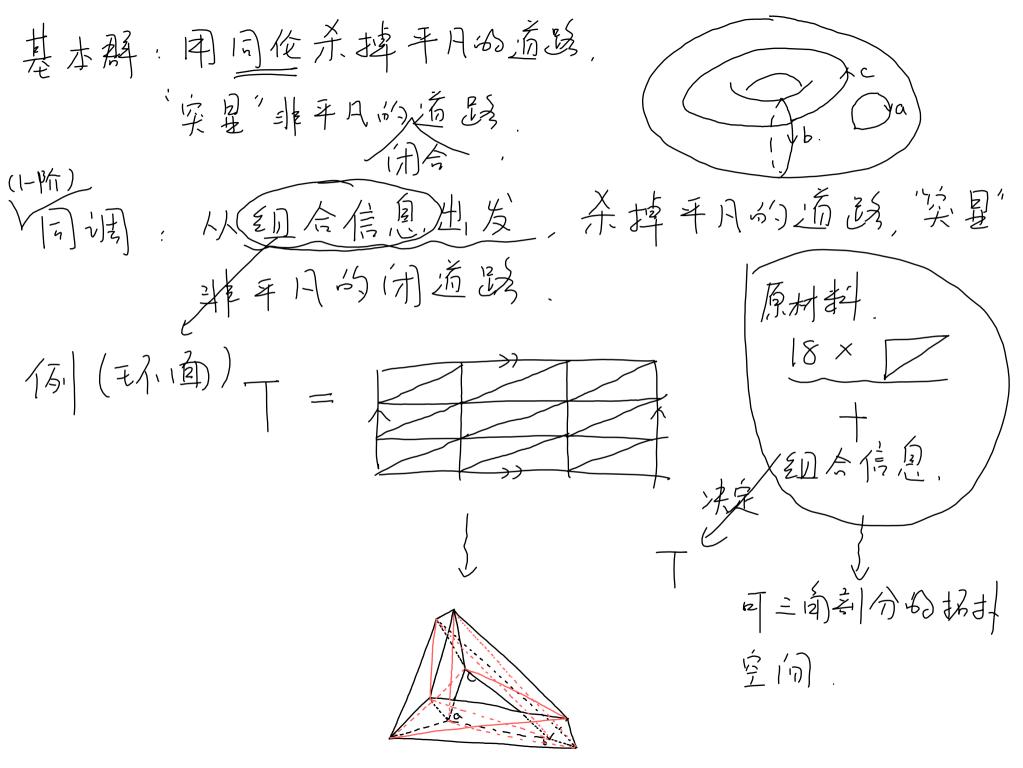
9. 1= 21= (homology). 优·查现, 易于计平的单纯图的(Simplicial homology) ~~~可=有到分分积封空的). 铁水质发展。单纯图的(Simplicial homology) 地域 胞腔 同调 (cellular homology) ~> 胞腔复开多 加强之一并用了调(singular homology)~,招科空的。 探视 胸腔 招封空(10) 可三角制分分 复形 机井笠的)

定义 (Ref. Hatder. Algebraic Topology) for 可三面剖分的招扑空 Armstrong. Basic Topology 间,其单纯目调自然地

单纯同词

拓扑的关键图案: 那些排手凡的闭合道题



接下来, 原料料十旬合信息 ① 严格地定义: 拟卦空的X(可三南部分) ②从以上组合信息出发定义:(道路~~)I-chain
(注)从以上组合信息。出发定义:(道路~~)I-chain 平月的闭道路 (1一桁目)档群) 川(X). p-chain, p-cycle. p-boundary (P-阶图调凝)Hp(X)

定义:设入为足够大的正整数, 心,…, 如 ERN, 报,为此 geometrically independent, if U,-Vo,--; Un-Vo 是线性无关 定义: 这Vo,…, Un ERN Zi geometrically independent, $\overline{A}, \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \middle| x = \sum_{i=0}^{n} t_i v_i, t_i > 0, \forall i \in \mathbb{R}^n \middle| x = \sum_{i=0}^{n} t_i v_i, t_i > 0, \forall i \in \mathbb{R}^n \middle| x = \sum_{i=0}^{n} t_i v_i \right\}$ Us, ---, Un 张成的加平形(n-simplex). (n>1). (n=0) 0-simplex:单点集 151 1. (n=1). $\{t_0 \ U_0 + t_1 \ U_1 \ | \ t_0 > 0, \ t_1 > 0, \ t_0 + t_1 = 1\}$ $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{n-2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{3}$ $\begin{cases} t_0 v_0 + t_1 v_1 + t_2 v_1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 v_1 \end{cases}$

 $|\sqrt{\beta}|$ 3. (n=3).

