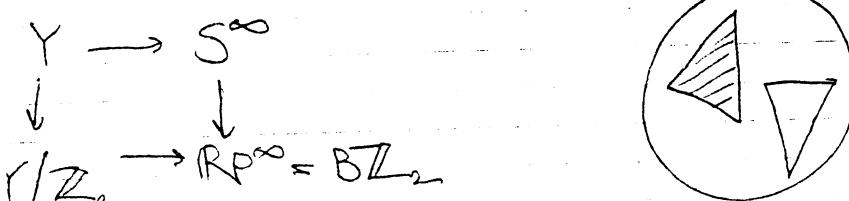
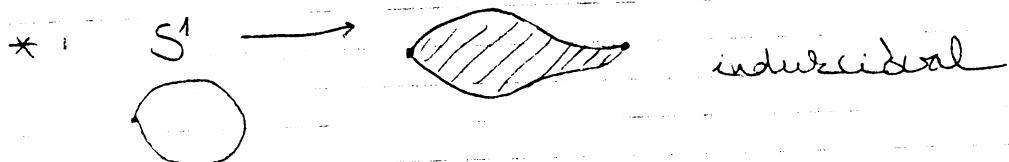


$\left\langle k\text{-of } \right\rangle \exists S^{k+1} \xrightarrow{*} X \text{ ekr.}$

$\exists Y \rightarrow S^n \text{ ekr.}, \text{met dim } Y = n$

$S^{k+1} \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow S^n$, osz kapnába $S^{k+1} \rightarrow S^n \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ ekr.}$

kerépezet \downarrow .



5.) \mathbb{Z}_3 -rabad ukrás: plán dim-ban 3. komplek
egységekből való rörök.

) $f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ nely reg.kont. örtölylek tételmeinek
határidő kör?

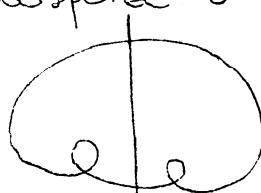
← elyen f : becsűve, kiemelni véle

\mathbb{R}^3 -ba, a kettőszöbeliken plán \mathbb{R}^2
végé lemeze \downarrow

Teljes nem lehet plán. szk kettőszövet

P. szk kettőszövet van: reg.kont. a görbe γ ig

definál.



megfigyeljük: $D^2 \times \mathbb{R}^3$, az a minden
teljes D -felületén
benyomja a síkba (kiegyenlíti)

Vergály: máj. 27., jún 7., jún 17.

jún. 8., Földalos puska használata

3. feladat

1. feladat

Rothschild Környe: komplexitás elm.

Milnor - Stasheff: Charact. classes

HF: 1.) a) $f: A_p \rightarrow A_{p'}$ $p' > p$ ir. feleletek között

$$\Rightarrow \deg f = 0.$$

b) Nem ir. eset

2) $H^*(A_q; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ kohomológiai gránk

Kohomológia

$$(C_*(X), \partial) \xrightarrow{\text{Kom}} (C^*, \delta)$$

↑ ↓
kohom. kontravar.

H_* negat. H^* -ot (ha végrene generált)

Kohom.-ban "szorzás":

X, Y CW kompl

$$H_i(X) \times H_j(Y) \longrightarrow H_{i+j}(X \times Y)$$

$$e_i \quad e_j \quad e_{i+j} = e_i \times e_j$$

$X = Y$

$$H_i(X) \times H_j(X) \longrightarrow H_{i+j}(X \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{?}} H_{i+j}(X)$$

ha X H-tér, akkor \exists

Pontrajágú szorzás a hossz.-on

Kohom.-ban jobb a helyzet:

$$\Delta: X \longrightarrow X \times X \text{ átlós leképezés}$$

$$H_i(X) \times H_j(X) \longrightarrow H^{i+j}(X \times X) \xrightarrow{\Delta} H^{i+j}(X)$$

∨ cse -szorzás, cup product

Kohomológiai operációk

Sq^i (Steenrod negyzet)

$$f: X \rightarrow Y \quad Sq^i: H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{Sq^i} H^{n+i}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \text{ törlesztés!}$$
$$H^n(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{f^*} H^{n+i}(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$
$$H^n(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{Sq^i} H^{n+i}(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$\text{Endre: } H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = [X, K(\mathbb{Z}_{2|m})]$$

$$H^{n+i}(K(\mathbb{Z}_{2|m}); \mathbb{Z}_2) \ni \text{Sg}^i$$

$$\alpha \in H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad \alpha: X \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_{2|m})$$

$$H^{n+i}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \xleftarrow{\alpha^*} H^{n+i}(K(\mathbb{Z}_{2|m}), \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

Sg^i

HF 3.) Extoméretes.

(az eg moduluss struktúrát kapunk $K(\mathbb{Z}_{2|m})$
kohom. fletth.)

Kohom. megjelenés:

1.) Obstrukció elm.

2.) Poincaré dual.

3.) Karakterizátorok örtályuk

$$\text{Vect}_n(X) = [X, BO(n)]$$

ξ, η $G_n(\mathbb{R}^\infty)$

$\alpha \in H^*(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2)$ α karact. örtály

$$\alpha(\xi) \neq \alpha(\eta) \Rightarrow \xi \neq \eta$$

$$\xi^*(\alpha) \quad \eta^*(\alpha)$$

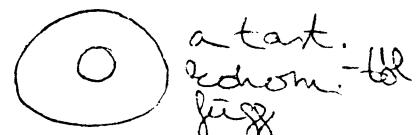
$$S^n\text{-en } \exists \text{ unresz } \Leftrightarrow TS^n \not\cong \mathcal{E}^1 \oplus \eta^{n-1}$$

$$\exists \text{ -e immerszió } M^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+k}$$

$$TM^n \oplus V^k \approx \mathcal{E}^n \quad (\text{Kirsch-t. } \Rightarrow \text{ezigéges})$$

Unreszrelel \exists -e potenciálfkt-e?

Nem fr.-vel \exists -e holomorf tiszta?
(Laplacian Laplace = 0)



$$H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) = \frac{\text{Unresz } \sim \text{Young-tétel}}{\text{grad. alakul.}}$$

Külsően 1-kocsielvű \mathbb{Z}_2 -együttéről

$$C_1(F, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \left\{ \sum a_i b_i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2, b_i \text{ 1-dim simplex} \right\}$$

↑
simplicialis lánckompl

kedánc: $C^1(F, \mathbb{Z}_2)$

Ψ \forall 1-dim simplex-hez egy \mathbb{Z}_2 -beli elem.

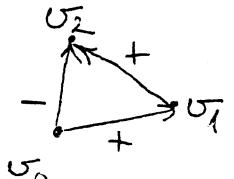
Ψ kocsielvű, ha $\delta\Psi = 0$.

$$\delta\Psi - 2 \text{ kedánc } \delta\Psi(\delta^2) = \Psi(\delta\delta^2)$$

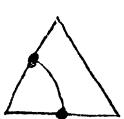


u_0, u_1, u_2

$$\delta\delta^n = \sum (-1)^i [u_0, \dots, \hat{u}_i, \dots, u_n]$$



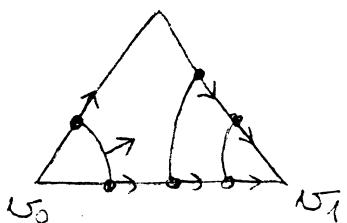
$\delta\Psi = 0$ vagy csak 0-t rendel Ψ az összetett
vagy pontosan 2 db 1-est.



Ψ kocsielvű $\rightarrow C_1$ görbe

(a két 1-es összetett meglehetősen, összetöbb
görbivel a felsorolat)

Ha eger együttéről a Ψ : Ekkor is $\exists C_1$ ir. görbe



amely ir. pont az összetett, amennyit
 Ψ meghatárol

Görbe körzets

$\varphi \in C^i(X; R)$ R gyűrű, $\Psi \in C^j(X; R)$

"
Hom($C_1(X)$, R)

$\varphi \circ \Psi \in C^{i+j}(X; R)$

$\delta^{\oplus} \Delta^{i+j} \rightarrow X$ $i+j$ -d. vég. simplex

$$(\varphi \cup \psi)(\sigma) = \varphi(\sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_i]}) \cdot \psi(\sigma|_{[v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n]})$$

All $\sigma(\varphi \cup \psi) = \sigma\varphi \cup \psi + (-1)^i \varphi \cup \sigma\psi$

Bew \rightarrow rekurz \square

Kosz \cup -szörök a kommutációval jól def

a) φ, ψ lekkel $\Rightarrow \varphi \cup \psi$ is lekkel

$$\text{b)} (\varphi + \sigma\psi) \cup \psi = \varphi \cup \psi + \sigma\psi \cup \psi = \varphi \cup \psi + \sigma(\psi \cup \psi)$$

\rightarrow $\sigma\psi$, díszít. $H^*(X; R)$ -en
"

$$\pi^{H^i}(X; R)$$

$\forall R$ 1-élémes, akkor H^* is: $1 \in H^0(X; R)$ (ezt
játszó képletek 1-t minden)

$$H^i(X; R) \otimes H^j(X; R) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^{i+j}(X; R)$$

All Antikommutáció: $[\varphi] \cup [\psi] = (-1)^i [\psi] \cup [\varphi]$, ahol i páros
 $\varphi \in C^i, \psi \in C^j$ $[\varphi] \in H^i$ a repr. lekkel ortál.

Bew $T: [v_0, \dots, v_k] = [v_{k+1}, \dots, v_0] \quad (\forall k \geq 0)$

$$\overline{\sigma} = \sigma \circ T \quad \overline{\sigma}(v_i) = \sigma(v_{n-i}), \text{ 6 n-dim ring } \text{simp}$$

$$\beta: C_n(X) \rightarrow C_n(X) \quad \beta(\sigma) = c_n \cdot \overline{\sigma} \quad c_n = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

Lemme a) β lindompl leképítés

b) $\beta \cong \text{id}$ -sal

Bew \Leftrightarrow All $(\beta^* \varphi \cup \beta^* \psi)(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{a lekellező hozzá mér}}{=} (-1)^i \beta^*(\psi \cup \varphi)$

$$\beta + \beta^* = \text{id} \Rightarrow \text{all}$$

$$(\beta^* \varphi \cup \beta^* \psi)(\sigma) = \varphi(\varepsilon_i \sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_i]}) \cdot \psi(\varepsilon_j \sigma|_{[v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n]})$$

b. ö. \nearrow
j. ö. \searrow

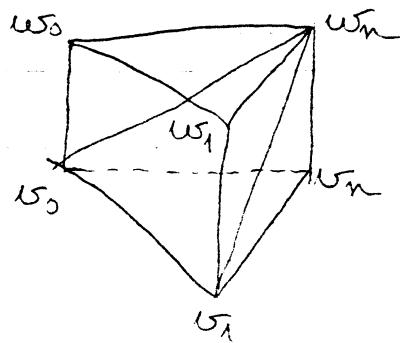
$$\beta^*(\psi \cup \varphi)(\sigma) = \varepsilon_{i+j} \cdot \psi(\sigma|_{[v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n]}) \cdot \varphi(\sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_i]})$$

\square

Bz a) $\partial \beta = \beta \partial$ sendet, Patcher
 b) $\beta \cong id$

$P: C_n(X) \rightarrow C_{n+1}(X)$ homot. operator

$$P(\sigma) = \sum (-1)^i \text{Einf } (\sigma \cap T) \Big|_{[v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i]}$$



$$\Delta^n \times [0,1] \xrightarrow{\pi} \Delta^n$$

$$\text{All: } \partial P + P \partial = \beta - id$$

Patcher 2.2.5.

b) konzept Bize

Def Mengenoperator:

$\forall X \quad A_x: C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$ lücke wep.

termintestes ist id a 0-dim-bau

All Darinig 2. Et mengenoperator homotop
(a homotopie funktionell)

Fl 1.) Identitats 2.) S 3.) Baricentr. fls.

Biz A, B mengen operator

Existiert a homotopie dim. rektivi ind.-val

$h_x: A_x \cong B_x$

$(h_x)_s = \beta \cdot \text{Proj } (a_x)_s \cup \dots \cup (a_x)_{r-1}$ meyan

$$(*) (A_x)_k - (B_x)_k = (h_x)_{k-1} \beta + \beta (a_x)_k \quad k \leq r-1$$

Def $(h_x)_r: C_r(X) \rightarrow C_{r+1}(X)$

All: $((A_x)_r - (B_x)_r - (h_x)_{r-1} \beta)(\sigma) \subset \sum^{\text{arctus}} C_r(X)$

Biz

$$\text{Kell: } \partial(-\beta) = 0$$

$$\partial A_r - \partial B_r - \partial h_{r-1} \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial h_{r-1} &= A_{rr} - B_{rr} = h_{r-2} \circ \partial \quad (\text{indirekt}) \\ -\partial h_{r-1} \circ \partial &= -A_{rr} \circ \partial + B_{rr} \circ \partial + \underbrace{h_{r-2} \circ \partial \circ \partial}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{\partial A_{rr} - \partial B_{rr} - A_{rr} \circ \partial + B_{rr} \circ \partial = 0}$$

$$X = \Delta^r, i_r: \Delta^r \rightarrow \Delta^r \text{ id}$$

$\sigma = i_r - \text{id}$ az elvűdű tűl

$$(A_{\Delta^r})_r(i_r) - (B_{\Delta^r})_r(i_r) - (h_{\Delta^r})_{r-1} \circ \partial(i_r) \text{ ciklus} \Rightarrow$$

→ metári

$$\exists c_{r+1} \in C_{r+1}(\Delta^r), \text{ melyre } \Rightarrow \partial c_{r+1} =$$

$$\text{Def } (h_{\Delta^r})_r(i_r) = c_{r+1}$$

$$(*) \text{ telj. } k=r-n \quad X = \Delta^r, \quad \sigma = i_r$$

$$(h_X)_r(\sigma) = \sigma \cdot (c_{r+1})$$

$$\sigma: \Delta^r \rightarrow X \quad \sigma_*: C_*(\Delta^r) \rightarrow C_*(X)$$

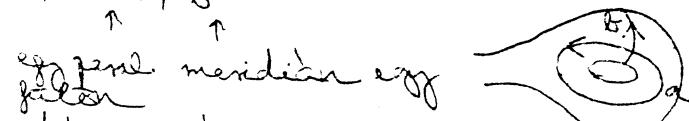
Teljesül (*) $\forall X \quad \forall \sigma \quad k \leq r \quad (\text{kernelelfogás műtő})$

2. előadás

HF: $\# RP^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, aminek van normálhüvelye

(1.) F_1, F_2 két önmagától elst. felület, $g(F_1) < g(F_2)$

$$f: F_1 \rightarrow F_2, \quad f \pitchfork a, b$$



$f^{-1}(a), f^{-1}(b)$ önmagától szökők F_1 -ben

$$\# \text{alg}(f^{-1}(a) \cap f^{-1}(b)) = 0$$

(2.) M^n sze, $x \in M^n \quad H_i(M^n, M^n \setminus \{x\}) = ?$ utm. kihágás

(3.) Alexander dualitás tétele:

indirekt

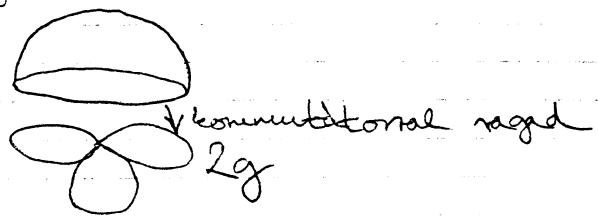
K véges simple komplex $\subset \mathbb{R}^n \quad H_i(K) \approx \overline{H}^{n-i}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K)$

- Utm.
- 1) Poincaré dualitás, vagy
- 2) simpletek rekurzió indukció

Bilde] M zint, ir. , g ≥ 1 generér

H*(M, Z) kohomol grupp

Rombet CW street-bl



$$C_3 \quad C_2 \quad C_1 \quad C_0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\circ} \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \xrightarrow{\circ} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

$$H_* = C_*$$

$$C^* = \text{Hom}(C_*, \mathbb{Z}) \quad 0 \leftarrow \mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{\circ} \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \xleftarrow{\circ} \mathbb{Z} \leftarrow 0$$

$$H^* = C^* \quad H^* = \text{Hom}(H_*)$$

Megj tit-ban \exists pártsz

$$\alpha \in H^*(X) \quad \beta \in H_*(X)$$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \alpha(\beta) \text{ jelentése: } \begin{array}{l} \varphi - \text{kociklus} \\ \text{def } \varphi \text{ } \end{array} \quad \delta \varphi = 0$$

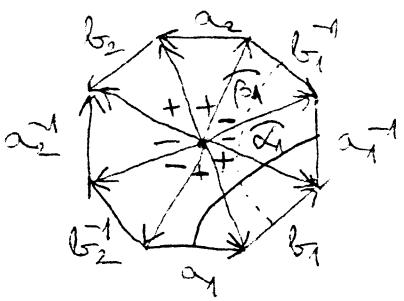
$$\beta = \xi - \text{ciklus} \quad \partial \xi = 0$$

$\varphi(\xi) \in$ egyszerű csoport

$$\varphi(\xi + \partial \eta) = \varphi(\xi) + \delta \varphi(\eta) = \varphi(\xi)$$

(ha $\dim \alpha \neq \dim \beta$, akkor $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$)

$$g = 2$$



Δ-complexus: két Δ-nel
keret pl. eggy tözeg lefel +
+ 1 tözeg címsa (nem csak
1 db oldal)

$$H_1(M) = \{a_i, b_i \mid i=1, \dots, g\}$$

$$H^*(M) = \text{Hom}(H_1(M), \mathbb{Z}) \quad \alpha_i = a_i^*, \beta_i = b_i^* \text{ dualis}\}$$

elemelek (dualis basis)

$$\alpha_i \cup \beta_j = ?$$

$$\alpha_i(a_j) = 1, \alpha_i(a_l) = 0, \alpha_i(b_j) = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\varphi_i \text{ kociklus, melyre } [\varphi_i] = \alpha_i$$

$\varphi_1 \sim (*)$, kell még: $\varphi_1(\text{sugrás}) = ?$

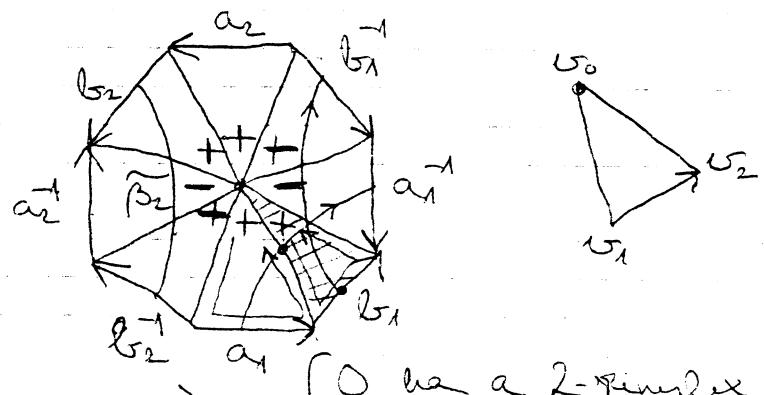
$$\alpha_{\varphi_1} = \tilde{\chi}_1 - \text{görbe}$$

φ_1 (egy részben) = #alg ($\tilde{\chi}_1 \cap \text{a görbe}$)

$$(\text{sf}) \quad \delta \varphi_1 = 0 \quad [\varphi_1] = \chi_1$$

$$\varphi_i \text{ kocsihus } [\varphi_i] = \beta_i$$

$\forall \Delta$ -ra a művek adják meg a csövök rendjét
 & Δ -enél előjelet adnak, hogy megfelejtsék a
 fundamentális ortoléltet, ellenállás művek minden
 ellenőrzés előjelét!



$$(\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_1)(\text{2-dim simplex}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ha a 2-simplex } * \\ & \text{# rátörölt} \\ 1 & \text{ne rátörölt} \end{cases}$$

$$(\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_1)|[[v_0, \dots, v_n]] = \varphi_1([v_0, \dots, v_i]) \varphi_1([v_i, \dots, v_n])$$

$$\alpha_1 \cup \beta_1 = \gamma - \text{gyerűtök } H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) \text{-ben}$$

$H_2(M; \mathbb{Z})$ = gener. Δ -ek lánca után előjelezve az
örök $[M]$ -fundamentális ortolély

$$(\alpha_1 \cup \beta_1)([M]) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \cup \beta_1 = \gamma = [M]^*$$

$$\text{Tehát } \alpha_i \cup \beta_i = \gamma \quad \forall i$$

$$\alpha_i \cup \beta_j = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$\alpha_i \cup \alpha_j = 0 \quad \forall i \in A_j$$

$$H^0 = \mathbb{Z} = \{1\}$$

$$H^1 = \mathbb{Z}^{2g} = \{\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_g, \beta_g\}$$

$$H^2 = \mathbb{Z} = \{\gamma\}$$

HF: mér nem ir. feületeire \mathbb{Z} ill \mathbb{Z}_2 el-hal

\mathbb{Z} el-hal a rész $= 0$, mert $H^2 = 0$, hiszen nincs

2-circles: a 2-simpliceket nem tudja illeszni délelőjelezni. \mathbb{Z}_2 exten?

Relatív csoportosítás

$$C_m(X, A) \subset C_m(X)$$

$$0 \rightarrow C_m(A) \rightarrow C_m(X) \rightarrow C_m(X, A) = C_m(X)/C_m(A) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \leftarrow C_m(A) \leftarrow C_m(X) \leftarrow C_m(X, A) \leftarrow 0$$

$$C_m(X, A) \subset C_m(X)$$

||

azok a kölönbségek X-ben, melyek $\forall A$ -beli láncon Oks

$$H^m(X, A) \otimes H^n(X) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^{m+n}(X, A)$$

$$([c], [c']) \mapsto [c \cup c']$$



\Rightarrow 0 or A -beli simplicek
 \Rightarrow jól def

$$H^m(X, A) \otimes H^n(X, B) \rightarrow H^{m+n}(X, A \cup B)$$

↑

\exists , ha $A \cup B$ nincs $A \cup B$ -ben

Megy: Gyakorló: $C_m(X, A) \cap C_m(X, B) \neq C_m(X, A \cup B)$

Def $\hat{C}^m(X; A, B) = C^m(X, A) \cap C^m(X, B)$

(*):

$$0 \rightarrow C^*(X, A \cup B) \rightarrow \hat{C}^*(X; A, B) \rightarrow \hat{C}^*(A \cap B; A, B) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \leftarrow C_*(X)/C_*(A \cup B) \leftarrow C_*(X)/C_*(A) + C_*(B) \leftarrow C_*(A \cup B)/C_*(A) + C_*(B) \leftarrow 0$$

\nwarrow a-beli láncozat +
+ b-beli láncozat. gyűjtsít

egyszerűsítés:

$$C_*(X) \supset C_*(A \cup B) \supset C_*(A) + C_*(B) \quad -\text{re von Titel.}$$

(*) \Rightarrow Keresztfekt vannak kohomologiájából

Tl. \hat{C}^* kohomográdi O-k $\hat{C}^*(A \cup B; A, B)$

Kosz. Nincs gond. $H^*(C^*(X, A \cup B)) \approx H^*(\hat{C}^*(X; A, B))$

Biz all

$$0 \leftarrow C^*(A) + C^*(B) \leftarrow C^*(A \cup B) \leftarrow \hat{C}^*(A \cup B; A, B) \leftarrow 0$$

homot. elv., ex elág

egyért \hat{C}^* def-jára miatt } lenne a földi

$$C^*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X) \text{ homot. elv.}$$

$$C_*(A) + C_*(B) \xrightarrow{\text{homot. elv.}} C_*(A \cup B), \text{ vdt}$$

dualitásjelle

$$\text{HF: } \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$H^*(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\kappa] / \kappa^{n+1} = 0$$

$$\kappa \in H^1(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad \text{es félvezető}$$

Bizb RPⁿ Lusternik-Schnirelman kategóriája = n+1
színű pontszámítás török lefedhető

Universális egészítési formulák

G: $H_*(X; G)$ $H^*(X; G)$ $H_*(X)$ megírni
G Abel-együttes

Válasz: K telesz kompl. ráad Abel-együttesről
 $\rightarrow K_r \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{r+1} \rightarrow$

(G-egészítés: $K_r \otimes G$ homológiai)

$$0 \rightarrow H_r(K) \otimes G \rightarrow H_r(K \otimes G) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(H_{r-1}(K), G) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(H_{r-1}(K), G) \rightarrow \underbrace{H^r(K, G)}_{\text{vdt hasad}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H_r(K), G) \rightarrow 0$$

de nem kanonikusan esetleges
kivételben

Funktoriális v.
Termesztes: $K \rightarrow L$ leírás ad az egz sorozatba
nem közelebb.

Def Tor Periodikus sorat

A kettős sorozatokat jelöl egész funkció:

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \quad / \otimes B$$

rebad sorozat, A_i -generátorait valóperiális

A generátoraival, a mag is rebad (A_0) (eredmény)

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Tor}(A, B)}_{A \ast_B B} \rightarrow A_0 \otimes B \rightarrow A_1 \otimes B \rightarrow \bigoplus A \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Tor}(A, B) = A \ast_B B$$

Funktoriális a red egész sorozatokon:

I A másik Abel-sorozat

$$(3') \quad \sigma: A \rightarrow A' \text{ homom.} \Rightarrow \sigma_*: A \ast_B B \rightarrow A' \ast_{B'} B$$

$$0 \rightarrow A_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} A_1 \xrightarrow{\pi} A \rightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow \sigma_0 \quad \text{if } \sigma_1 \quad \downarrow \sigma \quad \text{commutative}$$

$$0 \rightarrow A'_0 \xrightarrow{\beta} A'_1 \xrightarrow{\pi'} A' \rightarrow 0$$

σ -ról minden σ_1 -et, σ_0 a maga valt megjelöli.

/ $\otimes B$:

$$0 \rightarrow A \ast_B B \xrightarrow{\beta} A_0 \otimes B \xrightarrow{\cong} A_1 \otimes B \xrightarrow{\cong} A \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cong \downarrow \sigma_* \quad \cong \downarrow \sigma_0 \quad \cong \downarrow \sigma_1 \quad \cong \downarrow \sigma$$

$$0 \rightarrow A' \ast_{B'} B \xrightarrow{\beta'} A'_0 \otimes B \rightarrow A'_1 \otimes B \rightarrow A' \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

σ_* nem fizikai σ_0 , σ_1 előzetéktől:

π_1 egy másik homom.

$$\pi'_1(\pi_1 - \sigma_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \lambda: A_1 \rightarrow A'_0 : \lambda \circ \pi_1 = \pi'_1 - \sigma_1, \text{ mint } A_1 \text{ rebad}$$

$$\tau_0 - \tilde{\sigma}_0 = \lambda^0 \kappa \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_0 - \tilde{\sigma}_0 = \tilde{\lambda}^0 \tilde{\kappa}$$

$$\beta^*(\tilde{\tau}_* - \tilde{\sigma}_*) = \tilde{\lambda}^0 \tilde{\kappa} \circ \beta = \tilde{\lambda}^0 \circ 0 = 0 \quad \beta \text{ monic} \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_* = \tilde{\sigma}_*$$

Spez lie $\sigma = \text{id}_A$, aber $\tilde{\sigma}_* = (\text{id}_A)_* \Rightarrow A*_g B$
nun fügt \mathcal{S} -teil.

3. Übungen

HF 8.) a) $f: X \rightarrow Y \quad f_*: H_*(X; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ ieo.

$\Rightarrow \forall G$ exzessivs homol. es Kohomol.-bar ieo.

b) $G = \mathbb{Q}$ -re ieo $\forall G = \mathbb{Z}_{pr}$ -re iron. $\&$ G exzessiv
homol $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ ch- \rightarrow homol-bar is iron

c.) $\text{Ext}(\frac{G}{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathbb{Q}) = 0 \quad \forall G$ -re

10.) B T_+ ker, $\tilde{\gamma} \in \text{Vect}_n(B)$

$LS(B) = k \Leftrightarrow k$ der kontinuierl. Zent. Kern def.
 $\Rightarrow \exists \gamma \rightarrow B \quad \tilde{\gamma} \oplus \gamma = \varepsilon^{k+m}$.

$\text{Tor}_g(A, B)$ $A*_g B$ period. sonst

$$0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 / \otimes B \quad A_1, A_0 \text{ rebad}$$

$$0 \rightarrow A*_g B \rightarrow A_0 \otimes B \rightarrow A_1 \otimes B \rightarrow A \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}: A \rightarrow A'$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_*^{(jj)}: A*_g B \rightarrow A'_* \otimes B \quad (\text{nun fügt } \tilde{\sigma}_1 \text{-teil, jdef})$$

$$0 \rightarrow A'_* \otimes B \rightarrow A_0 \otimes B \rightarrow A_1 \otimes B \rightarrow A \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow A'_* \otimes B \rightarrow A'_0 \otimes B \rightarrow A'_1 \otimes B \rightarrow A' \otimes B \rightarrow 0$$

Mit $\tilde{\sigma} \rightarrow \tilde{\sigma}_*^{(jj)}$ funktoriell

$$\tau: \begin{matrix} A \\ (j') \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} A'' \\ (j'') \end{matrix}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_*^{(jj')}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_*^{(j'j'')} \circ \tilde{\sigma}_*^{(jj')} = (\tau \circ \tilde{\sigma})_*^{(jj')}$$

kontinuierl. effekt.-teil ($\downarrow \tilde{\sigma}_1$)

$$\sigma^{\otimes^j}: A \otimes B \rightarrow A' \otimes_{g'} B$$

$\downarrow \tau^{g''}$

$$A'' \otimes_{g''} B$$

$$\sigma = \text{id}_A$$

$$\text{id}_A^{\otimes^j} = \text{id}_{A \otimes^j B}$$

$$\text{id}_A^{\otimes^j} \circ \text{id}_A^{\otimes^{j'}} = 1 \quad g \leftrightarrow g' \quad \square$$

\uparrow
isom
 \Rightarrow near füg a redundant.

$$A \otimes B$$

$A \times B \rightarrow K$ binom or obertunai egg sat-nak

$$A \times B \xrightarrow{\text{obj.}} K$$

\downarrow nofines

$$K)$$

Eben as univ. iniciale elem as $A \otimes B$:

$$A \times B \rightarrow A \otimes B$$

$\downarrow \exists!$

$$K)$$

$$\left\{ (a_1 b) \right\} / (a_1 + a_2, b) - (a_1, b) - (a_2, b)$$

$$(a_1 b_1 + b_2) - (a_1 b_1) - (a_1 b_2)$$

$$A \otimes \mathbb{Z} = A$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_n \otimes \mathbb{Z}_m = 0 \text{ da } (n, m) = 1$$

$$\text{Distr.}: (A_1 \oplus A_2) \otimes B$$

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k} \quad m = q_1^{\beta_1} \cdots q_l^{\beta_l}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_n = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{\alpha_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_k^{\alpha_k}} \quad \mathbb{Z}_m = \mathbb{Z}_{q_1^{\beta_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{q_l^{\beta_l}}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{p^e} = \mathbb{Z}_{p^{\min(p, p^e)}}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_n \otimes \mathbb{Z}_m$ distributionalss.

Überblick über Teil-i

1.) Dext. A ist kongen.

Biz 3 fehlt

2.) $\text{Tor}(A \otimes B, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{(Z^\times)} A * B = 0$

Biz a) $A = \mathbb{Z}$

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \mid \otimes B$$

$$A * B \rightarrow \underbrace{0 \otimes B}_{=0} \rightarrow$$

b) $\otimes \mathbb{Z}$ neu vollstet.

3.) $\mathbb{Z}_p * \mathbb{Z}_q = \mathbb{Z}_{(p|q)}$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow 0 \mid \otimes \mathbb{Z}_q$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p|q)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_q \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p * \mathbb{Z}_q \rightarrow 0$$

$$q = q' \cdot t \quad p = p' \cdot t \quad (q', p') = 1$$

4.) $\text{Tor}(A, B)$ symm. = $\text{Tor}(B, A)$

Biz 1.) + 2.) + 3.)

Univ. zgl. formula

$$0 \rightarrow H_r(K) \otimes G \rightarrow H_r(K \otimes G) \rightarrow H_{r-1}(K) * G \rightarrow 0$$

T kongens, abgezählt, distribution,

Abbildung gleich, $T(\text{O-homom}) = 0$. faktor.
(red ex Rabodeau)

ST - baderwalt faktor:

$$(S) \quad 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow ST(C) \rightarrow T(A) \rightarrow T(B) \rightarrow T(C) \rightarrow 0$$

Ha \$(\beta) = \text{szabad részlege a } C\text{-nél}

Unir egész formula: \$H_r = H_r(K)\$

$$0 \rightarrow T(H_r) \rightarrow H_r(T(K)) \rightarrow ST(H_{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

Biz $Z_r \oplus B_{r-1}$ nincs szabad
 \Downarrow K_r $\xrightarrow{\partial_r} (K/Z)_r = B_{r-1} \rightarrow 0$ (K_r) (Z_r)
 $\Downarrow 0 \quad \Downarrow \partial_r \quad K_r / Z_r = B_{r-1} \neq 0$
 $0 \rightarrow Z_m \rightarrow K_m \xrightarrow{\quad} B_{m-1} \rightarrow 0$

$$\partial_r: K_r \rightarrow K_m \quad \text{Ker } \partial_r = Z_r, \text{ mert } \partial_r = B_{r-1}$$

Ez a homot egz sorozat: \$H_r(Z) = Z_r\$

lehetősen $H_r(B) = B_{r-1}$

Ha \$T\$-t, aztán homot egz sorozat:

$$T(Z_r) \rightarrow T(K_r) \rightarrow T(B_{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow 0 \quad \downarrow T(\partial_r) \quad \downarrow 0$$

$$T(Z_{m-1}) \rightarrow T(K_{m-1}) \rightarrow T(B_{m-2}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$T(Z_{m-1}) \oplus T(B_{m-2})$$

$$H_r(T(Z)) = T(Z_r) \quad H_r(T(B)) = T(B_{r-1})$$

$$T(B_r) \xrightarrow{f_T} T(Z_r) \rightarrow H_r(T(K)) \rightarrow T(B_{r-1}) \xrightarrow{f}$$

$$K_r = Z_r \oplus B_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\quad} B_{r-1}$$

$\partial_r \downarrow$

$Z_m \rightarrow K_m = Z_{m-1} \oplus B_{m-2}$

szabad részlegek

$$B_{r-1} \subset Z_{m-1}$$

\$f\$ = beággyás, a metsztségekkel addik
 A \$T\$ nélküli homot egz sorozat. Elben a

$\delta = B_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\beta_{r-1}} Z_{r-1}$ beszűrő.

$$\Rightarrow (\delta_T)_{r-1} = T(\beta_{r-1})$$

All: $\delta_T = T(\beta)$, ahol $\beta: B \hookrightarrow Z$.

