subset of $\Sigma \times \Sigma$. Apply the Kondo Uniformization theorem for coanalytic sets to obtain a coanalytic uniformization for $D$, i.e., get a coanalytic set $B \subseteq D$ such that $B^c$ is a singleton whenever $D^c \neq \emptyset$. Let $A = (\Sigma \times \Sigma) - B$. Then,

(i) $A$ is an analytic subset of $\Sigma \times \Sigma$.

(ii) For each $x \in \Sigma$, $A^x = \{ y \in \Sigma : (x, y) \in A \}$ is either $\Sigma$ or $\Sigma$ minus a point.

Define a multifunction $F : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ by $F(x) = A^x$. Then,

(a) As each $A^x$ is dense in $\Sigma$, $F$ is $B_2$-measurable, $B_2$ being the Borel $\sigma$-field on $\Sigma$.

(b) For each $x \in X$, $F(x)$ is open in $\Sigma$.

(c) $\text{Gr}(F) = A$ is analytic in $\Sigma \times \Sigma$.

However, $F$ admits no $B_2$-measurable selector. Indeed, $A$ admits no coanalytic uniformization, a fortiori, no Borel uniformization. For if not, let $E \subseteq A$ be a coanalytic subset of $\Sigma \times \Sigma$ such that $E^c$ is a singleton for each $x \in X$. As $C$ is universal for the coanalytic subsets of $\Sigma \times \Sigma$ there is $x^* \in \Sigma$ such that $E = C^*$. Now, there is a unique $y^* \in \Sigma$ such that $(x^*, y^*) \in E$. It follows that $D^* = y^*$, and consequently, that $(x^*, y^*) \in B$. But $E \subseteq A$. So $(x^*, y^*) \in \Sigma \times \Sigma - B$, which leads to a contradiction.

Added in proof: Theorem 1.1 has been extended to an arbitrary measurable space $(\Sigma, A)$ by the author in doctoral dissertation: Measureable sets in product spaces and their parametrizations, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta 1981.

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INDEPENDENT INSTITUTE
Calcutta — 700 031, India

Received 22 October 1979.
in revised form 12 May 1980.

Homology with models

by

Daryl George (Delaware)

Abstract. A general type of topological homotopy theory is developed using the left derived functors of the left Kan extension or the equivalent André derived functors. The homology theory is based on a model category and a cofibrant functor from the model category to the category of abelian groups. It is shown that if the model category contains a singleton and is closed under products with the unit interval, and the cofibrant functor is homotopy invariant, then the homology theory satisfies the Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms. It is also shown that, in certain cases, these hypotheses can be weakened considerably. By appropriate choices of the model category both singular homology and an exact version of Vietoris-Cech homology are obtained as examples of the general theory.

1. Preliminaries and notation. Let $\mathcal{K}$ be a small, full subcategory of a category $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{J}$: $\mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the inclusion functor, and $\mathcal{W}$ be an abelian category with colimits and enough projectives. Functor categories are denoted with brackets. Thus, $[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{W}]$ is the category whose objects are functors from $\mathcal{K}$ to $\mathcal{W}$ and whose morphisms are natural transformations between these functors. The left Kan extension along $\mathcal{J}$,

$$\text{Lan}_J : [\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{W}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W}]$$

is defined by

$$\text{Lan}_J F(\alpha) \rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \alpha} F(M)$$

where $F$ is an object of $[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{W}]$, $X$ is an object of $\mathcal{C}$, and the colimit is over the category of $\mathcal{W}$-objects over $\alpha$. (See [M2] or [H-S] for more details.) If $\alpha : M \rightarrow X$ is a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$ (i.e., an $\mathcal{W}$-object over $X$), then

$$\iota_\alpha : F(M) \rightarrow \text{Lan}_J F(\alpha)$$

denotes the injection into the colimit at $\alpha$.

Since $\mathcal{W}$ has enough projectives, so does $[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{W}]$. Thus, any object $F$ of $[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{W}]$ has a projective resolution $P_\alpha : F \rightarrow \alpha$. The left derived functors of the left Kan extension are defined by

$$L_n \text{Lan}_J F = H_n(\text{Lan}_J P_\alpha).$$

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Assume further that $\mathfrak{A}$ is $AB$-4 [G] and let $(C_*F, \delta_*)$ be the André chain complex of $F$. Thus,

$$C_nF(X) = \prod_{(a_0, \ldots, a_n)} F(M_{a_0}^\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M_n^\rightarrow),$$

where $M_0^\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M_n^\rightarrow X$ is a chain of morphisms with $a_0, 0 \leq i \leq n-1$, in $\mathfrak{M}$ and $a_n$ in $\mathfrak{T}$. The injection of $F(M_n)$ into $C_nF(X)$ at the component indexed by $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ is denoted by $\iota_{(a_0, \ldots, a_n)}$. Further details, including the definition of $\delta_*$, can be found in [A]. The André derived functors of $F$ are defined by

$$A_\delta F = H^0(C_*F).$$

If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in $\mathfrak{T}$, then

$$C_nF(X) \rightarrow C_nF(Y)$$

and $A_nF(f)$ is obtained by taking homology.

