

EXERCISE SHEET NO. 11

**Deadline:** 20/01/2020.

You should hand only exercises 0.1 and 0.2.

Here  $\mathcal{R}$  is either  $\mathbb{Z}$  or  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Exercise 0.1** (5 points). Show that  $H_b^3(\mathbb{S}^2; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ . Hence, the bounded cohomology of simply connected spaces with integral coefficients is not trivial (in general) in positive degree.

**Exercise 0.2** (5 points). Let  $V$  be a normed  $\Gamma$ -module over  $\mathcal{R}$  and let  $(V, V^\bullet, \delta^\bullet)$  be any strong resolution of  $V$ . Then, the identity over  $V$  can be extended to a chain map  $\alpha^\bullet$  between  $V^\bullet$  and the standard resolution of  $V$  in such a way that  $\|\alpha^n\| \leq 1$  for every  $n \geq 0$ .

As we mentioned in the lecture the extension can be constructed as follows: for every  $v \in V^n$  and  $g_0, \dots, g_n \in \Gamma$  we set

$$\alpha^n(v)(g_0, \dots, g_n) = \alpha^{n-1}(g_0(k^n(g_0^{-1}(v))))(g_1, \dots, g_n) .$$

- (i) Prove that it is a chain  $\Gamma$ -map (recall that we have already proved during the lecture that it is norm non-increasing).

**Exercise 0.3.** Let  $V$  be a relatively injective normed  $\Gamma$ -module over  $\mathcal{R}$ , let  $j: A \rightarrow B$  be a  $\Gamma$ -map (i.e. bounded and  $\Gamma$ -equivariant) and suppose that there exists an  $\mathcal{R}$ -linear map  $\sigma: B \rightarrow A$  such that  $\|\sigma\| \leq 1$  and  $j \circ \sigma \circ j = j$ . Let also  $\alpha: A \rightarrow V$  be a  $\Gamma$ -map and suppose that  $\ker(j) \subset \ker(\alpha)$ .

- (i) Prove that there exists a  $\Gamma$ -map  $\beta: B \rightarrow V$  such that  $\beta \circ j = \alpha$  and  $\|\beta\| \leq \|\alpha\|$ .

**Exercise 0.4.** Let  $\alpha: E \rightarrow F$  be a  $\Gamma$ -map between normed  $\Gamma$ -modules over  $\mathcal{R}$ . Let  $(E, E^\bullet, \delta_E^\bullet)$  be a strong resolution of  $E$  and suppose that  $(F, F^\bullet, \delta_F^\bullet)$  is a relatively injective resolution of  $F$ . Then,  $\alpha$  extends to a chain  $\Gamma$ -map  $\alpha^\bullet$  (as we proved in the lecture).

- (i) Prove that any two such extensions of  $\alpha$  to chain maps are  $\Gamma$ -homotopic.