3.29)$$

In fact, we shall prove that this holds at chain level.

Theorem 3.14

Let $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ be a collection of topological spaces, and Y_α is a subspace of X_α , for each $\alpha \in I$. Let $X = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I} X_\alpha$ and $Y = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I} Y_\alpha$ denote the topological sum. Then

$$H_p(X, Y) \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} H_p(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha). \quad (3.30)$$

Proof. We shall first show that the chain group of topological sum of topological spaces is direct sum of chain groups of the topological spaces.

Claim — Let X and Y be as above. Then

$$S_p(X) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(X_\alpha) \text{ and } S_p(Y) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(Y_\alpha). \quad (3.31)$$

Proof. Let $c \in S_p(X)$. Then $c = \sum_i n_i f_i$, where $f_i : \Delta_p \rightarrow X$ is continuous. Since Δ_p is path connected, so is $f_i(\Delta_p)$. Therefore, $f_i(\Delta_p)$ lies in a path component of X .

Now, each X_α is an open subset of X , because $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta$ is either X_α (if $\alpha = \beta$), or \emptyset (if $\alpha \neq \beta$). In any case, $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta$ is open in X_β , so X_α is open in X . Furthermore, as the X_α 's are disjoint, X is not connected, let alone path connected.

If C is a connected component of X , each $C \cap X_\alpha$ is open in the subspace topology of C , they are all disjoint, and their union is C . Therefore, one of them is C and the other are empty. In other words, $C \subseteq X_\beta$ for some $\beta \in I$. Hence, $f_i(\Delta_p) \subseteq X_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in I$. This means $f_i \in S_p(X_\alpha)$. So every element of $S_p(X)$ can be written as a sum of finitely elements from the $S_p(X_\alpha)$'s.

Since the X_α 's are disjoint, so are their chain groups $S_p(X_\alpha)$'s. Therefore, every element of $S_p(X)$ can be written **uniquely** as a sum of finitely elements from the $S_p(X_\alpha)$'s. In other words,

$$S_p(X) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(X_\alpha).$$

Similarly,

$$S_p(Y) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(Y_\alpha).$$

□

Therefore,

$$S_p(X, Y) = \frac{S_p(X)}{S_p(Y)} = \frac{\bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(X_\alpha)}{\bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(Y_\alpha)} \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} \frac{S_p(X_\alpha)}{S_p(Y_\alpha)} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} S_p(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha). \quad (3.32)$$

Since the isomorphism holds at the chain level, the isomorphism at the homology level follows. ■

Theorem 3.15

The group $H_i(X^p, X^{p-1})$ vanishes for $i \neq p$, and is free abelian for $i = p$. If γ generates $H_p(B^p, S^{p-1})$, then the elements $((f_\alpha)_*)_p \gamma$ form a basis for $H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$, where f_α ranges over the set of characteristic maps for the p -cells of X .

Proof. By Lemma 3.13 and Theorem 3.14,

$$H_i(X^p, X^{p-1}) \cong H_i\left(\bigsqcup_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}^p, \bigsqcup_{\alpha} S_{\alpha}^{p-1}\right) \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha} H_i(B_{\alpha}^p, S_{\alpha}^{p-1}). \quad (3.33)$$

Since $H_i(B_{\alpha}^p, S_{\alpha}^{p-1}) = 0$ for $i \neq p$, we have $H_i(X^p, X^{p-1}) = 0$ for $i \neq p$. Also, we have $H_p(B_{\alpha}^p, S_{\alpha}^{p-1}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, so $H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$ is isomorphic to α -fold direct sum of \mathbb{Z} . Therefore, $H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$ is free abelian, and the elements $((f_\alpha)_*)_p \gamma$ form a basis for $H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$. ■

Homology sequence of a triple

Given a triple $B \subseteq A \subseteq X$ of topological spaces, one has the following inclusions

$$(A, B) \xhookrightarrow{i} (X, B) \xhookrightarrow{l} (X, A),$$

and a short exact sequence induced by these inclusions:

$$0 \longrightarrow S_p(A, B) \xrightarrow{(i_{\#})_p} S_p(X, B) \xrightarrow{(l_{\#})_p} S_p(X, A) \longrightarrow 0$$

By Zig-Zag lemma, one obtains the following long exact homology sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H_p(A, B) \xrightarrow{(i_{*})_p} H_p(X, B) \xrightarrow{(l_{*})_p} H_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{(\tilde{\partial}_{*})_p} H_{p-1}(A, B) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

This homology sequence is called the long exact homology sequence of a triple $B \subseteq A \subseteq X$.

Now, consider the case $(X, A, B) = (X^p, X^{p-1}, X^{p-2})$. Then the boundary homomorphism $(\tilde{\partial}_{*})_p$ in the above case coincides with the boundary homomorphism ∂_p of the cellular chain complex $\{D_p(X), \partial_p\}$. This follows from the commutativity of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_p(X^p, X^{p-1}) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_{*})_p} & H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}, \emptyset) & \xrightarrow{(j_{*})_{p-1}} & H_{p-1}(X^{p-1}, X^{p-2}) \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & (\tilde{\partial}_{*})_p & & \end{array}$$

The top line of the diagram comes from the long exact homology sequence of the pair (X^p, X^{p-1}) . Commutativity of the diagram above leads to

$$(\tilde{\partial}_{*})_p = (j_{*})_{p-1} \circ (\partial_{*})_p, \quad (3.34)$$

which is the same as the boundary homomorphism ∂_p of the cellular chain complex $\{D_p(X), \partial_p\}$. Using this fact, we will now prove that the cellular chain complex $\{D_p(X), \partial_p\}$ of the CW complex (X, \mathcal{E}) can be used to compute the homology of X .

For later purposes, we are going to prove this result in a bit more general form for filtered spaces. We shall assume that we have a space X that can be written as the union of a sequence of its subspaces:

$$X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \cdots$$

Then form the chain complex whose p -dimensional chain group is $H_p(X_p, X_{p-1})$ and whose boundary operator is the boundary homomorphism in the exact sequence of the triple (X_p, X_{p-1}, X_{p-2}) . We shall show that under suitable hypotheses (which are satisfied in the case of a CW complex), this chain complex gives the homology of X .

Definition 3.9. If X is topological space, a filtration of X is a sequence $X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots$ of subspace of X whose union is X . A topological space together with a filtration of X is called a **filtered space**. If X and Y are filtered spaces, a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be **filtration preserving** if $f(X_p) \subseteq Y_p$, for all p .

Theorem 3.16

Let X be filtered by the subspaces $X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots$. Let $X_i = \emptyset$ for $i < 0$. Assume that $H_i(X_p, X_{p-1}) = 0$ for $i \neq p$. Suppose also that given any compact set $C \subseteq X$, there is an n such that $C \subseteq X_n$. Let $\mathcal{D}(X)$ be the chain complex defined by setting $D_p(X) = H_p(X_p, X_{p-1})$ and letting the boundary operator be the boundary homomorphism in the exact sequence of the triple (X_p, X_{p-1}, X_{p-2}) . Then there is an isomorphism

$$\lambda : H_p(\mathcal{D}(X)) \rightarrow H_p(X).$$

It is natural with respect to the homomorphisms induced by filtration preserving continuous maps.

