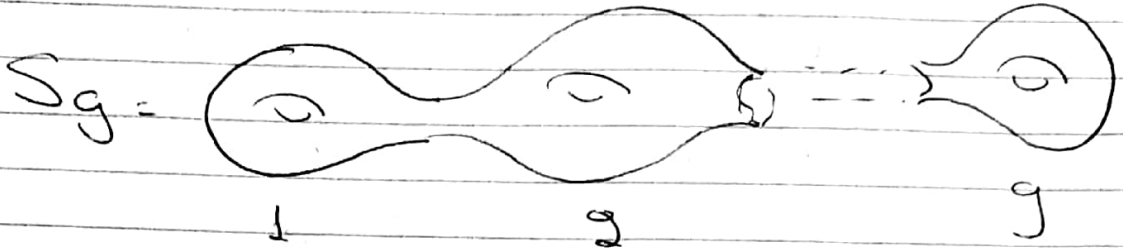
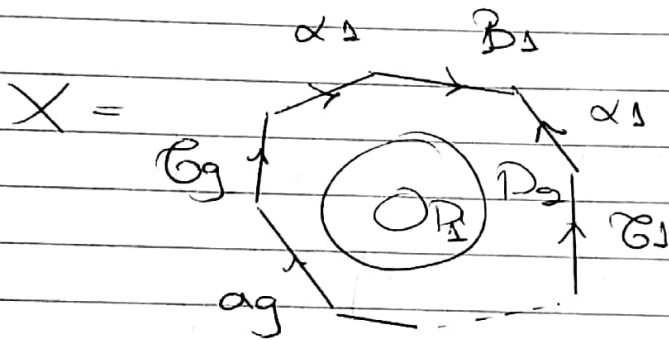


1.

Μαθηματ 240



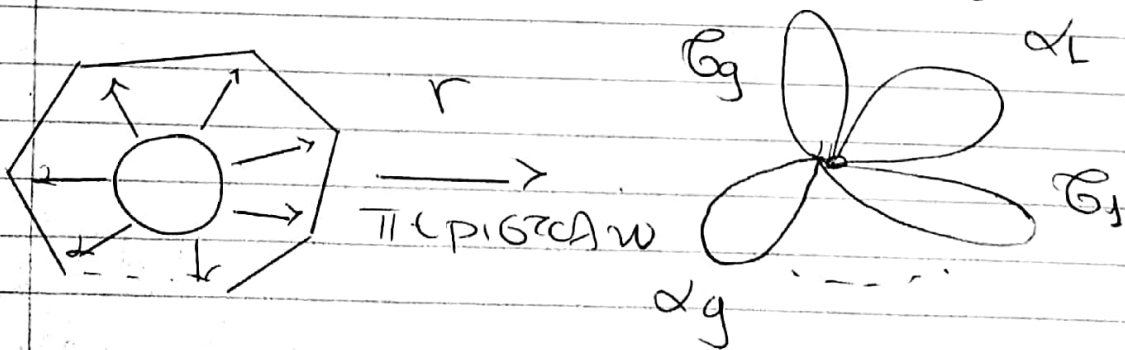
ω ΤΙΠΟΘΕΩΡΗΤΩΝ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΩ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΑ  
 ΓΕΝΟΥΣ g, ΕΠΙΔΕΧΕΤΑΙ ΤΙΠΟΘΕΩΡΗ-  
 ΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΩΝ ΜΕ ΓΕΝΟΥΣ



Θεωρούμε κλειστούς δίσκους  $D_1$   
 και  $D_2$  όπως στο σχήμα

$A = X \setminus D_1, \quad B = \text{Int}(D_2)$

$\rightarrow A \cap B$  ανοίγει και  $X = A \cup B$ .  
 άρα εφαρμόζεται Mayer-Vie.



2

Παρατηρούμε ότι το  $A$  περιέχει  
μέσα σε ένα μικρότερο  $S_g$  το  
πλήθος κύκλων. Έτσι

$$A \cong \bigvee_{i=1}^g S^1$$

Το  $B$  είναι συντηρητικό, άρα  
έχει τύπο ομοτιπίας σφαιρών  
και  $A \cap B \cong S^1$ . Α.Π.Β.

