

# Title

D. Zack Garza

Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2020

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# 1 | Homology

## 1.1 Unsorted

- $H_n(X/A) \cong \tilde{H}_n(X, A)$  when  $A \subset X$  has a neighborhood that deformation retracts onto it.
- $H_n(\bigvee_{\alpha} X_{\alpha}) = \bigoplus_{\alpha} H_n X_{\alpha}$
- Useful fact: since  $\mathbb{Z}$  is free, any exact sequence of the form  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow 0$  splits and  $A \cong \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^m$ .
- Useful fact:  $\tilde{H}_*(A \vee B) \cong H_*(A) \times H_*(B)$ .
- $H_n(\bigvee_{\alpha} X_{\alpha}) = \bigoplus_{\alpha} H_n X_{\alpha}$
- $H_n(X, A) \cong H_n(X/A)$
- $H_n(X) = 0 \iff X$  has no  $n$ -cells.
- $C^0 X = \{\text{pt}\} \implies d_1 : C^1 \rightarrow C^0$  is the zero map.
- $H^*(X; \mathbb{F}) = \text{hom}(H_*(X; \mathbb{F}), \mathbb{F})$  for a field.
- Useful tools:
  - Mayer-Vietoris

- \*  $(X = A \cup B) \mapsto (\cap, \oplus, \cup)$  in homology
- LES of a pair
- \*  $(A \hookrightarrow X) \mapsto (A, X, X/A)$
- Excision
- $H_k \prod X \neq \prod H_k X$  due to torsion.
  - Nice case:  $H_k(A \times B) = \prod_{i+j=k} H_i A \otimes H_j B$  by Kunneth when all groups are torsion-free.<sup>1</sup>
- $H_k \bigvee X = \prod H_k X$  by Mayer-Vietoris.<sup>2</sup>
- $H_i(S^n) = \mathbb{1} [i \in \{0, n\}]$
- $H_n(\bigvee_i X_i) \cong \prod_i H_n(X_i)$  for “good pairs”
  - Corollary:  $H_n(\bigvee_k S^n) = \mathbb{Z}^k$

$$X = A \cup B \implies A \cap B \rightarrow A \oplus B \rightarrow A \cup B \xrightarrow{\delta} \cdots (X, A) \implies A \rightarrow X \rightarrow X, A \xrightarrow{\delta} \cdots$$

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \implies \text{Tor}(A, G) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(B, G) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(C, G) \xrightarrow{\delta_{\downarrow}} \cdots$$

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \implies \text{Ext}(A, G) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(B, G) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(C, G) \xrightarrow{\delta_{\uparrow}} \cdots$$

## 1.2 Constructing a CW Complex with Prescribed Homology

- Given  $G = \bigoplus G_i$ , and want a space such that  $H_i X = G$ ? Construct  $X = \bigvee X_i$  and then  $H_i(\bigvee X_i) = \bigoplus H_i X_i$ . Reduces problem to: given a group  $H$ , find a space  $Y$  such that  $H_n(Y) = G$ .
  - Attach an  $e^n$  to a point to get  $H_n = \mathbb{Z}$
  - Then attach an  $e^{n+1}$  with attaching map of degree  $d$  to get  $H_n = \mathbb{Z}_d$

## 1.3 Mayer-Vietoris

**Theorem (Mayer Vietoris)** Let  $X = A^\circ \cup B^\circ$ ; then there is a SES of chain complexes

$$0 \rightarrow C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} C_n(A) \oplus C_n(B) \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} C_n(A + B) \rightarrow 0$$

where  $C_n(A + B)$  denotes the chains that are sums of chains in  $A$  and chains in  $B$ . This yields a LES in homology:

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<sup>1</sup>The generalization of Kunneth is as follows: write  $\mathcal{P}(n, k)$  be the set of partitions of  $n$  into  $k$  parts, i.e.  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{P}(n, k) \implies \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  where  $\sum x_i = n$ . Then

$$H_n\left(\prod_{j=1}^k X_j\right) = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{P}(n, k)} \bigotimes_{i=1}^k H_{x_i}(X_i).$$

