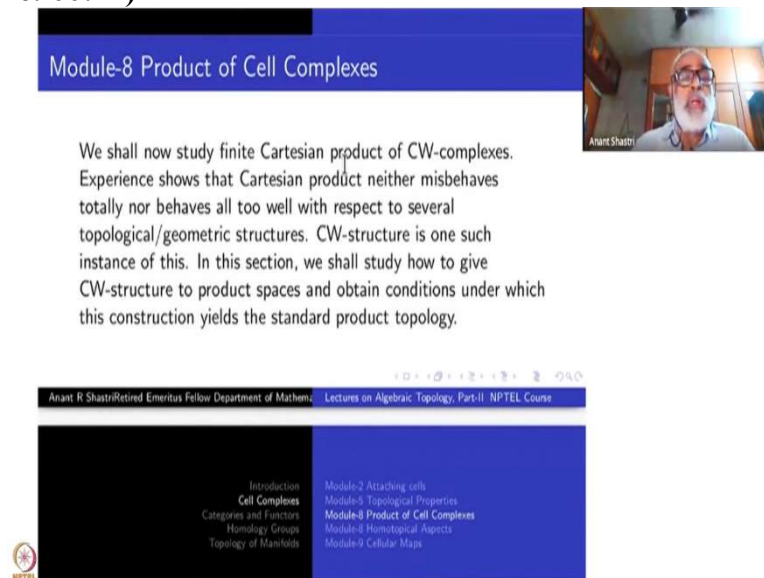


Introduction to Algebraic Topology (Part-II)
Prof. Anant R. Shastri
Department of Mathematics
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Lecture - 08
Product of Cell complexes

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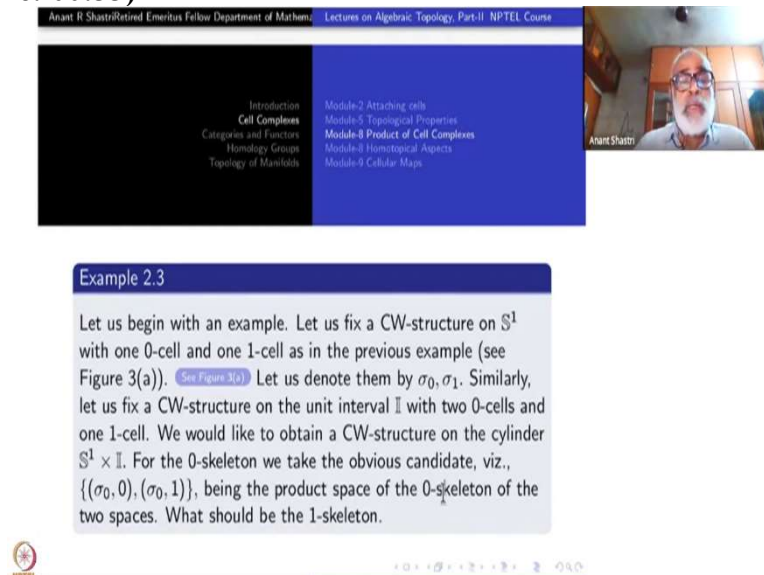
Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes

We shall now study finite Cartesian product of CW-complexes. Experience shows that Cartesian product neither misbehaves totally nor behaves all too well with respect to several topological/geometric structures. CW-structure is one such instance of this. In this section, we shall study how to give CW-structure to product spaces and obtain conditions under which this construction yields the standard product topology.

Introduction Cell Complexes Categories and Functors Homology Groups Topology of Manifolds	Module-2 Attaching cells Module-3 Topological Properties Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes Module-9 Homotopical Aspects Module-9 Cellular Maps
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Last time we started the study of product of CW complexes. We began a little bit but today we will continue the study.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:33)



Example 2.3

Let us begin with an example. Let us fix a CW-structure on S^1 with one 0-cell and one 1-cell as in the previous example (see Figure 3(a)). Let us denote them by σ_0, σ_1 . Similarly, let us fix a CW-structure on the unit interval I with two 0-cells and one 1-cell. We would like to obtain a CW-structure on the cylinder $S^1 \times I$. For the 0-skeleton we take the obvious candidate, viz., $\{(\sigma_0, 0), (\sigma_0, 1)\}$, being the product space of the 0-skeleton of the two spaces. What should be the 1-skeleton.

So what we intend to do is to study just one single typical example, of $S^1 \times I$. S^1 is given a CW structure with one 0-cell and 1-cell and the interval I is given a CW structure with two 0-cells and one 1-cell. When we want to think of some CW-structure on a given space, all that

we have to do is, as I have told you earlier, to decompose the space into disjoint open cells, of course, in a systematic way. Start with 0-cells, then 1-cells if necessary, then 2-cells and so on.