Proof. Step 1. We show that the homomorphism $(i_*)_p : H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X)$ induced by inclusion is an isomorphism. For this purpose, one first notes that

$$H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+2}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+3}) \rightarrow \dots \quad (3.35)$$

induced by inclusions are isomorphisms. From the long exact sequence of the pair (X_{p+i+1}, X_{p+i}) , we get the following exact sequence:

$$H_{p+1}(X_{p+i+1}, X_{p+i}) \longrightarrow H_p(X_{p+i}) \longrightarrow H_p(X_{p+i+1}) \longrightarrow H_p(X_{p+i+1}, X_{p+i})$$

Now that both end groups $H_{p+1}(X_{p+i+1}, X_{p+i})$ and $H_p(X_{p+i+1}, X_{p+i})$ vanish for $i \geq 1$, [since $H_q(X_p, X_{p-1}) = 0$ for $q \neq p$] so $H_p(X_{p+i}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+i+1})$ is an isomorphism for all $i \geq 1$.

Now, get back to the homomorphism $(i_*)_p : H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X)$. We first show that $(i_*)_p$ is surjective using the **compact support axiom**. Let $\beta \in H_p(X)$. Now choose a compact set $C \subseteq X$ such that β is in the image of the homomorphism $H_p(C) \rightarrow H_p(X)$ induced by the inclusion $C \hookrightarrow X$. Now, by hypothesis, $C \subseteq X_{p+k}$ for some $k \geq 1$ (The hypothesis only guarantees that $C \subseteq X_j$ for some j . But since $X_j \subseteq X_n$ for $n \geq j$, we can assume WLOG that $j > p + 1$). Hence, β lies in the image of the homomorphism $H_p(X_{p+k}) \rightarrow H_p(X)$ induced by the inclusion $X_{p+k} \hookrightarrow X$. In other words, β is the image of an element in $H_p(X_{p+k})$ in the following diagram:

$$H_{p+1} \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+k}) \rightarrow H_p(X).$$

Since $H_{p+1} \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+k})$ is an isomorphism, β is the image of an element of $H_p(X_{p+1})$, establishing the surjectivity of $(i_*)_p : H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X)$.

Now let us show that $\text{Ker}(i_*)_p = 0$. Suppose $(i_*)_p \beta = 0$ for some $\beta \in H_p(X_{p+1})$. One can choose compact $C' \subseteq X_{p+1}$ with $\beta \in H_p(C')$ so that

$$\left((i|_{C'})_* \right)_p \beta = 0 \in H_p(X).$$

By Theorem 2.5, there exists a compact set C with $C' \subseteq C \subseteq X$ and $l : C' \hookrightarrow C$ such that $(l_*)_p \beta = 0 \in H_p(C)$. But again, $C \subseteq X_{p+k}$ for some $k \geq 1$. This means that β lies in the kernel of $H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+k})$ induced by the inclusion map $X_{p+1} \hookrightarrow X_{p+k}$. But since $H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+k})$ is an isomorphism, $\beta = 0$. Hence, $\text{Ker}(i_*)_p = 0$, completing the proof that $(i_*)_p$ is an isomorphism.

Step 2. We now show that the homomorphism

$$(j_*)_p : H_p(X_{p+1}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2})$$

induced by inclusion is an isomorphism. This result will follow once one shows that the homomorphisms

$$H_p(X_{p+1}, \emptyset) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_0) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2})$$

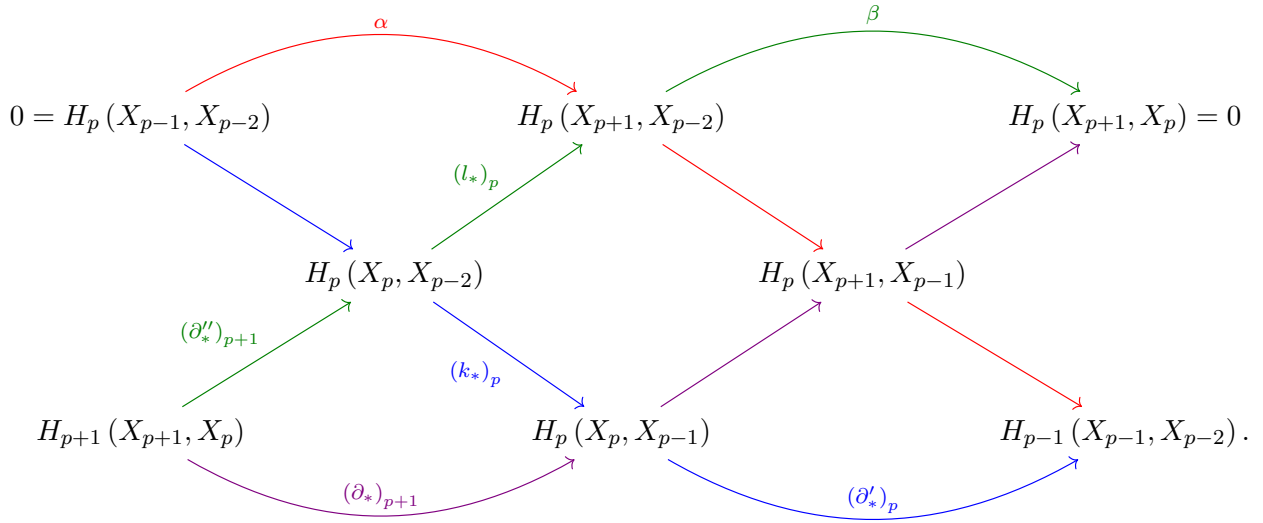
induced by inclusions are all isomorphisms. To prove this, consider the long exact sequence of the triple (X_{p+1}, X_i, X_{i-1}) .

$$H_p(X_i, X_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_i) \longrightarrow H_{p-1}(X_i, X_{i-1})$$

If $i \leq p-2$, both end groups above vanish by hypothesis. Hence, the middle homomorphism $H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_i)$ is an isomorphism. By plugging in $i = 0, 1, \dots, p-2$, one obtains the following sequence of isomorphisms of homology groups:

$$H_p(X_{p+1}, \emptyset) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_0) \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2}).$$

Step 3. We now prove the theorem. One has a quadruple: $X_{p-2} \subseteq X_{p-1} \subseteq X_p \subseteq X_{p+1}$, and 4 exact sequences of triples arranged in “overlapping sine curves” as follows:



The homomorphisms of the exact sequences are colored with the same color in the above commutative diagram. It's easy to check that the diagram commutes, because the homomorphisms are either induced by inclusions, or induced by boundary operators, or a composition of them. This is an exact braid, so there exists an isomorphism

$$\Lambda : \frac{\text{Ker}(\partial'_*)_p}{\text{im}(\partial_*)_{p+1}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Ker} \beta}{\text{im} \alpha}. \quad (3.36)$$

$\frac{\text{Ker}(\partial'_*)_p}{\text{im}(\partial_*)_{p+1}}$ is precisely $H_p(\mathcal{D}(X))$. Since β is the zero map, its kernel is the whole $H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2})$. Furthermore, the domain of α is trivial, so $\text{im} \alpha = 0$. Therefore,

$$H_p(\mathcal{D}(X)) \cong \frac{\text{Ker} \beta}{\text{im} \alpha} \cong H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2}) \cong H_p(X_{p+1}) \cong H_p(X). \quad (3.37)$$

■

§3.4 The Homology of Triangulable CW Complexes

We now prove a version of [Theorem 3.16](#) when the filtered space X is triangulable.

Theorem 3.17

Let X be filtered by the subspaces $X_0 \subseteq X_1 \subseteq X_2 \subseteq \cdots$. Suppose that X is the underlying space of a simplicial complex K , and each subspace X_p is the underlying space of a subcomplex of K of dimension at most p . Let H_i denote simplicial homology. Suppose $H_i(X_p, X_{p-1}) = 0$ for $i \neq p$.

