

§ 3. 相对(单纯)同调

概述:

将对一个空间对 (X, A) , 其中 $A \subset X$, 定义单纯同调

群 $H_n(X, A)$, 特别地, 当 $A = \phi$, $H_n(X, \phi) = H_n(X)$.

将建立相对同调群与绝对同调群之间的联系 (长正合列)

设 K 为单纯复形, K_0 为 K 的一个子复形.

$\leadsto (C.(K), \partial.)$, $(C.(K_0), \partial.)$ (chain complexes)

$(C.(K_0), \partial.)$ 为 $(C.(K), \partial.)$ 的一个子链复形

i.e. $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $C_p(K_0) \subset C_p(K)$, 且 $\partial_p(C_p(K_0)) \subset C_{p-1}(K_0)$.

i.e. 有交换图表:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 \longrightarrow & C_p(K_0) & \longrightarrow & C_p(K) & \longrightarrow & C_p(K, K_0) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & \partial_p \downarrow & & \partial_p \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_p & \downarrow \\
0 \longrightarrow & C_{p-1}(K_0) & \longrightarrow & C_{p-1}(K) & \longrightarrow & C_{p-1}(K, K_0) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_{p-1} & \downarrow \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots
\end{array}$$

由此构造一个链复形，记为 $(C.(K, K_0), \partial.)$ ，其中

$$C_p(K, K_0) := C_p(K) / C_p(K_0)$$

$$\partial_p : C_p(K, K_0) \longrightarrow C_{p-1}(K, K_0)$$

$$\text{由 } C_p(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_p} C_{p-1}(K) \longrightarrow C_{p-1}(K) / C_{p-1}(K_0) = C_{p-1}(K, K_0)$$

$$\text{诱导 } (\partial_p(C_p(K_0)) \subset C_{p-1}(K_0).)$$

于是有链复形的短正合列： $0 \rightarrow C.(K_0) \rightarrow C.(K) \rightarrow C.(K, K_0) \rightarrow 0$

定义: $Z_p(K, K_0) := \ker(C_p(K, K_0) \xrightarrow{\partial_p} C_{p-1}(K, K_0))$.

relative p -cycles of K modulo K_0 .

$B_p(K, K_0) := \text{Im}(C_{p+1}(K, K_0) \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} C_p(K, K_0))$

relative p -boundaries of K modulo K_0 .

$H_p(K, K_0) := Z_p(K, K_0) / B_p(K, K_0)$.

p -th relative homology group of K modulo K_0 .

Rmk. 当 $K_0 = \emptyset$ 时, $H_p(K, \emptyset) = H_p(K)$.

定义: 设 X 为拓扑空间, $A \subset X$ 为子空间, (X, A) 的一个三角剖分是指一组数据 (K, K_0, h) , 其中 K 为单纯复形,

K_0 为 K 的一个子复形, $h: |K| \rightarrow X$ 为一个同胚, 且

$h(|K_0|) = A$. 若 (X, A) 存在三角剖分, 则称 (X, A)

是可三角剖分的对 (triangulable pair).

定理 2. 设 (K, K_0, h) , (L, L_0, j) 为 (X, A) 的两个三角剖分, 则有“自然的”同构:

$$H_p(K, K_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_p(L, L_0).$$

[c.f. Munkres. Elements of Algebraic Topology].

定义. 设 (X, A) 为一个 triangulable pair, 设 (K, K_0, h) 为它的一个三角剖分, 定义:

$$H_p(X, A) := H_p(K, K_0).$$

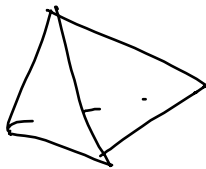
称为 X 相对于 A 的第 p 个单链同调群.

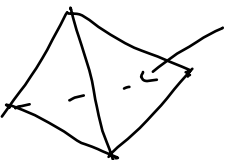
Rmk. 可以不依赖于三角剖分去定义 $H_p(X, A)$, 见 [Munkres].

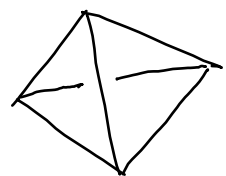
记号: 设 K 为 simplicial complex, 记 K^p 为 K 中维数不超过 p 的单形全体, 则 K^p 为 K 的一个子复形, 称为 K 的 p -骨架 (p -skeleton).

设 X 为可三角剖分的 top space, (K, h) 为 X 的一个三角

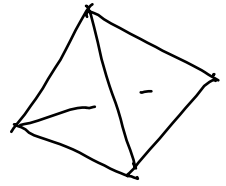
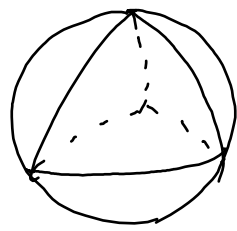
剖分, 记 $X^p = h(|K^p|)$, 称为 X 在 (K, h) 下的 p -skeleton.

