# Math 547: Algebraic Topology I - David Dumas - Fall 2023 

## Homework 8

Due Monday October 30 at 11:59pm ${ }^{1}$

Instructions: Same as in Homework 2.

## Problems:

- 2.1.5
- 2.1.8
(P1) Let $\mathscr{U}=\left\{U_{i}\right\}_{i \in A}$ be an open cover of a space $X$, where elements of the cover are labeled by elements of a set $A$. Suppose a total order $<$ has been specified on $A$ (for example we might have $A=\mathbb{Z}$ with the usual ordering), making this an ordered open cover. There is a $\Delta$-complex we can then associate to $\mathscr{U}$, called the nerve of $\mathscr{U}$, defined as follows. First, let $A^{[n]}$ denote the collection of $n$-tuples $\left(i_{1}, \ldots, i_{n}\right) \in A^{n}$ that are increasing, i.e. $i_{1}<i_{2}<\cdots<i_{n}$. For $I=\left(i_{1}, \ldots, i_{n}\right) \in A^{[n]}$, let $U_{I}$ denote the intersection

$$
U_{I}=\bigcap_{k=1}^{n} U_{i_{k}}
$$

which is a (possibly empty) open subset of $X$. Let $K^{n}=\left\{I \in A^{[n]}: U_{I}\right.$ is not empty $\}$, so as $n$ varies the sets $K^{n}$ tell you which finite intersections of $\mathscr{U}$ are nonempty.

The nerve $N(\mathscr{U})$ is a $\Delta$-complex in which there is one $n$-cell for each element of $K^{n+1}$. If $\left(i_{0}, \ldots, i_{n}\right)$ is an element of $K^{n+1}$ then we use these elements of $A$ as labels for the vertices of the corresponding $n$-cell, denoting it $\left[i_{0}, \ldots, i_{n}\right]$. The face $\left[i_{0}, \ldots, \widehat{i_{k}}, \ldots, i_{n}\right]$ is glued to the $(n-1)$-simplex corresponding to $\left(i_{0}, \ldots, \widehat{i_{k}}, \ldots, i_{n}\right) \in$ $K^{n-1}$. Note that $\left(i_{0}, \ldots, \widehat{i_{k}}, \ldots, i_{n}\right)$ lies in $K^{n-1}$ because $U_{\left(i_{0}, \ldots, \hat{i}_{k}, \ldots, i_{n}\right)}$ contains $U_{\left(i_{0}, \ldots, i_{n}\right)}$ and is thus nonempty.

Thus, in $N(\mathscr{U})$ there is a point for each open set in the cover, an edge for each pair of open sets that intersect nontrivially, a triangle for each triple that intersect nontrivially, etc.

The simplicial homology $H_{n}^{\Delta}(N(\mathscr{U}))$ of the nerve is called the Čech homology of $X$ relative to the open cover $\mathscr{U}$, denoted $\check{H}_{n}(X, \mathscr{U})$. (There's also a way to take a limit over finer and finer open covers and get an object $\breve{H}_{n}(X)$ that doesn't depend on a particular open cover, but we won't use that here.)

On the next page are some pictures of finite open covers of spaces with labels taken from $\mathbb{Z}$ (thus giving an order). In each case, compute the associated Čech homology groups in all degrees.

[^0](a)

(b)

(c) $X=S^{2} \cong$ surface of unit cube in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$
$Q=\left\{U_{1}, \ldots, U_{6}\right\} \quad U_{i}=$ open nod of one of the
 square faces of the cube.

of similarly for the other faces.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ And that's really the intended deadline this time!