Then $H_p(X_p, X_{p-1})$ is a subgroup of $C_p(K)$ consisting of all p -chains of K carried by X_p whose boundaries are carried by X_{p-1} . Furthermore, the isomorphism λ of [Theorem 3.16](#) is induced by inclusion.

Proof. Any compact set in X lies in a finite subcomplex of K , so that it lies in X_i for some i . Therefore, the hypothesis of [Theorem 3.16](#) are satisfied. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{p+1}(X_p)}{C_{p+1}(X_{p-1})} &\xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_{p+1}} \frac{C_p(X_p)}{C_p(X_{p-1})} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_p} \frac{C_{p-1}(X_p)}{C_{p-1}(X_{p-1})} \\ \frac{\text{Ker } \tilde{\partial}_p}{\text{im } \tilde{\partial}_{p+1}} &= H_p(X_p, X_{p-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since there are no $(p+1)$ -chains either carried by X_p or X_{p-1} , both groups $C_{p+1}(X_p)$ and $C_{p+1}(X_{p-1})$ are trivial so that $\text{im } \tilde{\partial}_{p+1} = 0$ and $H_p(X_p, X_{p-1}) = \text{Ker } \tilde{\partial}_p$.

Also, there are no p -chains carried by X_{p-1} so that the group $C_p(X_{p-1})$ is trivial. Therefore, $\tilde{\partial}_p$ is

$$C_p(X_p) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_p} \frac{C_{p-1}(X_p)}{C_{p-1}(X_{p-1})}.$$

So $\text{Ker } \tilde{\partial}_p$ consists of simplicial p -chains in $C_p(X_p)$ whose boundaries are in $C_{p-1}(X_{p-1})$. In other words, boundaries are $(p-1)$ -chains carried by X_{p-1} .

We must now check that the isomorphism λ of [Theorem 3.16](#) is induced by inclusion. From the braid diagram in the step 3 of the proof, one extracts the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_p(X_p, X_{p-2}) & \xrightarrow{(l_*)_p} & H_p(X_{p+1}, X_{p-2}) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{(j_*)_p} & H_p(X_{p+1}) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{(i_*)_p} & H_p(X) \\ (k_*)_p \downarrow \cong & & & & & & \\ \text{Ker } (\partial'_*)_p & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Here $(k_*)_p$ is an injective homomorphism, and $(l_*)_p$ is a surjective homomorphism. The diagram above shows that

$$\phi := (i_*)_p \circ (j_*)_p \circ (l_*)_p \circ (k_*)_p^{-1} : \text{Ker } (\partial'_*)_p \rightarrow H_p(X)$$

is a surjective group homomorphism induced by inclusion. Therefore, by the first isomorphism theorem,

$$\frac{\text{Ker } (\partial'_*)_p}{\text{Ker } \phi} \xrightarrow{\lambda} [\cong] H_p(X).$$

Now, $\text{Ker } \phi = \text{Ker } [(l_*)_p \circ (k_*)_p^{-1}]$. $(k_*)_p^{-1}$ is an isomorphism, so

$$\text{Ker } [(l_*)_p \circ (k_*)_p^{-1}] = (k_*)_p \left(\text{Ker } (l_*)_p \right) = (k_*)_p \left(\text{im } (\partial''_*)_{p+1} \right) = \text{im } (\partial_*)_{p+1}. \quad (3.38)$$

Therefore, λ is indeed the isomorphism of [Theorem 3.16](#) from $\frac{\text{Ker } (\partial'_*)_p}{\text{im } (\partial_*)_{p+1}}$ to $H_p(X)$. For $a \in \text{Ker } (\partial'_*)_p$,

$$\lambda \left(a + \text{im } (\partial_*)_{p+1} \right) = \phi(a). \quad (3.39)$$

Since ϕ is induced by inclusion, so is λ . ■

Homology of torus and klein bottle using their CW complex structure

For each p -cell e_α of the CW complex (X, \mathcal{E}) , the group $H_p(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$ is infinite cyclic. So it has two choices for a generator, namely γ and γ^{-1} . These two generators will be called the two **orientations** of e_α . An oriented p -cell of X is a p -cell e_α together with an orientation of e_α .

The cellular chain group $D_p(X) = H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$ is a free abelian group. One obtains a basis for it by orienting each p cell e_α of X (say γ if not γ^{-1}) and passing it to the corresponding element of $H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$, i.e. by taking $(i_*)_p \gamma$ if not $(i_*)_p \gamma^{-1}$ with the homomorphism

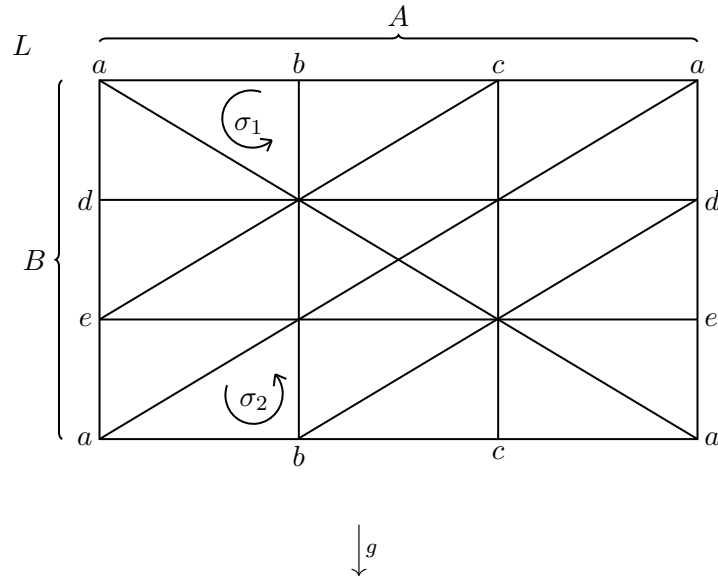
$$(i_*)_p : H_p(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha) \rightarrow H_p(X^p, X^{p-1})$$

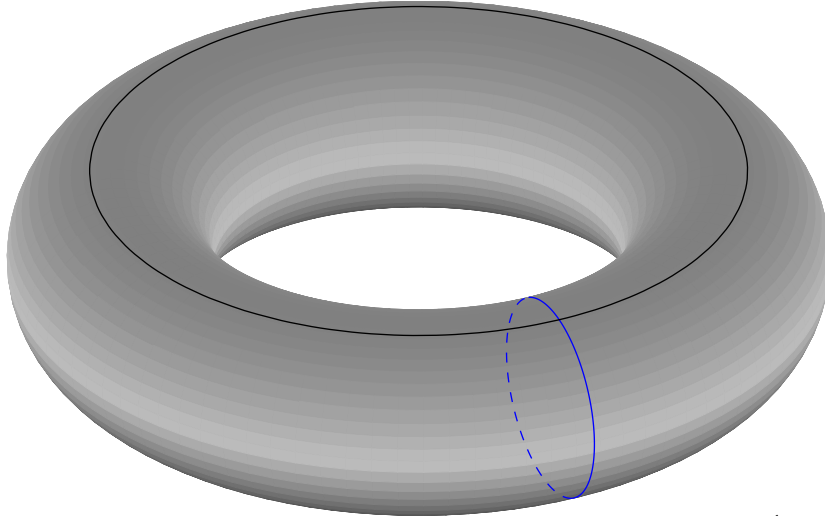
induced by the inclusion $i : (\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha) \hookrightarrow (X^p, X^{p-1})$. The homology of the chain complex $\mathcal{D}(X)$ —to be more precise, cellular complex $\mathcal{D}(X)$ associated with the CW complex (X, \mathcal{E}) —is isomorphic to the singular homology of X as proved in [Theorem 3.16](#). In the special case when (X, \mathcal{E}) is a triangulable CW complex triangulated by a simplicial complex K , and H_p denotes simplicial homology, one observes the following fact: the fact that X^p and X^{p-1} are subcomplexes of K implies that each p -cell e_α is the union of open simplices of K of dimension at most p , so that \bar{e}_α is the polytope of a subcomplex of K . The group $H_p(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$ equals the group of p -chains carried by \bar{e}_α whose boundaries are carried by \dot{e}_α . The group $H_p(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$ is infinite cyclic. Either generator of the group is called a **fundamental cycle** for $(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$.

