

Today: $G = G_1 \cup G_2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \cap G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G) & \rightarrow & 0 \\
 \partial_1 \downarrow & & \partial_1 \downarrow & & \partial_1 \downarrow & & \\
 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(G_1 \cap G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G) & \rightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

"Short exact sequences" to "long exact"

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0 \rightarrow H_1(G_1 \cap G_2) \rightarrow H_1(G_1) \oplus H_1(G_2) \rightarrow H_1(G) \rightarrow \\
 \delta \searrow \\
 H_0(G_1 \cap G_2) \rightarrow H_0(G_1) \oplus H_0(G_2) \rightarrow H_0(G) \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

Using: $\partial_1: \mathcal{C}_1(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(G)$ $\partial_1[v, v'] = [v'] - [v]$

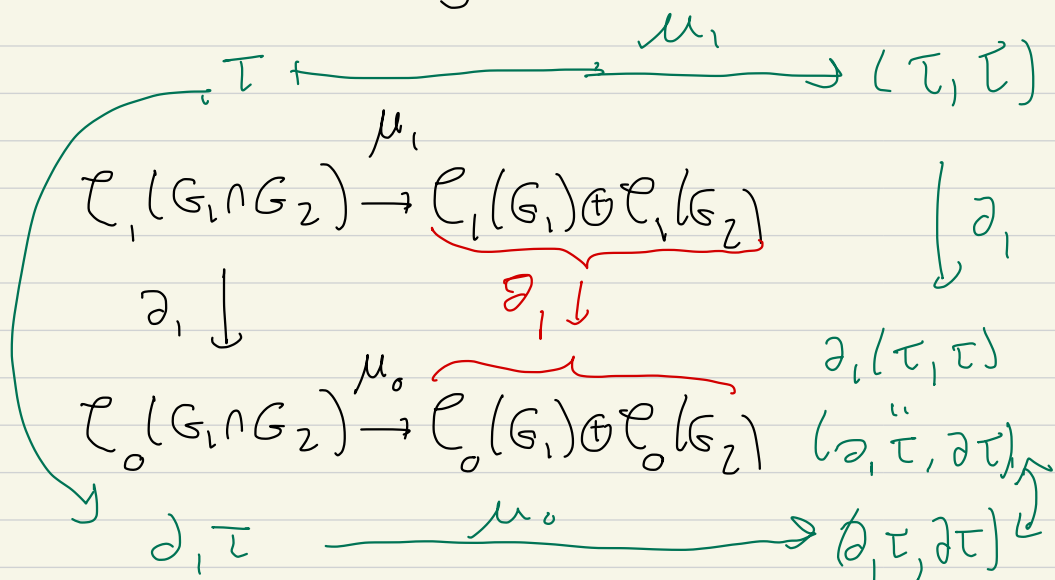
$$H_1(G) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ker(\partial_1), \quad H_0(G) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{coker}(\partial_1)$$

Admin:

(1) Hand in some of A.1-A.9 by
break week Feb 17.

(2) One we have Mayer-Vietoris,
we'll have more computations to
make, more exercises.

Commutative Diagram



$$\mu_1: \tau \in C_1(G_1 \wedge G_2)$$

$$\mu_1(\tau) = (\tau, \tau) \in C_1(G_1) \oplus C_1(G_2)$$

2 short exact sequences,
connected with a compatible d_i

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_1} H_1(G_1) \oplus H_1(G_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_1} H_1(G)$$

$$\delta \rightarrow H_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_0} H_0(G_1) \oplus H_0(G_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_0} H_0(G) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\tau \downarrow H_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_1} H_1(G_1) \oplus H_2(G_2) \quad (\tau, \tau)$$

↑

$$\ker \partial_1(G_1 \wedge G_2)$$

$$\tau \in \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \text{ s.t. } \partial \tau = 0$$

$$\text{is } (\tau, \tau) \in \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2)$$

in $\ker \partial_1$?

$$\partial_1(\tau, \tau) = (\partial_1 \tau, \partial_1 \tau)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \tau \in e_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) & \longrightarrow & e_1(\dots) \\
 \downarrow \partial_1 & & \downarrow \partial_1 \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\mu, \tau \in \ker(\partial_1)$$

Gives map

$$H_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \rightarrow H_1(G_1) \oplus H_1(G_2)$$

Exercise: Show similarly

$$H_1(G_1) \oplus H_1(G_2) \xrightarrow{\sim \nu_1} H_1(G)$$

is well-defined

Next! $\tau \xrightarrow{\mu_0}$

$$H_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_0} H_0(G_1) \oplus H_0(G_2)$$

then μ_0 , $\mu_0: C_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \rightarrow \underline{\quad}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) &= \text{coker } \partial_1 \\ &= C_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) / \text{Image } \partial_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau \in \text{coker}(\partial_1)$$

$$\tau = \{ \tau \in C_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \} / \text{Image } \partial_1(G_1 \wedge G_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tau \xrightarrow{\mu_0} (\tau, \tau) \\ \hat{\tau} \xrightarrow{\mu_0} (\hat{\tau}, \hat{\tau}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{If } \tau, \hat{\tau} \text{ same} \\ \text{element of } H_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \beta & \xrightarrow{1} & (\beta, \beta) \\
 \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \partial_1 \\ \downarrow \partial_1 \end{array} \right. & \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \cap G_2) \\ \mathcal{C}_0(G_1 \cap G_2) \end{array} & \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) \\ \downarrow \partial_1 \end{array} \right) \\
 \downarrow \mu_0 & & \downarrow \mu_0 \\
 \tau, \hat{\tau} & \xrightarrow{\mu_0} & (\partial_1 \beta, \partial_1 \beta) \\
 \searrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & (\partial_1 \beta) = \tau - \hat{\tau}
 \end{array}$$