Biz: a $T \rightarrow$ minden egész szorzatban készenlegény
 δ_T definiciója (3. rész komplexitás).

$$T(B_r) \xrightarrow[T(B_{r-1})]{\delta_T} T(Z_r) \rightarrow H_r(T(K)) \rightarrow T(B_{r-1}) \xrightarrow[T(B_{r-1})]{\delta_T}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Coker } T(\beta_r)}_{\substack{T(H_r) \\ \parallel}} \rightarrow H_r(T(K)) \rightarrow \text{Ker } T(\beta_{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$T(Z_r)/_{\text{im } T(\beta_r)}$$

$$0 \rightarrow B_r \rightarrow Z_r \rightarrow H_r \rightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow^0 \quad \downarrow^0 \quad \downarrow^0$$

$$(0 \rightarrow B_{r-1} \rightarrow Z_{r-1} \rightarrow H_{r-1} \rightarrow 0)$$

az T -t, de itt H_r (illetve H_{r-1}) nem részad, legy megijelölve ST :

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{ST(H_r)} \rightarrow T(B_r) \xrightarrow{T(\beta_r)} T(Z_r) \rightarrow T(H_r) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(0 \rightarrow \cancel{ST(H_{r-1})} \rightarrow \cancel{T(B_{r-1})} \rightarrow)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Coker } T(\beta_r)}_{\substack{T(H_r) = H_r(K) \otimes G \\ \parallel}} \rightarrow H_r(T(K)) \rightarrow \text{Ker } T(\beta_{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$ST(H_{r-1}) = H_{r-1}(K) * G$$

$$\underline{\text{beszűrő:}} \quad a 0 \rightarrow T(Z_r) \rightarrow T(K_r) \xleftarrow{\cong} T(B_{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

beszűrő \Rightarrow a hosszú egész is beszűrő stb.? \square

Nem kontruktoran beszűrő

Functorialis: $f: K \rightarrow L$

$$0 \rightarrow H_r(K) \otimes G \xrightarrow{\downarrow f^* \otimes id} H_r(K \otimes G) \xrightarrow{\downarrow} H_{r+1}(K) * G \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow H_r(L) \otimes G \xrightarrow{\downarrow} H_r(L \otimes G) \xrightarrow{\downarrow} H_{r+1}(L) * G \rightarrow 0$$

Ext functor

(3) $0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ Rabad reellen
 $\text{Hom}(-, B)$ balegatet:

$$0 \leftarrow \text{Ext}_g(A, B) \leftarrow \text{Hom}(A_0, B) \leftarrow \text{Hom}(A_1, B) \leftarrow \text{Hom}(A, B) \leftarrow 0$$

Nem fizzi a 3-Bd. $\text{Ext}(A, B)$

HF Ext tel.-i:

- 1.) Distr. \mathbb{A} -ket valtozvan
- 2.) NEM ximm.
- 3.) $\text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_q) = \mathbb{Z}_{(pq)}$
- 4.) a) Ha A Rabad, akkor $\text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}_p) = 0$.
- b) $B = \mathbb{Z}$, akkor $\text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_p$
- 5.) B teljes ($nx = y \quad \forall y \in B \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \exists!$ neg.)
 $\text{Ext}(A, B) = 0 \quad \forall A$ -ra.

$$H^r(K; G) = \text{Hom}(H_r(K), G) \oplus \text{Ext}(H_{r+1}(K), G)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext} \rightarrow H^r(K; G) \xrightarrow{\uparrow \begin{array}{l} \text{a Kneser-index} \\ \text{adj. neg} \end{array}} \text{Hom}(H_r(K); G) \rightarrow 0$$

Secret formula, Kenneth tétele

X, Y top terkek Egzaklet:

$$0 \rightarrow \sum_{p+q=r} H_p(X) \otimes H_q(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{direct sum}} H_r(X \times Y) \rightarrow \sum_{p+q=r+1} H_p(X) * H_q(Y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \leftarrow \sum_{p+q=r} \text{Hom}(H_p(X), H_q(Y)) \leftarrow H^r(X \times Y) \leftarrow \sum_{p+q=r} \text{Ext}(H_p(X), H_q(Y)) \rightarrow 0$$

Mesadnak, termeszetele.

Komplexusok tensorosztáta

Def K, K' alg. kompl.

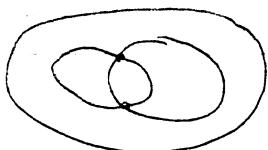
$$K \otimes K' \quad C_n = \sum_{p+q=n} C_p \otimes C'_q$$

$$\partial^\otimes |_{C_p \otimes C'_q} = \partial \otimes 1 + (-1)^n 1 \otimes \partial'$$

Optikai járdák
 $X, Y \xrightarrow{\text{CW}}$ vlg. komplexus

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \otimes$$

$X \times Y \xrightarrow{\text{Top. terék}}$ vlg. kompl



Poncaré - dualisztikus szorata = a metrikus Poncaré - dualizmus

$$x \in H^1(\mathbb{R}P^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \leadsto \text{hiperbol}$$

$x^n \neq 0$, mert n db hiperbol metrikai 1 pont

$$x^{n+1} = 0. \quad \text{így megfelel } H^*(\mathbb{R}P^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \text{ -t. } \square$$

4. feladat

F. 1.) Borsuk-Ulam t.

$$f: S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \leadsto \# S^n \rightarrow S^{n-1} \text{ események} = \text{páros elülsők} \quad (\text{Bb. Edom. ilmelettel})$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{R}P^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\bar{x}] / x^{n+1} = 0$$

2) $\# \mathbb{R}P^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^{n-k}$ retrakció.

3.) a) $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^n; G)$ (felhasználva a fenti $\mathbb{R}P^n$ -es gondolatmenetet)

b) $\# \mathbb{C}P^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{n-k}$ retr.

I. (Künneth, komplexus)

Koszabai alg. komplexus.

L alg. kompl. és L -ben a ciklusok csoporthával fizet.

csoporthával

$$L_{r+1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{r+1}} L_r \xrightarrow{\partial_r} L_{r-1} \rightarrow \dots \quad \partial^2 = 0$$

$$Z_r = \text{Ker } \partial_r$$

$$\exists \text{ } u_r : L_r \cong U_r \oplus Z_r$$

$$\downarrow \partial_r$$

$$L_r = U_r \oplus Z_r \xrightarrow{\sim} U_r \oplus B_r$$

$$(K \otimes L)_n = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} K_p \otimes L_q$$

$$\partial^\otimes (c_p \otimes c'_q) = \partial_K c_p \otimes c'_q + (-1)^p c_p \otimes \partial_L c'_q$$

$$0 \rightarrow \sum_{p+q=n} H_p(K) \otimes H_q(L) \rightarrow H_n(K \otimes L) \rightarrow \sum_{p+q=n-1} H_p(K) * H_q(L) \rightarrow 0$$

term., hárda

$$\underline{\text{Bem}} \quad H_n(K \otimes L) \cong \sum_{p+q=n} H_p(K) * H_q(L) \quad (*)$$

\sum univerzális formule Künneth

$$1.) \quad L \text{ kompl.} \quad 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow L_q \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$K \otimes L \xrightarrow{\text{quasi-exact}} K \otimes L_q \quad | \quad \text{tree.}$$

elimination
or index set

$$2.) \quad L', L'' - \text{re igaz} \Rightarrow L = L' \oplus L'' - \text{re is igaz}$$

(mindket' ideal direktösszeg)

$$3.) \quad L : A \supseteq 0$$

Ere igaz, mert 1)-típusúak összeg (+2)

$$4.) \quad H_*(L) \text{ komplexus komplexus } 0\text{-homomorfizmusokkal, } (L' = H_*(L), 0\text{-homom.}), L' - \text{re igaz}$$

$$L_q = Z_q \oplus U_q \quad V_q = B_q \oplus U_q \quad L_q \supseteq V_q$$

$$0 \rightarrow V_q \rightarrow L_q \rightarrow H_q(L) \rightarrow 0$$

$\downarrow \partial_L$

$$0 \rightarrow V_{q-1} \rightarrow L_{q-1} \rightarrow H_{q-1}(L) \rightarrow 0$$

$$V_q = B_q \oplus U_q$$

\downarrow

\approx

$$B_{q-1} \oplus U_{q-1}$$

K ~~salaboldobol~~ 'all' \wedge V_q ve tensorproduct \wedge \wedge er
marad:

$$0 \rightarrow K \otimes V_q \rightarrow K \otimes L_q \rightarrow K \otimes H_q(L) \rightarrow 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

$$0 \rightarrow K \otimes V_{q-1} \rightarrow K \otimes L_{q-1} \rightarrow K \otimes H_{q-1}(L) \rightarrow 0$$

Lemma

Kell: $K \otimes V$ aciklikus ($H_*(K \otimes V) = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow H_*(K \otimes L) \approx H_*(K \otimes H_*(L)) :$$

Foxon eredt sorolat:

$$H_n(K \otimes V) \xrightarrow{=0} H_n(K \otimes L) \xrightarrow{\approx} H_n(K \otimes H_*(L)) \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow H_{n-1}(K \otimes V)$

≈ 0

Biz: $0 \rightarrow B_q \rightarrow V_q = B_q \oplus U_q \rightarrow U_q \xrightarrow{B_{q-1}} 0$

$$0 \rightarrow K \otimes B_q \rightarrow K \otimes V_q \xrightarrow{B_q \oplus U_q} K \otimes U_q \rightarrow 0$$

\downarrow $*$ \downarrow

$$0 \rightarrow K \otimes B_{q-1} \rightarrow K \otimes V_{q-1} \xrightarrow{B_{q-1} \oplus U_{q-1}} K \otimes U_{q-1} \rightarrow 0$$

$\xrightarrow{\delta} H_*(K \otimes B) \rightarrow \underbrace{H_*(K \otimes V)}_{=0} \rightarrow H_*(K \otimes U) \xrightarrow[\approx]{\delta} H_{*-1}(K \otimes B)$

*: $H_q = \text{Basis } a \otimes \text{-words elbb} \Rightarrow K \otimes \text{utan i } \mathbb{Z}_2$

right: $H_n(K \otimes L) \approx H_n(K \otimes H_*(L))$

!!

$$\sum_{p+q=n} H_p(K \otimes H_q(L))$$

□

X, Y CW kompl (væges)

$$K = C_*(X) \quad L = C_*(Y)$$

$$K \otimes L = C_*(X \times Y)$$

$$C_*(X) \otimes C_*(Y) = C_*(X \times Y)$$

$$\partial p \quad \partial q \quad \partial p \times \partial q$$

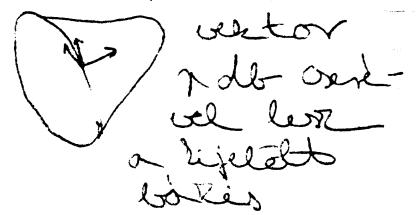
$$\partial(\partial p \times \partial q) = \partial p \times \partial q + (-1)^n \partial p \times \partial q$$

(-1)ⁿ har ir. kon

$$\begin{matrix} D^n \\ \square \\ D^q \end{matrix}$$

$$\partial(D^n \times D^q) = \underbrace{\partial D^n \times D^q}_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_p \\ u_1, \dots, u_p}} \cup \underbrace{\partial D^n \times \partial D^q}_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_p \\ u_1, \dots, u_p}} \cup \underbrace{\partial D^q \times \partial D^q}_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_p \\ u_1, \dots, u_p}}$$

u_i a normal vector



vægtelelse: $X \times Y$ er ikke en topologisk
(# retning, vægtelelse ign).

L realad $\Rightarrow \exists$ kig. vogn

□

Klein

All: M^n diff vde

$$H_{\text{dR}}^*(M^n) \approx H^*(M^n; \mathbb{R})$$

$\pi^n(M) = n\text{-familie } M\text{-er}$

(fordítva fülni jö transformálásik a koord.
transzformátor, lehet integrálni)

$$d: \Omega^r(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{r+1}(M)$$

$$\sum a_I dx_I \quad \sum_i \frac{\partial a_I}{\partial x_i} \cdot dx_i \wedge dx_I$$

akkor $d^2 = 0$

$$(\text{Ker } d / \text{im } d)_{\text{pdim}} = H_{\text{dR}}^r(M) = H^r(M; \mathbb{R})$$

Def Čech-kohomológiák

X top tér, U nyílt fedés.

U idege = simple komplexus

csúcsok = U elemi

p-simplekkel = (p+1)-szelos metszetek

$\check{H}^*(X; U)$ = ite idege kohomológiái.

akkor X simple kompl.

U idege, hogy V metszet pontszerűsége } \Rightarrow
U jö fedés } \leftarrow U jö fedés

$$\Rightarrow \check{H}^*(X; U) \approx H^*(X)$$

Megj. (X simple kompl) M triangulált részleg

U jö fedés: it max dim ~~simplekkel~~ poliederek E-komplex
~ dualis felvontásban

(Ekkor az idege = M komplexus)

akkor U jö fedés az M diff rész-alk

$$\Rightarrow \check{H}^*(M, U; \mathbb{R}) \approx H_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$$

Bott - Tu : Differential forms in alg. top
5. előadás

Vissza az univ. egyszer formulához:

$$0 \rightarrow Z_q \rightarrow K_q \xleftarrow{\text{new error: } B_{q-1} \text{ verboten, a generator-}} B_{q-1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{neuer bspz reguliert für ein Objekt}$$

$$K_q = Z_q \oplus B_{q-1}$$

$$\downarrow \partial$$

$$\beta_{q-1}$$

$$K_{q-1} = Z_{q-1} \oplus B_{q-2}$$

$$K_q \otimes G = Z_q \otimes G \oplus B_{q-1} \otimes G$$

$$\downarrow \partial \otimes 1$$

$$\downarrow \beta_{q-1} \otimes 1$$

$$K_{q-1} \otimes G = Z_{q-1} \otimes G \oplus B_{q-2} \otimes G$$

$$\ker_q(\partial \otimes 1) = (Z_q \otimes G) \oplus \ker(\beta_{q-1} \otimes 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}_q(\partial \otimes 1) = \operatorname{Im}(\beta_{q-1} \otimes 1) \subset Z_q \otimes G$$

$$H_q(K \otimes G) = \ker(\beta_{q-1} \otimes 1) \oplus \underbrace{\operatorname{coker}(\beta_q \otimes 1)}$$

$$0 \rightarrow B_q \xrightarrow{\beta_q} Z_q \rightarrow H_q \stackrel{H_q(K)}{\longrightarrow} 0 \quad / \otimes G$$

kanonikell " $H_q(K) \otimes G$

$$(B_q \otimes G \xrightarrow{\beta_q \otimes 1})$$

$$0 \rightarrow H_q \otimes G \rightarrow B_q \otimes G \xrightarrow{\beta_q \otimes 1} Z_q \otimes G \rightarrow H_q \otimes G \rightarrow 0$$

□

De Rham

M U mylt fellese, jst (V meddelt parallellert),
moga redexell J indeksalmae

$$U = \{U_\kappa | \kappa \in J\}$$

$$U_\alpha \cap U_\beta = U_{\alpha \beta} \quad U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \cap U_\gamma = U_{\alpha \beta \gamma}$$

$$M \leftarrow \coprod_{\kappa_0 \in J} U_{\kappa_0} \xleftarrow[\partial_1]{\quad} \coprod_{\kappa_0 < \kappa_1} U_{\kappa_0 \kappa_1} \xleftarrow[\partial_2]{\quad} U_{\kappa_0 \kappa_1 \kappa_2} \quad (*)$$

∂_i = ignorere κ_i av κ_i -t

$$\partial_0(U_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_2}): U_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_2} \hookrightarrow U_{\alpha_1} \cap U_{\alpha_2}$$

$$\underline{\Omega}^*(M) = \bigoplus_{q=0}^n \underline{\Omega}^q(M)$$

(*) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c} \delta = \delta_1 - \delta_0 \quad \delta = \delta_0 - \delta_1 + \delta_2 \\ \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \quad \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \quad \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \\ \underline{\Omega}^*(M) \rightarrow \prod_{\alpha_0} \underline{\Omega}^*(U_{\alpha_0}) \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \prod_{\alpha_0 < \alpha_1} \underline{\Omega}^*(U_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1}) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \prod_{\alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2} \underline{\Omega}^*(U_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_2}) \\ U_{\alpha_1} \xrightarrow{\delta_0} U_{\alpha_0} \cap U_{\alpha_1} \\ U_{\alpha_2} \xrightarrow{\delta_1} U_{\alpha_0} \cap U_{\alpha_2} \end{array}$$

$$\text{alt. } \delta = \sum (-1)^i \delta_i$$

$$\omega \in \prod_{\alpha_0 < \dots < \alpha_p} \underline{\Omega}^q(U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}) \quad \omega_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} \in \underline{\Omega}^q(U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p})$$

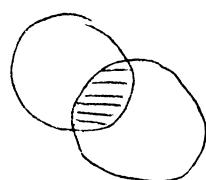
$$(\delta \omega)_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_{p+1}} = \sum_{i=0}^{p+1} (-1)^i \omega_{\alpha_0 \dots \hat{\alpha}_i \dots \alpha_{p+1}} \Big|_{U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_{p+1}}}$$

$$\text{d.h.: } \delta^2 = 0. \quad \square$$

Übung 8.5. Ergebast!

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow & \underline{\Omega}^*(M) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \prod_{\alpha_0} \underline{\Omega}^*(U_{\alpha_0}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \prod_{\alpha_0 < \alpha_1} \underline{\Omega}^*(U_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} \\ & \text{ist triv.} & & \text{ist es eigentlich} & & & \end{array}$$

da V-e negativ
habt 0, aber nur
0 darf 0.



Sei α ein metrisches O α
 δ -null a.s., also α
 U_{α_0} -en ist U_{α_1} -en a form
ausreicht.

$\exists \{S_\alpha\}$ ergänztas $\{U_\alpha\}$ ab! mo.

$\omega \in \prod_{\alpha_0 < \dots < \alpha_p} \underline{\Omega}^q(U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p})$ p-folles a δ -so. $\delta(\omega) = 0$

Def - júr a τ ($p-1$) lánct

$$\tau_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} = \sum_k \beta_k \underbrace{w_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}}_{\text{indexere megg rendeze legyen}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{indexere megg rendeze legyen} \\ & = (-1)^k \text{ szörök} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\delta \tau)_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} = \sum_i (-1)^i \tau_{\alpha_0 \dots \hat{\alpha}_i \dots \alpha_p} =$$

$$= \sum_{i,k} (-1)^i \beta_k w_{\alpha_0 \dots \hat{\alpha}_i \dots \alpha_p} *$$

$$\delta w = 0 \Rightarrow (\delta w)_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} = w_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} + \sum_i (-1)^{i+1} w_{\alpha_0 \dots \hat{\alpha}_i \dots \alpha_p} = 0$$

$$* \underbrace{\sum_k \beta_k}_{1} \underbrace{\sum_i (-1)^i w_{\alpha_0 \dots \hat{\alpha}_i \dots \alpha_p}}_{w_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}} = w_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}$$

Tehát $\delta \tau = w$.

Kettős kompleks

Komm diagr.: $K^{n,q}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K^{0,1} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & K^{1,1} \\ d \uparrow & & \uparrow d \\ K^{0,0} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & K^{1,0} \end{array}$$

(rakás az előző sínuszokban)

$$\delta^2 = 0, d^2 = 0$$

$$D|_{K^{n,q}} = \delta + (-1)^q d$$

$$\bigoplus_{p+q=n} K^{n,q} = K^n \quad (\text{pl burzorozat})$$

$$D: K^n \rightarrow K^{n+1}$$

$$\underline{\text{teljes}} \quad D^2 = 0$$

$$D^2 = \underbrace{\delta^2}_{0} + \underbrace{d^2}_{0} \xrightarrow{\delta \circ d = d \circ \delta} \overbrace{0}^0 = \delta d$$

ezekre vonatkozik $(-1)^n$, a másikra $(-1)^{n+1}$ előjele,
a kommunikatív $d \delta = \delta d$

Megj. Kettős kompleks sorai egzaktak \Rightarrow

$$H^*(K^*, D) \approx \text{első oslop kohomolgiája}$$

$$\text{Ker } \delta \rightarrow K^{0,1} \xrightarrow{\delta} K^{1,1}$$

$\uparrow d \quad \downarrow d \quad \uparrow d$

$$\text{Ker } \delta \rightarrow K^{0,0} \xrightarrow{\delta} K^{1,0}$$

\sim

ez az első oslop (az egészág miatt kell óratími, minden d -előt nem lehet ide tenni, de ez ell nincs igény). Egyikben pl. $K^{0,0}$ -ban nem lenne értelme az egészágaknak).

Biz \rightarrow láncrendszerűek: ($\delta = d\alpha$, mert $r d = r D\alpha$, mert $r d = dr$ és r minden $D = d$ ($\delta = 0$)).
 $\text{im } r \subset K^{0,n} \subset K^n$

r : első oslop $\rightarrow K^*$ láncrendszerű
 r induktív kompatibilis (l. következő)

$$K^{n,q} = C^n(U, \Omega^q) = (p+1)\text{-os rész metszetekben}$$

$$\Omega^q\text{-forma} \quad T \xrightarrow{\Omega^q(U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p})}$$

$$\Omega^2(M) \xrightarrow{r}$$

$$\Omega^1(M) \xrightarrow{\cong} T\Omega^1(U_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\delta} T\Omega^2(U_{\alpha\beta}) \xrightarrow{\delta}$$

$$\uparrow d \quad \uparrow d \quad \uparrow d$$

$$\Omega^0(M) \xrightarrow{\cong} T\Omega^0(U_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\delta} T\Omega^1(U_{\alpha\beta}) \xrightarrow{\delta} T\Omega^2(U_{\alpha\beta\gamma})$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{dR}^*(M) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^*(C^n(U, \Omega^q))$$

mag:

$$C^0(U; \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow C^1(U; \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow C^2(U; \mathbb{R})$$

az $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ kon. kör.
 konst. füg. el. az $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ -ben
 az $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ kon. kör.
 konst. füg. el. az $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ kon. kör.
 " " " "

\tilde{e}_α záromban a \tilde{e}_α -záromban
 minden füg. zárol. az minden zárol.

It sonde eggrak: littek.

Die opleide eggrak a Poincaré lemma miatt,
mett $\nabla U_{\alpha-\beta}$ kontrollieerbaar.

Hr. as $\tilde{f}' - t$ as also sonde is \Rightarrow

Cech codim = De Rham kohom

r^* isos.

1) r^* epi

φ kontek D-re $\wedge D\varphi = 0$

Kell: $\exists \omega$ èst forme M-en: $r(\omega) \sim \varphi$, azaz
 $r(\omega) - \varphi \in \text{im } D$.

(òhba)

φ legális komponense $\varphi_x \times$ -nei a δ -Epe
(mett $D\varphi = 0$ is as also sonde eggrak)

Tee. $\varphi' = \varphi - Dx$. stb.

Végül kapunk φ -el körülöbb φ''' elemet,
melyre van a 0-ik opleban van komponense.

$D\varphi''' = 0 \Rightarrow \delta\varphi''' = 0$, tehát φ''' egy forme
M-en negatíva $\nabla U_{\alpha-\beta}$.

Tovább $D\varphi''' = 0$, tehát φ''' zst.

2) r^* mono

$r(\omega) = D\varphi$, kell: $[\omega] = 0$.

φ -bbi kivonjuk a legális komp. δ -ának D-képet.

$\Omega(M)^{\partial\omega}$	ω	φ	φ'	φ''	φ'''
	ω				
	φ	.			
x	x	φ	.		

stb.

φ''' -bbi csal as elso opleban
marad. $\Rightarrow D(D\varphi''' = 0)$

$$r(\omega) = D\varphi''' = D\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \delta(D\varphi''' = 0) \\ &\quad \cancel{D(D\varphi''' = 0)} \\ &\quad \cancel{\delta(D\varphi''' = 0)} \end{aligned}$$

Kell: $\exists \beta : 2\beta = \omega$.

$r(\omega) = D\varphi''' \Rightarrow \delta\varphi''' = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi''' \text{ globális form}$

$r(\omega) = d\varphi''' \quad d\varphi''' = \omega$

6. összefoglalás

HF.

- 1.) $H_{\text{dR}}^*(S')$, $H_{\text{dR}}^*(S' \times S')$ formák regisztrálhatók.
- 2.) \exists -e univ. f az n -dim \mathbb{Z}_2 -egészitethető körön
ortogonalitás közzét?

Ismere \exists -e $f \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[x]]$, hogy $\forall X$ töp törme 's
 $\forall a \in H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ -re $f(a) = 0$? (ötlet: ellen. Künneth)

- 3.) a) \exists -e X : $SX \cong \mathbb{C}^n$?

b) $Y = SX \Rightarrow H^*(Y)$ -ben a zordas trivi ($|a|^{r \text{ dim}} > 0$,
 $|b| > 0 \Rightarrow a \cup b = 0$).

c) X, Y utóf., $X \wedge Y = X \times Y / X \vee Y$

$$\overline{H}^*(X \wedge Y) = \overline{H}^*(X) \otimes \overline{H}^*(Y)$$

zordas trivi. \oplus \oplus $a \otimes b$
 a b $a' \otimes b'$
 a'

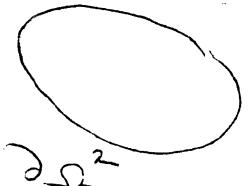
zordas: $(a \otimes b)(a' \otimes b') = (aa' \otimes bb')(-1)^{|b_1||a_2|}$
(gradientek gyűjthetők)

$H_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$ -ben a zordas a formák 'elosztása' indukálja.

Stokes-t: $\int_M \omega^k = \int_{\partial M^{k+1}} \omega^k$, M^{k+1} kompakt peremes tör.

1. speciális:

\mathbb{R}^2 -ben: $A : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



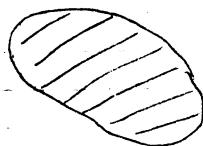
$$\int_{\partial \Omega^2} \langle A, n \rangle ds = \iint_{\Omega^2} \det A \, dx dy$$

$$A_1, A_2 \quad \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_2}$$

\mathbb{R}^n -ben minden A

$$\operatorname{div} A = \langle \nabla, A \rangle = \sum \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, A_1, \dots, A_n \right\rangle$$



szeml. jelentése a div.-nak:
folyadékmennyiség áramlás, A a
szélességektőlól minden $V(t)$ a
tengelyre t idő műve.

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \iint_D \operatorname{div} A \, dx_1 \, dx_2.$$

$$\text{Bisz } g^t(x) = x + A(x) \cdot t + O(t^2)$$

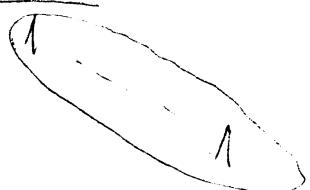
$$\frac{\partial g^t(x)}{\partial x} = E + t \cdot \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j}(x) + O(t^2)$$

jedő

$$V(t) = \iint_D \det \frac{\partial g^t}{\partial x}(x)$$

a t differ. füldíjak
leb-t integrálva fogja az
 \det tengelyt

$$1 + t \cdot \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_1}, t \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}$$



$t \rightarrow$ tagt error pont
ha V -tagt az átlagos
választási és azon belül is
($n-1$) db 1-est.

$$\det \frac{\partial g^t}{\partial x}(x) = 1 + t \cdot \operatorname{trace} \underbrace{\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j}}_{\operatorname{div} A} + O(t^2)$$

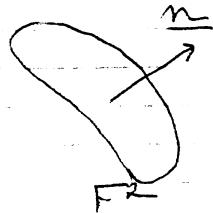
$$\frac{V(t) - V(0)}{t} \longrightarrow \iint_D \operatorname{div} A$$

De Green formulációban foglalkozunk minden dim $\neq 0$.

2. spec. ext.

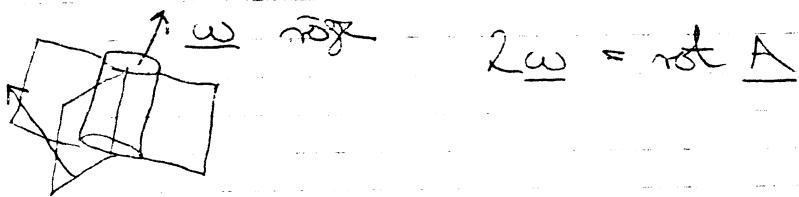
\mathbb{R}^3 -ban γ görbe, zárt, $\int \partial F^2 = \gamma$

$$\int\limits_{\gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint\limits_{F^2} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$



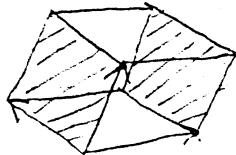
$$\iint\limits_{F^2} \langle \text{rot } A, n \rangle d\sigma$$

rot A: foglalkozik aholik, A pontban kis malomkörök



de w nem jelentőse

1)



$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k, \xi_{k+1}$ a parallelepipedon
elélei \parallel minden

$w(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k)$ (az előbb leírál \parallel minden
leírásban) \sim független a $(k+1)$ -dik
irányba derivateivel, hiszen minden a $k+1$ irány-
ban összehajlik.

2) $T_\varepsilon = (\varepsilon \cdot \xi_1, \dots, \varepsilon \cdot \xi_{k+1})$ parallelepipedon

$$\int\limits_{\partial \Pi_\varepsilon} \omega = \varepsilon^{k+1} \cdot \underbrace{F(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{k+1})}_{dw(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{k+1})} + O(\varepsilon^{k+2}) \quad (\text{Stokes t.}).$$

\mathbb{R}^3 -ban \Rightarrow M tart.

De Rham komplexus:

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{\omega}^0(M) \xrightarrow{d} \underline{\omega}^1(M) \xrightarrow{d} \underline{\omega}^2(M) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega^0(U) \xrightarrow{\text{d}} \Omega^1(U) \xrightarrow{\text{d}} \Omega^2(U) \xrightarrow{\text{d}} \Omega^3(U) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow C^\infty(U) \xrightarrow{\text{grad}} \text{Vect}(U) \xrightarrow{\nabla} \text{Vect}(U) \xrightarrow{\text{div}} C^\infty(U) \rightarrow 0$$

$\downarrow \omega_A^1 \qquad \downarrow \omega_A^2 \qquad \downarrow$

$\exists A$ mérő U -ra $\omega_A^1(X) = \langle A, X \rangle$

$$\omega_A^2(X, Y) = \langle A, X, Y \rangle \text{ vagy } \omega_A^2 = \langle A, X \times Y \rangle$$

$$\Omega^3(U) = f(x_1, y_1, z) dx dy dz$$

$X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (\mathbb{R}^n)^{*}-rell a kanon. von-Baumann-szörés létezik.

(Arnold: A mechanika mat. módserei)

Kérdés: Melyik mérő az U -ra. \exists -e potenciál funkció?

rot:
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Szükséges: $\text{rot } A = 0$ (Young-tételből a levezetbe vett deriváltak egyszerűek).

$$H^1(U; \mathbb{R}) = \frac{\text{Ker rot}}{\text{im grad}} = \frac{\left\{ A \mid \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_i} \right\}}{\left\{ B \mid \exists f : B = \text{grad } f \right\}}$$



U = törör törzs

$$H_1(U; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$$

\exists sign mérő, melyre Young-felt. telj., de "önmag grad": $\exists A$

\forall más B mérő, melyre \sim Young-felt.

$$\underline{B} = \alpha \cdot \Delta + \text{grad } f.$$

Korolat a Cauchy-Riemann egyetekkel

$$f(z) = u + i\varphi \text{ holomorf} \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} u_x &= \varphi_y \quad (\Rightarrow \Delta u = 0) \\ v_y &= -u_x \quad \Delta v = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Kérdez: Adott a harm. füg. $\omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ hat.-on.

\exists -e ω -ra f holomorf: $\operatorname{Re} f = u^2$

Megj.: $\omega' = -v_y dx + u_x dy$

$$-\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy\right) dx - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy dx$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y^2}$$

$$d\omega' = \Delta u dx dy = 0 \Rightarrow \omega' \text{ ext.}$$

$$\text{Ha } U \sim D^2 \Rightarrow H^1(U; \mathbb{R}) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \omega^\circ = \omega.$$

$$d\omega^\circ = \cancel{d\omega'} = \omega'$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = -v_y dx + u_x dy$$

$$\Rightarrow v_x = -v_y, \quad v_y = u_x.$$

$$(\text{dann } \omega = dx_1 \wedge dx_2 = \sum \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} dx_i \wedge dx_{i+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) &\approx \frac{\text{Hom}(\Omega)}{\text{Re Holom}(\Omega)} = \frac{\{u \mid \Delta u = 0\}}{\{u \mid \exists f \text{ holom. } \Omega \text{-ra: } \operatorname{Re} f = u\}} \\ H_1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ha } \Omega = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}, \quad H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\log|z| = x \text{ harm., de nem Re holomorf } (\int_0^{2\pi} \neq 0)$$

$$\log z = w = x + iy \quad e^w = z \quad e^x(\cos y + i \sin y) = z$$

$$\forall \text{ harm. füg. } = \frac{1}{R} \log|z| + \text{Re holomorf}$$

$$\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$$

A ham: $\sum x_i \log |z - a_i| + \text{Re holomorf}$

Kohomologikus Künneth formula

I. X, Y CW komplexusok

$H^i(X; \Lambda)$ torizmáteres Λ -modulus;

(pl $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \text{Tor } H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$)

$\Lambda = \text{test exten } (\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ minden igaz)

Y -nak \forall dim.-ban véges tökéletes cellák van, akkor

$$a \times b \leftrightarrow a \otimes b$$

$$H^n(X \times Y; \Lambda) \approx \bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i(X; \Lambda) \otimes H^j(Y; \Lambda)$$

az izom - b a \times -ről az adja.

Def $a \in H^i(X)$, $b \in H^j(Y)$

$$p_1: X \times Y \rightarrow X$$

$$p_2: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$$

$$a \times b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_1^* a \cup p_2^* b$$

Kor. Szörök $H^*(X \times Y)$ -ban:

$$(a \times b) \cup (a' \times b') =$$

→ \forall elem illetve törege $H^*(X \times Y)$ -ban, illetve
ell tudni összességi

$$= (p_1^* a \cup p_2^* b) \cup (p_1^* a' \cup p_2^* b') =$$

$$= (p_1^* a \cup p_1^* a') \cup (p_2^* b \cup p_2^* b') (-1)^{|b| \cdot |a'|} =$$

$$= \pm p_1^*(aa') \cup p_2^*(bb') = \pm (aa' \times bb')$$

Def Grad. gyűrű lezáráskorának a szörök:

$$(a \otimes b)(a' \otimes b') = (aa' \otimes bb') (-1)^{|b||a'|}$$

Tehát így nem csak additív irat., hanem
gyűrűisomorfizmust is kaptunk.

$$H^*(RP^n \times RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = (\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/x^{n+1} = 0) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}_2[y]/y^{n+1} = 0) = \\ = \mathbb{Z}_2[x, y]/x^{n+1} = 0, y^{n+1} = 0$$

T. előadás

mitteori 2) # k-változók mér. \Rightarrow lehetsz ort. között.