<sup>2</sup> $\bigvee$  is the coproduct in the category  $\mathbf{Top}_0$  of pointed topological spaces, and alternatively,  $X \vee Y$  is the pushout in  $\mathbf{Top}$  of  $X \leftarrow \{\text{pt}\} \rightarrow Y$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} H_n(A) \oplus H_n(B) \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} H_n(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Given  $A, B \subset X$  such that  $A^\circ \cup B^\circ = X$ , there is a long exact sequence in homology:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & \cdots & & \\ & & & \delta_3 & & & \\ & \hookrightarrow & H_2(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{(i^*, -j^*)_2} & H_2A \oplus H_2B & \xrightarrow{(l^* - r^*)_2} & H_2(A \cup B) \rightarrow \\ & & & \delta_2 & & & \\ & \hookrightarrow & H_1(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{(i^*, -j^*)_1} & H_1A \oplus H_1B & \xrightarrow{(l^* - r^*)_1} & H_1(A \cup B) \rightarrow \\ & & & \delta_1 & & & \\ & \hookrightarrow & H_0(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{(i^*, -j^*)_0} & H_0A \oplus H_0B & \xrightarrow{(l^* - r^*)_0} & H_0(A \cup B) \rightarrow \\ & & & \delta_0 & & & \\ & & & & \hookrightarrow & 0 & \end{array}$$

This is sometimes written in the following compact form:

$$\cdots H_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{(i^*, j^*)} H_n(A) \oplus H_n(B) \xrightarrow{l^* - r^*} H_n(X) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{n-1}(A \cap B) \cdots$$

Where

- $i : A \cap B \hookrightarrow A$  induces  $i^* : H_*(A \cap B) \rightarrow H_*(A)$
- $j : A \cap B \hookrightarrow B$  induces  $j^* : H_*(A \cap B) \rightarrow H_*(B)$
- $l : A \hookrightarrow A \cup B$  induces  $l^* : H_*(A) \rightarrow H_*(X)$
- $r : B \hookrightarrow A \cup B$  induces  $r^* : H_*(B) \rightarrow H_*(X)$

The connecting homomorphisms  $\delta_n : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(X)$  are defined by taking a class  $[\alpha] \in H_n(X)$ , writing it as an  $n$ -cycle  $z$ , then decomposing  $z = \sum c_i$  where each  $c_i$  is an  $x + y$  chain. Then  $\partial(c_i) = \partial(x + y) = 0$ , since the boundary of a cycle is zero, so  $\partial(x) = -\partial(y)$ . So then just define  $\delta([\alpha]) = [\partial x] = [-\partial y]$ .

Handy mnemonic diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A \cap B & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ A \cup B & \longleftarrow & A \oplus B \end{array}$$

## 1.3.1 Application: Isomorphisms in the homology of spheres.

**Proposition 1.1(?)**.

$$H^i(S^n) \cong H^{i-1}(S^{n-1}).$$

*Proof.*

Write  $X = A \cup B$ , the northern and southern hemispheres, so that  $A \cap B = S^{n-1}$ , the equator. In the LES, we have:

$$H^{i+1}(S^n) \rightarrow H^i(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow H^i A \oplus H^i B \rightarrow H^i S^n \rightarrow H^{i-1}(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow H^{i-1} A \oplus H^{i-1} B.$$

But  $A, B$  are contractible, so  $H^i A = H^i B = 0$ , so we have

$$H^{i+1}(S^n) \rightarrow H^i(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow 0 \oplus 0 \rightarrow H^i(S^n) \rightarrow H^{i-1}(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, we have the shape  $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$  in an exact sequence, which is always an isomorphism. ■

**Theorem 1.2(Eilenber-Zilber).**

Given two spaces  $X, Y$ , there are chain maps

$$\begin{aligned} F : C_*(X \times Y; R) &\rightarrow C_*(X; R) \otimes_R C_*(Y; R) \\ G : C_*(X; R) \otimes_R C_*(Y; R) &\rightarrow C_*(X \times Y; R) \end{aligned}$$

such that  $FG = \text{id}$  and  $GF \simeq \text{id}$ . In particular,

$$H_*(X \times Y; R) \cong H_*(X; R) \otimes_R H_*(Y; R).$$

**Theorem 1.3(Kunneth).**

There exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H_j(X; R) \otimes_R H_i(Y; R) \rightarrow H_k(X \times Y; R) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=k-1} \text{Tor}_R^1(H_i(X; R), H_j(Y; R))$$

It has a non-canonical splitting given by

$$H_k(X \times Y) = \left( \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H_i X \oplus H_j Y \right) \oplus \bigoplus_{i+j=k-1} \text{Tor}(H_i X, H_j Y)$$

