

How to compute degree: pick generic $x \in S^n$ and count $f^{-1}(x)$

with signs:



$$\deg(f) = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

non-generic points:

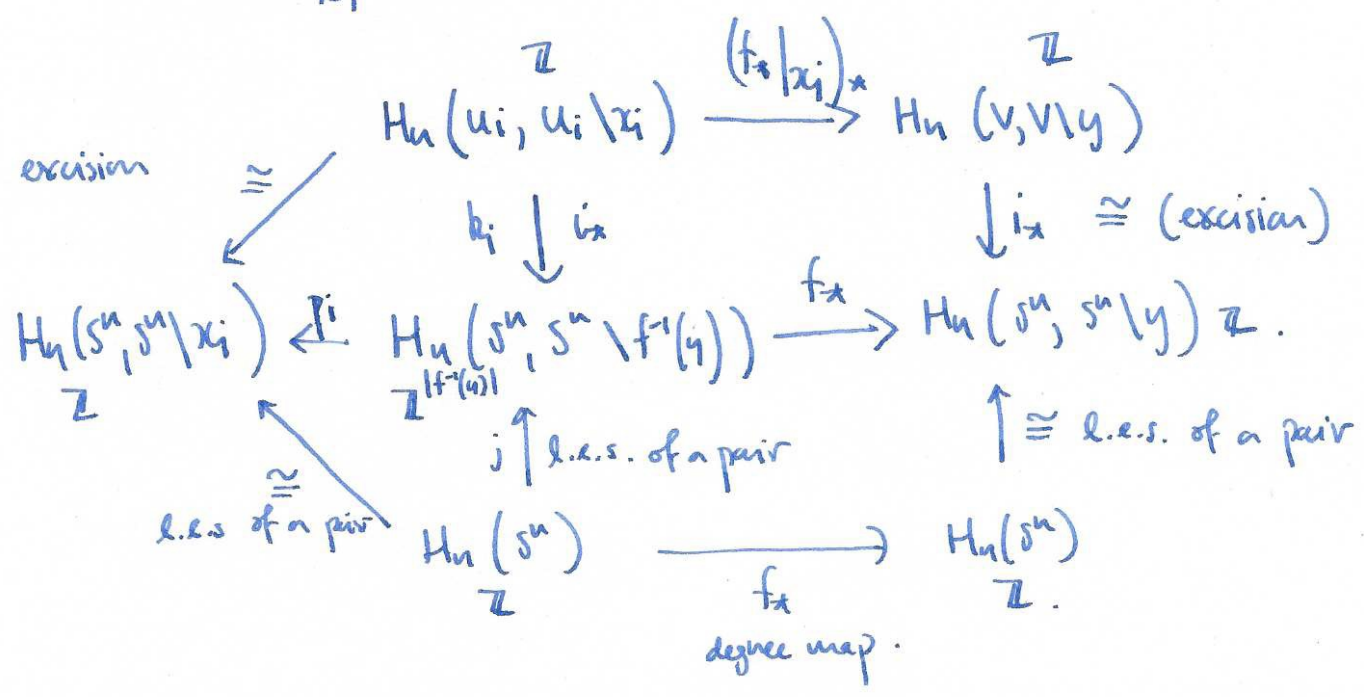


Let $f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$ s.t. for some $y \in S^n$ $f^{-1}(y)$ consists of finitely many points $x_1, \dots, x_k$. Let $U_1, \dots, U_k$ be disjoint open neighborhoods of $x_1, \dots, x_k$ s.t. $f(U_i) \subset V$, some open neighborhood of y , s.t.

$f(U_i \setminus x_i) \subset V \setminus y$ for each i . Write $f_*|_{x_i}$ for the local degree

map $H_n(U_i, U_i \setminus x_i) \rightarrow H_n(V, V \setminus y)$. (if f is a local homeomorphism, then $f_* = \pm 1$)

Propⁿ $\deg(f) = \sum_{i=1}^k \deg(f|_{x_i})$



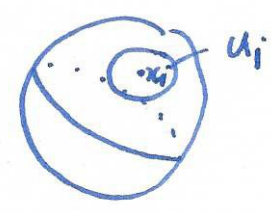
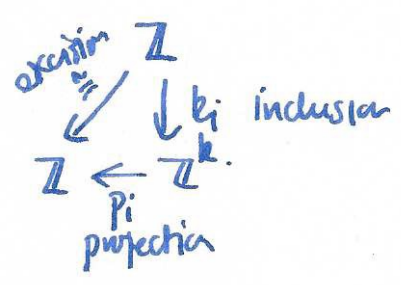
claim: diagram commutes.

