

§ 6. 相对 (奇 并) 同调.

设 X : top sp. $A \subset X$ 为子空间. $A \xrightarrow{i} X$
 $a \mapsto a$

诱导映射: $S_p(A) \rightarrow S_p(X), \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$

这些群同态一起给出, 链复形之间的态射:

$$S_*(A) \longrightarrow S_*(X)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \vdots & & \vdots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S_p(A) & \longrightarrow & S_p(X) \\ \partial \downarrow & & \partial \downarrow \\ S_{p-1}(A) & \longrightarrow & S_{p-1}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

↑

└

构造商链复形: $(S_*(X, A), \partial_*)$. 其中:

$$S_p(X, A) := S_p(X) / S_p(A) .$$

于是有链复形的短正合列:

$$0 \rightarrow S_*(A) \rightarrow S_*(X) \rightarrow S_*(X, A) \rightarrow 0$$

定义: X, A 同胚上, $H_p(X, A) := \ker(S_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{\partial} S_{p-1}(X, A)) / \operatorname{Im}(S_{p+1}(X, A) \rightarrow S_p(X, A))$
 p -th singular homology group of X relative to A .

$H_p(X, A)$ 中元素: 相对 A 的同调类.

$S_p(X, A)$: 相对 p -chain

$\ker(S_p(X, A) \rightarrow S_{p-1}(X, A))$: 相对 p -cycle

$\operatorname{Im}(S_{p+1}(X, A) \rightarrow S_p(X, A))$: 相对 p -boundaries

应用 Lemma 5 于 $0 \rightarrow S(A) \rightarrow S(X) \rightarrow S(X, A) \rightarrow 0$, 立得:

命题 8. 设 X 为 top sp., $A: X$ 的 \mathbb{Z} -空间, 则有长正合列:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_p(A) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X, A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

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

应用 Lemma 5 于:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 \rightarrow S_p(A) & \rightarrow & S_p(X) & \rightarrow & S_p(X, A) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 \rightarrow S_{p-1}(A) & \rightarrow & S_{p-1}(X) & \rightarrow & S_{p-1}(X, A) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 \rightarrow S_0(A) & \rightarrow & S_0(X) & \rightarrow & S_0(X, A) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathbb{Z}}} & \mathbb{Z} & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

命题 9. X, A 同上, 有长正合列:

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{H}_p(A) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X, A) \rightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(A) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(X) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(X, A) \rightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \dots \dots \dots$$

推论: 设 $x_0 \in X$, $H_p(X, x_0) \cong \tilde{H}_p(X)$.

Homotopy invariance.

设 $A \subset X$, $B \subset Y$, 一个从 (X, A) 到 (Y, B) 的连续映射是:

指一个连续映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y$, 满足 $f(A) \subset B$. (此时, 记

$$f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B).$$

设 $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ 为一个连续映射, f 诱导下列同态:

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

$$f_{\#}(S_p(A)) \subset S_p(B)$$

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

这些 $f_{\#}$ 一起构成一个从 $S(X, A) \rightarrow S(Y, B)$ 的一个态射.

诱导, 群同态: $f_* : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B), \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

命题 10. 设 $f, g : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ 为两个连续映射. 若 $f \simeq g$.

(意指: \exists 连续映射 $F : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$, s.t. $F_0 = f, F_1 = g$, 满足:

$F(A \times [0, 1]) \subset B$), 则:

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

证明: 由 11.2 上一节构造的 prism operator, $P : S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(Y)$.

$$\text{满足: } \partial \circ P + P \circ \partial = g_{\#} - f_{\#}$$

(作为从 $S_n(X)$ 到 $S_n(Y)$ 的同态的等式, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$).

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial}{\partial} P(S_n(A)) \subset S_{n+1}(B).$$

$$\Gamma \quad \forall \phi: \Delta_n \rightarrow X.$$

$$P(\phi) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i F(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]}) \Big|_{\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, w_i, \dots, w_n \rangle}.$$

假设 $\phi \in S_n(A)$, (i.e. $\text{Im } \phi \subset A$).

$$\text{Im}(\phi \times 1_{[0,1]}) \subset A \times [0,1].$$

$$\text{又 } F(A \times [0,1]) \subset B.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\phi) \in S_{n+1}(A).$$

于是 $\{ \bar{P} \}$ 是一个 quotient prism operator $\bar{P}: S_n(X, A) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(Y, B)$.

$$\text{由 se. 满足: } \partial \circ \bar{P} + \bar{P} \circ \partial = \bar{g}_\# - \bar{f}_\# \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} g_\# : S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(Y) \\ g_\#(S_n(A)) \subset S_n(B) \\ \sim \bar{g}_\# : S_n(X, A) \rightarrow S_n(Y, B) \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{g}_\#$ 与 $\bar{f}_\#$ 通过 B 的 \bar{P} 同伦.

$$\Rightarrow g_* = f_* : H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B), \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

#.