Γ $X = B^3$, K :  $K^3 = K$.


K^2 :  挖空.

K^1 :  (6条棱).

K^0 :  (4个点).

h :  \longrightarrow 

X^2 :  $= S^2$.

X^1 :  (6条曲线段).

X^0 :  (4个点).

例 16 记号同前. 计算 $H_n(X^p, X^{p-1})$.

(X 为 n -简单剖分)
分 p -sp.

(K, h) 为 X 的
 \equiv 简单剖分,
 $X^p = h(K^p)$

由定义,

$$C_n(K^p, K^{p-1}) = C_n(K^p) / C_n(K^{p-1}).$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & , n > p \\ 0 & , n < p \\ p\text{-单形生成的自由 Abel 群} & , n = p. \end{cases}$$

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_p(K^p, K^{p-1}) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0.$$

||
p-单形生成的
自由 Abel 群

$$H_n(K^p, K^{p-1}) = \begin{cases} K \text{ 中 } p\text{-单形生成的自由 Abel 群} & , n = p \\ 0 & , n \neq p \end{cases}$$

特别地, $H_k(B^n, S^{n-1}) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } k \neq n \\ \mathbb{Z} & , \text{ if } k = n. \end{cases}$

命题 2. 设 (X, A) 是三角剖分的对, 则有长正合列:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_p(A) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(A) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$

证明: 设 (K, K_0, h) 为 (X, A) 的一个三角剖分.

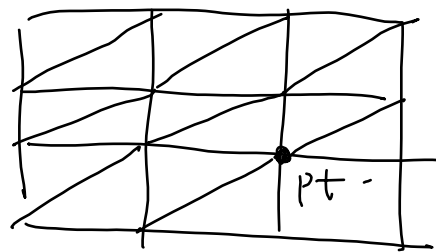
$$0 \rightarrow C_*(K_0) \rightarrow C_*(K) \rightarrow C_*(K, K_0) \rightarrow 0$$

使用 Lemma 5 即可.

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例 17. 计算 $H_K(T, pt)$, 其中 T 为环面.

取三角剖分:



↙ 对边粘

长正合列:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_p(pt) \rightarrow H_p(T) \rightarrow H_p(T, pt) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(pt) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(T) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\text{当 } p \geq 2, \quad 0 \rightarrow H_p(T) \rightarrow H_p(T, pt) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow H_p(T, pt) \cong H_p(T), \text{ 当 } p \geq 2.$$

当 $p=1$ 时.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_1(pt) \rightarrow H_1(T) \rightarrow H_1(T, pt) \rightarrow H_0(pt) \rightarrow H_0(T) \rightarrow \cdots \\ \parallel & & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & & & \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(T) \rightarrow H_1(T, pt) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\leadsto \text{有正合列: } 0 \rightarrow H_1(T) \rightarrow H_1(T, pt) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(T, pt) \cong H_1(T).$$

当 $p=0$ 时.

$$H_0(pt) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_0(T) \rightarrow H_0(T, pt) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0(T, pt) \cong 0.$$

$$H_p(T, pt) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } p=0 \\ H_p(T) & , \text{ if } p \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

定义. 设 K 为单纯复形, $(C(K), \partial \cdot)$ 为相应的链复形,

定义 augmented 链复形为

$$\cdots C_p(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_p} C_{p-1}(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_{p-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0(K) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots \quad (*)$$

ε 称为 augmented map, 定义为:

$\varepsilon(v) = 1$, $\forall K$ 中的顶点 v , 决定的从自由 Abel 群 $C_0(K)$ 到 \mathbb{Z} 的群同态.

② 且 $\varepsilon \circ \partial_1 = 0$. $\left(\varepsilon \circ \partial_1([v_0, v_1]) = \varepsilon(v_1 - v_0) = 0 \right)$.

(\Rightarrow $(*)$ 的确为 chain complex).

定义 $\tilde{H}_p(K) := H_p(*), K$ 的第 p 个 reduced ^{simplicial} homology group.

由定义, $\tilde{H}_p(K) = H_p(K), \forall p \geq 1$.

命题 3. $\tilde{H}_0(K)$ 为自由 Abel 群, 且 $\tilde{H}_0(K) \oplus \mathbb{Z} \cong H_0(K)$.

证明: 容易. 略.

#

定义. 设 X 为可三角剖分的 top sp. (K, h) 为 X 的一个三角剖分, 定义 X 的 reduced homology group 为:

$$\tilde{H}_p(X) := \tilde{H}_p(K). \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Rmk. X 的 reduced homology group 同样也是良好定义.

命题 4. 设 X 为可三角剖分的拓扑空间, x_0 为 X 中的一个

点, 则:

$$H_p(X, x_0) \cong \tilde{H}_p(X), \quad \forall p \geq 0.$$

证明: 将在 singular homology theory 中证之. #

§4. 奇异同调之定义.