Let $G$ be a function from the objects of $\mathfrak{M}$ to the objects of $\mathfrak{A}$. (G need not be defined on morphisms, so it is not necessarily a functor.) The function $E_0: \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ defined by

$$E_0(M') = \prod_{M \rightarrow M'} G(M)$$

where the coproduct is over all $\mathfrak{M}$-objects of $M'$, and by $E_0(f) = \iota_{(a_0, \ldots, a_n)} \iota_{(a_0', \ldots, a_n')} \iota_{(a_0''', \ldots, a_n''')}$ on morphisms $f: M' \rightarrow M''$ of $\mathfrak{M}$, is called an elementary functor. Thus, the objects of the André chain complex are elementary functors.

1.3. LEMMA. Let $F$ be an object of $[\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{A}]$ and $E_0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ be a resolution of $F$ by elementary functors. Then, for any $n \geq 0$, $H^n(L_{\mathfrak{M}}F, E_0)$, $A_nF$ and $L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F$ are naturally isomorphic, where $\mathfrak{M}$ is the category of all $\mathfrak{M}$-objects.

Proof. This follows from the fact that elementary functors are $\mathfrak{M}$-acyclic. 

See [A], [U1], and [U2].

For a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathfrak{T}$, define $C_nF(X, f, Y) = \ker C_nF(f)$. $A_nF$ passes to cokernels and $C_nF(X, f, Y)$ is a chain complex in $\mathfrak{A}$. The homology objects of this chain complex are denoted $A_nF(X, f, Y)$.

Any commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow{g} & & \downarrow{\delta} \\
X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y'
\end{array}
$$

in $\mathfrak{T}$

induces a chain morphism

$$C_nF(a, \beta): C_nF(X, f, Y) \rightarrow C_nF(X', f', Y').$$

In homology this is $A_nF(a, \beta)$.

If $f$ is monic in $\mathfrak{T}$, then each $A_nF(f)$ is monic in $\mathfrak{A}$ and

$$0 \rightarrow A_nF(X) \rightarrow A_nF(Y) \rightarrow A_nF(\mathfrak{M}) \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence, where $A_nF(f)$ is the injection onto the cokernel. This short exact sequence yields a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow A_nF(X, f, Y) \rightarrow A_{n-1}F(Y) \rightarrow A_{n-1}F(\mathfrak{M}) \rightarrow A_{n-1}F(X) \rightarrow \cdots$$

and $\delta_n$ is natural.

If $a_0$ is a morphism of chain complexes, its mapping cone is denoted by $MC(a_0)$.

1.2. LEMMA. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is monic in $\mathfrak{T}$ and $P_n \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ is a projective resolution of $F$ in $[\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{A}]$, then

$$H_0(MC(L_{\mathfrak{M}}P_n(f))) = H_0(MC(C_nF(F)))$$

and $A_nF(X, f, Y)$ are naturally isomorphic.

Proof. This follows from the five lemma and the comparison theorem [M1].

This following lemma will be needed in Section 5.

1.3. LEMMA. Let $J': \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$, $J': \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}$, and $J = J' J$: $\mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}$ be inclusion functors. If $F: \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ satisfies $L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$, then

$$L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F = \mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F.$$

Proof. If $P_n \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ is a projective resolution of $F$ in $[\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{A}]$, then

$$L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F = \mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}L_{\mathfrak{M}}F$$

is a projective resolution of $L_{\mathfrak{M}}F$ in $[\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{A}]$. □

2. The homology objects. In this section a sequence of homology objects, for both single spaces and pairs, and a boundary operator are defined. These homology objects are objects of the category of pro-abelian groups. The definition and properties of this category (which can be found in [Ma] and [Mo], and, in more generality, in [G]) will be reviewed here to establish the notation.

Henceforth, $\mathfrak{A}$ will be the category of abelian groups and $Pro-\mathfrak{A}$ will be the category whose objects are inverse systems $(A(d), \{ p(d, d'), D) , D)$, or just $(A, p, D)$, where $D$ is a directed set, $A(d)$ is an abelian group for all $d \in D$, and, for $d' \geq d$, $p(d, d'): A(d') \rightarrow A(d)$ is a group homomorphism such that

$$p(d, d') = p(d', d) p(d', d)$$

when $d' \geq d \geq d$. A morphism $f: (A, p, D) \rightarrow (B, q, E)$ of inverse systems of abelian groups consists of a pair $(f, g(f))$ where $f: E \rightarrow D$ is a function, and, for each $e \in E, f(e)$ is a group homomorphism such that, for $e', e \in E$ with $e' \geq e$, there exist a $d \in D$ with $d' \geq d$ and $f(e')$ for $f(e) g(e', e') g(e') p(d, f(e)) p(d, f(e))$.

