

Morse Theory on Cell complexes

Bestvina-Brady is on course page

X convex cell complex

Defⁿ $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is

Morse function, if

1) $f|_C : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is

cell a ~~nonconstant~~
linear, non constant
if $C \neq \text{vertex}$

2) $f(X^0) = \text{discrete}$

~~Lemma 2.1~~

$J = \text{interval in } \mathbb{R}$.

$$X_J = f^{-1}(J) \quad (\text{sublevel})$$

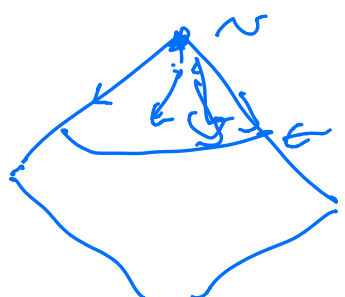
$\cup$ set
Lemma If $J \subset J'$ and
 $\nexists$ vertex in $X_{J'} - X_J$
 Then $X_{J'}$ is h.e. to X_J

Pt Construct deformation
 retract of $X_{J'}$ onto X_J

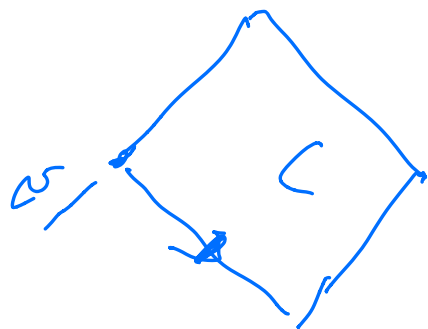
Descending & Ascending links

$v \in C$ a vertex

$Lk_{\downarrow}(v, C)$
 $\cup F \subset C$ faces $\ni v$
 $f|_F$ have
 $\max$ at v .



$$Lk_{\downarrow}(v, C) = \bigcup_{\substack{F \leq C \\ v \in F \\ v \text{ is max } f|_F, \text{ is m.}}} Lk(v, F)$$



$$= Lk_{\downarrow}(v, C) \\ = Lk(v, \pi)$$

$$Lk_{\downarrow}(v, X) = \bigcup_{\substack{C \\ v \in C}} Lk_{\downarrow}(v, C)$$

Similarly $Lk_{\uparrow}(v, X) = \text{ascendons}$
 Lk

Lemma 2.5 $J \subset J' \subset \mathbb{R}$

There is only one $v \in J' - J$

Then

$$X_{J'} \approx X_J \cup \bigcup_{v \in f^{-1}(v)} \text{Cone}(Lk_{\downarrow}(v))$$

~~Assume $\inf J' = \inf J$~~
 Consider one cell at time.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{J'} & \longrightarrow & X_J \cup \text{Cone}(L, L) \\ \text{repl.} & & \\ X_J \cap f^{-1}(\infty, r] & & \end{array}$$

Cor 2.6 Suppose $J \subset J'$
non empty connected intervals

Assume each $v' \in X_{J'} - X_J$

$Lk_{\downarrow}(v)$ & $Lk_{\uparrow}(v)$ are

both homologically n -connected

(i.e. $\tilde{H}_i(L) = 0 \quad i \leq n$)

~~Then~~

① If ~~the~~ both links

are n -connected

then $X_J \rightarrow X_{J'}$ is

iso on H_i for $i \leq n$

onto for $i \geq n+1$.

② Similar statement for
 $Lh_{\downarrow}$ & $Lh_{\uparrow}$ being
 simply connected

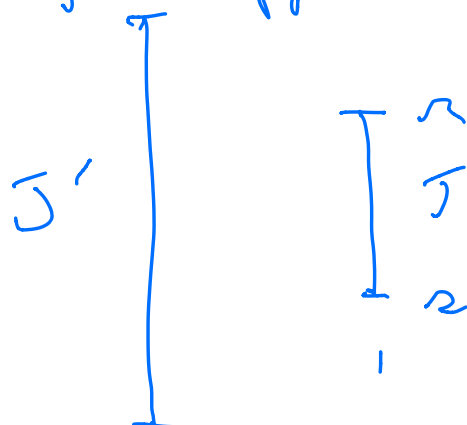
The $\pi_1(X_J) \rightarrow \pi_1(X_{J'})$
 is iso.

③ . . .

Pl Assume $\inf J = \inf J'$
 $X_{J'} = \cancel{X_J} \cup \text{Cone } L$
 $L \simeq Lh_{\downarrow}$ or more comp.

Exact sequence $(X_{J'}, X_J)$
 $\xrightarrow{H_i(\text{Cone } L, L)} H_i(X_J) \rightarrow H_i(X_{J'}) \rightarrow H_i(X_{J'}, X_J)$
 $\uparrow$ " "
 $H_i(\text{Cone } L, L)$
 $\tilde{H}_{i-1}(L)$
 iso for $i \leq n$.

$\therefore$ ~~Assume~~ Suppose $\inf J = \inf J'$



$$X_{J'} \cap [\frac{1}{2}, \infty) \sim X_{J'}^{\text{lower}}$$

$$X_{J'} \cap [-\infty, 1] \sim X_{J'}^{\text{upper}}$$

Mayer Vietoris

$$J' = J' \cap [1, \infty) = J_1$$

$$J_0 = J' \cap [-\infty, 1] = J_2$$

$$X_{J'} = X_{J_1} \cup_{X_{J_0}} X_{J_2}$$

MV $\neq$ Five Lemma gives result

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \pi_1(X_J) \cong \pi_1(X_{J'})$$

$$\inf_{\mathbb{R}} J = \inf J'$$

$$X_{J'} \simeq X_J \cup_{L_{\downarrow}} \text{Cone}(L_{\downarrow})$$

v.k. π_1

$$\pi_1(X_{J'}) = \pi_1(X_J) *_{\pi_1(L)} (e)$$

$$= \pi_1(X_J) / \langle \pi_1(L) \rangle$$

$$\pi_1(L) \simeq 1$$

$$\simeq \pi_1(X_J)$$