18.) ξ, η két ir. 2-dim esetekben S^2 fölött.

$$\xi \approx \eta \Leftrightarrow H^*(T\xi; \mathbb{Z}) \approx H^*(T\eta; \mathbb{Z})$$

„Melyen
gyakrabban alkalmaz
így elô?“

19.)* $f: S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ $H(f)$ elv. def -ja:

$$X = S^2 \cup_{f^{-1}} D^4 \quad H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}) \quad (\text{előző esetben } \pi_1 \text{ 2 ill 4-dim részben } \neq 0)$$

π_1 - 2-dim gener.
 π_4 - 4-dim.

$$g_2^2 = k \cdot g_4 \quad \underline{\text{azt: }} k = H(f) \quad (\text{top. invariens})$$

T. X, Y CW Δ -egys. összes gyűrű

$$H^*(X; \Delta) = H^*X \text{ torzmentes pl } \Delta = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow T_{\Delta} = 0$$

$\Delta = \text{tut, } \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_p$

Y -nak végysze cellaja A dim -ban

$$\Rightarrow H^n(X \times Y; \Delta) \approx \bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i(X; \Delta) \otimes H^j(Y; \Delta)$$

$$a \times b \longleftrightarrow a \otimes b \quad p_1: X \times Y \rightarrow X \\ p_2^*: a \circ p_2^* b$$

$$X/A \wedge Y/B = X \times Y /_{A \times Y \cup X \times B} \quad (X, A) \quad (Y, B)$$

← relativ verzió
(LHF)

Bem. Ezentúl $\forall \Delta$ en-s.

$$e \in H^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_0) \quad \mathbb{R}_0 = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$H^1(I, \partial I) \quad [-1, 1] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \partial[-1, 1] = \{-1, 1\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_0$$

$$(I, \partial I) \hookrightarrow (R, R_0) \text{ homot. elev.}$$

$$H_1(I, \partial I) = \mathbb{A} \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

$[id] = \sigma$ a generator (I is a free abelian group, negated)

$$\text{HT} \quad 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Ext}(H_0, \Delta)}_0 \rightarrow H^1(I, \partial I) \approx \text{Hom}(H_1(I, \partial I), \Delta)$$

$\uparrow \mathbb{Z}$ generator

Abbildung $(n-1)$ -of \mathbb{Z} für \Rightarrow

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Ext}(H_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}), \Delta)}_0 \rightarrow H^n(\mathbb{Z}) \approx \text{Hom}(H_n(\mathbb{Z}), \Delta)$$

$$e \in H^1(R, R_0) \approx H^1(I, \partial I) \quad e(\sigma) = 1$$

$$H_1(I, \partial I) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_1(R, R_0) \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \text{even a relation} \end{matrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ e=1 \end{matrix}$$

e def -ja:

$$H^0(R_+) \xleftarrow[\text{isogeny}]{} \begin{matrix} R_+ \cup R_- \\ \approx \end{matrix} H^0(R_0, R_-) \xrightarrow{\text{f}} H^1(R, R_0) \ni e$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow

(R, R_0, R_-) Trennung $\begin{matrix} \text{afel neg} \\ \text{t-neg} \end{matrix}$

exakt verarbeitet:

$$X = A \circ B$$

$$0 \rightarrow C_i(A) \xrightarrow{\quad} C_i(X) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{C_i(X, A)}{C_i(B)} = C_i(X) / C_i(A) \xrightarrow{\quad} 0$$

$\downarrow C_i(B) \quad \downarrow C_i(B) \quad \downarrow C_i(B) \quad \downarrow C_i(B)$

$C_i(X, A) \quad \uparrow \quad C_i(B) \subset C_i(A)$

$$H_i(A, B) \rightarrow H_i(X, B) \rightarrow H_i(X, A) \xrightarrow{\quad} H_{i-1}(A, B)$$

$\downarrow \quad \uparrow$

$H_{i-1}(A)$

homom.

$$H^i(A, B) \leftarrow H^i(X, B) \leftarrow H^i(X, A) \leftarrow H^{i-1}(A, B)$$

$$H^0(R, R_-) \rightarrow H^0(R_0, R_-) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(R, R_0) \rightarrow H^1(R, R)$$

$H_i(X, A) = 0$, ha ar A def retr.-a X -nele

$$\text{A} \quad C_i(X)/C_i(A)$$

$$H_i(A, A) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \uparrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$H_i(X, A) = 0$$

$$e^n \in H^n(R^n, R_0^n) = H^1(R, R_0) \times \dots \times H^1(R, R_0)$$

$$H^i(R^n, R_0^n) \approx H^i(D^n, S^{n-1}) = \begin{cases} \Delta & i \leq n \\ 0 & i > n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{complex} \quad e \times e(\tilde{\epsilon}^2) = 1, \text{ met}$$

$$[p_1^*(e) \cup p_2^*(e)](\tilde{\epsilon}^2) =$$

$$= p_1^* e(\tilde{\epsilon}^2[v_0, v_1]) \cdot p_2^* e(\tilde{\epsilon}^2[v_1, v_2]) =$$

$$= e(p_1^* \tilde{\epsilon}^2[v_0, v_1]) \cdot e(p_2^* \tilde{\epsilon}^2[v_1, v_2])$$

$$p_2^* e \in H^1((R, R_0) \times R) = H^1(R^2, R^2, y\text{-bunely})$$

$$p_2^* e \in H^1(R^2, R^2, x\text{-bunely})$$

$$H^i(X, A) \times H^j(Y, B) \rightarrow H^{i+j}(X \times Y, A \times Y \cup X \times B)$$

$$p_1^* e \cup p_2^* e \in H^2(R^2, R^2, \{0\})$$

$$H^2(R^2, R_0^2) = \text{Hom}\left(\overline{H_2(R^2, R_0^2)}, \Delta\right)$$

$$e \times e$$

$$[\tilde{\epsilon}^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow e \times e \text{ gemesztori metr } e \times e(\tilde{\epsilon}^2) = 1 \Rightarrow [\tilde{\epsilon}^2] = 1,$$

hosszú eggyelkent ha $[e^2] = k \in \mathbb{Z}$, akkor $\text{ex}(1) = \frac{1}{k} \mathbb{N}$.

I. A5. Angelt $\subset X$

$$H^m(X, A) \xrightarrow{\quad a \quad} H^{m+n} \left(\underbrace{(X, A) \times (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}_0^n)}_{\text{iso.}} \right) \quad (X \times \mathbb{R}^n, A \times \mathbb{R}^n \cup X \times \mathbb{R}_0^n)$$

Biz A5. Eleg $n=1-r$: $a \times e^n = (a \times e^{n-1}) \times e$

$$1) n=1 \quad A = \emptyset \quad a \in H^m X$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \in H^0(\mathbb{R}_+) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & H^0(\mathbb{R}_0 \mathbb{R}_-) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_0) \ni e \\ \downarrow a \times & & \downarrow a \times & \downarrow a \times \\ H^m(X \times \mathbb{R}_+) & \xleftarrow[\text{rigidis}]{} & H^m(X \times (\mathbb{R}_0 \mathbb{R}_-)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{m+1}(X \times (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_0)) \\ \parallel & & & \text{axe} \\ a \in H^m(X) & & & \begin{array}{l} X \times \mathbb{R}_-\text{-re} \text{ def retr. } X \times \mathbb{R}_- \\ + \text{kétharmadik egz sorozata} \end{array} \end{array}$$

Tehát a hosszú vagy $a \times e$ -be megy.

$$2) n=1, \quad A \neq \emptyset$$

$$z \in Z^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_0) \quad [z] = e \in H^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_0)$$

$$0 \rightarrow C^m(X, A) \xrightarrow{\delta} C^{m+1}(X, A) \rightarrow C^m(X) \rightarrow C^m(A) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \downarrow x_2 & \downarrow x_2 & \downarrow x_2 \\ & & & \\ \widehat{C}^{m+1}(X \times \mathbb{R}; X \times \mathbb{R}_0, A \times \mathbb{R}) & \xrightarrow{\text{mindenhol}} & C^{m+1}(X \times \mathbb{R}, X \times \mathbb{R}_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{itt exakt}} \\ \text{etlenb. kölcsönz.} & & & \end{array}$$

$$\delta(a \times z) = (\delta a) \times z \pm a \times \delta z \quad (\delta(\alpha \cup \beta) = t \text{ látta})$$

\Rightarrow a hosszú eggyelkent sorozatot szétt indíthatóbbá kezeli (mert x_2 megfizet a lánckomplexumot)

szinti export sorozatai között 'es a hosszú ege
művek későbbi funkcionális.)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^m(X, A) & \rightarrow & H^m(X) & \rightarrow & H^m(A) & \rightarrow & \\ \text{Gö lemma} \approx & \downarrow x_e & \approx & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x_e \leftarrow \text{iso.} \\ \text{művek} \end{array} \right. & \xrightarrow{x_e} & & \\ H^{m+1}((X, A) \times (R, R_0)) & \rightarrow & H^{m+1}(X \times (R, R_0)) & \rightarrow & H^{m+1}(A \times (R, R_0)) & & \\ \text{az egen művekkel} \\ \text{kell, hogy A művek} & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Öt Lemma $\Rightarrow H^m(X, A) \rightarrow H^{m+n}((X, A) \times (R^n, R_0^n))$ iso.

□

$$\bigoplus_{m+n=k} H^m X \otimes H^n Y \rightarrow H^{k+n}(X \times Y) \quad \text{iso.}$$

$a \otimes b \longmapsto a \times b$

Biz 1) Y véges CW kompl. Ind Y celláinak
száma vérint. $Y = * (n_f)$

\equiv művek, mely dim cella Y -ban

$$Y_1 = Y \setminus E$$

$$x: \bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i X \otimes H^j Y_1 \xrightarrow{\text{ind. felt.}} H^n(X \times Y_1)$$

$a \otimes b \longmapsto a \times b$

$$\bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i X \otimes H^j Y \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i X \otimes H^j Y_1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=n} H^i X \otimes H^j(Y_1, Y_1) \xrightarrow{\oplus}$$

$\downarrow x \qquad \approx/x \qquad \downarrow x'' \qquad \downarrow \text{művek}$
 (R^k, R_0^k)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^n(X \times Y) & \longrightarrow & H^n(X \times Y_1) & \longrightarrow & H^n(X \times Y_1, X \times Y_1) \xrightarrow{=} \\ (Y, Y, *, Y_1) & \xrightarrow{\text{természetes}} & H^j(Y_1, Y_1) & \approx H^j(Y, Y, *) & H^n(X \times (E, E)) \\ E & & & & \end{array}$$

$H^j(Y, *, Y_1) = 0$ művek
 Y_1 def rebr.-ja $Y, *$ -nak

$$H^j(Y, Y \setminus *) = H^j(E, E \setminus *) = H^j(R^e, R^e_0)$$

endgloss

$$H^j(Y, Y_1) \xleftarrow{\approx} H^j(Y, Y \setminus *) \xrightarrow{\approx} H^j(E, E_0)$$

$$H^n(X \times Y, X \times Y_1) \xleftarrow{\approx} H^n(X \times Y, X \times (Y \setminus *)) \xrightarrow{\approx} H^n(X \times E, X \times E_0)$$

$\nwarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \swarrow$

X^n

axe k

$H^n(X) \ni a$

m=n-k,

option $\oplus H^r X \otimes H^s(R^e, R^e_0)$

többi tagja = 0

$\xrightarrow{\text{A5}} X'' \text{ iron } \xrightarrow{\text{ob lemma}} X \text{ iron}$

2) Y leírás

< r dimenziós igaz, $Y \cong \text{de}_m Y$ - r-igazolt
 $\text{a többi tagja} = 0$

~~($X \times \text{de}_{m+1} Y$)~~ $X \times Y \supset X \times \text{de}_{m+1} Y$ dim < r -re írva

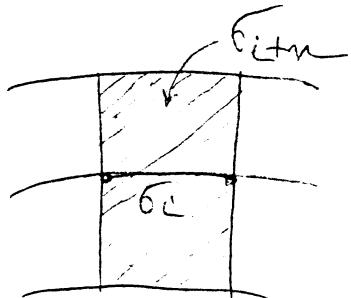
□

Személlyítés: $X \times (R^n, R^n_0)$

$X \times (D^n, S^{n-1})$

$$H_i^c(X) \stackrel{?}{=} H_{i+m}^{\text{iter}}(X \times (D^n, S^{n-1})) \text{ tisz.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} c_i(X) & \longrightarrow & \\ \psi_i & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_{i+m} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ c_{i+1} & \longrightarrow & \epsilon_{i+m+1} \end{array}$$



A feltevések sorához a \times leírásra az ismert.

$$\Delta: X \rightarrow X \times X$$

$$a \cup b \leftarrow \frac{a \otimes b}{a \times b}$$

Tehát az aub legális def-ja
 van, mint a precíz def

8. Előadás

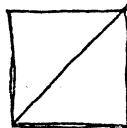
Sezsett dualitás = metrict $\otimes 1$ (new triv.) leírás:

$$X \xrightarrow{\Delta} X \wedge X \longrightarrow K_e \wedge K_e$$

$$\lceil X \times X / X \vee X$$

$$A \times B / A \vee B$$

$$\begin{matrix} A \times & B & \cup & a \times B \\ & \nwarrow & & \uparrow \\ B & & & A \end{matrix}$$



]

$$A \subset X \quad \text{codim } A = k$$

$$B \subset X \quad \text{codim } B = l \quad f^* \circ \iota \leftarrow f$$

$$K_k = K(Z, k) \quad H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}) = [X, K_k]$$

$$K_l = K(Z, l)$$

jed. set körre
se A-fibál repr. hossz oszt
Biránk - dualitás

$$a \in H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}), \text{ and } D_X[A] = a$$

$$D_X[B] = b \in H^l(X; \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{matrix} X \times X & \longrightarrow & K_e \times K_e \\ (x_1, x_2) & \longmapsto & (a(x_1), b(x_2)) \end{matrix}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{\Delta} X \wedge X \xrightarrow{a \otimes b} K_e \wedge K_e \longrightarrow K_{k+l}$$

$\circ_e \quad \circ_e$
fundamentális
osztály

Poncaré

$$H_k(K_e) \approx \mathbb{Z} \quad (\pi_e(K_e) \text{ or } \text{első } \neq 0 \text{ homot. csoport})$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^k(K_e) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H_k(K_e), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0$$

↑
osztály a generátor

$$a: X \rightarrow K_e$$

$a \longleftarrow \circ_e$ (a fund. osztály, melyre
kaphatunk a repr. hossz osztályt)

$$\overline{H}^*(X \wedge Y) = \overline{H}^*(X) \otimes \overline{H}^*(Y)$$

$$H^*(X) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \overline{H}^*(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^*(X \times Y) &= H^*(X) \otimes H^*(Y) = (Z \oplus \overline{H}^*(X)) \otimes (Z \oplus \overline{H}^*(Y)) = \\
 &= \underbrace{Z \otimes Z}_{H^0} \oplus Z \otimes \overline{H}^*(Y) \oplus \overline{H}^*(X) \otimes Z \oplus \overline{H}^*(X) \otimes \overline{H}^*(Y) \\
 H^*(X \vee Y) &= \overline{H}^*(X) \oplus \overline{H}^*(Y) \oplus Z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H^*(X \wedge Y) \xrightarrow{\text{Eg. product}}$$

$$\overline{H}^*(X \wedge Y) = H^*(X \times Y, X \vee Y)$$

$$H^*(A \wedge B) = H^*(A/B, \underbrace{B/B}_*) = \overline{H}^*(A/B)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{aut} \xleftarrow{\text{HF}} a \otimes b \xleftarrow{\text{def}} \sigma_k \otimes \sigma_\ell \xleftarrow{\text{def}} \sigma_{k+\ell} \\
 X \xrightarrow{\Delta} X \wedge X \xrightarrow[a \otimes b]{\text{aut}} K_k \wedge K_\ell \longrightarrow K_{k+\ell} \\
 \text{aut}
 \end{array}$$

$$f_1: X_1 \rightarrow Y_1 \quad f_2: X_2 \rightarrow Y_2$$

$$f_1 \hat{\times} f_2: X_1 \hat{\times} X_2 \rightarrow Y_1 \hat{\times} Y_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^*(X_1) \otimes \overline{H}^*(X_2) & \xleftarrow{(f_1 \wedge f_2)^*} & H^*(Y_1) \otimes \overline{H}^*(Y_2) \\
 f_1^* \alpha \otimes f_2^* \beta & \longleftrightarrow & \alpha \otimes \beta
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\text{(HF with)}} \Delta^*(a \otimes b) = \text{aut}$$

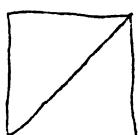
Bsp.

$$X \times Y \quad \pi_1: X \times Y \rightarrow X \quad \pi_2: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$$

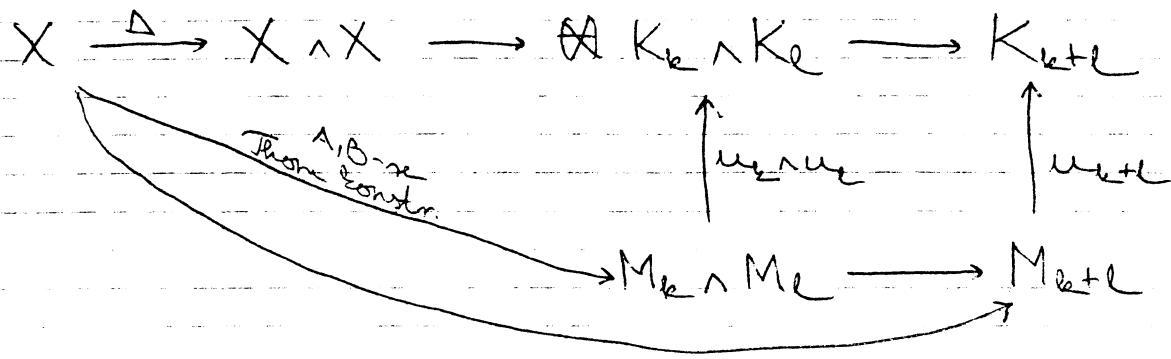
$$a \times b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_1^* a \cup \pi_2^* b$$

$$X = Y \Rightarrow \exists \Delta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta^*(a \times b) &= \Delta^*(\pi_1^* a \cup \pi_2^* b) = \Delta^* \pi_1^* a \cup \Delta^* \pi_2^* b = \\
 &= (\pi_1 \circ \Delta)^* a \cup (\pi_2 \circ \Delta)^* b = \text{aut}.
 \end{aligned}$$



□



$$M_k = \text{MSO}(k) = T\gamma_k^{\text{SO}} \quad \text{From ter}$$

$$\gamma_k^{\text{SO}} \xrightarrow{R^k} \text{BSO}(k) = \widetilde{G}_k(R^\infty)$$

\downarrow ← isotopic alter.

$$G_k(R^\infty)$$

$$T\gamma_k^{\text{SO}} = D(\gamma_k^{\text{SO}})/S(\gamma_k^{\text{SO}})$$

Thom konstr.: $A^n \subset X^n$

$$X^n \xrightarrow{U} T\gamma_k^{\text{SO}}$$

\widetilde{G}_k (0-sized)

\downarrow

$$A = \psi^{-1}(\widetilde{G}_k)$$

$\psi + \widetilde{G}_k$
 \downarrow

$(\widetilde{G}_k(R^\infty)) \propto$ dimension,
weight class $\widetilde{G}_k(R^N)$ -etc
can maps to collect

beginning d. Lefschetz $T\gamma_k^{\text{SO}, N}$ being, van 't Hoff
me & transversal)

$\nu(A \subset X) = \text{nontriviality} \approx \text{obstruction}$
 \downarrow transversality implies

$$\gamma_k^{\text{SO}, N} \quad X^n \xrightarrow{U} T\gamma_k^{\text{SO}, N}$$

$\widetilde{G}_k(R^N)$

Def Thom ostbly

1) ξ sine vertongelab
fm sine increasing

$$E(\xi) \xrightarrow{R^k} B$$

↑ sine size

$$u_{\bar{z}} \in H^k(D(\bar{z}), S(\bar{z}); \mathbb{Z})$$

ben \bar{z} ir. es a Ber.
 \mathbb{Z}_2 ben \bar{z} tekt

$D(\bar{z})$ scharig, $S(\bar{z})$ a ferme. Ellor von Poincaré-dubis

$$u_{\bar{z}} = D[B] \quad , \text{ and } [B] \in H_m(D(\bar{z}); \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}_2}).$$

dubis

Megj. $u_{\bar{z}}$ az (egyik) generator $H^k(D(\bar{z}), S(\bar{z}))$ -ben,

$$\text{met } H^k(D(\bar{z}), S(\bar{z})) \xrightarrow{\text{PD}} H_m(D(\bar{z})) \stackrel{\text{retr.}}{\leftarrow} H_m(B^m) = \left\{ \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}_2} \right\}$$

it fibrem (D^k, S^{k-1}) , ene megröntet

$$u_{\bar{z}}(\text{fibrem}) = 1 \quad (\text{a } \mathbb{Z} \text{ esben}) \quad (\text{vagy definiálja})$$

$$u_{\bar{z}} \in H^k(D^k(\bar{z}), S^{k-1}(\bar{z}))$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \text{megrontet}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathbb{Z}_2 = H^k(D^k, S^{k-1}) \xleftarrow[\text{rom}(H^k(D^k, S^{k-1}), \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}_2})]{\text{a generat. az ir. adj.}}$$

$$u_{\bar{z}} = u_{\bar{z}, \text{SDIN}}$$

2) def: kebele unghiba kihib.

$$H^k(D(\bar{z}), S(\bar{z})) = H^k(T\bar{z}) \xleftarrow{\text{a faktor}}$$

$$u_{\bar{z}} \in H^k(T\bar{z}; \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}_2})$$

Megj. $u_{\bar{z}}$ -t egyik. def-ja, megj. $u_{\bar{z}}(\text{fibrem}) = 1$.

Kev. 1.) A Thom orbály természetes, aza

$$u(f^*\bar{z}) = f^*u(\bar{z})$$

$$\bar{z} = f^*\bar{z} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \xrightarrow{f} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \text{, met}$$

B

$$u(f^*\xi)([D, S]) = 1$$

$$f^* u(\xi)([D, S]) = u(\xi)(f^*[D, S]) = u(\xi)([D, S]) = 1.$$

Kaz 2) A Thom oriented multiplicative area

$$u(\xi \times \eta) = u(\xi) \times u(\eta)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xi \pi_\xi : E(\xi) & \xrightarrow{R^\xi} & B(\xi) \\ \eta \pi_\eta : E(\eta) & \xrightarrow{R^\eta} & B(\eta) \end{array}$$

$$E(\xi \times \eta) = E(\xi) \times E(\eta)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \swarrow \pi_{\xi \times \eta}$$

$$B(\xi) \times B(\eta)$$

$$u(\xi \times \eta) \in H^{k+l}(D(\xi \times \eta), S(\xi \times \eta))$$

$$u(\xi) \in H^k(D(\xi), S(\xi))$$

$$u(\eta) \in H^l(D(\eta), S(\eta))$$

$$H^*(X, A) \otimes H^*(Y, B) \rightarrow H^*(X \times Y, A \times Y \cup X \times B)$$

$$\boxed{\square} D(\eta)$$

$$D(\xi)$$

$$\left(\text{Bis } \langle u(\xi \times \eta), [D(\xi \times \eta), S(\xi \times \eta)] \rangle = 1 \text{ def orient} \right)$$

$$\left(\langle u(\xi) \times u(\eta), [D(\xi \times \eta), S(\xi \times \eta)] \rangle \right)$$

$$\text{Bis } u_\xi \in H^k(D(\xi), S(\xi)) \quad (D, S) \not\subset (D(\xi), S(\xi))$$

$$\downarrow \delta^* \text{ gener} \in H^k(D, S) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$u_\xi \times u_\eta \xrightarrow{(\xi \times \eta)^*} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ H^k(D, S)}}{\text{gener}_1 \times \text{gener}_2} \in H^{k+l}(D \times D', S(D \times D'))$$

$$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \xi \text{ fibr.}}}{H^k(D, S)} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \eta \text{ fibr.}}}{H^l(D', S')}$$

$$H^k(R^e, R_0^e) \otimes H^l(R^e, R_0^e) \rightarrow H^{k+l}(R^{e+l}, R_0^{e+l})$$

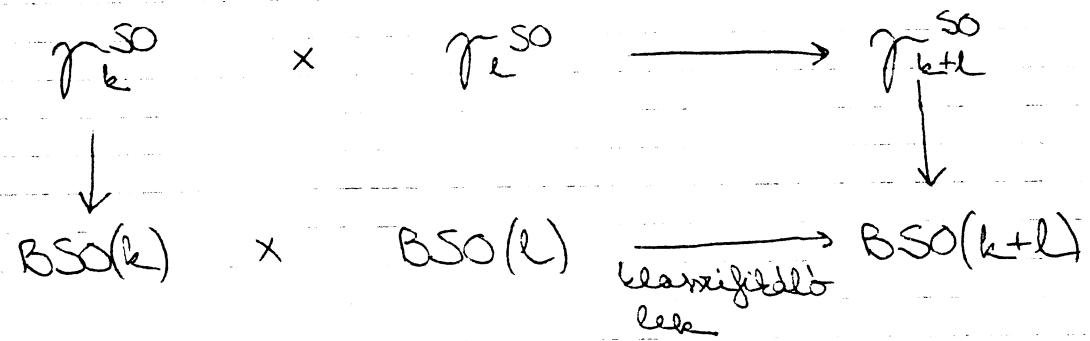
$$(D^e, S^{e+l}) \subset (R^e, R_0^e)$$

latter, every its a generator
corresp a generator

□

$$\mathcal{L} T(\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}) = T\mathbb{F} \wedge T\mathbb{F} \quad \text{Bz}$$

D(\mathbb{F}) (HF)
D(\mathbb{F})

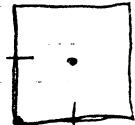


Fiberszentent \Rightarrow indukál a Thom-Tekk hőrt
leírja: $T(\gamma_e^{SO} \times \gamma_e^{SO}) = M_e \wedge M_e$

$$M_e \wedge M_e \longrightarrow M_{e+l}$$

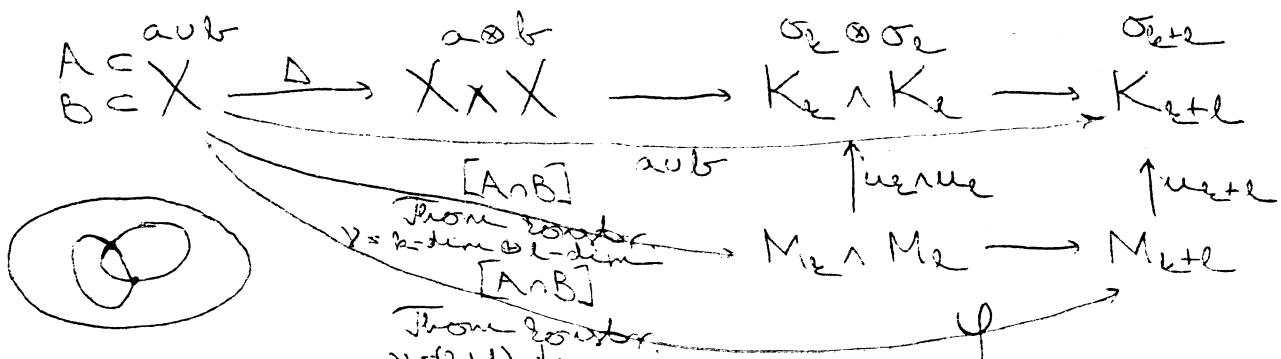
U

U



$$BSO(k) \times BSO(l) \longrightarrow BSO(k+l)$$

az mérge van az
öröklyések részére



$$BSO(k) \times BSO(l) = B[SO(k) \oplus SO(l)]$$

uni. bázis azon R^{k+l} fibr.
uni. bázis a fibra fel vonásához

uni. bázis, melyikre a fibra fel vonás
vonás $R^k \times R^l$ alakban.

$$BSO(k) \times BSO(l) \xrightarrow{\text{induktiv}} B[SO(k) \oplus SO(l)]$$

a komponensek
saját magt induktív
az istr komponensek
induktív (az istr rész a felsorolt uni. bázis)

eredményben: uni. elemek

$$V(A \cap B) \text{ felsorolás } V(A) \oplus V(B) \text{ alakban}$$

↳ diagram komm: $\varphi^*(\text{met}) = D_X[A \cap B]$

T über ein konkrete $A \cap B$ -nach X -ben

$v : A \cap B \subset X$ normalgaloje $Tv = T/\partial T$

$X \xrightarrow{\cong} T/\partial T \rightarrow \text{Met}$

$w_v \leftarrow \text{Met}$

"

$D_X[A \cap B] \xleftarrow{r^*} D_T[A \cap B]$

g. eader

Karakteristikus ortalyk

$E \rightarrow X$ C^n -regulär

$R \rightarrow X$ IR^n -regulär

Cl: $E \rightsquigarrow c_0(E), c_1(E), \dots, c_n(E)$ c
 $c_i(E) \in H^{2i}(X; \mathbb{Z})$

Chem ortalyk

$R \rightsquigarrow w_0(R), \dots, w_n(R)$

$w_i(R) \in H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$

R

Stiefel - Whitney ortalyk

$\pi_i(R) \in H^{2i}(X; \mathbb{Z})$ Pontryagin-ortalyk (R ir.) H

$e(R) \in H^m(X; \mathbb{Z})$ Euler-ort. (R ir.)

Euler telisidowaga:

(1) $c_i(E) = 0$ ($>n-i$ 'es $c_0(E) = 1$)

$w_i(R) = 0$ ($>n-i$ 'es $w_0(R) = 1$)

(2) $f^* c_i(E) = c_i(f^* E)$ as $\begin{array}{c} f^* E \\ \downarrow \\ f : X_1 \rightarrow X \end{array}$

(3) $c(E) = c_0(E) + c_1(E) + \dots + c_n(E) \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Z})$

Ne $E = E_1 \oplus E_2 \Rightarrow c(E) = c(E_1) \cup c(E_2)$

Whitney rokat-formula: $c_i(E) = \sum_{j=0}^i c_j(E_1) \cup c_{ij}(E_2)$

$c(E)$: totalis Chem-ortalyk

$$(4) \quad \gamma_C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\infty \text{ esetén } c_1(\gamma_C) \text{ generálja } H^2(\mathbb{C}P^\infty; \mathbb{Z})\text{-t.}$$

$$\gamma_R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^\infty \quad w_1(\gamma_R) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{R}P^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2) \text{ -t.}$$

$$(w_1 \neq 0) \quad \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$(4') \quad \gamma_C(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1 = S^2$$

(\hookrightarrow totális tör $\mathbb{C}P^2$ -pt) -re ugyan

$$\gamma_R(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^1 = S^1$$

(\hookrightarrow totális tör Möbius-releg, 1-vetőnk: $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$)

1. ötlet X paracompakt, $F = \mathbb{C}$ vagy \mathbb{R}

$$\text{Vect}_F(X) \cong [X, \text{Grn}(F)]$$

$$\text{spec Vect}_F(X) \cong [X, FP^\infty]$$

$L \rightarrow X$ 1-nyelvű $\hookrightarrow f_L: X \rightarrow FP^\infty$, vegyük

$f_L^*(g) \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ és $g \in H^2(FP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ generátor

($\mathbb{C}P^1 \subset \mathbb{C}P^\infty$ eredménytűből, ugyan ahol generálta)

Legyen w_1 az elem $c_1(L)$

[Megj.: $[X, FP^\infty] \leftrightarrow H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ ad a fenti lekép!

$$\mathbb{R}P^\infty = K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1) \quad \mathbb{C}P^\infty = K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}_2 & \rightarrow & S^\infty \leftarrow \text{potrásítható} \\ & \downarrow & \\ & \mathbb{R}P^\infty & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} S^1 & \rightarrow & S^\infty \\ & \downarrow & \\ & \mathbb{C}P^\infty & \end{array}$$

Igy $c_1: \text{Vect}_F(X) \rightarrow H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ fogható.

a \uparrow exponenciálelt a
nyelvűk terekre
(terekre vagy általános - mértékkel)]

Hálóban Ha $E = L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_n$ 1-nyelvűök fogja

$$\Rightarrow c(E) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + c_1(L_i))$$

($T\mathbb{S}^2 \neq F_1 \oplus F_2$, hanem $T\mathbb{S}^2$ a complex vettér)

Tétel X paracompakt és $E \rightarrow X$ adott n-nyelvű

$\Rightarrow \exists f: Y \rightarrow X$ folytos, ugyan!

- $f^* E = L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus \dots \oplus L_n$ (enne $Y = pt$ is diag value)
- $f^*: H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)}) \rightarrow H^*(Y; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)})$ mono.
(Fibrertræk-elev)

2. Löbet $\text{Vect}_n^F(X) \cong [X, \text{Gr}_n(F)]$

Kortetet's leme a rör. stat.:

Jelöljük ki $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n \in H^*(\text{Gr}_n(F); \mathbb{Z}_2)$ és
 f_E -vel línkeltük őket.

Legyen $X = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}P^\infty \times \dots \times \mathbb{F}P^\infty}_{n\text{-szor}}$

Ennél $\gamma_F \times \dots \times \gamma_F = \bigoplus \text{pri}^*(\gamma_F) \rightarrow X$ n-neglebb

$\exists f: X = \bigwedge^n \mathbb{F}P^\infty \rightarrow \text{Gr}_n(F) : f^*\gamma = \bigoplus \text{pri}^*(\gamma_F)$

$f^*: H^*(\text{Gr}_n(F); \mathbb{Z}_{(2)}) \rightarrow H^*(\bigwedge^n \mathbb{F}P^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)})$
"Künneth"
 $\mathbb{Z}_{(2)}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$\text{Im } f^* \subset$ Szimmetrikus polinomok tere (mert X -en van eggy S_n-hatás, a türekrétek permultálhatják)

Tehát f^* mon. is $\text{Im } f^* = \{\text{szimmetrikus polinomok}\}$

$c_i(\gamma_n)$ = i-edik elemi szimmetrikus polinom.

(Gaz a (3)-os ax. ellenőrzésre van szükség.)

