

Computation of cellular homology

This is a more spread out version of the proof in the notes. As in the latter, we can use induction to reduce everything to showing that $H_q(X) = H_q(C_*(X, \mathbb{Z}))$ for $q = m-1, m$ where $m = \dim X$.

The m -dimensional case

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & H_m(X_m) & \xrightarrow[\substack{1-1 \\ j_*}]{} & H_m(X_m, X_{m-1}) & \xrightarrow{\partial_m} & H_{m-1}(X_{m-1}) \\
 & & & & & & \downarrow \substack{H_{m-1}(X_{m-2})=0 \\ J_*} \\
 & & & & & & H_{m-1}(X_{m-1}, X_{m-2}) \\
 & & & & \searrow d_m & &
 \end{array}$$

exact row + column.

By exactness $H_m(X) \cong \text{Im } j_*$ equals
 Kernel ∂_m ^{which} = Kernel $J_* d_m$ since J_* is 1-1
 But RHS = Ker d_m .

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The [harder] $(n-1)$ -dimensional case.

We now have the following diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & 0 = H_{m-1}(X_{m-2}) = 0 & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 H_m(X_m, X_{m-1}) & \xrightarrow{\partial_m} & H_{m-1}(X_{m-1}) & \xrightarrow{K_*} & H_{m-1}(X_m) & \rightarrow & 0 = H_{m-1}(X_m, X_{m-1}) \\
 & & \downarrow J_* & & \downarrow q_* & & \downarrow \\
 & & H_{m-1}(X_{m-1}, X_{m-2}) & \xrightarrow{p_*} & H_{m-1}(X_m, X_{m-2}) & \rightarrow & 0 = \text{same} \\
 & \swarrow d_m & & & & & \\
 & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

(so $J_* + q_*$ are 1-1, K_* and p_* are onto).

As in the preceding discussion, $\text{Im } J_* = \text{Ker } d_{m-1}$.

Hence $\text{Ker } d_{m-1} / \text{Image } d_m = \text{Image } J_* / J_*[\text{Image } \partial_m]$

$\cong H_{m-1}(X_{m-1}) / \text{Image } \partial_m$ since J_* is 1-1.

But now the exactness of the top row \implies

K_* induces an isomorphism from the latter quotient to $H_{m-1}(X_m)$, which is what we wanted to prove.