结门, 说 v_0 , $v_n \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 是 geo, independent, U_1 v_0 , v_0 v_0 v

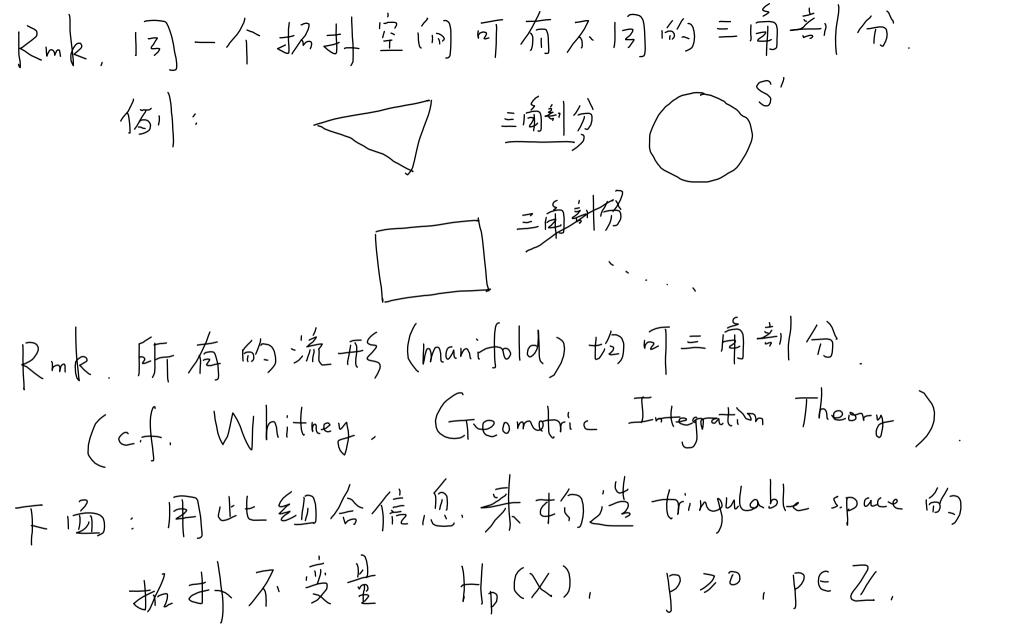
定义: 设占为 vo,---, vn ER 所称成的 n- simplex 积vo, ..., vn 为6的顶点,1部为6的维数,电和一次分分子集 张成的单形积为6的面(face),不至于6的6分 面积为占的真面(properface)、真面z并积为6 的边界(记为Bd6), 6\Bd(6)称为6的内部
(Int6)。 定义(单纯复形 simplicial complex) RM中的一个单纯复形 型指由RM中的一些单形的成集合长; (1) K中单形之面仍在K中,

(ii) K中任意两个单形之交或者为中,或者同 财为两个单形的面.

$$K = \{u, v_1, v_2, \alpha, b, c\}$$
 为单纯多开 $\}$ $K' = \{\alpha, b, c\}$ 不为单纯多开 $\}$.

 $k = \begin{cases} v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3, a, b, c, d, e, \\ 6 \end{cases}$ 151 a V2 K={左边字母} 151 : b c v5 f v4 定义;若长为单纯复形。上为长的子集,共上本身也 型弹绳复形。则那上为长的子复形(Subcomplex) 定义: 若长为单纯复形, 证1K1= U6. 规定下帐 为闭集(一)下几日为闭集,从日日K,由此得到的 结在欧氏锅料下) (记为IKI) 招料空间部入 K的底空的 (underlying topological space)

Rmk. 盐 K为有限集. 01 1K1= 6 (C R") 6EKM 展 RM的子空间拓扑 | ∠| = ((triangulable) 定义:设义为如·sp. 新义是可三南剖分的, 若在在单 纯复开针K,以及闭胚h: |K|=>X, 新, (K, h)为 X的一个三角剖分、



