

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i\}$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X\}$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \text{ ? } C_n(X)$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$

$i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). $\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$

$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$

$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$

$i_{\#} \circ \rho$ chain homotopic to Id

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). $\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). $\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ , such that, if $A \subset X$ and $\text{diam}(A) < \delta$,

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). *$\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ , such that, if $A \subset X$ and $\text{diam}(A) < \delta$, then $A \subset U_{\alpha}$ for some α*

Main idea: For $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, subdivide $\Delta_n = \cup_i \tau_i$ so that $\tau_i \subset \text{Int } A_i$ for some i .

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). *$\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ , such that, if $A \subset X$ and $\text{diam}(A) < \delta$, then $A \subset U_{\alpha}$ for some α*

Main idea: For $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, subdivide $\Delta_n = \cup_i \tau_i$ so that $\tau_i \subset \text{Int } A_i$ for some i .

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). $\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ , such that, if $A \subset X$ and $\text{diam}(A) < \delta$, then $A \subset U_{\alpha}$ for some α

Main idea: For $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, subdivide $\Delta_n = \cup_i \tau_i$ so that $\tau_i \subset \text{Int } A_i$ for some i .

$\mathfrak{U} := \{A_i\}$ where $A_i \subset X$

$$X = \cup_i \text{Int } A_i$$

Singular chain: $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$

Problematic: $\sigma(\Delta_n) \not\subseteq A_i$ for any A_i

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) :=$$

$$\{\sum n_i \sigma_i \mid \sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow X; \sigma_i(\Delta_n) \subseteq A_j \text{ for some } j\}$$

$$C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \xhookrightarrow{i_{\#}} C_n(X)$$

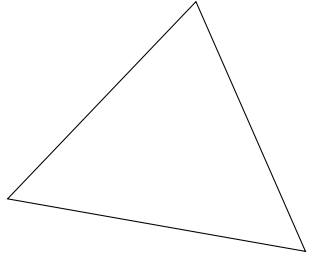
Claim: $i_{\#}$ has a chain homotopy inverse ρ .

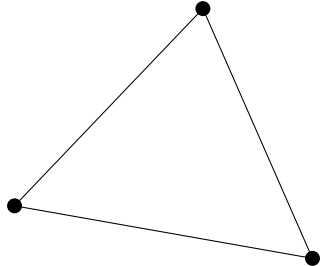
$$\rho \circ i_{\#} = Id$$

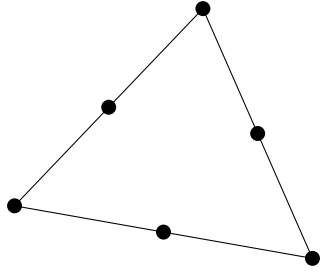
$$i_{\#} \circ \rho \text{ chain homotopic to } Id$$

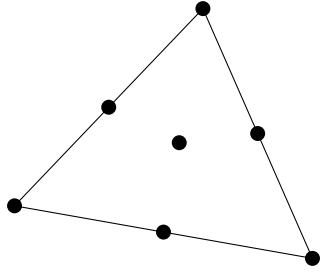
Lemma (Lebesgue number lemma). $\{U_{\alpha}\}$ is an open cover of a compact metric space, X , then there is a Lebesgue number, δ , such that, if $A \subset X$ and $\text{diam}(A) < \delta$, then $A \subset U_{\alpha}$ for some α

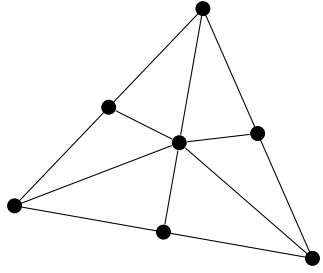
Main idea: For $\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, subdivide $\Delta_n = \cup_i \tau_i$ so that $\tau_i \subset \text{Int } A_i$ for some i .

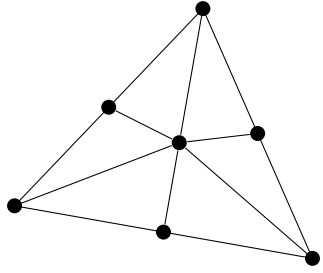


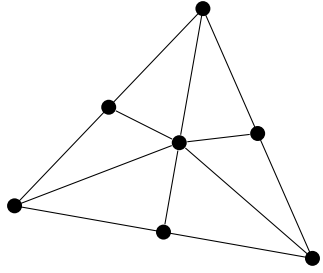


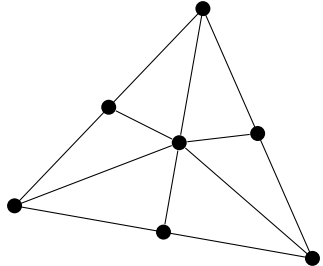


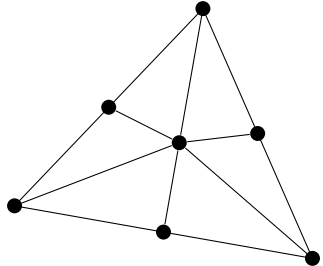


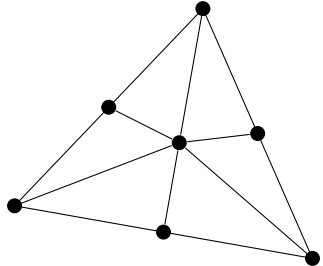


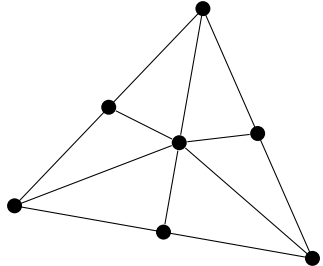


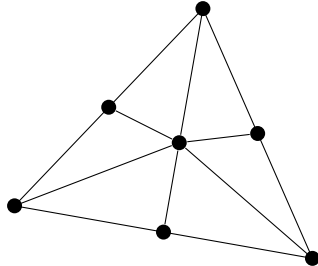




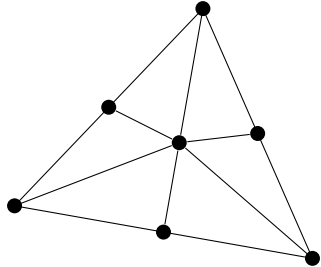




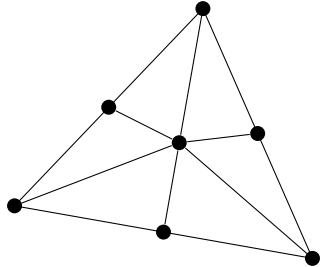




$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda))$$

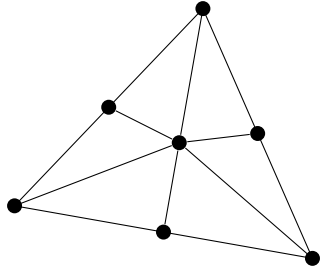


$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda))$ where $\hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$



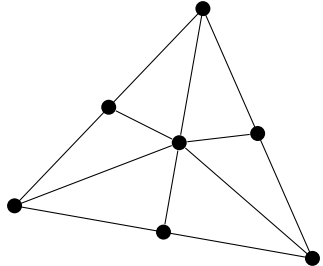
$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda -$$



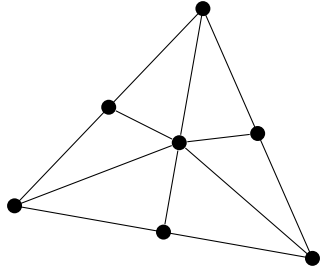
$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial \lambda)$$



$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}$$

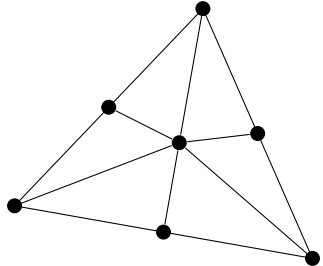
$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$



$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

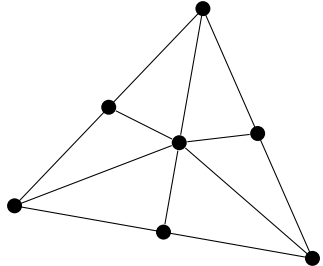
$$\partial S(\lambda) \; = \; \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda))$$



$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

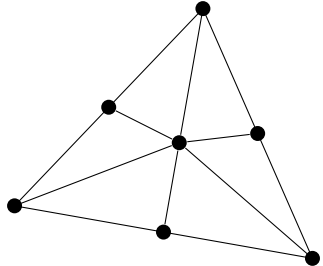
$$\begin{aligned} \partial S(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(\partial S(\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

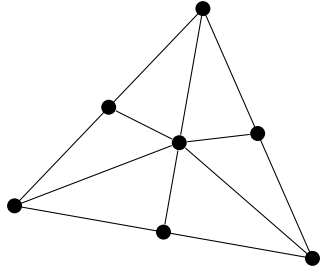
$$\begin{aligned} \partial S(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(\partial S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial S(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(\partial S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

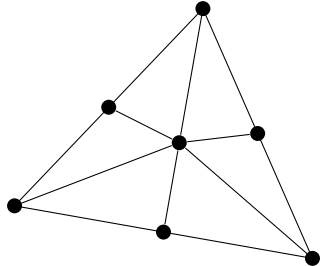


$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b,v_0,v_1,\dots,v_k]}$$

$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial S(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(\partial S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Extend to non-linear: $S(\sigma) = \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})...$

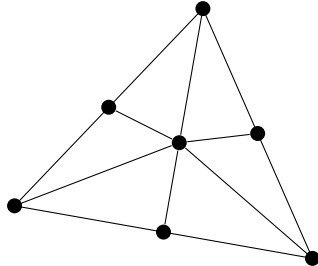


$$S(\lambda) = \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \text{ where } \hat{b}(\lambda \restriction_{[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}) = \lambda \restriction_{[b, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k]}$$

