BASICS OF DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY 2

Notes of BIMSA course

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Contents

Introduction

Last semester:

- Geometry of vector bundles
- Basic Riemannian geometry
- Differential operators on manifolds

We will learn this semester:

- Theory of principle bundles
- characteristic classes
- Basics of complex manifold, Kähler manifold, symplectic manifold.

History of principle bundles

Early Topology and the Hopf Fibration (1930s)

Key Figure: Heinz Hopf
Example: The **Hopf fibration** $S^3 \to S^2$, discovered in 1931, was the first non-trivial principal bundle (with structure group $U(1)$). It demonstrated that S^3 is not merely $S^2 \times S^1$, but a twisted space where the $U(1)$-action encodes global topological complexity. This revealed the existence of higher homotopy groups (e.g., $\pi_3(S^2) \neq 0$), challenging the notion that spheres are "simple" and inspiring the study of fiber bundles in algebraic topology.

Differential Geometry and Chern Classes (1940s)

Key Figure: Shiing-Shen Chern
Example: Chern's work on **characteristic classes** linked principal bundles to global geometry. For a $U(n)$-principal bundle (associated with complex vector bundles), **Chern classes** were constructed via curvature forms, solving problems like the generalized Gauss-Bonnet theorem. These invariants measure the "twisting" of bundles, showing how local differential geometry (connections) relates to global topology.

Ehresmann Connections and Formalization (1950s)

Key Figure: Charles Ehresmann
Example: Ehresmann formalized **connections on principal bundles**, generalizing Levi-Civita connections. An **Ehresmann connection** splits the tangent bundle of the total space into vertical and horizontal subspaces, enabling parallel transport. For instance, the frame bundle (a $GL(n,\mathbb{R})$-principal bundle) uses connections to define covariant derivatives on associated vector bundles, unifying Cartan's moving frames with modern differential geometry.

Gauge Theory and Physics (1950s–1970s)

Key Figure: Chen-Ning Yang, Robert Mills
Example: Yang-Mills theory (1954) framed gauge fields as connections on principal bundles with structure groups like $SU(2)$. For example, the $SU(2)$-bundle over spacetime describes non-Abelian gauge fields, where curvature corresponds to the field strength. This tied principal bundles to quantum field theory, later influencing the Standard Model and the unification of forces.

Modern Developments: Topology and Analysis (1960s–Present)

Key Figures: Michael Atiyah, Isadore Singer
Example: The **Atiyah-Singer Index Theorem** (1963) linked analytic data (e.g., Dirac operators) to topological invariants (e.g., Chern classes) on principal bundles. For a spin structure (a $\mathrm{Spin}(n)$-principal bundle), the theorem relates the index of the Dirac operator to the A-hat genus, showcasing how principal bundles bridge analysis and topology.

Legacy and Impact

- **Classification:** Steenrod's work on classifying spaces (e.g., BG for structure group G) showed that principal bundles are classified by homotopy classes of maps to BG.
- **Reduction of Structure Groups:** Cartan's idea of reducing $GL(n)$-bundles to $O(n)$-bundles (for Riemannian metrics) exemplifies how symmetry groups encode geometric structures.
- **Mathematical Physics:** Principal bundles underpin string theory (e.g., Calabi-Yau $SU(3)$-bundles) and quantum gravity (e.g., connections in loop quantum gravity).

1 Principle Bundles

In this section, we introduce the connections of principle bundles, it's closely related to the connections of vector bundles.

1.1 Lie Groups

Definition 1.1. Let G be a smooth manifold. G is a Lie group if G is a group s.t. multiplication and inverse are smooth.