We have to start with 0-cells, no problem. So here you have $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{I}$, the cylinder. Look for a CW-structure this cylinder, which is some way related to the CW-structure on the two factors, \mathbb{S}^1 and the CW-structure on the interval \mathbb{I} . So look at the 0-cell and the 1-cell in \mathbb{S}^1 , denote them by σ_0 and σ_1 . Similarly I could have denoted the cells of \mathbb{I} also by some notation but I will use the obvious notation here viz., $\mathbb{I} = [0, 1]$. I will use the natural notation 0 and 1 as the 0-cells and the interval \mathbb{I} as the 1-cell.

With this notation for individual factors, the 0-skeleton of the product will be the product of the two 0-skeletons, and hence consists of two 0-cells, viz., the points $(\sigma_0, 0)$ and $(\sigma_0, 1)$. Next the 1-skeleton of the product will be the union of the product of the 1-skeleton times the 0-skeleton and the 0-skeleton times the 1-skeleton. And finally the 2-skeleton of the product will be the product of the two 1-skeletons.

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$\{(\sigma_0, 0), (\sigma_0, 1)\}$, being the product space of the 0-skeleton of the two spaces. What should be the 1-skeleton.

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Introduction
 Cell Complexes
 Categories and Functors
 Homology Groups
 Topology of Manifolds

Module-2 Attaching cells
 Module-3 Topological Properties
 Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
 Module-5 Homotopy Groups
 Module-6 Cellular Maps

We observe that the product of a 1-cell and a 0-cell is again a 1-cell and there are three different possibilities of obtaining a 1-cell from this process, viz., $\sigma_1 \times \{0\}$, $\sigma_1 \times \{1\}$, $\sigma_0 \times \mathbb{I}$. Finally the product of a 1-cell and a 1-cell yields a 2-cell, viz., $\sigma_1 \times \mathbb{I}$. (See the Figure 5.)

So, $\sigma_1 \times \{0\}$, $\sigma_1 \times \{1\}$ are two of the 1-cell because σ_1 is the 1-cell in \mathbb{S}^1 and the third one is $\sigma_0 \times \mathbb{I}$, because \mathbb{I} is the 1-cell on the other factor.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:38)

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Introduction
Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module-2 Attaching cells
Module-3 Topological Properties
Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
Module-5 Homotopical Aspects
Module-6 Cellular Maps

Anant Shastri

This process can actually be generalized completely, at least when both the CW-complexes are finite (hence compact).

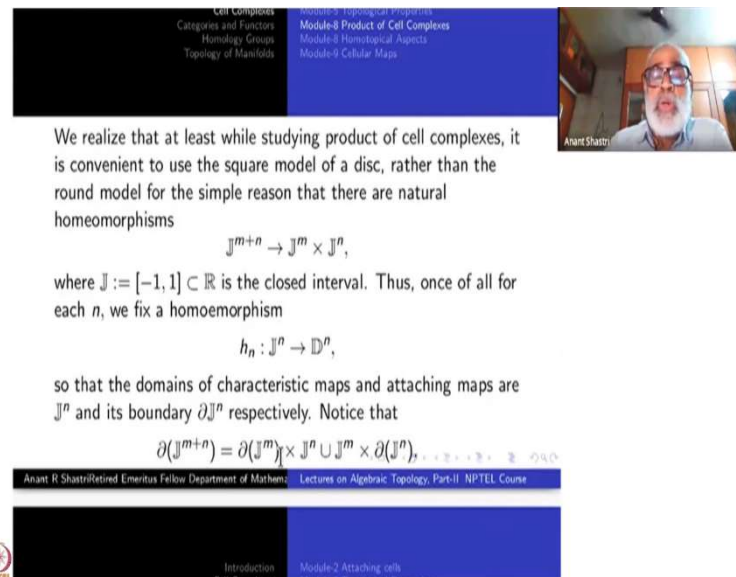
Figure 5: Product of CW-complexes

So that is the kind of thing what we have done this is there are two 0-cells here one 0-cell and 1-cell. Two 0-cells here and one 1-cell here. So you start with two 0-cells; $\sigma_0 \times \{0\}$ and $\sigma_0 \times \{1\}$ then this itself will become a 1-cell this to be another 1-cell and that will be another 1-cell corresponding to $\sigma_1 \times \{0\}$, $\sigma_1 \times \{1\}$ and then the other one is $\sigma_1 \times \sigma_0$ so the remaining cells whatever must be 1 single cell which corresponding to what $\sigma_1 \times \mathbb{I}$.

That will be 1-cell right. So the theme is that this example completely tells you the entire story. No matter what X and Y are. In the general case, all that you have to do is to decompose $X \times Y$ into 0-cells, 1-cells, 2-cells and so on. For any k , write k as a sum $i + j$, in all possible ways, take all i -cells of X cross all j -cells of Y , that will give you all k -cells for $X \times Y$.