The morphisms of $Pro-\mathfrak{A}$ are obtained by identifying $f$ and $g: (A, p, D) \rightarrow (B, q, E)$ if for every $e \in E$ there exist a $d \in D$ with $d' \geq d$ and $f(e) p(d, f(e)) g(e) p(d, g(e))$. □
A morphism \( f : (A, p, D) \to (B, q, E) \) in Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \) is a special morphism if \( D = E \) and \( f = 1 \). Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \) has zero objects, kernels, cokernels, images, and exact sequences [Ma]. In particular, a sequence of special morphisms is exact if it is “pointwise” exact. [Ma, 4.4].

Let \( \mathcal{F}op \) denote the category of topological spaces and continuous functions. For an object \( X \) of \( \mathcal{F}op \), let \( \text{Cov}(X) \) denote the set of all collections of subsets of \( X \) whose interiors cover \( X \). \( \text{Cov}(X) \) is a directed set under refinement and we write \( \mathcal{W} \supseteq \mathcal{V} \) if \( \mathcal{W} \) refines \( \mathcal{V} \). \( \mathcal{F}op \) is the category of covered topological spaces. Its objects are of the form \((X, \mathcal{W})\) where \( X \) is a topological space and \( \mathcal{W} \subseteq \text{Cov}(X) \). A morphism \( f : (X, \mathcal{W}) \to (Y, \mathcal{V}) \) of \( \mathcal{F}op \) is a continuous function \( f : X \to Y \) such that \( \mathcal{W} \supseteq f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}) \). The forgetful functor \( S : \mathcal{F}op \to \mathcal{F}gp, \mathcal{W} \mapsto \text{Cov}(X) \) has a right adjoint \( R : \mathcal{F}gp \to \mathcal{F}op \) by \( R(X) = (X, \{\{X\}\}) \). Let \( \mathcal{W}_0 \) be a small, full subcategory of \( \mathcal{F}op \) and \( \mathcal{W} = R(\mathcal{W}_0) \). \( \mathcal{W}_0 \) is called the model category. A coefficient functor is a functor \( F : \mathcal{W} \to \text{Set} \). Note that \( F_{\mathcal{W}_0} : \mathcal{W}_0 \to \text{Set} \) is an isomorphism of categories with inverse \( S_{\mathcal{W}_0} \), and any \( F : \mathcal{W} \to \text{Set} \) is equivalent, by composition with \( S_{\mathcal{W}_0} \), to a functor \( F_{\mathcal{W}_0} : \mathcal{W}_0 \to \text{Set} \). Thus, it is only a slight abuse of terminology to call \( \mathcal{W}_0 \) the model category and a functor \( F_{\mathcal{W}_0} : \mathcal{W}_0 \to \text{Set} \) the coefficient functor.

2.1. DEFINITION. For each object \((X, \mathcal{W})\) in \( \mathcal{F}op \), let

\[
H_*(X, \mathcal{W}) = \text{Lan}_{f_!}(F(X, \mathcal{W}), \text{Cov}(X))
\]

where, for \( \mathcal{W} \supseteq \mathcal{V} \),

\[
p(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) : H_*(X, \mathcal{W}) \to H_*(X, \mathcal{V})
\]

is induced by \( f_! : (X, \mathcal{W}) \to (X, \mathcal{V}) \) in \( \mathcal{F}op \).

If \( f : X \to Y \) in \( \mathcal{F}op \), then \( H_*(f) \) is defined by

\[
H_*(f) = (f^{-1}, f_!(\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

where \( f^{-1} : \text{Cov}(Y) \to \text{Cov}(X) \) and \( f_! : H_*(X, \mathcal{V}) \to H_*(X, \mathcal{W}) \) is the morphism in \( \mathcal{W} \) induced by \( f : (X, f^{-1}(\mathcal{V})) \to (X, \mathcal{V}) \) in \( \mathcal{F}op \).

2.2. Note. By 1.1, an equivalent definition of \( H_*(X) \) results from taking \( H_*(X, \mathcal{W}) = A_*(F(X, \mathcal{W})) \) in 2.1. It will sometimes be convenient to use this alternate definition (as in the following definition).

2.3. DEFINITION. Let \((X, A)\) be a topological pair with inclusion map \( j : A \to X \). In \( \mathcal{F}op \), \( j \) induces morphisms \( j : (\mathcal{W}) : (A_j^{-1}(\mathcal{W})) \to (X, \mathcal{W}) \) for each \( \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X) \).

