

# Exercise Sheet for *Topology II*, 18

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Sheet 4

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & \xrightarrow{c_{n+2}} & C_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{c_{n+1}} & C_n & \xrightarrow{c_n} & C_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{c_{n-1}} & \dots \\
 & \swarrow f_{n+1} & \downarrow g_{n+1} & \swarrow f_n & \downarrow g_n & \swarrow f_{n-1} & \downarrow g_{n-1} & & \\
 \dots & \xleftarrow{h_{n+1}} & D_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} & D_n & \xrightarrow{d_n} & D_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Let  $(C_\bullet, c_\bullet)$  and  $(D_\bullet, d_\bullet)$  be chain  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes and  $f, g: C_\bullet \rightarrow D_\bullet$  be chain maps. A chain homotopy between  $f$  and  $g$  is a collection of group homomorphisms  $h_n: C_n \rightarrow D_{n+1}$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that

$$f_n - g_n = h_{n-1} \circ c_n + d_{n+1} \circ h_n.$$

**Exercise 17** (Product and Coproduct of chain complexes) Consider the category of  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes consisting of  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes as objects and chain maps as maps. Prove that this category has product and coproduct.

**Exercise 18** Prove that  $H_n(C)$  defines a functor from  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes to abelian groups for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Suppose  $f_\bullet, g_\bullet: C_\bullet \rightarrow D_\bullet$  are chain maps that are homotopic (so there is a chain homotopy from  $f$  to  $g$ ). Prove that  $H_n(f) = H_n(g)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

There is a homotopy category of  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes, where chain maps which are homotopic are considered to be the same. Conclude that  $H_n(C)$  defines a functor from the homotopy category of  $\mathbb{Z}$ -chain complexes to the category of abelian groups.

**Exercise 19** Let

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

be a short exact sequence of abelian groups and let  $D$  be an abelian group.

What part of

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(C, D) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(B, D) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, D) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact?

What part of

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, C) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact?

What part of

$$0 \rightarrow A \otimes D \rightarrow B \otimes D \rightarrow C \otimes D \rightarrow 0$$

is exact (google tensor product, if you don't know what it is).

Give counterexamples for those parts, that are not exact.