

### Homology with coefficients, Cohomology

#### Exercise 1.

Let  $M$  be an abelian group. Let  $n$  and  $g$  be non-negative integers. Compute the (co)homology groups of the following spaces with coefficients in  $M$ .

1.  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ .
2.  $\mathbb{R}P^n$ .
3. The orientable surface  $\Sigma_g$  of genus  $g$ .
4. The non-orientable surface  $\Sigma'_g$  of genus  $g$ .

You can use the following facts without proving them.

- If  $X$  is a CW complex, the complex  $C_*^{\text{CW}}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M$  computes the homology groups of  $X$  with coefficients in  $M$ .
- If  $X$  is a CW complex, the dual complex of the complex  $C_*^{\text{CW}}(X)$  computes the cohomology groups of  $X$  with coefficients in  $M$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Let  $f : S^n \rightarrow S^n$  be a map of degree  $d$ . Show that the map induced by  $f$  in cohomology is the multiplication by  $d$ . You can use the Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence and proceed by induction.

**Exercise 3. (\*)** Let  $X$  be a finite connected graph of genus  $g$  (i.e.  $g$  is the rank of the abelian group  $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$ ) with no vertex of degree 1.

1. Show that  $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$  is free of rank  $g$ . Its automorphism group is therefore  $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ .
2. Let  $G$  be a finite group of homeomorphisms of  $X$ . Show that the map

$$\Psi : \begin{cases} G & \rightarrow GL_g(\mathbb{Z}) \\ f & \mapsto H_1(f) \end{cases}$$

is one to one. You may start with the case where  $X$  is a wedge sum of circles.

3. Show that this result still holds when  $\mathbb{Z}$  is replaced by  $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$  with  $m > 2$ . What happens if  $m = 2$ ?

#### Exercise 4.

Let  $X$  be a topological space. Deduce from the short exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X) \xrightarrow{\times n} C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X; \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0$$

a short exact sequence of abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow H_i(X)/n \rightarrow H_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow n\text{-torsion}(H_{i-1}(X)) \rightarrow 0.$$