Because X and Y are disjoint union of open cells, every point in the product belongs precisely one product cell obtained in the above manner. That is set theoretically completely obvious.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:54)



Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module 1: Topological Properties
Module 2: Product of Cell Complexes
Module 3: Homotopy Theory
Module 4: Cellular Maps

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We realize that at least while studying product of cell complexes, it is convenient to use the square model of a disc, rather than the round model for the simple reason that there are natural homeomorphisms

$$\mathbb{J}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{J}^m \times \mathbb{J}^n,$$

where $\mathbb{J} := [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$ is the closed interval. Thus, once for all for each n , we fix a homeomorphism

$$h_n : \mathbb{J}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^n,$$

so that the domains of characteristic maps and attaching maps are \mathbb{J}^n and its boundary $\partial\mathbb{J}^n$ respectively. Notice that

$$\partial(\mathbb{J}^{m+n}) = \partial(\mathbb{J}^m) \times \mathbb{J}^n \cup \mathbb{J}^m \times \partial(\mathbb{J}^n),$$

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Introduction
Cell Complexes

Module 2: Attaching cells
Module 3: Homotopy Theory

When we come to attaching maps, we have a slight problem here. Because we have modelled our cells on the round model, viz, on unit discs, the set of all vectors of length less than or equal to 1 inside \mathbb{R}^n . So that is the round model. Since we are only interested in things up to homeomorphism anything which is homeomorphic to a disc will be called a-cell. Therefore, we are free to choose any model. Here when you pass to products a disc cross another disc does not look like a round disc. Therefore you have a problem there. So you may change the domains up to homeomorphism type anyway, you have to fix up some homeomorphism from $\mathbb{D}^n \times \mathbb{D}^m$ to \mathbb{D}^{m+n} . So that has to be done. Whether you do that every time or you choose a different model each time is left to you. So here is a way of handling it. Right in the beginning we can fix-up some homeomorphisms. For dimension one there is no problem, \mathbb{D}^1 is just the interval $[-1, 1]$.

But as soon as the dimension 2, the square and the round disc are not the same spaces, Cubes and \mathbb{D}^3 are not the same and so on. So what do you do? Put $\mathbb{J} = [-1, 1]$, the interval. Let us have this notation standard notation, like $\mathbb{I} = [0, 1]$. Fix up a homeomorphism from \mathbb{J}^m to \mathbb{D}^m for each m , once for all. Now the beauty is that \mathbb{J}^{m+n} is canonically homeomorphic to $\mathbb{J}^m \times \mathbb{J}^n$, just by writing first m coordinates as one m -vector and then the last n -coordinates as one n -vector.

In our old definition of attaching cells, we used the models \mathbb{D}^n . We can now use the models \mathbb{J}^n . That means the domains of the characteristic maps and the attaching maps will be respectively, \mathbb{J}^n and boundary of \mathbb{J}^n instead of \mathbb{D}^n and boundary of \mathbb{D}^n . Note that under the

canonical homeomorphism \mathbb{J}^{m+n} to $\mathbb{J}^m \times \mathbb{J}^n$, we have boundary of \mathbb{J}^{m+n} goes to boundary of $\mathbb{J}^m \times \mathbb{J}^n$ union $\mathbb{J}^m \times \partial\mathbb{J}^n$.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:44)

The screenshot shows a video lecture interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a table of contents: Introduction, Cell Complexes, Categories and Functors, Homology Groups, Topology of Manifolds, Module-2 Attaching cells, Module-3 Topological Properties, Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes, Module-8 Homotopical Aspects, and Module-9 Cellular Maps. A small video window in the top right corner shows the lecturer, Anant Shastri. The main content area displays 'Definition 2.7' which defines the product CW-complex $X \times_w Y$. The definition states that the underlying set is the product set $X \times Y$, and for each cell σ in X and cell τ in Y with characteristic maps ϕ and ψ , a product cell $\sigma \times \tau$ is taken in $X \times Y$ with its characteristic map $(\phi \times \psi) : \mathbb{J}^m \times \mathbb{J}^n \rightarrow X \times Y$. It also notes that the 0-skeleton $(X \times_w Y)^{(0)} = X^{(0)} \times Y^{(0)}$. At the bottom of the slide, there is a footer with the NPTEL logo and the text 'Anant R Shastri Retired Emeritus Fellow Department of Mathematics Lectures on Algebraic Topology, Part-II, NPTEL Course'.

Now let us make a definition here in the most general case. Given two CW complexes X and Y , define the product CW complex $(X \times Y)_w$, this suffix w is to denote the weak topology on the underlying set $X \times Y$ which is the product of the two underlying sets.

For each pair of cells (σ, τ) , σ in X and τ in Y , with characteristic maps ϕ and ψ respectively, you take a product cell $\sigma \times \tau$ in $X \times Y$, with the characteristic map as the product of the two characteristics maps $\phi \times \psi$.