The cellular chain group $D_p(X)$ equals the group of all simplicial p -chains of X carried by X^p whose boundaries are carried by X^{p-1} . Any such p -chain can be written uniquely as a finite linear combination of fundamental cycles for those pairs $(\bar{e}_\alpha, \dot{e}_\alpha)$ for which $\dim e_\alpha = p$.

§3.4.i Torus

Let X denote the torus expressed as a quotient space of the rectangle L in the usual way. Then X is the underlying space of a triangulable CW complex.





If we consider the torus and denote the CW complex with the pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) , then \mathcal{E} consists of a 2-cell e_2 , two 1-cells e_1 and e'_1 (which are the images of A and B under g , respectively) and one 0-cell e_0 . Now $D_2(X) = H_2(X^2, X^1)$.

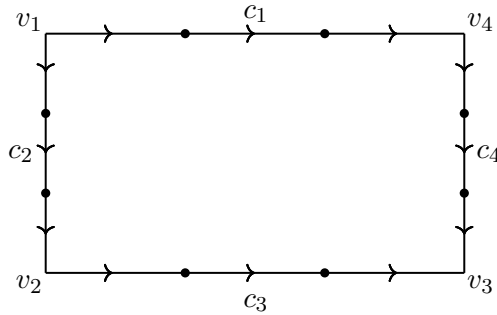
As we have done in AT2, all the 2-simplices are oriented counterclockwise, and the 1-simplices are oriented arbitrarily. Let the 2-chain d of L be the sum of the counterclockwise 2-simplices σ_i , i.e. $d = \sum_i \sigma_i$. As is done in AT2,

$$\partial_2^L d = 0. \quad (3.40)$$

Hence, d is a cycle of $(L, \text{Bd } L)$, i.e. $d \in Z_2(L, \text{Bd } L)$. Now, suppose $\alpha \in Z_2(L, \text{Bd } L)$. In other words, $\partial_2^L \alpha$ is carried by $\text{Bd } L$. Then by Lemma 1.0.1(ii) of AT2, $\alpha = pd$ for some $p \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence, $Z_2(L, \text{Bd } L)$ is generated by $d = \sum_i \sigma_i$. $B_2(L, \text{Bd } L)$ is trivial since there are no 3-chains to consider. Hence, $H_2(L, \text{Bd } L)$ is generated by d . Therefore, d is a **fundamental cycle** for $(L, \text{Bd } L)$.

Since g is the underlying characteristic map associated with the 2-cell e_2 , $\gamma = (g_*)_2 d$ is a fundamental cycle for (\bar{e}_2, \dot{e}_2) by Lemma 3.12. So we have

$$D_2(X) = H_2(X^2, X^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.41)$$



Let c_1 be the sum of the 1-simplices along the top of L as indicated in the figure above. Let c_2, c_3, c_4 denote chains along the other edges of L . Any 1-cycle $c \in Z_1(\text{Bd } L, \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\})$ can be expressed as $c = m_1 c_1 + m_2 c_2$ for $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Such 1-cycle c will bound if there exists a 2-chain d on $\text{Bd } L$ such that $c - \partial_2^L d$ is carried by $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$. There is no non-trivial 2-chain on $\text{Bd } L$. Hence, no nontrivial 1-chain bounds for $(\text{Bd } L, \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\})$. Therefore, $H_1(\text{Bd } L, \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\})$ is generated by c_1 and c_2 , i.e. c_1 and c_2 are fundamental cycles for $(\text{Bd } L, \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\})$.

There are two 1-cells involved: $g|_A$ is the characteristic map associated with e_1 and $g|_B$ is the characteristic map associated with e'_1 , so that $w_1 = \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_*\right)_1 c_1$ is a fundamental cycle for (\bar{e}_1, \dot{e}_1) , and $z_1 = \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_*\right)_1 c_2$ is a fundamental cycle for (\bar{e}'_1, \dot{e}'_1) . One finds that

$$D_1(X) = H_1(X^1, X^0) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.42)$$

It's easy to see that $D_0(X) = H_0(X^0) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, since X^0 consists of just one 0-cell.

In terms of these basis elements, let us compute the boundary operator in the cellular chain complex $\mathcal{D}(X)$. We first compute ∂^L in the complex L as follows:

$$\partial_1^L c_1 = v_4 - v_1, \quad \partial_1^L c_2 = v_2 - v_1. \quad (3.43)$$

$$\partial_2^L d = c_2 + c_3 - c_4 - c_1. \quad (3.44)$$

Let d_i be the i -th boundary operator on the cellular chain complex $\mathcal{D}(X)$. d_2 is the following composite:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_2(X^2, X^1) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_*)_2} & H_1(X^1) & \xrightarrow{(j_*)_1} & H_1(X^1, X^0) \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & d_2 = (j_*)_1 \circ (\partial_*)_2 & & \end{array}$$

Here, $(\partial_*)_2$ is the homology boundary homomorphism in the long exact homology sequence of the pair (X^2, X^1) , and $(j_*)_1$ is induced by the inclusion $j : (X^1, \emptyset) \hookrightarrow (X^1, X^0)$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_*)_2 \gamma &= (\partial_*)_2 (g_*)_2 d = (\partial_*)_2 \{(g\#)_2 d\} \\ &= \{\partial_2^X (g\#)_2 d\} = \{(g\#)_1 (\partial_2^L d)\} \\ &= \{(g\#)_2 (0)\} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

Therefore, $(j_*)_1 \circ (\partial_*)_2 \gamma = 0$. Since γ generates $D_2(X)$, the cellular chain map $d_2 = (j_*)_1 \circ (\partial_*)_2$ is trivial.

Now we shall see how the cellular boundary map $d_1 : H_1(X^1, X^0) \rightarrow H_0(X^0)$ works. d_1 is equal to the homology boundary homomorphism $(\partial'_*)_1$ of the pair (X^1, X^0) .

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(w_1) &= (\partial'_*)_1 \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_* \right)_1 c_1 = (\partial'_*)_1 \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_1 c_1 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \partial_2^X \left(\left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_1 c_1 \right) \right\} = \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 \partial_1^L c_1 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 (v_4 - v_1) \right\} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

since $\left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 v_1 = \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 v_4$. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(z_1) &= (\partial'_*)_1 \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_* \right)_1 c_2 = (\partial'_*)_1 \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_1 c_2 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \partial_2^X \left(\left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_1 c_2 \right) \right\} = \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 \partial_1^L c_2 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 (v_2 - v_1) \right\} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.47)$$

since $\left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 v_1 = \left((g|_{\text{Bd } L})_\# \right)_0 v_2$. Since w_1 and z_1 generates $D_1(X) = H_1(X^1, X^0)$, and d_1 acting on both of them gives 0, so d_1 is also the 0 map.

