

Major references:

G. E. Bredon, Introduction to compact transformation groups, Academic Press, New York–London 1972.

Major references:

G. E. Bredon, Introduction to compact transformation groups, Academic Press, New York–London 1972.

and also, with emphasise on involutions:

Appendix A. Topology of involutions, in “Topological properties of real algebraic varieties” by A. Degtyarev and V. Kharlamov.

Major references:

G. E. Bredon, Introduction to compact transformation groups, Academic Press, New York–London 1972.

and also, with emphasise on involutions:

Appendix A. Topology of involutions, in “Topological properties of real algebraic varieties” by A. Degtyarev and V. Kharlamov.

The environment

Let X be a cw-complex with involution $c : X \rightarrow X$,

which is **cellular** in the sense that $c(\text{cell}) = \text{cell}$.

Major references:

G. E. Bredon, Introduction to compact transformation groups, Academic Press, New York–London 1972.

and also, with emphasise on involutions:

Appendix A. Topology of involutions, in “Topological properties of real algebraic varieties” by A. Degtyarev and V. Kharlamov.

The environment

Let X be a cw-complex with involution $c : X \rightarrow X$,

which is **cellular** in the sense that $c(\text{cell}) = \text{cell}$.

Let $F = \text{fix}(c)$ and $X' = X/c$;

and assume that each open cell is either contained in F or does not meet F .

Major references:

G. E. Bredon, Introduction to compact transformation groups, Academic Press, New York–London 1972.

and also, with emphasise on involutions:

Appendix A. Topology of involutions, in “Topological properties of real algebraic varieties” by A. Degtyarev and V. Kharlamov.

The environment

Let X be a cw-complex with involution $c : X \rightarrow X$,
which is **cellular** in the sense that $c(\text{cell}) = \text{cell}$.

Let $F = \text{fix}(c)$ and $X' = X/c$;

and assume that each open cell is either contained in F or does not meet F .

Let $C_*(X)$ denote chain complex of cellular chains with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}/2$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential $\theta^2 = (1 + c_*)^2 = 1 + 2c_* + c_*^2 = 1 + 0 + c_* = \theta$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.
 θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂

as c_* commutes with ∂ .

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d $\theta d = \theta(\partial + \theta) = \theta\partial + \theta^2 = \partial\theta + \theta^2 = (\partial + \theta)\theta = d\theta$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

On $\text{Ker } \theta$, $d = \theta + \partial = \partial$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

On $\text{Ker } \theta$, $d = \theta + \partial = \partial$.

Obviously, $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

On $\text{Ker } \theta$, $d = \theta + \partial = \partial$.

Obviously, $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$. Hence $H_*(\text{Ker } \theta) = H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_*(F)$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

On $\text{Ker } \theta$, $d = \theta + \partial = \partial$.

Obviously, $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$. Hence $H_*(\text{Ker } \theta) = H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_*(F)$.

This works for homology over both ∂ and d , because $d = \partial$ on $\text{Ker } \theta$.

Denote by θ the map $1 + c_* : C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X)$.

θ is a differential and commutes with ∂ .

Hence $\theta + \partial$ is a differential in $C_*(X)$. Denote $\theta + \partial = d$.

Notice $\theta|_{C_*(F)} = 0$ and $d|_{C_*(F)} = \partial|_{C_*(F)}$.

Hence $(C_*(F), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(C_*(X), d)$.

θ commutes with d .

Therefore $\text{Ker } \theta$ and $\text{Im } \theta$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(X), d)$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } \theta \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow \text{Im } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes. $\text{Im } \theta \subset \text{Ker } \theta$, because $\theta^2 = 0$.

On $\text{Ker } \theta$, $d = \theta + \partial = \partial$.

Obviously, $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$. Hence $H_*(\text{Ker } \theta) = H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_*(F)$.

This works for homology over both ∂ and d , because $d = \partial$ on $\text{Ker } \theta$.

The homology sequence over ∂ is called the **Smith sequence**.

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension, therefore the homology of $(C_*(X), d)$ is not graded,

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension, therefore the homology of $(C_*(X), d)$ is not graded, and instead of long homology sequence we get an exact triangle.

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension, therefore the homology of $(C_*(X), d)$ is not graded, and instead of long homology sequence we get an exact triangle.

Exercise. Prove that the differential in this exact triangle is injective.

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension, therefore the homology of $(C_*(X), d)$ is not graded, and instead of long homology sequence we get an exact triangle.

Exercise. Prove that the differential in this exact triangle is injective.

This means that it splits to a short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_*(F) \rightarrow H(C_*(X), d) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Ker } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\text{Ker } \theta = \text{Im } \theta \oplus C_*(F)$, it can be rewritten as

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The differential d does not respect the grading by dimension, therefore the homology of $(C_*(X), d)$ is not graded, and instead of long homology sequence we get an exact triangle.

Exercise. Prove that the differential in this exact triangle is injective.

This means that it splits to a short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \rightarrow H_*(\text{Im } \theta) \oplus H_*(F) \rightarrow H(C_*(X), d) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$H(C_*(X), d) \text{ is isomorphic to } H_*(F).$$

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

The isomorphism, both on chain and homology levels, is called **transfer**.

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

The isomorphism, both on chain and homology levels, is called **transfer**.

On chain level, it is unique. Describe.

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

The isomorphism, both on chain and homology levels, is called **transfer**.

On chain level, it is unique. Describe.

Using the transfer, the Smith sequence is turned to

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

The isomorphism, both on chain and homology levels, is called **transfer**.