Observe that the 0-skeleton of $X \times Y$ is nothing but the 0-skeleton of X cross the 0-skeleton of Y . Similarly, the 1-skeleton of $X \times Y$ will be equal to the union of 1-skeleton of X cross the 0-skeleton of Y and 0-skeleton of X cross the 1-skeleton of Y . And so on.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:21)

Introduction
Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module 2: Attaching cells
Module 3: Topological Properties
Module 4: Product of Cell Complexes
Module 5: Homotopical Aspects
Module 6: Cellular Maps

Anant Shastri

Inductively define the k -skeleton $(X \times_w Y)^{(k)}$ of $(X \times_w Y)$ to be the space obtained from the $(k-1)$ -skeleton by attaching all possible product cells $\sigma \times \tau$ where σ, τ range over cells of X, Y , respectively with the condition $\dim \sigma + \dim \tau = k$. Finally give the weak topology on $X \times_w Y = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} (X \times_w Y)^{(k)}$, viz., a subset S is closed iff $S \cap (X \times_w Y)^{(k)}$ is closed in $(X \times_w Y)^{(k)}$, for each $k \geq 0$.

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Inductively, the k -skeleton of $X \times Y$ will be the union of $\sigma \times \tau$, where σ ranges over cells of X and τ ranges over cells of Y with the condition that dimension of σ plus dimension of τ should add up to k . Finally we put weak topology on the union of all these k -skeletons. Recall what is the weak topology. A subset is closed if and only if its intersection with the k -skeleton is closed in k -skeleton for all k .

So this completes the definition of $(X \times Y)_w$ as a CW-complex. Once again note that if you are dealing with finite CW-complexes or even finite dimensional CW-complexes then you do not need this extra definition, because if both X and Y are finite dimensional, say m and n respectively, then you will stop at $m + n$ dimensional skeleton. Therefore there is no need to redefine the topology by using this. In other words, the product topology on $X \times Y$ is itself is the weak topology. So this is an easy observation here. Redefining the topology is necessary only when at least one of the factors is infinite dimensional.

And quite often that is the case and therefore we have to study the infinite dimensional case properly. That comes next.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:15)

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Introduction Cell Complexes Categories and Functors Homology Groups Topology of Manifolds	Module-2 Attaching cells Module-3 Topological Properties Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes Module-5 Homotopical Aspects Module-6 Cellular Maps
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Example 2.4

Let us consider the cell structure for $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. To begin with we must fix some cell structure on \mathbb{S}^1 explicitly. We consider \mathbb{S}^1 as the standard subspace of \mathbb{C} . Take the 0-cell to be the point -1 and the characteristic map of the 1-cell to be $\phi : \mathbb{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ where $\phi(t) = e^{\pi i t}$. Now we look at the product CW-structure on the subspace $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. There is just one 0-cell, viz., the point $(-1, -1) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$, whereas there are two 1-cells given by $\phi_1(t) = (\phi(t), -1)$ and $\phi_2(t) = (-1, \phi(t))$. Finally there is just one 2-cell given by $\phi \times \phi : \mathbb{J} \times \mathbb{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ which fills up the subspace $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.

So before proceeding further, let me examine one more interesting example. Instead of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{I}$, now I consider $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ and once again take the simplest CW-structure on \mathbb{S}^1 on both the factors, namely, one 0-cell and one 1-cell. As usual, of course you can think of \mathbb{S}^1 as a subset of \mathbb{C} , the set of all unit vectors, and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ as a subset of \mathbb{C}^2 , just for fixing notations.


So what is the 0-cell? I would like to take the point -1 sitting inside \mathbb{S}^1 as the 0-cell and the characteristic map for the 1-cell to be the function ϕ from \mathbb{J} to \mathbb{C} given by t going to $e^{\pi i t}$. Now look at the product structure on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. So there is one just one 0-cell, namely the point $(-1, -1)$.

You see, in the case of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{I}$, you had two 0-cells. Here we have only one 0-cell because on both factors there is only one 0-cell. And that will be $(-1, -1)$. Whereas, there are two 1-cells namely, 1-cell in the first factor cross the 0-cell in the second factor and vice versa. What are the characteristic maps? We have to have, $\phi_1(t) = (\phi(t), -1)$ and $\phi_2(t) = (-1, \phi(t))$. So these are the two characteristic functions from 1-cells. Finally there is just one 2-cell, namely, with the characteristic map from $\mathbb{J} \times \mathbb{J}$ to $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$, which is (t, s) going to $(\phi(t), \phi(s))$. So, I have written down this but that is obvious.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:51)

Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module-8: Topological Properties
Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes
Module-8 Homotopical Aspects
Module-9 Cellular Maps



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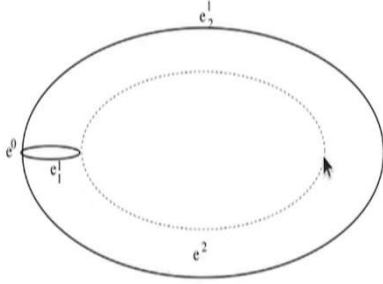


Figure 6: Cell Structure on the Torus

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Introduction


Module-2 Attaching cells

Let us take a look at this picture of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. So here I have used some notation to denote the cells directly in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$: e^0 , the 0-cell this is e_1^0 and then there is another one e_2^0 , these are 1-cells. So this 0-cells is actually is $(-1, -1)$ and e_1^1 the 1-cell equal to $e^1 \times e_0$, and e_2^1 will be $e_0 \times e^1$. Finally the 2-cell e^2 is $e_1^1 \times e_2^1$. So this is e 2-cell.