Now, we have the cellular chain complex, with cellular chain groups $D_2(X), D_1(X), D_0(X)$, and cellular boundary maps $d_2 : D_2(X) \rightarrow D_1(X)$ and $d_1 : D_1(X) \rightarrow D_0(X)$. We have just seen that both d_2 and d_1 are 0 maps. Therefore, $Z_2(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_2(X)$. Since $D_3(X)$ is trivial, so is $B_2(\mathcal{D}(X))$. Therefore,

$$H_2(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_2(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.48)$$

Since d_1 is the 0 map, $Z_1(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_1(X)$. Image of d_2 is trivial, so $B_1(\mathcal{D}(X)) = 0$. Therefore,

$$H_1(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_1(X) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.49)$$

$Z_0(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_0(X)$. Image of d_1 is trivial, so $B_0(\mathcal{D}(X)) = 0$. Therefore,

$$H_0(\mathcal{D}(X)) = D_0(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.50)$$

$D_n(X)$ is trivial for $n \geq 3$. Therefore, $H_n(\mathcal{D}(X))$ are also trivial for $n \geq 3$. Since $H_n(X) \cong H_n(\mathcal{D}(X))$, we have

$$H_n(X) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ or } n = 2, \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.51)$$

4 Cohomology Theory

§4.1 An Introductory Discussion on Hom Functor

Given two abelian groups A and G , there is a third abelian group $\text{Hom}(A, G)$ consisting of all homomorphisms from A to G . We add two homomorphisms in the set $\text{Hom}(A, G)$ by adding their values in G , i.e. given $a \in A$ and $\phi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(A, G)$, we define

$$(\phi + \psi)(a) := \phi(a) + \psi(a). \quad (4.1)$$

One can easily verify that $\phi + \psi \in \text{Hom}(A, G)$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi + \psi)(a + b) &= \phi(a + b) + \psi(a + b) = \phi(a) + \phi(b) + \psi(a) + \psi(b) \\ &= [\phi(a) + \psi(a)] + [\phi(b) + \psi(b)] \\ &= (\phi + \psi)(a) + (\phi + \psi)(b). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

The identity element in $\text{Hom}(A, G)$ is the homomorphism that maps all of A to 0_G , the identity of G .

Example 4.1

$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G)$ is isomorphic to G . The isomorphism assigns $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$ to the element $\phi(1) \in G$. If one knows $\phi(1)$, one knows the homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$ completely as 1 generates \mathbb{Z} . Now we want to show that

$$i : \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \rightarrow G, \quad \phi \mapsto \phi(1)$$

is a group isomorphism. Indeed,

$$i(\phi + \psi) = (\phi + \psi)(1) = \phi(1) + \psi(1) = i(\phi) + i(\psi).$$

So i is a group homomorphism. Given $g \in G$, we can define a homomorphism $f_g : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$ by defining $f_g(1) = g$. So $i(f_g) = g$, proving that i is surjective. Now, take $f \in \text{Ker } i$. So we have $f(1) = 0_G$. For $n > 0$,

$$f(n) = f(\underbrace{1 + 1 + \cdots + 1}_{n\text{-times}}) = f(1) + \cdots + f(1) = 0_G + \cdots + 0_G = 0_G.$$

Also, $f(-n) = -f(n) = -0_G = 0_G$. Therefore, f maps all of \mathbb{Z} to 0_G , i.e. f is the identity of $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G)$. So $\text{Ker } i$ is trivial, proving that i is injective. Therefore, i is an isomorphism.

Definition 4.1. A homomorphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ gives rise to a **dual homomorphism**

$$\text{Hom}(A, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{f}} \text{Hom}(B, G)$$

going in the reverse direction. Given $\phi \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$, \tilde{f} is defined by

$$\tilde{f}(\phi) = \phi \circ f \in \text{Hom}(A, G). \quad (4.3)$$

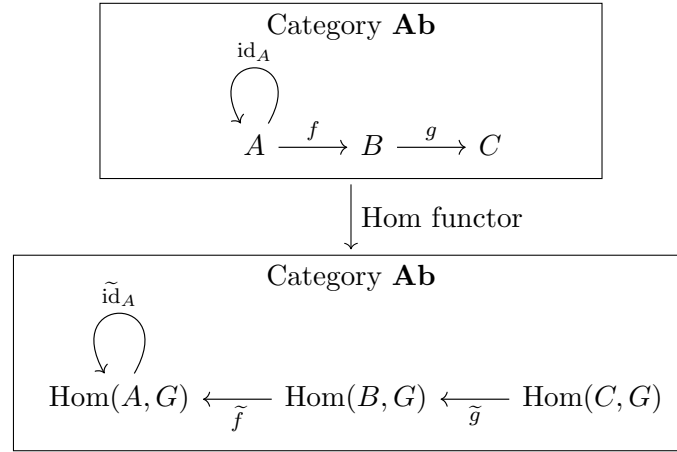
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{\phi} & G \\ & \searrow & \text{ } & \nearrow & \\ & & \phi \circ f & & \end{array}$$

Let us check quickly that \tilde{f} defined above is a group homomorphism: given $a \in A$ and $\phi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$,

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{f}(\phi + \psi)](a) &= [(\phi + \psi) \circ f](a) = (\phi + \psi)(f(a)) \\ &= (\phi \circ f)(a) + (\psi \circ f)(a) = [\tilde{f}(\phi)](a) + [\tilde{f}(\psi)](a) \\ &= [\tilde{f}(\phi) + \tilde{f}(\psi)](a). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\tilde{f}(\phi + \psi) = \tilde{f}(\phi) + \tilde{f}(\psi)$.

Remark 4.1. Note that for a fixed abelian group G , the assignment $A \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, G)$ (at the level of objects) and $f \rightarrow \tilde{f}$ (at the level of morphisms) defines a contravariant functor from the category of abelian groups and group homomorphisms to itself.



Indeed, if $\text{id}_A : A \rightarrow A$ is the identity group homomorphism, then $\tilde{\text{id}}_A : \text{Hom}(A, G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, G)$ is

$$\tilde{\text{id}}_A(\phi) = \phi \circ \text{id}_A = \phi.$$

Hence, $\tilde{\text{id}}_A = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}(A, G)}$. Furthermore, if $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ are homomorphisms, we need to show that $\widetilde{g \circ f} = \tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g}$. Indeed, for $\psi \in \text{Hom}(C, G)$,

$$\widetilde{g \circ f}(\psi) = \psi \circ (g \circ f) = (\psi \circ g) \circ f = \tilde{f}(\psi \circ g) = \tilde{f}(\tilde{g}(\psi)).$$

Therefore, the Hom functor is indeed a contravariant functor.

We have the following consequences of the above fact:

Theorem 4.1

Let f be a homomorphism, let \tilde{f} be the dual homomorphism.

- (a) If f is an isomorphism, so is \tilde{f} .
- (b) If f is the zero homomorphism, so is \tilde{f} .
- (c) If f is surjective, then \tilde{f} is injective. That is, exactness of $B \xrightarrow{f} C \rightarrow 0$ implies the exactness of $\text{Hom}(B, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{f}} \text{Hom}(C, G) \leftarrow 0$.

Proof. (a) Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be an isomorphism. First we shall show that $\tilde{f} : \text{Hom}(B, G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, G)$ is injective. Suppose $\tilde{f}(\phi) = \tilde{f}(\psi)$, for $\phi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$. Then $\phi \circ f = \psi \circ f$. Since f is surjective, for each $b \in B$, there exists $a \in A$ such that $f(a) = b$. Therefore,

$$(\phi \circ f)(a) = (\psi \circ f)(a) \implies \phi(b) = \psi(b). \quad (4.4)$$

Therefore, $\phi(b) = \psi(b)$ for each $b \in B$, so that $\phi = \psi$ and \tilde{f} is injective.