定义 (X, A) 与 (Y, B) 是同伦等价的:

设 $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ 为一个连续映射, f 称为一个同伦等价, 若 \exists 连续映射 $g: (Y, B) \rightarrow (X, A)$, s.t.

$$g \circ f \simeq 1 \quad (\text{称为从 } (X, A) \rightarrow (X, A) \text{ 的映射同伦})$$

$$f \circ g \simeq 1 \quad (\text{称为从 } (Y, B) \rightarrow (Y, B) \text{ 的映射同伦})$$

推论: X, A, Y, B 同前, 则若 (X, A) 与 (Y, B) 是同伦等价的, 则 $H_p(X, A) \cong H_p(Y, B), \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.
(更强的结论)

命题 11. 设 $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ 连续映射, 若 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 与 $f|_A: A \rightarrow B$ 均为同伦等价, 则

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

为此之, 需要把 Lemma 5 细化:

Lemma 5'. 设有 Abel 群范畴中的链复形的交换图表：

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & L' & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & L & \xrightarrow{\beta} & L'' \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \alpha \downarrow & & \beta \downarrow & & \delta \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & M' & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}} & M & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\beta}} & M'' \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

其中每一行均为短正合列。则有交换图表：

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots \rightarrow & H_p(L') & \rightarrow & H_p(L) & \rightarrow & H_p(L'') & \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{p-1}(L') \rightarrow \cdots \\ & \alpha_* \downarrow & & \beta_* \downarrow & & \gamma_* \downarrow & & \delta_* \downarrow \\ \cdots \rightarrow & H_p(M') & \rightarrow & H_p(M) & \rightarrow & H_p(M'') & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\delta}} H_{p-1}(M') \rightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

其中每一行均为正合列。

证明：唯一不平凡的是下列图表交换：

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_p(L'') & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H_{p-1}(L') \\ \delta_* \downarrow & \searrow \tilde{\delta} & \downarrow \alpha_* \\ H_p(M'') & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\delta}} & H_{p-1}(M') \end{array}$$

$\forall x \in H_p(L'')$ 设 x 是由 $a \in L_p$ 所代表的.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & L'_p & \rightarrow & L_p & \xrightarrow{y} & L''_p \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \swarrow \gamma & \downarrow \beta \\ 0 & \rightarrow & L'_{p-1} & \rightarrow & L_{p-1} & \xrightarrow{z} & L''_{p-1} \rightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & \searrow \alpha & \\ & & & & & & \alpha(y) \end{array}$$

$\delta(x) =$ “ z 所代表的同调类”

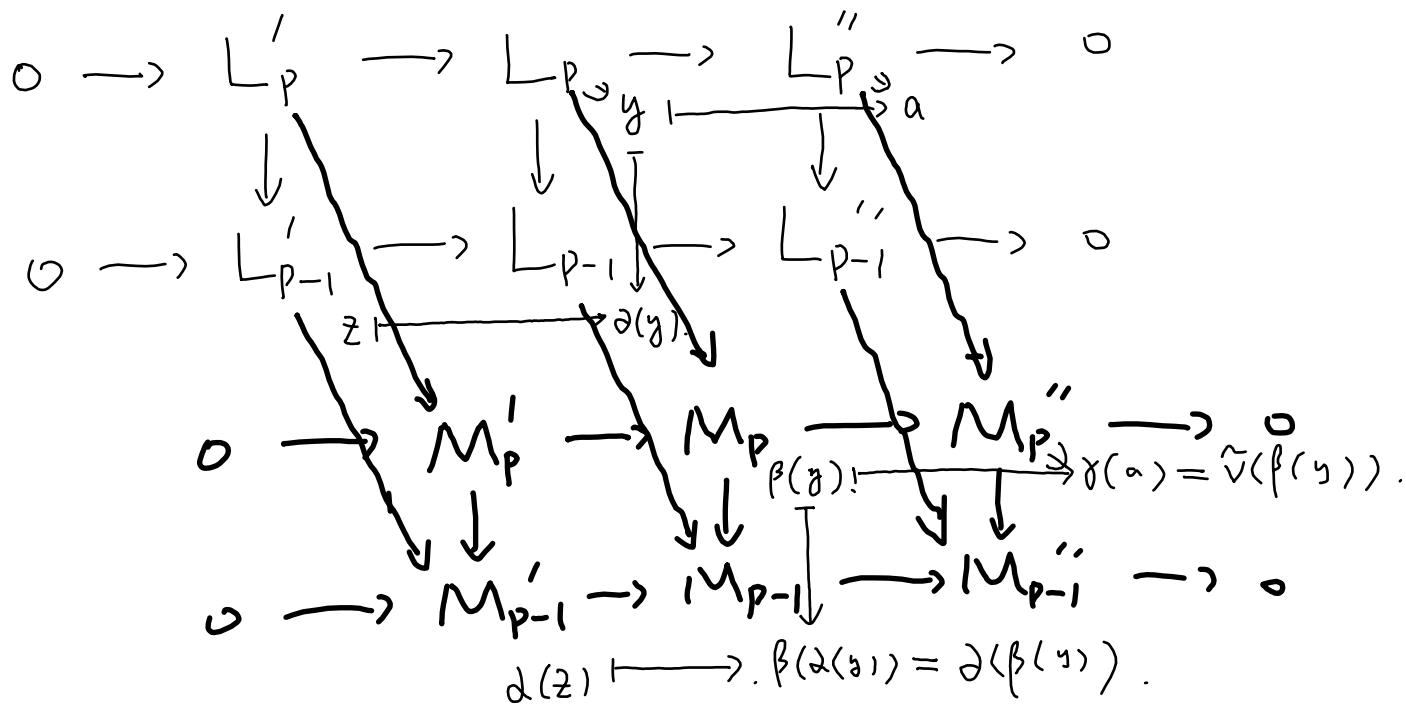
其中 $u(z) = \alpha(y)$. 对某个满足 $v(y) = a$ 的 $y \in L_p$ 成立.