Let G be a Lie group, $g \in G$, we denote:

- $L_g : G \to G$, $h \mapsto gh$ (left translation)
- $R_g : G \to G$, $h \mapsto hg$ (right translation)
- $\mathfrak{X}^L(G) = \{X \in \mathfrak{X}(G) \mid \forall g \in G, (L_g)_* X = X\}$ (left invariant vector fields)

For $X \in \mathfrak{X}^L(G)$, $L_{g*}X = X$ means that X is L_g-related to X. Then for $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}^L(G)$, $L_{g*}([X,Y]) = [L_{g*}X, L_{g*}Y] = [X,Y]$, so $\mathfrak{X}^L(G)$ is closed under $[\cdot,\cdot]$

Definition 1.2. Set $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$. Given a $\mathbb{K}$-vector space $\mathfrak{g}$ and a bilinear map $[\cdot,\cdot] : \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{g}$, we say $\mathfrak{g}$ is a Lie algebra if:

(1) $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $[X,Y] = -[Y,X]$

(2) $\forall X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{g}$, $[[X,Y],Z] + [[Y,Z],X] + [[Z,X],Y] = 0$

$[\cdot,\cdot]$ is called Lie bracket.

So by definition we have $\left(\mathfrak{X}^L(G), [\cdot,\cdot]\right)$ is a Lie algebra.

Definition 1.3. For Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}$, a linear map $f : \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{h}$ is called the Lie algebra homomorphism if: $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $f([X,Y]) = [f(X), f(Y)]$

If f is in addition an isomorphism, then f is called a Lie algebra isomorphism.

Let $e \in G$ be the unit of G. Set $\iota : \mathfrak{X}^L(G) \to T_eG$, $X \mapsto X_e$. Then ι is a linear isomorphism. Let $\mathfrak{g} = T_eG$, so we can define the Lie bracket on $\mathfrak{g}$ s.t. ι is a Lie algebra isomorphism, i.e. setting $X^\sharp = \iota^{-1}(X)$, $[X,Y] = \left[X^\sharp, Y^\sharp\right]_e$. Note that $X^\sharp_g = (L_g)_{*e}X$, $g \in G$.

Definition 1.4. Let G be Lie group, $\mathfrak{g} = T_eG$ with $[\cdot,\cdot]$ is called the Lie algebra of G. $\left(\left(\mathfrak{X}^L(G), [\cdot,\cdot]\right)\right.$ is also called the Lie algebra of $\left.G\right)$

Definition 1.5. Let G, H be Lie groups. A map $\rho : G \to H$ is a Lie group homomorphism if ρ is a smooth map and a group homomorphism. For the special case $(\mathbb{R},+) \to G$, $t \mapsto g_t$, $\{g_t\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is called one parameter subgroup of G.

Proposition 1.1. Let G be Lie group and $\mathfrak{g}$ its Lie algebra. Then

(1) $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $X^\sharp = \iota^{-1}(X)$ is complete, i.e. $X^\sharp$ generates a flow $\{\varphi_t\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$.

(2) Set $\boxed{\exp_G(tX) = \varphi_t(e)} \in G$. Then $\varphi_t = R_{\exp_G(tX)}$.

(3) For $s,t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\exp_G(sX)\exp_G(tX) = \exp_G((s+t)X)$, i.e. $\{\exp_G(tX)\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is one parameter subgroup of G.

(4) $\mathfrak{g} \to \{\text{one parameter subgroup of } G\}$, $X \mapsto \{\exp_G(tX)\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is bijective.

Proof. (1) By ODE theory, $\exists \epsilon > 0$, $\gamma_e : (-\epsilon,\epsilon) \to G$ s.t. $\gamma_e(0) = e$, $\dfrac{d\gamma_e}{dt} = X^\sharp_{\gamma_e(t)}$.

$\boxed{\text{Claim 1.}}$ $\forall g \in G$, define $\gamma_g : (-\epsilon,\epsilon) \to G$, $t \mapsto g\gamma_e(t)$ is the integral curve of $X^\sharp$ with $\gamma_g(0) = g$.

Indeed, $\forall t \in (-\epsilon,\epsilon)$, $\dfrac{d\gamma_g}{dt}(t) = (L_g)_{*\gamma_e(t)}\dfrac{d\gamma_e}{dt}(t) = X^\sharp_{g\cdot\gamma_e(t)}$.

