

§3.2 Cup products.

Intuition (for manifolds, cup products and duality).

Defn M^n is an n -manifold if every point $x \in M^n$ has an open neighborhood homeomorphic to an open ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ (+ Hausdorff, Lind countable)

Recall. homology class $\leftrightarrow$ closed k -dim $\partial z = 0$ subset of M^n , which doesn't bound a $(k+1)$ -dim subset. $z \neq \partial y$

Examples



• cohomology class $\leftrightarrow$ function on k -dim subset of M^n , cocycle, i.e. $\delta f = 0$.
 $[f] \in H^k(M)$
 i.e. $f(z) = 0$ if $z = \partial y$
 but f not a coboundary, i.e. $f \neq \delta g$ for $g \in H^{k-1}(M^n)$
 i.e. f does not arise from function on $(k-1)$ -dim subspaces.

Fact (Poincaré duality) Every $[f] \in H^k(M^n)$ is dual to some $[z] \in H^{n-k}(M)$

intuition: cohomology comes from counting intersections. 1

examples. S^1 $H^0(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ dual to $H_1(S^1)$
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• $S^1 \times S^1$: $H^0(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$
 $H^1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \leftarrow$
 $H^2(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

• S_2 : $H^1(S^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$ • S_3

• $T^3 = S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1$ $\leftrightarrow H^1$ $H_1 \leftrightarrow H^2$

Fact there is an intersection form on homology: $H_a(M^n) \times H_b(M^n) \rightarrow H_{a+b-n}(M^n)$

examples S_2 : $H_1 \times H_1 \rightarrow H_0$
 $a \cap b \mapsto 1$
 $a \cap c \mapsto 0$