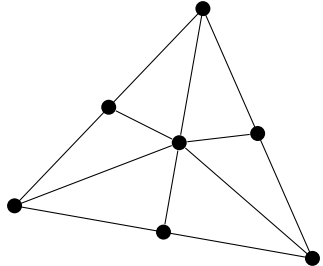
$$\partial \hat{b}(\lambda) = \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) \text{ (exercise)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial S(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(\partial S(\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\partial\lambda)) \\ &= S(\partial\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

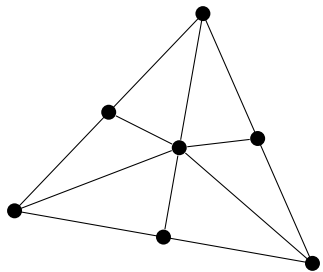
Extend to non-linear: $S(\sigma) = \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})...$



$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$



$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$
$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$



$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

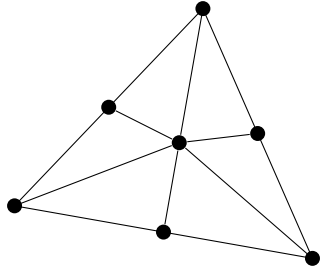
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$



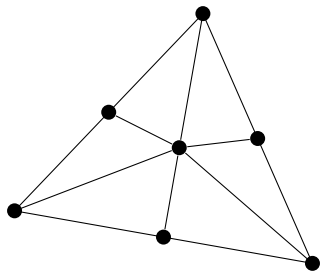
$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma)$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex
 $\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)
 denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$
 $\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$
 $F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$
 $\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$
 $\partial \sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

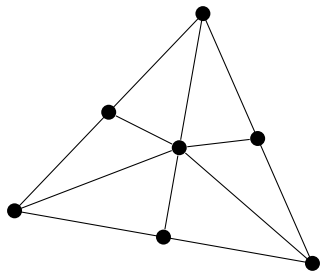
$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

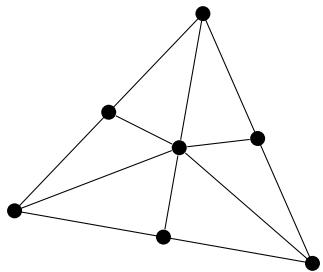
$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

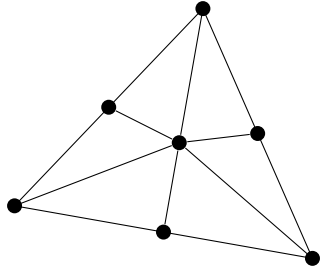
$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

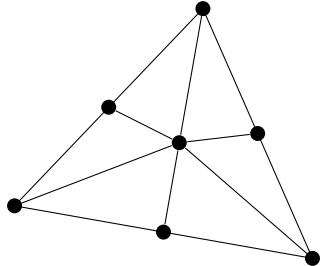
$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

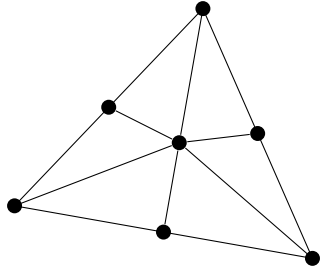
$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$

$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

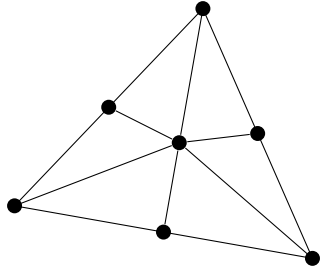
$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

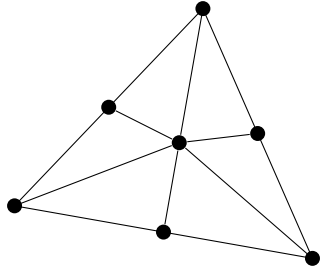
$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i i$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

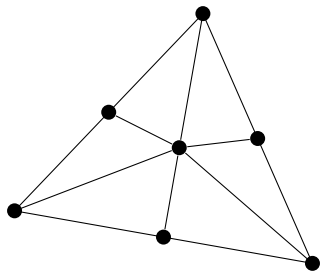
$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

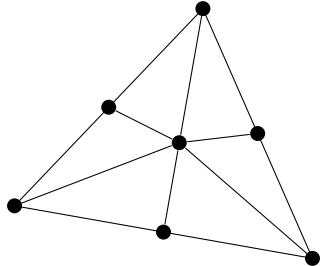
$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$$

$$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$$

$$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

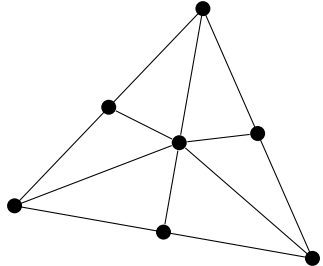
$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1} \sigma_i$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

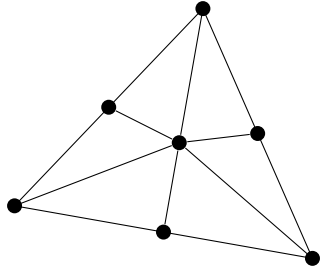
$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial S'(\sigma) &= \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i)) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i) \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i) \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1} \sigma_i \\
 &= S'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i) \\
 &= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)
 \end{aligned}$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

$$\partial S'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i i$$

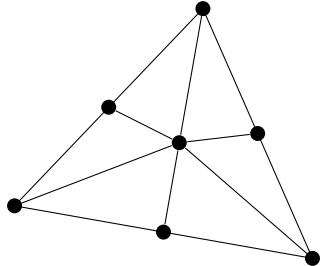
$$= \sum_i (-1)^i (\sigma \circ F_i)_{\#} S_{n-1} Id_{\Delta_{n-1}}$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1} \sigma_i$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

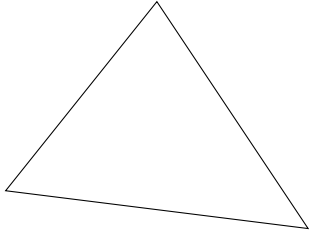
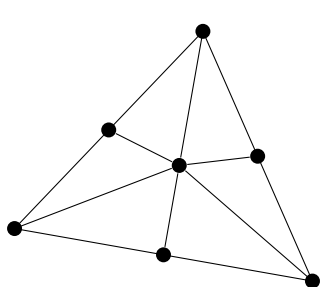
$S_n : \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m) \rightarrow \text{Linear } C_n(\Delta_m)$

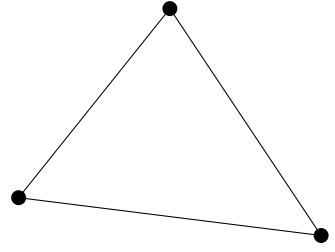
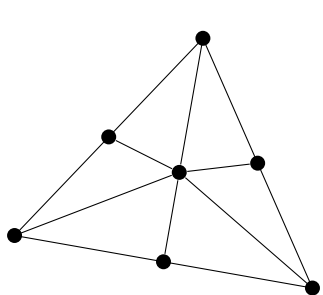
$\partial_n \circ S_n = S_{n-1} \circ \partial_n$

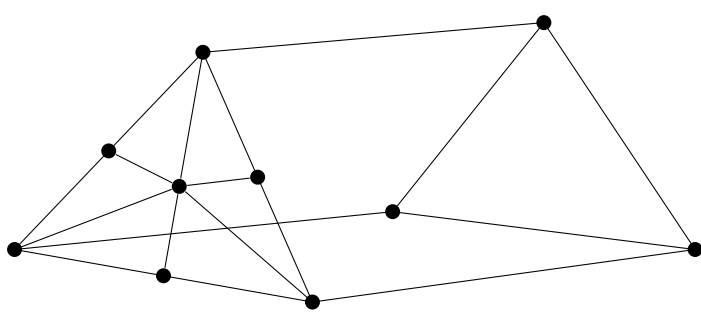
$S'_n(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$

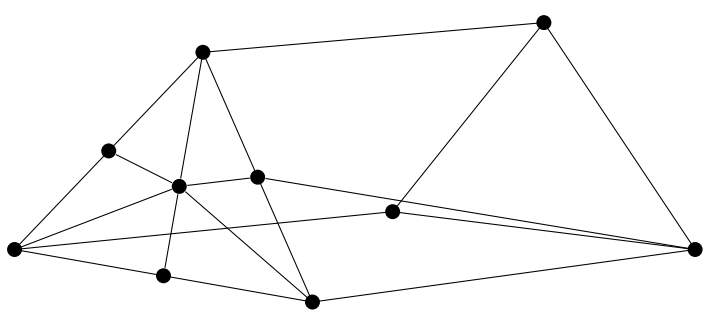
$S'(\lambda) = S(\lambda)$ if λ is linear

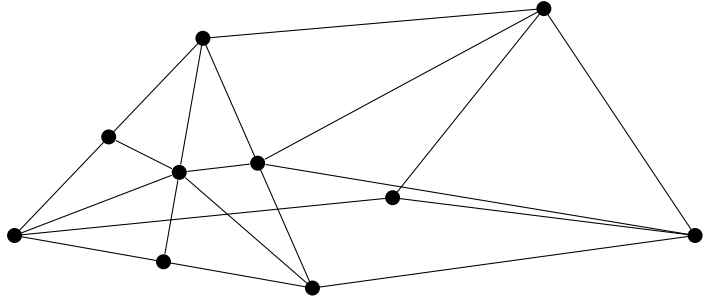
$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial S'(\sigma) &= \partial \sigma_{\#}(S_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(\partial S_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \partial(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i)) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(S_{n-1} \sum_i (-1)^i F_i) \\
 &= \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i S_{n-1} F_i) \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} S_{n-1} F_i i \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} ((F_i)_{\#} (S_{n-1} Id_{\Delta_{n-1}})) \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i (\sigma \circ F_i)_{\#} S_{n-1} Id_{\Delta_{n-1}} \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i) \\
 &= \sum_i (-1)^i S'_{n-1} \sigma_i \\
 &= S'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i) \\
 &= S'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)
 \end{aligned}$$