**Theorem 1.4(UCT for Change of Group).**

For changing coefficients from  $\mathbb{Z}$  to  $G$  an arbitrary group, there are short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow H_i X \otimes G \rightarrow H_i(X; G) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(H_{i-1}X, G) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(H_{i-1}X, G) \rightarrow H^i(X; G) \rightarrow \text{hom}(H_i X, G) \rightarrow 0$$

which split unnaturally:

$$H_i(X; G) = (H_i X \otimes G) \oplus \text{Tor}(H_{i-1}X, G)$$

$$H^i(X; G) = \text{hom}(H_i X, G) \oplus \text{Ext}(H_{i-1}X, G)$$

When  $H_i X$  are all finitely generated, write  $H_i(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\beta_i} \oplus T_i$ . Then

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\beta_i} \oplus T_{i-1}.$$

### 1.3.2 Useful long exact sequences

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^i(X) \rightarrow H^i(U) \oplus H^i(V) \rightarrow H^i(U \cap V) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^{i+1}(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_i(A) \rightarrow H_i(X) \rightarrow H_i(X, A) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{i-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

### 1.3.3 Useful Short Exact Sequences

Note that  $\text{Ext}_R^0 = \text{hom}_R$  and  $\text{Tor}_R^0 = \otimes_R$

#### Homology to Cohomology

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{Z}}^0(H_i(X; \mathbb{Z}), A) \rightarrow H_i(X; A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(H_{i-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}), A) \rightarrow 0.$$

#### Cohomology to Dual of Homology

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(H_{i-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}), A) \rightarrow H^i(X; A) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^0(H_i(X; \mathbb{Z}), A) \rightarrow 0.$$

#### Product of Spaces to tensor product of homology:

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H_i(X; R) \otimes_R H_j(Y; R) \rightarrow H_k(X \times Y; R) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=k-1} \text{Tor}_1^R(H_i(X; R), H_j(Y; R)) \rightarrow 0$$

**1.3.4 Useful Shortcuts**

- Cohomology: If  $A$  is a field, then

$$H^i(X; A) \cong \text{hom}(H_i(X; A), A)$$

- Kunnet: If  $R$  is a freely generated free  $R$ -module (or a PID or a field), then

$$H_k(X \times Y) \cong \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H_i(X) \otimes H_j(Y) \oplus \bigoplus_{i+j=k-1} \text{Tor}(H_i(X), H_j(X))$$

- Universal Coefficients Theorem: If  $X$  is a finite CW complex then

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}) &= F(H_i(X; \mathbb{Z})) \times T(H_{i-1}(X; \mathbb{Z})) \\ H_i(X; \mathbb{Z}) &= F(H^i(X; \mathbb{Z})) \times T(H^{i+1}(X; \mathbb{Z})) \end{aligned}$$

**1.4 Cellular Homology**

- $S^n$  has the CW complex structure of 2  $k$ -cells for each  $0 \leq k \leq n$ .

How to compute:

1. Write cellular complex

$$0 \rightarrow C^n \rightarrow C^{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C^2 \rightarrow C^1 \rightarrow C^0 \rightarrow 0$$

2. Compute differentials  $\partial_i : C^i \rightarrow C^{i-1}$

3. *Note: if  $C^0$  is a point,  $\partial_1$  is the zero map.*
4. *Note:  $H_n X = 0 \iff C^n = \emptyset$ .*
5. Compute degrees: Use  $\partial_n(e_i^n) = \sum_i d_i e_i^{n-1}$  where

$$d_i = \deg(\text{Attach } e_i^n \rightarrow \text{Collapse } X^{n-1}\text{-skeleton}),$$

which is a map  $S^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ .

1. Alternatively, choose orientations for both spheres. Then pick a point in the target, and look at points in the fiber. Sum them up with a weight of +1 if the orientations match and -1 otherwise.
6. Note that  $\mathbb{Z}^m \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z}^n$  has an  $n \times m$  matrix
7. Row reduce, image is span of rows with pivots. Kernel can be easily found by taking RREF, padding with zeros so matrix is square and has all diagonals, then reading down diagonal - if a zero is encountered on  $n$ th element, take that column vector as a basis element with  $-1$  substituted in for the  $n$ th entry. e.g.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{-1} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}
\end{array}
\rightarrow
\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{-10} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} \\
\mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{-1} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{-1}
\end{array}$$

$$\text{im} = \langle a + 2b + 2d, c - d \rangle.$$

6. Or look at elementary divisors, say  $n_i$ , then the image is isomorphic to  $\bigoplus n_i \mathbb{Z}$