

## §2.6 The Eilenberg-Steenrod Axioms.

Def An admissible class of pairs is a collection  $\mathcal{Q}$  of pairs of top. spaces  $(X, A)$ , where  $A \subset X$ , s.t.

- ① If  $(X, A) \in \mathcal{Q}$  so are  $(X, X)$ ,  $(X, \emptyset)$ ,  $(A, A)$  and  $(A, \emptyset)$ .  
Note:  $(A, \emptyset)$  is usually denoted  $A$ .
- ② If  $(X, A) \in \mathcal{Q}$  so is  $(X \times I, A \times I)$  [See Lemma 19.1]
- ③  $\exists$  a one-point space  $P$  s.t.  $(P, \emptyset) \in \mathcal{Q}$ .

Def A homology theory for an admissible class  $\mathcal{Q}$  consists of 3 families of functions indexed by  $\mathbb{Z}$  that satisfy 8 axioms.

The functions are

- ①  $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $H_p: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \{\text{abelian grps}\}, (X, A) \mapsto H_p(X, A)$ .
- ②  $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$   $*_p: (\text{cont. functions between pairs in } \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow$   
(homomorphisms between their homology grps)

$$*_p(f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)) = f_{*p}: H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_p(Y, B).$$

- ③  $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$   $(X, A) \mapsto \partial_{*p}: H_p(X, A) \rightarrow H_{p-1}(A, \emptyset)$   
 $\uparrow$  connecting homomorphism

The axioms are

- Functorial  
prop.s
- ①  $*(id) = id_*$  (id maps go to gp isomorphisms)
  - ②  $(koh)_* = k_* \circ h_*$

③ If  $f: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$  is cont. then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_p(X, A) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & H_p(Y, B) \\ \downarrow j_* & & \downarrow j_* \\ H_p(A) & \xrightarrow{(f|A)_*} & H_p(B) \end{array}, \text{ commutes.}$$

④ The sequence:  $\cdots \rightarrow H_p(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_p(X) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} H_p(X, A) \xrightarrow{j_*} H_{p-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots$   
where  $i: A \rightarrow X$  and  $\pi: (X, \emptyset) \rightarrow (X, A)$  are inclusions, is exact.

⑤  $h \simeq f \Rightarrow h_* = f_*$

⑥ [Excision] For  $(X, A) \in \mathcal{A}$ , let  $U \subset X$  be open s.t.  $\bar{U} \subset A$ . If  $(X - U, A - U) \in \mathcal{A}$ , then the inclusion map

$$(X - U, A - U) \hookrightarrow (X, A)$$

induces an iso  $H_p(X - U, A - U) \cong H_p(X, A)$ ,  $\forall p$ .

⑦ If  $P$  is a one-point set  $H_p(P) = 0$  for  $p \neq 0$  and  $H_0(P) \cong \mathbb{Z}$  (or  $G$  if using  $G$  coeff's.)



⑧ (Axiom of compact support)  $\forall \alpha \in H_p(X, A),$

$\exists (X_0, A_0) \in \mathcal{C}$  s.t.  $X_0 \subset X, A_0 \subset A, X_0$  and  $A_0$  are compact s.t.  $\alpha$  is in the image of

$$H_p(X_0, A_0) \rightarrow H_p(X, A)$$

induced by inclusion. (Every chain lives on a compact set.)

Fact Our simplicial homology does not quite fit this scheme. A simplicial complex is not a top. sp. A little work is needed. We use the underlying spaces,  $|K|$ , instead. Then §27 shows the axioms work. Read on your own.

Fact Many Thm's in homology depend only on the axioms. ~~Ex~~ Exercise #3 shows the M-V seq follows from the axioms. Exercise #2 is the long exact seq. of a triple. #1 is the exact braid.

I will do #2 in class. It uses #1. which is in a handout from Bredon's book.