$\boxed{\text{Claim 2.}}$ $\gamma_e : (-\epsilon,\epsilon) \to G$ can be extended to integral curve $\gamma_e : \mathbb{R} \to G$ of $X^\sharp$ with $\gamma_e(0) = e$.

Set $\varphi_t = R_{\gamma_e(t)}$, then $\{\varphi_t\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is the flow generated by $X^\sharp$. So the following are easy. $\square$

By this proposition, we can define the exponential map $\exp_G : \mathfrak{g} \to G$.

Proposition 1.2. Let G, H be Lie groups with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}$. If $f : G \to H$ is Lie group homomorphism, then $f_{*e} : \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{h}$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism.

Proof. We only need to show that $X^\sharp$ and $(f_{*e}X)^\sharp$ are f-related. Since $X = \dfrac{d}{dt}\exp_G(tX)|_{t=0}$, we have $f_{*g}(X^\sharp_g) = \dfrac{d}{dt}f(g\cdot\exp_G(tX))|_{t=0} = \dfrac{d}{dt}f(g)f(\exp_G(tX))|_{t=0} = \left(L_{f(g)}\right)_{*e}(f_{*e}X) = (f_{*e}X)^\sharp_{f(g)}$. $\square$

Example 1.1. Let V be a $\mathbb{R}$-vector space, $G = GL(V)$, $\mathfrak{g}$ Lie algebra of G. Then $\mathfrak{g} = End(V)$, the bracket is given as follows:

Proposition 1.3. $\forall X, Y \in End(V)$, $[X,Y] = XY - YX$.

Proof. For $X \in End(V)$, set matrix exponential $e^{tX} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(tX)^k}{k!}$. Then $\{e_{tX}\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is a one parameter subgroup of G and $\frac{d}{dt}e^{tX}|_{t=0} = X$. So $\exp_G(tX) = e^{tX}$.

Then $[X,Y] = [X^\sharp, Y^\sharp]_e = \left(\mathcal{L}_{X^\sharp}Y^\sharp\right)_e = \dfrac{d}{dt}(\varphi_{-t})_{*e^{tX}}\left(Y^\sharp_{e^{tX}}\right)|_{t=0} = \dfrac{d}{dt}\dfrac{d}{ds}\varphi_{-t}\left(e^{tX}e^{sY}\right)|_{s=t=0} = XY - YX$. $\square$

Example 1.2. Set

- $O(n) = \left\{g \in GL(n;\mathbb{R}) \mid g^t g = E_n\right\}$ (orthogonal group)
- $SO(n) = \{g \in O(n) \mid \det g = 1\}$ (special orthogonal group)

we can check that $O(n), SO(n)$ are Lie subgroups of $GL(n;\mathbb{R})$.

$SO(n)$ is the unit component of $O(n)$, so $\mathfrak{o}(n) = \mathfrak{so}(n)$ (Lie algebra of $(O(n))$ and $SO(n)$). This is a Lie subalgebra of $End(\mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

$$\mathfrak{o}(n) = \mathfrak{so}(n) = \left\{X \in End(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid X^t + X = O_n\right\}$$

where O_n is the zero matrix of size n.

Similarly, set

- $U(n) = \{g \in GL(n;\mathbb{C}) \mid g^* g = E_n\}$ (unitary group) where $g^* = \overline{g^t}$
- $SU(n) = \{g \in U(n) \mid \det g = 1\}$ (special unitary group)

We can check that

- $U(n), SU(n)$ are Lie subgroups of $GL(n;\mathbb{C})$
- $\mathfrak{u}(n) = \{X \in End(\mathbb{C}^n) \mid X^* + X = O\}$ (Lie algebra of $U(n)$)
- $\mathfrak{su}(n) = \{X \in End(\mathbb{C}^n) \mid X^* + X = O, \mathrm{tr}X = 0\}$ (Lie algebra of $SU(n)$)

Note. A Lie subgroup H of G is a Lie group s.t.

- H is a subset of G
- inclusion map $H \hookrightarrow G$ is an embedding and group homomorphism

Fact. A closed subgroup of G is a Lie subgroup of G.