Now we shall prove that \tilde{f} is surjective. For any $\psi \in \text{Hom}(A, G)$, let $\phi = \psi \circ f^{-1} \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$. Then we have

$$\tilde{f}(\phi) = \phi \circ f = (\psi \circ f^{-1}) \circ f = \psi. \quad (4.5)$$

So \tilde{f} is surjective. Therefore, \tilde{f} is an isomorphism.

(b) Given $f : A \rightarrow B$ the zero homomorphism, $f(a) = 0_B$ for all $a \in A$. Then given $\phi \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$,

$$[\tilde{f}(\phi)](a) = (\phi \circ f)(a) = \phi(0_B) = 0_G. \quad (4.6)$$

Therefore, $\tilde{f}(\phi)$ maps all of A to 0_G , so $\tilde{f}(\phi)$ is the identity of $\text{Hom}(A, G)$ for each $\phi \in \text{Hom}(B, G)$. Hence, \tilde{f} is the zero homomorphism.

(c) This is exactly the same as the first part of (a). ■

Theorem 4.2

If the sequence

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0 \quad (4.7)$$

is exact, then the dual sequence

$$\text{Hom}(A, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{f}} \text{Hom}(B, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{g}} \text{Hom}(C, G) \longleftarrow 0 \quad (4.8)$$

is exact. Furthermore, if f is injective and the first sequence splits, then \tilde{f} is surjective and the second sequence splits.

Proof. Exactness of (4.7) implies that g is surjective. Then applying Theorem 4.1(c), \tilde{g} is injective. Hence, the sequence (4.8) is exact at $\text{Hom}(C, G)$. Now we check exactness at $\text{Hom}(B, G)$.

Exactness of (4.7) implies that $g \circ f = 0$. Therefore, by Theorem 4.1(b), $\widetilde{g \circ f} = \tilde{f} \circ \tilde{g} = 0$. So $\text{im } \tilde{g} \subseteq \text{Ker } \tilde{f}$. Now let us show the reverse inclusion $\text{Ker } \tilde{f} \subseteq \text{im } \tilde{g}$.

Suppose $\psi \in \text{Ker } \tilde{f}$, so that $\tilde{f}(\psi) = 0_{\text{Hom}(A, G)}$. We want to show that $\psi = \tilde{g}(\phi)$ for some $\phi \in \text{Hom}(C, G)$. Since $\tilde{f}(\psi)$ is the 0-homomorphism, ψ vanishes on the subgroup $f(A) \subseteq B$. Since B is abelian, $f(A)$ is normal. Hence, $\psi : B \rightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism and $f(A) \subseteq \text{Ker } \psi$. Then the homomorphism theorem tells us that there is an induced homomorphism

$$\psi' : \frac{B}{f(A)} \rightarrow G.$$

Now, exactness of (4.7) implies that $f(A) = \text{Ker } g$. Besides, $g : B \rightarrow C$ is surjective by exactness at C . Hence, by homomorphism theorem, g induces an isomorphism

$$g' : \frac{B}{f(A)} \rightarrow C.$$

So we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G & \xleftarrow{\psi} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \\ & \swarrow \psi' & \downarrow \pi & \searrow g' & \\ & & \frac{B}{f(A)} & & \end{array}$$

The map $\phi = \psi' \circ (g')^{-1}$ is a homomorphism from C to G . Therefore,

$$\tilde{g}(\phi) = \phi \circ g = \psi' \circ (g')^{-1} \circ g = \psi' \circ \pi = \psi. \quad (4.9)$$

Therefore, $\text{Ker } f \subseteq \text{im } \tilde{g}$, and (4.8) is exact.

Now, let us suppose that f is injective and the exact sequence (4.7) splits. Then the following short exact sequence splits:

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then from equivalent properties (*Theorem 4.1.1* of AT2) of a split short exact sequence, there is a homomorphism $\pi : B \rightarrow A$ such that $\pi \circ f = \text{id}_A$.

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0.$$

$\nwarrow \pi$

From the functorial properties of the Hom functor, we have

$$\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{\pi} = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}(A, G)}. \quad (4.10)$$

Now, we want to show that \tilde{f} is surjective. For $\psi \in \text{Hom}(A, G)$,

$$\tilde{f}(\tilde{\pi}(\psi)) = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}(A, G)} \psi = \psi. \quad (4.11)$$

Therefore, \tilde{f} is surjective. Therefore, (4.10) along with *Theorem 4.1.1* of AT2 implies that

$$0 \longleftarrow \text{Hom}(A, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{f}} \text{Hom}(B, G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{g}} \text{Hom}(C, G) \longleftarrow 0$$

$\nwarrow \tilde{\pi}$

is a split short exact sequence. ■

Remark 4.2. In general, exactness of a short exact sequence does not imply exactness of the dual sequence. To be more precise, exactness of (4.7) does not require f to be injective, in general. Only when f is injective, exactness of

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0$$

implies the existence of the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0.$$

For instance, if $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by multiplication by 2, i.e. $f(n) = 2n$, then one has the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}/2 \longrightarrow 0,$$

with $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ being the canonical projection map. $\text{Ker } \pi = \text{im } f$ is the set of all even integers. But the dual sequence

$$0 \longleftarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\tilde{f}} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\pi}} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \longleftarrow 0$$

is not exact. In particular, \tilde{f} is not surjective. Given $\phi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$, $\psi = \tilde{f}(\phi)$ takes only even values, since

$$\psi(n) = \phi(f(n)) = \phi(2n) = 2\phi(n).$$

Therefore, \tilde{f} is not surjective, and hence the dual sequence above is not exact.

§4.2 Cohomology Theory

Let $\mathcal{C} = \{C_p, \partial_p\}$ be a chain complex.

$$\cdots \longrightarrow C_{p+1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} C_p \xrightarrow{\partial_p} C_{p-1} \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Also, let G be an abelian group. We define the p -dimensional **cochain group** of \mathcal{C} , with coefficients in G by

$$C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) = \text{Hom}(C_p, G). \quad (4.12)$$

We define the **coboundary operator** δ_p to be the dual of the boundary homomorphism ∂_{p+1} , i.e. $\delta_p = \widetilde{\partial_p}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & C_{p+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} & C_p & \xrightarrow{\partial_p} & C_{p-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & & & \downarrow \text{Hom functor} & & \\ \cdots & \longleftarrow & \text{Hom}(C_{p+1}, G) & \xleftarrow{\delta_{p+1}} & \text{Hom}(C_p, G) & \xleftarrow{\delta_p} & \text{Hom}(C_{p-1}, G) \longleftarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

The boundary homomorphisms of the chain complex \mathcal{C} satisfies $\partial_p \circ \partial_{p+1} = 0$. Therefore, using [Theorem 4.1\(b\)](#),

$$0 = \partial_p \circ \widetilde{\partial_{p+1}} = \widetilde{\partial_{p+1}} \circ \widetilde{\partial_p} = \delta_{p+1} \circ \delta_p. \quad (4.13)$$

Therefore, $\delta_{p+1} \circ \delta_p = 0$ for each p . The kernel of the group homomorphism $\delta_{p+1} : C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \rightarrow C^{p+1}(\mathcal{C}; G)$ being a subgroup of $C^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ is called the **group of p -cocycles**, and is denoted by $Z^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$. The image of the homomorphism $\delta_p : C^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}; G) \rightarrow C^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ is also a subgroup of $C^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$, which is called the **group of p -coboundaries** and is denoted by $B^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$. From $\delta_{p+1} \circ \delta_p = 0$, it is clear that $B^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \subseteq Z^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$. The resulting quotient group is called the **p -dimensional cohomology group** of \mathcal{C} , with coefficients in G :

$$H^p(\mathcal{C}; G) = \frac{Z^p(\mathcal{C}; G)}{B^p(\mathcal{C}; G)}. \quad (4.14)$$

