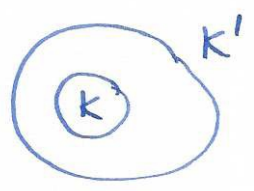


X top space

$\mathcal{I} = \{ \text{compact subsets of } X \}, \leq = \text{containment of sets.}$

$G_K = H^n(X|K)$



if $K \subseteq K'$ then $H^n(X|K) \xrightarrow{i_K^*} H^n(X|K')$

$(X, X \setminus K')$
 $\downarrow$
 $(X, X \setminus K)$

typically not surjective or injective

Propn: $H_c^n(X) = \varinjlim_{\substack{K \text{ compact} \\ \text{for each } K}} H^n(X|K)$

Proof we have maps $H^n(X|K) \rightarrow H_c^n(X)$

as $\phi \in C^n(X|K)$ vanishes on σ in $X \setminus K$.

this is compatible with inclusions, so get $\varinjlim_{K \text{ compact}} H^n(X|K) \rightarrow H_c^n(X)$

surjective: $[\phi] \in H_c^n(X)$ lies in the image of $H^n(X|K_\phi)$

injective: if $[\phi] \in H^n(X|K)$ is 0 in $H_c^n(X)$, then $\phi = \delta\psi$ where ψ is supported on $K_\psi \supseteq K_\phi \cup K_\psi$, so $[\phi] = 0$ in $H^n(X|K_\psi)$ $\square$.

Remark: don't need to use all compact sets, just enough s.t. every compact set is contained in some K_α .

Example $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ $B_k = B_k^{\text{open}}(0)$ $H_c^*(\mathbb{R}^n) = \varinjlim_{\substack{H^*(\mathbb{R}^n|B_k) \\ H^*(\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_k)}} = \tilde{H}^*(S^n)$

Remark H_c^* not a homotopy invariant!

$\mathbb{R}^n \simeq \mathbb{R}^m$ but $H_c^i(\mathbb{R}^m) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=m \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$