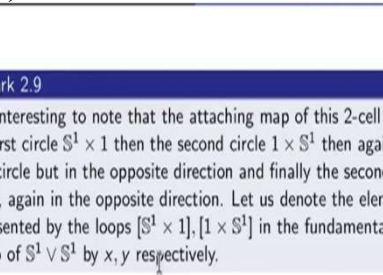
Note that the inner circle shown by dotted ellipse is not a part of the 1-skeleton. So there are only four cells in all. So this is the way you have to decompose the product space. Automatically the boundaries of each k -cell will be contained in the $(k - 1)$ -skeleton and the characteristic maps will be product of the corresponding characteristic maps of the two factors.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:08)

Remark 2.9
It is interesting to note that the attaching map of this 2-cell traces the first circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \times 1$ then the second circle $1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ then again the first circle but in the opposite direction and finally the second circle, again in the opposite direction. Let us denote the elements represented by the loops $[\mathbb{S}^1 \times 1], [1 \times \mathbb{S}^1]$ in the fundamental group of $\mathbb{S}^1 \vee \mathbb{S}^1$ by x, y respectively.



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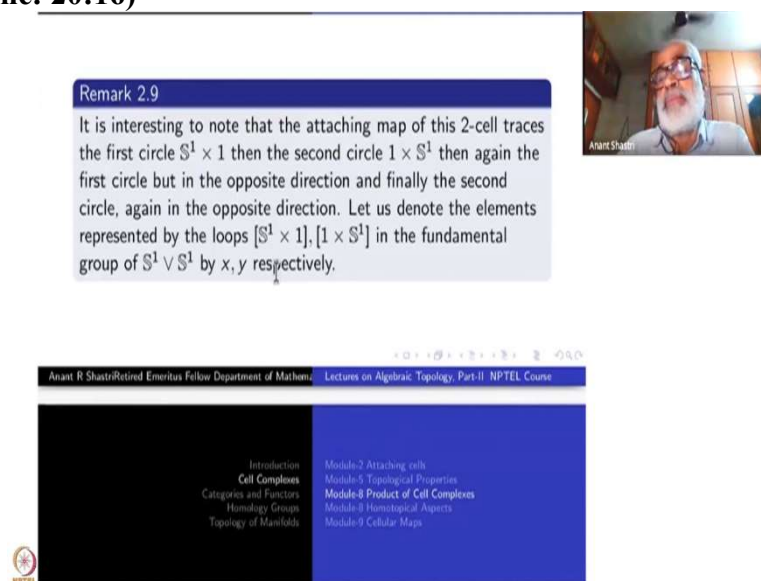
Introduction
Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module-2 Attaching cells
Module-8 Topological Properties
Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes
Module-8 Homotopical Aspects
Module-9 Cellular Maps

So here let us do that and get a nice output. So, it is interesting to note that the attaching map of this 2-cell here traces the first circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{-1\}$, then the second circle $-1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ then again

the first circle in the opposite direction and again the second circle in the opposite direction. The 1-skeleton is equal to $(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{-1\}) \cup (\{-1\} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$, with one point in common. Such a space is called wedge of two circles. This is a subspace of the torus. Look at the fundamental group of that space taking $(-1, 1)$ as the base point. Then what is happening is that the attaching map first goes around the first circle then goes around the second one and then again around the first one but this time in the opposite direction, and finally around the second one again in the opposite direction. The time it comes around the other way round and goes around that way. If you denote the corresponding elements in the fundamental group by x and y respectively, then the characteristic map will represent the element $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:16)



Remark 2.9

It is interesting to note that the attaching map of this 2-cell traces the first circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \times 1$ then the second circle $1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ then again the first circle but in the opposite direction and finally the second circle, again in the opposite direction. Let us denote the elements represented by the loops $[\mathbb{S}^1 \times 1], [1 \times \mathbb{S}^1]$ in the fundamental group of $\mathbb{S}^1 \vee \mathbb{S}^1$ by x, y respectively.

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Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-5 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-6 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-8 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-9 Cellular Maps

So this is the picture. You all know that the torus can be regarded as obtained as a quotient of a square by identifying the opposite sides --- this edge with this edge and this edge, this edge with this, as shown by the arrows placed on these edges. The arrows on each pair of opposite sides are in the same direction. Therefore, the loop formed by the boundary of this square can be traced from here to here to here to here to here. This is going to be the boundary of the 2-cell that I am going to attach, the attaching map first traces this side let us call this x , then it traces this side call it y , but now the side which should be x is being traced the other way, so it is x^{-1} and finally the side y is traced in the opposite direction and is y^{-1} .