Definition 1.6. Let V be a $\mathbb{K}$-vector space, G a Lie group. A Lie group homomorphism $\rho : G \to GL(V)$ is called a representation of V. The Lie algebra homomorphism $\rho_{*e} : \mathfrak{g} \to End(V)$ is called a differential representation.

Example 1.3. Let G be a Lie group, $\mathfrak{g}$ its Lie algebra. $\forall g \in G$, define a homomorphism

$$F_g : G \to G,\ h \mapsto ghg^{-1}$$

Note that $F_g \circ F_{g'} = F_{gg'}$. This induces a Lie algebra homomorphism $(F_g)_{*e} : \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{g}$ which satisfies $(F_g)_{*e} \circ (F_{g'})_{*e} = (F_{gg'})_{*e}$. So we obtain a representation

$$Ad : G \to GL(\mathfrak{g}),\ g \mapsto (F_g)_{*e}$$

called adjoint representation of G. The differential representation $ad : \mathfrak{g} \to End(\mathfrak{g})$ of Ad is given as follows.

Proposition 1.4. $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $ad(X)(Y) = [X, Y]$.

Proof. Note that $F_g = R_{g^{-1}} \circ L_g$. Then

$ad(X)(Y) = \frac{d}{dt}Ad(\exp_G(tX))(Y)|_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(R_{\exp_G(-tX)}\right)_{*\exp_G(tX)}\left(L_{\exp_G(tX)}\right)_{*e}(Y)|_{t=0} = [X^\sharp, Y^\sharp]_e = [X, Y]$. $\square$

Recall that there is a exponential map in Riemannian geometry. The Riemannian exp and the Lie group exp are related as follows.

Definition 1.7. A Riemannian metric $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ on a Lie group G is said to be bi-invariant if $\forall g, h \in G$, $L_g^* R_h^* \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle = \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$.

Theorem 1.1. Let G be a Lie group with a bi-invariant metric $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$. Then $\exp_e = \exp_G$.

To show this we describe the Levi-Civita connection ∇ of $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$.

Lemma 1.1. $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $\nabla_{X^\sharp} Y^\sharp = \frac{1}{2}[X,Y]^\sharp$.

Proof. By Koszul formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \nabla_{X^\sharp} Y^\sharp, Z^\sharp\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\Big(&X^\sharp\langle Y^\sharp, Z^\sharp\rangle + Y^\sharp\langle Z^\sharp, X^\sharp\rangle - Z^\sharp\langle X^\sharp, Y^\sharp\rangle \\ &-\langle Y^\sharp, [X^\sharp, Z^\sharp]\rangle - \langle Z^\sharp, [Y^\sharp, X^\sharp]\rangle + \langle X^\sharp, [Z^\sharp, Y^\sharp]\rangle\Big)\end{aligned}$$

Since for $\forall g \in G$, $X^\sharp_g = \frac{d}{dt} g \cdot \exp_G(tX) \mid_{t=0}$, we have

$$X^\sharp\langle Y^\sharp, Z^\sharp\rangle = \frac{d}{dt}\langle Y^\sharp_{g\cdot\exp_G(tX)}, Z^\sharp_{g\cdot\exp_G(tX)}\rangle_{g\cdot\exp_G(tX)} \mid_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt}\langle Y, Z\rangle_e \mid_{t=0} = 0$$

Since $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ is bi-invariant,

$$L_g^* R_{g^{-1}}^* \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_e = \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_e \text{ for } \forall g \in G \iff \langle Ad(g)(\cdot), Ad(g)(\cdot)\rangle_e = \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_e$$

Setting $g = \exp_G(tZ)$ and $\frac{d}{dt}\mid_{t=0}$, we have $\langle ad(Z)(\cdot),\cdot\rangle_e + \langle\cdot, ad(Z)(\cdot)\rangle_e = 0$, which shows that $\langle Y^\sharp, [X^\sharp, Z^\sharp]\rangle + \langle X^\sharp, [Z^\sharp, Y^\sharp]\rangle = 0$, so we have $\nabla_{X^\sharp} Y^\sharp = \frac{1}{2}[X,Y]^\sharp$.