记号: 由 v_0, \dots, v_n 张成的 n -simplex 记为 $\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

标准 n -单形 Δ_n :

取 $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ 足够大,

在 \mathbb{R}^N 中, $P_i = (0, \dots, 0, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ i\text{-th}}}{1}, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $i=1, \dots, n$

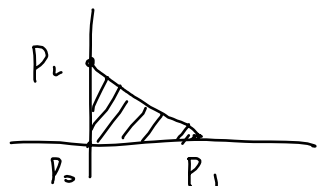
$\Delta_n := \langle P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n \rangle$, 其中 $P_0 = (0, \dots, 0)$,

例 13. Δ_0 :

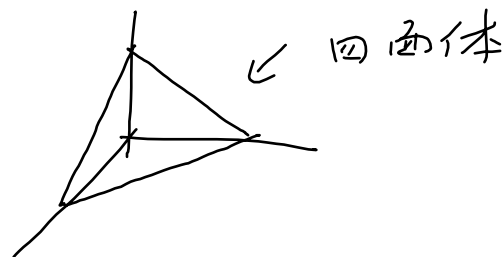
Δ_1 :



Δ_2 :



Δ_3 :



$$\Delta_n = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n t_i P_i \mid \sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 1, t_j \geq 0, \forall j=0, \dots, n \right\}.$$

1. 定义. 设 X 为一个拓扑空间, X 中的一个 singular n -simplex 为一个连续映射 $s: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$. 由 X 中的 singular n -simplex 所生成的自由 Abel 群记为 $S_n(X)$, $\forall c \in S_n(X)$, c 可写为 $c = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i S_i$, 其中 S_i 为 singular n -simplex. c 称为 singular n -chain.

定义 (face map). $\forall n$, 定义 Δ_n 的第 i 个面映射 ($i=0, 1, \dots, n$).

$$\partial_n^i : \Delta_{n-1} \rightarrow \Delta_n.$$

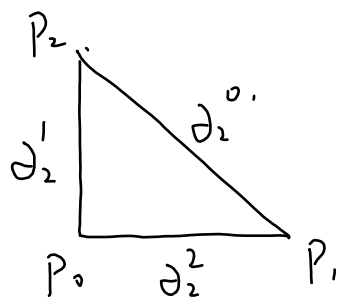
$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_j P_j \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} t_j P_j + \sum_{j=i+1}^n t_{j-1} P_j.$$

例 14. ($n=2$).

$$\partial_2^0 : \Delta_1 \rightarrow \Delta_2, \quad t_0 P_0 + t_1 P_1 \mapsto t_0 P_1 + t_1 P_2.$$

$$\partial_2^1 : \Delta_1 \rightarrow \Delta_2, \quad t_0 P_0 + t_1 P_1 \mapsto t_0 P_0 + t_1 P_2.$$

$$\partial_2^2 : \Delta_1 \rightarrow \Delta_2, \quad t_0 P_0 + t_1 P_1 \mapsto t_0 P_0 + t_1 P_1.$$



$$\partial_2^0 : \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle P_1, P_2 \rangle.$$

$$\partial_2^1 : \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle P_0, P_2 \rangle.$$

$$\partial_2^2 : \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle P_0, P_1 \rangle.$$

一般地, $\partial_n^i : \Delta_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle P_0, \dots, \overset{\wedge}{P_i}, \dots, P_n \rangle$

定义 (boundary operator). $\partial: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n-1}(X)$,

by: $\forall s: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, 规定:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial(s) &:= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i s \circ \partial_n^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i s \Big|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_i, \dots, p_n \rangle}.\end{aligned}$$

引理 6. $\partial^2 = 0$.

证明: 留做习题.

#. (*)

由引理: $\dots \rightarrow S_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_{n-1}(X) \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\partial} S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X) \rightarrow 0$
 $\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$

为一个 chain complex.

定义: X 的 n -th singular homology group 为:

$$H_n(X) := (*) \text{ 的第 } n \text{ 个 homology group}$$

$$= \ker(S_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_{n-1}(X)) / \text{Im}(S_{n+1}(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_n(X)).$$

称呼: $H_p(X)$ 中元素称为同调类 (homology class).

$\forall c \in Z_p(X) = \ker(S_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_{n-1}(X))$, 记 $[c]$ 为 c 所代表的同调类. $c_1, c_2 \in S_p(X)$ 称为同调的 (homologous).

若 $\exists t \in S_{p+1}(X)$, s.t. $c_1 - c_2 = \partial t$.

定义: 从 $S_*(X)$ 出发定义 augmented 链复形:

$$\dots \rightarrow S_p(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_{p-1}(X) \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

(**)

其中 ε 称为 augmented map, 定义为:

由 $\varepsilon(T) = 1, \forall$ singular 0-chain $T: \Delta_0 \rightarrow X$, 所决定的

从自由 Abel 群 $S_0(X)$ 到 \mathbb{Z} 的群同态.

