

Next we define the coboundary map

$$\delta^*: H^p(M, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^{p+1}(M, \mathcal{E}) \text{ as follows:}$$

Given $\sigma \in C^p(\underline{U}, \mathcal{G})$ with $\delta\sigma = 0$,

(prove later) we can always pass to a refinement \underline{U}' of \underline{U} and find $\tau \in C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{H})$ s.t. $\beta(\tau) = p\sigma$, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \longrightarrow & C^p(\underline{U}, \mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C^p(\underline{U}, \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C^p(\underline{U}, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & \downarrow p & \\ 0 \longrightarrow & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & \exists \tau & \xrightarrow{\beta} & p\sigma & \end{array}$$

Then $\beta\delta\tau = \delta\beta\tau = \delta p\sigma = p\delta\sigma = 0$, so by passing to a further refinement \underline{U}'' , we can find $\mu \in C^{p+1}(\underline{U}'', \mathcal{E})$ s.t.

$$\alpha\mu = p\delta\tau.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \longrightarrow & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C^p(\underline{U}', \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & \downarrow \delta & \xrightarrow{\beta} & p\sigma & \downarrow \delta \\ 0 \longrightarrow & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}', \mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}', \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}', \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta\tau & \xrightarrow{\beta} & 0 & \downarrow \\ 0 \longrightarrow & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}'', \mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}'', \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & C^{p+1}(\underline{U}'', \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \downarrow \mu & & \downarrow p\delta\tau & \xrightarrow{\beta} & 0 & \downarrow \end{array}$$