$\alpha_*(\delta(x)) =$ “ $\alpha(z)$ 所代表的同调类” $\in H_{p-1}(M')$.

$\delta_*(x) =$ “ $\gamma(a)$ 所代表的同调类” $\in H_p(M'')$

看: $\hat{\delta}(\delta_*(x))$.

考虑下列交换图表:



由 $\tilde{\gamma}$ 之定义, $\tilde{\gamma}(\gamma_*(x)) = \alpha(z)$ 所代表的同构类

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命题 11 之证明: $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, 构造交换图表.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & S.(A) & \rightarrow & S.(X) & \rightarrow & S.(X, A) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f_{\#} & & \downarrow f_{\#} & & \downarrow f_{\#} \\ 0 & \rightarrow & S.(B) & \rightarrow & S.(Y) & \rightarrow & S.(Y, B) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

由 Lemma 5', 立得:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \cdots & \rightarrow & H_p(A) & \rightarrow & H_p(X) & \rightarrow & H_p(X, A) & \rightarrow & H_{p-1}(A) & \rightarrow & H_{p-1}(X) & \rightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & f_1 \downarrow & & f_2 \downarrow & & f_3 \downarrow & & f_4 \downarrow & & f_5 \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \rightarrow & H_p(B) & \rightarrow & H_p(Y) & \rightarrow & H_p(Y, B) & \rightarrow & H_{p-1}(B) & \rightarrow & H_{p-1}(Y) & \rightarrow & \cdots
 \end{array}$$

由 five lemma, $\Rightarrow f_3$ 为同构 (isomorphism).

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

例 16. $i: (B^n, S^{n-1}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} i: B^n & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}^n \\ x & \mapsto & x \end{array} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow H_p(B^n, S^{n-1}) \cong H_p(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}), \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

Rmk. 对于三组 (X, A, B) , 其中 $B \subset A \subset X$, 对下列短正合列:

$$0 \rightarrow S.(A)/S.(B) \rightarrow S.(X)/S.(B) \rightarrow S.(X)/S.(A) \rightarrow 0$$

利用 Lemma 5, 立得:

$$\hookrightarrow H_p(A, B) \rightarrow H_p(X, B) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$$

$$\hookrightarrow H_{p-1}(A, B) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(X, B) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(X, A)$$

$\hookrightarrow \dots$

7. 切除定理 (excision theorem).

定理 3. 设 X : top sp. $Z \subset A \subset X$ 为子空间, 且 $\bar{Z} \subset \text{int}(A)$.

则包含映射 $(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \rightarrow (X, A)$ 诱导同构:

$$H_n(X \setminus Z, A \setminus Z) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X, A), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

Rmk. (定理 3 的等价叙述).

定理 3'. 设 X : top sp., $A, B \subset X$ 子空间, $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) = X$.

则包含映射 $(X \cap B, A \cap B) \rightarrow (X, A)$ 诱导同构:

$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X, A), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

($3' \Rightarrow 3$, 令 $B = X \setminus Z$. $3 \Rightarrow 3'$, 令 $Z = X \setminus B$.)

记号:

设 $\mathcal{U} = \{U_j\}_j$ 为 X 的一个覆盖, 满足 $\bigcup_j \text{int}(U_j) = X$.

记 $S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X) = \left\{ \sum_i n_i \sigma_i \in S_n(X) \mid \forall i, \text{Im } \sigma_i \subset U_j, \text{ for some } j \right\}$.

则 $S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X) < S_n(X)$. (the subgroup of \mathcal{U} -small chains).

(注意边界算子 $\partial: S_{n+1}(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$, 满足:

$$\partial(S_{n+1}^{\mathcal{U}}(X)) \subset S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X).$$

故 $(S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X), \partial)$ 为 $(S_n(X), \partial)$ 的一个子复形.

记 $\iota: S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$

命题 12. $\iota: S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$ 为一个同伦等价.

($\Rightarrow H_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, 其中 $H_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X)$ 为 $S_n^{\mathcal{U}}(X)$ 的第 n 个同调群).

Sketch of proof.

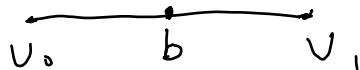
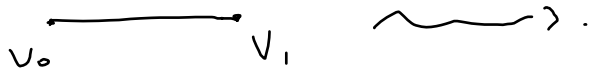
Step 1. 重心重分 (barycentric subdivision).