且 $\varepsilon \circ \partial = 0$, 因而 (**) 的确为 chain complex. 定义:

X 的 p -th reduced singular homology group $\hat{H}_p(X)$ 为
(**) 的第 1 个同调群.

由定义, 显然有: $H_p(X) = \hat{H}_p(X)$, $\forall p \geq 1$. ^{道路}

命题 5. 设 X 为拓扑空间, 设 $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ 为 X 的 ^{道路}连通分支全体.

$\forall \alpha$, 取 X_α 中的一个 singular 0-simplex $T_\alpha: \Delta_0 \rightarrow X_\alpha$, 则

$H_0(X)$ 为一个自由 Abelian 群, 且 $[T_\alpha]$, $\alpha \in I$, 为 $H_0(X)$ 的一组基.

命题 6. $\hat{H}_0(X)$ 为自由 Abelian 群, 且 $H_0(X) \cong \hat{H}_0(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. 特别地, 若 X 道路连通, 则 $\hat{H}_0(X) = 0$, 当 X 不道路连通时,

由定义, $\alpha_0 \in I$, 则 $[T_\alpha - T_{\alpha_0}]$, $\alpha \in I, \alpha \neq \alpha_0$, 为 $\hat{H}_0(X)$ 的一组基.

命题 5.2.2 证明:

$\forall X_2$ 中的 singular 0-simplex $T: \Delta_0 \rightarrow X_2$. path. conn.

$$T_2(\Delta_0), T(\Delta_0) \in X_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \gamma: \underbrace{[0,1]}_{\downarrow \Delta_1} \rightarrow X_2, \text{ s.t. } \gamma(0) = T_2(\Delta_0), \gamma(1) = T(\Delta_0).$$

γ 定义了一个 singular 1-simplex.

$$\partial \gamma = \gamma|_{\{1\}} - \gamma|_{\{0\}} = T - T_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow T \in \text{Im}(\partial) \subset T_2$$

考虑 $S_0(X)$ 的子群: $H = \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha \mid n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 只有有限个 } n_\alpha \neq 0 \right\}$

" $S_0(X) \rightarrow H_0(X)$ " 限制在 H 上为满的.

$$\Rightarrow H_0(X) \cong H / \underline{H \cap \text{Im}(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X))}$$

$$\forall c \in H \cap \text{Im}(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X)).$$

$$\text{设 } c = \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha = \partial(d) = \partial\left(\sum_{\alpha \in I} d_\alpha\right) = \sum_{\alpha \in I} \partial d_\alpha.$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in I, \quad n_\alpha T_\alpha = \partial(d_\alpha) \Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in I, \quad n_\alpha = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow H \cap I_m(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X)) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0(X) \cong H.$$

$$S_0(X) / I_m(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X)) \quad \#$$

命题 6 的证明:

已证: 设 $\pi: S_0(X) \rightarrow H_0(X)$ 为自然投影.

$\pi|_H$ 为满射.

$$H = \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha \mid n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, n_\alpha \neq 0 \text{ 只有有限个} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{H}_0(X) := \ker \varepsilon / I_m(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X)).$$

$$\varepsilon: S_0(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

\Rightarrow 设 $\ker \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\pi'} \tilde{H}_0(X)$ 为自然映射.

$\Rightarrow \pi'|_{\ker \varepsilon \cap H}$ 为满射.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tilde{H}_0(X) &\cong \ker \varepsilon \cap H / (\ker \varepsilon \cap H \cap I_m(S_1(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(X))) \\ &\cong \ker \varepsilon \cap H = \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha \mid n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, n_\alpha \neq 0 \text{ 只有有限个}, \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha = 0 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 当 X 道路连通时, $\tilde{H}_0(X) = 0$.

当 X 不道路连通时,

$$\tilde{H}_0(X) \cong \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha \mid \begin{array}{l} n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, n_\alpha \text{ 中只有有限个非零} \\ \sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$T_\alpha - T_{\alpha_0}$, $\alpha \in I$, $\alpha \neq \alpha_0$. 落在 $H \cap \ker \varepsilon$,

且它们构成了 $H \cap \ker \varepsilon$ 的一组基.

$$\sum_{\alpha \in I} n_\alpha T_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_\alpha T_\alpha + \underbrace{n_{\alpha_0}}_{-\sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_\alpha} T_{\alpha_0}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_0} n_\alpha (T_\alpha - T_{\alpha_0})$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{H}_0(X)$ 为自由 Abel 群, 一组基为 $\left\{ T_\alpha - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{因} \Sigma}}{T_{\alpha_0}} \mid \alpha \in I, \alpha \neq \alpha_0 \right\}$. #

例 15. $H_n(pt)$,

$$S_n(pt) = \mathbb{Z} \langle \sigma_n \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