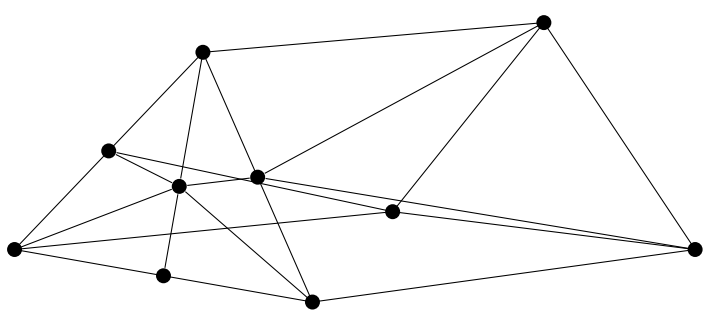


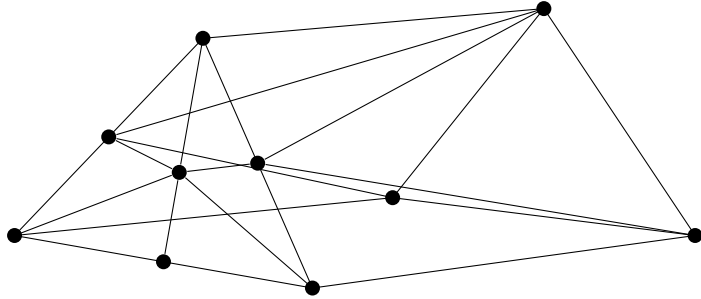


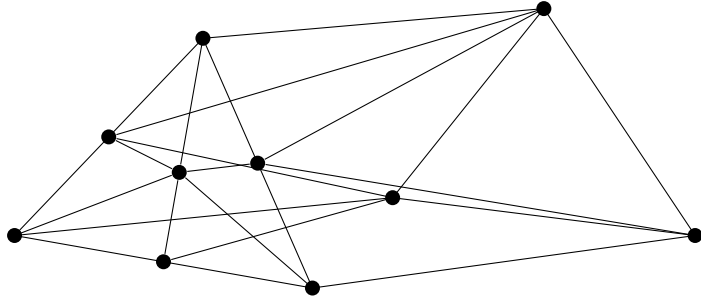


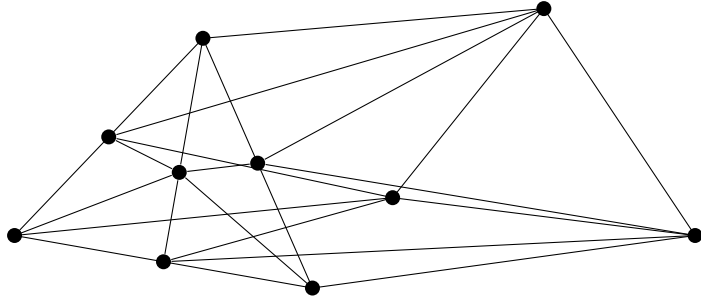


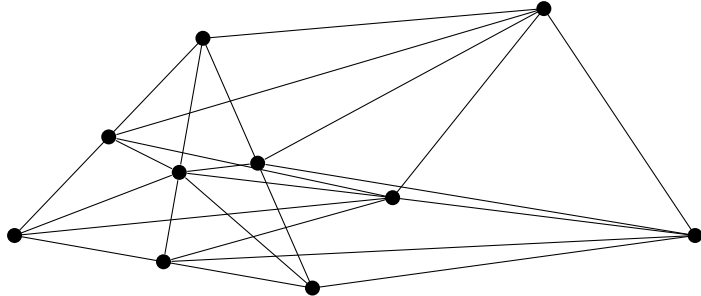


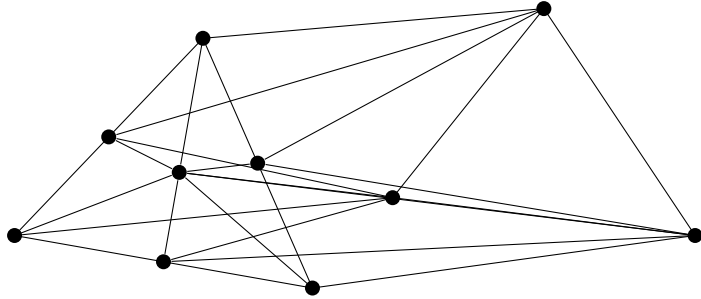


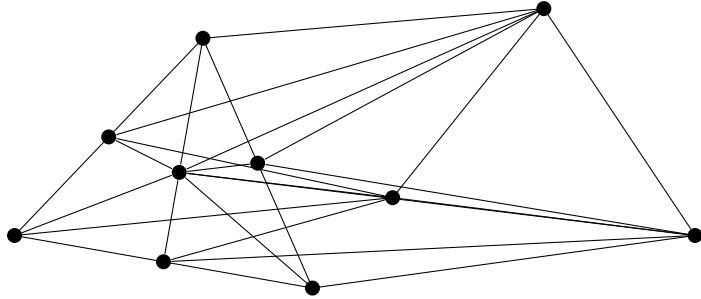


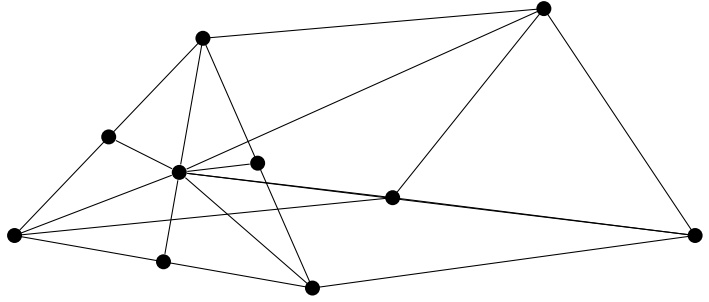


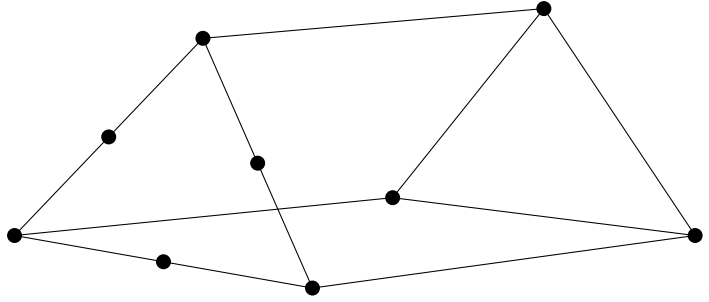


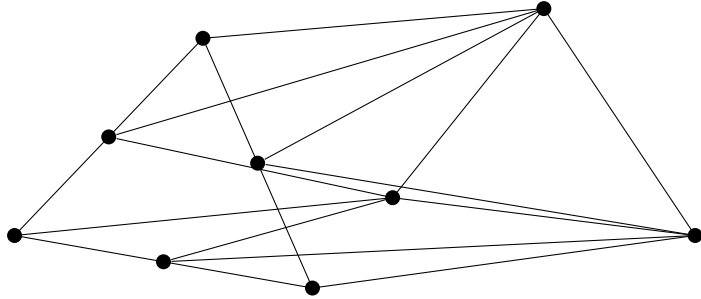


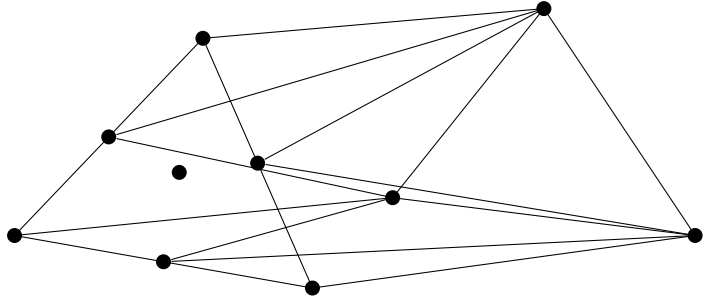


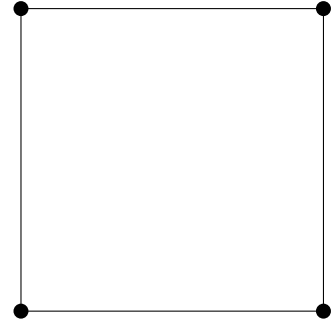
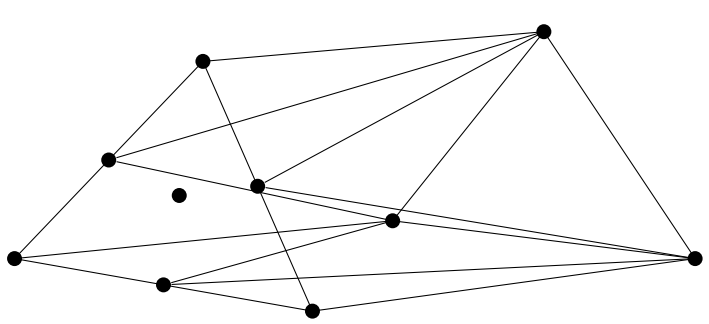


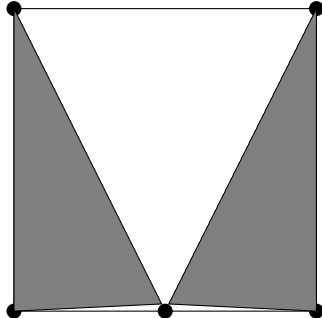
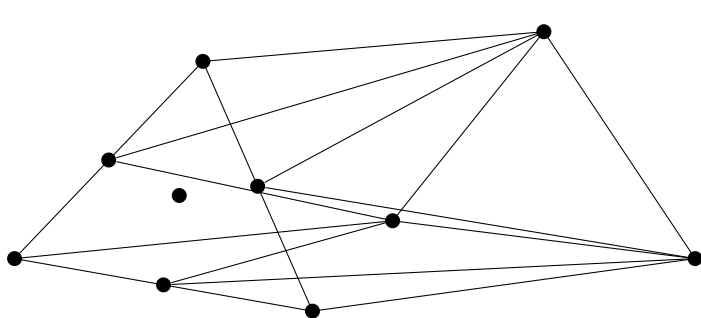