If \( H_j(X, \mathcal{W}) \) denotes the group \( A_*(F_A(\mathcal{W}))), (X, \mathcal{W})) \) (defined in Section 1), then \( H_j(X, A) \) is defined by

\[
H_j(X, A) = (H_j(j, \mathcal{W}), p(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}), \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

where, for \( \mathcal{W} \supseteq \mathcal{V} \) in \( \text{Cov}(X) \),

\[
p(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) : H_j(j, \mathcal{W}) \to H_j(j, \mathcal{V})
\]

is the morphism \( A_*(F_A(\mathcal{W}))), (X, \mathcal{W})) \).

If \( f : (X, A) \to (Y, B) \) is a map of pairs, then \( k' = f \) where \( f' = f_{\mathcal{W}} \) and \( k : B \to Y \) is the inclusion map. The pair \((f', f') \) induces

\[
f(\mathcal{V}) : H_j(f, f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}))) \to H_j(k, \mathcal{V})
\]

for every \( \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X) \). \( H_j(f, \mathcal{V}) \) is defined to be

\[
(f', f) : (\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

By definition, \( H_j(A) \) is an object of Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \) indexed by \( \text{Cov}(A) \). The next lemma shows that, for a topological pair \((X, A)\), \( H_j(A) \) is naturally isomorphic to an object indexed by \( \text{Cov}(X) \).

2.4. LEMMA. Let \((X, A)\) be a topological pair with inclusion \( j : A \to X \). Let \( H_j(A)_X \) denote the object

\[
(H_j(A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{W}))), p(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}), \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

of Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \). Then, there exists an isomorphism

\[
\varphi_j(X, A) : H_j(A) \to H_j(A)_X \quad \text{in Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \)}.
\]

Proof. \( \varphi_j(X, A) = (f', f) \). Its inverse in Pro-\( \mathcal{W} \) is \( \varphi_j(X, A) \) defined by

\[
\varphi_j(X, A) = f_{\mathcal{W}}, (p(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) : \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

where \( f_{\mathcal{W}} : \text{Cov}(A) \to \text{Cov}(X) \) is defined by choosing, for each \( \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(A) \), a \( \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X) \) for which \( f^{-1}(\mathcal{W}_A) = \mathcal{V} \). Then, each \( \varphi_j(\mathcal{W}) \) is defined to be the identity on \( H_j(A), \mathcal{V} \).}

Let \( f : (X, A) \to (Y, B) \) be a map of topological pairs and \( j : A \to X \) and \( k : B \to Y \) be inclusions. Define \( H_j(f)_{X,Y} : H_j(A)_X \to H_j(B)_Y \) by

\[
(H_j(f)_{X,Y} = (f', f) : (\mathcal{W}), \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X))
\]

where \( f : (\mathcal{V}) : H_j(A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{V}))) \to H_j(B, k^{-1}(\mathcal{W})) \) is induced by \( (A, f)' : (\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(X)) \).

With this definition \((X, A) \to H_j(A)_X \) becomes a functor on the category of topological pairs. It is easily established that

\[
\varphi_j(X, A) : H_j(A) \to H_j(A)_X
\]

is a natural equivalence when \((X, A) \to H_j(A) \) is also considered as a functor on the category of topological pairs.

2.5. PROPOSITION. Let \((X, A)\) be a topological pair with inclusion \( j : A \to X \). Then, there exist natural transformations \( \delta_j(A) : H_j(X, A) \to H_0(X, A) \) and a long exact sequence
in Pro-$\mathcal{W}$.  

Proof. For $\Psi \in \text{Cov}(X, I)$, $j: (A,f^{-1}(\Psi)) \to (X, \Psi)$ is monic. Thus, the long exact sequence of André derived functors (from Section 1) is  

$$\ldots \to H_{n}(A) \to H_{n}(X) \to H_{n}(X, A) \to H_{n-1}(A) \to \ldots$$

So, in Pro-$\mathcal{W}$, the long sequence of special morphisms  

$$\ldots \to H_{n}(A) \to H_{n}(X) \to H_{n}(X, A) \to H_{n-1}(A) \to \ldots$$

is exact, where $\delta_{n}(j)$ is the special morphism induced by the family $(\delta_{n}(j), \Psi) \in \text{Cov}(X, I)$, because it is "pointwise" exact. Let $\varphi_{n}(X, A)$ be as in 2.4 and $\varphi_{n}(j) = \varphi_{n}(X, A^{-1} j_{*}(\Psi)): H_{n}(X, A) \to H_{n-1}(A)$. Then, $\varphi_{n}$ is natural and  

$$\ldots \to H_{n}(A) \to H_{n}(X) \to H_{n}(X, A) \to H_{n-1}(A) \to \ldots$$

is exact in Pro-$\mathcal{W}$.  