定义:设6为由的,…,如6RM所转成的小单形 $(n \ge 1)$ 全人={10,11,10,10分期3月全体} $= \left\{ \left(V_{\varphi(0)}, \dots, V_{\varphi(n)} \right) \middle| \varphi \in S_{n+1} \right\}$ 在 丛上定义'~": 元文 (Vio, --, Vin), (Vjo, ---, Vjn) EA, 寛文: · (Vio, ..., Vin) ~ (Vjo, ..., Vjn) (io, ..., in) 5 (jo, ..., jn) 差一个偶置挨" 外门有两个元素,从中元素形为 o的定向(orientar) 抗定了定向的加单形和沙定向小单形。 (oriented n-simplex)、

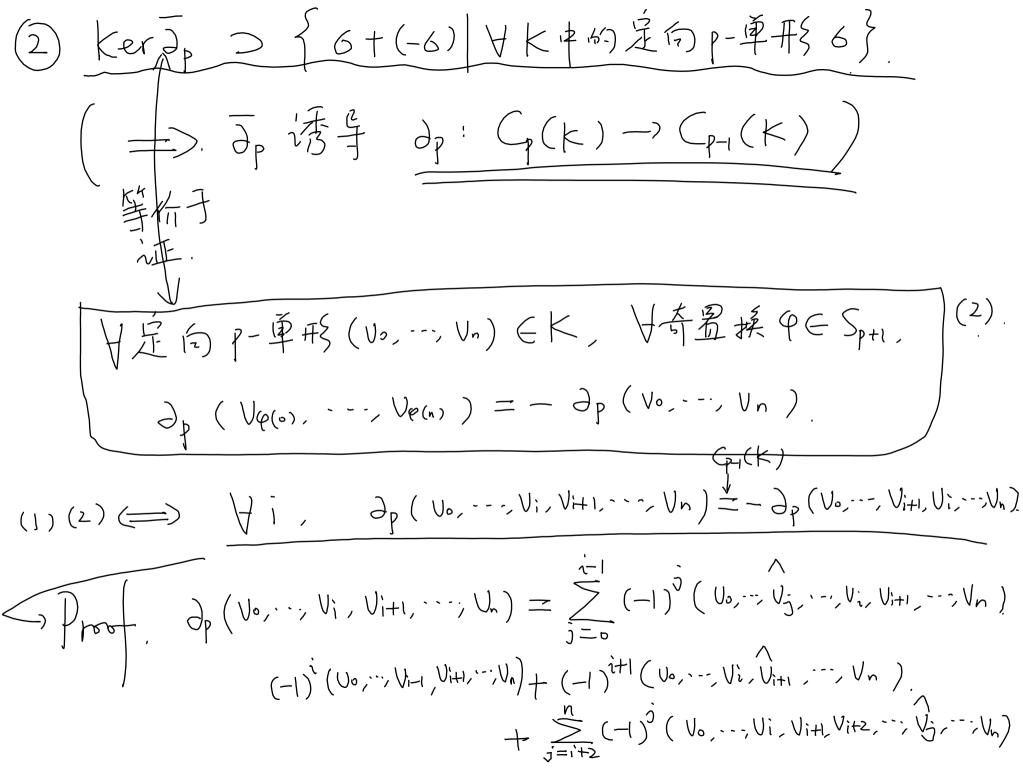
Rmk. 対 vo,---, vn ERN geo. independent, 対 (Vio,---, Vin)分 其一个排列,用 (Vio,,,,,,,) 证这么一个定向 n-单 开多: 5单形: 由 Vo, ..., Vin 转成 定句: (Vio, ..., Vin) 研代表的等价类. 特别地,口单形规定它只有一个定向。 (51) (1-simplex) (U1, U0) (Vo, VI)

(51): (2-simplex). $(V_0, V_1, V_2) = (V_1, V_2, V_0) = (V_2, V_0, V_1)$ V₀ $(V_0, V_2, V_1) = (V_2, V_1, V_0) = (V_1, V_0, V_2)$ (Uo, Vz, V1) (Vo, V1, Vz). 记号:设6为一个定向户单形(P21),记一6为服务外 一个是向得到的是向户单形(那一么为6的相反)是向的是向户单形 (65-6分单形 213)-个) group of p-chains. 定义(p-chain). 设长为Simplicial complex, K的p-维静(Cp(K)) 定义为由长中户单形亚定向后所得定的产单形在关系