设 $\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle$ 为 v_0, \dots, v_n 张成的 n -单形,

$\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle$ 的重心 $b := \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=0}^n v_i$.

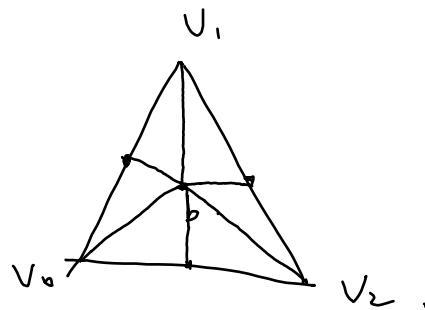
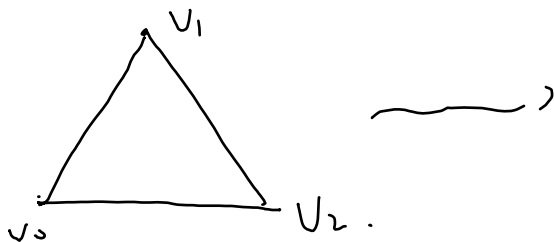
「证」: $n=0$, $\langle v_0 \rangle$ 的重心重分为 $\langle v_0 \rangle$ 自己.

$n=1$, $\langle v_0, v_1 \rangle$

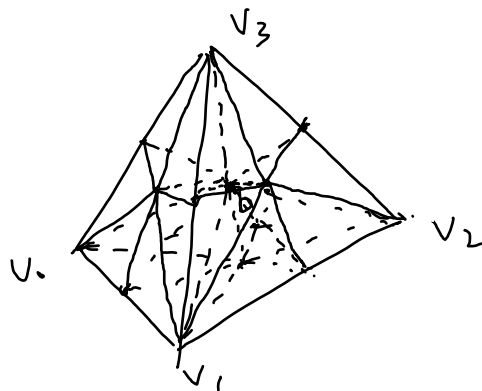
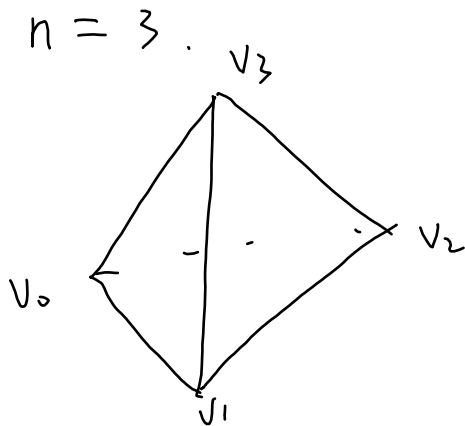


分成 2 个 1-单形.

$n=2$, $\langle v_0, v_1, v_2 \rangle$



2 x 3 个



$2 \times 3 \times 4$ 个

归纳地, 对于 n 单形 $\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle$ 定义其重心重分为:

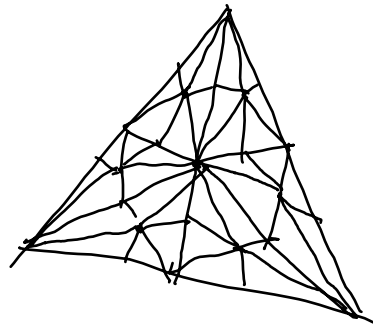
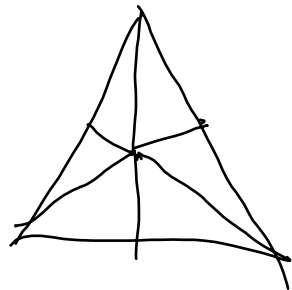
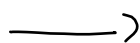
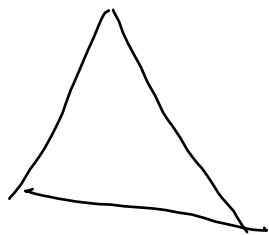
$\left\{ \langle b, w_1, \dots, w_n \rangle \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{其中 } \langle w_1, \dots, w_n \rangle \text{ 取遍 } \langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle \text{ 的 } (n+1) \text{ 个} \\ (n-1)\text{-维面经重心重分所得的 } (n-1)\text{-单形} \end{array} \right\}$

可证: (see [Hatcher]).

$$\text{diam}(\langle b, w_1, \dots, w_n \rangle) \leq \frac{n}{n+1} \text{diam}(\langle v_0, \dots, v_n \rangle).$$

(\Rightarrow 不断地重心重分可使 n -单形的直径足够小, $(*)$)

例:



Step 2. 目标: 定义 $\rho: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{ell}}(X)$, 使 ρ 为 ι 的同伦逆.

分几小步进行:

(subdivision)

① 一次重心重分.

定义: $S: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$. by:

$\forall \sigma: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, 记 $\{\Delta_n^i\}_{i=1}^k$ 为 Δ_n 做一次重心重分所得的 n -单形全体. 规定:

$$S(\sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^k (\pm 1) \cdot \sigma|_{\Delta_n^i}$$

↑
适当地选取正负号 (see [Hatcher, Page 121-122])

事实: (1) S 给出 $S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$ 的态射.

