

page 92, lines 21-22

Proof that $\delta(f \circ g) = \delta f \circ g + (-1)^p f \circ \delta g$
where $f: S_p(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $g: S_q(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.

Idea Prove they have the same value at
a free generator $T: \Delta_{p+q+1} \rightarrow X$ of

$S_{p+q+1}(X)$.

Given $i_0 < \dots < i_r$, let $v_{i_0} \dots v_{i_r} =$
restriction of T to simplex/vertices e_{ij}

LHS $\delta(f \circ g)(T) =$

$$\sum_i (-1)^i f \circ g(v_0 \dots \widehat{v_i} \dots v_{p+q+1}) =$$

$$\sum_{i \leq p} (-1)^i f(v_0 \dots \widehat{v_i} \dots v_{p+1}) g(v_{p+1} \dots v_{p+q+1}) +$$

$$\sum_{i \geq p+1} (-1)^i f(v_0 \dots v_p) g(v_p \dots \widehat{v_i} \dots v_{p+q+1})$$

RHS Do pieces separately:

$$(\delta f) \circ g(T) =$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p+1} (-1)^i f(v_0 \dots \widehat{v_i} \dots v_{p+1}) g(v_{p+1} \dots v_{p+q+1})$$

page 92, lines 21-22 continued

$$(-1)^p f \circ \delta g(T) =$$

$$(-1)^p \sum_{i=p}^{p+q+1} (-1)^{i-p} f(v_0 \dots v_p) g(v_p \dots v_i \dots v_{p+q+1})$$

If we subtract $\delta(f \circ g)(T)$ from

$\delta f \circ g(T) + (-1)^p f \circ \delta g(T)$ we are left with the $p+1$ term in the sum for $\delta f \circ g(T)$ and the p term in the sum for $(-1)^p f \circ \delta g(T)$, which is

$$(-1)^{p+1} f(v_0 \dots v_p) g(v_{p+1} \dots v_{p+q+1}) +$$

$$(-1)^p f(v_0 \dots v_p) g(v_{p+1} \dots v_{p+q+1})$$

and since $(-1)^{p+1} + (-1)^p = 0$ these cancel each other. Hence the two expressions have the same value at T , which was what we wanted to prove.