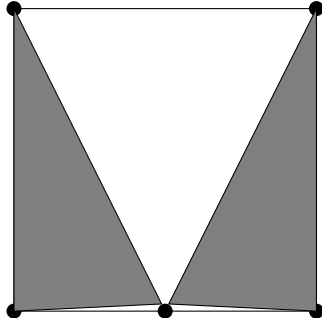
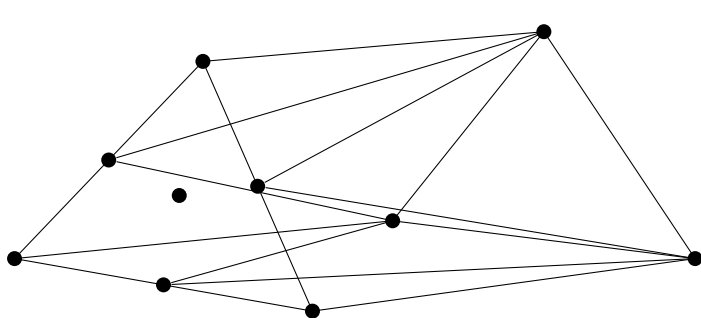


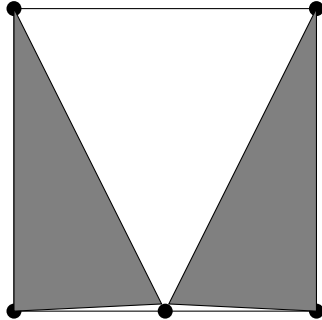
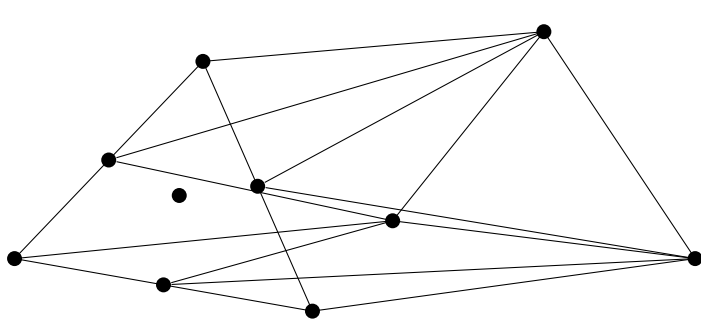




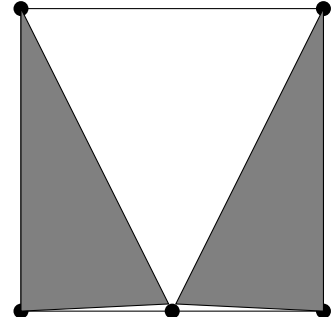
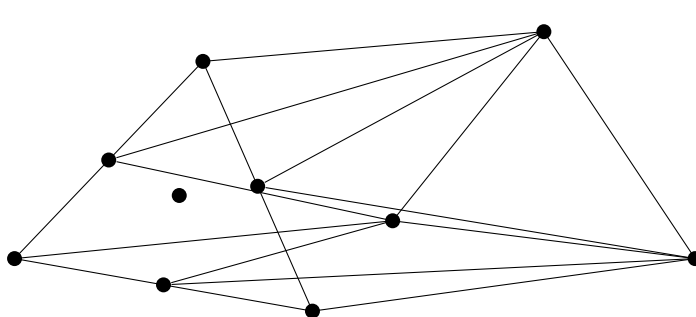




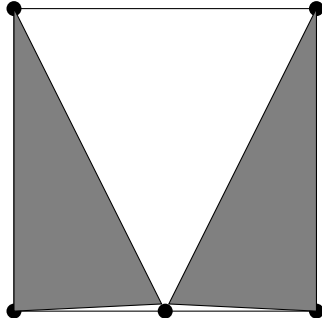
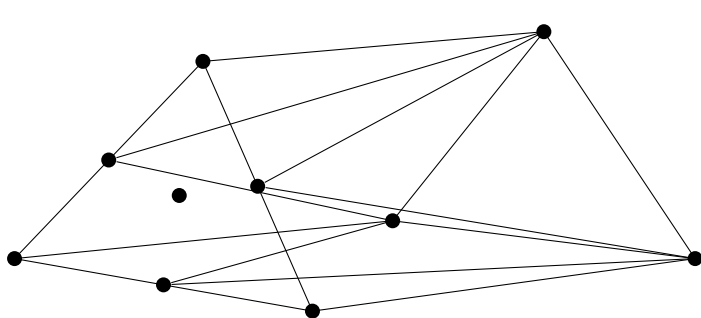




$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) +$$

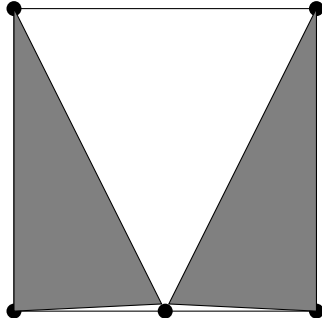
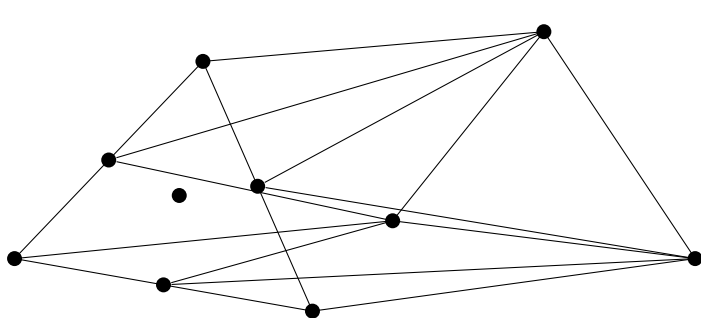


$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$



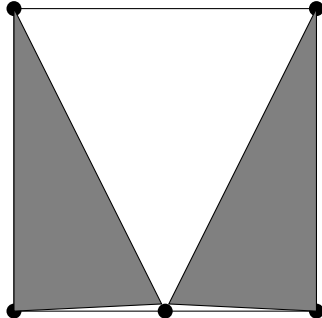
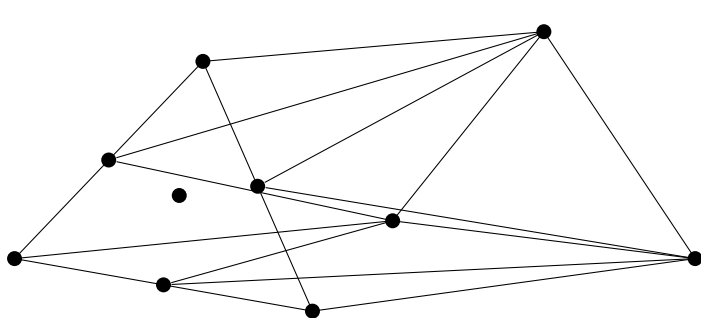
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda)$$



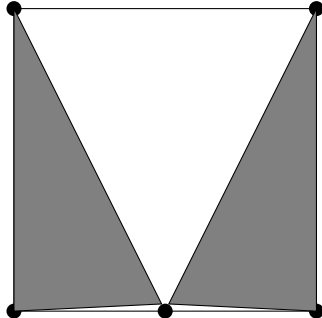
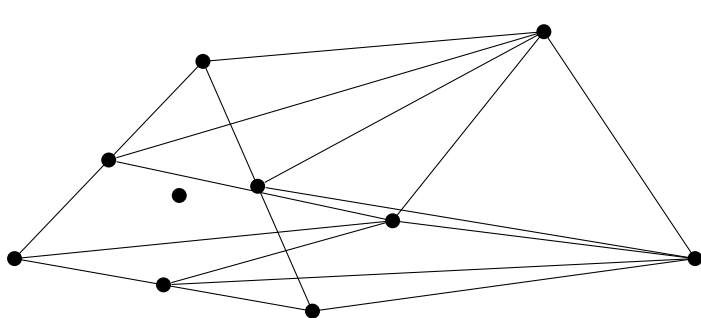
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \end{aligned}$$



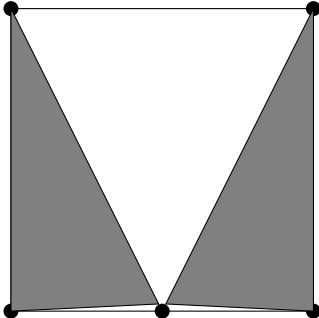
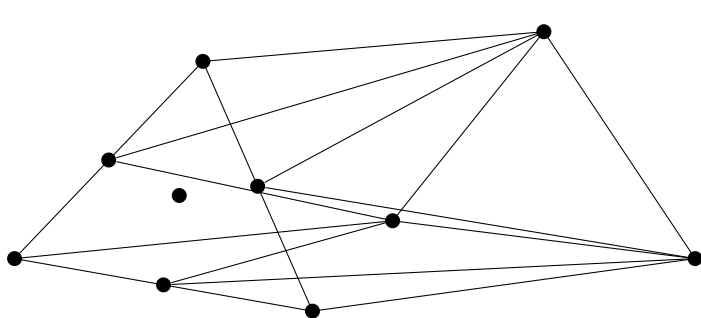
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \end{aligned}$$