(2) $S \simeq 1$ (恒等态射), i.e.

$\exists T: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(X)$, s.t.

$$\partial \circ T + T \circ \partial = 1 - S, \text{ 且 } T(S_n^{\text{ell}}(X)) \subset S_{n+1}^{\text{ell}}(X).$$

② 多次重心重分.

\forall 正整数 m , $S^m \simeq 1$ 链同伦升子: $D_m = T_0 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} S^i$.

$$\uparrow 1 - S^m = (1 - S) + (S - S^2) + (S^2 - S^3) + \cdots + (S^{m-1} - S^m).$$

$$= (1 - S) + S(1 - S) + S^2(1 - S) + \cdots + S^{m-1}(1 - S).$$

$$= (1 - S) \cdot (1 + S + \cdots + S^{m-1}).$$

$$= (\partial_0 T + T_0 \partial) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} S^i.$$

$$= \partial_0 (T_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} S^i) + T_0 \partial_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} S^i.$$

$$= \partial_0 (T_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} S^i) + (T_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} S^i)_0 \partial.$$

$$\forall \phi: \Delta_n \rightarrow X, \quad \mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_i, \quad \bigcup_i \text{int}(U_i) = X.$$

$$\bigcup_i \phi^{-1}(\text{int}(U_i)) = \Delta_n.$$

应用 Lebesgue 引理, 以及重心重分可使直径足够小, 可取一个满足如下条件的最小的非负整数 m :

对 Δ_n 做 m 次重心重分后, 所得 $1, n$ -单形 \triangleq 被 \triangleq 映到某个 $\text{int}(U_i)$ 中.

记该最小非负整数为 $m(\triangle)$.

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

$\forall \triangle: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$, 规定 $D(\triangle) = D_{m(\triangle)}(\triangle)$, (规定 $D_0 = 0$).

由 $\partial \circ D_{m(\triangle)}(\triangle) + D_{m(\triangle)} \circ \partial(\triangle) = \triangle - S^{m(\triangle)}(\triangle)$, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \circ D(\triangle) + D \circ \partial(\triangle) &= \triangle - S^{m(\triangle)}(\triangle) + D \circ \partial(\triangle) - D_{m(\triangle)} \circ \partial(\triangle) \\ &= \triangle - \underbrace{[S^{m(\triangle)}(\triangle) + D_{m(\triangle)}(\partial(\triangle)) - D(\partial(\triangle))]}_{p(\triangle)}. \end{aligned}$$

定义 $p: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n(X)$ by

$$p(\triangle) = [\quad]$$

$$\text{则: } \partial \circ D(\triangle) + D \circ \partial(\triangle) = \triangle - p(\triangle).$$

注意: $p(S_n(x)) \subset S_n^{\text{cl}}(x)$.

$\Gamma \quad \forall \sigma: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$.

$$p(\sigma) = S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial(\sigma)) - D(\partial(\sigma))$$

$$S^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) \in S_n^{\text{cl}}(X).$$

$$\Delta_n = \langle p_0, \dots, p_n \rangle$$

$$\partial(\sigma) = \sum_j (-1)^j \sigma|_{\langle \hat{p}_0, \dots, \hat{p}_j, \dots, p_n \rangle} \sigma_j.$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^n D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma_j) - D(\sigma_j).$$

$$D_m = T \circ \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} S^i.$$

$$= D_{m(\sigma)}(\sigma_j) - D_{m(\sigma_j)}(\sigma_j).$$

$$m(\sigma_j) \leq m(\sigma).$$

$$= T \circ \sum_{i \geq m(\sigma_j)} S^i(\sigma_j) \in S_n^{\text{cl}}(X).$$

因而 p 可视为 ~~群~~ 同态 $p: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{cl}}(X)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

这 些 同态 - 一起给出 $\}$ 态射 $p: S_\bullet(X) \rightarrow S_\bullet^{\text{cl}}(X)$

Γ 由 $\partial \circ D + D \circ \partial = 1 - p$. ($p(\sigma) = \sigma - \partial(D(\sigma)) - D(\partial(\sigma))$)
 $\partial \circ (p(\sigma)) = \partial \sigma - \partial(D(\partial(\sigma)))$.

$$p \circ \partial(\sigma) = \partial \sigma - \partial(D(\partial(\sigma))).$$

$$(\partial \circ D(\partial \sigma) + D \circ \partial(\partial \sigma) = \partial \sigma - p(\partial(\sigma)))$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial \circ p = p \circ \partial.$$

$$l: S_n^{\text{cl}}(X) \rightarrow S_*(X)$$

$$\partial \circ D + D \circ \partial = 1 - p.$$

$$p: S_*(X) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{cl}}(X). \quad p(\sigma) = S_n^{m(\sigma)}(\sigma) + D_{m(\sigma)}(\partial(\sigma)) - D(\partial(\sigma))$$

$$\text{Claim: } p \circ l = 1, \quad l \circ p \simeq 1.$$

$$\top \quad \forall \sigma \in S_n^{\text{cl}}(X). \quad p \circ l(\sigma) = p(\sigma) = \sigma.$$

$$\sigma: \Delta_n \rightarrow X$$

$$(m(\sigma) = 0)$$

$$\text{then } \partial \circ D + D \circ \partial = 1 - p. \quad \text{as } S_*(X) \rightarrow S_*(X).$$

$$1 - l \circ p = 1 - p = \partial \circ D + D \circ \partial.$$

□
#

$$1) \text{ 且 } l: S_n^{\text{cl}}(X) \rightarrow S_*(X) \text{ 为同伦等价.}$$

定理3' 之证明:

定理3'. 设 X : top sp., $A, B \subset X$ 子空间, $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) = X$
则包含映射 $(X \cap B, A \cap B) \rightarrow (X, A)$, 诱导同伦等价:
$$H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X, A), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

设 $X = A \cup B$, 设 $\mathcal{U} = \{A, B\}$. $\text{int}(A) \cup \text{int}(B) = X$.

证: $S_*^{\mathcal{U}}(X) \xrightleftharpoons[p]{\iota} S_*(X)$, $\partial \circ D + D \circ \partial = 1 - \iota \circ p$
 $p \circ \iota = 1$.

注意: $\partial(S_{n+1}(A)) \subset S_n(A)$

$\iota(S_n(A)) \subset S_n(A)$.

$D(S_n(A)) \subset S_{n+1}(A)$

$p(S_n(A)) \subset S_n(A)$.

从而有: p 诱导: $S_*(X)/S_*(A) \rightarrow S_*^{\mathcal{U}}(X)/S_*(A)$.

$\iota \dots$: $S_*^{\mathcal{U}}(X)/S_*(A) \rightarrow S_*(X)/S_*(A)$.

$D \dots$: $S_n(X)/S_n(A) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(X)/S_{n+1}(A)$.

$\Rightarrow l: S_n^{\text{cl}}(X)/S_n(A) \rightarrow S_n(X)/S_n(A)$ 为同伦等价.

另一方面, 有自然的态射:

$$S_n(B)/S_n(A \cap B) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{cl}}(X)/S_n(A).$$

$$\lceil S_n(B) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{cl}}(X) \rightarrow S_n^{\text{cl}}(X)/S_n(A) \rceil$$

注意: $S_n(B)/S_n(A \cap B)$ 为由 B 中的不落在 A 中的奇异 n -单
开生成的自由 Abelian 群

$S_n^{\text{cl}}(X)/S_n(A)$ 为由 B 中的 - - - - -

$$\Rightarrow H_n(B, A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X, A) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}. \quad \#$$

命题 13. 设 X : top sp., $A \subset X$ 为闭集. 且 A 为某个 A 在 X 内的邻域的闭核 (此时, (X, A) 称为一个 good pair).
 则商映射 $q: (X, A) \rightarrow (X/A, A/A)$ 诱导了同构:

$$q_*: H_n(X, A) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(X/A, A/A) \cong \hat{H}_n(X/A).$$

Pf. 设 V 为满足命题 13 条件的 A 的邻域, 则有交换图表:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_n(X, A) & \xrightarrow[\text{命题 11}]{\cong} & H_n(X, V) & \xleftarrow[\text{切除}]{\cong} & H_n(X \setminus A, V \setminus A) \\ q_* \downarrow & & q_* \downarrow & & q_* \downarrow \text{|| } \textcircled{2} \\ H_n(X/A, A/A) & \xrightarrow[\text{命题 11}]{\cong} & H_n(X/A, V/A) & \xleftarrow[\textcircled{1}]{\cong \text{切除}} & H_n((X/A) \setminus (A/A), (V/A) \setminus (A/A)) \end{array}$$

「 $\textcircled{1}$ 之理由

$$\text{int}(V)/A \subset V/A$$

$$q^{-1}(\text{int}(V)/A) = \text{int}(V).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{int}(V)/A \text{ 为 } X/A \text{ 中开集, } \Rightarrow \text{int}(V)/A \subset \text{int}(V/A)$$

$$\text{又 } q^{-1}(A/A) = A \text{ (闭)} \Rightarrow A/A \text{ 为 } X/A \text{ 中闭点.}$$

$$\text{「}\textcircled{2}\text{」: } X \setminus A \cong (X/A) \setminus (A/A), (V/A) \setminus (A/A)$$

命题 14. 设 (X, A) 为一个 good pair, 则有长正合列:

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{H}_p(A) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(X) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(X/A) \rightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(A) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(X) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(X/A) \rightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \dots$$

推论: $\tilde{H}_k(S^n) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } k=n \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq n \end{cases}$

证明: 对 (B^n, S^{n-1}) (为一个 good pair) 使用命题 14:

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(B^n) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(S^n) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(B^n) \\ \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{p-1}(S^n) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(S^n) \cong \tilde{H}_{p-1}(S^{n-1})$$

$$\text{若 } p=n, \quad \tilde{H}_n(S^n) \cong \dots \cong \tilde{H}_0(S^0) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{若 } p \neq n, \quad \widetilde{H}_p(S^n) \cong \dots \cong \begin{cases} \widetilde{H}_0(S^k) \cong 0, & p < n \\ \widetilde{H}_k(S^0) \cong 0, & p > n. \end{cases}$$

其中 $k = |p - n|$.

||

$\widetilde{H}_k(\{pt_1, pt_2\})$.