(pt 的 singular n -simplex 只有一个: $\sigma_n: \Delta_n \rightarrow pt$.)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} S_n(pt) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & S_{n-1}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & S_{n-2}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \dots \xrightarrow{\partial} S_0(pt) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \quad (*)$$

□ $\sigma_1: \Delta_1 \rightarrow pt$.

$$\partial(\sigma_1) = \sigma_1|_{\{1\}} - \sigma_1|_{\{0\}} = 0$$

$\sigma_2: \Delta_2 \rightarrow pt$.

$$\Delta_2 = \langle p_0, p_1, p_2 \rangle.$$

$$\partial(\sigma_2) = \sigma_2|_{\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle} - \sigma_2|_{\langle p_0, p_2 \rangle} + \sigma_2|_{\langle p_0, p_1 \rangle} = \sigma_1.$$

因此 (*) 成立:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} S_{2n}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & S_{2n-1}(pt) & \xrightarrow{0} & S_{2n-2}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \dots \xrightarrow{\cong} S_1(pt) \xrightarrow{0} S_0(pt) \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} & & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0(pt) \cong \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_i(pt) = 0, \quad i > 0$$

§5. 奇异同调的同伦不变性.

设 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 连续映射, f 诱导群同态.

$$f_{\#}: S_p(X) \rightarrow S_p(Y) \quad \forall p \geq 0, p \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

by: \forall singular p -simplex $s: \Delta_p \rightarrow X$,

$$\text{规定: } f_{\#}(s) := f \circ s \quad (f \circ s: \Delta_p \rightarrow Y).$$

这些 $f_{\#}$ 一起给出下列交换图表:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \rightarrow & S_p(X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & S_{p-1}(X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & S_{p-2}(X) \rightarrow \cdots \\ & & f_{\#} \downarrow & & f_{\#} \downarrow & & f_{\#} \downarrow \\ \cdots & \rightarrow & S_p(Y) & \xrightarrow{\partial'} & S_{p-1}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\partial'} & S_{p-2}(Y) \rightarrow \cdots \end{array} \quad (*)$$

$$\forall \sigma \in S_p(X), \quad \partial(\sigma) = \sum (-1)^i \sigma|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_i, \dots, p_p \rangle}$$

$$f_{\#} \circ \partial(\sigma) = \sum (-1)^i f \circ \sigma|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_i, \dots, p_p \rangle}.$$

$$\partial' \circ f_{\#}(\sigma) = \partial'(f \circ \sigma) = \sum_i (-1)^i f \circ \sigma|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_i, \dots, p_p \rangle}$$

(*) 诱导群同态:

$$f_*: H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y), \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

Rmk. $f \leadsto f_*$ 显然满足下列性质:

$$(1) \quad X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z, \quad (g \circ f)_* = g_* \circ f_*.$$

$$(2) \quad X \xrightarrow{1_X} X, \quad (1_X)_* = \text{Id}.$$

自然的问题: $f_*: H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y)$ 何时为一个群同构?

「插入一些同调代数」.

定义. 设 (C, ∂) , (D, ∂') 为两个 chain complex, $\alpha, \beta: C \rightarrow D$ 为两个态射, 一个从 α 到 β 的链同伦 (chain homotopy) 是指

一系列群同态 $K_p: C_p \rightarrow D_{p+1}$, $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使

$$\partial'_{p+1} \circ K_p + K_{p-1} \circ \partial_p = \beta_p - \alpha_p, \quad \forall p.$$

$$(\text{简记为 } \partial' \circ K + K \circ \partial = \beta - \alpha)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \rightarrow & C_{p+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{p+1}} & C_p & \xrightarrow{\partial_p} & C_{p-1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{p-1}} & C_{p-2} & \rightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \alpha_{p+1} & & \downarrow \alpha_p & & \downarrow \alpha_{p-1} & & \downarrow \alpha_{p-2} & & \\ \cdots & & D_{p+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial'_{p+1}} & D_p & \xrightarrow{\partial'_p} & D_{p-1} & \xrightarrow{\partial'_{p-1}} & D_{p-2} & \rightarrow & \cdots \end{array} \right) \quad (\text{homotopic})$$

如果存在一个从 α 到 β 的链同伦, 则称 α 与 β 是同伦的.

此时记 $\alpha \sim \beta$.

Rmk. " \sim " 为一个等价关系.

定义. 设 $(C., \partial.)$, $(D., \partial.)$ 为两个 chain complexes, 一个从 $C.$ 到 $D.$ 的同伦等价 (homotopy equivalence) 是指一个态射 $u: C. \rightarrow D.$, 使得 $\exists v: D. \rightarrow C.$, 满足 $u \circ v \sim 1_D$, $v \circ u \sim 1_C$. 若存在从 $C.$ 到 $D.$ 的同伦等价, 则称 $C.$ 与 $D.$ 是同伦等价的.