Tehát (Kerry - Fisch) X kompakt (van permutáció)

$E \rightarrow X$ adott neglebb (cont), $E_0 \subset E$ nyílt része

$\exists F_0 \subset F$ türekré + $j_B: (F, F_0) \rightarrow (\gamma^{-1}(b), \gamma^{-1}(b) \cap E_0)$

homeomorf ($b \in X$)

$\text{Tehát } a_1, \dots, a_n \in H^*(E, E_0; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)})$ szimmetrikus elemek, hogyan

$j_B^*(a_1), \dots, j_B^*(a_n) \in H^*(F, F_0; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)})$ tör zabol
börén A $b \in X$ (mert \mathbb{Z} -il \mathbb{Z}_2 modulánsak).

$\Rightarrow H^*(E, E_0; \mathbb{Z}_{(2)})$ valad $H^*(X)$ -modulus a_1, \dots, a_n

gradiertordiale.

$(Y \rightarrow X)$ exten $H^*(Y)$ -on $H^*(X)$ met 'verallgemein
te overzichten. $H^*(Y)$ eeg $H^*(X)$ -modules

$$\sum_{\alpha} H^*(X)$$

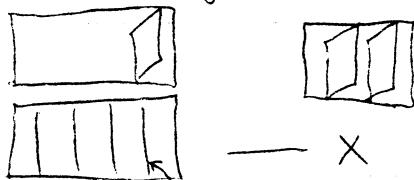
Legger $E \rightarrow X$ \mathbb{F}^n -negatief, $E_0 = \{\text{new } 0\text{-vector}\}$
 $q^* E \rightarrow X$ eeg bij negatief: $E' = E_0 / \mathbb{F}^{* \times \mathbb{F}_{\neq 0}}$, enkel
fibrene FP^{nd} less

$$G = q^* E \quad E \quad \text{Keerlink eeg } G \rightarrow E \text{ } \mathbb{F}^n\text{-negatief}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow n$$

$$q^* E' \rightarrow X$$

Lemme $G = L \oplus G'$, alda L 1-negatief, G' pedig
(n-1)-negatief.



FP^{nd} , e felett L a taut. negatief, G' az ottomoly

q^* more, valgjaban $H^*(E')$ rebaad $H^*(X)$ -
-modules, met L -f: $E' = E_{L\text{-f. stellen}}, E_0 = \emptyset$
Leidt $F = \text{RF}^{\text{nd}}, F_0 = \emptyset$

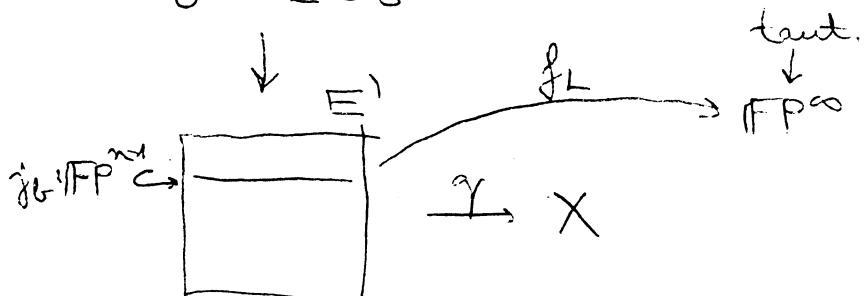
$$\text{Keerlink } a_i = (\lambda_L)^i, \quad \lambda_L = f_L^* \left(\begin{smallmatrix} H^*(\text{FP}^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2) \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\wedge}{H^*}(E'; \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad f_L: E' \rightarrow \text{FP}^\infty$$

$$f_L^* \gamma_F = L$$

$$i = 0, \dots, n-1$$

$$G = L \oplus G'$$



$$(f_L \circ j_B)^* \text{ negatief} \Rightarrow (j_B^*)^* j_B^*(a_1, \dots)$$

$j_!^*(a_{n+1})$ a $H^*(RP^{n+1})$ való generátora.

$H^*(E; \mathbb{Z}_2)$

$$(\lambda_E^*)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} x_i(E) \cdot \lambda_L^{n-i}$$

Ez egyszerűen megadja az

$x_i(E) \in H^i_c(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ elemeket.

Def Ha $E \in \mathbb{R}^n$ -ugratás, akkor $c_i(E) = x_i(E)$

Tétel

Melyen k -ra $\exists RP^n \times R^{n+k}$? $k \leq n+1$ elég

Tétel Ha $n = 2^r$ és $RP^n \times R^{n+k} \Rightarrow k \leq n+1$.

$$(w(TS^2) = w(\mathbb{R}^2) = 1 \text{ met } TS^2 \oplus \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$w(TS^2 \oplus \mathbb{R}) = w(\mathbb{R}^3) = 1$$

$$w(TS^2) \cdot 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"triv. ugratás, a ponttal vételek}\\ \text{vissza lesz } w=1 \end{matrix}$$

"Bár" $k < n+1$ nem lehet.

1. lépés $w(RP^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w(TRP^n) = (1+\alpha)^{n+1}$

$\binom{n+1}{k} \alpha^k$ a térfogat tag

$$\alpha \in H^1(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

2. lépés $w(RP^{2^r}) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^{2^r}$

3. lépés $RP^n \times R^{n+k} \Rightarrow$

$$\exists x \in H^*(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) : (1+\alpha+\alpha^{2^r})x = 1$$

$$w(\gamma) \quad \begin{matrix} 1+\alpha+\dots+\alpha^k \\ \text{normalugratás, } k\text{-dim, de } k \geq 2^r-1 \text{ kell} \end{matrix}$$

Legyen, hogy $(1+\alpha+\alpha^{2^r})x = 1$ teljesüljön

Termékkör: Fiber bundles

10. előadás

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X \rightarrow X \wedge X & \xrightarrow{\sigma_k \otimes \sigma_l} & K_{k+l} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{k+l}} & K_{k+l} \\
 & \searrow [A \wedge B] & \downarrow \text{Incl} & \downarrow \text{Incl} & \\
 & M_{k+l} & \xrightarrow{\text{Incl}} & M_{k+l} &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A, B \subset X \\
 \text{codim } A = b \\
 \text{codim } B = l
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(A \cap B) / \partial T \quad a = D_X[A] \quad b = D_X[B] \quad \Delta^*(a \otimes b) = a \otimes b$$

* honest
rouge
met H2
isomorph
as or like
A dualiza
⊗ round met
a Thom ext.
multiple

Morsdt: $D_T[A \cap B] \xrightarrow{j^*} D_X[A \cap B]$ equivalente
fibration
neg

 $H^{k+l}(T, \partial T) \xrightarrow{j^*} H^{k+l}(X)$
 $H^{k+l}(X, X \cdot \dot{T}) \xrightarrow{j^*} j_!(X, \emptyset) \hookrightarrow (X, X \cdot \dot{T})$

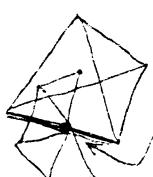
Biz Eml: it Poincaré dual. biz-a (dubbi fibratás)

X triang. da

$C_{i+1}(X) \rightarrow C_i(X) \rightarrow C_{i-1}(X)$ simpel
Eckkomplex

Klassicus
def:

$\downarrow D$
 $\rightarrow C_{n-i}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-i+1}(X)$ dubbi fibratás
Eckkomplex



$\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots$

β_1, β_2, \dots - bivectormole

$D(\partial T) = \mathcal{F}(DF)$

(non simplekkel összeg, amik "s" lenne van a
ketöröslon, legy elágazott, mindenekel a
ketöröslen körül)

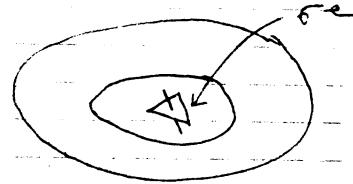
Meg: Ez visz. a modern def-val!

$\text{Hom}(\rightarrow C_{n-i}(X) \rightarrow C_{n-i-1}(X) \rightarrow \dots) = \dots \rightarrow C_{n-i}(X) \rightarrow \dots$

A cellulos hosszrendszere azt a függetl. ami hossz
tart rendel, a többivel O-t. (ez a megbetű)

$E^e \subset X$

die simple kompl



$D[E^e] = E$ e-dim simplexeine die in cellulare
struktur

(ist die inzellare struktur)

Even as (n-e)-dim celloton hat wie fl.

a table nullt ex egg of zelle (a diele fl.)

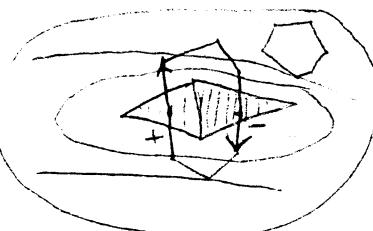
III a) of excircles

$$\text{b)} [q] = D[E^e]$$

Biz a) $\delta q \equiv 0$, also $q(\partial\Theta) = 0 \quad \forall \Theta$ linsa

Exig ut bestre a Θ cellon

n-e+1 dim cellon a diele flontion



$q(\text{lins}) =$ dieles struktur av E-cell
avbest mestringsordene

Ex a) $q \equiv 0 \quad \forall T$ -n linsa

$\Rightarrow q$ representar egg $H^*(T, \partial T)$ -leli element. \square

$$A \subset T / \cong X / X \cdot \dot{T}$$

$$BC(k) \subset M_k = MO(k) \cong T\mathcal{F}_k$$

$$\overbrace{\quad}^{\downarrow} \} T$$

$$\underbrace{A \subset T}_{\text{B)} D_T[A] \in H^*(T, \partial T)}$$

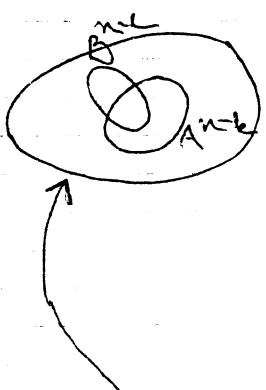
$$\begin{matrix} \xi \times \eta \\ \downarrow \\ S_{\xi} \times S_{\eta} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \xi \rightarrow B_{\xi} \\ \eta \rightarrow B_{\eta} \end{matrix}$$

$$T(\xi \times \eta) = T\xi \wedge T\eta$$

□

A bix az univ. modell előnél alapul



1 példa ene az előre:

$$BO(k) \subset MO(k)$$

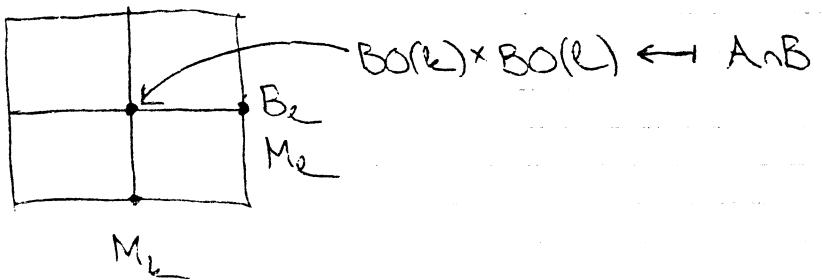
$$A \subset X \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha^{-1}(BO(k)) = A$$

(univ. példa 1 db leggyott rész-
csoport)

2 példa a bix-ban:

$$MO(k) \times MO(l) \supset MO(k) \times BO(l) \hookrightarrow B$$

$$BO(l) \times MO(k) \hookrightarrow A$$



Poincaré dual matolcs bix-a

Toponikus (top product)

R 1-dimeszió

$$H^k(X; R) \longrightarrow H_{n-k}(X; R)$$

$$k \geq l$$

$$\cap : C_k(X; R) \times C_l(X; R) \xrightarrow{\quad \varphi \quad} C_{k+l}(X; R)$$

$$\sigma : \Delta^k \rightarrow X$$

$$\Delta^k = [v_0, \dots, v_k]$$

$$\sigma \cap \psi = \psi(\sigma[v_0, \dots, v_k]) \cdot \sigma|_{[v_1, \dots, v_k]}$$

$$\underline{L} \supset (\sigma \cap \psi) = (-1)^k (\partial \sigma \cap \psi - \sigma \cap \partial \psi)$$

Bix Szimmetria, lásd Fletcher 248. o. □

Kosz.
(HF)

$$H_k^*(X; R) \times H^l(X; R) \rightarrow H_{k+l}(X; R)$$

$$H_k(X, A; R) \times H^l(X, A; R) \rightarrow H_{k+l}(X, A; R), \text{ mert}$$

$$C_k(X; \mathbb{R}) \times C^e(X; \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\quad} C_{k-e}(X; \mathbb{R})$$

$$C_k(A; \mathbb{R}) \times C^e(X, A; \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Titel (PD)

$$X \text{ zart sei} \quad R = \begin{cases} \text{irreduz. } \mathbb{Z} \text{ erfüllt} \\ \text{teiler } \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{cases}$$

$\exists [X]$ fund ordnbar

$$H^e(X; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{n-e}(X; \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{Ex a PD.}$$

$$\alpha \longmapsto [\alpha] \cap \alpha$$

Sage a rel völktat is.

L Sämtl. Lemm's der obige

$$f_*(\alpha) \cap \psi = f_*(\alpha \cap f^*\psi)$$

$$f: X \rightarrow Y \quad \alpha \in H_*(X), \psi \in H^*(Y)$$

Bis

$$f\sigma \cap \psi = \psi (f\sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_e]} \cdot f\sigma|_{[v_1, \dots, v_e]})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{G ring simple } X\text{-ber} \quad \# f \cdot \psi (\sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_e]}) \\ &\psi \text{ telche } Y\text{-ber} \end{aligned}$$

$$= f \cdot (f \cdot \psi (\sigma|_{[v_0, \dots, v_e]}) \cdot \sigma|_{[v_1, \dots, v_e]})$$

□

Daf \mathbb{R}^n -ben egg $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ -ben ar omegitás

$$H_n(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{x\}) = \mathbb{Z} \text{-ben egg generator kivá-} \\ \text{lástás} \quad (\approx H_n(S^{n-1}))$$

M^n top. sch $\forall x \in M^n$ -ben omegitás

$$H_n(M, M \setminus x) = H_n(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus x) = \mathbb{Z}$$

nugás

(Globalis) omegitás ar M -en, faktorisálás bivalas- \\ tása a $H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus x)$ generatőinak

$$x, y \in B \text{ gyűj } \subset \mathbb{R}^n \subset M^n$$

$$H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus B) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus x)$$

$$\downarrow \approx$$

$$H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus y)$$

(a rövidített gúzatörök
képződménye egyenlő)

További eredményeket, ha \exists fkt. rövid a teljes
gúzatöröknek.

M. eladás

$$[M] \cap X \quad D_M : H^k(M) \rightarrow H_{n-k}(M)$$

Tölj $f: A \rightarrow B \supset C$ zárt xre rögzítve

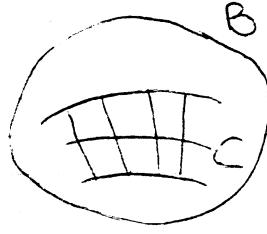
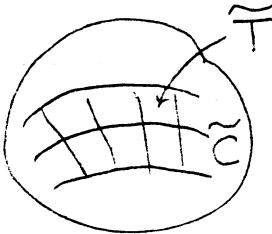
$$\begin{aligned} f+ C &= f^{-1}(C) \\ \Rightarrow D_A[\tilde{C}] &= f^*(D_B[C]) \end{aligned}$$

PD Általánosítás

elág. kompakt az A, B
 $C \cap \partial B = \emptyset$
 $f: (A, \partial A) \rightarrow (B, \partial B)$

Biz

$$\begin{array}{c} B \supset T \supset C \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{tükörrel működik} \\ A = \tilde{T} \supset \tilde{C} \end{array}$$



$\forall \tilde{C}$ a nemelégítésje C, \tilde{C} -nek

$$f^* u_{\tilde{C}} = u_C \quad (\text{ez a c. term})$$

$$f^* D_T[\tilde{C}] = D_T[C]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D_A[\tilde{C}] & \in & H^*(A) & \leftarrow & f^* \\ & & & & \uparrow \\ & & H^*(A, A \setminus \tilde{T}) & & H^*(B, B \setminus T) \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ & & H^*(\tilde{T}, \partial \tilde{T}) & & H^*(T, \partial T) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & u_{\tilde{C}} & \xleftarrow{f^*} & u_C = D_T[C] \end{array}$$

Tölj $i_A: A \rightarrow M \supset B$ indítsz: $i_A + B$

$$C = i_A^{-1}(B) \quad (i_A)_*[C] = \text{metrikai hálózat a } M\text{-ben}$$

$$D_A[C] = i_A^*(\underbrace{D_M[B]}_b)$$

~~Beweis~~ $(i_A)_*[C] = (i_A)_* D_A(i_A^* b) = (i_A)_*([A] \cap i_A^* b) =$

 $= (i_A)_*([A]) \cap b = (D_M(a)) \cap b = ([M] \cap a) \cap b =$

a: $D_M a = (i_A)_*[A]$

 $= [M] \cap (a \cup b) = D_M(a \cup b)$

\uparrow
komplement = -b

\square

Be. ① $H^*(A_g; \mathbb{Z}_2)$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g : \quad \alpha_i \cup \alpha_j = 0 \quad (i \neq j), \quad \alpha_i^2 = 1$$

② $H^*(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[x]/x^{n+1} = 0$
 $[RP^n] \subset [RP^n]$

$$D[RP^{n+1}] = x \in H^1(RP^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad \underbrace{x \cup \dots \cup x}_n \neq 0$$

③ $H^*(CP^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[y]/y^{n+1} = 0$ (n die doppelte Dimension des Punktes)

Poincaré dual file

Th. a) \exists fund. α_A^* .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M^n \text{ top. } \text{de.}, A \subset M^n \text{ kompakt} \\ \alpha_x \in H_n(M, M \setminus x; \mathbb{R}) \stackrel{\text{ring}}{\approx} \mathbb{R} \text{ fikt. } x \in M \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \alpha_A \in H_n(M, M \setminus A)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \alpha_x \in H_n(M, M \setminus x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

b) $H_i(M, M \setminus A; \mathbb{R}) = 0$ für $i > n$.

gesetz: $H_n(M, M \setminus A) \Rightarrow H_n(M \setminus A)$

$$H_n(U \cup U \setminus A) \quad U \supset A \text{ nicht}$$

"Folgt"? $D^n \ni x, y \quad (M, M \setminus D^n) \hookrightarrow (M, M \setminus x)$
 $\quad \quad \quad (M, M \setminus y) \xrightarrow{\alpha_y} \alpha_x$

Def der homologen Test:

$$\text{generator } \tilde{M} \xrightarrow{2} M$$

$$\mu_x \in H_n(M, M-x; \mathbb{Z})$$

zulässig

$$\tilde{M} = \{\mu_x \mid x \in M\} \quad D^n = \cup_x \quad x \in M$$

μ_x negiert

$$\mu_y \quad \forall y \in M_x$$

$\Leftrightarrow \mu_{y,x}$ ergibt Basis \tilde{M} -on

Biz 1.) Jfr $A-\alpha, B-\alpha, A \cap B - \alpha \Rightarrow A \cup B - \alpha$ ist

$$(M, M-(A \cup B)) \hookrightarrow (M, M-A) \hookrightarrow (M, M-B) \subset (M, M-(A \cap B)) \quad (M, M-A) \cup (M, M-B)$$

rel Mayer-Vietoris:

$$H_{n+1}(M, M-(A \cap B)) \rightarrow H_n(M, M-(A \cup B)) \xrightarrow{\phi} H_n(M|A) \oplus H_n(M|B) \xrightarrow{\psi} H_n(M|A \cap B)$$

"

$$\alpha_{A \cup B} \xrightarrow{\cong} (\alpha_A, \alpha_B)$$

$$(\alpha_A, \alpha_B) \longmapsto \alpha - \beta$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{M}_R & \xleftarrow{\text{fikt. Relat.}} & \alpha \\ \parallel & \xrightarrow{F} & M \\ \tilde{M} \times_R & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \end{array}$$

$$\alpha_A|_{A \cap B} = \alpha_{A \cap B} \text{ are univ. mett.}$$

$$\alpha_B|_{A \cap B} = \alpha_{A \cap B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(\alpha_A, \alpha_B) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists! \alpha_{A \cup B}, \text{ fikt. } \phi(\alpha_{A \cup B}) = (\alpha_A, \alpha_B).$$

Test a) ist $A \cup B - \alpha$ vs.

b) vs.: O-hal vonne konfuz

$$H_1(M|A \cup B) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

2) Jfr $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n - \alpha$ ist (mit relat. $M = \mathbb{R}^n - \alpha$ ist).

$$\begin{array}{ll} A \subset M^n & R_1^n, \dots, R_m^n \text{ end-kompl., } \cup \supset A \\ \cup & \cup \\ A_1 & A_m & A = \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i \end{array}$$

m -rekti ind-val ist $\forall A \subset M - \alpha$:

$$m=1-x: H_*(M|A) = H_*(R^n|A)$$

ind. Liges: $(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_m)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{set kompakt}}$ $A_m - x \in 1.$

J. ist mindestens δ metrische
 $\Rightarrow A - x$ is

3.) $A = \Delta^k \subset R^n$ simplex \Rightarrow trixi:

$$H_i(R^n, R^n - \Delta^k) \cong H_i(R^n, R^n - x)$$

$$i=n \quad x_{\Delta} \xrightarrow{\cong} x_x + \text{fikt}$$

$$i > n \quad 0.$$

4.) $A = K$ simple kompl. R^n -ben $\xrightarrow{1.} K - x$ is igar

5.) A kompakt $\subset R^n$

$$x \in H_i(R^n, R^n - A) \quad z \in x \text{ relativ abus, } [z] = x$$

$$\exists z \subset R^n - A \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} z \\ \xrightarrow{\text{Kugel}} \end{matrix} (\partial z, A) > \delta > 0 \quad (A \text{ is } \partial z \text{ comp})$$

Tak R^n -nele egg triang - p'tt δ -nle kugel atmetige
 simpleks

$$K = \{ \sigma \in \text{triang} \mid \sigma \cap A \neq \emptyset \} \quad \partial K \subset R^n - K \text{ istely.}$$

$$[\Sigma]_K \in H_i(R^n, R^n - K)$$

$$x = [\Sigma] \in H_i(R^n, R^n - A)$$

$$i > n \xrightarrow{(4)} [\Sigma]_K = 0 \Rightarrow x = [\Sigma] = 0.$$

$$i = n \quad \exists! x_K$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$x_X \quad x_A$$

$$\equiv$$

Merkbares x_A -nak: Elag, hogy $\not\exists \beta \neq 0 \in H_n(R^n|A)$

$$\forall x \in R^n - A \quad \underbrace{\beta|_x}_{=0} \in H_n(R^n|x).$$

$$\beta = [\Sigma] \rightsquigarrow K \supset A$$

$$[\Sigma]_K \in H_n(R^n, R^n - K) \quad [\Sigma]_K|_x = 0 \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$\Rightarrow [\Sigma]_K = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 0.$$

□

12. előadás

T. A komplex C_{M^n}

$$\alpha_x \in H_n(M, M \setminus x) \quad \forall x \in A - \{x\}.$$

↑

folytonos val

$$D^n \subset M^n$$

$$x, y \in D^n$$

$$H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus x)$$

"

$$\approx H_n(D^n, D^n \setminus x)$$

$$\alpha_x \in H_n(D^n, D^n \setminus x) \approx R$$

$$\alpha_y \in H_n(D^n, D^n \setminus y) \approx R$$

Def. M^n az R-egészítő (R egész részben), ha minden elemnek folytonos független, egy mintához tartozó elem

$$H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus x; R) - \text{csoportból} \quad \forall x \in M^n - x$$

"

(Ha M^n az x-beli, R-egészítőként hivatalosan is)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{M}_R & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & M \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow x \\ & \widetilde{\gamma}^{-1}(x) = H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus x; R) \approx R & \end{array}$$

$D^n \subset M^n - x$ -en def.-nak környéki részben \widetilde{M}_R -ben

M R-ir., ha $\exists \gamma$ teljes: $\gamma(x) \in R$ mintához minden $x \in M$.

\Rightarrow ez a fedési törz. (az inverzel levezetések).

$$\widetilde{M}_R = \widetilde{M} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_2} R = \widetilde{M} \times R / \begin{cases} (x, r) \sim (x, -r) \\ \widetilde{\gamma}(x) = \widetilde{\gamma}(x') \end{cases} \quad \widetilde{M} \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\gamma}} M$$

T. állítás: $\exists! \alpha_A \in H_n(M, M \setminus A; R) : \underbrace{\alpha_A|_x}_{\alpha_A \text{ közepe } H_n(M, M \setminus x; R)-ben} = \alpha_x$

α_A közepe $H_n(M, M \setminus x; R)$ -ben

Def. Földi oszt.

$$\mu_A \in H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus A; R)$$

$\mu_A|_x$ mintához tartozó elem

Bereichsnachweis:

$$A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

1
teilerkomplett

Wkt: K singl kompl $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Existenz: $D^n \setminus A$

$$H_n(D^n, D^n \setminus x) = R \quad \alpha_x \in H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus x)$$

$$\alpha_{D^n}$$

$$\alpha_{D^n}|_A = \alpha_A \in H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus A)$$

$$\alpha_A|_x = \alpha'_A|_x = \alpha_x \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$\beta_A = \alpha_A - \alpha'_A|_x = 0 \quad ? \Rightarrow 0$$

$$H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus A) \quad \text{2. Zell} \quad \alpha_K|_x = \alpha_x$$

\exists K singl kompl $A \subset K \quad \partial \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus K$

Merk: Ist I. reinste Orde $x \in A$ -ra lösbar, wenn

$\beta_A|_x = 0$. Die Voraussetzung $[\varepsilon]_K|_x = 0 \quad [\varepsilon]_K \in H_n(R^n, R^n \setminus K)$
 $\forall x \in K$ -ra "igge".

$$\text{Merk: } K = \{\varepsilon \mid \varepsilon \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$H_n(\varepsilon, \varepsilon \setminus x) \stackrel{(*)}{=} H_n(\varepsilon, \varepsilon \setminus y)$$

$$x \in A \quad [\varepsilon_K]|_x = 0$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow [\varepsilon_K]|_y = 0.$$

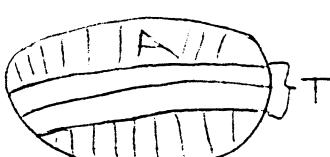
□



$$H_n(M) \ni [M] \rightarrow [M^n, M^n \setminus A] \in H_n(M^n, M^n \setminus A)$$

$$[M]_n$$

$$H_n(T, \partial T)$$



$$H^n(M)$$

④

$$H^n(M, M \setminus A)$$

''

$$D_M[N]$$

$$D_T[N] \in H^k(T, \partial T)$$

Kompakt-tartósitű komplexitás

1. Simplicial

Végtelen (lök végs) simplicial komplex X

Végs (komplekt) tartósítű komplexek $C_c^i(X)$ v. $\Delta_c^i(X)$

Résekeltő komplex

$$H(C_c^i(X), \mathcal{F}) = H_c^i(X)$$

Pé

$$\mathbb{R}^1 \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} G \text{ Abel-egypr}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^1; G) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma} & G \\ \text{epi} & \downarrow & \\ \parallel & \nearrow & \text{...00g00...} \\ Z_c^1(\mathbb{R}^1; G) \end{array}$$

$$\Sigma(\delta\varphi) = 0 \text{ ha } \varphi \in C_c^0(\mathbb{R}^1; G)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\varphi(\sigma^i) &= \varphi(\partial\sigma^i) = \varphi(\text{vég}) - \varphi(\text{eleje}) & \sigma^i = [i, i+1] \\ & & \varphi(i+1) - \varphi(i) \end{aligned}$$

$$H_c^1(\mathbb{R}^1; G) \longrightarrow G$$

HF. Egy ilyen

(Kér.) H_c^1 nem hozzá. invariáns ($\mathbb{R}^1 \cong *$)
 ↳ proper map-re ezen komplexitásban kompakt

Komplexitás tartósítű rész komplexitás

X top. tér

$$C_c^{i(\text{ring})}(X; G) = \{\varphi \in C^i(X; G) \mid \exists K_\varphi \subset X \text{ kompakt} :$$

$$\sigma^i: \Delta^i \rightarrow X \text{ ring-simpel } \text{ mű } \sigma \subset X \setminus K_\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(\sigma) = 0\}$$

$$H(C_c^i(X; G), \mathcal{F}) = H_c^i(X; G)$$

Márka leírás: $K \subset X, K \subset L$

$$H_c^i(X, X \setminus K) \rightarrow H_c^i(X, X \setminus L)$$

$$\varinjlim_{K \rightarrow X} H^i(X, X \setminus K) = H^i_c(X)$$

Direkt Limes

Def Bringschleifenhase I

Rücken rind. halme $\forall \alpha, \beta \exists \gamma : \alpha \leq \gamma$
 $\beta \leq \gamma$

G α Abel-uxp $\alpha \in I \leftarrow$ ir. halme

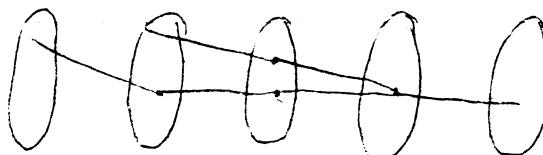
$\alpha \leq \beta \quad f_{\alpha\beta} : G_\alpha \xrightarrow{f_{\alpha\beta}} G_\beta$ homom.

$f_{\alpha\beta} \downarrow f_{\beta\gamma}$

G_γ

$$\varinjlim_I G_\alpha$$

(ω -reduziert)



$$\varinjlim G_\alpha / x \sim y \Leftrightarrow \exists \gamma - \alpha \leq \gamma \beta \leq \gamma \\ f_{\alpha\gamma}(x) = f_{\beta\gamma}(y)$$

Kern $J \subset I$ koinzidens

$\forall \alpha \in I \exists \beta \in J : \alpha \leq \beta$

$$\varinjlim_J G_\alpha = \varinjlim_I G_\alpha$$

HF $X = \bigcup_H X_\alpha \quad \alpha \in I$ induktiv

$\forall K$ kompakt $\exists \alpha : K \subset X_\alpha$

$\alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow X_\alpha \subset X_\beta$

$$\Rightarrow \varinjlim H_i(X_\alpha; G) = H_i(X; G)$$

HF \uparrow rnx (min²)

$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrowtail \mathbb{Z} \rightarrowtail \mathbb{Z} \rightarrowtail \dots$ $\lim = ?$

$$\underline{\text{HF}} \quad H^i_c(\mathbb{R}^n; G) = H^i(S^n; G)$$

HF $\simeq H^*_c$ ist def. - ja der.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B \subset A \subset M^n \text{ top side} & & \mu_A \in H_n(M, M \setminus A; R) \\ H^k(M, M \setminus A; R) \xrightarrow{\cap \mu_A} H_{n-k}(M) & & \mu_A \cap x \in H_n(M, M \setminus x; R) \\ \uparrow j^* & \circ & \parallel \\ \text{int. elem. } x \in A & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^k(M, M \setminus B; R) & \xrightarrow{\cap \mu_B} & H_{n-k}(M) \\ \uparrow j^* & & \\ j: (M, M \setminus A) \hookrightarrow (M, M \setminus B) & & \text{Kommut.} \end{array}$$

M R-orientat.

$$j^*(\mu_A \cap j^* x) = \mu_B \cap x$$

$j^* \mu_A$

Fazit

$$H_C^k(M; R) \xrightarrow{D_M} H_{n-k}(M; R)$$

↑
isom

M R-orient.

$$D_M = \varinjlim (\cap \mu_A)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} G_A \rightarrow G_B \\ \downarrow \circ \\ A \end{array}$$

Bsp

$$\text{Induktiv: Fazit: } M = U \cup V \quad U, V \text{ nichtl. M. rde}$$

Komme (eigel. erüdig):

→ Mayer-Vietoris kompl.
einf. - re

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_C^k(U \cup V) & \rightarrow & H_C^k(U) \oplus H_C^k(V) & \rightarrow & H_C^{k+1}(U \cup V) & \rightarrow & H_C^{k+1}(U \cup V) \\ (*) \quad \downarrow D_{U \cup V} & & \downarrow D_{U \oplus V} & & \downarrow D_{U \cup V} & & \downarrow D_{U \cup V} \\ H_{n-k}(U \cup V) & \rightarrow & H_{n-k}(U) \oplus H_{n-k}(V) & \rightarrow & H_{n-k}(U \cup V) & \rightarrow & H_{n-k-1}(U \cup V) \\ & & & & & & \text{→ homol. K.-U.} \end{array}$$

Bsp: $K \subset U, L \subset V$ kompakt

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^k(M | K \cup L) & \longrightarrow & H^k(M | K) \oplus H^k(M | L) \longrightarrow H^k(M | K \cup L) \xrightarrow{\delta} \\ \downarrow \approx \text{(Kügel)} & & \downarrow \approx \text{(Kügel)} \\ H^k(U \cup V | K \cup L) & & H^k(U | K) \oplus H^k(V | L) \end{array}$$

$\downarrow \mu_{K \cup L} \cap$

$\mu_K \cap \bigoplus \mu_L \cap$

$\downarrow \mu_{K \cup L} \cap$

$\longrightarrow H_{n-k}(U \cup V) \longrightarrow H_{n-k}(U) \oplus H_{n-k}(V) \longrightarrow H_{n-k}(M) \xrightarrow{\delta}$

gleie erkennt $\Rightarrow (*)$ is korrekt (legende korrekt)
 & Widerspruch! f ist d. Steigung konst.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^k(M|K \cup L) & \xrightarrow{f} & H^{k+1}(M|K \cup L) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^{k+1}(U \cap V|K \cup L) \\ \downarrow \mu_{K \cup L} & & \downarrow \mu_{K \cup L} \\ H_{n-k}(M) & \xrightarrow{d} & H_{n-k+1}(U \cap V) \end{array}$$

$$A = M - K, \quad B = M - L$$

$$0 \rightarrow C^*(M, A+B) \xrightarrow{\text{A und B zusammenhängen}} C^*(M, A) \oplus C^*(M, B) \rightarrow C^*(M, A \cap B) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varphi \longrightarrow (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$$

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2$$

setzen wir ein

$$[\delta \kappa_A]$$

$$\kappa_A \quad \kappa_B$$

$$[\alpha] = \kappa_A - \kappa_B$$

$$\delta \kappa_A$$

metr. epi

$$C^{k+1}(M, A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \kappa_A = \delta \kappa_B$$

B. Beobachtungen

HF. 1) $k+2$ dim rest, ir. rd. $\Rightarrow X$ ps.

$$2) f: M^n \rightarrow N^n$$

rest, ir. n -dim schwach

$$H^i(M) \xleftarrow{f^*} H^i(N)$$

$$D_N^{-1} f^* D_M f^*(x) = (\deg f) \cdot x$$

(Fibres egalit.)

$$H_{n-i}(M) \xrightarrow{f_*} H_{n-i}(N)$$

$$3) \chi_c(H^i(M^n; \mathbb{Q})) < \chi_c(H^i(N^n; \mathbb{Q})) \quad \exists \text{ i.e. } i$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg f = 0$$

M, N rest, ir.

$$\mathcal{L} \quad U, V \quad M = U \cup V$$

$$\downarrow D_{U \cap V}$$

$$\downarrow D_U \oplus D_V$$

$$\downarrow D_{U \cap V}$$

Bere K ⊂ M L ⊂ V A = M \ K B = M \ L

$[q] \in H^k(M | K \cup L)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{H}^{k+1}(M | K \cup L)}$ $H^{k+1}(M | K \cup L) \xrightarrow{\text{reduzieren}} H^{k+1}(M \setminus K \cup L | K \cup L)$

$\downarrow \mu_{K \cup L}$ *eigel exklusiv konne* $\downarrow \mu_{K \cup L}$

$H_{n-k}(M)$ $\xrightarrow{\partial}$ $H_{n-k}(M \setminus V)$

$0 \rightarrow C^*(M | A + B) \rightarrow C^*(M, A) \oplus C^*(M, B) \rightarrow C^*(M, A \cap B) \rightarrow 0$

$\downarrow \delta \quad \psi_A \quad \delta \downarrow \delta \quad \psi_B \quad [q] \downarrow \delta$

$0 \rightarrow C^{*+1}(M, A + B) \rightarrow C^{*+1}(M, A) \oplus C^{*+1}(M, B) \rightarrow C^{*+1}(M, A \cap B) \rightarrow 0$

$[\delta q_A] \quad \delta \psi_A = \delta \psi_B \quad \delta q = 0$

∂ leitende:

$$C_*(U \cup V) \rightarrow C_*(U) \oplus C_*(V) \rightarrow C_*(U \cup V) \rightarrow 0$$

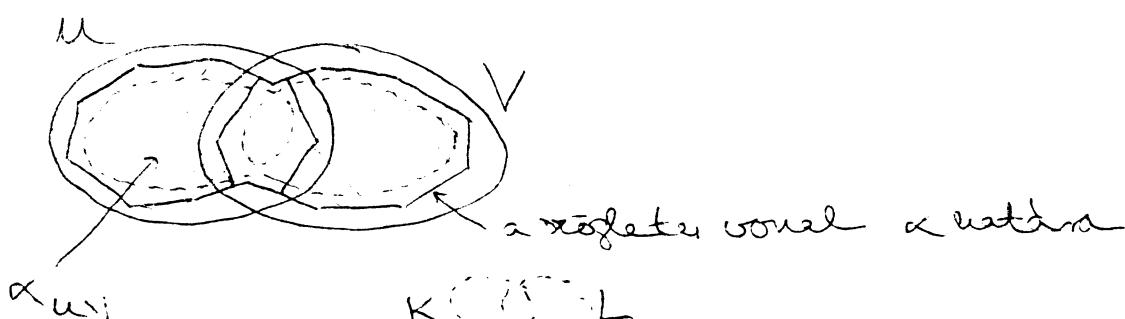
$\downarrow \partial \quad \alpha_U \downarrow \partial \quad \alpha_V \quad [\alpha]$

$[\partial \alpha_U] \quad \partial \alpha_U = \partial \alpha_V \quad (\alpha = \alpha_U - \alpha_V)$

$$\mu_{K \cup L} \in H_n(M, M \setminus (K \cup L))$$

$$\mu_{K \cup L} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \uparrow \\ \text{rel. zirkel} \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha = \alpha_{M \setminus L} + \alpha_{U \cup V} + \alpha_{V \setminus K}$$

$C_*(U \cup V)$ (Bisimpelzel)



$$[q] \in H^k(M | K \cup L) \quad [q]$$

$[\alpha_{U \cup V} \cap q] \xrightarrow{\partial} [\partial(\alpha_{U \cup V} \cap q)], \text{met}$

$$\alpha \cap \varphi = \underbrace{\alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi}_{\in C^*(U)} + \underbrace{(\alpha_{wv} + \alpha_{v \setminus K}) \cap \varphi}_{\in C^*(V)}$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad (\alpha_w) \quad}$ $\xrightarrow{\quad (\alpha_v) \quad}$

a Mayer-Vietoris-Dreiecksprinzip für $\partial(\alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi)$
def. orient

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\varphi] & \xrightarrow{\quad} & [\delta\varphi_A] \\ & \downarrow & \\ \mu_{K \setminus L} \cap [\delta\varphi_A] & = & [\alpha_{wv} \cap \delta\varphi_A] \end{array}$$

(a rückgängig negativer zentraler wert)

Mit α_{wv} eine $\mu_{K \setminus L}$ -repräsentation?