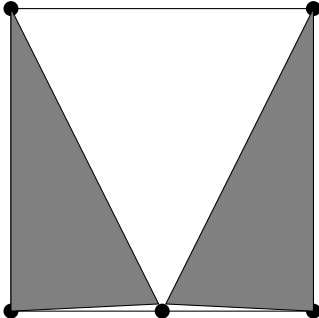
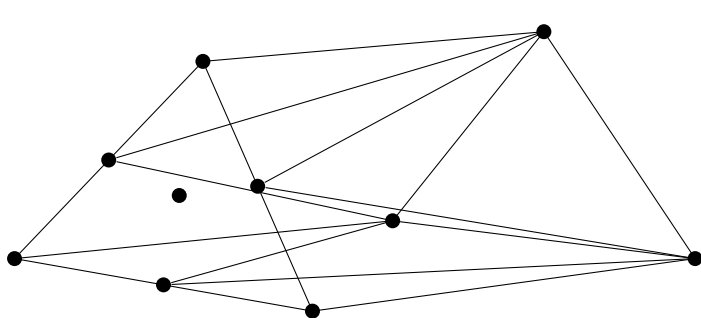
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - T(\partial\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



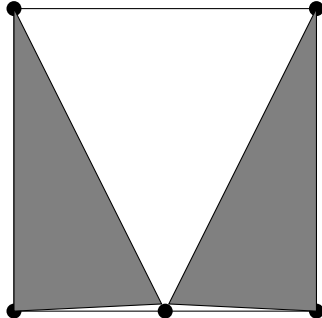
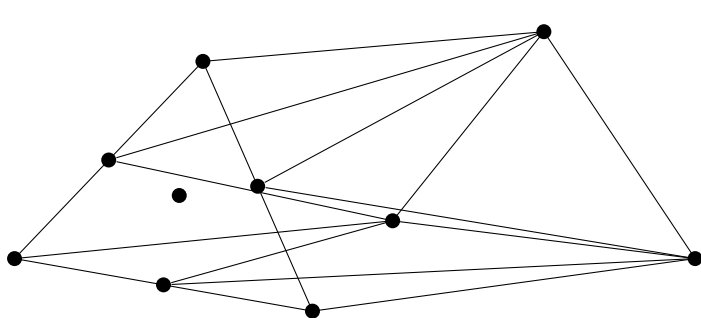
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - T(\partial\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



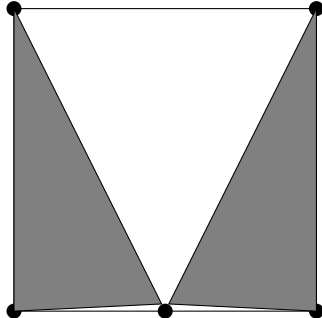
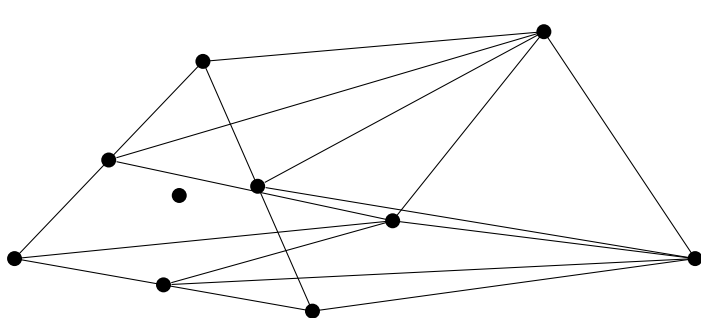
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \end{aligned}$$



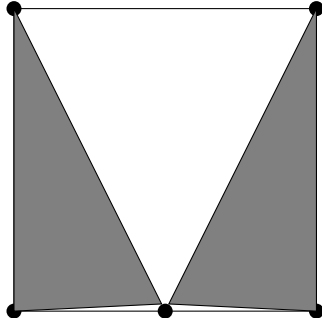
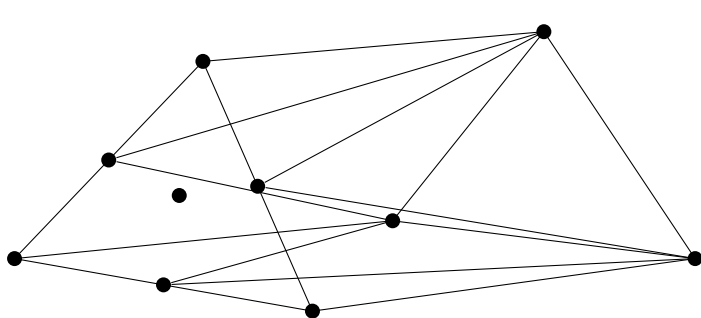
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



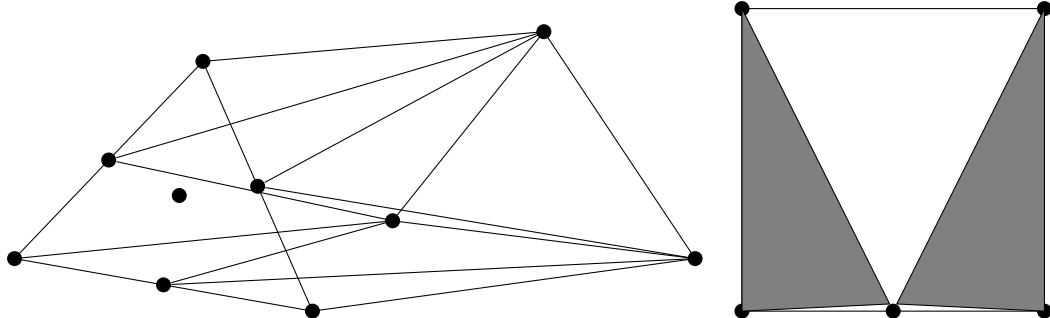
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



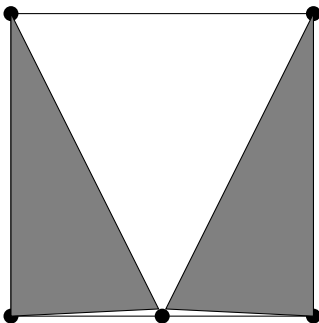
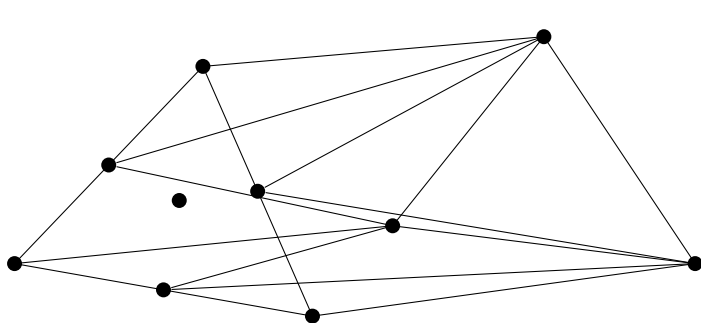
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \\ &= \lambda - \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - T\partial\lambda + \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - \hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda)) \end{aligned}$$



$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

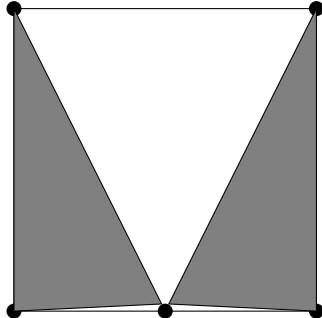
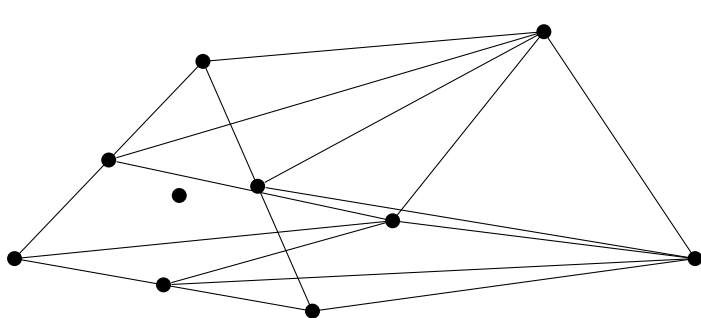
$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \\ &= \lambda - \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - T\partial\lambda + \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - \underbrace{\hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda))}_{S(\lambda)} \end{aligned}$$



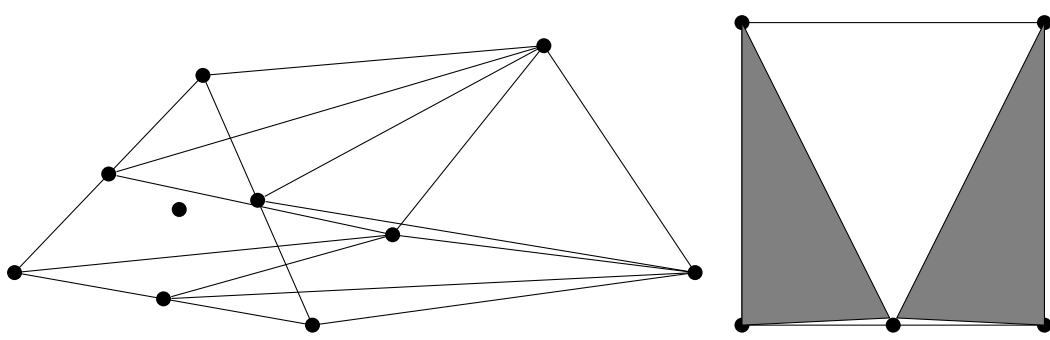
$$T(\lambda) := -\hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) + \hat{b}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T(\lambda) &= \partial \hat{b}(\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - \partial \hat{b}(T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial T\partial\lambda) \\ &= \lambda - \hat{b}(\partial\lambda) - T\partial\lambda + \hat{b}(\partial\lambda - S(\partial\lambda) - \underbrace{T(\partial\partial\lambda)}_0) \\ &= \lambda - \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - T\partial\lambda + \cancel{\hat{b}(\partial\lambda)} - \underbrace{\hat{b}(S(\partial\lambda))}_{S(\lambda)} \end{aligned}$$

Extend to non-linear: $T(\sigma) = \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n})...$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