要证: $\widetilde{H}_k(S^0) \cong 0$

(方法一). 依照 $\{pt\}$ 情形之计算.

(方法二): 证明下述引理.

#

引理: 设 X : top sp. $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ 为 X 的连通分支全体, 则:

$$H_k(\coprod_{\alpha \in I} X_\alpha) \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} H_k(X_\alpha), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

证明: 留做习题

#

注意: $S^n = B^n / S^{n-1}$.

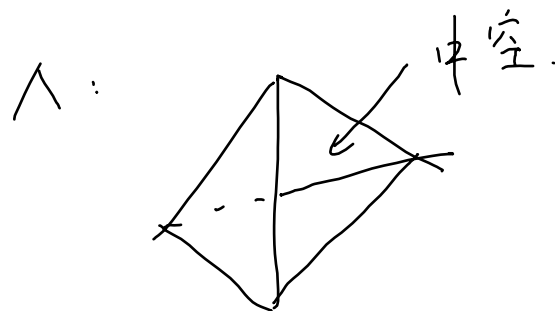
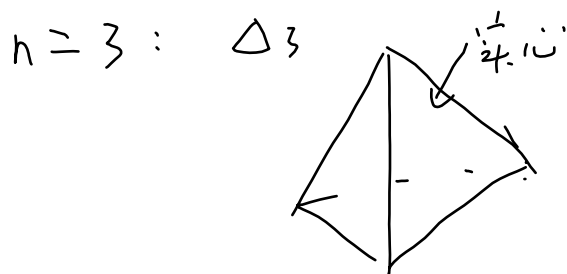
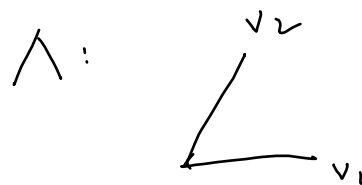
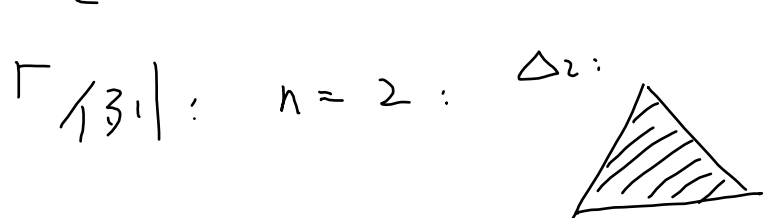
推论: $H_k(B^n, \partial B^n) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } k = n \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$.

下面：给出 $H_n(B^n, \partial B^n)$ 的一个生成元。

取 B^n 的一个三角剖分： $h: \Delta_n \xrightarrow{\cong} B^n$. $h(\partial \Delta_n) = \partial B^n$.

则 $H_n(B^n, \partial B^n) \cong H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n)$.

令 $\Lambda = \Delta_n$ 中 n 个 $(n-1)$ -维面之并



考虑三元组 $(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n, \Lambda)$ 的长正合列：

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow H_n(\partial \Delta_n, \Lambda) \rightarrow \underbrace{H_n(\Delta_n, \Lambda)}_{!!} \rightarrow H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n, \Lambda) \\ \rightarrow \underbrace{H_{n-1}(\Delta_n, \Lambda)}_{\circ =} \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $(\wedge, \wedge) \hookrightarrow (\Delta_n, \wedge)$ ┐

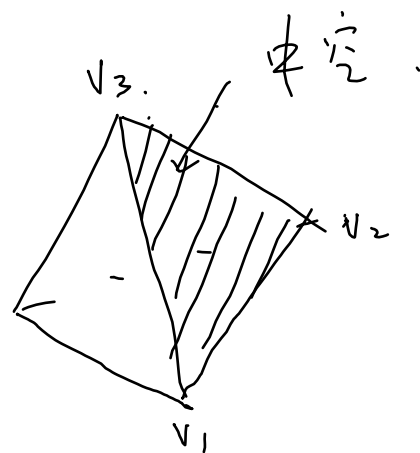
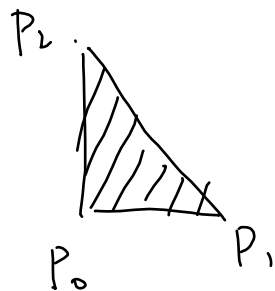
$$\Rightarrow H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n) \xrightarrow[\delta]{\cong} H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n, \wedge).$$

记 \wedge 中不包含在 Δ_n 中的 $(n-1)$ -维面为 $\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

记 $\Delta_{n-1} \rightarrow \partial \Delta_n$ 为嵌入: $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i p_i \mapsto t_0 v_1 + \dots + t_{n-1} v_n$ (∇).

