

$$\text{Ex } X = \emptyset \quad \chi(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } X = pt \quad \chi(pt) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\text{iii) } X = S^n \quad \chi(S^n) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^n \cdot 1 = \begin{cases} 2 & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{iv) } X = T^2 \quad \chi(T^2) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 \cdot 2 + (-1)^2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\text{v) } X = RP^n \quad \chi(RP^n) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 \cdot 1 + \dots = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ odd} \\ 1 & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Return to Singular Homology

Last Time

$\text{Sing}_n(X) \rightarrow$ the set of singular n -simplices of X

$\hookrightarrow := \{\Delta^n \rightarrow X \text{ continuous}\}$ where $\phi_i : \Delta^n \xrightarrow{C^0} X$

$$C_n(X) = C_n(X, \mathbb{Z}) := \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus \text{Sing}_n(X)} \quad \exists a_0 \phi_0 + \dots + a_k \phi_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \phi_i$$

\hookrightarrow the abelian group of singular n -chains of X

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$C^0 \Leftrightarrow$ continuous

$C^1 \Leftrightarrow$ continuous differentiable

$C^2 \Leftrightarrow$ " twice "

Main Upshot

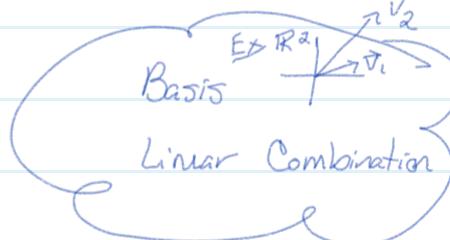
$$\begin{array}{c} \partial_3 \downarrow \\ C_2(X) \\ \partial_2 \downarrow \\ C_1(X) \\ \partial_1 \downarrow \\ C_0(X) \\ \partial_0 \downarrow \\ \vdots \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the singular chain complex of } X \\ =: C_*(X) = C_\infty(X) \end{array} \right.$$

$$H_n(C_*(X)) =: H_n^{\text{sing}}(X)$$

Thm: For X a CW complex, $H_n^{\text{sing}}(X) \cong H_n(X)$.

The differential $\partial = \partial_n : C_n(X) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(X)$

$$\partial : \Delta^n \xrightarrow{C^0} X \quad \partial \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \partial_i \phi \quad \underbrace{\text{i-th face of } \phi}_{\text{i-th face of } \partial}$$



\hookrightarrow If $0 \leq i \leq n$, have inclusions $\Delta^{n-1} \rightarrow \Delta^n$

$$\text{Ex } (n=2) \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \nearrow \gamma(t_0, t_1) \\ \Delta^1 \\ \nearrow \gamma(t_0, t_1) \quad \nearrow \gamma(t_1, t_2) \\ x_0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \\ \gamma(t_0, t_1) = (t_0, 0, t_1) = \delta_0(t_0, t_1) \\ \gamma(t_1, t_2) = (t_1, 1-t_1, t_2) = \delta_1(t_1, t_2) \\ \gamma(t_0, t_2) = (t_0, 1-t_0, t_2) = \delta_2(t_0, t_2) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Prop } \partial \circ \partial = 0$$

$$\text{Ex } \begin{array}{c} \partial_0 \phi_1 \\ \phi_1 \phi_2 \\ \phi_2 \phi_3 \\ \phi_3 \phi_4 \\ \phi_4 \phi_1 \end{array} \quad P \quad Q : \Delta^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 = X$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \nearrow \gamma \\ x_0 \\ \nearrow \gamma \\ x_1 \\ \Delta^0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\phi_1 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \phi_1 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \phi_1 \\ &= (-1)^0 (\phi_1 \circ \delta_0) + (-1)^1 (\phi_1 \circ \delta_1) \\ &= P - Q \end{aligned}$$

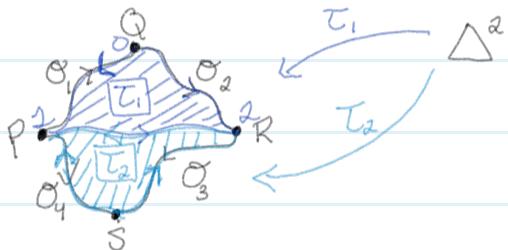
$$\begin{aligned} \partial \circ_2 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \circ_2 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \circ_2 & \partial \circ_3 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \circ_3 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \circ_3 & \partial \circ_4 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \circ_4 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \circ_4 \\ &= Q - R & &= R - S & &= P - S \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\partial(\circ_1 + \circ_2 + \circ_3 + \circ_4)}_{\notin \ker(\partial)} = \partial \circ_1 + \partial \circ_2 + \partial \circ_3 + \partial \circ_4 \neq 0$$

OTOH $\partial(\circ_1 + \circ_2 + \circ_3 - \circ_4) = 0 \Rightarrow \ker(\partial; C_1(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R}^2)) \neq 0.$

(ii) $H_1^{\text{sing}}(\mathbb{R}^2) := \frac{\ker(\partial_1)}{\text{Im}(\partial_2)}$

So $\circ_1 + \circ_2 + \circ_3 - \circ_4 = \partial(\text{something})$



$$\begin{aligned} \partial T_1 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 T_1 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 T_1 + (-1)^2 \partial_2 T_1 \\ &= T_1 \circ \delta_0 - T_1 \circ \delta_1 + T_1 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \circ_1 - \circ_2 + \sim \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T_2 &= T_2 \circ \delta_0 - T_2 \circ \delta_1 + T_2 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \circ_3 - \circ_4 + \sim \end{aligned}$$

Claim: $\partial T_1 = (-1)^0 \partial_0 T_1 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 T_1 + (-1)^2 \partial_2 T_1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= T_1 \circ \delta_0 - T_1 \circ \delta_1 + T_1 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \circ_1 + \circ_2 - \sim \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial T_2 &= T_2 \circ \delta_0 - T_2 \circ \delta_1 + T_2 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \circ_3 - \circ_4 + \sim \end{aligned}$$



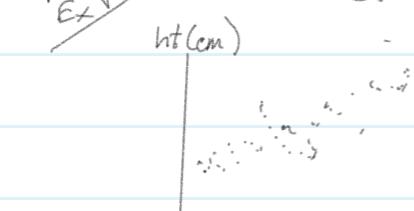
$$\partial(T_1 + T_2) = \circ_1 + \circ_2 + \circ_3 - \circ_4 = 0$$

Upshot / Interpretation: Elements of $H_n(X)$ arise from cycles in X . Elements of $H_n(X)$ are zero if they are boundaries.

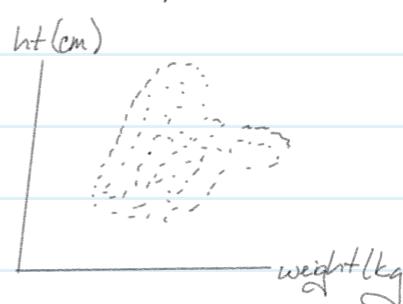
What's Next

Use of homology

Topological Data Analysis \rightarrow understanding the shape of data



Country 1



Country 2