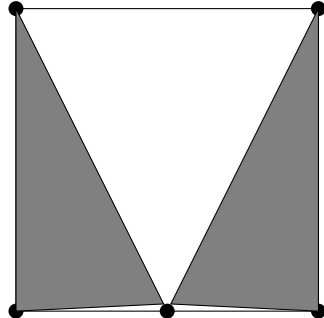
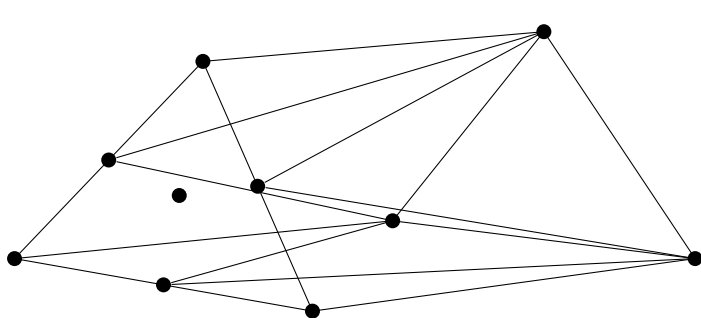
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

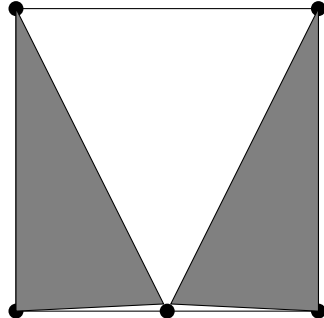
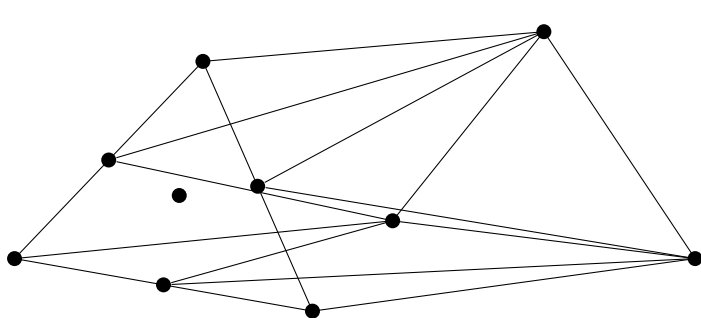


$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma)$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex
 $\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)
 denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$
 $\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$
 $F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$
 $\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$
 $\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

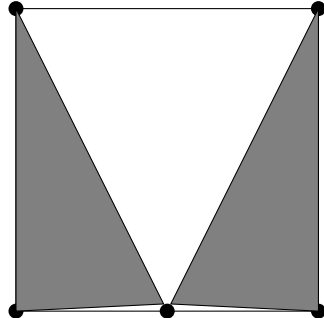
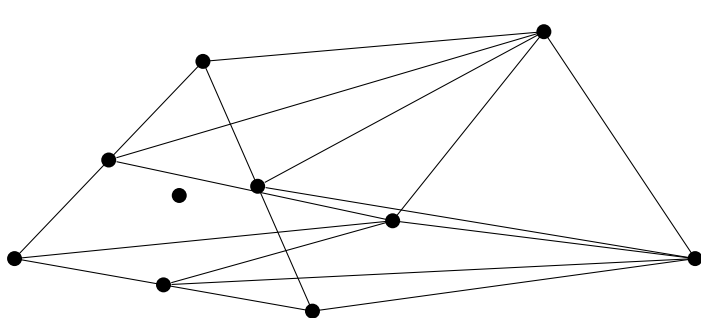
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial T'(\sigma) &= \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))\end{aligned}$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

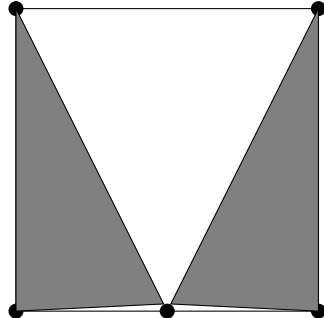
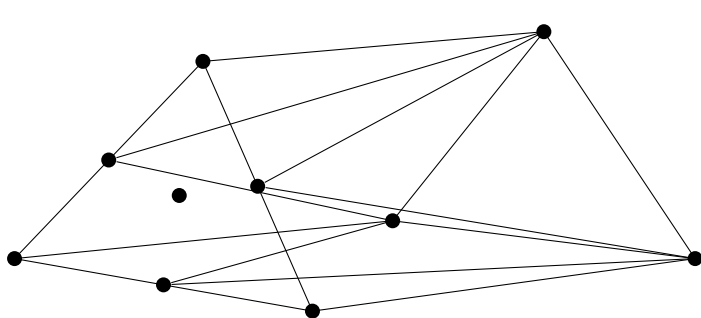
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial T'(\sigma) &= \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))\end{aligned}$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

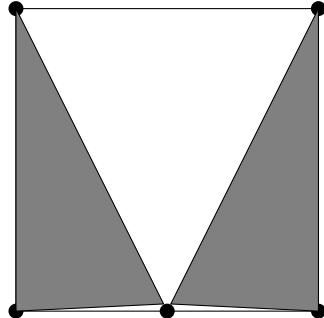
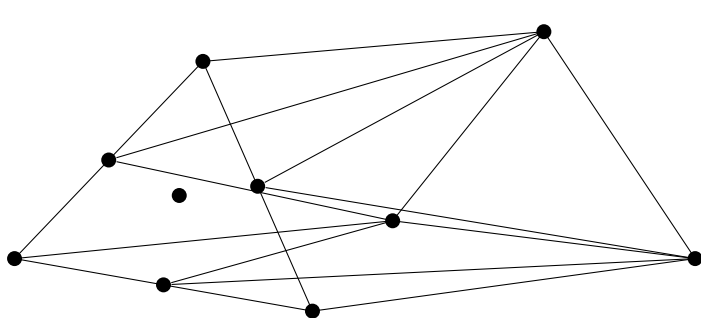
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$$

$$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$

$$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$$



$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial T'(\sigma) &= \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n})) \\ &= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))\end{aligned}$$

$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

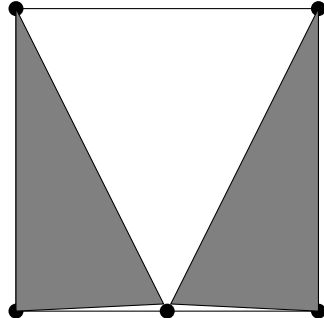
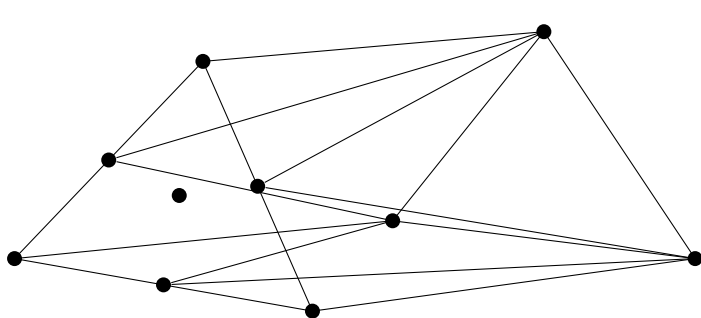
denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

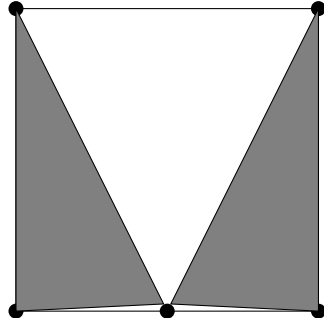
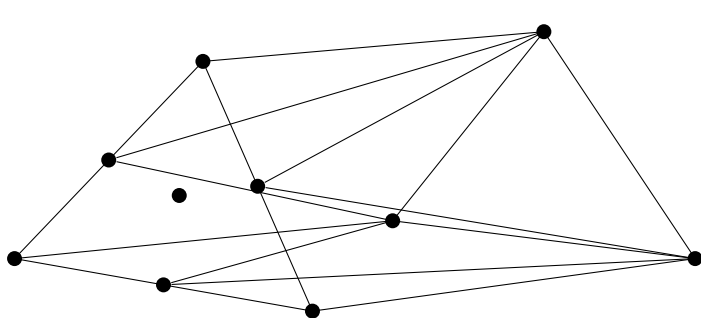
$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial\sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

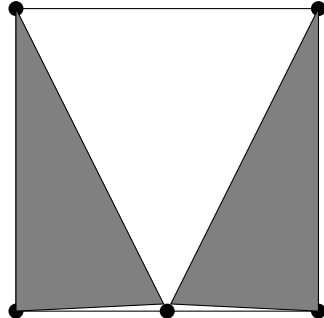
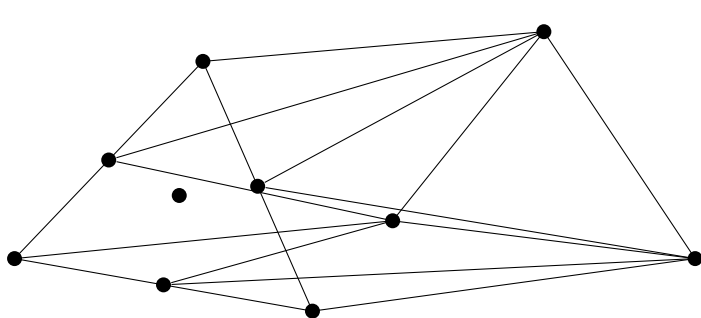
$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