$\forall x \in K \setminus L \quad \mu_{K \setminus L}|_x \in H_n(M, M \setminus x)$ generator

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \alpha|_x = \underbrace{\alpha_{wL}|_x}_{\text{generator}} + \underbrace{\alpha_{wvK}|_x}_{=0} + \underbrace{\alpha_{v \setminus K}|_x}_{=0} = \alpha_{v \setminus K}|_x \\ \text{met } U \cdot L \subset M \cdot x \text{ für } x \in K \setminus L \end{array}$$

$$\alpha_{wL}|_x = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{v \setminus K}|_x = 0 \quad \forall x \in K \setminus L.$$

$$[\alpha_{wv} \cap \delta\varphi_A] \stackrel{??}{=} [\partial \alpha_{wv} \cap \varphi_A]$$

$$\text{zz: } \partial(\alpha_{wv} \cap \varphi_A) = (-1)^k (\partial \alpha_{wv} \cap \varphi_A - \alpha_{wv} \cap \delta\varphi_A)$$

wieder \Rightarrow monochromatische negativer

$$[\partial(\alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi)] \stackrel{??}{=} \pm [\partial \alpha_{wv} \cap \varphi_A]$$

zz:

$$\partial(\alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi) = (-1)^k \partial \alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi \quad \text{met } \delta\varphi = 0.$$

"

$$(-1)^k \partial \alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi_A \text{ met } \partial \alpha_{wL} \cap \varphi_B = 0$$

$$(-1)^{k+1} \partial \alpha_{wv} \cap \varphi_A \quad \xrightarrow{\quad \text{is } \varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_B \quad}$$

\Leftrightarrow

wiss. $\alpha_{wL} \in C^*(U \setminus L)$

$$\text{Met: } \partial(\underbrace{\alpha_{wL} + \alpha_{wv}}_{\mu_K\text{-repr}}) \cap \varphi_A = 0 \quad \varphi_B \in C^*(M, B) = C^*(M, M \setminus L)$$

$$\underbrace{\in C^*(M, K)}_{\mu_K \in H_n(M, M \setminus K)} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad \in C^*(M, M \setminus K) \quad}$$

Poincaré dualität

M^n R-ir. top \Rightarrow

$$H_c^k(M; \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\text{DM}} H_{n-k}(M; \mathbb{R}) \text{ von}$$

Kor. M^n kompakt, pvermess

$$H_c^k(M; \mathbb{R}) \approx H^k(M, \partial M) \xrightarrow{\text{DM}} H_{n-k}(M) \stackrel{\text{steige}}{\approx} H_{n-k}(M)$$

Bsp. $M = \mathbb{R}^n = \text{int } \Delta^n$

$$H_c^k(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{\text{DM}} H_{n-k}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\downarrow =$$

$$H^k(\Delta^n, \partial \Delta^n) \xrightarrow[n \in \Delta^n]{\text{DM}} H_{n-k}(\Delta^n)$$

eliggs = $n - k$: $[\Delta^n] \in H_n(\Delta^n, \partial \Delta^n)$ (atobbera 0)

$$H^n(\Delta^n, \partial \Delta^n) = \text{Hom}(H_n(\Delta^n, \partial \Delta^n), \mathbb{R})$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{[q]} \quad \langle [q], [\Delta^n] \rangle = 1$$

$$k = n - n = 0 \text{ von } \underbrace{\langle [\bar{q}] \wedge [\Delta^n] \rangle}_{1 \cdot \Delta^n \text{ generator } H_0 \text{ von }} \cdot \Delta^0 = [\bar{q}] \wedge [\Delta^n]$$

Δ^n wobst univ

M rekt $\subset \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow D_M$ von

$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i$ die konvex rekt $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$V_i = \bigcup_{j \leq i} U_j$ induktiv: $i = 1 - n$ ar obig
($U_1 \approx \mathbb{R}^n$)

$V_{i+1} = U_i \cup V_i$ (i-remer Teilpunkt)

$$U_i \cap V_i = \bigcup_{j \leq i} (\underbrace{U_i \cap U_j}_{\text{konvex rekt}})$$

induktiv:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_{V_i} \text{ von} \\ D_{U_i} \text{ von} \\ D_{U_i \cap V_i} \text{ von} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow D_{V_{i+1}} - \infty$$

Komplizitwurk direkt limesse von

$$\text{alle } M = \bigcup U_i \quad U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \dots$$

\forall $\text{cone } \Delta_{\text{ui}} : H_c^k(M_i) \rightarrow H_{n-k}(M_i)$ von

$\rightarrow D_M$ is iron

$$\underline{\mathcal{L}} H_c^k(M) = \varinjlim_{\substack{y \\ x}} H_c^k(M_i)$$

Bee $H_c^k(M) = \varinjlim_{K \subset M \text{ lógy}} H^k(M_i, M_i \setminus K) = \varinjlim_{\substack{K \subset M \\ \text{ "régies}}} H^k(M, M \setminus K)$

$$H_c^k(M) = \varinjlim_{K \subset M} H^k(M, M \setminus K)$$

$$H_c^k(M) = \varinjlim_{K \subset M \text{ lógy}} H^k(M, M \setminus K)$$

az lógyok az indexelme, visszatérítik eredetét

Tehát értelmezhető a K -beli límet.

$\forall K \exists i : K \subset M_i$

$$x \in \varinjlim H_c^k(M_i)$$

$$\exists x' \in H_c^k(M_i) \text{ spt.}, \exists x'' \in H^k(M_i, M_i \setminus K) \approx H^k(M, M \setminus K)$$

$$y = [y''] \in \varinjlim H_c^k(M) \quad x \mapsto y \quad \text{epi}$$

Konstancia mondt.

$$3.) M = \cup M_i \quad M_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

Ekkor a \mathbb{Z} -lépést elmagyarázza a konvex sét.

($\forall \mathbb{R}^n$ -beli nyílt konvex műltök minden részterülete mintegy a hálózatban van)

Meg: $\begin{aligned} & DM(x) && \text{visszatérítés} \\ & \langle [M] \cap x, y \rangle & \stackrel{?}{=} \langle [M] | x \cup y \rangle \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & H_n(M) & H^k(M) & H^{n-k}(M) \end{aligned}$

Kér: $H^k(M^{2n}; \mathbb{Z})$ -n belterületek formájában írni form

ha kps., akkor vennem

nem elfajló

ha kplén, akkor alternáló

± 1 det.-n

(\mathbb{Z} lógyán \Rightarrow a H^k -torzított 0-ba van) \mathbb{Z} felett is.

$$H^k(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}) \approx H^k \quad (\dim M = 2k)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Ext}(H_{k+1}; \mathbb{Z})}_{\text{tors } H_{k+1}} \rightarrow H^k(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Hom}(H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})}_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tors } H_{k+1} : \text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) &= 0 \\ \text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}_p \end{aligned}$$

$H^k / \text{tors} = \text{Hom}(H_k / \text{tors}, \mathbb{Z})$ - in intermediär
betr. formt.

$$x \in H^k \quad x^* : H^k / \text{tors} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{as } x \text{ regular})$$

$$H^k / \text{tors} \text{ repr. } \text{Hom}(H_k / \text{tors}, \mathbb{Z}) \text{ als element}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad H^k / \text{tors} \quad \quad \quad \text{reg.}$$

Def M^{4k} signature $\sigma(M^{4k})$

$$H^{2k}(M^{4k}) \otimes H^{2k}(M^{4k}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \otimes y \longmapsto \langle xy, [M] \rangle$$

similär form index

6 eckdiagonals - invariant.

4. eckdiagonals

HF. M^n kompakt, perfekt, trianguliert die Kette (± 1)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^{k+1}(\partial M) & \rightarrow & H^k(M, \partial M) & \rightarrow & H^k(M) & \rightarrow & H^k(\partial M) \\ \approx \downarrow D_{\partial M} & & \approx \downarrow D_M & & \approx \downarrow D_M & & \approx \downarrow D_{\partial M} \\ H_{n-k}(\partial M) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-k}(M) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-k}(M, \partial M) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-k-1}(\partial M) \end{array}$$

M^{2k} zdt, er. dsk

$$F^k = H^k(M; \mathbb{Z}) \text{ zebad rere} = H^k(M) / \text{tors}$$

$$Q: F^k \otimes F^k \underset{\alpha \beta}{\longrightarrow} \mathbb{Z} \quad \langle \alpha \cup \beta, [M] \rangle$$

Def A, B R-moduln

$A \times B \rightarrow R$ bilin lebesges

Nun erg.: $A \rightarrow \text{Hom}(B, R)$ von
 $B \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, R)$ von

Q metrische unimodularis ($= \pm 1$ det.)

$Q: F^k \otimes F^k \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_n}_{\text{basis}} \quad \underbrace{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m}_{\text{basis}}$

$$A = (Q(x_i, \beta_j)) \text{ mtz.}, \quad v = \sum c_i x_i, w = \sum d_j \beta_j$$

$$(c_1 - c_n) A \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_m \end{pmatrix} = Q(v, w)$$

$D_M(x_1), \dots, D_M(x_n)$ basis F_k = related zur $H_k(M)$ -ten.

$$0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Ext}(\cdot, \mathbb{Z})}_{\text{Tors}} \rightarrow H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H_k(M; \mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(F^k \cong \text{Hom}(F_k, \mathbb{Z}))$$

β_1, \dots, β_m basis F^k - basis:

$$\langle \beta_i, D_M(x_j) \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad (\mathbb{Z} \text{ ist ein torsionsfreies})$$

$$\langle \beta_i, [M] \cap x_j \rangle = \langle \beta_i \cup x_j, [M] \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

$A = (Q(x_i, \beta_j)) = E$ eigentlich über einer Basisparabon

$A: F^k \rightarrow F^k$

$$A(\beta_i) = x_i \quad (A = (a_{ij}) \text{ a } \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}, \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ Basisparabon})$$

$\Rightarrow \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ Basisparabon $Q(x_i, x_j) = a_{ij}$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E \Rightarrow \det A \cdot \det A^{-1} = 1$$

($\det A = 1$ Widerspruch)

Q vom lebhaba 4-dim - ban

M ist zkt. ir. eine rk

$$H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) \times H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\alpha \quad \beta \quad \mapsto \langle \alpha \cup \beta, [M] \rangle$$

\times dualizálás reprezentálható \leftrightarrow bágya felülettel:

$$H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}) = [X, K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)] = [X, \mathbb{C}P^\infty]$$

$$H^2(M^4; \mathbb{Z}) = [M, \mathbb{C}P^\infty] = [M, \mathbb{C}P^N] \leftarrow \text{ide } l = \text{hiperbolikus dualizálás (crispr-tétel)}$$



$$f^* [D_B(C)] = D_A[f^{-1}(C)]$$

$$\times \rightarrow f: M^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^N$$

$$\sum_\alpha = f^{-1}(\mathbb{C}P^{N-1}) \quad \text{az } \times\text{-nél megfelelő felület}$$

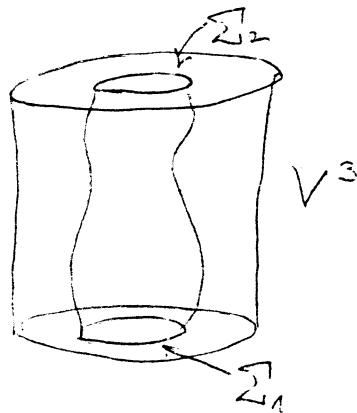
hiperbolikus $\mathbb{C}P^N$ -ben, erre transzv.-a tenné a f-tet, a körülöttei egyszerű felület

$$D_M(\alpha \cup \beta) = \#_{\text{alj}} (\sum_\alpha \cap \sum_\beta)$$

$$[\sum_1] = [\sum_2] \iff \begin{array}{l} \sum_1 \subset M^4 \\ \sum_2 \subset M^4 \text{-ban belső} \\ M^4 \times [0,1] \text{-ban (mint alj)} \end{array}$$

\sum_1 \sum_2

felületek rep. hossz
szimilár



$$[M, \mathbb{C}P^N]$$

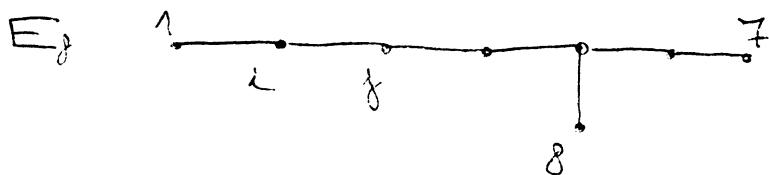
(HF)

Thom konstr -nél a \sum_1 -nek és \sum_2 -nek megfelelő leágazások homotópikus

I. (Terelésben)

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} M^4 \text{ 1-df, elét, rövid} \\ Q_M \text{ definit} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Q_M \xrightarrow{\text{Z fejtés}} \pm E \text{ (megfelelő)} \quad \uparrow$$

Például E_8 minden definíció, de nem elég



	1	...	8
1	2		
	1		
		1	
		1	
		1	
8		1	1
		1	1
		1	2

I. (Friedman)

A univenduláris egész egyszerűsök négyzetekkel, mint az 1-ig szint, 4-dim torp ide. kvadr. alakja.

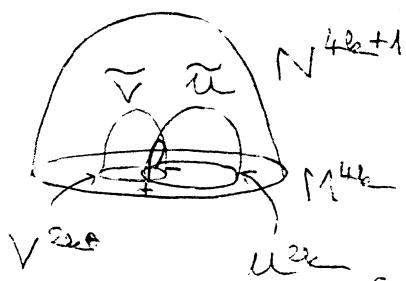
4 | dim M

Q_M kvadr. alak végzettsége: $\sigma(Q_M) = \sigma(M)$
(változók fütt diag., + - os várna - a - os várna)

Tétel. $\sigma(M) \neq 0$ kódord int.

L M $\underset{2}{\approx} 0$ (M ir. ételeben 0-kódord) $\Rightarrow \sigma(M) = 0$.

Biz Szemel váltószet



$$\#_{alg}(V^{2k} \cap U^{2k}) = 0, \text{ ha}$$

$$V^{2k} = \partial V^{2k+1} \subset N^{4k+1}$$

$$U^{2k} = \partial U^{2k+1} \subset N^{4k+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \#_{alg} H_{2k}(M^{4k}) \leq \text{betárolt ortológye} = L$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = H_{2k}(M^{4k}; \mathbb{R})$$

$$\sigma \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$



Eljelöl megközöl dim attól,
melyre megfordítva Q-t poz def

Ez minden L-öt, de L-en a kvadr. alak 0.

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = 0.$$

$i: M \hookrightarrow N$ (und α ist ein orthologer) R-flecht

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_{2e+1}(N, M) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_{2e}(M) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H_{2e}(N) \\ & & \downarrow D_M & & \downarrow D_N \\ H_{2e}(N) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H_{2e}(M) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H_{2e+1}(N, M) \\ \text{Ker } i^* \approx & & \text{Ker } i^* \approx & & \end{array}$$

$$H_{2e}(N) \leftarrow H_{2e}(M)$$

$\underline{\alpha \text{ und } \dim \text{im } \alpha \geq \frac{1}{2} \dim H_{2e}(M)}$

$\text{Ker } i^* \approx \text{im } i^*$

Utg. Lemma: $\text{ker } i^* \approx \text{coker } i^*$

$$\dim \text{im } i^* = b_{2e} - (\text{rk } i^*) \dim \text{im } i^*$$

$\dim \text{im } i^* = \frac{1}{2} b_{2e}$

$\dim \text{ker } i^* = \dim \text{im } \alpha$

Formelles bis (Hirzelbruch)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_{2e}(M) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H_{2e}(M) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H_{2e+1}(N, M) \\ D \downarrow & \xrightarrow{y} & D \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_{2e+1}(N, M) & \longrightarrow & H_{2e}(M) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H_{2e}(N) \end{array}$$

$H_{2e}(M)/\text{ker } i^* \approx \text{im } i^*$

$\forall x \in \text{im } i^* \Leftrightarrow D(x) \in \text{ker } i^*$

$\dim \text{im } i^* = \dim \text{ker } i^*$

$b_{2e} - \dim \text{ker } i^* \text{ (mit } \text{im } i^* \approx \text{coker } i^*)$

Utg. L: $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ (A, B R-vertonten) lin R-flecht

$K \oplus L \quad L \oplus C$

$K = \text{Ker } \varphi \quad \text{im } \varphi = L \quad C = \text{coker } \varphi \quad \begin{matrix} R^n \rightarrow R^m \\ R^n \end{matrix}$

$$A^* \xleftarrow{\varphi^*} B^*$$

$$K^* \oplus L^* \longleftarrow L^* \oplus C^*$$

$$C^* = \ker \varphi^* = (\operatorname{coker} \varphi)^*$$

$$K^* = \operatorname{coker} \varphi^* = (\ker \varphi)^*$$

$$\operatorname{im} i^* = \ker i^* = \operatorname{coker} i^* = b_{2e}(M) - \operatorname{im} i^*$$

↑
alg. L (adimensionale Erhöhung)
Beider

$$= \operatorname{im} i^* = \frac{1}{2} b_{2e}$$

$$\| \ker \delta = \ker i^* .$$

$$\underline{L} \mid Q |_{\operatorname{im} i^*} \equiv 0$$

$$0 = \langle (i^* y)^2, [M] \rangle = \langle y^2, \underbrace{i^* [M]}_{\equiv 0} \rangle = 0. \quad i : M \hookrightarrow N$$

$$\sigma(-M) = -\sigma(M)$$

$$\langle \alpha \cup \beta, [M] \rangle = Q_M(\alpha \cup \beta)$$

$$\langle \alpha \cup \beta, [-M] \rangle = Q_{-M}(\alpha \cup \beta)$$

$$\sigma(M_1 \cup M_2) = \sigma(M_1) + \sigma(M_2) \quad (\text{akkum. grün direkt-} \\ \text{zusammen})$$

$$M_1 \sim M_2 \iff M_1 \cup -M_2 \sim 0$$

$$\sigma(M_1 \cup -M_2) = \sigma(M_1) - \sigma(M_2) = 0.$$

Alexander dualität

I K kompakt lde fortsetzbarkeit, nem über valödi
alter Gr.-ten \Rightarrow

$$\widetilde{H}_i(S^n \setminus K; \mathbb{Z}) \approx \widetilde{H}^{n-i-1}(K; \mathbb{Z})$$

Kav. jorden t.

M^n top. nem ir. lde $\not\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ -ke.
topologg.

Bee a) $i \neq 0$

$$H_i(S^n \setminus K; \mathbb{Z}) \stackrel{\text{PD}}{\approx} H_C^{n-i}(S^n \setminus K) \stackrel{\text{def.-sp-}}{\approx}$$

$$\approx \varinjlim_{U \vee K} H^{n-i}(S^n, K, U \wedge K) \stackrel{\text{knödös}}{\approx} H^*_U \varinjlim H^{n-i}(S^n, U) \stackrel{i=0, n}{\approx}$$

$$\approx \varinjlim H^{n-i}(U) \stackrel{?}{\approx} H^{n-i}(K)$$

Hét. top-ból: \exists néhány kompakt K-nak, hogy U -nak részben K.

megj. 2. $\varinjlim H^*(U) \rightarrow H^*(K)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U & \xrightarrow{\exists u} & K & \hookrightarrow & U \xrightarrow{\exists} K \\ & \nearrow u & & & \\ & H^*(U) & \longleftarrow & H^*(K) & \end{array}$$

hasonlóan az inf.

B) $i=0$

$$H_0(S^n, K; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \widetilde{H}_0(S^n, K; \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \widetilde{H}_0$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n-1}(U) \rightarrow H^n(S^n, U) \rightarrow H^n(S^n)$$

$$\widetilde{H}_0 = \varinjlim H^{n-1}(U)$$

Szur S. 5. Seite

15. Übung

HF. $M \times M \times M \supset \Delta_3$

$D_{(M)^3} [\Delta_3] = ?$

Δ eigentlich von best., wagg $H^*(M)$ relativ \mathbb{Z}_2 -modular
 M \mathbb{R} -orientabel M ir. wagg $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_2$

Vektor: b_1, \dots, b_n Basis $H^*(M)$ -en

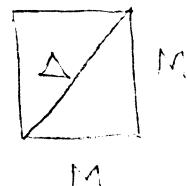
$b_1^\#, \dots, b_n^\# :$

$\langle b_i \cup b_j^\# | [M] \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

$\sum_{i,j} b_i \times (b_i^\# \cup b_j) \times b_j^\# \quad \dim b_i + \dim b_i^\# = n$
 \nwarrow 2n-dimensional

Lefschetz Kriterium (Poincaré - Höffl.)

Kriterium: $D_{(M)^2} [\Delta] = ? = u^n$
 $H^n(M \times M)$



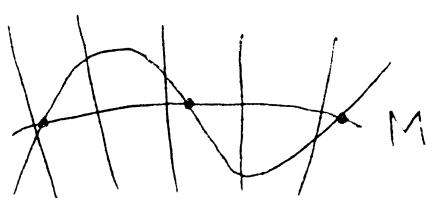
Vektor: b_1, \dots, b_n Basis $H^*(M)$ -en

$b_1^\#, \dots, b_n^\#$ duale Basis

$u^n = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \times b_i^\# \cdot (-1)^{\dim b_i}$

Kurz Poincaré - Höffl. i.

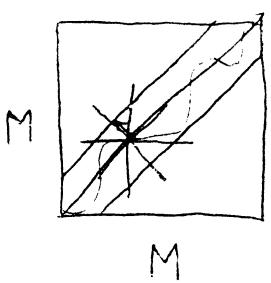
$\rightarrow: M \rightarrow TM \quad \rightarrow$ 0-Zelle



Möbius index elégelőírás a
metriskával.

$\sum \text{index} = \chi(M)$





$N_\epsilon = D_\epsilon M = \{v \in TM \mid \|v\| \leq \epsilon\}$

normalnagykörök

$$T(M \times M) \Big|_{\Delta} = TM \oplus TM$$

$$(u, v) \mapsto (u+v, u-v)$$

$$v \leftrightarrow (v, -v)$$

$$\left(\frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{u-v}{2}, \frac{u+v}{2} - \frac{u-v}{2} \right)$$

normalnagykörök \approx "vákuum környezet" (exp mintt)

az $\rightarrow \subset D_\epsilon M$ feltétele

$$\delta : M \rightarrow M \times M \quad \delta \cong \Delta \quad , \quad \Delta : M \rightarrow M \times M$$

$$x \mapsto (x, x)$$

$$\sum \text{ind} = [\delta^{-1}(\Delta)] \in H_0(M)$$

$$D_M \overset{\Delta^*}{\underset{\Delta}{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}} \left(\underbrace{C_{M \times M}[\Delta]}_{u''} \right) = D_M (\Delta^*(u''))$$

$$\text{Ex. } \Delta^*(a \times b) = a \cup b \quad \Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$$

$$\Delta^*(u) = \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot b_i \cup b_i^\#$$

$$H^n(M)$$

$$H_0(M)$$

$$\sum \text{ind} = \langle \Delta^*(u), [M] \rangle \stackrel{\substack{\# \text{ deg.} \\ \downarrow}}{=} \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot 1 = \chi(M)$$

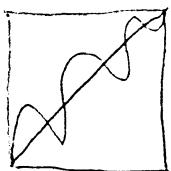
(az exzessív pontokhoz fogadott)

$$\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^k \dim H^k(M) = \chi(M)$$

I. (Lefschetz)

$$L(f) = \sum (-1)^i \text{tr } f_* i = \text{fixpontok száma}$$

$f(x) = x$ formában az $S_\epsilon(N)$ -n (n-fixpont)



$$\Gamma : M \rightarrow M \times M \quad , \quad \text{az } \Gamma \text{ is } \Delta \text{ metrikai indexe}$$

$$x \mapsto (f(x), x)$$

$$M \xrightarrow{\Delta} M \times M \xrightarrow{f \times 1} M \times M$$

$$x \longmapsto (x, x) \quad \Gamma$$

$$(u, v) \longmapsto (f(u), v)$$

$\langle \Gamma^*(u), [M] \rangle = \text{fixpunkt alg. Kette}$

$$(f \times g)^*(a \times b) = f^* a \times g^* b \quad , \text{ was.}$$

$$\pi_1^* a \cup \pi_2^* b$$

$$A \xrightarrow{f} X$$

$$B \xrightarrow{g} Y$$

$$(f \times g)^*(\gamma_1^* a) \cup (f \times g)^*(\gamma_2^* b) \quad f \times g: A \times B \rightarrow X \times Y$$

$$A \times B \xrightarrow{f \times g} X \times Y$$

$$\downarrow \gamma_1 \quad \circ \quad \downarrow \gamma_1$$

$$A \xrightarrow{f} X$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \times B & & \\ \gamma_1 \swarrow & & \searrow \gamma_2 \\ A & & B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & \mu & \nu_1 \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ X & & Y \end{array}$$

$$(f \times g)^* \gamma_1^* = (f \circ \gamma_1)^* = \gamma_1^* f^*$$

$$\gamma_1^* f^* a \cup \gamma_2^* g^* b = f^* a \times g^* b.$$

$$M \xrightarrow{\Delta} M \times M \xrightarrow{f \times 1} M \times M$$

$$\Gamma^*(u) \leftarrow \dots \quad u$$

$$\sum f^*(b_i) \times (b_i^\#) (-1)^{\dim b_i} \xleftarrow{(f \times 1)^*} \sum b_i \times b_i^\# (-1)^{\dim b_i}$$

$$\sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot \text{tr } f_i^*$$

$$\sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \left\langle f^* b_i \cup b_i^\#, [M] \right\rangle = \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot k_i$$

$$\sum a_j b_i$$

$$\text{tr } f^* = \text{tr } f$$

$$f: M \rightsquigarrow N$$

$$M \times M \xrightarrow{f \times f} N \times N$$



$$f(x) = f(y), x \neq y$$

Wie ist f bezüglich ν_1 , ν_2 hom. ordnet?

Bis (Valors)

Def Slant product v. kinctgrößen

$$X, Y \text{ As egypt. comp: } H^*(X, \Delta) \text{ sebab } \Delta\text{-mod}$$

$$H^{r+q}(X \times Y) \otimes H_q(Y) \longrightarrow H^r(X)$$

$$\begin{matrix} u & \beta \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \sum_{i+j=r+q} H^i(X) \otimes H^j(Y) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} u/\beta \\ \longmapsto \\ u \end{matrix}$$

de Rham metten kinctgrößen

$H^r(X) \otimes H^q(Y)$ Y wönbar as X -ist ill Y -ist
element formel \cup -verzatdt.

$$(a \otimes b, \beta) \longmapsto a \langle b, \beta \rangle$$

Magg. $H^*(X)$ -linears \cong /-struk:

$$\pi: X \times Y \rightarrow X \text{ proj.}$$

$$a \times 1 \xleftarrow{\pi^*} a \in H^*(X)$$

$$u \in H^{r+q}(X \times Y), \beta \in H_q(Y)$$

$$((a \times 1) \cup u) \Big/ \beta = a \cup (u/\beta)$$

$$u = X \otimes Y = X \times Y$$

$$u/\beta = X \cdot \langle Y, \beta \rangle \quad a \cup (u/\beta) = a \cup X \cdot \langle Y, \beta \rangle$$

$$[(a \times 1) \cup (X \times Y)] \Big/ \beta = [(a \cup X) \times Y] \Big/ \beta = a \cup X \cdot \langle Y, \beta \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L} \quad M \times M \text{-ben } a \in H^*(M), u' = \sum_{M \times M} [\Delta]$$

$$(a \times 1) \cup u' = (1 \times a) \cup u'$$

$$\text{Bis } u' \in H^n(M \times M, M \times M - \Delta) = H^n(N_\varepsilon, N_\varepsilon - \Delta)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$u' \in H^n(M \times M)$$

(geprojiziert zentralisiert
Theater Δ normalisiert)

u' a Thom-objekt $\Rightarrow (\Delta \subset M \times M)$ -nec (a 0-reels) (dualis)

$$a \times 1 = \gamma_1^* a \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 1 \times a = \gamma_2^* a$$

$u \in H^*(N_\varepsilon, N_\varepsilon \setminus \Delta)$ vorerst nur $(\gamma_1|_{N_\varepsilon})^*(a)$
und $(\gamma_2|_{N_\varepsilon})^*(a)$

$$H^*(N_\varepsilon) \otimes H^*(N_\varepsilon, N_\varepsilon \setminus \Delta) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^*(N_\varepsilon, N_\varepsilon \setminus \Delta)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \gamma_1^* & & \gamma_2^* & & \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \approx \\ H^*(M \times M) \otimes H^*(M \times M, M \times M \setminus \Delta) & \xrightarrow{u} & H^*(M \times M, M \times M \setminus \Delta) & & \\ \gamma_1^* \uparrow & \gamma_2^* \uparrow & & & \\ a \in H^*(M) & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\text{Eig.: } \underline{\gamma_1^*(a) \cup u} = \underline{\gamma_2^*(a) \cup u}.$$

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_1|_{N_\varepsilon} \cong \gamma_2 = \gamma_2|_{N_\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{met } \gamma_1|_\Delta = \gamma_2|_\Delta \rightarrow N_\varepsilon \searrow \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\gamma_1^*(a) = \gamma_2^*(a)}.$$

□

$$\underline{a} \quad u''/_{[M]} = 1$$

$$\text{Bis } u'' = \sum b_i \times c_i \quad (\text{d.h. } c_i \text{-e F-vekt})$$

$$(1 \times a) \cup u'' = (a \times 1) \cup u'' \quad u'' \leftarrow \sum b_i \times c_i$$

$$a = \sum (-1)^{\dim a \cdot \dim b_i} \cdot b_i \langle a \cup c_i, [M] \rangle$$

$$1 \times a = b_i \quad b_i = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i = (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot b_i^\# \quad i = 1, \dots, rr$$

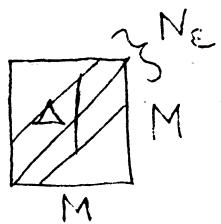
16. Übung

$$HF(1) M^n = \underbrace{F_1 \times \dots \times F_s}_{\text{metrisch}} \times \underbrace{G_1 \times \dots \times G_r}_{\text{irr.}} \text{ gefüllt mit}$$

$$\Rightarrow M^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+s+r} \quad (\text{zwei Schritte v.a.})$$

2) $M^n \not\cong \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

$$\underline{\mathcal{L}} \quad u^*/[M] = 1$$



$$u^* = D_{M \times M} [\Delta]$$

$$\underline{\text{Bsp}} \quad M \xrightarrow{i_x} M \times M$$

$$y \mapsto (x, y) \quad x \in M$$

$$u^* \in H^n(M \times M) \xrightarrow{/[M]} H^0(M)$$

$$\downarrow i^* \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \cong \qquad \qquad \qquad (M \text{ sf})$$

$$1 \times i_X^*(u^*) \in H^n(X \times M) \xrightarrow{/[M]} H^0(X)$$

$$= i^*(u^*) = p^*(i_X^*(u^*)) = 1 \times i_X^*(u^*)$$

$$M \xrightarrow{i_x} M \times M \qquad i = i_X \circ p$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ p \swarrow & & \nearrow i \\ & X \times M & \end{array} \qquad i^* = p^* \circ i_X^*$$

$$\text{Bsp.} \Rightarrow u^*/[M] = [1 \times i_X^*(u^*)]/[M] =$$

\otimes L.Künneth

$$= 1 \cdot \langle i_X^*(u^*), [M] \rangle = \langle u^*, (i_X)_*[M] \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{i_x} & M \times M \\ \downarrow \alpha_{\text{diag}} & & \downarrow \beta \\ (M, M \times) & \xrightarrow{j_X} & (M \times M, M \times M \setminus \Delta) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} u^* \\ \uparrow \beta^* \\ u = u_{\beta}(\Delta) \end{array}$$

\leftarrow restring \longrightarrow

$$(D_{\beta}(x), D_{\beta}(x) \setminus x) \xrightarrow{j_X} (N_{\beta}, N_{\beta} \setminus \Delta) \quad u$$

↑ Thom-Orbitleg
in Δ nonwirksame
gerade

$$\langle u^*, (i_X)_*[M] \rangle = \langle \beta^*(u^*), (i_X)_*[M] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle u^*, \beta_* (i_X)_*[M] \rangle = \langle u^*, (j_X)_* \kappa_* [M] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle u, (j_x)_* \mu_x \rangle = \underbrace{\langle u, j_* [D_\varepsilon(x), i_\varepsilon(x) \cdot x] \rangle}_{\text{ lokale Kombi oper.}} = 1$$

↑
lokale Kombi oper.
↓
eigene N_{\varepsilon}-ban
a Endomorph.
Theorie-Orbitally
↓
a Theorie-Orbit.
V fibration 1

↑
fund. orbitally
↓
fibration Kombi
oper.