Συνεπώς,  $H_n(A) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & n=0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^{g^2}, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

$$H_n(B) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$H_n(A \cap B) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Από τη συν. ομ. για  $n \geq 2$

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(A) \oplus H_n(B) \rightarrow H_n(S_g) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\rightarrow H_{n-1}(A \cap B) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\rightarrow H_n(S_g) = 0, \text{ για } n \geq 2.$$

(3)

$\chi_{\alpha} \quad m=2$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rightarrow 0 + 0 \rightarrow H_2(S_g) \rightarrow H_1(A \cap B) \rightarrow \\
 & \rightarrow H_1(A) \oplus H_1(B) \rightarrow H_1(S_g) \rightarrow \\
 & \quad \cong^{2g} \oplus 0 \\
 & \rightarrow H_0(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_0(A) \oplus H_0(B) \xrightarrow{\cong} \\
 & \quad \cong \quad \cong \quad \cong \\
 & \rightarrow H_0(S_g) \rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial: \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \epsilon \pi_i \rightarrow \dots$$

$$= \ker \partial = \mathbb{Z} = \text{Im}(\epsilon) \rightarrow$$

$\ker \epsilon = 0$ .  $\Delta \text{Im} \partial \alpha \delta w$   $\pi$   $\text{Porov} \text{u} \text{t} \text{e} \text{e}$   
 $w$   $\alpha$   $\epsilon \text{p} \text{i} \text{c} \text{h} \text{e} \text{s}$   $\alpha$   $\kappa$   $\epsilon$   $\partial$   $\text{p} \text{o} \text{v} \text{d} \text{i} \text{a}$ :

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(S_g) \xrightarrow{w} H_1(A \cap B) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(A) \oplus H_1(B) \rightarrow H_1(S_g) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Sigma \text{Im} \text{ov} \text{i} \text{a}$  ( $\alpha$   $\text{v}$   $H_1(A) \oplus H_1(B)$ )  
 $= \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$ )  $\text{Im} \epsilon = \alpha \langle \partial \rangle$

4

$$\alpha [a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} b_1^{-1} \dots a_g b_g a_g^{-1} b_g^{-1}]$$

$$\stackrel{\alpha \in \ker \varphi}{=} 0$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = H_1(A \cap B) = \mathbb{Z}, \ker \varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker \varphi = H_1(A \cap B) = \text{Im } \varphi = \text{Im } \varphi = \text{Im } \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow H_2(S_g) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = 0 \rightarrow \ker \varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(S_g) = \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$$

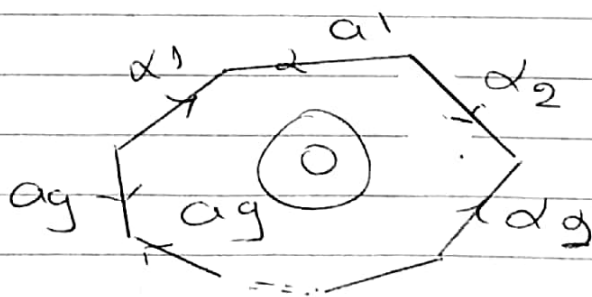
$$H_m(S_g) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & m=0, 2g \\ \mathbb{Z}^{2g}, & m=1 \\ 0, & m > 2g \end{cases}$$

• Για  $m$  με  $1 \leq m \leq 2g$  έχουμε

$N_g$  γεννάς  $g$

$D_1, D_2, A, B$

οπως πριν



$$H_m(A) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & m=0 \\ \mathbb{Z}^g, & m=1 \\ 0, & m > 1 \end{cases}, \quad H_m(B) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & m=0 \\ 0, & m > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H_m(A \cap B) = \text{οπως πριν}$$

5

$\sum_m \alpha_{m1} \sigma_{1 \times m} \quad (*)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}om \varphi = \alpha[\delta] &= \alpha[a_1 a_1 \dots a_g a_g] \\ &= \alpha[a_1^2 \dots a_g^2] \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \ker \varphi = 0 &\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}om \mathcal{N} = \ker \varphi = 0 \\ \Rightarrow H_2(\mathcal{N}_g) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$H_1(\mathcal{N}_g) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}^g}{\mathcal{P}om \varphi} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}^g}{\mathcal{P}om \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha[a_1] \oplus \dots \oplus \alpha[a_g]}{\alpha[a_1]^2 \dots [a_g]^2}$$

$$= \alpha[a_1] \oplus \dots \oplus \alpha[a_{g-1}] \oplus \alpha[a_1 \dots a_g]$$

$$\alpha[a_1 \dots a_g]^2$$

$$= \underbrace{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}}_{g-1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^g$$