$\tau, \hat{\tau}$ same element of $H_0(G_1 \cap G_2)$

if $\tau - \hat{\tau} \in \text{Im}(\partial_1)$

$$\tau - \hat{\tau} = \partial_1 \beta$$

Claim!

$$\mu_0 \tau - \mu_0 \hat{\tau} = (\tau - \hat{\tau}, \tau - \hat{\tau})$$

$$= (\partial_1 \beta, \partial_1 \beta)$$

$$= \mu_0(\partial_1 \beta)$$

Hence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) \\ & & \downarrow \\ \mu_c \tau - \mu_c \hat{\tau} \in \text{Im } \alpha_1 & & \\ & \nearrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2) \\ & \text{---} & \end{array}$$

So

$\mu_c \tau, \mu_c \hat{\tau}$ are the same

element of

$$H_0(G_1) \oplus H_0(G_2)$$

$$= \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2)$$

~~Image(α_1)~~

$$\begin{array}{c}
 0 \rightarrow H_1(G_1 \cap G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_1} H_1(G_1) \oplus H_1(G_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_1} H_1(G) \rightarrow 0 \\
 \delta \searrow \\
 0 \rightarrow H_0(G_1 \cap G_2) \xrightarrow{\mu_0} H_0(G_1) \oplus H_0(G_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_0} H_0(G) \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & (\beta_1, \beta_2) & \xrightarrow{\nu} & \beta & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \cap G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 \partial_1 & \downarrow & & \partial_1 \downarrow & & \nu_1 \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1 \cap G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \searrow & \rightarrow & (\partial_1 \beta_1, \partial_1 \beta_2) & \rightarrow & 0 &
 \end{array}$$

Let $\beta \in H_1(G)$. By surjectivity in the top row, 2nd arrow

$$\beta = \nu_1(\beta_1, \beta_2) = \beta_1 - \beta_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \beta_1, \beta_2 & \xrightarrow{\nu_1} & \beta_1 - \beta_2 = \beta \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_1 \\
 \alpha \xrightarrow{\mu_0} (\partial_1 \beta_1, \partial_1 \beta_2) & \xrightarrow{\nu_0} & 0
 \end{array}$$

Concretely

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\mu_0} (\alpha, \alpha)$$

$$\partial_1 \beta_1 - \partial_1 \beta_2 = 0$$

$$\partial_1 \beta_1 = \partial_1 \beta_2$$

$$\alpha \in C_0(G_1 \cap G_2)$$

$$\alpha \rightsquigarrow \alpha + \mathbb{I}_m(\partial_1) \in H_0(G_1 \cap G_2)$$

We claim: the α we get doesn't depend on β_1, β_2 we chose...

$$, (\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) \mapsto \beta$$

$$: (\beta_1, \beta_2) \xrightarrow{\nu} \beta$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1(G) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\partial_1 \quad \downarrow \quad \vdots \quad \partial_1 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(G) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow (\partial_1 \beta_1, \partial_1 \beta_2) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{\alpha} \rightarrow (\partial_1 \hat{\beta}_1, \partial_1 \hat{\beta}_2)$$

Are $\alpha, \hat{\alpha}$ the same class in H_0 ?

$$(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_1} \beta$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_1} \beta$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2) - (\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) \xrightarrow{\nu_1} 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \tau & \xrightarrow{\mu_1} & \beta_1, \beta_2 & - & (\tilde{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) & & \\
 & & & & (\tilde{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) & \longrightarrow & \beta \\
 & & & & \vdots & & \\
 & & & & (\beta_1, \beta_2) & \xrightarrow{\nu_1} & \beta \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1 \wedge G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_1(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_1(G) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 \partial_1 \downarrow & \partial_1 \tau \downarrow & & \partial_1 \downarrow & & \nu_1 \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1 \wedge G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G_1) \oplus \mathcal{C}_0(G_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(G) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \alpha \rightarrow & & (\partial_1 \beta_1, \partial_1 \beta_2) & \rightarrow & 0 \\
 \partial_1 \tau \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \rightarrow (\partial_1 \tilde{\beta}_1, \partial_1 \hat{\beta}_2) \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

So

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \tau & \longrightarrow & (\beta_1, \beta_2) & - & (\tilde{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) & \rightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \partial_1 \tau & \longrightarrow & \alpha & - & \tilde{\alpha} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha - \tilde{\alpha} \in \text{Im}(\partial_1(G_1 \wedge G_2))$$

Hence!

$\alpha, \tilde{\alpha}$ as lying in $H_0(G_1 \cap G_2)$

they represent the same class!

Hence

$$H_1(G) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_0(G_1 \cap G_2)$$

β make choices α

but α we get doesn't depend
on choices!