So, while studying quotient spaces, you study what happens in the mother space, everything will be very clear. So this is the lesson you have learned.

So this is $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$. We have done in the first part of the course, that the fundamental group gets quotiented by this element $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$, which means that you have to take the normal subgroup generated by this element, go modulo that to get the fundamental group of the mapping cone.

The mapping cone here is the same as attaching one 2-cell here along the attaching map to the 1-skeleton whose fundamental group is the free group on two generators. Here the generators are x and y . Therefore, we go modulo $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$. That is the same thing as declaring that x commutes with y . What do you get? The free abelian group on the two generators.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:36)

The slide content is as follows:

Cell Complexes
Categories and Functors
Homology Groups
Topology of Manifolds

Module 1: Preliminaries
Module 2: Attaching cells
Module 3: Topological Properties
Module 4: Product of Cell Complexes
Module 5: Homotopy Groups
Module 6: Cellular Maps

Remark 2.10
Returning to the study of $X \times Y$ in general, given any point $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ there is a unique p -cell σ in X and unique q -cell τ in Y such that $x \in \text{int } \sigma$ and $y \in \text{int } \tau$. This means that

$$X \times Y = \bigsqcup (\text{int } \sigma) \times (\text{int } \tau)$$

as σ ranges over all cells of X and τ ranges over all cells of Y and hence the underlying set of $X \times Y$ becomes a CW complex, when we give the coincided topology from the family of inclusion maps

$$(X \times Y)^k = \bigcup_{p+q=k} X^{(p)} \times Y^{(q)}.$$

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Introduction **Module 2: Attaching cells**

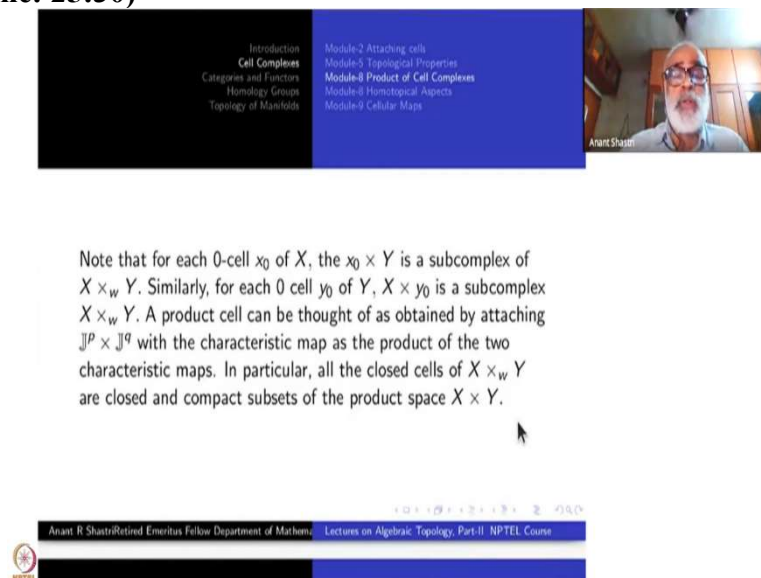
So $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ is a free abelian group over two generators. Of course we know this already by another method, namely, we know that $\pi_1(X \times Y)$ is $\pi_1(X) \times \pi_1(Y)$. Therefore $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ is $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1) \times \pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1)$, which is $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. That much we know. So the point here is when you want to learn a new concept you should check it or you should learn it with some example which you already know very well, so that you will be sure of your ground. So, that is one special example here.

Returning to the general study, let us be sure that whatever you have described as a CW structure on $X \times Y$ is actually a CW-complex as per our definition. Given any point $(x, y) \in X \times Y$, as I have said, there is a unique p -cell σ in X and unique q -cell τ in Y such that x is in the interior of σ and y is interior of τ . Why? Because every CW complex is the disjoint union of its open cells and we have started with X, Y as CW complexes.

So takes σ and τ as required. That would mean that $X \times Y$ is precisely a disjoint union of interior σ cross interior of τ , these are subsets of X and Y respectively. So the product these interiors will be a subspace of $X \times Y$ and different ones will be disjoint from each other, because, the interior of different cells in X and Y are disjoint from each other. When you take all possibilities from σ and τ , then you get the entire set $X \times Y$.

And not only that what happens to k -skeleton the k -skeleton consists of all cells of dimension less than equal to k . You have to put them together. So, that is why you are taking union over (p, q) with $p + q = k$ of $X^p \times Y^q$.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:30)



Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-3 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-5 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-6 Cellular Maps

Note that for each 0-cell x_0 of X , the $x_0 \times Y$ is a subcomplex of $X \times_w Y$. Similarly, for each 0 cell y_0 of Y , $X \times y_0$ is a subcomplex $X \times_w Y$. A product cell can be thought of as obtained by attaching $\mathbb{J}^p \times \mathbb{J}^q$ with the characteristic map as the product of the two characteristic maps. In particular, all the closed cells of $X \times_w Y$ are closed and compact subsets of the product space $X \times Y$.