We can now verify that $(H_{n}, \delta_{n})$ satisfies the Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms, 1-4 and 7. [E-5]. 

(Axioms 5 and 6 are considered in the next two sections.) Axioms 1 and 2 require that each $H_{n}$ be a functor and it is clear from the definitions that those are satisfied. Axiom 3, which requires that $\delta_{n}$ be natural, is satisfied as a result of 2.5. Also, by 2.5, axiom 4, the exactness axiom, is satisfied. We consider axiom 7, the dimension axiom, next.  

3.6. Lemma. If a singleton space $\{x\}$ is an object of $\text{Sh}_{0}$, then $H_{n}(\{x\}) = 0$ for $n \neq 0$, i.e., $H_{0}$ satisfies the dimension axiom.  

Proof. Since $(\{x\}, \{x\})$ is an object of $\text{Sh}$, $P_{n}(\{x\}, \{x\}) \to F(\{x\}, \{x\})$ is exact and, thus, $H_{n}(\{x\})$ is the trivial group indexed by a singleton directed set, which is a zero object in Pro-$\mathcal{W}$.  

The homotopy axiom. Let $I$ denote the unit interval and suppose $\text{Sh}_{0}$ is closed under products with $I$, i.e., if $M$ is an object of $\text{Sh}_{0}$, then $M \times I$ is an object of $\text{Sh}_{0}$. Define a functor $T: \text{Sh} \to \text{Sh}$ by $T(M, \{x\}) = (M \times I, \{x \times I\})$ and $T(I) = I \times I$. Then, for an $I$-cell $1_{A} \to T$ is the natural transformation defined by $i_{A}(m, 0) = (m, 1)$. For $m \neq M$. As before, let $P_{n} \to F \to 0$ be a projective resolution of $F$ in $\text{Sh}$.  

3.1. Lemma. $P_{n}(\Psi)$ and $P_{n}(\iota_{I}): P_{n} \to P_{n}T$ are homotopic.  

Proof. This follows from the comparison theorem (M1) since $P_{n}T$ is exact on $\text{Sh}$.  

3.2. Lemma. Let $\Psi \in \text{Cov}(X \times I)$. Then, there exist a $\Psi^{*} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and a $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $j = 0, \ldots, k-1$, each  

$$V \times \left[ \frac{j}{k}, \frac{j+1}{k} \right]$$

is contained in some $U \in \Psi$.  

Proof. This follows from the compactness of $I$ and the tube lemma.
3.5. Lemma. Let \((X, A)\) be a topological pair and \(j: A \rightarrow X\) be the inclusion map. For each \(\mathcal{F} \in \text{Cov}(X \times I)\) there exists a \(\mathcal{F}' \in \text{Cov}(X)\) such that

\[
H_\ast(j_!(X, A)) = H_\ast(i(X, A)): H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}') \rightarrow H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}).
\]

Proof. The mapping cone of \(\text{Lan}_j j_!(j)\) has homology isomorphic to \(H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}')\) and the mapping cone of \(\text{Lan}_j j_!(j)\) has homology isomorphic to \(H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F})\). The chain homotopy of 3.4, which is natural for inclusions, can be extended to a homotopy between these mapping cones and the existence of such a homotopy implies the result.

3.6. Theorem. Suppose \(\mathfrak{B}_0\) is closed under products with unit interval and \(F\) is homotopy invariant. Let \(f\) and \(g: (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)\) be homotopic maps of topological pairs. Then,

\[
H_n(f) = H_n(g): H_n(X, A) \rightarrow H_n(Y, B).
\]

Thus, \(H_n\) satisfies the homotopy axiom.

Proof. Let \(h: (X \times I, A \times I) \rightarrow (Y, B)\) be a homotopy between \(f\) and \(g\). Then, \(f = h_0(X, A)\) and \(g = h_1(X, A)\). By the definitions of \(H_n(X, A)\) and equality of morphisms in \(\text{Pro-}\mathfrak{B}\), it is sufficient to show that for each \(\mathcal{F} \in \text{Cov}(X \times I)\) there exists \(\mathcal{F}' \in \text{Cov}(X)\) such that

\[
H_\ast(h_!(X, A)) = H_\ast(i(X, A)): H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}') \rightarrow H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}).
\]

This is established in 3.5.

4. The excision axiom. In this section the characterization of the homology objects in terms of André derived functors is used to verify that the excision axiom is satisfied.

Let \((X, A)\) be a topological pair with inclusion \(j: A \rightarrow X\) and let \(\mathcal{F} \in \text{Cov}(X)\). Then, \(C_\ast((A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{F})), (X, \mathcal{F}))\) is defined in Section 1 to be

\[
\text{coker}(C_\ast(F(j)): C_\ast(F(A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{F}))) \rightarrow C_\ast(F(X, \mathcal{F})).
\]

Henceforth, it will be denoted by \(C_\ast(F(j, \mathcal{F}))\) for brevity.