6+(-6)=0,从长中户单形取定向而符码定向户单形分, 丁生成的Abel 群(必为自由Abel) CP(K)中方 素部为K中的P-chain、(P>1)、K中的定向户单形 (Co(K)= K中(连向)o-单形生成的自由Abel群) Co(K) = Zv. + Zv. + Zv. 131): : 1- chain: (K中1-单形和这向后得别的这向1-simplex: (Vo, Vi), (Vi, Vo), (Vi, Vi), (Vi, Vo)) $\lambda_{0}(\underline{v_{0},v_{1}}+\lambda_{0}(\underline{v_{1},v_{0}}+\lambda_{1}(\underline{v_{1},v_{1}})+\lambda_{1}'(\underline{v_{1},v_{1}})+\lambda_{2}(\underline{v_{2},v_{1}})$ $= (\lambda_0 - \lambda_0')(\nu_0, \nu_1) + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1')(\nu_1, \nu_2) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_2')(\nu_0, \nu_2).$ ZOZOZ $C_{1}(K) = \left\{ n_{1}(U_{0}, V_{1}) + n_{2}(V_{1}, V_{2}) + n_{3}(U_{0}, U_{2}) \middle| n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3} \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

2-chain: X (Vo, Vi, Vz) + M(Vo, Vi, Vi) > - (Vo, Vi, Vz) $= \underbrace{(\lambda - M)}_{\in 7} (V_0, J_1, J_2).$ $C_2(K) = \begin{cases} n(v_0, v_1, v_2) | n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \mathbb{Z}$ Rmk. 收入为 simplicial complex, 22 16: 1: EI 为长的 p- simplex全体(p≥1).对∀ieI,赋予si-个定向, 仍论所得建向p-simplex为的,则 CP(K)={GiliEI}生成的自由Abel群 定向1-单形 定义(边界符子boundary operator). YPZO, PEZ, 定义群团. $\stackrel{\stackrel{}{\sim}}{\sim} : C_{P}(K) \longrightarrow C_{P-1}(K),$

 $by: \partial_{p}((v_{0}, \dots, v_{p})) = \sum_{i=0}^{r} (-1)^{i}(v_{0}, \dots, v_{p})$ ∀定向p-单形(い,--,いp)巨长 (X). ①规则(*)是良好定义(的确认定的户单形66长,) 概定了一个和(6) 6Cp(K) 由自由 Abel 对的 Universal property



$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i-1}, V_{i+1}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i-1}, V_{i}, V_{i+2}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i-1}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \end{array} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i}, V_{i+1}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots, V_{i+1}, V_{i}, \cdots, V_{n} \right) \\
+ \left(-1 \right)^{j} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{0}, \cdots,$$

$$\frac{\partial_{2}(V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2})}{\Lambda} = \frac{(V_{1}, V_{2}) - (V_{0}, V_{2}) + (V_{0}, V_{1})}{(V_{2}, V_{2}) + (V_{2}, V_{0}) + (V_{0}, V_{1})}.$$

$$\frac{\partial_{2}(V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2})}{(V_{1}, V_{2}) + (V_{2}, V_{0}) + (V_{0}, V_{1})}.$$

$$\frac{\partial_{3}(V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2}, V_{3})}{\partial_{3}(V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2}, V_{3})} = \frac{(V_{1}, V_{2}, V_{3}) - (V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2})}{(V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2}) - (V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{2})}$$

$$= (V_{1}, V_{2}, V_{3}) + (V_{0}, V_{3}, V_{2})$$

$$+ (V_{0}, V_{1}, V_{3}) + (V_{0}, V_{3}, V_{1}).$$

$$- \stackrel{\wedge}{\mathcal{F}} \stackrel{\wedge}{\mathcal{$$

Lemma 1.
$$\partial^2 = 0$$
 ($\partial_p \circ \partial_{p+1} = 0$, $\forall P$).