$\square$

The proof of the theorem completes once shown that $\exp_G(tX)$ is geodesic, which is left as an exercise.

Exercise 1.1. Prove the theorem.

Remark 1.1. Existence/uniqueness of bi-invariant metrics? Some facts from representation theory are needed, the argument here is not used after this remark.

$\boxed{\text{Existence}}$ When G is compact, $\exists$ bi-invariant metric using "averaging trick".

- We first define Ad-invariant inner product on $\mathfrak{g}$.
- Then extend it to the whole G by pulling back L_g.

$\boxed{\text{Note:}}$ $\exists$ bi-invariant on $G \iff \exists$ Ad-invariant inner product on $\mathfrak{g}$.

$$\begin{cases} (\Rightarrow) \text{ Trivial.} \\ (\Leftarrow) \text{ Given } Ad\text{-invariant inner product on } \mathfrak{g}, \text{ we can extend it to left-invariant metric} \\ \quad \text{on } G, \text{ this is also right-invariant by pullback of } R_h = R_h \circ L_{h^{-1}} \circ L_h = Ad(h^{-1}) \circ L_h \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\text{Uniqueness}}$ When G is abelian, then $L_g = R_g$, so $\exists$ many bi-invariant metrics on G (Any inner product on $\mathfrak{g}$ induces left-invariant metric on $\mathfrak{g}$, by the note above it is bi-invariant). Suppose that $\exists$ Ad-invariant inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $\mathfrak{g}$. By $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, we have an irreducible decomposition of $(\mathfrak{g}, Ad)$: $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_1^{\oplus n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_r^{\oplus n_r}$, where $\mathfrak{g}_i$ is irreducible representation of G and $\mathfrak{g}_i \neq \mathfrak{g}_j$ for $i \neq j$. Then

$$\dim \{Ad\text{-invariant symmetric bilinear map } \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \to \mathbb{R}\} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i^2$$

To see this, take $T \in \{Ad\text{-invariant symmetric bilinear map }\}$ and use Schur's lemma to

$$T_{ij} : \mathfrak{g}_i \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto T(x,\cdot)} \mathfrak{g}^* \overset{\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle}{\cong} \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{proj.} \mathfrak{g}_j$$

Then $T_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & (i \neq j) \\ c \cdot id & (i = j) \text{ for } \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$, so uniqueness up to scalar multiplication holds only when $r = 1, n = 1$, i.e. $(\mathfrak{g}, Ad)$ is irreducible $\iff$ G is simple Lie group.

Definition 1.8. Let M be smooth manifold, G be Lie group with unit e. A smooth map

$$A : M \times G \to M, \ (x, g) \mapsto xg$$

is called the right action of G on M if

(1) $\forall x \in M$, $xe = x$

(2) $\forall x \in M$, $\forall g, g \in G$, $(xg)h = x(gh)$

We write the right action as $M \curvearrowleft G$.

Definition 1.9. Suppose $M \curvearrowleft G$.

(1) For $\forall g \in G$, set $R_g : M \to M$, $X \mapsto xg$ (right translation).

(2) For $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$, define the fundamental vector field $X^\sharp \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ by $X^\sharp_x = \frac{d}{dt} x \cdot \exp_G(tX) \mid_{t=0} = dA(x, \cdot)_e(X)$.

Here the notation $X^\sharp$ is the same as the left-invariant vector field on Lie group, we'll show that they have the same property:

Remark 1.2. (1) $\forall g \in G$, $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $(R_g)_* X^\sharp = \left(Ad(g^{-1})X\right)^\sharp$.

(2) $\forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $[X^\sharp, Y^\sharp] = [X, Y]^\sharp$.