note $H_n(S^n, S^n \setminus f^{-1}(y)) \cong H_n(\coprod U_i, x_i) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_n(U_i, x_i)$

↑
excision



diagram commutes:



$H_n(S^n \setminus U_i^c, S^n \setminus x_i \setminus U_i^c) = H_n(U_i, U_i \setminus x_i)$

long exact sequence of a pair $(S^n, S^n \setminus f^{-1}(y))$

$H_n(S^n) \xrightarrow{j} H_n(S^n, S^n \setminus f^{-1}(y)) \cong \bigoplus H_n(U_i, x_i)$

$\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^k$

$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{1} (1, 1, \dots, 1)$

$H_n(S^n \setminus x_i) \rightarrow H_n(S^n) \rightarrow H_n(S^n, S^n \setminus x_i) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(S^n \setminus x_i)$

$0 \quad \mathbb{Z} \quad \cong \quad \mathbb{Z} \quad 0$

$1 \xrightarrow{(f|_{x_i})_*} \text{deg}(f|_{x_i})$

$\downarrow i_{x_i} \quad \downarrow i_{x_i} \quad \downarrow \text{deg}(f|_{x_i})$

$\mathbb{Z}^k \xrightarrow{f_*} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{deg}(f)}$

$(a_1, \dots, a_k, 0, \dots) \mapsto f_*(i_{x_i}(1))$

← commutes because

$\begin{matrix} X & \xrightarrow{f|_{x_i}} & Y \\ i \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ X^+ & \xrightarrow{f} & Y^+ \end{matrix}$

$i(x) \quad f(i(x))$

this commutes (at the chain level)

$(1, \dots, 1) \xrightarrow{\sum \text{deg}(f|_{x_i})} \mathbb{Z}$

$\downarrow \sum \text{deg}(f|_{x_i})$

$\mathbb{Z}^k \xrightarrow{f_*} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{deg}(f)}$

$1 \xrightarrow{\text{deg}(f)}$

✓ □

← commutes because l.e.s of a pair is natural.

$(A, B) \xrightarrow{f} (C, D)$

then $\dots \rightarrow H_n(B) \rightarrow H_n(A) \rightarrow H_n(A, B) \rightarrow \dots$

$\downarrow f_* \quad \downarrow f_* \quad \downarrow f_*$

$\dots \rightarrow H_n(D) \rightarrow H_n(C) \rightarrow H_n(C, D) \rightarrow \dots$

commutes (at chain level)

Example $z \mapsto z^d$ gives a map of degree d on S^1 . Prp^n . (9)
 suspend this to get maps of degree d on S^n . (i.e. $\deg(Sf) = \deg(f)$).

check this: (long exact sequence of a pair and naturality)

pair: $(S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I)$ $\partial I = \{0, 1\}$. $H_k(S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I) \cong H_k(S^{n+1})$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H_{n+1}(S^n \times I) & \xrightarrow{j} & H_{n+1}(S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & H_n(S^n \times \partial I) & \xrightarrow{i} & H_n(S^n \times I) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_n(S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I) \\
 \downarrow f_* & & \downarrow \deg(Sf) & & \downarrow \deg(f) & & \downarrow f_* \\
 0 & & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{(1, -1)} & \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{(a, b) \mapsto a+b} & \mathbb{Z} \\
 & & \downarrow \deg(Sf) & & \downarrow (\deg(f), -\deg(f)) & & \downarrow \deg(f) \\
 & & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{1} & (\deg(Sf), -\deg(Sf)) & & \mathbb{Z}
 \end{array}$$

$f: S^n \rightarrow S^n$ $f: (S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I) \rightarrow (S^n \times I, S^n \times \partial I)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S^n \times I & \xrightarrow{f \times \text{id}_I} & S^n \times I \\
 S^n \times \partial I & \xrightarrow{f \times \text{id}_I} & S^n \times \partial I
 \end{array}$$

Cellular homology

X CW-complex.

example $S^n =$  1 n-cell $\cup$ 1 0-cell.

useful facts.

- a) $H_k(X^n, X^{n-1}) = 0$ for $k \neq n$
 $k = n$ free abelian with basis n -cells of X .
- b) $H_k(X^n) = 0$ for $k > n$
- c) $i: X^n \hookrightarrow X$ induces an isomorphism $i_*: H_k(X^n) \rightarrow H_k(X)$ for all $k < n$.