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} V_{1}, \dots, V_{p} \\ V_{1}, \dots, V_{p} \\ V_{p-1} \\ V_{p-1} \\ V_{p-1} \\ V_{p} \\ V_{p-1} \\ V_{p} \\$$

定义,设长为单纯复形,定义 $Z_{p}(k) = \ker(C_{p}(k) \xrightarrow{\partial_{p}} C_{p-1}(k))$ p-cycles. $B_{p}(k) = I_{m}(C_{p+1}(k) \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} C_{p}(k))$ p-boundaries (| > 1) Lemma 1 \Rightarrow Bp(K) < Zp(K). P=0时,额外定义 Z。(K)=Co(K). 天然地, B.(k) < Z.(k)定义 $H_p(K) = Z_p(K)/B_p(K) 和为长的肿$ 单纯的调解.

Hp(K)中的注意部为习调类(homology class).

VCEZp(K). PICO来记。所代表的同调类 You accept), 那 ci与ci是同调的(homologous),

液性, 没化为simplicial complex, L为subcomplex of K, 这ceCp(K),

$$Z_{i}(K)$$
:
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} \in Z_{i}(K)$.
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} = 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$.
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} = 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$.
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} = 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$.
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} = 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$.
 $e_{i}+e_{2}+e_{3} = 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$.

$$\forall c \in C_i(k)$$

$$c = \sum_{i=1}^{5} n_i e_i$$

$$C \in \mathcal{F}(K) \iff \partial C = 0$$

$$C \in \mathbb{Z}_{1}(\mathbb{K}) \iff \partial C = 0.$$

$$\left(\partial C = 0 = 0 \right) \leq n_{1} = n_{2} = n_{3} = 0.$$

$$\left(\partial C = 0 \right) \leq n_{1} = n_{2} = n_{3} = 0.$$

$$\left(\partial C = 0 \right) \leq n_{1} = n_{2} = n_{3} = 0.$$

$$\left(\partial C = 0 \right) \leq n_{1} = n_{2} = n_{3} = 0.$$

$$\left(\partial C = 0 \right) \leq n_{1} = n_{2} = 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C = 0 & (\underline{r}) \\ (\underline{r}) \text{ it., } \partial C =$$

ばる Z((k) = Z(e,+e,+e3)+ Z(e4+e-e3) $B_1(k) = I_m(C_2(k) \xrightarrow{\partial} C_1(k))$ $C_1(k) = \mathbb{Z} 6.$ $B_1(k) = Z(\partial 6)$ $|k| \approx 5'$ = Z (e4+e5-e3) $H_{i}(k) = Z_{i}(k)/B_{i}(k) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ $H_2(k) = Z_2(k)/\beta_2(k) = Z_2(k) = 0$ $H_{\circ}(K) = ? (\subseteq Z)$ 命题: 设长为一个simplicial complex, Ho(K)为一个的的知识,且 其联份为141的连通分支的个影。

Df" 花以为以为K的两个o-simplex,直荡在IKI的同一个连通分支内,

((aim: 存在K中的-31) 顶立 V= ao, ai, ai, ···; an=w, 5.+. Hi, (ai, ai+1) 1/2 K 1/2 1- simplex. (Ref. [IMunkres] Elements of A.T.) 12 C = (a0, a1) + (a1, a2) + ... + (an-1, an) & C1(K). J C = a, - a o + a z - a , + · · · + an - an - 1 = V - W. 当 楼在1K1中同一连通分支的任意两个o-simplex 新到月调的。 没个Caldell为KI的连遍分支全体,Hacl,历艺的一种plex $V_{\lambda} \in C_{\lambda}$. 团有满场的意见。 $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in I} Z v_{\lambda} < Z_{\circ}(K).$ $H_{\circ}(K) = C_{\circ}(K)/B_{\circ}(K) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in I} Z v_{\lambda}/\bigoplus_{\lambda \in I} Z v_{\lambda} \cap B_{\circ}(K)$

Claim: (1) Z Va (1) Bo(K) = 0. I Y C E D Z Va N B. (K). C= Nava, 其中na中沿有右限个小零 ∃d∈C(K), s.t. c= ad. d= \(\sum_{\text{mada}}\), \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\). $c = \partial d \iff \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i} v_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} \partial d_{i}$ $\langle = \rangle \forall a \in I$, $n_a \forall a = \underbrace{m_a \partial d_a}_{ii}$ ma (Waj - Waz). $N^{9} = 0 \cdot A^{9}$ C = 0.

$$\Rightarrow ||_{l_0(K)} \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} \mathbb{Z} \vee_{\alpha}.$$

