

MATH 612 (HOMEWORK 1)

HIDENORI SHINOHARA

Exercise. (Exercise 1(a)) The case of $G = \mathbb{Z}$ is discussed in Example 2.42.

$$H_k(\mathbb{RP}^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } k = 0 \text{ and for } k = n \text{ odd} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{for } k \text{ odd, } 0 < k < n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Suppose n is even. For any abelian group G , we obtain the cellular chain complex

$$0 \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{2} G \xrightarrow{0} \cdots \xrightarrow{2} G \xrightarrow{0} G \rightarrow 0.$$

If $1 + 1 = 0$ in G , then all maps are 0. Therefore, $H_k(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = G$ if $k \leq n$ and $H_k(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = 0$ if $k > n$. Otherwise, $H_0(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = G$ and all other homology groups are 0. If n is odd, we obtain

$$0 \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{0} G \xrightarrow{2} \cdots \xrightarrow{2} G \xrightarrow{0} G \rightarrow 0.$$

If $1 + 1 = 0$ in G , $H_k(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = G$ if $k \leq n$ and $H_k(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = 0$ otherwise. Otherwise, $H_0(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = H_n(\mathbb{RP}^n; G) = G$ and all other homology groups are 0.

Exercise. (Exercise 1(b)) As discussed in Example 2.37, $H_2(N_g; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, $H_1(N_g; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{g-1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, and $H_0(N_g; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. For an abelian group G , the cellular chain complex is

$$0 \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{d_2} G^g \xrightarrow{d_1} G \rightarrow 0.$$

As discussed in Example 2.37, $d_2(1) = (2, 2, \dots, 2)$ and $d_1 = 0$. If $1 + 1 = 0$ in G , then $H_2(X; G) = H_0(X; G) = G$ and $H_1(X; G) = G^g$. Otherwise, then $H_2(X; G) = 0$, $H_1(X; G) = G^{g-1}$ and $H_0(X; G) = G$.

Exercise. (Exercise 1(c)) For a \mathbb{Z} -module R , we have

$$0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{a} R \xrightarrow{0} R \rightarrow 0.$$

When $R = \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain

$$H_k(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } k = 0, 2n - 1 \\ \mathbb{Z}_m & \text{for } k \text{ odd, } 0 < k < 2n - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

When R is an abelian group such that $1 + 1 + \cdots + 1 = 0$ (a times), $H_i(X; R) = R$ if $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Otherwise, $H_3(X; R) = H_0(X; R) = R$ and all other cohomology groups are 0.