它诱导了: $(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1}) \rightarrow (\partial \Delta_n, \wedge)$

例: $(n=3)$.



$$\leadsto H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n, \wedge).$$

这是一个同构.

$$\Gamma \quad (2) \quad H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1}) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n, \wedge).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow \parallel & & \downarrow \parallel \\ H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}/\partial \Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1}/\partial \Delta_{n-1}) & \cong & H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n/\wedge, \wedge/\wedge). \end{array}$$

立得

考虑复合:

$$\underbrace{H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n)} \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n, \wedge) \xrightarrow{\beta^{-1}} \underbrace{H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1})}.$$

记 $i_n: \Delta_n \rightarrow \Delta_n$ 为恒等映射. 可视 $i_n \in S_n(\Delta_n)$

$$(\partial i_n = \sum (-1)^j i_n|_{\langle p_0, \dots, \hat{p}_j, \dots, p_n \rangle} \in S_{n-1}(\partial \Delta_n), \text{ 因而}$$

i_n 为一个 relative n -cycle).

记 i_n 所代表的相对同调类为 $[i_n] \in H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n)$.

Claim: $[i_n]$ 为 $H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n)$ 的一个生成元.

proof of claim:

先看 $\delta([i_n])$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & S_n(\partial\Delta_n, \Sigma) & \rightarrow & S_n(\Delta_n, \Sigma) & \xrightarrow{i_n} & S_n(\Delta_n, \partial\Delta_n) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & S_{n-1}(\partial\Delta_n, \Sigma) & \rightarrow & S_{n-1}(\Delta_n, \Sigma) & \xrightarrow{\partial i_n} & S_{n-1}(\Delta_n, \partial\Delta_n) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

由连接同态 δ 之定义,

$$\delta([i_n]) = [\partial i_n].$$

再看 $\beta^{-1}([\partial i_n])$

$$\beta: H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial\Delta_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{n-1}(\partial\Delta_n, \bigcup_{[i_n]} \wedge).$$

$\wedge = \partial\Delta_n$ 中除了 $\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$ 外的 $(n-1)$ 维面之并.

希望: $\beta([i_{n-1}]) = [\partial i_n]$

证 1+2: β 由 $\Delta_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\kappa_j} \partial\Delta_n$, $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i p_i \mapsto t_0 v_1 + \dots + t_{n-1} v_n$ 诱导.

$\beta([i_{n-1}]) =$ 由 $\kappa \circ i_{n-1}: \Delta_{n-1} \rightarrow \partial\Delta_n$ 所代表的同调类

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i p_i \mapsto t_0 v_1 + \dots + t_{n-1} v_n.$$

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

不妨设 $\langle p_1, \dots, p_n \rangle = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

则 $[\partial i_n]$ 由 $i_n | \langle p_1, \dots, p_n \rangle$ 所代表的同调类.

i.e. $\Delta_{n-1} \rightarrow \langle p_1, \dots, p_n \rangle \xrightarrow{i_n} \partial \Delta_n$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i p_i \mapsto t_0 p_1 + \dots + t_{n-1} p_n$$

所代表的同调类.

把之前定义的 β 的推广 $\Delta_{n-1} \rightarrow \partial \Delta_n$ 进一步规定为, 则

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i p_i \mapsto t_0 p_1 + \dots + t_{n-1} p_n$$

$$\beta([i_{n-1}]) = [\partial i_n].$$

$$\text{因此 } \beta^{-1}([\partial i_n]) = [i_{n-1}].$$

$$\therefore \text{在复合同构 } H_n(\Delta_n, \partial \Delta_n) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\beta^{-1} \circ \delta} H_{n-1}(\Delta_{n-1}, \partial \Delta_{n-1}) \quad \mathbb{Z},$$

$$[i_n] \longmapsto [i_{n-1}].$$

由归纳法, 只需证:

$[i_1] \in H_1(\Delta_1, \partial\Delta_1)$ 为一个生成元.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \text{SII} \downarrow \delta & \\ [i_1] \in H_0(\partial\Delta_1, \wedge) & & \end{array}$$

$$\wedge \partial\Delta_1 = \{x_0, x_1\}, \quad \wedge = \{x_0\}.$$

$$\partial i_1 = i_1|_{x_1} - i_1|_{x_0}.$$

∂i_1 视为 $(\partial\Delta_1, \wedge)$ 的 relative chain 等于 $i_1|_{x_1}: \Delta_0 \rightarrow \{x_0, x_1\}$
 $\text{pt} \mapsto x_1.$

但 $(\partial\Delta_1, \wedge)$ 的 relative 0-chain 均等于 $n \cdot i_1|_{x_1}$ 对某 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\Rightarrow i_1|_{x_1}$ 所代表的同调类 (即为 $[\partial i_1]$) 是 $H_0(\partial\Delta_1, \wedge)$ 的一个生成元.

#

总结: 取 $h: \Delta_n \xrightarrow{\cong} B^n$, s.t. $h(\partial\Delta_n) = \partial B^n$. 则/

$[i_n]$ 在同构 $H_n(\Delta_n, \partial\Delta_n) \cong H_n(B^n, \partial B^n)$ 下的像生成

$H_n(B^n, \partial B^n)$