Proof. (1) $\forall x \in M$, $\left((R_g)_* X^\sharp\right)_x = (R_g)_* X^\sharp_{xg^{-1}} = \frac{d}{dt} xg^{-1} \exp_G(tX)g \mid_{t=0}$. Since $\left\{g^{-1} \exp_G(tX)g\right\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is a one parameter subgroup of G with $\frac{d}{dt} g^{-1} \exp_G(tX)g \mid_{t=0} = Ad(g^{-1})X$, then $g^{-1} \exp_G(tX)g = \exp_G(tAd(g^{-1})X)$, which gives (1).

(2) By definition, $\left\{\varphi_t = R_{\exp_G(tX)}\right\}_{t\in\mathbb{R}}$ is flow of $X^\sharp$. So

$$[X^\sharp, Y^\sharp] = \frac{d}{dt} (\varphi_{-t})_* Y^\sharp \mid_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(Ad\left(\exp_G(tX)\right) Y\right)^\sharp \mid_{t=0} = \left(ad(X)(Y)\right)^\sharp = [X, Y]^\sharp.$$

□

Remark 1.3. We can define the left action

$$A^L : G \times M \to M, \ (g, x) \mapsto gx$$

and also the fundamental vector field $X^\sharp_L \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$. The left and right actions are essentially the same, since the right action is given form the left action. Indeed, given A^L above, define A by $A(x, g) = A^L(g^{-1}, x) = g^{-1}x$, then $X^\sharp_L = -X^\sharp$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$. $[X^\sharp_L, Y^\sharp_L] = [X, Y]^\sharp = -[X, Y]^\sharp_L$.

Definition 1.10. Suppose $M \curvearrowleft G$.

(1) For $p \in M$, define $G_p = \{g \in G \mid pg = p\}$ (isotropy subgroup at p).

(2) The G action is free of $G_p = \{e\}$ for $\forall p \in M$.

(3) The G action is effective if $\bigcap_{p\in M} G_p = \{e\}$. In other words, $G \to \mathrm{Diff}(M)$ is injective.

1.2 Definition of Principle Bundles

Definition 1.11. Let P, M be smooth manifolds and G be Lie group. The map $\pi_P : P \to M$ is a principle G-bundle or principle bundle with structure group G if:

(1) $P \curvearrowleft G$.

(2) There exists an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in A}$ of M and diffeomorphisms called local trivialization

$$\phi_\alpha : \pi_P^{-1}(U_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\cong} U_\alpha \times G$$

such that

(2.1) Denoting by $p_1 : U_\alpha \times G \to U_{\alpha]}$ the projection, then $\pi_P = p_1 \circ \phi_\alpha$

(2.2) The G-action preserves each $\pi_P^{-1}(U_\alpha)$. Denoting the right G-action on $U_\alpha \times G$ by

$$(U_\alpha \times G) \times G \to U_\alpha \times G,\ ((x,h),g) \mapsto (x,h)\cdot g = (x,hg)$$

Then ϕ_α is G-equivalent, i.e. $\forall \xi \in \pi_P^{-1}(U_\alpha)$, $\forall g \in G$, $\phi_\alpha(\xi g) = \phi_\alpha(\xi)g$. Note that the G-action is free.

We often write $P|_U = \pi_P^{-1}(U)$ for open subset $U \subseteq M$ and $P_x = \pi_P^{-1}(x)$ for $x \in M$, P_x is called the fiber of P at x.

Recall that $e \in G$ is the unit, define a section $p_\alpha \in \Gamma(P|_{U_\alpha})$ on U_α: $\phi_\alpha(p_\alpha(x)) = (x,e)$, which is equivalent to $p_\alpha(x) = \phi_\alpha^{-1}(x,e)$. Define $g_{\alpha\beta} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \to G$ by $\boxed{p_\alpha(x)g_{\alpha\beta}(x) = p_\beta(x)}$, $\{g_{\alpha\beta}\}_{\alpha\beta}$ is called the transition map of $\pi_P : P \to M$. Note that $\forall x \in U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \cap U_\gamma$, we have $\boxed{g_{\alpha\beta}(x)g_{\beta\gamma}(x) = g_{\alpha\gamma}(x)}$. Conversely, given open covering $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in A}$ of M and transition maps, we can recover principle G-bundle $\pi_P : P \to M$.