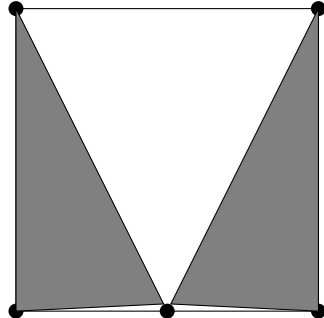
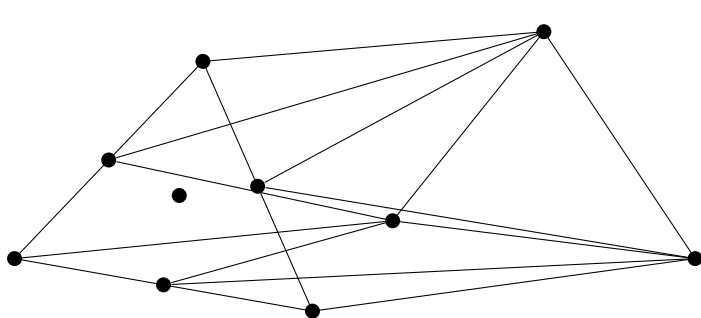
$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

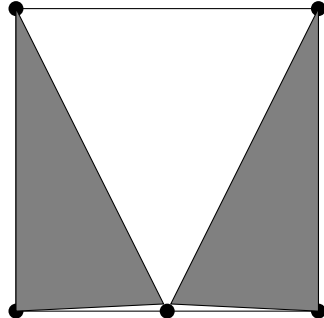
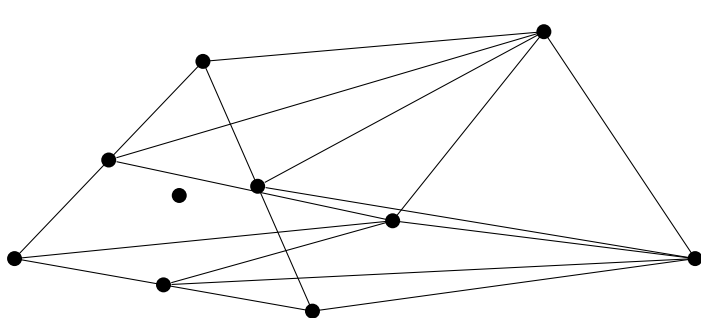
$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

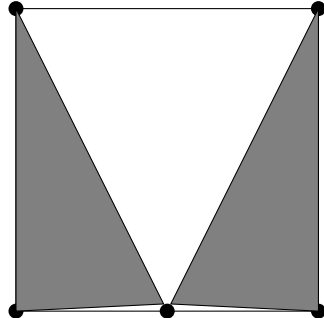
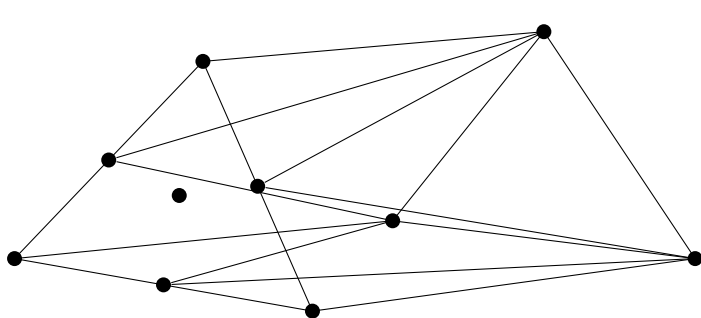
$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

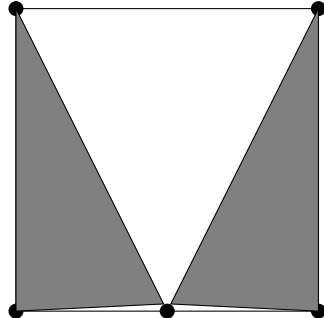
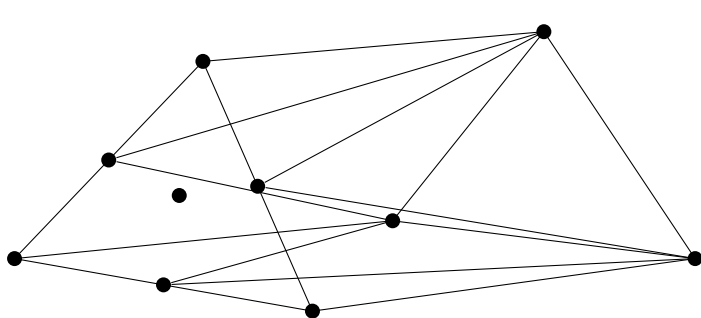
$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

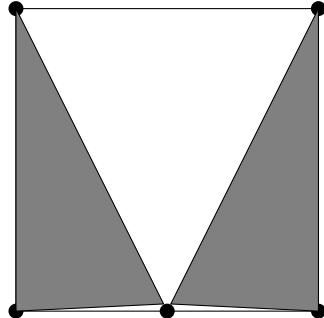
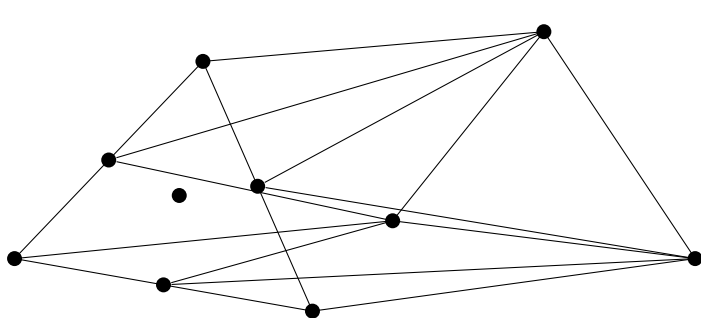
$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}\sigma_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

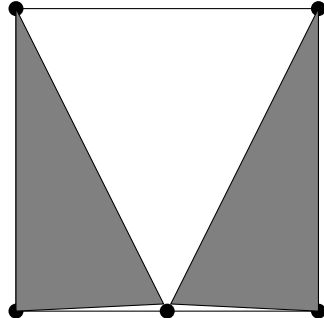
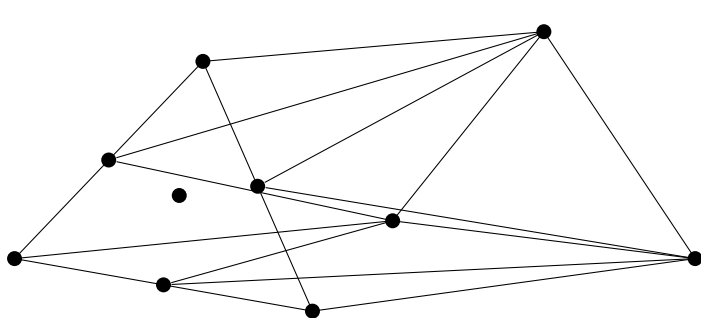
$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}\sigma_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}T_{n-1}F_i$$

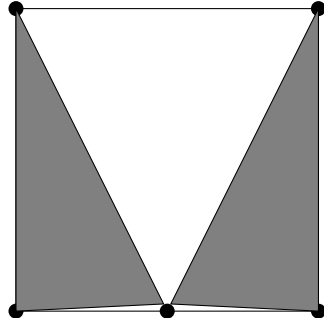
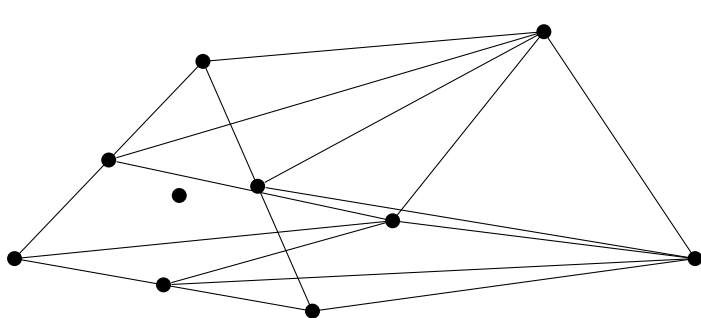
$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i (\sigma \circ F_i)_{\#}T_{n-1}Id_{\Delta_{n-1}}$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}\sigma_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$



$K \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ convex

$\lambda : \Delta_n \rightarrow K$ linear (linear singular n-simplex)

denoted $[v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ where $\lambda(e_i) = v_i$

$\sigma = \sigma \circ Id_{\Delta_n} = \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n})$

$F_i : \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \text{span}\{e_0, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n\}$

$\sigma_i = \sigma \circ F_i = \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$\partial\sigma = \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(F_i)$

$$\partial T(\lambda) = \lambda - S\lambda - T(\partial\lambda)$$

$$T'(\sigma) := \sigma_{\#}(T(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$\partial T'(\sigma) = \partial \sigma_{\#}(T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(\partial T_n(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n} - S(Id_{\Delta_n}) - T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma_{\#}(Id_{\Delta_n}) - \sigma_{\#}(S(Id_{\Delta_n})) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\partial(Id_{\Delta_n}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i Id_{\#}(F_i))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(T_{n-1}\sum_i (-1)^i F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sigma_{\#}(\sum_i (-1)^i T_{n-1}F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#} \textcolor{red}{T}_{n-1} \textcolor{red}{F}_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_{\#}(\textcolor{red}{(F_i)}_{\#}(\textcolor{red}{T}_{n-1} Id_{\Delta_{n-1}}))$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i (\sigma \circ F_i)_{\#} T_{n-1} Id_{\Delta_{n-1}}$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}(\sigma \circ F_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - \sum_i (-1)^i T'_{n-1}\sigma_i$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\sum_i (-1)^i \sigma_i)$$

$$= \sigma - S(\sigma) - T'_{n-1}(\partial\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + T\partial(S\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS\partial(S\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i)\sigma + (\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\partial D(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\partial D(\sigma) = \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) \coloneqq D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) \coloneqq D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}}_{\neq D}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial\sigma)}_{\neq D}\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) - D_{m(\tau)}(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}}_{\neq D}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) - D_{m(\tau)}(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}}_{\neq D}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau) + D_{m(\tau)}(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}}_{\neq D}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau) + D(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \underbrace{D_{m(\sigma)}}_{\neq D}(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - (\alpha + D)(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) - \alpha(\partial\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$D(\sigma) \coloneqq D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\ &= Id(\sigma) - \rho(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\rho(\sigma) \coloneqq S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\
&= Id(\sigma) - \rho(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho(\sigma) &:= S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma) \\
&= S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$D_{m(\sigma)}(\tau) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)}_{\alpha} + D(\tau)$$