4.1. Lemma. \(C_\ast(F(j, \mathcal{F})) = \prod_{(m_0, m_1)} F(M_0)\)

where the coproduct is over all chains of morphisms

\[(M_0, \{M_i\}) \rightarrow (M_1, \{M_i\}) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{F}),\]

with \(a_0, \ldots, a_n\) in \(\mathfrak{B}\) and \(a_n \in \text{Cov}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{F})\) for which \(a_n(M_0) \notin A\).

Proof. Recall that \(C_\ast(F(j)): C_\ast(F(A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{F}))) \rightarrow C_\ast(F(X, \mathcal{F}))\) is defined by

\[
C_\ast(F(j))(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n) = \tau(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n).
\]

Thus, the index set of \(C_\ast(X, \mathcal{F})\) can be partitioned into the set of all \(\langle a_0, \ldots, a_n \rangle\) for which \(a_0(M_0) \notin A\) and the set for which \(a_n(M_0) \in A\). Then,

\[
\text{Im} C_\ast(F(j)) = \prod_{(m_0, m_1)} F(M_0)
\]

where the coproduct is over the first set in the partition. The result follows.

Let \(U\) be an open subset of \(X\) with \(U \cong \text{Int} A\). Define \(\text{Cov}(X - U) \rightarrow \text{Cov}(X)\) by

\[
\tau(\mathcal{F}) = [F \cap (X - U)] \cup \{U \in \mathcal{F} \mid U \cap \text{Int} A\}.
\]

By the previous lemma

\[
C_\ast(F(j, \tau(\mathcal{F}))) = \prod_{(m_0, m_1)} F(M_0)
\]

where \(a_\ast(M_0) \notin A\). But \(a_\ast(M_0)\) is contained in some element of \(\tau(\mathcal{F})\) because \(a_\ast(M_0)\) refines \(a_\ast^{-1}(\mathcal{F})\). Thus, \(a_\ast(M_3) \in \mathcal{F} \cap (X - U)\) for some \(V \in \mathcal{F}\), and so \(a_\ast\) factors through the inclusion map \(k: (X - U, A - U) \rightarrow (X, A)\). This justifies the following definition.

For \(V \in \text{Cov}(X - U)\), define

\[
\tau_V(\mathcal{F}): C_\ast(j, \tau(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow C_\ast(i, \mathcal{F}),
\]

where \(i: A - U \rightarrow X - U\) is the inclusion map, by

\[
\tau_V(\mathcal{F}) := \tau(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n) = \tau(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{n-1}, \beta_n),
\]

where \(\beta_n = k\ell_n\). Then, \(\tau_V(\mathcal{F})\) is a chain map and \(\tau_V(\mathcal{F})\) is defined to be \(H_\ast(c_\ast(\mathcal{F}))\).

4.2. Theorem. \(H_\ast(\mathcal{F}): H_\ast(X - U, A - U) \rightarrow H_\ast(X, A)\) is an isomorphism for all \(n \geq 0\). Thus, \(H_\ast\) satisfies the excision axiom.

Proof. The morphism \(\tau_U: H_\ast(j, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H_\ast(i, \mathcal{F})\) is an inverse of \(H_\ast(\mathcal{F})\) in \(\text{Pro-}\mathfrak{B}\).

5. Summary of results and examples. The results of the previous sections can now be summarized.

5.1. Theorem. Let \(\mathfrak{B}_0\) be a small, full subcategory of \(\mathfrak{F}\) which is closed under products with the unit interval and contains a singleton space as an object. Let \(F: \mathfrak{B}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}\) be a homotopy invariant functor. Then, the construction of Section 2 yields a homology theory on \(\mathfrak{F}\) with values in the category \(\text{Pro-}\mathfrak{B}\).

The hypotheses that \(\mathfrak{B}_0\) be closed under products with the unit interval and contain a singleton space imply that \(\mathfrak{B}_0\) contains all cubes, \(I^n\). This is a severe restriction on the subcategories of \(\mathfrak{F}\) that can serve as model categories. The following corollary will replace this restriction with a much weaker one.

In the statement of the corollary, the dependence of the homology theory on the model category and the coefficient functor is important. We will write \(H_\ast(\mathfrak{B}_0, F)\) for the homology sequence with model category \(\mathfrak{B}_0\) and coefficient functor \(F\) to emphasize this dependence.
Let \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \) be any small, full subcategory of \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \) which has a singleton as an object. Let \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \) be the smallest full subcategory of \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \) which contains \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \) and is closed under products with the unit interval. Let \( J'' : R(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset) \to R(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset) \) be the inclusion functor and \( F : \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \to \mathcal{W} \).

