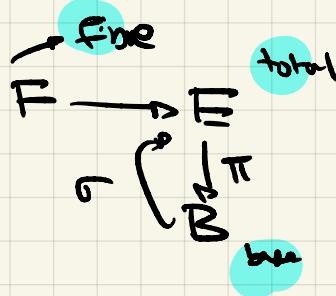


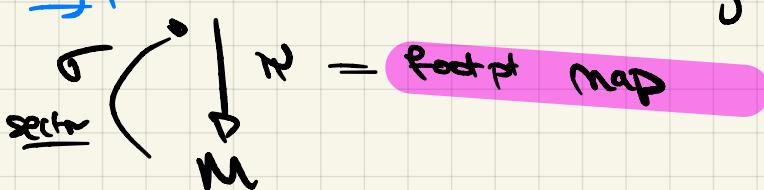
Lec 15

Fibre Bundle



(cts, diffble, smooth)
if $g: B \rightarrow F$ is called a section
if $\pi \circ g = \text{id}_B$

E.g. 1 $TM = E \rightarrow$ tangent bundle



D: A vector field v or $X: M \rightarrow TM$ is a section
(ensures that you map to tangent to the base pt.)

E.g. 1 $M = \mathbb{R}^n$, There are special v-fields e_1, e_2, \dots

$$\text{if } e_i \text{ tan } \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = e_i$$

If $X: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is any v-field, we can write it as

$$X = a_1(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(p) + \dots + a_n(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(p)$$

Coefficient functions

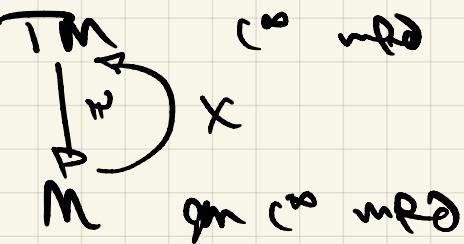
$$X(x_1, x_2) = e^{x_1+x_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

X cts \iff $\frac{a_i}{\text{diffable}}$

Diffable Structure

What does diff mean? $\gamma: M \rightarrow TM$ so γ is diff

How to check in proe?



take a chart $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)$ for M

$$U_\alpha \subseteq M$$



$$D\varphi_\alpha: T_{\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha)} \rightarrow T(\varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha))$$

$$z \mapsto \varphi_\alpha(z)$$

is $z \mapsto D\varphi_\alpha(X(\varphi_\alpha^{-1}(z)))$
(∞)

Fact (Ex) if M, N mfd $f: M \rightarrow N$ C^∞
 $Df: TM \rightarrow TN$ $Df(p, v) = (f(p), Df_p(v))$

$\Rightarrow Df$ is C^∞

(\Rightarrow check using coord)

$$(D\gamma_p) \circ Df \circ D\psi^{-1}: T_{M_p} \rightarrow T(\gamma_{\psi(p)}(v_p))$$

$$D(\gamma_{\psi(p)} \circ f \circ \psi^{-1})$$

↓ smooth

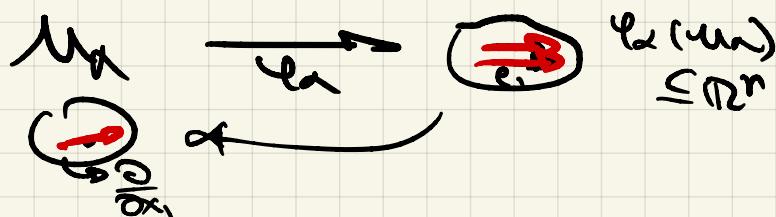
if C^k then C^{k-1}

\Rightarrow this is too!

back to vector field ...

to check smoothness (or my calc)

write x in a chart (U_x, φ_x)



write on U_x

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ for the pullback of e_i

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(p) = D(\varphi_x^{-1})_{\varphi_x(p)}(e_i)$$

$$x|_{U_x} = \sum a_i(p) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(p)$$

\Rightarrow ith (coord) line $\varphi_x(U_x, e_i)$

Warning: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ are vector fields.

There will also be $\partial x_i \rightarrow$ cotangent fields / 1-form

$(TM)^* \cong T^* M = \Lambda^1 M$ alternating 1-form

Def $\partial x_i \in (T^* M)^*$ at every $p \in U_x$

of $\{\partial x_i(p)\}_{i=1}^n$ is the dual basis to $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(p)\}$

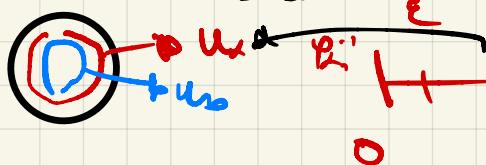
\rightarrow V with basis v_1, \dots, v_n then $w_1, \dots, w_n \in V^*$ is the dual basis $w_j(v_i) = \delta_{ij}$

E.g. 1 $M = S^1$

$$x : S^1 \rightarrow T^*S^1$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

→ let's not check



$2\pi - \epsilon$

$$\rightarrow t \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\lambda}^{-1}} e^{it}$$

on $(\epsilon, 2\pi - \epsilon)$

$$\text{Let some } x(\varphi_{\lambda}^{-1}(t)) = \sin t \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

Next chart $\varphi_{\lambda}^{-1} : t \mapsto e^{it} \quad [\epsilon, \frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon] \cup (\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon, 2\pi]$
find map that agrees

Note if σ_1, σ_2 sections

$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & \pi \\ r_1, r_2 & \nearrow & \searrow \\ \pi & & \pi \end{matrix}$$

v-bundle

$$(f_1 \cdot \sigma_1 + f_2 \cdot \sigma_2)(p) = f_1(p)\sigma_1(p)$$

$$f_1, f_2 : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_1(p)\sigma_1(p)$$

Note: C^k sections of v-bundle are a module over $C^k(M)$

Derivation

$$M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

A map $D : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a derivation at p
if $f, g \in C^\infty(M) \rightarrow D(fg) = f(p)D(g) + D(f)g(p)$