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma)$ where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial D(\sigma) &= \partial D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \\
&= Id(\sigma) - \rho(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho(\sigma) &:= S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma) \\
&= S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma) \\
&= \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\boxed{\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)}$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined
 $H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / Im \partial$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / Im \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / Im \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,
 $D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)},$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / Im \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that } S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\ S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\ S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\ \sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)}$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)}$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\text{But } \rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\sigma - S\sigma = \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma$$

$$S\sigma - S^2\sigma = \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma)$$

$$S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma - S^3\sigma = \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)$$

$$\boxed{\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)}$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)}$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

Since $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$,

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

Since $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$,

$\rho' : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$, where $i \circ \rho'(\sigma) = \rho(\sigma)$ is well defined.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
 where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

Since $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$,

$\rho' : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$, where $i \circ \rho'(\sigma) = \rho(\sigma)$ is well defined.

$$i \circ \rho' - Id = D\partial\sigma + \partial D\sigma \implies i_* \circ \rho'_* = Id$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \partial(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\sigma + (\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i}_{D_n})\partial(\sigma)$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Proof. Define,

$$D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}, \text{ where } m(\sigma) \text{ is the smallest } m \text{ such that}$$

$$S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$$

$$\text{and } \rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

Since $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$,

$\rho' : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$, where $i \circ \rho'(\sigma) = \rho(\sigma)$ is well defined.

$$i \circ \rho' - Id = D\partial\sigma + \partial D\sigma \implies i_* \circ \rho'_* = Id$$

$$\rho' \circ i = Id$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma - S\sigma &= \partial T\sigma + T\partial\sigma \\
S\sigma - S^2\sigma &= \partial TS\sigma + TS\partial(\sigma) \\
S^2\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial TS^2\sigma + TS^2\partial(\sigma) \\
\sigma - S^3\sigma &= \partial(T + TS + TS^2)\sigma + (T + TS + TS^2)\partial(\sigma)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma - S^n\sigma = \underbrace{\partial(\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i)}_{D_n}\sigma + \underbrace{(\sum_{i=0}^n TS^i)\partial(\sigma)}_{D_n}$$

Proposition. $\partial : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ well defined
 $H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) := \ker \partial / \text{Im } \partial$
 $i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \hookrightarrow C_n(X)$
 $i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Define,
 $D(\sigma) := D_{m(\sigma)}$, where $m(\sigma)$ is the smallest m such that
 $S_m(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$
and $\rho(\sigma) := \sigma - \partial D(\sigma) - D(\partial\sigma)$

D is a chain homotopy between Id and ρ .

But $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ because $\rho(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \alpha(\partial\sigma)$
where $\alpha(\tau) = \sum_{i=m(\tau)}^{m(\sigma)} TS^i(\tau)$

$\partial\rho(\sigma) = \rho(\partial\sigma)$ (Exercise!)

So, $\rho_* : H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$ is well defined

Since $\rho(\sigma) \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$,

$\rho' : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$, where $i \circ \rho'(\sigma) = \rho(\sigma)$ is well defined.

$$i \circ \rho' - Id = D\partial\sigma + \partial D\sigma \implies i_* \circ \rho'_* = Id$$

$\rho' \circ i = Id$ (If $\sigma \in C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X)$, $\rho(\sigma) = \sigma$ because $m(\sigma) = 0$)

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X) \rightarrow H_n(X)$ is an isomorphism. \square

Relative homology

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because}$$

$$\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B \\ (C_n(A) + C_n(B))$$

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because} \\ \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B \\ (C_n(A) + C_n(B))$$

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because} \\ \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$X = Int\ A \cup Int\ B$$
$$(C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)$$

$$A \subset X$$
$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$
$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because}$$
$$\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$
$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$
$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$
$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$
$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$
$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$
$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$
$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$
$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$
$$C_n(B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)$$

$$A \subset X$$
$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$
$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because}$$
$$\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$
$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$
$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$
$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$
$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$
$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$
$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$
$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$
$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } j \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

$$\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$
$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$
$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)$$

$$j \text{ is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)}$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A)$ well defined because $\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A)$.

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, denotes $f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B$.

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

Induces, $f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{c} X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

Relative homology

$A \subset X$

$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$

$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A)$ well defined because $\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A)$.

$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$

$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$

$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$

$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, denotes $f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B$.

$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$

$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$

$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$

$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$

Induces, $f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$

$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X = Int\ A \cup Int\ B & & & & \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{j} & (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) & & & & \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

Relative homology

$A \subset X$

$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$

$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A)$ well defined because $\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A)$.

$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$

$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$

$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$

$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, denotes $f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B$.

$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$

$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$

$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$

$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$

Induces, $f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$

$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X = Int\ A \cup Int\ B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{j} & (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) & & & & \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

Relative homology

$A \subset X$

$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$

$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A)$ well defined because $\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A)$.

$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$

$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$

$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$

$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, denotes $f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B$.

$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$

$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$

$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$

$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$

Induces, $f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$

$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism.

$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{j} & (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) & & & & \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{j} & (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) & & & & \end{array}$$

$$j \text{ is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)}$$

$$i_* \text{ is an isomorphism by the last proposition}$$

$$j_* \text{ isomorphism because } j \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

$$H_n(B.A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} H_n^{A,B}(X, A) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

Relative homology

$A \subset X$

$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$

$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A)$ well defined because $\partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A)$.

$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$

$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$

$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$

$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, denotes $f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B$.

$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$

$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$

$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$

$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$

Induces, $f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$

$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$

$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{c} X = Int\ A \cup Int\ B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B.A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) & \xrightarrow{j} & (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) & & & & \end{array}$$

$$j \text{ is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)}$$

$$i_* \text{ is an isomorphism by the last proposition}$$

$$j_* \text{ isomorphism because } j \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A, B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* \circ j_* \text{ induced by } (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem. $A, B \subset X,$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A, B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!)

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem. $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B,$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$\frac{C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B)}{C_n(X)/C_n(A)} \xrightarrow{j} \frac{(C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)}{C_n(X)/C_n(A)} \xrightarrow{i}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!)

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

$$\textbf{Theorem. } A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B, \\ k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

$$X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$\frac{C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B)}{C_n(X)/C_n(A)} \xrightarrow{j} \frac{(C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A)}{C_n(X)/C_n(A)} \xrightarrow{i}$$

$$j \text{ is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)}$$

$$i_* \text{ is an isomorphism by the last proposition}$$

$$j_* \text{ isomorphism because } j \text{ is an isomorphism}$$

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* \circ j_* \text{ induced by } (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A) \text{ (Exercise!)}$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem. $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B,$
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

$$\begin{array}{c} X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!)

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem. $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B,$
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

$$\begin{array}{c} X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B \\ C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} \\ C_n(X)/C_n(A) \end{array}$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!)

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem. $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B,$
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$,
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

$$\text{Proof. } X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A, B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{cl}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$,
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Corollary. $A \subset X$,

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : C_n(X, A) &\rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because} \\ \partial C_n(A) &\subset C_{n-1}(A). \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$,
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Corollary. $A \subset X, Z \subset A$,

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B$,
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Corollary. $A \subset X, Z \subset A$,

$i : (X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces,

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\mathfrak{U}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B,$
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Corollary. $A \subset X, Z \subset A,$

$i : (X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces,

$$i_* : H_n(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow H_n(X, A)$$

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \text{Im } \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B,$
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \text{Int } A \cup \text{Int } B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) \square

Corollary. $A \subset X, Z \subset A, \bar{Z} \subset \text{Int } A$

$i : (X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces,

$i_* : H_n(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism

Relative homology

$$A \subset X$$

$$C_n(X, A) := C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

$$\partial : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X, A) \text{ well defined because } \partial C_n(A) \subset C_{n-1}(A).$$

$$Z_n(X, A) := \ker \partial$$

$$B_n(X, A) := \operatorname{Im} \partial$$

$$H_n(X, A) := Z_n(X, A)/B_n(X, A)$$

$$f : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B), \text{ denotes } f : X \rightarrow Y, f(A) \subset B.$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(X) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(Y)$$

$$\sigma \in C_n(A) \implies f \circ \sigma \in C_n(B)$$

$$C_n(X) \xrightarrow{f} C_n(Y) \rightarrow C_n(Y)/C_n(B) = C_n(Y, B)$$

$$f_{\#} : C_n(X, A) \rightarrow C_n(Y, B) \quad \partial \circ f_{\#} = f_{\#} \circ \partial$$

$$\text{Induces, } f_* : H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B)$$

$$i : C_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \hookrightarrow C_n(X, A)$$

$$i_* : H_n^{\text{u}}(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(X, A) \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Theorem (Excision). $A, B \subset X, X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$,
 $k : (B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces an isomorphism $k_* : H_n(B, A \cap B) \rightarrow H_n(X, A)$

Proof. $X = \operatorname{Int} A \cup \operatorname{Int} B$

$$C_n(B)/C_n(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j} (C_n(A) + C_n(B))/C_n(A) \xrightarrow{i} C_n(X)/C_n(A)$$

j is an isomorphism (2nd isomorphism theorem)

i_* is an isomorphism by the last proposition

j_* isomorphism because j is an isomorphism

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{j_*} \underbrace{H_n^{A,B}(X, A)}_{i_* \circ j_*} \xrightarrow{i_*} H_n(X, A)$$

$i_* \circ j_*$ induced by $(B, A \cap B) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ (Exercise!) □

Corollary. $A \subset X, Z \subset A, \bar{Z} \subset \operatorname{Int} A$

$i : (X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$ induces,

$i_* : H_n(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \hookrightarrow H_n(X, A)$ is an isomorphism

Proof. $B = X \setminus Z \dots$ (Exercise!) □