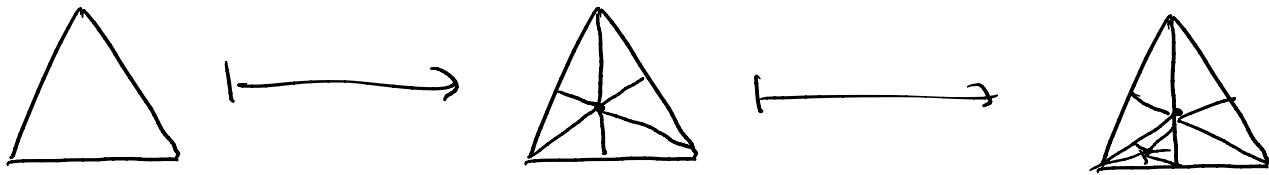


Last time

- Generalized Sardern curve & applications
 - H_* and open exhaustions
-

Subdivision thm If $X = \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha$, then the inclusion $C_*^0(X) \subseteq C_*(X)$ is a chain homotopy equivalence.

Idea 1 Barycentric subdivision



Idea 2 Given $\sigma: \Delta^n \rightarrow X$, $\sigma = \sigma_{\#}(\text{id}_{\Delta^n})$, so we may work with special simplices on Δ^n .

Def Fix $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ convex. Given $v_0, \dots, v_m \in K$, the affine m -simplex $[v_0, \dots, v_m]$ is the map

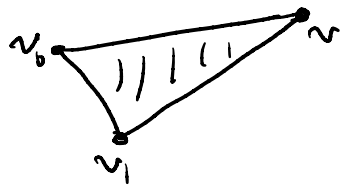
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^m &\longrightarrow K \\ (t_0, \dots, t_m) &\longmapsto \sum_{i=0}^m t_i v_i \end{aligned}$$

Ex $\text{id}_{\Delta^n} = [e_0, \dots, e_n]$

Write $L_{\star}(K) \subseteq C_{\star}(K)$ for the subcomplex spanned by the affine simplices.

Def Given $\sigma = [v_0, \dots, v_m]$ and $v \in K$, the cone on σ from v is the affine $(m+1)$ -simplex

$$v\sigma = [v, v_0, \dots, v_m].$$



Lemma

$$\partial v\sigma = \begin{cases} \sigma - v(\partial\sigma) & m > 0 \\ \sigma - \varepsilon(\sigma)[v] & m = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\varepsilon(\sum n_i [v_i]) = \sum n_i$.

Proof Exercise.

□

Def The barycenter of $\sigma = [v_0, \dots, v_m]$ is

$$\underline{\sigma} = \sum_i \frac{1}{m+1} v_i \in K.$$

The homocentric subdivision of σ is the chain $S\sigma \in L_m(K)$ defined inductively by

$$S\sigma = \begin{cases} \sigma & m=0 \\ \underline{\sigma} S(\partial\sigma) & m>0. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2 $S: L_*(K) \rightarrow L_*(K)$ is a chain map.

Proof Exercise using Lemma 1. \square

Prop S is chain homotopic to the identity.

Proof Define $T: L_m(K) \rightarrow L_{m+1}(K)$ inductively by

$$T\sigma = \begin{cases} 0 & m=0 \\ \underline{\sigma} (S\sigma - \sigma - T\partial\sigma) & m>0 \end{cases}$$

and check that $\partial T + \partial T = S - \text{id}$ (exercise).

□