Lemma 7. 设 $\alpha, \beta: C. \rightarrow D.$ 的两个同伦的态射, 则

$$\alpha_* = \beta_* : H_p(C.) \rightarrow H_p(D.), \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_\geq 0.$$

证明: $(\partial' \circ K + K \circ \partial = \beta - \alpha)$,

要证: $\alpha_* = \beta_*: H_p(C.) \rightarrow H_p(D.)$.

$\forall \bar{x} \in H_p(C.)$, 设 \bar{x} 由 $x \in C_p$ 代表的.

$$\alpha_*(\bar{x}) \stackrel{?}{=} \beta_*(\bar{x})$$

要证: $\underbrace{\beta_*(\bar{x}) - \alpha_*(\bar{x})}_{//} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\beta(x) - \alpha(x)} &= \overline{\partial'(K(x)) + \underbrace{K(\underbrace{\partial(x)}_0)}_0} = 0. \\ &= \overline{\partial'(K(x))} = \bar{0}. \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

推论. 若 $C.$ 与 $D.$ 同伦等价, 则 $H_p(C.) \cong H_p(D.)$, $\forall p$.

证明: 设 $u: C. \rightarrow D.$, $v: D. \rightarrow C.$, $u \circ v \sim 1_D$, $v \circ u \sim 1_C$.

$$\Rightarrow (u \circ v)_* = (1_D)_* = Id, \quad (v \circ u)_* = (1_C)_* = Id.$$

$$\parallel \\ u_* \circ v_*$$

$$\parallel \\ u_* \circ v_*$$

$\Rightarrow u_*: H_p(C.) \rightarrow H_p(D.)$ 为一个群同构, $\forall p$. #

同伦拓扑:

命题 7. 设 X, Y 为 top. sp. $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ 为 conti. maps.

则: " $f \simeq g$ " \Rightarrow " $f_* = g_*: H_n(X) \rightarrow H_n(Y), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ "

证明: 由 Lemma 7, 只需证:

$f_{\#}: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(Y)$ 是 同伦的,

$g_{\#}: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(Y)$.

即只需构造 $P: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(Y), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, 使

P 给出了从 $f_{\#}$ 到 $g_{\#}$ 的一个链同伦.

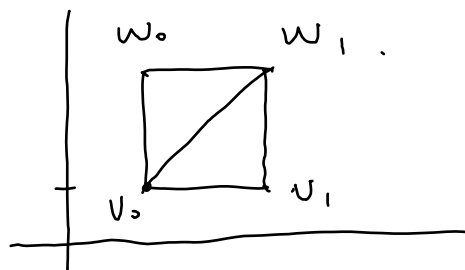
(P : prism operator).

最主要构造: 分割 $\Delta_n \times [0, 1]$ 为 $(n+1)$ 个 $(n+1)$ -单形 $\{$

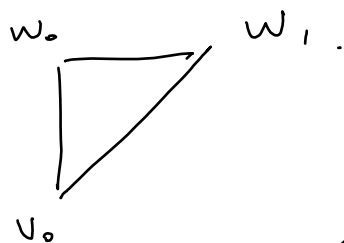
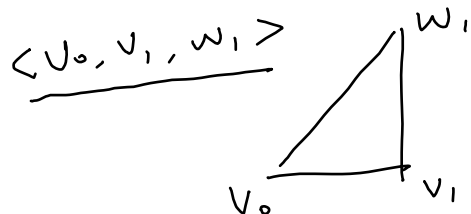
记号: $\Delta_n = \langle P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n \rangle$. $P_i = (0, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ i\text{-th}}}{1}, \dots, 0)$

$v_i = (P_i, 0), w_i = (P_i, 1)$

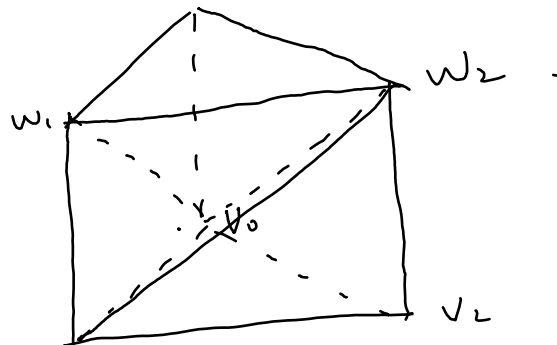
例: $n=1$, $\Delta_1 \times [0, 1]$.