□

$$\text{L2 } (1 \times a) \cup u'' = (a \times 1) \cup u'' \quad / [M] \text{ es}$$

$$u'' = \sum b_i \times c_i - \text{t. Kombi}$$

$$(\text{End: } u'' = \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i} \cdot b_i \times b_i^*)$$

$b_1, \dots, b_m \in H^*(M)$ Basis, $\langle b_i \cup b_j^*, [M] \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

Beweis:

$$\sum (-1)^{\dim b_i \cdot \dim a} \cdot b_i \times (a \cup c_i) \quad / [M]$$

$$= \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i \cdot \dim a} \cdot b_i \langle a \cup c_i, [M] \rangle$$

Beweis: (Kontinuierl. $H^*(X)$ -linear, also
 $H^{p+q}(X \times Y) \otimes H_q(Y) \rightarrow H^p(X)$)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times Y & \xrightarrow{a \times 1} & \\ \downarrow & \uparrow & \downarrow \\ X & a & \end{array} \quad a \cdot \underbrace{(u'' / [M])}_{=1} = a$$

$$a = \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i \cdot \dim a} \cdot b_i \langle a \cup c_i, [M] \rangle$$

Spec. $a = b_j$ setzen:

$$b_j = \sum (-1)^{\dim b_i \dim b_j} \cdot b_i \langle b_j \cup c_i, [M] \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\substack{\text{b_i Basis} \\ \text{b_j Basis}}} \quad \langle b_j \cup c_i, [M] \rangle = 0 \text{ für } i \neq j$$

$= (-1)^{\dim b_i}$ für $i = j$

Eigentlichen liegen c_i von ω mit a kadr. aber nemelgabeln.
 $\Leftrightarrow (-1)^{\dim b_i \cdot b_i^*}$ kielgäbe an eignertegelheit

$$\Rightarrow c = (-1)^{\dim b_i \cdot b_i^*}.$$

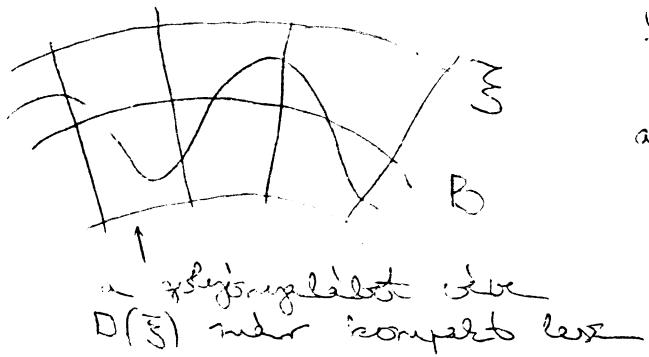
Euler - orthog.

Dif $E(\xi) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B$ ir. uniglob. ($SO(n)$ strukt. exp.)

$$i: B \hookrightarrow E(\xi)$$

$$\epsilon(\xi) = u_\xi|_B = i^* u_\xi.$$

Megj. $\exists B$ ir. idr.



$$\text{dil} \quad \epsilon(\xi) = D_B [\sigma^{-1}(0)],$$

$$\text{auch } s: B \rightarrow E(\xi)$$

$$s \text{ d. O-vekt. } = B.$$

Biz.

$$B \subset D(\xi) \quad s: B \rightarrow D(\xi)$$

$$[\sigma^{-1}(B)] = D_B s^* \underbrace{[D(\xi)[B]]}_{\text{Ug def. direkt (Thom-orthog.)}}$$

u_ξ def. direkt (Thom-orthog.)

$$D_B [\sigma^{-1}(s\text{-vekt.})] = s^* u_\xi = i^* u_\xi = \epsilon(\xi)$$

\downarrow ist i. homotopie

Spec. $B = M$, $\xi = TM$

$$\langle \epsilon(TM), [M] \rangle = \chi(M)$$

vektor = vektor, einer O-vektoren verfügt a
geometrische Wirkung

Mittlerer: $\langle \Delta^* u^\circ, [M] \rangle = \chi(M).$

Definiertes a mod 2 Euler- \mathbb{Z} -ext. teile multiplikativer
(= $w_{top}(\tilde{\chi})$).

Lemma: $e(\tilde{\chi}^k \oplus \eta^l) = e(\tilde{\chi}) \cup e(\eta)$

1. Bie $H^{k+l}(B; \mathbb{Z}) \quad H^k(B; \mathbb{Z}) \quad H^l(B; \mathbb{Z})$

und $B = \sqcup_k$. weiter

\Rightarrow reell $\tilde{\chi}$ -teil, \Rightarrow reell η -teil

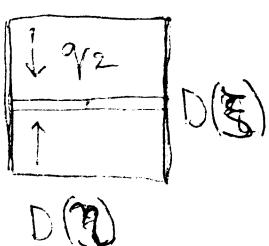
$$\delta_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta} = (\delta_{\tilde{\chi}}, \delta_\eta)$$

$\delta_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta}^{-1}(0) = \delta_{\tilde{\chi}}^{-1}(0) \cap \delta_\eta^{-1}(0)$, meist attiviert ein
dublesieren

□

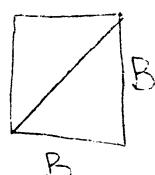
2. Bie \rightarrow Thom-orientierter multiplikativer

$$U_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta} = q_1^* U_{\tilde{\chi}} \cup q_2^* U_\eta$$



$$H^{k+l}(D(\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta), \partial D(\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta))$$

vol: $U_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta} = U_{\tilde{\chi}} \times U_\eta$



↪ vol $B \times B$ diagonal

meinung $(\tilde{\chi} \times \eta)|_L \approx \tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta$

$$(D(\tilde{\chi}), \partial D(\tilde{\chi})) \quad \xleftarrow{q_2 = \tilde{\chi} - \text{vol } \parallel \text{witten}}$$

$$(D(\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta), \parallel \eta \text{ komponenten } \parallel = 1)$$

$$q_2^* U_\eta \in H^l(D(\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta), q_2^{-1}(\partial D(\eta)))$$

HF ist der Euler- \mathbb{Z} -ext. multipl

$$\hookrightarrow U_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta} = U_{\tilde{\chi}} \times U_\eta$$

$$U_{\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta}|_B = U_{\tilde{\chi}}|_B \cup U_\eta|_B \Rightarrow e(\tilde{\chi} \oplus \eta) = e(\tilde{\chi}) \cup e(\eta) \quad \square$$

Ker. $T\mathbb{S}^{2k} \neq \xi^m \oplus \eta^e$, and $\dim \xi > 0$

(fundament.-b. dlt.) $\dim \eta > 0$

Biz

$$e(T\mathbb{S}^{2k}) = e(\xi) \cup e(\eta) = 0$$

as in the 2-ds some comp. of 0-k

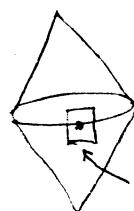
$$\chi(\mathbb{S}^{2k}) = \langle e(T\mathbb{S}^{2k}), [\mathbb{S}^{2k}] \rangle = 2$$

Prob.: ξ is η never felt. in. (cell, hsgg \in Uterus)

$$\text{Vect}_n(SX) = [X, SO(n)]$$

Spec S^{2k} , then $X = S^{2k-1}$

$$\pi_{2k-1}(SO(n))$$



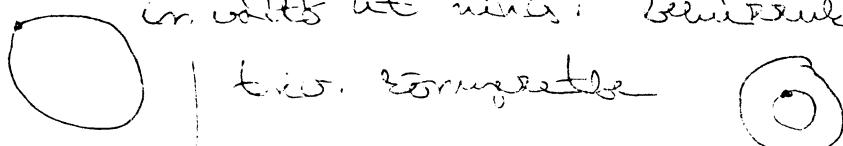
egg pointlike
feltető, hsgg
a $SO(n)$ -ben
az egysége megg

$SO(n)$ of. \Rightarrow feltető, hsgg $SO(n)$ -be megg
a körökben ✓

Kernl: X után $\Rightarrow SX$ füllt \forall ungarb. élményekből.

Megy. Y 1-of. $\Rightarrow \forall$ ungarb. Y füllt er.-hatás-

in valit. it mire. bennük egg lek



$$\text{Meg} \quad \xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^m} B$$

$\Lambda^n(\xi) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} B \xrightarrow{\text{er. hsgg pontjain ugyan}}$
 elválasztás

elválasztásban $e_1, \dots, e_n \in \Lambda^1(\mathbb{R}^m)$

$$\Gamma(\Lambda^k(T^*M)) = \text{cs}(M)$$

$\Lambda^n(\xi)$ - t. egg. B-beli borsz. megsorba

Möbius-releg egg minden relég

$\forall B$ 1-of. \Rightarrow minden relég teljes.

Möbius-releg \neq reder releg:

a 0-releg entspricht der 1. ill 0 metrische
punkt mod 2



$$\xi \longrightarrow w_i(\xi)$$

$$\text{Vect}_1(X) = H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$= [X, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty]$$

Kerst. Getähn:

Axiome

$$1.) \quad \xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B$$

Stiefel-Whitney

$$w_i(\xi) \in H^i(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$(2.) \quad \xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{C}^m} B \quad c_i(\xi) \in H^{2i}(B; \mathbb{Z}) \leftarrow \text{Chern}$$

$$3.) \quad \xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{H}^n} B \quad \gamma_i(\xi) \in H^{4i}(B; \mathbb{Z})$$

\leftarrow komplektiver Poincaré-ext.

$$w_0(\xi) = 1, \quad c_0(\xi) = 1$$

$$\xi = f^* \xi'$$

$$2.) \quad \text{Torsionseleg.}$$

$$f: B \rightarrow B'$$

$$f^* w_i(\xi) = w_i(f^* \xi) = w_i(\xi)$$

$$3.) \quad w(\xi \oplus \eta) = w(\xi) \cup w(\eta)$$

$$w(\xi) = 1 + w_1(\xi) + \dots + w_n(\xi) \quad (n = \dim \xi)$$

\uparrow totales S-W. ext.

$$4.) \quad \gamma^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty$$

$$w_1(\gamma^{-1}) = x = \text{gener.} \in H^1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2) - \text{ker.}$$

Fr. Zähler

HF 1.) ξ plan dim. ir. ungerbt, also $w_0(\xi) = 0$.

2.) $e(\xi)$ "torsion": $e(f^* \xi) = f^* e(\xi)$

$f^* \xi$ - n. erzeugt: $\text{z.B. } f: \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty$ ir. tot. legen

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \eta & \xrightarrow{F} & \xi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B_\eta & \xrightarrow{f} & B_\xi \end{array} \quad f^*(e(\xi)) = \pm e(\eta)$$

Fir tanto o volta a fibração.

Magg $Ax \Rightarrow$ Unicida se sign ξ -ex, nélige
orientabilidade toroidal de ξ .

Biz 1) ξ = orientável

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xi & \xrightarrow{\gamma^{-1}} & f_\xi \text{ nono exéq exist.} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{f_\xi} & RP^\infty \end{array}$$

$w_1(\gamma^{-1}) \stackrel{(1)}{=} x \in H^1(RP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2)$

$w_1(\xi) \stackrel{(2)}{=} f_\xi^* x$

$$i > n - r \quad w_i(\xi) = 0.$$

$$2) \quad \xi = l_1 \oplus \dots \oplus l_m$$

$$w(\xi) \stackrel{(3)}{=} w(l_1) \cup \dots \cup w(l_m) = (1 + w_1(l_1)) \cup \dots \cup (1 + w_1(l_m))$$

Splitting lemma

Idott $\xi \rightarrow B$ uniglob. Existe $\exists Y$ s.t. $Y \rightarrow B$,

mette

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma^* \xi & \longrightarrow & \xi \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & B \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \gamma^* \xi = \text{orientabilidade toroidal} \\ \gamma^* \text{ injetivo } H^*(B; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

(\exists analog komplek exten)

Generalizar: Fibre bundles

Strong Notes on cobordism theory

Komplex exten: $\gamma^*: H^*(B; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ inj.

Biz (Fernández lemma \Rightarrow unicida)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} w(\gamma^* \xi) \text{ ejst. (é sót Mag)} \\ \gamma^* w(\xi) \stackrel{(2)}{=} w(\gamma^* \xi), \gamma^* \text{ inj.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow w(\xi) \text{ ejst.}$$

Bre (Friedrichs lemma)

$$\begin{array}{c} RP(\tilde{\gamma}) \xrightarrow{RP^m} B \quad (\text{a } \tilde{\gamma} \text{ fibraniban lits express}) \\ \parallel \\ S(\tilde{\gamma})/H. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p_1^* \tilde{\gamma} = \ell^1 \oplus \gamma^{m+1} & \tilde{\gamma}^m & y \in RP(\tilde{\gamma}) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \parallel \\ RP(\tilde{\gamma}) & \xrightarrow[p_1]{RP^m} B & \underbrace{y \text{ express } \tilde{\gamma} \text{ fibranban}}_{\ell^x \text{ and } x = p_1(y) \in B} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_x = \ell_x & (\ell^1 : \forall y \text{ flettib fibranban lits. re } y \text{ lits. } \text{express}) & \\ \cap & & \\ p_1^* \tilde{\gamma} & \gamma = (\ell^1)^\perp \leftarrow \text{reduib expressib} & \end{array}$$

Kedova ext kapjuk a $p_1^* Y \rightarrow B$ lekperest.

Eleg: p_1^* inj.

verseny - Kirsch lemma

$$(E, E_0) \xrightarrow{(F, F_0)} B$$

\uparrow
nyitva

Δ egészib, melyre $H^*(F, F_0; \Delta)$ valad Δ -modulus, a_1, \dots, a_r ar generatörök

$H^*(E, E_0) \ni b_1, \dots, b_r$ elemek

$$j^*: (F, F_0) \hookrightarrow (E, E_0) \quad j^* b_i = a_i$$

$\Rightarrow H^*(E, E_0, \Delta) = \text{valad } H^*(B, \Delta) \text{-modulus}$
 b_1, \dots, b_r generatörök

$\pi: E \rightarrow B \quad x \in H^*(B)$ -el a modus $H^*(E, E_0)$ -ban a $\pi^* x$ -el a modus.

Istaz $\forall y \in H^*(E, E_0)$ egészibben előír a kör.
 alakban: $y \stackrel{?}{=} \pi^*(x_1) \cdot b_1 + \dots + \pi^*(x_r) b_r$.

$\mathcal{L} - R.$ \Rightarrow Splittingen γ^* inj.

$RP(\tilde{\gamma}) \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ γ^* inj.

$E_0 = \emptyset$, $E = RP(\tilde{\gamma})$, $F = RP^{n-1}$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1, g, g^2, \dots, g^{n-1} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \end{array}$$

$b_1 = (\ell^1 \subset \gamma^*\tilde{\gamma}$ -nach neglekt 1-dim Kohom. stabil)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \ell^1 & & g^{-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ RP^n & \xrightarrow{f} & RP^\infty \end{array} \quad (\text{f honest. injektiv exist.})$$

$$b_1 = f^*x \leftarrow \xrightarrow{x \leftarrow \text{generator}} \downarrow f^*$$

$g \leftarrow \text{kanon. vonalnegl. nach neglekt 1-dim Kohom. stabil}$

$$\text{Vect}_1(X) = [X, RP^\infty] = H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$\gamma^*\ell^1 = \text{kanon. vonalnegl. RP}^{n-1} \text{ flett} \Rightarrow \text{z of}$
 $\text{z kanon. vonalnegl. ist trivial} \Rightarrow g = \gamma^*(b_1).$

$$b_1 \xrightarrow{f^*} g$$

$1, g, g^2, \dots, g^{n-1} \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-basis } H^*(RP^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}_2) \text{-en}$

Trotz $\ell \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow y \in H^*(RP(\tilde{\gamma}); \mathbb{Z}_2) = H^*(B) \langle 1, a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^1, a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^2, \dots, a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^{n-1} \rangle$

$$y \stackrel{\exists!}{=} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^*(x_i) \cdot a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^i, \quad x_i \in H^*(B; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^* \text{ inj.} \quad \pi^*(x) = \pi^*(x') = y.$$

Existenzia

$$a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^*(b_i) \cdot a_{\tilde{\gamma}}^{n-i} \quad \text{Def } w_2(\tilde{\gamma}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} b_i.$$

Spec $\tilde{\gamma} = \ell$ 1-dim

$$a_{\bar{\xi}} = \pi^*(\bar{e}_1) \cdot 1 \quad w_1(\bar{\xi}) = \bar{e}_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} a_{\bar{\xi}}^n = \pi^*(\bar{e}_1) \cdot a_{\bar{\xi}}^{n-1} + \dots + \pi^*(\bar{e}_n) \cdot 1 \\ a_{\bar{\xi}}^n + \bar{e}_1 \cdot a_{\bar{\xi}}^{n-1} + \dots + \bar{e}_n = 0 \quad \text{as } a_{\bar{\xi}} \text{ minimalpol-} \end{array} \right)$$

$$RP(L) = B \quad (\forall \text{ fiber } l \text{ db egész } \bar{\xi}\text{-ban})$$

$$\downarrow \pi = \text{id}$$

$$B \quad a_{\bar{\xi}}^1 = w_1(\bar{\xi}) \quad (\text{es volt z. erőltettség})$$

$\uparrow H^*(RP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ az erőltettséget
szemlélező
számot vizsgáljuk

Ekkor bielegtíthető az axiómat:

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{new trix: } w(\bar{\xi} + \eta) = w(\bar{\xi}) \cup w(\eta) \quad (*)$$

$\bar{\xi}^m \oplus \eta^m$

$$RP(\bar{\xi} + \eta) \supset RP(\bar{\xi})$$

$\cup RP(\eta)$

$$U = RP(\bar{\xi} + \eta) \setminus RP(\eta) \xrightarrow{\text{dij. rész.}} RP(\bar{\xi})$$

$$V = RP(\bar{\xi} + \eta) \setminus RP(\bar{\xi}) \xrightarrow{\text{dij. rész.}} RP(\eta)$$

$$\odot_{\bar{\xi}} = a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}^m + w_1(\bar{\xi}) \cdot a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}^{m-1} + \dots + w_m(\bar{\xi}) \in H^*(RP(\bar{\xi} + \eta); \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

modulus

$$\odot_\eta = a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}^m + w_1(\eta) \cdot a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}^{m-1} + \dots + w_m(\eta)$$

$$\underline{\text{akk}} \quad \odot_{\bar{\xi}} \cdot \odot_\eta = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow (*), \text{ mert } a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}$$

intenzitási 1-féleztethetősége teljesül, melyet 0, de a másik pár egészben " \Rightarrow a $w_i(\bar{\xi} + \eta)$ -t negatívenként a részlet egészítetlenül.)

$$\underline{\text{Bem.}} \quad \odot_{\bar{\xi}}|_U = 0, \text{ mert } \odot_{\bar{\xi}}|_{RP(\bar{\xi})} = 0$$

($U \supset RP(\bar{\xi})$, és $a_{\bar{\xi} + \eta}$ az $a_{\bar{\xi}}$ -re negy, hiszen a kanon. vonalmeibeli hirtel, melyet az $a_{\bar{\xi}} = w_1$

deg. verbind 0.)

per exact sequence

$$H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), U) \rightarrow H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n})) \rightarrow H^*(U)$$

$$\Theta_{\mathbb{S}}^* \longrightarrow \Theta_{\mathbb{S}} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\Theta_n^* \in H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), V) \rightarrow \Theta_n$$

$$\Theta_{\mathbb{S}} \Theta_n = 0$$

$$H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n})) \otimes H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n})) \rightarrow H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}))$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), U) \otimes H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), V) \rightarrow H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), UV) = 0$$

$$\Theta_{\mathbb{S}}^*$$

$$\Theta_n^*$$

$$\Theta$$

$$\Theta_{\mathbb{S}}^* \Theta_n^* = 0$$

$$H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}), \underbrace{UV}_{RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n})}) = 0$$

a vector is a rel
vector aggiungo neg
⇒ a diag. form

$$\Theta_{\mathbb{S}}|_{RP(\mathbb{S})} = a_{\mathbb{S}}^n + w_1(\mathbb{S}) a_{\mathbb{S}}^{n-1} + \dots + w_n(\mathbb{S}) = 0$$

$$RP(\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}) \supset RP(\mathbb{S})$$

$$\begin{matrix} T_{\mathbb{S}^{\oplus n}} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbb{S} \end{matrix} \quad \swarrow \quad \pi_{\mathbb{S}}$$

□

$$H^*(RP(\mathbb{S})) = H^*(B)[a_{\mathbb{S}}] / \Theta_{\mathbb{S}} = 0$$

(Teilt a S-W. ordne die $H^*(RP(\mathbb{S}))$ einstrukturiert
auf (neg.)
und gruppieren

$$H^*(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^*} H^*(RP^\infty \times \dots \times RP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$g: RP^\infty \times \dots \times RP^\infty \longrightarrow BO(n)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^n \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^\infty$$

↪ g induziert auf a ungleich

\mathcal{J}^* inf.

$$\mathbb{Z}_2[x] = H^*(RP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$x_i = w_{\text{inf}}(\pi_i^* \gamma^{-1}) \quad , \pi_i: \text{vertices der } i\text{-eilen}$$

$$H^*(RP^\infty \times \dots \times RP^\infty; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\mathcal{J}^* w_i(\gamma^n) = \epsilon_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad , \epsilon_i: \text{lineare Menge}$$

Teilt \mathcal{J}^* in $\mathcal{J}^* \approx$ viereckige Polynome

$$\mathcal{J}^* w(\gamma^n) = w(\gamma^{-1} \times \dots \times \gamma^{-1}) \stackrel{\oplus \text{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w(\pi_1^* \gamma_1^{-1} \oplus \pi_2^* \gamma_2^{-1} \oplus \dots \oplus \pi_n^* \gamma_n^{-1}) \stackrel{\oplus}{=}$$

$$\oplus w(\pi_1^* \gamma_1^{-1}) \cup w(\pi_2^* \gamma_2^{-1}) \cup \dots \cup w(\pi_n^* \gamma_n^{-1}) \stackrel{\oplus}{=}$$

$$= \pi_1^* w(\gamma^{-1}) \cup \dots = w(\gamma^{-1}) \times w(\gamma^{-1}) \times \dots \times w(\gamma^{-1}) =$$

$$= (1+x) \times (1+x) \times \dots \times (1+x) \quad (\times n \text{ gleicher})$$

$$\mathcal{J}^* w(\gamma^n) = (1+x) \times (1+x) \times \dots \times (1+x)$$

$$\mathcal{J}^* w_i(\gamma^n) = \epsilon_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad x_1 = x \times 1 \times \dots \times 1$$

$$x_2 = 1 \times x \times \dots \times 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \gamma & \\
 & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\
 & Y \text{ (Splitting 1)} & \\
 & \downarrow \pi & \\
 \mathbb{R}P^\infty \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}P^\infty & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{J}} & BO(n) \leftarrow \gamma^n
 \end{array}$$

$$\gamma^* \gamma^{-n} = l_1 \oplus \dots \oplus l_n$$

$$\gamma^* = f^* \circ \mathcal{J}^* \text{ inf. (Splitting 2)} \Rightarrow \mathcal{J}^* \text{ inf.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \gamma^{-1} \times \dots \times \gamma^{-1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{J}} & \mathcal{J}^* \text{ in } \mathcal{J}^* \subset \text{viereckige} \\
 \downarrow \text{a kürzeste} & & \\
 \gamma^1 \times \dots \times \gamma^1 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{J}^* \circ \mathcal{J}^* = \mathcal{J}^*
 \end{array}$$

die lineare Menge \subset in \mathcal{J}^* (a \mathbb{S} -W. Keppe)

\Leftarrow $\text{im } \mathfrak{I}^* = \text{volumetrische}$

$$\mathfrak{I}^* w_i(\xi^n) = \tilde{w}_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad , \quad \mathfrak{I}^* \text{ inj.}$$

$$H^*(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[w_1, \dots, w_n].$$

18. eleader

HF: a) $\xi \rightarrow B$ cr., \exists new nulle relis $\Rightarrow e(\xi) = 0$

b) $e(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ new nulle relis, h.c.

b1) $\dim \xi = 1 \text{ or. } 2$

b2) $\xi = TM^n \quad M^n \text{ cr.}$

c) dlt. new (ge a b).

Kasst. ext. "new" def -je

$$\xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B$$

$w_m(\xi)$ - nee a def (gener. relis O-hilfsmittel dableit)
mod 2.

$$w_i(\xi) = k \text{ db relis} \quad \Sigma = \{b \in B \mid \text{rk } \{s_1, \dots, s_k\} < k\}$$

$$w_i = D_B[\Sigma] \quad k = n - i + 1$$

$$\overline{\Sigma}'(\mathcal{E}^k, \xi^n) = \Sigma$$

\rightsquigarrow nee ae $\mathcal{E}^k \rightarrow \xi^n$ nuztellest -iel. \Rightarrow 1- et exle a rang

$$\text{codim } \Sigma' = r(n-k+m)$$

$$\Sigma^* \subset \text{HOM } (\mathcal{E}^k, \xi^n)$$

$$\tilde{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_k)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{E} \\ \downarrow \\ L(\mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R}^n) \\ \downarrow \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{s}^{-1}(\Sigma^*) = \Sigma$$

$$\text{codim } \Sigma^* = \text{codim } \Sigma$$

(Σ^* pseudo -relis \dashv)

ws geometriai jelentése:

$$\underline{\text{L}} \quad w_1(\tilde{\gamma}) = 0 \iff \tilde{\gamma} \text{ ir.-hétő}$$

L vonalnál:

$$\underline{\text{L}} \longrightarrow H^1(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) = [B, RP^\infty]$$

\downarrow

$$w_1(L)$$

a szegmens címkézése

$$\tilde{\gamma} \text{ görbe } \subset B \quad L|_{\tilde{\gamma}} \text{ tri.} \iff f_L(\tilde{\gamma}) \equiv 0$$

Möbius-szabog. $\iff \neq 0$

$$w_1(L)(\tilde{\gamma}) = \begin{cases} 0 & L|_{\tilde{\gamma}} \text{ tri.} \iff f_L(\tilde{\gamma}) \equiv 0 \\ 1 & L|_{\tilde{\gamma}} \text{ Msz.} \iff \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

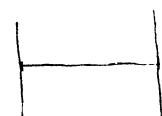
$$\text{Vect}_1(B) \longleftrightarrow H^1(B; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

iso.

\uparrow
teoremezők előst strukt. (ezig: tri. möbius)
(mire: műt. möbius)



$L_1 \otimes L_2$



a szegmens két
szektorialis

\Rightarrow Möbius \otimes Möbius =
= tri.

$$\text{Geometriai } \Rightarrow w_1(L_1 \otimes L_2) = w_1(L_1) + w_1(L_2)$$

$$\underline{\text{Kép}} \quad \tilde{\gamma} \xrightarrow{F^n} \tilde{\gamma} \quad \text{ennek minden több } N^{\tilde{\gamma}}-\text{ben}$$

$$w_1(\tilde{\gamma}) = w_1(N^{\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma})$$

\uparrow

determinánsnálhoz ($\tilde{\gamma}$ szegmens leírja
szek. det.-a adja a szegmenset $N^{\tilde{\gamma}}$ -ben)

Biz ($\text{Kép} \Rightarrow \text{L}$)

$$\underline{\text{Kép}}: \quad w_1(N^{\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma}) = 0 \iff \tilde{\gamma} \text{ ir. műs.}$$

$w_1(N^{\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma}) = 0 \iff N^{\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{\gamma} \leftarrow \Theta \text{ tri.} \iff \tilde{\gamma} \text{ szegmenské-}\text{pzéknél det -a minden } > 0. \iff \tilde{\gamma} \text{ ir.}$ □

Berechne 1) $\xi = l_1 \oplus \dots \oplus l_n$ (\rightsquigarrow additive erg. fölge).
Basisorientiert:

$$\wedge^n \xi = l_1 \otimes l_2 \otimes \dots \otimes l_n$$

$$w_1(\wedge^n \xi) = w_1(l_1) + \dots + w_1(l_n)$$

↑
eigen. rechte

$$w(\xi) = 1 + w_1(\xi) + \dots + w_n(\xi) \stackrel{\text{S. 10x}}{=} (1 + w_1(l_1))(1 + w_1(l_2)) \dots w(l_1) \circ w(l_2) \circ \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1(\xi) = w_1(l_1) + \dots + w_1(l_n)$$

2) ξ teile

Splitting 2:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma^* \xi & \longrightarrow & \xi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & B \end{array}$$

$$\gamma^* \xi = l_1 \oplus \dots \oplus l_n$$

γ^* inj.

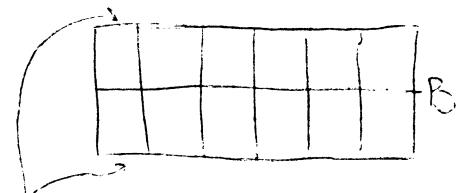
$$w_1(\gamma^* \xi) \stackrel{!}{=} w_1(\wedge^n \gamma^* \xi)$$

$$\gamma^* w_1(\xi) = \gamma^* w_1(\wedge^n \xi) \stackrel{\gamma^* \text{ inj.}}{\Longrightarrow} w_1(\xi) = w_1(\wedge^n \xi) \quad \square$$

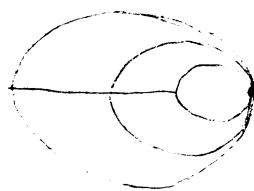
$$\underline{w}_n(\xi^n) = w_{\xi}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}|_B$$

$w_{\xi}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ mod 2 Thom-orientierung: generator $H^n(T\xi; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ -ben

$$w_{\xi}^{\mathbb{Z}_2} \Big|_{\text{fibre } = \xi^n} = \text{generator}$$



isomorphism

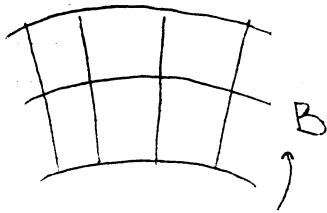


(Spec ξ ir. $\Rightarrow c(\xi) \text{ mod 2} = w_{\text{top}}(\xi)$)

Berechne 1.) ξ 1-dim. as \mathbb{P}^N -triv. regulär: $\xi = \gamma^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^N$
 $w_1(\gamma^{-1}) \neq 0$, met γ^{-1} non-triv. (γ^{-1} unir.)

van een triv. vooralgéab).

$$w_1(\gamma^{-1}) = x \leftarrow \text{gener.} = D_{RP^N} [RP^{N-1}] = U_{\gamma^{-1}}|_{RP^{N-1}}$$



$$T\gamma^{-1}|_{RP^{N-1}} = RP^N \quad (\text{vdt})$$

U

$$RP^{N-1}, \text{O-relat}$$

α O-relat dubbel
 $\alpha \in U_\beta$

$$x = U_{\gamma^{-1}}|_{RP^{N-1}} = U_{\gamma^{-1}}|_{RP^N} \quad (\text{from o.v. term.})$$

- 2) Tetr. vooralgéab: Mindest ddel term ad. don.
- 3.) Vooralgéabde övreg: Mindest ddel multipl

$$U_\beta|_B \cup U_\gamma|_B = U_{\beta \oplus \gamma}|_B$$

$$w_{top}(\xi \oplus \eta) = w_{top}(\xi) \cup w_{top}(\eta) \quad (3.a)$$

- 4.) Splitting lemma \Rightarrow A-re (mmt ddel). □

Afsluiting

Tabel. $M^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+k} \Rightarrow \overline{w_k}(M) = 0$.

Mej. $w(\gamma)$

nomialalgéab omleggen met tipe vett belegg.-a
nem fijg a belegg.-atol | wat we M sje.-tol.

$$M \subset \mathbb{R}^r \quad T\mathbb{R}^r|_M = TM \oplus \gamma$$

$$1 = w(\text{triv}) = w(M) \cup w(\gamma)$$

a triv neglekt a post föetti neglektol hie-
wedje visse

y for forl (förxamsett givulen) def $y > 0$

$$(1+y)^{-1} = 1 + y + y^2 + \dots$$

tilordnel (itc.)

$$w_1(M) + w_1(\gamma) = 0, \quad w_2(M) + w_1(M) \cup w_1(\gamma) + w_2(\gamma) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{w_1}(\nu) = w_1(M)$$

$\overline{w_k}(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w_k(\nu)$ k-iz normal S-W orthog M-nel
 $(w_i(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} w_i(TM))$

Megj $w_1(M) = \overline{w_1}(M)$

HF Tetsz-e esetben a max dim. simpleket.