5.2. COROLLARY. If for every object \((M, \langle M \rangle)\) of \(R(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset)\)
\[ L_{n, \text{Lat}_{op}} F(M, \langle M \rangle) = 0 \quad \text{for } n > 0, \]
then \( H_n(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset ; \mathcal{W}_\emptyset, F) = H_n(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset ; \mathcal{W}_\emptyset, \text{Lat}_{op}) \).

In this case, if \( \text{Lat}_{op} F \) is homotopy invariant, then \( H_n(\mathcal{W}_\emptyset ; \mathcal{W}_\emptyset, F) \) satisfies the axioms for a homotopy theory.

Proof. This follows directly from 1.3. □

5.3. EXAMPLE (Singular Homology). Let \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \) be the full subcategory of \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \) whose objects are standard simplices \( 
\Delta^d, n = 0, 1, ..., G \) be a fixed abelian group, and \( F : \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \to \mathcal{W} \) be the constant functor with value \( G \).

For a topological space \( X \) and an open cover \( \mathcal{U} \) of \( X \), the chain complex \( \{C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}), \partial_\mathcal{U}\} \) of \( \mathcal{U} \) small singular simplices of \( X \) with coefficient group \( G = F(d^n, \Delta^d) \) is defined by
\[ C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} [F(d^n, \Delta^d)], \quad \partial_\mathcal{U} : (d^n, \Delta^d) \to (d^{n-1}, \Delta^{n-1}) \]
and
\[ \delta_\mathcal{U} : C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \] by
\[ \delta_\mathcal{U}(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \sigma_i(x, \mathcal{U}) \]
where
\[ \sigma_i(x, \mathcal{U}) : C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \] by \( \sigma_i(x) = i(ax) \)
for \( x : (d^n, \Delta^d) \to (X, \mathcal{U}) \) in \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \) and \( \varepsilon_i : (d^n, \Delta^d) \to (d^{n-1}, \Delta^{n-1}) \) the affine map of \( d^n \) onto the \( i \)-th face of \( d^n \). An augmentation \( \varepsilon : C_{\text{sing}} F \to F \) is defined by \( \varepsilon(x, \mathcal{U}) = F(x) \) for \( x : (d^n, \Delta^d) \to (d^n, \Delta^d) \).

For \( f : (X, \mathcal{U}) \to (Y, \mathcal{V}) \) in \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \), \( C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(Y, \mathcal{V}) \) is defined by \( C_{\text{sing}}(f) : C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(Y, \mathcal{V}) \).

Each \( C_{\text{sing}} \) is an elementary functor on \( \mathcal{T}_{op} \), and the chain complex of groups \( C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}) \) is a chain complex of groups \( F(d^n, \Delta^d) \to 0 \) is well known to be exact for any standard simplex \( d^n \). Thus, the chain complex of functors \( C_{\text{sing}} F \to F \) is a resolution of \( F \) by elementary functors. By 1.1, any natural transformation \( C_{\text{sing}} \to C_{\text{sing}} F \) is the André complex which is compatible with augmentations induces a homology isomorphism. Such natural transformations, \( \tau \), is given by \( \tau_{(X, \mathcal{U})}(x) = i(1, ..., 1) \) where \( x : (d^n, \Delta^d) \to (X, \mathcal{U}) \) and \( i \) denotes the identity on \( (d^n, \Delta^d) \).

Thus, \( H_\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{U}) \) defines a special isomorphism between the inverse system
\[ (H_n(\text{sing}(X, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}), \text{Cov}(X)) \quad \text{and} \quad H_\mathcal{U}(X), \]
where
\[ H_n(\text{sing}(X, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) = H_n(C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \]
and
\[ \gamma(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}) = H_n(\text{sing}(1, \mathcal{U}), H_n(\text{sing}(X, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \to H_n(\text{sing}(X, \mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \]
when \( \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{V} \).

For a topological pair \( (X, A) \) with inclusion \( j : A \to X \), \( C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \), \( \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X) \), is defined to be the cokernel of the monomorphism
\[ C_{\text{sing}}(j) : C_{\text{sing}}(A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{U})) \to C_{\text{sing}}(X, \mathcal{U}). \]

The natural transformation \( \tau_\mathcal{U} \) passes to cokernels, inducing a chain map
\[ \tau_\mathcal{U}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) : C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}} F((A, j^{-1}(\mathcal{U})), j(X, A)) \]
which is natural for maps of pairs. By the five lemma, each \( \tau_\mathcal{U}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \) induces a homology isomorphism. Thus, \( H(\tau_\mathcal{U}) \) defines a special isomorphism between the inverse system
\[ (H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}), \text{Cov}(X)) \quad \text{and} \quad H_{\mathcal{U}}(X, A), \]
where
\[ H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) = H_n(C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \]
and
\[ \gamma(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}) = H_n(\text{sing}(1, \mathcal{U}), H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \to H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \]
when \( \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{V} \).