As before, for $g \in G$, we can define $R_g : P \to P$ the right translation and the fundamental vector field $X^\sharp$ generated by $X \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Definition 1.12. Let $\pi_P : P \to M$ be a principle G-bundle, $\rho : G \to GL(V)$ representation of G. Define the right G-action on $P \times V$ by

$$(P \times V) \times G \to P \times V,\ ((\xi,v),g) \mapsto \left(\xi g, \rho(g)^{-1}v\right)$$

$P \underset{\rho}{\times} V = (P \times V)/G$ is called the associated vector bundle to P.

Set $\xi \underset{\rho}{\times} v$ the equivalence class of $(\xi,v) \in P \times V$. Set $E = P \underset{\rho}{\times} V$, $\pi_E : E \to M$, $\xi \underset{\rho}{\times} v \mapsto \pi_P(\xi)$. Then $\pi_E : E \to M$ is a vector bundle.

The local trivialization of E are induced from those of P:

$$\phi_\alpha^E : E|_{U_\alpha} \xrightarrow{\cong} U_\alpha \times V,\ p_\alpha(x) \underset{\rho}{\times} v \mapsto (x,v)$$

For $x \in U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ and $v_\beta \in V$, $p_\beta(x) \underset{\rho}{\times} v_\beta = p_\alpha g_{\alpha\beta}(x) \underset{\rho}{\times} v_\beta = p_\alpha(x) \underset{\rho}{\times} \rho(g_{\alpha\beta}(x))v_\beta$. The transition functions of E are given by $\{\rho(g_{\alpha\beta}) : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \to GL(V)\}$.

We will explain some relations between P and E.

- First note that $\forall \xi \in P$, we have $\xi : V \xrightarrow{\cong} E_{\pi_P(\xi)}$, $v \mapsto \xi \underset{\rho}{\times} v$ is an isomorphism. For $\xi' \in P$ with $\xi' = \xi g$ for $g \in G$, we have $\xi^{-1}\left(\xi' \underset{\rho}{\times} v'\right) = \xi^{-1}\left(\xi \underset{\rho}{\times} \rho(g)v'\right) = \rho(g)v'$ for $v' \in V$.
- $\pi_P^* E$ is a trivial bundle. Indeed,

$$P \times V \underset{(\xi,\xi^{-1}(e)) \leftarrow (\xi,e)}{\xrightarrow{(\xi,v)\mapsto(\xi,\xi \underset{\rho}{\times} v)}} \pi_P^* E = \{(\xi,e) \in P \times E \mid \pi_P(\xi) = \pi_E(e)\} \text{ is isomorphism.}$$

- Next, for $s \in \Omega^q(E) = \Gamma\left(\Lambda^q T^*M \otimes E\right)$, define $\pi_P^* s \in \Omega^q(P;V)$ as follows (V-valued q-form on P)
  - For $q = 0$, $(\pi_P^* s(\xi)) = \xi^{-1}\left(s\left(\pi_P(\xi)\right)\right)$
  - For $q > 1$, $\forall \alpha \in \Omega^q(M)$, $\forall s \in \Omega^0(E) = \Gamma(E)$,

    $$\pi_P^*\left(\alpha \otimes s\right) = \pi_P^* \alpha \otimes \pi_P^* s$$

    The left one is pullback and the right one is define above. In other words, $\forall \xi \in P$, $\forall v_1, \cdots, v_q \in T_\xi P$,

    $$\left(\pi_P^* s\right)_\xi \left(v_1, \cdots, v_q\right) = \xi^{-1}\left(s_{\pi_P(\xi)}\left(\pi_{P*}(v_1), \cdots, \pi_{P*}(v_q)\right)\right)$$

  Notation: denote $\Omega_B^q(P;V)$ to be the elements $\widetilde{s}$ in $\Omega^q(P;V)$ satisfying:
  - $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $i(X^\sharp)\widetilde{s} = 0$.
  - $\forall g \in G$, $R_g^* \widetilde{s} = \rho(g)^{-1}\widetilde{s}$.