$\exists \Delta_1^{n-1}, \dots, \Delta_j^{n-1} \leftarrow$ azon $(n-1)$ -simplek, ahol
 vannak az illeskedés.

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^j \Delta_i^{n-1} = z_i \text{ ciklus} \quad \text{Ennek dualis } w_1(M).$$

(tud M-t fel kell vágni, hogy
 ir-kező legyen)

$$w_1(\text{ir. félét}) = 0$$

$w_1(\text{másik ir. félét}) = \alpha$ Hodge-valese
 részponenciális dualis

HF $w_2(F^2) \equiv \chi(F^2) \bmod 2$ (ir-kezők törzsek)

Bem. $M^n \subset N_E^{n+1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+2}$

$$(N_E, N_E \setminus M) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n+2}, \mathbb{R}^{n+2} \setminus M)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} H^k(M) \leftarrow H^k(N) \leftarrow H^k(\mathbb{R}^{n+2}) = 0 \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ w_2(\nu) = \overline{w_2}(M) \end{array}$$

$$\mu \in H^k(N, N \setminus M) = H^k(\mathbb{R}^{n+2}, \mathbb{R}^{n+2} \setminus M) \ni \mu'$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{w_2}(M) = 0.$$

Kor. (HF) $M^n = \underbrace{F_1^2 \times \dots \times F_s^2}_{\text{másik}} \times \underbrace{G_1^2 \times \dots \times G_r^2}_{\text{ir.}} \not\subset \mathbb{R}^{n+s}$

$$\mathbb{G} \mathbb{R}^{n+s+1}$$

Tétel $f: M^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n+k} \Rightarrow \overline{w_i}(M) = 0 \quad i > k-n$

Biz $\dim Y = k \xrightarrow{1. \text{ax}} w_i(Y) = 0 \quad (i > k)$. \square

Megj. Mér a kiz adja:

$$M^n \text{ ir. } \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+k} \Rightarrow e(Y^k) = 0$$

new való M-töl függ!

Megj. Steifl - Whitney ortolágy stabilis,

e new stabil:

$$\text{azaz } w(\xi) = w(\xi \oplus \varepsilon^i)$$
$$e(\xi) \neq e(\xi \oplus \varepsilon^i) = 0$$

$\xi \oplus \varepsilon^i$ -nel van relíx

$$M^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^q \not\Rightarrow M^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{q-1} \quad (e(\xi) = 0 \not\Rightarrow \xi \text{-relíx})$$

\exists relíx, nem

tudjuk a leggyakrabbit összességeit

$\mathbb{RP}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$, de $\not\exists$ belső normálmetrikus
 \downarrow
 \mathbb{R}^3 a Boy-félelt new emelhető el

Leray - Kirsch t.

$b_1, \dots, b_r \in H^*(E, E_0)$, $\{j^* b_i\}$ basis $H^*(F, F^0)$ -ban

$$\Rightarrow H^*(E, E_0) = H^*(B) \langle b_1, \dots, b_r \rangle$$

$\begin{matrix} (E, E_0) \\ \downarrow \\ B \end{matrix}$

szabad $H^*(B)$ -modulus b_1, \dots, b_r generátoraik

Biz x_1, \dots, x_r valtsák, $\deg x_i = \deg b_i = n(i)$

$U \subset B$ (ami fölött kivír a negatív)

$$K^n(U) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_{i=1} H^{n-n(i)}(U) \cdot x_i \ni \sum c_i x_i, c_i \in H^{n-n(i)}(U)$$

\downarrow

$\hookrightarrow \sum p^*(c_i) b_i$

$$L^n(U) = H^n(E_U, E_U \cap E_0), \text{ ahol } E_U = \pi^{-1}(U).$$

Sei u \wedge v fiktiv \Rightarrow Θ_{uv} izom (Künneth formule)

$$H^*(E_u, E_u \cap E_v) = H^*(u) \otimes H^*(v)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \subset & E \\ \downarrow id & \nearrow f & \downarrow \\ F & & F \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Sei } u, v \text{ -re } \Theta_u \text{ izom} \\ \Theta_v \text{ izom} \\ \Theta_{uv} \text{ izom} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Theta_{uv} \text{ izom.}$$

Mayer-Vietoris + 5-Lemma

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} K^n(u \cap v) & \leftarrow & K^n(u) \oplus K^n(v) & \leftarrow & K^n(u \cup v) & \leftarrow & K^{n-1}(u \cap v) & \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \approx & & \downarrow \approx & & \downarrow ? \text{ Lemma} & & \downarrow \approx & \\ L^n(u \cap v) & \leftarrow & L^n(u) \oplus L^n(v) & \leftarrow & L^n(u \cup v) & \leftarrow & L^{n-1}(u \cap v) & \leftarrow \end{array}$$

Kirz, da B reflexiv \Rightarrow vor triv. konzentriert.

Alt. B-re:

Linear teile perspektiv B-re.

13. Lösung

Hf. 1) m ps. $i_1 + \dots + i_r = n-1$

Bb. $\binom{n}{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \binom{n}{i_r}$ ps.

a)alg. liz

b) Top. liz

2) $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} M_6 \geq 3$

Wesige erord opp-ja

Thom izomorfismus t.

T: $\mathfrak{F} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B$

a) \mathfrak{F} ir. es gleich \mathbb{Z}

b) \mathfrak{F} teile es $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$

1.) $\exists! u_{\xi} \in H^n(E, E_0)$, $E = E(\xi)$, $E_0 = E(\xi) \setminus 0$ -reduz.

$u_{\xi}|_{\text{fibrum } = (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}_0^n)} = \text{gener.}$

(*)

2) $\forall y \in H^*(T\xi)$ existieren $\overset{\text{wedo}}{\underbrace{u_{\xi} \cup T^*x}}$ alekton, und $x \in H^*(B)$.

Spec-an $H^i(T\xi) = 0$ für $i < n$.

Bsp 1) $U \subset B$: $E_U = T^{-1}(U) = \text{direkt verzat}$
 $(E_U, E_U \cap E_0) = U \times (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}_0^n)$

Kürneter form: $H^*(E_U, E_U \cap E_0) = H^*(U) \otimes H^*(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}_0^n)$

$u_1 = 1 \otimes \text{gener.}$

↓

case n -dim-ten
nein 0

$H^i(E_U, E_U \cap E_0) = 0$ ($i < n$)

Für U & V flott ist $\underline{\text{as 1)}} \Rightarrow$ a T. $\backslash (*)$.

$U \cap V \longrightarrow$

Mayer-Vietoris $\Rightarrow U \cup V - r$ is ger.

$i < n$ $H^i(E_{U \cup V}, E_{U \cup V} \cap E_0) = 0$ (a tölle 3 wortet)

$$\begin{array}{c} H^i(\) \xrightarrow{\substack{x-y \\ 0}} H^i(U) \oplus H^i(V) \xleftarrow{\text{mengen}} H^i(U \cup V) \xleftarrow{\text{H}^{i-1}(\)} H^{i-1}(\) \\ H^i(E, E_0) = H^i(T\xi) \end{array}$$

$i = n$ Existenz $\Rightarrow u_1, u_2$ ~~negativer~~ negativen

$U \cap V - r$ neg. $\Rightarrow (u_1, u_2)$ ist $H^i(\)$ -ten $= 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \overset{u_3}{\circlearrowleft} H^i(U \cup V) - \text{ten}$, \Rightarrow es existiert ein, u_3 in $H^{i-1}(\) = 0$.

Leray-Hirsch t. $\Rightarrow (*)$

□

$$\begin{aligned} \psi: H^i(B) &\longrightarrow H^{i+n}(T\xi) && \text{Thom isom} \\ x &\longmapsto T^*x \cup u_{\xi} \end{aligned}$$

Alle

I. (Pontryagin)

$$M^n \sim 0 \Rightarrow \forall w_I[M] = 0$$

\uparrow
0-koordinatens
 \uparrow
kankt. Karte

Def $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r) \quad |I| = \sum_{j=1}^r i_j$

$$|I| = n$$

$$w_I[M] = \langle w_{i_1}(M) \cup \dots \cup w_{i_r}(M), [M] \rangle$$

I. (Thom) \Leftarrow

Spec $I = (n) : \langle w_n(M), [M] \rangle = \chi(M) \bmod 2$
 $(M \sim 0 \Rightarrow \chi(M) \equiv 0 \bmod 2)$

Bsp (Pontif.)

$$M^n = \partial N \supset N^{n+1} \quad j: M \hookrightarrow N$$

$$w_i(M) = w_i(TM) = w_i(TM \oplus \varepsilon^1) = w_i(TN|_M) =$$

$\underbrace{_{j^* TN}}$



$$= j^* w_i(N)$$

$$w_I(M) = j^* w_I(N)$$

$$\uparrow (w_{i_1}(M) \cup \dots \cup w_{i_r}(M))$$

$$w_I[M] = \langle w_I(M), [M] \rangle = \langle j^* w_I(N), [M] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle w_I(N), \underbrace{j_*[M]}_{= 0} \rangle = 0$$

($[M]$ war N per def.)

□

Utzugsmethode: $M_1 \sim M_2 \Rightarrow \forall I - r \quad w_I[M_1] = w_I[M_2]$.

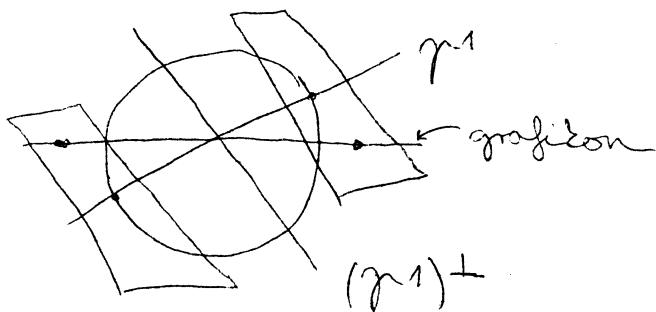
Beispiel $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^4$ neue Koordinaten

Proj. durch S-W orb.-i

L $T\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n \oplus \varepsilon^1 = (n+1)\mathbb{P}_n^1 \leftarrow$ kanonischer negativer $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$
 folgt

$$(n+1)\gamma^1 = \underbrace{\gamma^1 \oplus \dots \oplus \gamma^1}_{n+1}$$

Biz $\text{TRP}^n = \text{HOM}(\gamma^1, (\gamma^1)^\perp)$



riemannsche, euklidische
Metrik
 ε^1

$$\text{TRP}^n \oplus \varepsilon^1 = \text{HOM}(\gamma^1, (\gamma^1)^\perp) \oplus \overbrace{\text{HOM}(\gamma^1, \gamma^1)}^{\text{metrische Struktur}} =$$

$$= \text{HOM}(\gamma^1, \underbrace{(\gamma^1)^\perp \oplus \gamma^1}_{\varepsilon^{n+1}}) = (n+1) \cdot \underbrace{\text{HOM}(\gamma^1, \varepsilon^1)}_{\gamma^1} = (n+1)\gamma^1.$$

metrische Struktur
($\forall \xi$ vektorraum $\xi \cong \text{HOM}(\xi, \varepsilon^1)$)

□

$$w(\text{RP}^n) = w((n+1)\gamma^1) = w(\gamma^1)^{n+1} = (1+x)^{n+1}$$

$$w_i(\text{RP}^n) = \binom{n+1}{i} \times i. \quad \in H^i(\text{RP}^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \text{ gener.}$$

K (stdg.) $\binom{a}{b} \equiv \prod_i \binom{a_i}{b_i} \pmod{p} : p \text{ prim}$

$$a = \sum a_i p^i, \quad b = \sum b_i p^i.$$

Biz $\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$ -ber. $(1+x)^a$ - bin. x^b ergebnis
 $(1+x)^a = 1 + x^n$ $\binom{a}{b} \pmod{p}$

$$(1+x)^a = (1+x)^{\sum a_i p^i} = \prod_i (1+x^{p^i})^{a_i}$$

$$x^b \text{ ergebnis} = \prod_i \binom{a_i}{b_i}$$

$$(1+x^{p^i})^{a_i} - \text{bin. } x^{b_i p^i} \text{ ergebnis} \text{ soll. (ergibt.)} \quad \square$$

Meg. Postuij. ('es Thom) t.-ber. vektoren w_I - set.

$\overline{w}_I[M] = 0$ (Indicator $w_I[M]$ -előre lezomb. -ként)

$$w(RP^4) = (1+x)^5 = 1 + \binom{5}{1}x + \binom{5}{2}x^2 + \binom{5}{3}x^3 + \binom{5}{4}x^4 =$$

$$= 1 + (x+x^4)$$

$$\overline{w}(RP^4) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$$

$$1 + (x+x^4) + (x+x^4)^2 + (x+x^4)^3 + (x+x^4)^4 \quad (x^5=0)$$

(Meg.: Whitney t. $\Rightarrow \overline{w}_n(M^n) = 0$, minden $M^n \subset R^{2n}$)

$\Rightarrow RP^4 \not\propto R^6$, mert $\overline{w}_3(RP^4) \neq 0$.

$\not\propto R^7$, \dashv

Utolsó Whitney t. ellen: $\forall n = 2^r - r$

$RP^n \not\propto R^{2n-2} \quad (n = 2^r)$

$\not\propto R^{2^{r-1}}$

Biz $w(RP^n) = (1+x)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \binom{n+1}{i} x^i = 1 + x + x^n$

$(n+1)$ 2-es számok-ben: $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \end{smallmatrix}$

így: $i_1 i_2 \dots i_r$

$\forall i \binom{n+1}{i}$ párban $\Rightarrow i_{r+1} = \dots = i_n = 0 \quad \binom{0}{0} = 1$

$i \leq n \Rightarrow$ i-i lehet 0 vagy 1
 $i_1: \quad 0 \quad i_2: \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad i_r: \quad 0 \quad i_{r+1}: \quad 1$

$\overline{w}(RP^n) = 1 + x + \dots + \underbrace{x^{n-1}}_{\overline{w}_{n-1} \neq 0}$

Tétel (R.Cohen)

$M^n \not\propto R^{2n-\alpha(n)}$ $\alpha(n) =$ egyszer néha n állandó
felbonthatásában

Szint! M^n paralelizálható $\Rightarrow M^n \subset R^{\frac{3}{2}n+c}$

unilin c kontraval

(Finsch f. \Rightarrow invertibile 1-kodimensional)

$$\overline{w}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2) = 1+x$$

$$\overline{w}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2) = (1+x) \times (1+x) = 1 + \underbrace{x \cdot 1}_{\overline{w_1}} + \underbrace{1 \cdot x}_{\overline{w_2}} + \underbrace{x \cdot x}_{\overline{w_3}}$$

$(\overline{w}_3(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2) = 0 \text{ next } \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \not\cong \mathbb{R}^6)$

$$\overline{w}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^4) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$$

$$\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^4 \not\cong \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2:$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{w_1} \overline{w_3} [\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^4] &= \textcircled{2} 1 \\ [\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_* \supset \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Gysin - Kofakt $\pi: \bar{\xi} \rightarrow B$ gekennzeichnet

$$\rightarrow H^i(B) \xrightarrow{\psi_*} H^{i+n}(B) \longrightarrow H^{i+n}(S(\bar{\xi})) \longrightarrow H^{i+1+n}(B)$$

Euler art., da $\bar{\xi}$ ir. (\mathbb{Z} eindlich)

$w_{top}(\bar{\xi})$ teilt $\bar{\xi} - \infty$ (\mathbb{Z}_2 eindlich)

Biz $D(\bar{\xi}), S(\bar{\xi})$ lokom erg. Kofakt.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \pi_* \circ \psi_* H^i(D, S) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H^i(D) & \longrightarrow & H^i(S) & \longrightarrow & H^{i+1}(D, S) \\ \uparrow \psi \uparrow \parallel \text{Thom-isom} & & \uparrow \tau^* \uparrow \parallel & & & & \\ \times H^{i-n}(B) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H^i(B) & \longrightarrow & H^i(S) & \longrightarrow & H^{i+1-n}(B) \end{array}$$

$$\psi(x) = (\tau^*)^{-1} i^* \psi(x) = j^* i^* (\tau^* \times \cup U_{\bar{\xi}}) = (\tau^* \times \cup U_{\bar{\xi}})|_B =$$

$$j: B \hookrightarrow D$$

$$= x \cup \underbrace{U_{\bar{\xi}}|_B}_{e_{\bar{\xi}}} =$$

□

Kor. $H^*(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[x] / x^{n+1} = 0$

$$\gamma^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n \quad S(\gamma^1) = S^n$$

$$H^i(\mathbb{R}P^n) \xrightarrow[\approx]{\cup w_i = x} H^{i+1}(\mathbb{R}P^n) \quad i < n$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}P^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}[y]/y^{n+1} = 0$$

$$S(n) = S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n \text{ Kof-fibr.}$$

$$H^*(BSO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[w_2, \dots, w_n]$$

$$BSO(n) \xrightarrow{\wedge \gamma_{2n}} BO(n)$$

20. Vlads

HF $\mathbb{D}^2 \sim \mathbb{R}P^2 \times \mathbb{R}P^2$ Bis 1.) konskt. ext. (nein)
2.) * geom

From title (Brouwerian - Recor)

Amenne. $BO(n)$ - nein \exists super CW-Abbildung,
A celle vettore $0 \pmod 2$.

Kosz si adott. celleabbildion or-dim celle
 $\tau_m = Tm(r) =$ particolare $\tau_m \in n$ spreadando

se

$$H^*(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[w_1, \dots, w_n]$$

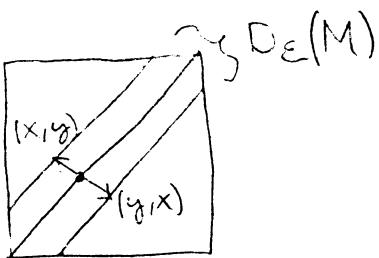
Spec ext M^n paral. $\Rightarrow 0$ -cod

(\uparrow tri. regolare A konskt. orbital 0
 $\Rightarrow A$ konskt. vettore 0)

Bis (Spec ext)

$$W^{2n} = M \times M \setminus \underline{U_E(\Delta)}$$

mit $\overset{\circ}{D_E(TM)}$



een \exists indicat. \mathbb{Z}_2 -ketas

A \mathbb{Z}_2 -ketas induceretegy S^n nullkl.

$W^{2n} \xrightarrow{\phi} S^N$ \mathbb{Z}_2 -kernräume

(1)-gpl räume

$$\partial W^{2n} = S_{\epsilon}(TM) = M \times S^{n-1} \xrightarrow[\text{vertiefen}]{{\mathbb{Z}}_2\text{-ekl.}} S^{n-1}$$

M parallel.

$\phi : W^{2n} \rightarrow S^N \supset S^{n-1} \leftarrow \phi$ umkehrbar ist, wegen ∂W^{2n} ein
sehr einfacher Legge (vollständig
orientierbar sei).

$$W/\mathbb{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi/\mathbb{Z}_2} RP^N \supset RP^{N-n+1} \quad \phi/\mathbb{Z}_2 \pitchfork RP^q$$

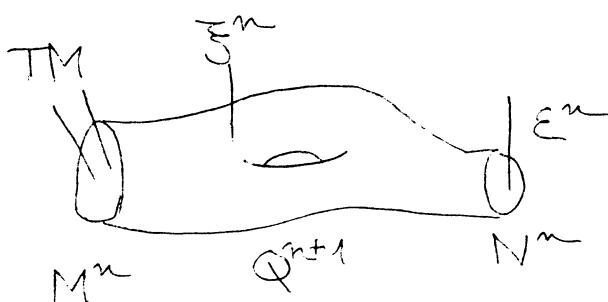
U U

$$\partial W/\mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow RP^{n-1} \quad RP^{n-1} \cap RP^q = RP^{n-1}$$

$(\phi/\mathbb{Z}_2)^{-1}(RP^{N-n+1})$ = permut. Permut = 1-punkt

Die, d.h. $\phi|_{\partial W^{2n}} = \text{vertiefen}, \text{exist.} = M^n$ \square

Für TM n besitzt es eine zugehörige \mathbb{Z}_2 -metrik: ξ^n

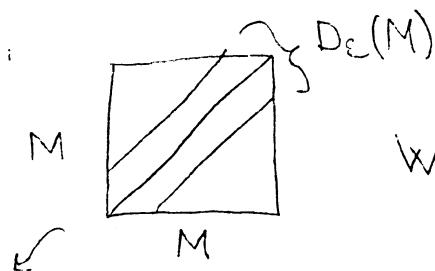


$$\exists Q^{n+1}, \quad \partial Q^{n+1} = M^n \sqcup N^n, \quad \exists \xi^n \rightarrow Q^{n+1}.$$

$$\xi^n|_M = TM, \quad \xi^n|_N = \xi^m$$

$\Rightarrow M^n$ O-kernraum

Bis (\Rightarrow):



$$W^{2n} = M \times M \setminus D_{\epsilon}(M) \cup S_{\epsilon}(S^n)$$

$$\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$$

$S_{\epsilon}(TM)$

\mathbb{Z}_2 -metrik: von jederseit (-1)-gpl räume



$$W^{2n} \longrightarrow S^N \quad \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-elv.}$$

$$\partial W \xrightarrow[\parallel]{\text{wedges}} S^{n-1}$$

$$N \times S^{n-1}$$

$$W^{2n}/\mathbb{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi/\mathbb{Z}_2} S^N/\mathbb{Z}_2 = RP^N \supset RP^{q=N-n+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial W/\mathbb{Z}_2 & \longrightarrow & S^{n-1}/\mathbb{Z}_2 = RP^{n-1} \\ \parallel & & \downarrow n = 1 \text{ point} \\ N \times S^{n-1}/\mathbb{Z}_2 & & RP^0 \end{array}$$

$$(\phi/\mathbb{Z}_2)^{-1}(RP^q) = \text{peremes old}, \text{ pereme} = N$$

$$M \otimes N \sim 0.$$

Thom tétele

M^n zárt olda, $\forall w_I[M] = 0 \Rightarrow M \sim 0$.

Biz: Elág: $\forall \lambda \forall w_I[M] = 0 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} TM$ borda \Leftrightarrow tree nyelőból

Biz (?): $T_M: M^n \longrightarrow BO(n)$, $(T_M)^* \gamma^n = TM$

Kell: T_M bordán. kontrás leírásban, azaz

$\exists Q^{n+1}, F: Q^{n+1} \longrightarrow BO(n), \partial Q^{n+1} = M^n \amalg N^n$

$F|_{M^n} = T_M, F|_N = \text{konst.}$

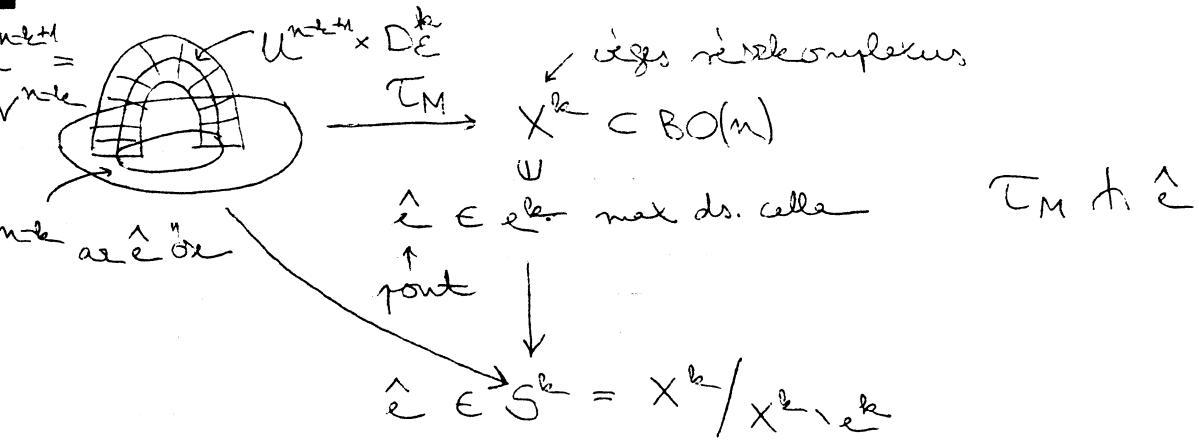
$(F^*(\gamma^n))$ adja a bordájának a tree nyelőból

$T_M(M^n)$ kompakt $\Rightarrow BO(n)$ -nek csak véges oldalai vannak.

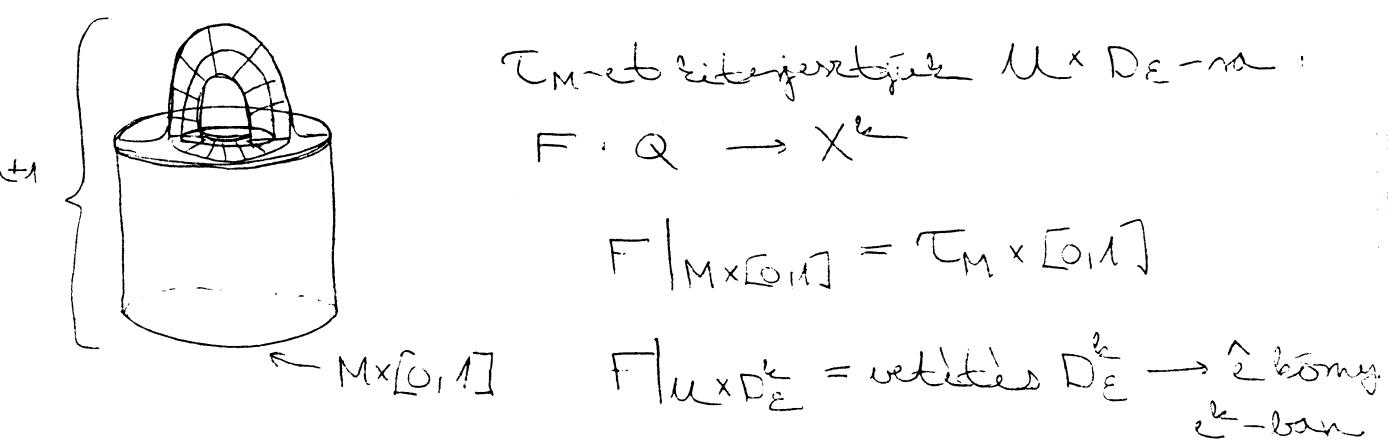
" T_M " -et kikergetjük a cellákból:

(*) T_M max dim cella $\check{\text{t}}\ddot{\text{o}}$ a O -bordának.

Ekkor kikergetjük a leírást ebből a cellából.



V^{n-k} normálmagelője bár., mert 1 db ponttal indokoltuk (\hat{e} -ból), így e mentén kövérhetően az $U^{n-k+1} \times D_E^k$ -t.

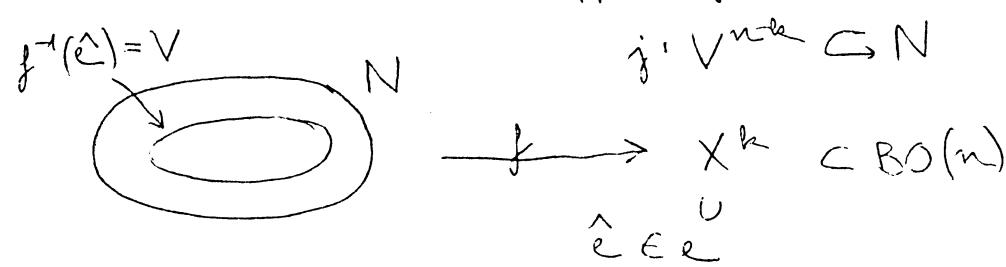


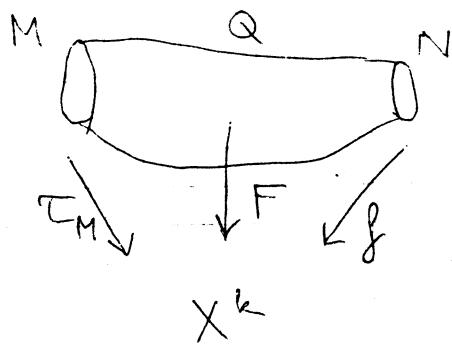
Q felől személyek vége lehagyja \hat{e} -öt
 \Rightarrow leírható \hat{e} -ból. (három a T_M elosztás, de ott nem használjuk)
 $(Q$ minden részén: $\int_{D_E^k} d\omega_E^k$ leírható)

$$\forall \omega_I[M] = 0 \Rightarrow (*)$$

Biz (H2)

Indirekt módon biz (*)-öt. Tisztán többet feltessük
 n-nél kisebb dim.-ban ($n=1$ -re bár.: $S^1 \sim 0$).
 Elég belétni, hogy $\forall \omega_I[V] = 0$ ($V = \text{egy}$
 $\text{man. ds. celle kövér pontjainak öre}.$)





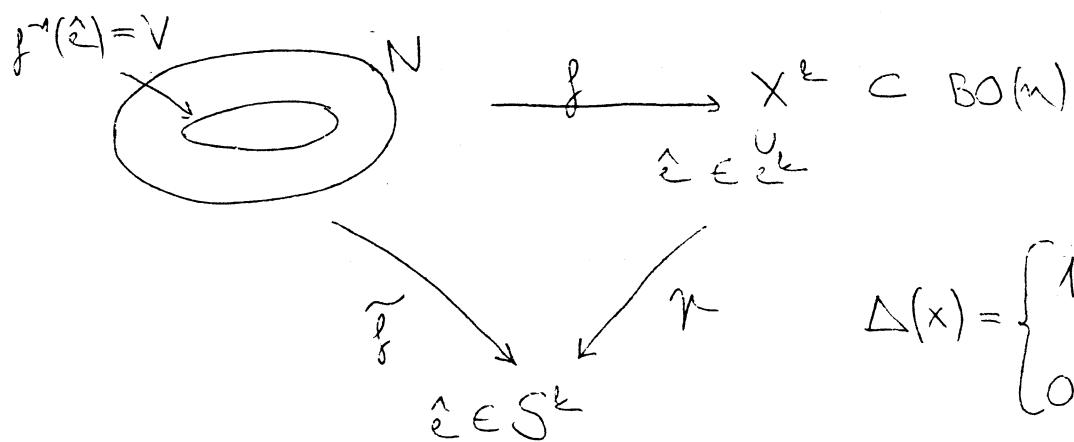
$$i_M: M \hookrightarrow Q$$

$$i_N: N \hookrightarrow Q$$

$$\tau_M = F \circ i_M$$

$$f = F \circ i_N$$

$(M \sim N \Rightarrow \forall w_I[N] = 0 \text{ a Pontryagin Zahl})$



$$\Delta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = e^k \\ 0 & x = \text{rest cells} \end{cases}$$

Δ heißt, \sim kann man mit orientiert legen
orientable.

$\tilde{\Delta} \in H^k(S^k)$ generator $(\Delta \text{ dual}) (\Delta = \gamma^*(\tilde{\Delta}))$

$$\begin{aligned} j_*[V] &= \underbrace{\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{\Delta})}_{\sim} \cap [N] \\ &= \underbrace{f^*\gamma^*(\tilde{\Delta})}_{\sim} \cap [N] \\ &= j^*(\Delta) \cap [N] \end{aligned}$$

$$w_I[V] = \left\langle (\tau_V)^*(w_I), [V] \right\rangle =$$

$$H^*(SO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad w_1, \dots, w_{n-1} \text{ beliebig besetzt}$$

$$(w_I^*(V) = (\tau_V)^* w_I(\gamma^n))$$

$$= \left\langle (\tau_N)^*(w_I), j_*[V] \right\rangle, \text{ nach}$$

$$j^* \underbrace{(\tau_N)^*(\omega_I)}_{\omega_I(N)} \quad \text{met } \nu(V \subset N) = \text{true.}$$

$$j^* (\tau_N)^*(\omega_I) = \omega_I(\tau_N|_V) = \omega_I(\tau V \oplus \mathcal{E})$$

$$\omega_I[V] = \langle (\tau_N)^*(\omega_I), f^*(\Delta) \cap [N] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \underbrace{(\tau_N)^*(\omega_I)}_{\text{if } V(N \subset Q) \text{ true}} \cup f^*(\Delta), [N] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \underbrace{(\iota_N)^*(\tau_Q)^*(\omega_I)}_{\text{Quonologische Extensio}} \cup \iota_N^* F^*(\Delta), [N] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \quad , \underbrace{(\iota_N)^*[N]}_{\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} (\iota_M)^*[M]} \rangle =$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Quonologische Extensio}} \\ \iota_M \end{array}$$

$$= \langle (\iota_M)^* ((\tau_Q)^*(\omega_I) \cup F^*(\Delta)), [M] \rangle =$$

$$= \langle (\tau_M)^*(\omega_I) \cup (\tau_M)^*(\Delta), [M] \rangle =$$

$$M = \iota_M \circ \tau_Q$$

$$= \langle \omega_I \cup \Delta, \underbrace{(\tau_M)^*[M]}_{= 0} \rangle$$

$$\tau_M : M \rightarrow BO(n)$$

$$H^*(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n]$$

$$H^n(\quad) = \{ \omega_I \mid |I| = n \}$$

$$\text{Feststellung: } \forall (\tau_M)^*(\omega_I) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \langle (\tau_M)^*(\omega_I), [M] \rangle = \langle \omega_I, (\tau_M)^*[M] \rangle$$

$$\forall I \in \omega \Leftrightarrow (\tau_M)^*[M] = 0.$$

2. Schritt

HF 1) a) \mathbb{C}^{2n} neue σ -Abbildung. ir. Int. -ben

b) $N \cdot \mathbb{C}P^{2k}$ —
K-diskr. unit

2) $\mathbb{C}P^{2k+1}$ O-kodord ir. kt.

3) $\mathbb{C}P^{2k}$ -n \neq ir. vatto diffom

Chern orb., Pontryagin orb., Egy. grünbe

1) Chern-ort. ex.-i $\xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{C}^n} B$

1.) $c_i \in H^{2i}(B; \mathbb{Z})$ $i = 0, \dots, n$
 $c_i(\xi)$

$$c_0(\xi) = 1$$

2) Temperedes: $\xi \xrightarrow{\phi} \eta$ ϕ C-lin
 $\downarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ $\downarrow \mathbb{C}^n$
 $B_1 \xrightarrow{\Phi} B_2$

$$\bar{\Phi}^* c_i(\eta) = c_i(\xi)$$

$$3.) c(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i(\xi)$$

Whitney összeg formula: $c(\xi \oplus \eta) = c(\xi) \cup c(\eta)$

4.) $c_1(p_C^1|_{\mathbb{C}P^1}) = \gamma \in H^2(\mathbb{C}P^1; \mathbb{Z})$
 \uparrow positive generator

Meg. 1) Esse exakt negat. a Chern-ortályukt.

