

- Ex 1) $X = \emptyset$ $\chi(\emptyset) = 0$
- ii) $X = pt$ $\chi(pt) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 = 1$
- iii) $X = S^n$ $\chi(S^n) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^n \cdot 1 = \begin{cases} 2 & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$
- iv) $X = T^2$ $\chi(T^2) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 \cdot 2 + (-1)^2 \cdot 1 = 0$
- v) $X = \mathbb{R}P^n$ $\chi(\mathbb{R}P^n) = (-1)^0 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 \cdot 1 + (-1)^4 \cdot 1 + \dots = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ odd} \\ 1 & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$

Return to Singular Homology

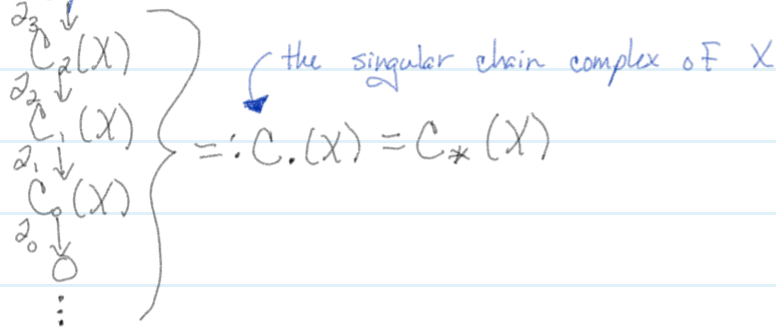
4/24

Last Time

- $Sing_n(X) \rightarrow$ the set of singular n -simplices of X
 $\hookrightarrow := \{ \Delta^n \rightarrow X \text{ continuous} \}$ where $\sigma_i: \Delta^n \rightarrow X$
- $C_n(X) = C_n(X; \mathbb{Z}) := \mathbb{Z} \oplus_{Sing_n(X)} \ni a_1 \sigma_1 + \dots + a_k \sigma_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \sigma_i$
 \hookrightarrow the abelian group of singular n -chains of X

$C^0 \Leftrightarrow$ continuous
 $C^1 \Leftrightarrow$ continuous differentiable
 $C^2 \Leftrightarrow$ " twice "

Main Upshot



$H_n(C_*(X)) =: H_n^{Sing}(X)$

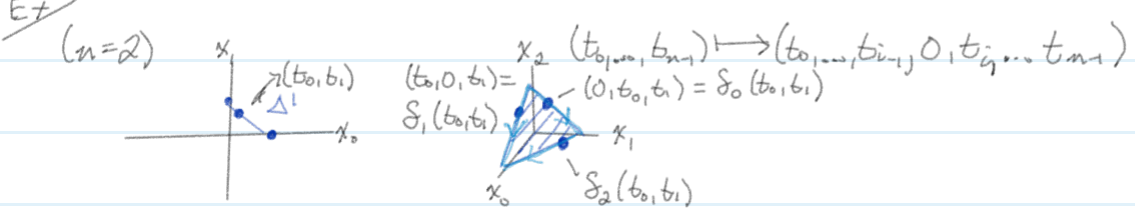
Thm: For X a CW complex, $H_n^{Sing}(X) \cong H_n(X)$.

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

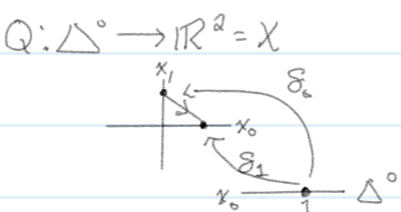
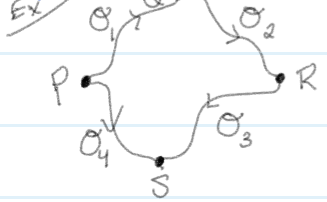
$\sigma: \Delta^n \xrightarrow{C^0} X$ $\sigma \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \underbrace{\partial_i \sigma}_{i\text{th face of } \sigma}$

Ex \mathbb{R}^2
 Basis $\rightarrow \sigma_i$
 Linear Combination

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



Prop $\partial \circ \partial = 0$



$\partial \sigma_1 = (-1)^0 \partial_0 \sigma_1 + (-1)^2 \partial_2 \sigma_1$
 $= (-1)^0 (\sigma \circ \delta_0) + (-1)^2 (\sigma \circ \delta_2)$
 $= P - Q$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\sigma_2 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \sigma_2 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \sigma_2 & \partial\sigma_3 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \sigma_3 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \sigma_3 & \partial\sigma_4 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \sigma_4 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \sigma_4 \\ &= Q - R & &= R - S & &= P - S \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4) = \partial\sigma_1 + \partial\sigma_2 + \partial\sigma_3 + \partial\sigma_4$$

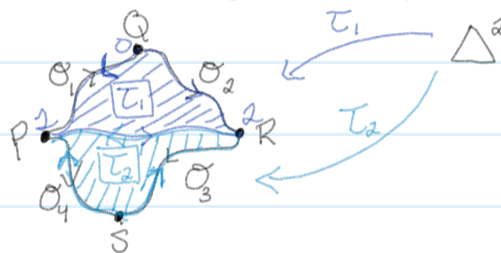
$\notin \ker(\partial) \quad \neq 0$

$$\partial(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 - \sigma_4) = 0 \Rightarrow \ker(\partial: C_1(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R}^2)) \neq \emptyset.$$

OTOH (i) $H_1^{\text{Sing}}(\mathbb{R}^2) := \ker(\partial_1) / \text{Im}(\partial_2)$

(ii) $H_1^{\text{Sing}}(\mathbb{R}^2) \cong H_1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cong 0$

So $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 = \partial(\text{something})$



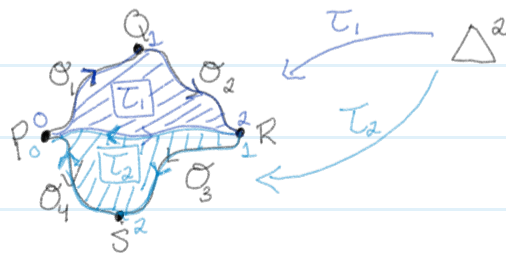
$$\begin{aligned} \partial\tau_1 &= (-1)^0 \partial_0 \tau_1 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \tau_1 + (-1)^2 \partial_2 \tau_1 \\ &= \tau_1 \circ \delta_0 - \tau_1 \circ \delta_1 + \tau_1 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\tau_2 &= \tau_2 \circ \delta_0 - \tau_2 \circ \delta_1 + \tau_2 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Claim: $\partial\tau_1 = (-1)^0 \partial_0 \tau_1 + (-1)^1 \partial_1 \tau_1 + (-1)^2 \partial_2 \tau_1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \tau_1 \circ \delta_0 - \tau_1 \circ \delta_1 + \tau_1 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\tau_2 &= \tau_2 \circ \delta_0 - \tau_2 \circ \delta_1 + \tau_2 \circ \delta_2 \\ &= \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$\partial(\tau_1 + \tau_2) = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 = 0$$

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