\leadsto 分割成 2 个 2-Simplexes:

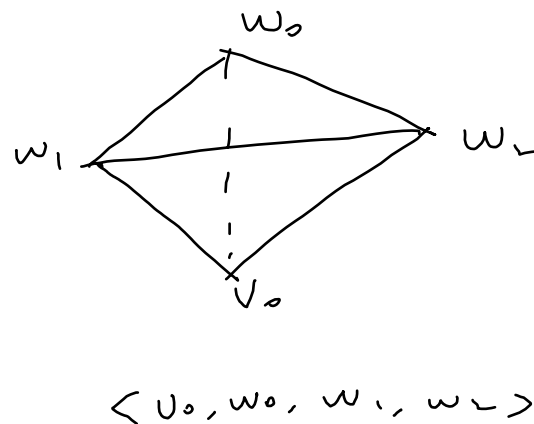
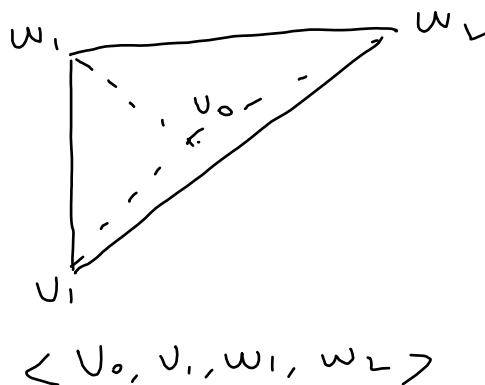
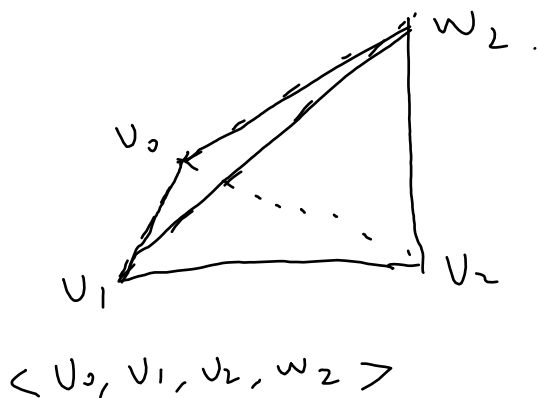


$\langle v_0, w_0, w_1 \rangle$



$n=2$, $\Delta_2 \times [0, 1]$.

\leadsto 分割成 3 个 3-Simplexes:



- 般地, 可把 $\Delta_n \times [0, 1]$ 分割为 $(n+1)$ -个 $(n+1)$ -simplexes:

$\langle v_0, \dots, v_n, w_n \rangle, \langle v_0, \dots, v_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, w_n \rangle, \dots, \langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle,$
 $\dots, \langle v_0, w_0, w_1, \dots, w_n \rangle$

(详见 Hatcher, Algebraic Topology)

设 $f \stackrel{F}{\simeq} g$, $F: X \times I \rightarrow Y$, $F_0 = f$, $F_1 = g$.

定义 $P: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(Y)$ by:

规定 $\Sigma: \forall \sigma: \Delta_n \rightarrow X, P(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i F_0(\sigma \times I_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}.$

Γ

$$\Delta_n \times [0, 1] \xrightarrow{\sigma \times I_{[0,1]}} X \times I_{[0,1]} \xrightarrow{F} Y$$

证做 3 步 (2): $\Delta_{n+1} \longrightarrow \langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle.$

$\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} t_i p_i \longmapsto t_0 v_0 + \dots + t_i v_i + t_{i+1} w_i + \dots + t_{n+1} w_n$

解法 12 $(-1)^i$:

$$n=2: \quad G: \Delta_2 \rightarrow X.$$

$$P(\delta) = F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, w_0, w_1, w_2 \rangle}.$$

$$- F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, v_1, w_1, w_2 \rangle}$$

$$+ F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, v_1, v_2, w_2 \rangle}.$$

$\partial \circ P(\delta)$ 为 Υ 上的一个奇异的 2-链.

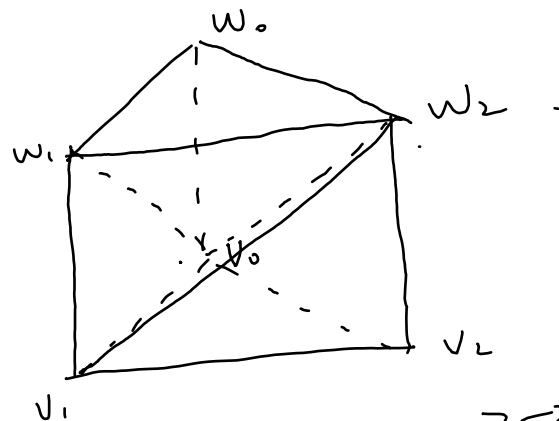
$$\partial(P(\delta)) = F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle w_0, w_1, w_2 \rangle} - F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, w_1, w_2 \rangle} + F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, w_0, w_2 \rangle}$$

$$- F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, w_0, w_1 \rangle} - \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \text{ 项} \end{array} \right)$$

$$+ \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \text{ 项} \end{array} \right)$$

$$F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, v_1, w_2 \rangle} \quad \text{的系数: } -1 + 1 = 0.$$

$$F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, w_1, w_2 \rangle} \quad \dots \quad -1 + 1 = 0.$$



$$G: \langle p_0, p_1, p_2 \rangle \rightarrow X$$

$$\partial G: \delta |_{\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle} - \delta |_{\langle p_0, p_2 \rangle} + \delta |_{\langle p_0, p_1 \rangle}.$$