定义:设义为可三南刳分的空间,(k,h)为X的一个三南 剖分, 艺义, 艺义X的单纯同调解为 $H_p(X) = H_p(K)$. $P \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. 完理工.Hp(X) 是良好意义的,从P.即:若(K',h')为X的 另一个三南刻分,别 $H_p(K) \cong H_p(K'), \forall p$. 心上明: 晚些通过证明单纯同调至赤异同调来的.井 何川(孔面四月)中。 数对边 H.(T) ≅ Z 6:: 下面计平片(丁) 一个新建设加入是下的一个三角制分? (思考:

 $H_{i}(T) \stackrel{\sim}{=} H_{i}(K) = Z_{i}(K)/B_{i}(K)$ Yce Z.(K). スタンショ c= n'e'+ C- D(n'69) 中也前季数为零 C- J(n'6g) 戏载于 换盖之。 ∀c∈Z(K).c同调于一个成裁于K'的1-Cycle 重复线外骤,=> mg 1- cycle. C/少月水子介 承载 于 25 但这样的一个中区又次的大数子

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1$$

Claim:
$$\mathbb{Z}(e_1+e_2+e_3)+\mathbb{Z}(e_4+e_5+e_6)\cap B_1(K)=0$$

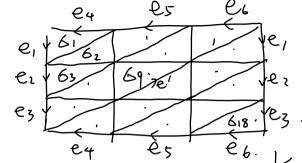
$$f$$
 $G \in intersection$

$$G = \partial \left(\sum_{i=1}^{18} n_i G_i \right).$$

$$\implies h_1 = h_2 = \cdots = h_{18} = h.$$

$$6 = n \frac{\partial}{\partial (z_{i-1})} = n \left(e_1 + e_2 + e_3 - e_4 - e_5 - e_6 - e_1 - e_4 - e_5 \right) + e_4 + e_5 + e_6$$

$$H_1(k) = \mathbb{Z}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) + \mathbb{Z}(e_4 + e_5 + e_6) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}.$$



伤(12(RP2).

思考 £5 e5 不是RPT的一个三南剖分) Si, 注1,~~,24, 宽向取向上的方向, push to the boundary \$ 601 es $\leq n_i e_i = c'$ 同省于 ¥ K \$ 201-cycle C. $\frac{i2}{2}n = c \beta i\beta$ N

13) 恋:
$$Z(e_1+\dots+e_6) \longrightarrow H_1(K)$$
.

 $n(e_1+\dots+e_6) \longrightarrow n(e_1+\dots+e_6)$.

 $A - \cap i$ 病 i 恋.

 $A_1(K) \cong Z(e_1+\dots+e_6) / Z(e_1+\dots+e_6) \cap B_1(K)$.

 $Z(e_1+\dots+e_6) \cap B_1(K)$:

 $S = A(\sum_{i=1}^{24} n_i S_i) , Z S_i$ 表 $f = 1, \dots, n_1 = \dots = n_{24} = n$.

 $S = A(\sum_{i=1}^{24} n_i S_i) , Z S_i$ S_i $S_$

$$\begin{cases}
\delta \in \mathbb{Z}_{1}(K) \\
\delta = \sum_{i=1}^{24} n_{i} \delta_{i}, \quad \partial \delta = 0. \Rightarrow n_{i} = \dots = n_{i} \neq 0.
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = n \left(\delta_{i} + \dots + \delta_{i} \neq i \right).$$

$$\exists LL, \quad \forall \delta \in C_{L}(K). \quad \partial \delta = 0.$$

$$\vdots \quad Z_{L}(K) = 0.$$

$$\vdots \quad H_{L}(K) \cong 0.$$

$$\vdots \quad H_{L}(K) \cong Z.$$

$$H_{L}(RR^{2}) = \begin{cases}
Z_{L}, & i = 0.
\\
Z_{L}/2Z_{L}, & i = 1.
\\
0, & i = 2.
\end{cases}$$

$$0, & i = 2.$$

$$0, & i = 2.$$

 $\pi_{l}(H(g))^{ab} = \overline{Z} \oplus - - \oplus \overline{Z}$ $\pi, (M(\underline{1}))^{ab} \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. : 网门网山的计算: $\pi_{i}(T)^{ab} \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \cong H_{i}(T)$ $\pi(RP^2)^{ab} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \cong H(RP^2)$. IN 今后指证明: 从透路连通的(可三角刻分的)招扑空间X,