If $\{\mathcal{C}, \epsilon\}$ is an augmented chain complex, then $\epsilon : C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a surjective group homomorphism satisfying $\epsilon \circ \partial_1 = 0$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & C_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial_1} & C_0 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbb{Z} \\ & & & & \downarrow \text{Hom functor} & & \\ \cdots & \longleftarrow & \text{Hom}(C_1, G) & \xleftarrow{\delta_1} & \text{Hom}(C_0, G) & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} & \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \end{array}$$

By [Theorem 4.1\(c\)](#), $\tilde{\epsilon}$ is injective. One then defined the **reduced cohomology groups** of \mathcal{C} by setting

$$\tilde{H}^q(\mathcal{C}; G) = \begin{cases} H^q(\mathcal{C}; G) & \text{if } q > 0, \\ \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_1}{\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}} & \text{if } q = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.15)$$

Now, if $\tilde{H}_0(\mathcal{C})$ vanishes, then ϵ being surjective implies the following sequence is exact:

$$C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

Hence, by [Theorem 4.2](#), the dual sequence

$$C^1(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\delta_1} C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \longleftarrow 0$$

is also exact. Therefore, $\text{Ker } \delta_1 = \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}$, so that $\tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{C}; G)$. Therefore, vanishing of reduced homology group in dimension 0 implies vanishing of reduced cohomology in dimension 0. In general, we have the following relationship between 0-dimensional ordinary and reduced cohomology groups:

Proposition 4.3

$$H^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \cong \tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \oplus G.$$

Proof. For the unreduced cochain complex,

$$C^1(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\delta_1} C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \longleftarrow 0$$

$H^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \text{Ker } \delta_1$; and for the reduced cochain complex,

$$C^1(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\delta_1} C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \longleftarrow 0$$

$\tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_1}{\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}}$. We first want to show that $\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}$ is a direct summand in $C^0(\mathcal{C}; G)$. Since ϵ is surjective, there exists some $c \in C_0$ such that $\epsilon(c) = 1$. We define $\psi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C_0$ by $\psi(n) = nc$. Then

$$\epsilon(\psi(n)) = \epsilon(nc) = n\epsilon(c) = n. \quad (4.16)$$

So $\epsilon \circ \psi = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. After applying the Hom functor, we then get $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\epsilon} = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G)}$.

$$C_0 \xrightleftharpoons[\psi]{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}} C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \xrightleftharpoons[\tilde{\psi}]{\tilde{\epsilon}} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G)$$

Now we claim that

$$C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \oplus \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}. \quad (4.17)$$

For any $f \in C^0(\mathcal{C}; G)$, we can write f as

$$f = \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f)) + [f - \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f))]. \quad (4.18)$$

Here, $\tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f)) \in \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}$, and

$$\tilde{\psi}[f - \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f))] = \tilde{\psi}(f) - \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f))) = \tilde{\psi}(f) - \tilde{\psi}(f) = 0. \quad (4.19)$$

Therefore, $f - \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\psi}(f)) \in \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}$. Now we need to show that $\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \cap \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}$ is trivial. If we take any $f \in \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \cap \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}$, then $f = \tilde{\epsilon}(g)$ for some $g \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G)$, and $\tilde{\psi}(f) = 0$. So

$$0 = \tilde{\psi}(f) = \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{\epsilon}(g)) = g. \quad (4.20)$$

Therefore, $f = \tilde{\epsilon}(g) = 0$. So $\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \cap \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}$ is trivial, and hence $C^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \oplus \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi}$. Since $\text{Ker } \delta_1$ is a subgroup of $C^0(\mathcal{C}; G)$ containing $\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}$, $\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}$ is a direct summand in $\text{Ker } \delta_1$ as well. Therefore,

$$\text{Ker } \delta_1 = \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \oplus H, \quad (4.21)$$

where $H = \text{Ker } \tilde{\psi} \cap \text{Ker } \delta_1$ is a subgroup of $\text{Ker } \delta_1$.

It's easy to see that if $X = Y \oplus Z$, then Z is isomorphic to X/Y . For that purpose, we shall construct a homomorphism $\mu : X \rightarrow Z$ as follows: since $X = Y \oplus Z$, any $x \in X$ can be **uniquely written as** $x = y + z$, where $y \in Y$ and $z \in Z$. μ maps this $y + z$ to z . Then μ is a surjective homomorphism, with kernel Y . Therefore, by the first isomorphism theorem, $Z \cong X/Y$. Therefore,

$$\text{Ker } \delta_1 = \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \oplus H \cong \text{im } \tilde{\epsilon} \oplus \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_1}{\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}}. \quad (4.22)$$

Since $\tilde{\epsilon}$ is injective, its image is isomorphic to its domain $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \cong G$. Therefore,

$$\text{Ker } \delta_1 \cong G \oplus \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_1}{\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}}. \quad (4.23)$$

$H^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \text{Ker } \delta_1$ and $\tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{C}; G) = \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_1}{\text{im } \tilde{\epsilon}}$. Hence,

$$H^0(\mathcal{C}; G) \cong G \oplus \tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{C}; G). \quad (4.24)$$

■

§4.3 Cochain Maps and Cochain Homotopy

Definition 4.2 (Cochain map). Suppose $\mathcal{C} = \{C_p, \partial_p\}$ and $\mathcal{C}' = \{C'_p, \partial'_p\}$ are chain complexes, and $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is a chain map, so that $\phi_{p-1} \circ \partial_p = \partial'_p \circ \phi_p$. Then applying the Hom functor, we get

$$\delta_p \circ \tilde{\phi}_{p-1} = \tilde{\phi}_p \circ \delta'_p. \quad (4.25)$$

The dual homomorphisms $C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\phi}_p} C^p(\mathcal{C}'; G)$ form a family $\{\tilde{\phi}_p\}$ of homomorphisms called a **cochain map**.

Since a cochain map commutes with the coboundary operator, it carries cocycles to cocycles and coboundaries to coboundaries. So it induced a homomorphism of cohomology groups

$$H^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{(\phi^*)_p} H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G).$$

The assignment

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \text{ and } \phi \rightarrow (\phi^*)_p$$

satisfies all the functorial properties.

If $\{\mathcal{C}, \epsilon\}$ and $\{\mathcal{C}', \epsilon'\}$ are augmented chain complexes and if $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is an augmentation preserving chain map, then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial_0} & C_0 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \downarrow \phi_1 & & \downarrow \phi_0 & & \parallel \\ C'_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial'_0} & C'_0 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon'} & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

In other words, $\epsilon' \circ \phi_0 = \epsilon$. At the level of dual homomorphisms,

$$\tilde{\epsilon} = \widetilde{\epsilon' \circ \phi_0} = \tilde{\phi}_0 \circ \tilde{\epsilon}'. \quad (4.26)$$

In this case, $\tilde{\phi}$ induces homomorphisms of reduced as well as ordinary cohomology.