Biz Félix'ki leme \square

2) Konstrukcio:

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}P(\xi); \mathbb{Z}) = H^*(B) \langle 1, a_{\xi}^1, \dots, a_{\xi}^{n+1} \rangle$$

complex projektivitás \nearrow Pontryagin-Pirsch
 $\rightarrow a_{\xi} \in H^2(\mathbb{C}P(\xi); \mathbb{Z})$

a $\mathbb{C}P(\xi)$ -re tört. vonalnaként
 klassifikálja:

$$L \in \text{Vect}_1^{\mathbb{C}}(X) = [X, \mathbb{C}P^\infty] = [X, K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$c_1(L) \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\xi = \xi_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \xi_n$$

$$c(\xi) = \underbrace{(1 + \overline{c_1}(\xi_1))}_{c(\xi)} \cdot \dots \cdot (1 + \overline{c_1}(\xi_n))$$

$$c_i = \widehat{b_i}(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

↑
elme nincs. jd.

Eukl. splitting lemmával tiszta megoldás.

Ez az univ. nyelvben chem-orbitalit megadni
(után tömörítéssel egyel kiterj. A nyelvben).

$$\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty \xrightarrow{\exists} BU(n)$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty) = \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_n] \leftarrow H^*(BU(n); \mathbb{Z})$$

Künneth $y_i \in H^2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty; \mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n & \longleftarrow & c_1, \dots, c_n \\ \downarrow f & \searrow r & \\ \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty & \xrightarrow{\exists} & BU(n) \end{array}$$

Kor: $H^*(BU(n); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[c_1, \dots, c_n]$

Wu változók elme nincs. jd.-i.

Megy: $c_n(\xi) = e(\xi)$

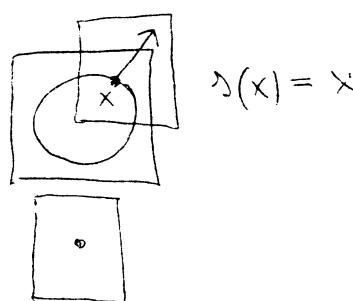
Biz: Analóg $w_{top}(\xi) = M_\xi^{Z_2}|_B$

Gyakran szeret: $S(\xi) \xrightarrow{\pi_0} B$ (ξ mint \mathbb{Z}_n -os vektorok)

$$Hi(B; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{w_e(\xi)} Hi^{2n}(B; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\pi_0^*} Hi^{2n}(S(\xi); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow Hi^{i+1}(B; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{w_e(\xi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^1 \oplus \dots \oplus \xi^n &= \pi_0^* \xi \\ \text{változók} &\downarrow \\ S(\xi) &\xrightarrow{\pi_0} B \\ \Downarrow x & \end{aligned}$$



η $(n-1)$ -nyelvben (ξ^1 -et η nevezik meg)

$$c_{n-1}(\eta) = e(\eta) \quad c_{n-1}(\eta) \in H^{2n-2}(S(\xi))$$

Gyrin-orientat. $i = -2$ seien:

$$\pi_0^* \text{ iron: } H^{2n-2}(B; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{2n-2}(S(\xi); \mathbb{Z})$$

$$c_{n-1}(\xi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\pi_0^*)^{-1}(c_{n-1}(\eta))$$

es muß definiert ($c_{n-1}(\eta) = e(\eta)$)

Es ist also $\forall c_i(\xi) \in \text{def.-zul.}$

S -Wort-zul. ist letzter Koeffiz. def-zul:

$$1) w_{top}(\xi) = \mu_{\xi}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}|_B$$

2) Gyrin-orientat.

$$H^i(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^{i+n}(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{\pi_0^*} H^{i+n}(S(\xi); \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^{i+1}(B; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0^* \xi & = & \xi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S(\xi) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & B \end{array}$$

$$i = -1 \text{ exten } H^i(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 0, \text{ da } H^{i+1}(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) = H^0(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) \stackrel{!}{=}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^i(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0^*} & H^{i+1}(S(\xi); \mathbb{Z}_2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^i(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0^*} & H^{i+1}(B; \mathbb{Z}_2) \end{array} \rightarrow H^0(B; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

π_0^* new zul. ist.

HF alle $w_{top}(\xi) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \pi_0^*$ zul.

Teilt diese def-zul. $w_{n-1}(\xi)$ mit dopp.

HF keine triv. reziproka $\gamma^n \mapsto w_n(\gamma^n) \neq 0$.

Teilt die def-zul. $w_{n-1}(\gamma^n)$.

Gyrin-orientat. kontrahierbar $\Rightarrow w_{n-1}(\eta) \in \text{im } \pi_0^*$.

Auf $c_k(w) = (-1)^k c_k(\overline{w})$, also w komplex rezip.
 konjugiert rezip. (ar i-er
 Wörde operat. (-1)-fach rezip.)

Bir Splitting lemma:

$$\text{Vorlesungsliste} \quad c_1(l) = \epsilon(l) = -\epsilon(\bar{l}) = -c_1(\bar{l})$$

$$u_{-\bar{z}} = -u_z$$

$$\omega = l_1 \oplus \dots \oplus l_n \quad (1+y_1) \cdot \dots \cdot (1+y_n) = c(\omega)$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \bar{l}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \bar{l}_n \quad (1-y_1) \cdot \dots \cdot (1-y_n) = c(\bar{\omega})$$

□

Def Pontryagin orthogonale:

$$\xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B$$

$$\pi_i(\xi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (-1)^i \text{Sci}(\xi \otimes \mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{Def} \quad \xi \otimes \mathbb{C} = \underset{(x,y)}{\xi \oplus \xi}, \quad I(x,y) = (-y, x)$$

↑ even orders op-a

$$\text{Merk: } \overline{\xi \otimes \mathbb{C}} \approx \xi \otimes \mathbb{C} \quad \underline{\text{HF}}$$

$$\Gamma c_1(\overline{\gamma_E^1}) = -c_1(\gamma_E^1) + c_1(\gamma_E^1) = \gamma^+ \circ \Rightarrow \overline{\gamma_E^1} \neq \gamma_E^1$$

complex ext.

$S^3 \rightarrow S^2 \quad \gamma \xrightarrow{\text{HF}} S^2 = \mathbb{CP}^1$

$$\text{Ker: } 2c_{2i+1}(\xi \otimes \mathbb{C}) = 0$$

$$\text{Ker: } 2(\pi(\xi \oplus \eta) - \pi(\xi)\pi(\eta)) = 0$$

$$\pi(\xi) = 1 + \pi_1(\xi) + \pi_2(\xi) + \dots \quad \pi_i(\xi) \in H^{2i}(B; \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Bsp: } (\xi \oplus \eta) \oplus (\xi \oplus \eta) \approx (\xi \oplus \xi) \oplus (\eta \oplus \eta)$$

$$(\xi \oplus \eta) \otimes \mathbb{C} \approx (\xi \otimes \mathbb{C}) \oplus (\eta \otimes \mathbb{C})$$

Chem. ext. 3. Or. + 2. Or. Merk.

□

$$\text{7. Mittel} \quad \omega_R \otimes \mathbb{C} \approx \omega \oplus \bar{\omega}$$

eigene ω -teile
a complex orientiert

$$\text{Bsp: } \omega_R \otimes \mathbb{C} = \omega^+ \oplus \omega^-$$

$$\omega_R \oplus \omega_R \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \overset{\text{"}}{(z_1 z_2)} \\ (x_1 y_2) \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \overset{\text{"}}{(z_1 - z_2)} \\ (x_1 - y_2) \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\omega^+ = \{(z, iz)\}$$

↑
\$\alpha\$-orientated \$\propto\$

$$\omega^- \ni (z, -iz)$$

↑
\$\omega \ni z\$

$$I(\omega^+) = \omega^+ \quad I|_{\omega^+} \xleftarrow{\alpha} (-i)|_\omega$$

$$I(\omega^-) = \omega^-$$

$$(I(x,y) = (-y,x))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \omega^+ & & \\ \oplus & & \\ (z, iz) & \xrightarrow{I} & (-iz, z) \\ \alpha \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \omega \ni z & \xleftarrow{-i} & -iz \in \omega \end{array}$$

Teilt $\omega^+ = \bar{\omega}$, $\omega^- = \omega$.

$$8.) \quad \gamma_-(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n) = (1+y^2)^{n+1} \quad y \in H^2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n; \mathbb{Z}) \text{ gen}$$

$$y = c_1(\overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathbb{C}}^1)$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{L}} \quad T\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n \oplus \mathcal{E}^1 \simeq \text{HOM } (\gamma^{-1}|_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n}, \mathcal{E}^{n+1})$$

Bis mit
euler
zahl
1-malig

$$T\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n = \text{HOM } (\gamma^{-1}|_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n}, (\gamma^1|_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n})^\perp)$$

analytisch

$$\underline{\text{Kosz.}} \quad T\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n \oplus \mathcal{E}^1 = (n+1) \overline{\gamma^1}|_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n}$$

" "

$$\text{HOM } (\gamma^1|_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n}, \mathcal{E}^1)$$

$$\underline{\text{St.}} \quad L \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n} S \quad \text{HOM } (L, \mathcal{E}^1) = \overline{\mathcal{L}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Bis}} \quad \exists \text{ Hermitesche metrische } (u, v)$$

$$v \mapsto \langle \cdot, v \rangle$$

↑
komplexe antilinear

$$c(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n) = (1+y)^{n+1}$$

" def

$$c(T\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n)$$

$$\rho(\mathbb{C}P^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho(T\mathbb{C}P^n)$$

$$\rho_i(\mathbb{C}P^n) = (-1)^i c_{2i} (\underbrace{T\mathbb{C}P^n}_{\mathbb{C}P^n \oplus \overline{\mathbb{C}P^n}} \otimes \mathbb{C})$$

$$T\mathbb{C}P^n \oplus \overline{T\mathbb{C}P^n}$$

$$c(T\mathbb{C}P^n \oplus \overline{T\mathbb{C}P^n}) = (1+y)^{n+1} \cdot (1-y)^{n+1} = (1-y^2)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(\mathbb{C}P^n) = (1+y^2)^{n+1}$$

□

All die Bott-ringen können einzeln erläutert werden wenn
wollen.

Def M^{4k} erläutert sei, I = {i₁, ..., i_r} : $\sum_{j=1}^r i_j = k$

$$\rho_I(M) = \rho_{i_1}(M) \cup \dots \cup \rho_{i_r}(M)$$

$$\rho_I[M] = \langle \rho_I(M), [M] \rangle.$$

Bemerkung Id. S-W. orientierbar. □

22. Lösung

$$\rho(\mathbb{C}P^n) = (1+y^2)^{n+1}$$

Signaturenformel (Kirchhoff)

(4-dimensionale Röhre)

$$\sigma(M^3) = \frac{7\rho_2[M^3] - \rho_1^2[M^{\infty}]}{45}$$

richtig, irr.

irr. rückwärts

Thm (Beispiel) a) $\tau_M \cap \mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{b)} \quad \tau_* \otimes \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}[[\mathbb{C}P^2], [\mathbb{C}P^4], [\mathbb{C}P^6], \dots]$$

graduert $\mathbb{C}P^n$ an einer
sehr einfachen:

$$[M^n] + [N^n] = [M \amalg N]$$

$$[M^n] \times [N^k] = [M^n \times N^k]$$

$$\text{b)} \Rightarrow \text{a)} : [\mathbb{C}P^2] \times [\mathbb{C}P^2], [\mathbb{C}P^4]$$

$$\text{Meg. } \tau_M \approx \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{nicht toris})$$

↳ we can, wie niederstendig le-

ind (1. tavaly).

Biz (Sign form)

p_1^2, p_2 lin. fun homom. t adnak $\Omega_8 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$:

$$[M^8] \in \Omega_8 \mapsto p_1^2 [M^8] \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p_2 [M^8] \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\sigma: \Omega_8 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ homom. rölk $\Omega_8 = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$ kifejezhető

p_1^2, p_2 által Egészíthető: $\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2 - \infty$ és $\mathbb{C}P^4 - \infty$ felületek a sign formákat összetten egészíthetőek.

$$\underline{\mathbb{C}P^4}: \quad p(\mathbb{C}P^4) = (1+y^2)^5 = 1 + \underbrace{5y^2}_{p_1} + \underbrace{10y^4}_{p_2}$$
$$y \in H^2(\mathbb{C}P^4; \mathbb{Z}) \quad p_1 = p_2$$

$$p_2[\mathbb{C}P^4] = 10$$

$$p_1^2[\mathbb{C}P^4] = 25$$

$$\underline{\mathbb{C}P^2}: \quad p(\mathbb{C}P^2) = (1+y^2)^3 = 1 + 3y^2$$

$$\underline{\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2}: \quad p(\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2) = p(\mathbb{C}P^2) \times p(\mathbb{C}P^2) =$$

$H^*(\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2; \mathbb{Z})$ -en nincs másodrendű elem, de ha valamit, azkor $\langle \cdot, [M] \rangle$ -nél eltiltott

$$= (1+3y^2) \times (1+3y^2) = 1 \times 1 + \underbrace{3y^2 \times 1}_{p_1} + \underbrace{1 \times 3y^2}_{p_2} + \underbrace{3y^2 \times y^2}_{p_2}$$

$$p_2[\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2] = 9$$

$$p_1^2[\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2] = (3y^2 \times 1 + 1 \times 3y^2)^2 [\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2] = 18$$

$$\underbrace{3y^4 \times 1}_0 + \underbrace{1 \times 3y^4}_0 + 2(3y^2 \times 3y^2)$$

nincs előjel, mert p. dim. -re

	$\mathbb{C}P^4$	$\mathbb{C}P^2 \times \mathbb{C}P^2$
p_2	10	9
p_1^2	25	18

$$\text{dd} = -45$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{det} \neq 0}$ 1) $[\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^4]$, $[\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2]$ fűzve & felütt

2) π_2, π_1^* per homomorfizmus.

$\exists \alpha, \beta:$

$$\sigma(M^3) = \alpha \pi_2[M^3] + \beta \pi_1^*[M^3] \quad \forall M^3 \text{ ir.}$$

$$M^3 = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^4, \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$$

$$\sigma(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^4) = 1$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \langle x \cup y, [M^3] \rangle$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^4; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} = \langle y^2 \rangle, \text{ a keresett műve: } (1)$$

$$\sigma(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2) = 1 \quad (\text{b} \text{ zártmonom. is})$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2) = \mathbb{Z}[y]/y^3=0 \quad \mathbb{Z}[y_1, y_2]/y_1^3=0, y_2^3=0$$

$$y_1^2, y_2^2, y_1 y_2 \quad y_1 = y \times 1, y_2 = 1 \times y$$

$$y^2 \times 1, 1 \times y^2, y \times y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} y^2 \times 1 \\ 1 \times y^2 \\ y \times y \end{matrix}$$

$$y^2 \times 1, 1 \times y^2, y \times y$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \quad \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \times y \\ u^2 - v^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{7}{45}, \beta = -\frac{1}{45}$$

HF: Rohlin tétel 4-dim-ban felhasználva, hogy
 $\Omega_4 = \mathbb{Z}$.

Tétel: \exists 7-dim egz gömb. (Milnor, 1956.)

Utazás: $\exists \Sigma^7$ rát 1-öf sole, melyre

Σ^7 homeom. S^4 -tel, de nem diffeomof.

Biz: $\exists \mathbb{S}^4 \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^4} S^4$ (S^4 1-öf, 1-öf felület V neglég)

$$\text{ur. Metris} \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon(\xi) \quad \epsilon(\xi^+) = u \quad (= \text{gen.})$$

$$m(\xi^+) = 6u$$

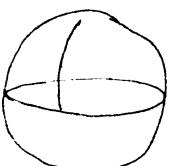
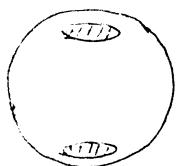
L \rightarrow T.

Frq. $S(\xi^+)$ erg. gärt.

a) $S(\xi^+)$ homeom S^7

b) $S(\xi^+)$ nicht diff. von S^7 .

a) Elg: $S(\xi^+) \cong S^7$ (Smale t. exist $n \geq 5$ -r
n-dim homet. gärt homeom. S^n)



(h-cobordit tel)

Whithead t. exist elg:

$\exists f: S^7 \rightarrow S(\xi^+)$: f^* isom
+ $S(\xi^+)$ 1-of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_1(S^3) & \xrightarrow{\text{fibration}} & \overbrace{\pi_1(S(\xi^+))} & \rightarrow & \pi_1(S^4) \\ \parallel & & \circ & \Leftarrow & \parallel \end{array}$$

Gegen $\Rightarrow H^*(S(\xi^+)) \approx H^*(S^7)$
 $\epsilon(\xi^+) = u$

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(S^4) &\xrightarrow{\cup u} H^{i+4}(S^4) \rightarrow H^{i+4}(S(\xi^+)) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow H^{i+1}(S^4) \xrightarrow{\cup u} H^{i+5}(S^4) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

$i=0$: $\cup u: H^0(S^4) \rightarrow H^4(S^4)$ ex., $H^0(S^4) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow H^4(S^4) \xrightarrow{0} H^4(S(\xi^+)) \quad 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H^4(S(\xi^+)) = 0.$$

$$i=-1 \Rightarrow H^3(S(\xi^+)) = 0$$

$$i=3 \Rightarrow H^7(S(\xi^+)) = \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{perce } S(\xi^+) \text{ 7-ndaság})$$

$$H^*(S(\bar{S}^4)) \approx H^*(S^7)$$

$$H_*(S(\bar{S}^4)) \approx H_*(S^7)$$

$$\text{Kernsätze b. } \Rightarrow \pi_7(S(\bar{S})) \approx H_7(S(\bar{S})) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$S^7 \xrightarrow{\text{faser}} S(\bar{S})$ gener. f. iron. A homot. esp.
A homol. esp.

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ homot. clsr.} \Rightarrow S^7 \cong S(\bar{S}).$$

Teilt $S(\bar{S}^4)$ homeomorf S^7 -tel

b) Neue differenz

Die differ. $M^8 = D(\bar{S}^4) \cup D^8 \leftarrow$ different 3rd.
 $S(\bar{S}^4) \cong S^7$

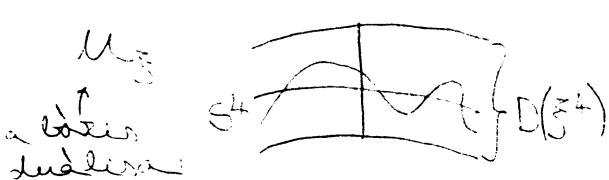
$$\epsilon(M^8) = \frac{7\gamma_2[M^8] - \gamma_4^2[M^8]}{45}.$$

$$H^*(M^8) = ?$$

$$M^8 \cong T\bar{S}^4 \quad (\text{as otherwise both } D^8\text{-at points would})$$

$$H^i(M^8) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i = 0, 4, 8 \\ 0 & i \neq \dots \end{cases}$$

Poincaré doppelt zu messen
(red. Längen! reicht für
Beob.)



$$U_{\bar{S}} = D_{D(\bar{S}^4)}[S^4]$$

$$\psi: H^i(B) \longrightarrow H^{i+4}(T\bar{S})$$

$$x \longmapsto T^*x \cup U_{\bar{S}}$$

$$H^i(S^4) \longrightarrow H^{i+4}(T\bar{S})$$

$$1 \longrightarrow 1 \cup U_{\bar{S}} = U_{\bar{S}}$$

$U_S \cup U_{\bar{S}}$: a basis imager transversal teile
nur mit einer metrisierbaren vierteil. Es kann nur
Euler-zählung + eine = u , ein generator (1 db metr.)

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon(M^8) = 1 \quad (1 \times 1 \text{-es int. -bd}).$$

$$\gamma_4[M^8] = ?$$

$$H^4(M^8) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^4(D(\mathbb{S}^4))$$

\uparrow
 $M^8 \setminus \text{pt.}$
 (D^8)



$$H^4(M^8 \setminus D(\mathbb{S}^4)) \rightarrow H^4(M^8) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^4(D(\mathbb{S}^4)) \rightarrow$$

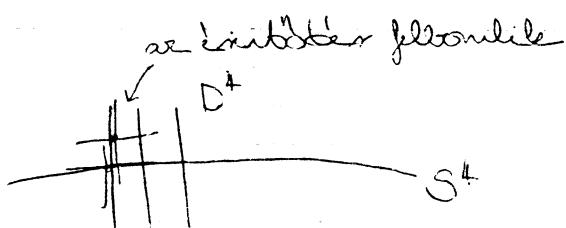
neglecting

$$\rightarrow H^5(M^8 \setminus D(\mathbb{S}^4)) \xrightarrow{\gamma_1(M^8)} \gamma_1(D(\mathbb{S}^4))$$

$$M^8 / D(\mathbb{S}^4) = S^8$$

$$TD(\mathbb{S}^4) = \pi^* \mathbb{S}^4 \oplus \pi^* TS^4$$

$$\pi: D(\mathbb{S}^4) \xrightarrow{C^4} S^4$$



$$\gamma_1(TD(\mathbb{S}^4)) = \gamma_1(\pi^* \mathbb{S}^4) + \gamma_1(\pi^* TS^4)$$

$$\gamma_1(\alpha \oplus \beta) = \underbrace{(\underbrace{1 + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \dots}_{\gamma_1(\alpha)})}_{\text{mischen}} \underbrace{(\underbrace{1 + \gamma_1 + \dots}_{\gamma_1(\beta)})}_{\text{mischendes Zeigt}} = 1 + \gamma_1 + \gamma_1 + \dots$$

mischen
mischendes Zeigt

$$\gamma_1(\pi^* TS^4) = 0, \text{ nach } S^4 \text{ hat kein paralleller Flansch (stabile Triv.)}$$

$$\pi^* \gamma_1(\mathbb{S}^4) = \pi^* 6u$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_1(TD(\mathbb{S}^4)) = \pi^* 6u \Rightarrow \gamma_1(M^8) = 6 \cdot \underbrace{u_5}_{\text{gen.}}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_1[M^8] = 36 \quad (u_5, u_6 = 1)$$

$$1 = 6(M^8) = \frac{7\gamma_2[M^8] - 36}{45}, \text{ mics ilgaz } \gamma_2[M^8].$$

(Fehlt M^8 nem latenter el eine struktural)

M^8 top ols 1 nem latenter el diffenter struktural
val.

$\odot_7 = \mathbb{Z}_{28} \leftarrow 7\text{-ds ege zimbels az öf. unical}$
 \hookrightarrow homeom de nem diffen S^7 -kel

O-elen a standard S^7 .

Biz

$$e(TS^4) = 2 \cdot u$$

$$\mu(TS^4) = 0$$

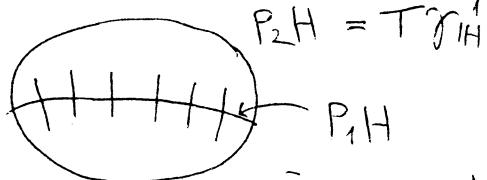
$$\gamma_H^{-1} \longrightarrow S^4 = P_1 H \quad (H^2\text{-ben az egyszerű,}\\ \text{keszony számemelnyalib})$$

$$e(\gamma_H^{-1}) = u$$

$$S(\gamma_H^{-1}) = S^7 \quad (\text{Kopf-fibr.}) \longrightarrow P_1 H = S^4$$

$$\text{Gyakorlás} \Rightarrow e(\gamma_H^{-1}) = \pm u \leftarrow \text{gyakorlás}$$

$$P_2 H \supset P_1 H :$$



Összettesztés, nem komplex
származéka mindig +1 metrónál
intenzív (számeteszt, nem komplex) :
pl. 18. bázis

23. előadás

$$\hookrightarrow \exists \tilde{S}^4 \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^4} S^4 \quad e(\tilde{S}^4) = u \quad (= \text{generator}) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{T. Lie} \\ \Rightarrow S(\tilde{S}^4) \text{ gen} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Bx} \quad e(TS^4) = u \quad \gamma_1(TS^4) = 0$$

$$e(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) = u \quad \gamma_1(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) \stackrel{?}{=} -2u$$

$$\gamma_1(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) = -c_2((\tilde{\gamma}_H^1)_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \mathbb{C}) = -c_2((\tilde{\gamma}_H^1)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \overline{(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1)}_{\mathbb{C}}) = -2u$$

$$\omega \otimes \mathbb{C} \approx \omega \oplus \overline{\omega}$$

$$e(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) = c_2(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) = u \quad c(\overline{\omega}) = (-1)^k c_k(\omega)$$

$$c(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) = 1+u \quad c(\overline{\tilde{\gamma}_H^1}) = 1+u \quad (c_1(\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) \in H^2(S^4) = 0)$$

$$c((\tilde{\gamma}_H^1) \oplus \overline{\tilde{\gamma}_H^1}) = 1 + \underbrace{2u}_{c_2}$$

$$\text{Vect}_4(S^4) = \pi_4(BSO(4))$$

$$[\tilde{f}] \in \pi_4(BSO(4)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{isom.}$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{[isom]} & & \langle e(\tilde{v}), [S^4] \rangle = \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{[isom]} & \\ f^*[S^4] \otimes H_4(BSO(4)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \langle e(f^*\tilde{v}), [S^4] \rangle = \\ & & = \langle e(f^*\tilde{v}), f^*[S^4] \rangle \\ & & = \langle e(\tilde{v}^\perp), f^*[S^4] \rangle \end{matrix}$

$$\pi_1(X) \rightarrow H_1(X) \quad \boxed{f \mid g} \quad \text{Kern der homom.}$$

$$\text{pare: } \pi_1(BSO(4)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{kit homom.}$$

$$f \in \text{fpr} \quad f = f_{\mathbb{H}}^1, \quad \tau = TS^4$$

$\tilde{g} = x f \tau + y f \tau$ integers, also $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$
nur 1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e(\tilde{g}) = 1 \\ \gamma_1(\tilde{g}) = 6 \end{array} \right\} \rightsquigarrow \text{equation } x, y = \text{na} \\ \text{niedrige } \mathbb{Z}\text{-len: } x = 2, y = -3 \quad \square$$

Chern-ost. def.-ja

$$H^*(CP(\tilde{g}); \mathbb{Z}) = H^*(B) \langle 1, a_{\tilde{g}}^1, \dots, a_{\tilde{g}}^{n-1} \rangle$$

$$\tilde{g} \xrightarrow{\subset^n} B \quad a_{\tilde{g}}$$

$$\text{Vect}_1^{\tilde{g}}(X) = [X, CP^\infty] = H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \quad \leftarrow \text{vomungab ex-} \\ \text{ten in } a_{\tilde{g}}^1 \text{ mit} \\ \text{the niedrige ration} \\ \text{ostalen}$$

$$a_{\tilde{g}}^n - c_1(\tilde{g}) a_{\tilde{g}}^{n-1} + c_2(\tilde{g}) a_{\tilde{g}}^{n-2} - \dots \pm c_n(\tilde{g}) = 0$$

$$(\text{eigentl: } a_{\tilde{g}} - c_1(\tilde{g}) = 0, \text{ nixen } \tilde{g}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 = CP(\tilde{g}_{\mathbb{C}}^1) \\ \Rightarrow a_{\tilde{g}} \text{ a } \tilde{g}_{\mathbb{C}}^1\text{-wert fiktiv})$$

Hilfsmittel $e(\tilde{g}) = 0$, da $\#$ velen:

$$\pi_1(SO(3)) = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$RP^3 \rightarrow RP^3 \text{ 2-kil. fiktiv} \Rightarrow \pi_1 \text{-ben ist 0.}$$

$$[f] \in \pi_1(SO(3)) = \pi_1(S^3) = \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

da \mathbb{Z}_2 neutrin. $[f]$ element reg. von S^3 ist folglich
jetz kaputte erg. sein triv. $\tilde{g}^3 \rightarrow S^3$ nukleot.

$$H^3(S^3) = 0 \Rightarrow e(\tilde{g}^3) = 0.$$

für $\tilde{g}^3 = \gamma^2 \oplus \epsilon'$ ereting an

$$[f] \text{ reg. kerp } \in \text{im}(\pi_1(SO(2)) \rightarrow \pi_1(SO(3))) = 0$$

value ($SO(2) \cong S^1 \Rightarrow \pi_1(SO(2)) = 0$).

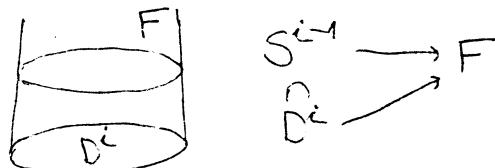
S-W orbit-je mint struktúra

$$\text{End: } \pi_i(V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)) = 0 \quad i < n-k \\ = \mathbb{Z} \quad i = n-k \text{ ps. vagy } k=1 \\ = \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad n-k \text{ pálos } \Rightarrow k \neq 1$$

$$\xi \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} B \rightarrow V_k(\xi) \xrightarrow{V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)} B$$

ennek egy része a fenti részben ξ -nek

száma (B) fölött \exists része a $V_k(\xi)$ -nek (cella-
int területei ki)



\exists része száma B fölött $\Leftrightarrow \sigma^i \in H^{n-k+1}(B, \pi_{n-k}(V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)))$
sztruktureira $\sigma^i = 0$.

(szint egészítés
körönél)



$S^i \rightarrow F$ minden adott

$\pi_{n-k}(F)$ -beli minden $\forall D^i$ cellákhoz
van egy része, mely minden (1-trival),
melyik tek a részben szerepel.

Ez teljes, ha ξ ir.



itt dánthatatlanan pontjuk a megfelelő,
de lehet, hogy kisebbre nem ugyni
az a felületet röppel

($T_1(B)$ hat $T_1(F)$ -en)

Def Itt a csúcs egész körön a rész-t jelentik:

$$\tilde{B} \xrightarrow{\sim} B \quad \text{mgn} \quad \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^1} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} B$$

$$S(\text{"mgn"}) \xrightarrow{\sim} S^0$$

$\text{Hom}(C_*(\widetilde{B}), \mathbb{Z})$

$\Delta \in B$ ein simplex $\mapsto \widetilde{B}$ -einer 2-dimension simplex

(da \widetilde{B} simplexprojektiv nicht endlich: negat. B-Celi fehlen)

\widetilde{B} -on, i.e. $C_*(\widetilde{B})$ -on \mathbb{Z}_2 -kette

$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}(C_*(\widetilde{B}), \mathbb{Z}) = C^*(B; \mathbb{Z})$ relative Komp.
Dimensionen \uparrow orient. signatur

$$\{\alpha \mid \alpha(T\sigma) = -\alpha(\sigma)\}$$

$T: \widetilde{B} \rightarrow \widetilde{B}$ induziert

$T: C_*(\widetilde{B}) \rightarrow C_*(\widetilde{B})$

$H^*(C^*(B; \mathbb{Z}), \sigma) = H^*(B; \mathbb{Z})$
 $\widetilde{B} \xrightarrow{T} B$ fiktive Indukt
orient. signatur beh.!

Teil $\text{Thm } (V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)) \xrightarrow{\exists} \mathbb{Z}_2$ erweiter.

$\sigma = \exists^*(\sigma) \in H^{n-k+1}(B; \mathbb{Z}_2)$
orient. on indukt. Rel.

All $\sigma = w_{n-k+1}(\vec{\gamma})$

Bis Ober. terminiert: $\sigma(f^*\vec{\gamma}') = f^*\sigma(\vec{\gamma}')$
w w terminiert

\Rightarrow Eig. beliebige se. univ. negablos.

$\sigma(\gamma^n) \in H^{n-k}(BO(n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[w_1, \dots, w_n] \Big|_{n=k+1}$

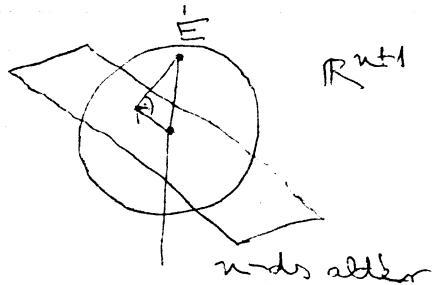
$\sigma(\gamma^n) = \exists(w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}) = \exists^*(w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}) + \lambda w_{n-k+1}$
 $(n-k+1)$ -dim. unabh. $\lambda = 0 \text{ oder } 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2$

$\gamma^{n-k} \oplus \varepsilon^k \longrightarrow \gamma^n$ $\sigma(\gamma^{n-k} \oplus \varepsilon^k) = 0 = \exists(w_1, \dots, w_{n-k})$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$ \exists für rel. \uparrow
 $BO(n-k) \longrightarrow BO(n)$ rel. $\xrightarrow{\exists}$ $\exists^* = 0$. $w_{n-k+1}(\gamma^{n-k}) = 0$
 indukt. Rel.

a) $k=1$ esetén, ahol $\sigma \neq 0$ ($\Rightarrow \lambda=1$).

γ^n exten.

$$\downarrow \\ BO(n) = G_n(R^\infty) \supset G_n(R^{n+1}) = RP^n$$



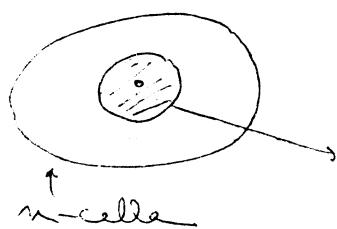
$$S^n = \gamma^n / G_n(R^{n+1})$$

E védele az mds altérre:

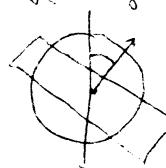
egg \supset teljes S^n -nek

A függelék egges \supset az RP^n
egyenl n-cellájának a két
pontja

az egyenl n-cellán $\neq 0$ lesz az öttr. belinc

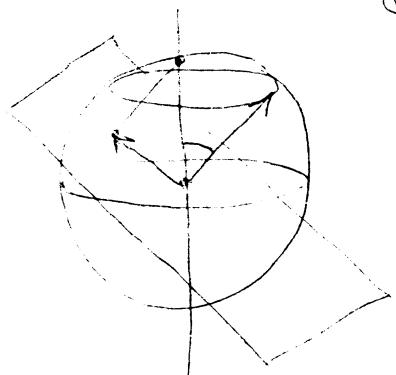


azon altérre, melyre a függelékkel
adott vezetések nem lesznek



azaz a két ponton kívül minden másik ponton kívül
nem függelék normálvonalak vannak.

Lehető a két körök közötti körökkel a negle-
lt az n-cellán felett.



a két ponton kívül minden másik ponton kívül
nem függelék normálvonalak vannak.

$$k=1 \Rightarrow V_1(R^n) = S^{n-1}.$$

egyéb k: Milnor - Stasheff.

$$b) k\text{-tér}: \gamma^n = \gamma^{n-k+1} \oplus \mathbb{E}^{k-1}$$

HF bejegyezni.

$$\downarrow \\ BO(n-k+1)$$

$$\sigma = \sigma(\gamma^{n-k+1} - \text{ben})$$

$\exists 1$ db teljes