定义: P 为链同伦, i.e.

$$\partial' \circ P + P \circ \partial = g_{\#} - f_{\#}.$$

证明: \forall singular n -simplex $\sigma: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$,

$$\partial'(P(\sigma)) + P(\partial(\sigma)) = g \circ \sigma - f \circ \sigma.$$

移项, $\partial'(P(\sigma)) = \frac{g \circ \sigma - f \circ \sigma - P(\partial(\sigma))}{1}$ \rightarrow 定义在侧面上.

\downarrow
 定义在 $\Delta_n \times [0,1]$ 的边界上.

$F_0(\sigma \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\Delta_n \times \{1\}}$ 定义在底上

$F_0(\sigma \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\Delta_n \times \{0\}}$ 定义在顶上

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta_n \rightarrow \Delta_n \times \{1\} \hookrightarrow \Delta_n \times [0,1] \xrightarrow{\sigma \times 1_{[0,1]}} X \times [0,1] \xrightarrow{F} Y \\ x \mapsto (x, 1) \mapsto (x, 0) \mapsto (\sigma(x), 0) \mapsto g \circ \sigma(x) \end{array} \right).$$

$$\partial'(P(\sigma)) = \partial' \left(\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i F_0(\sigma \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \left[\sum_{j \leq i} (-1)^j F_0(\sigma \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_j, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{j \geq i} (-1)^{j+1} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, \hat{w}_j, \dots, w_n \rangle} \Big]$$

$$= \sum_{j \leq i} (-1)^{i+j} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_j, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}$$

$$+ \sum_{j \geq i} (-1)^{i+j+1} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, \hat{w}_j, \dots, w_n \rangle}.$$

$$= [i=j \text{ 的部分}] + [i \neq j \text{ 的部分}].$$

[$i=j$ 的部分]:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_{i-1}, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}}_{a_i} - \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_{i+1}, \dots, w_n \rangle}}_{b_i}$$

(注意 $a_{i+1} = b_i$)

$$= a_0 + \underline{(a_1 - b_0) + (a_2 - b_1) + \dots + (a_n - b_{n-1})} - b_n = a_0 - b_n.$$

$$= F_0(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle w_0, \dots, w_n \rangle} - F_0(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle}.$$

$$= g \circ \phi - f \circ \phi.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_i = (p_i, 1) \\ v_i = (p_i, 0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= g_{\#}(\phi) - f_{\#}(\phi).$$

[$i \neq j$ の部分],

$$\sum_{j < i} (-1)^{i+j} F_0(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_j, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}$$

$$+ \sum_{j > i} (-1)^{i+j+1} F_0(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]})|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, \hat{w}_j, \dots, w_n \rangle}.$$

$$\text{期待値} = - p_0 \partial(\phi).$$

$$\text{并 } p_0 \partial(\phi):$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{例 42: } \forall \delta: \langle p_0, \dots, p_n \rangle \rightarrow X. \\ P(\delta) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}. \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} v_i = \langle p_i, 0 \rangle \\ w_i = \langle p_i, 1 \rangle \end{array})$$

$$\partial(\delta) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \delta \Big|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_i, \dots, p_n \rangle}$$

$$P(\partial(\delta)) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j P(\delta \Big|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_j, \dots, p_n \rangle})$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \left(\sum_{i < j} (-1)^i F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, \hat{w}_j, \dots, w_n \rangle} \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{i > j} (-1)^{i+1} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_j, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, \hat{w}_j, \dots, w_n \rangle}$$

$$+ \sum_{i > j} (-1)^{i+j+1} F_0(\delta \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, \hat{v}_j, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}.$$

$$\therefore [i \neq j \text{ 的部分}] = -P(\partial(\delta)).$$

$$\therefore \partial' \circ p + p \circ \partial = g_{\#} - f_{\#}.$$

#.

推论: 设 X, Y 为 top. spaces, $X \simeq Y$, 则

$$H_p(X) \cong H_p(Y) \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

证明: 设 $u: X \rightarrow Y, v: Y \rightarrow X, u \circ v \simeq 1_Y, v \circ u \simeq 1_X$.

$$(u \circ v)_{\#} = (1_Y)_{\#} = Id \quad \text{类似地: } v_{\#} \circ u_{\#} = Id.$$

$$\parallel$$

$$u_{\#} \circ v_{\#}$$

$\Rightarrow u_{\#}: H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(Y)$ 为同构.

#.

例: $B^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \|x\| \leq 1\}, \quad B^n \simeq pt.$

$$\Rightarrow H_p(B^n) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } p > 0 \\ \mathbb{Z}, & \text{if } p = 0 \end{cases}$$