

**What are...homology spheres?**

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Or: Spheres, but not really...

# Homology counts holes

## The torus $T$ and the solid torus $T^s$



$$: \begin{cases} \dim H_0 = 1 \\ \dim H_1 = 2 \\ \dim H_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$: \begin{cases} \dim H_0 = 1 \\ \dim H_1 = 1 \\ \dim H_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- ▶ A zero dimensional hole  $\dim H_0$  is a connected component
- ▶ A one dimensional hole  $\dim H_1$  is the number of necklaces you can put it on
- ▶ A two dimensional hole  $\dim H_2$  is the number of plugs needed to inflate it

Eric Weisstein "A hole in a mathematical object is a topological structure which prevents the object from being continuously shrunk to a point."

I use homology is a black box – it is some algebraic datum associated to a space

## Spheres algebraically

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$S^2 =$

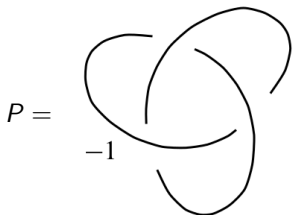
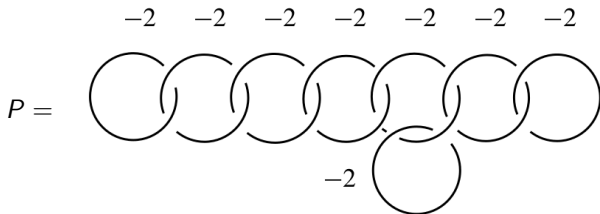


,  $H^*(S^2) \leftarrow\rightarrow 1 + t$

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- ▶  $S^n$  is among the easiest nontrivial spaces; its homology is essentially trivial
  - ▶ For dim 2: “homology of manifold  $X =$  homology of  $S^2$ ”  $\Leftrightarrow$  “ $X = S^2$ ”
  - ▶ Question What about 3d?

## Poincaré's example

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► Surgery around the above knots gives Poincaré's homology sphere  $P$

►  $P$  is very far from a sphere, e.g.  $|\pi_1(S^3)| = 1$  but  $|\pi_1(P)| = 120$

## For completeness: A formal statement

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An oriented 3mfd is...

- (i) ...a  $R$  homology sphere if it has the same  $R$  homology as  $S^2$
- (ii) ...an homology sphere if it has the same  $\mathbb{Z}$  homology as  $S^2$
- (iii) ...a rational homology sphere if it has the same  $\mathbb{Q}$  homology as  $S^2$

**Theorem** These beasts exist!

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- Surgery on a knot with framing  $\pm 1$  gives a homology sphere



- Lens spaces  $L(p, q)$  are rational homology spheres

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 3 \\ \text{Diagram of two linked circles} \\ L(7, 3) \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 2 \quad -3 \\ \text{Diagram of two linked circles} \\ -L(7, 3) \end{array} & = \begin{array}{c} 2 \quad -3 \\ \text{Diagram of two linked circles} \\ -L(7, 3) = L(7, 4) \end{array} \end{array}$$

## A family of these beasts

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$$\Sigma(2, 3, 7) =$$



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- ▶ Take  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{N}$  pairwise relatively prime
  - ▶ The intersection  $\Sigma(p, q, r)$  of a small 5 sphere around 0 with  $x^p + y^q + z^r = 0$  is a homology sphere **Seifert homology spheres / Brieskorn manifolds**
  - ▶  $\Sigma(2, 3, 5)$  is the Poincaré sphere
  - ▶ There is a very explicit way of defining these – will be discussed next time

**Thank you for your attention!**

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I hope that was of some help.