Suppose not that $\phi, \psi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ are chain maps and D is a chain homotopy between them, so that

$$\partial'_{p+1} D_p + D_{p-1} \partial_p = \phi_p - \psi_p. \quad (4.27)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & C'_{p+1} \\ & \nearrow D_p & \downarrow \partial'_{p+1} \\ C_p & \xrightarrow{\phi_p} & C'_p \\ & \searrow \psi_p & \uparrow D_{p-1} \\ \partial_p \downarrow & & C_{p-1} \end{array}$$

Here $D_p : C_p \rightarrow C'_{p+1}$ is a group homomorphism, and $C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{D}_p} C^{p+1}(\mathcal{C}'; G)$ is the dual homomorphism satisfying

$$\tilde{D}_p \delta'_{p+1} + \delta_p \tilde{D}_{p-1} = \tilde{\phi}_p - \tilde{\psi}_p. \quad (4.28)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & C^{p+1}(\mathcal{C}'; G) \\
& \nwarrow \tilde{D}_p & \uparrow \delta'_{p+1} \\
C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) & \xleftrightarrow[\tilde{\psi}]{\tilde{\phi}} & C^p(\mathcal{C}'; G) \\
& \nearrow \tilde{D}_{p-1} & \\
& & C^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}; G) \\
& \uparrow \delta_p &
\end{array}$$

The family of group homomorphisms $\tilde{D}_p : C^{p+1}(\mathcal{C}'; G) \rightarrow C^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ is called a **cochain homotopy** between $\tilde{\phi}$ and $\tilde{\psi}$.

Given a p -cocycle $z^p \in Z^p(\mathcal{C}'; G)$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{D}_p \delta'_{p+1} z^p + \delta_p \tilde{D}_{p-1} z^p = \tilde{\phi}_p(z^p) - \tilde{\psi}_p(z^p) \\
\implies & \tilde{\phi}_p(z^p) - \tilde{\psi}_p(z^p) = \delta_p \tilde{D}_{p-1} z^p.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.29}$$

Since $\delta_p \tilde{D}_{p-1} z^p \in B^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$, (4.29) tells us that $\tilde{\phi}_p(z^p)$ and $\tilde{\psi}_p(z^p)$ lie in the same cohomology class in $C^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$. It shows that $(\phi^*)_p, (\psi^*)_p : H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ are equal. This observation leads to the following theorem.

Theorem 4.4

Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' be chain complexes; let $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ be a chain equivalence. Then $(\phi_*)_p : H_p(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow H_p(\mathcal{C}')$ and $(\phi^*)_p : H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ are isomorphisms of homology and cohomology, respectively. If \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' are augmented chain complexes, and ϕ is an augmentation preserving chain equivalence, then $(\phi_*)_p$ and $(\phi^*)_p$ are isomorphisms of reduced homology and cohomology groups, respectively.

Proof. Since $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is a chain equivalence, there is a chain map $\psi : \mathcal{C}' \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that $\phi \circ \psi$ is chain homotopic to $\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}'}$ and $\psi \circ \phi$ is chain homotopic to $\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$. Then $\tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi} = \tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi}$ is cochain homotopic to the identity map on the cochain complex of \mathcal{C}' . Similarly, $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} = \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}$ is cochain homotopic to the identity map on the cochain complex of \mathcal{C} . Cochain homotopic maps induce **same** isomorphisms at the cohomology level. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\phi^*)_p \circ (\psi^*)_p &= ((\psi \circ \phi)^*)_p = \text{id}_{H^p(\mathcal{C}; G)}, \\
(\psi^*)_p \circ (\phi^*)_p &= ((\phi \circ \psi)^*)_p = \text{id}_{H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(\phi^*)_p : H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{C}; G)$ is an isomorphism. Isomorphism in homology follows from our earlier discussions. One can use similar arguments for reduced cohomology. \blacksquare

Finally, suppose $0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0$ is a short exact sequence of chain complexes that splits in each dimension, i.e.

$$0 \longrightarrow C_p \xrightarrow{\phi_p} D_p \xrightarrow{\psi_p} E_p \longrightarrow 0$$

is a split short exact sequence for each p . This occurs, for example, when E_p is free abelian (see Corollary 4.1.2 of AT2). Then by Theorem 4.2, the following dual sequence is exact

$$0 \longleftarrow C^p(\mathcal{C}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\phi}_p} C^p(\mathcal{D}; G) \xleftarrow{\tilde{\psi}_p} C^p(\mathcal{E}; G) \longleftarrow 0.$$

Then there is a long exact cohomology sequence, by Zig-Zag lemma, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & \cdots & \longleftarrow & H^{p+1}(\mathcal{E}; G) & \\
& & & & \nearrow & & \\
& & & (\delta^*)_{p+1} & & & \\
H^p(\mathcal{C}; G) & \xleftarrow{(\phi^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{D}; G) & \xleftarrow{(\psi^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{E}; G) & & \\
& & & \searrow & & & \\
& & & (\delta^*)_p & & & \\
H^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}; G) & \xleftarrow{(\phi^*)_{p-1}} & H^{p-1}(\mathcal{D}; G) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \cdots & &
\end{array}$$

where $(\delta^*)_p : H^p(\mathcal{E}; G) \leftarrow H^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}; G)$ is the coboundary cohomology homomorphism induced by the coboundary operator δ_p in the usual manner. This sequence is natural in the sense that if $f \equiv (f_1, f_2, f_3)$ is a homomorphism of short exact sequence of chain complexes,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & C_p & \xrightarrow{\phi_p} & D_p & \xrightarrow{\psi_p} & E_p \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & (f_1)_p \downarrow & & \downarrow (f_2)_p & & \downarrow (f_3)_p \\
0 & \longrightarrow & C'_p & \xrightarrow{\phi'_p} & D'_p & \xrightarrow{\psi'_p} & E'_p \longrightarrow 0,
\end{array}$$

(this diagram commutes for each p) then the following diagram commutes at the cohomology level:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\cdots & \longleftarrow & H^p(\mathcal{C}; G) & \xleftarrow{(\phi^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{D}; G) & \xleftarrow{(\psi^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{E}; G) \xleftarrow{(\delta^*)_p} H^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}; G) \longleftarrow \cdots \\
& & \uparrow (f_1^*)_p & & \uparrow (f_2^*)_p & & \uparrow (f_3^*)_p \\
\cdots & \longleftarrow & H^p(\mathcal{C}'; G) & \xleftarrow{(\phi'^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{D}'; G) & \xleftarrow{(\psi'^*)_p} & H^p(\mathcal{E}'; G) \xleftarrow{(\delta'^*)_p} H^{p-1}(\mathcal{C}'; G) \longleftarrow \cdots
\end{array}$$

§4.4 Eilenberg-Steenrod Axioms

Now we state the cohomology versions of the Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms. Given an admissible class \mathcal{A} of pairs of spaces (X, A) and an abelian group G , a **cohomology theory** on \mathcal{A} consists of the following:

1. A function defined for each integer p and each pair (X, A) in \mathcal{A} , whose values form an abelian group $H^p(X, A; G)$.
2. A function that assigns to each continuous map $h : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ and each integer p , a homomorphism

$$H^p(X, A; G) \xleftarrow{(h^*)_p} H^p(Y, B; G).$$

3. A function that assigns to each pair $(X, A) \in \mathcal{A}$ and each integer p , a homomorphism

$$H^p(X, A; G) \xleftarrow{(\delta^*)_p} H^{p-1}(A; G).$$

$$(H^p(A; G) \text{ is } H^p(A, \emptyset; G).)$$

The following axioms are to be satisfied:

Axiom 1. If $(X, A) \xrightarrow{i} (X, A)$ is the identity map, then $H^p(X, A; G) \xleftarrow{(i^*)_p} H^p(X, A; G)$ is the identity map.

Axiom 2. Given $(X, A) \xrightarrow{h} (Y, B) \xrightarrow{k} (Z, C)$ continuous,

$$((k \circ h)^*)_p = (h^*)_p \circ (k^*)_p.$$

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