Let \( \mathcal{U} \) be the subdivision chain map on the singular chain complex [5, p. 177 ff]. Then if \( \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{V} \), there exist \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \mathcal{U}_n : C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{V}) \).

Furthermore, \( \mathcal{U}_n \) is a chain equivalence with homotopy inverse \( \mathcal{U}_n(1, 1) : C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{V}) \to C_{\text{sing}}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \).

Thus, each \( \tau_\mathcal{U}(X, A, \mathcal{U}) \) is an isomorphism and,
\[ \lim_{\mathcal{U}} H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \cong H_n(\text{sing}(X, A), \mathcal{V}) \]
(Here, \( H_n(\text{sing}(X, A, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U}), \mathcal{V}) \) denotes the standard singular homology sequence of the pair \((X, A)\) which is identical to \( H_n(\text{sing}(X, \mathcal{U}), \gamma(\mathcal{U})) \).) This implies that the limit over open covers preserves the exactness of the long singular homology sequence of a topological pair.

Note that the category \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \) of standard simplices does not satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 --- \( \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U} \) is not a standard simplex. It does, however, satisfy the hypotheses of Corollary 5.2.

5.4. EXAMPLE (Victor-Cech Homology). The model category, \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \), for Victor-Cech Homology consists of all finite sets \([n]\), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), with the discrete topology and all (continuous) functions between them. \( \mathcal{W}_\emptyset \to \mathcal{W} \) is, again, a constant functor. The Victor-Cech chain complex is defined by
\[ C^*_\chi(X, \Phi) = \bigcup \{ F([n]) \mid \alpha: ([n], [n]) \to (X, \Phi) \} \]

and \( \delta_\alpha: C^*_\chi(X, \Phi) \to C^{*-1}_\chi(X, \Phi) \) by \( \delta_\alpha = \sum (-1)^{|\alpha|} \delta^{\alpha}_{\chi} \) where \( \delta^{\alpha}_{\chi}(z) = \iota\langle \alpha \delta \rangle \) and \( \delta^{\alpha}_{\chi}(z) = \iota \alpha \delta^{\alpha}_{\chi} \) if \( k < i \) and \( \delta^{\alpha}_{\chi}(z) = k \) if \( k \geq i \).

Note that each \( C^*_\chi \) is an elementary functor. A chain contraction of \( C^*_\chi([n], [n]) \) is given by choosing a point \( n_0 \in [n] \) and defining \( n_0: C^*_\chi([n], [n]) \to C^*_\chi([n], [n]) \) by \( n_0 = I \phi \) where \( \phi: ([k], [k]) \to ([n], [n]) \) by \( \phi(i) = n \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq k \) and \( \phi(k+1) = n_0 \).

Thus, \( C^*_\chi \to F \to 0 \) is a resolution of \( F \) by elementary functors. Hence, by 1.1, the natural transformation \( \tau_\chi: C^*_\chi \to C^*_\chi \) defined by \( \tau_\chi(z) = (1, \ldots, 1, \alpha) \), which is compatible with the augmentations, induces a homology isomorphism. Then, \( \tau_\chi \) induces a special isomorphism from the inverse system \( (H^n(X, \Phi), \gamma(\Phi, \Phi'), \text{Cov}(X)) \) to \( H_n(\Phi) \). Here, \( H^n(X, \Phi) = H^n(C^*_\chi(X, \Phi)) \) and \( \gamma(\Phi, \Phi') = H^n(\iota_\chi): H^n(X, \Phi) \to H^n(X, \Phi') \), when \( \Phi \gg \Phi' \).

As in 5.3, for a topological pair \((X, A)\) with inclusion \( j: A \to X \), \( C^*_\chi(A, X, A, \Phi) \), \( \Phi \in \text{Cov}(X) \), is defined to be the cokernel of \( C^*_\chi(j): C^*_\chi(A, A, \Phi) \to C^*_\chi(X, \Phi) \) and \( H^n(X, A, \Phi) = H_n(C^*_\chi(A, X, \Phi)) \).

Then, \( \tau_\chi \) induces a special isomorphism from the inverse system \( (H^n(X, A, \Phi), \gamma(\Phi, \Phi'), \text{Cov}(X)) \) to \( H_n(X, A) \).

Unlike singular theory, Vietoris–Čech theory has no subdivision chain map. Thus, although the sequence \( H_\ast(X) \to H_\ast(X, A) \to H_\ast-(A) \to \ldots \) is exact in \( \pi \), applying the limit over covers of \( X \) does not necessarily produce an exact sequence in \( \pi \) [E–S, X, 4].

As in 5.3, the hypotheses of 5.1 are not satisfied, but those of 5.2 are.

References


DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
OSHKOSH WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Delavan, OH 43012

Received 14 April 1980