On chain level, it is unique. Describe.

Using the transfer, the Smith sequence is turned to

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

and, on homology level,

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$\text{Im } \theta$ is isomorphic to $C_*(X', F)$.

The isomorphism, both on chain and homology levels, is called **transfer**.

On chain level, it is unique. Describe.

Using the transfer, the Smith sequence is turned to

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

and, on homology level,

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Exercise. Explicitly describe homomorphisms of this sequence.

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Corollary 1. For any integer r ,

$$b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) \leq b_r(X) + b_{r+1}(X', F).$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Corollary 1. For any integer r ,

$$b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) \leq b_r(X) + b_{r+1}(X', F).$$

Corollary 2. For any integers $p < q$,

$$b_p(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(F) \leq b_{q+1}(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(X)$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Corollary 1. For any integer r ,

$$b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) \leq b_r(X) + b_{r+1}(X', F).$$

Corollary 2. For any integers $p < q$,

$$b_p(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(F) \leq b_{q+1}(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(X)$$

In particular,

Smith inequality. $b_*(F) \leq b_*(X)$.

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Corollary 1. For any integer r ,

$$b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) \leq b_r(X) + b_{r+1}(X', F).$$

Corollary 2. For any integers $p < q$,

$$b_p(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(F) \leq b_{q+1}(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(X)$$

In particular,

Smith inequality. $b_*(F) \leq b_*(X)$.

Exercise. What if X is a homology ball over $\mathbb{Z}/2$?

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(x', F) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{p+1}(X', F) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \oplus H_p(F) \rightarrow H_p(X) \rightarrow H_p(X', F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Corollary 1. For any integer r ,

$$b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) \leq b_r(X) + b_{r+1}(X', F).$$

Corollary 2. For any integers $p < q$,

$$b_p(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(F) \leq b_{q+1}(X', F) + \sum_{r=p}^q b_r(X)$$

In particular,

Smith inequality. $b_*(F) \leq b_*(X)$.

Exercise. What if X is a homology ball over $\mathbb{Z}/2$?

What if X is a homology sphere over $\mathbb{Z}/2$?

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$$

Corollary.

$$\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective, then $\beta = 0$

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective, then $\beta = 0$, then α is surjective

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective, then $\beta = 0$, then α is surjective, then the action of c_* in $H_*(X)$ is identity. □

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective, then $\beta = 0$, then α is surjective, then the action of c_* in $H_*(X)$ is identity. □

Corollary. If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$ and if $\text{Tor}_s(H_*(X; \mathbb{Z})) = 0$, then

Recall the Smith sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \oplus C_*(F) \rightarrow C_*(X) \rightarrow C_*(X', F) \rightarrow 0$$

Corollary. $\chi(X) = \chi(F) + 2\chi(X', F)$

Corollary. $\chi(X) \equiv \chi(F) \pmod{2}$

$$\chi(X) \equiv b_*(F) \pmod{2}$$

Theorem. If $b_*(F) = b_*(X)$, then $c_* : H_*(X) \rightarrow H_*(X)$ is identity.

Proof. Consider the Smith sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{r+1}(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} H_r(X', F) \oplus H_r(F) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H_r(X) \xrightarrow{\beta} H_r(X', F) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \cdots$$

$$b_r(X) = \text{rk } \beta + \text{rk } \alpha$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - \text{rk } \gamma_{r+1}$$

$$= \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_r + b_r(F) + b_r(X', F) - b_{r+1}(X', F) + \dim \text{Ker } \gamma_{r+1}$$

Summing up over all r , we get $b_*(X) = b_*(F) + 2 \dim \text{Ker } \gamma$.

If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$, then γ is injective, then $\beta = 0$, then α is surjective, then the action of c_* in $H_*(X)$ is identity. □

Corollary. If $b_*(X) = b_*(F)$ and if $\text{Tor}_s(H_*(X; \mathbb{Z})) = 0$, then $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \text{fix}(c_*) \oplus \text{fix}(-c_*)$.

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

It is symmetric: $c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta = \beta \circ c_*(\alpha)$

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

It is symmetric: $c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta = \beta \circ c_*(\alpha) = c_*(\beta) \circ c_*(\alpha)$

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

It is symmetric: $c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta = \beta \circ c_*(\alpha) = c_*(\beta) \circ c_*(c_*(\alpha)) = c_*(\beta) \circ \alpha$

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

It is symmetric: $c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta = \beta \circ c_*(\alpha) = c_*(\beta) \circ c_*(c_*(\alpha)) = c_*(\beta) \circ \alpha$

Arnold Lemma. If $\dim F = k$, then $[F]$ is the characteristic class of the form of involution c .

Let X be a closed manifold of even dimension $2k$.

Then there is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -intersection form $H_k(X) \times H_k(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \circ \beta$.

Define a new quadratic form in $H_k(X)$ by formula $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta$.

This is a bilinear non-singular symmetric form.

It is called the **form of involution** c .

It is symmetric: $c_*(\alpha) \circ \beta = \beta \circ c_*(\alpha) = c_*(\beta) \circ c_*(c_*(\alpha)) = c_*(\beta) \circ \alpha$

Arnold Lemma. If $\dim F = k$, then $[F]$ is the characteristic class of the form of involution c .

Definition. Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and $q : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ be a bilinear form. A vector $\gamma \in V$ is said to be **characteristic vector** of q , if $q(\alpha, \alpha) = q(\alpha, \gamma)$.