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For each 0-cell x_0 of X , if you take $x_0 \times Y$, that will be a subcomplex of $X \times_w Y$, because the attaching maps are the same. Similarly, for every 0-cell $y_0 \in Y$, $X \times y_0$ is a subcomplex of $X \times_w Y$. However, we cannot take arbitrary points in X or Y here. Remember that. You have to take 0-cell in X (or in Y) and then take product with Y (or with X accordingly) to get a subcomplex.

Each product k -cell can be thought of as obtained by attaching $\mathbb{J}^p \times \mathbb{J}^q$ with characteristic map as the product of the two characteristics maps, where p and q range over all possibilities such that $p + q = k$. In particular, all closed cells of $X \times Y$ are closed and compact subsets of the product space, because they are just products of compact sets.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:04)

Anant R Shastri Retired Emeritus Fellow Department of Mathematics Lectures on Algebraic Topology, Part-II: NPTEL Course

Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-3 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-5 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-6 Cellular Maps

Our major concern is now is compare the weak topology with the product topology. As it turns out, there is a much closer relation between the product topology on $X \times Y$ and the weak topology on $X \times_w Y$ though, in general, they may not be the same.

27:19 27:30:29:49

So the only major concern is when X or Y is of dimension infinite. So let us resolve that then we will be very happy with the product of CW complexes.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:23)

Anant R Shastri Retired Emeritus Fellow Department of Mathematics Lectures on Algebraic Topology, Part-II: NPTEL Course

Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-3 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-5 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-6 Cellular Maps

Theorem 2.8

Let X, Y be any two CW-complexes. We have:

- $(X \times_w Y) = (X \times Y)_w$.
- The identity map $Id : X \times_w Y \rightarrow X \times Y$ is continuous i.e., the CW-topology is finer than the product topology.
- Id is a homeomorphism iff the product topology is compactly generated.
- The identity map $X \times_w Y \rightarrow X \times Y$ defines a bijection of compact subsets in the two topologies.

27:19 27:30:29:49

So let X and Y be any two CW-complexes. First thing is to note that the CW-complex structure on $X \times Y$ is nothing as described before, start with the product topology and then re-topologize $X \times Y$ by the compactly generated topology. That is the meaning of writing the suffix w out the bracket. Remember that for any space Z , Z_w just means the topology coinduced from the family of compact subsets of Z . So you may use the notation $X \times_w Y$ or $(X \times Y)_w$. But do not write $X \times Y_w$ without brackets, that will have different meaning.

Therefore, we know that the identity map from $X \times_w Y$ to $X \times Y$ is always continuous and identity map is a homeomorphism if and only if the product topology is compactly generated. We also know that in any case, the identity map defines a bijection of compact subsets on

either side. These general things we have already studied. So we can apply them to the situation of CW-complexes.

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Proof: (a) The family \mathcal{F} of product cells $\{\sigma \times \tau\}$ as σ, τ runs over all closed cells of X and Y , respectively, is a cover of $X \times Y$ consisting of compact subsets. Therefore the coinduced topology of $X \times_w Y$ from this family is finer than the weak topology on $(X \times Y)_w$. The equality follows from the observation that every compact subset of $X \times Y$ is covered by finitely many members of \mathcal{F} .

Now, other conclusions (b), (c), and (d) follow from Lemma 2.8.

Now look at the family \mathcal{F} of all product cells $\sigma \times \tau$, σ and τ range over all closed cells of X and Y respectively. This \mathcal{F} is a cover for $X \times Y$ and each member of \mathcal{F} is compact. If you have a subfamily of compact sets covering the whole space and give the coinduced topology from such a family, that may not be the same thing as the coinduced topology from the entire family of closed subsets. Indeed, the coinduced topology $X \times Y$ from \mathcal{F} is actually finer than the weak topology on $X \times Y$, viz, $(X \times Y)_w$.

Because you have to verify the same condition for a smaller a smaller family. If you have smaller family, the coinduced topology will be finer. We have perhaps more open sets because there are less number of conditions to be verified. In general, equality of the two topologies is wrong.

But in this case, equality follows from the following observation. Take any compact subset of a CW complex, it is covered by finitely many closed cells of the complex by theorem 1.2, members that one. That will be true for subsets of the product space $X \times Y$ also. Therefore each compact subset K of $X \times Y$ is covered by finitely many members of \mathcal{F} .

Therefore these 2 topologies are the same and we have seen that (b), (c), (d) other things are automatically satisfied in the general case. So, this was nice to see.

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The slide is divided into two main sections. The top section is a table of contents with a black background on the left and a blue background on the right. The bottom section contains two blue boxes with white text, followed by a footer bar.

Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-3 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-4 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-5 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-6 Cellular Maps

Definition 2.8
A CW-complex, X is said to be locally countable, if every open cell meets only countably many closed cells.

Remark 2.11
It is easily checked that this condition is the same as saying:
every closed cell meets countably many closed cells.

Anant R Shastri Retired Emeritus Fellow Department of Mathematics Lectures on Algebraic Topology, Part-II NPTEL Course

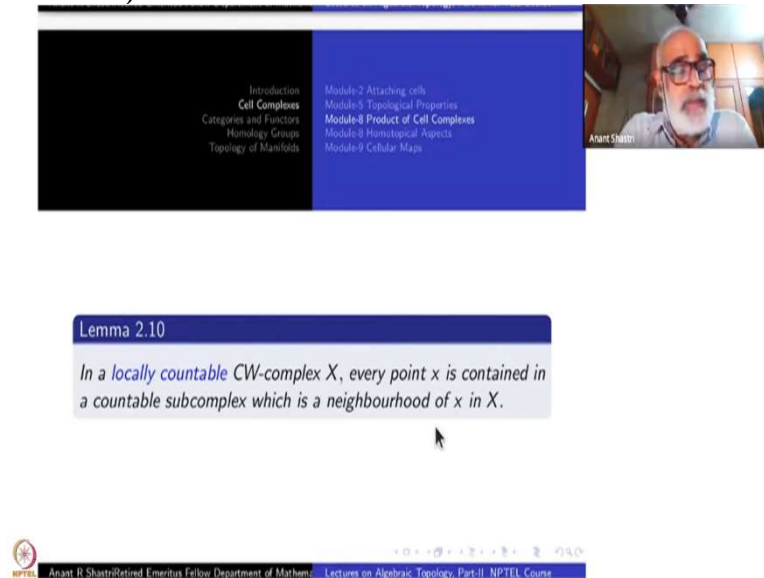
So we still have not come to the case when we have infinite dimensional complexes. We still do not know whether $(X \times Y)_w$ is equal to the product space $X \times Y$. So that is our next concern. It will not happen always. So what are the best conditions under which may happen? That is what we are going to study. So here is a definition which will be a nice condition which will guarantee some kind of equality of the two topologies, $(X \times Y)_w$ and $X \times Y$.

A CW complex is said to be locally countable if every open cell meets only countably many close cells. Let me elaborate on this one. Take a 0-cell, it is both open and closed. So what does the condition mean in this case? It means that the set of all the closed cells which will hit this 0-cell is countable. How does a closed cell hit a 0-cell? Via its attaching maps. In particular, it means that the number of edges or one-cells which are coming out of any fixed 0-cell is countable. Similar conclusion holds for every edge, i.e., for every closed 1-cell and so on.

First remark here is that if I replace open cell by closed cell in the above condition, then this condition will still be true. Suppose I take this condition that every open cell meets only countably many close cells. Take the closure of that open cell, that is the closed cell which a larger set and hence it may intersect too many of other closed cells! No, it will also meet only countably many of them. Why? because the closure of each cell being a compact subset will be covered by finitely many open cells and each of them will meet only countably many closed cells.

So finite union of countable families will be again countable. So, whether I put the word 'open' or 'closed' here in this definition, it does not matter, they are identical.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:04)



The screenshot shows a video lecture interface. At the top, there is a table of contents with two columns. The left column lists: Introduction, Cell Complexes, Categories and Functors, Homology Groups, and Topology of Manifolds. The right column lists: Module-2 Attaching cells, Module-3 Topological Properties, Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes, Module-8 Homotopical Aspects, and Module-9 Cellular Maps. In the top right corner, there is a small video feed of a man with a white beard and glasses, identified as Anant Shastri. Below the table of contents, a slide titled 'Lemma 2.10' is displayed. The slide text reads: 'In a locally countable CW-complex X , every point x is contained in a countable subcomplex which is a neighbourhood of x in X .' At the bottom of the slide, there is a navigation bar with the NPTEL logo, the name 'Anant B Shastri', his title 'Retired Emeritus Fellow Department of Mathem', and the course title 'Lectures on Algebraic Topology, Part-II NPTEL Course'.

Introduction	Module-2 Attaching cells
Cell Complexes	Module-3 Topological Properties
Categories and Functors	Module-8 Product of Cell Complexes
Homology Groups	Module-8 Homotopical Aspects
Topology of Manifolds	Module-9 Cellular Maps

Lemma 2.10

In a locally countable CW-complex X , every point x is contained in a countable subcomplex which is a neighbourhood of x in X .

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Now here is a lemma. Take any locally countable CW-complex X . Every point x is contained in a countable subcomplex which is a neighbourhood of x in X .

That it is contained in a countable subcomplex is obvious--- you can first take the unique open cell to which x belongs. Then you can try to prove a substatement that every closed cell is contained in a countable subcomplex, which seems to be not so difficult.

However proving that such a subcomplex is also a nbd of x seems to be somewhat non trivial. We shall see this one next time.