

Home assignment 2: spectral sequences

The monodromy of Gauss-Manin local system

Definition 2.1. Let $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ be a locally trivial fibration with fiber F . The family of cohomology of fibers of π is locally trivial, (what does this mean precisely?) but it might have *the monodromy*. In other words, the group $\pi_1(B)$ naturally acts on the algebra $H^*(F)$ by automorphisms. To obtain this action, take a loop in B and trivialize the family π along small intervals of this loop; this gives an identification of $H^*(F)$ with itself, which might be non-trivial.

Remark (Understanding the monodromy action of cohomology). (From [StackExchange](#))
Let $f : X \rightarrow U$ be a proper surjective submersion and fix $u_0 \in U$.

For any path $\gamma \subset U$, there is a canonical diffeomorphism $\phi_\gamma : f^{-1}(\gamma(0)) \rightarrow f^{-1}(\gamma(1))$, using ψ_j (by a theorem of Ehresmann, all the fibers of f are diffeomorphic).

Now, for any loop γ , split γ into paths $\gamma_i \subset U_i$ and you can compose these diffeomorphisms to get a diffeomorphism

$$\phi_{\gamma_n} \circ \dots \circ \phi_{\gamma_1} : f^{-1}(u_0) \rightarrow f^{-1}(\gamma(u_0))$$

It induces a map on homology: you can check that it is well defined up to homotopy.

Exercise 2.1. Let $\phi^* : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H^*(F))$ be an automorphism induced by a homeomorphism $\phi : F \rightarrow F$. Construct a locally trivial family over a circle with monodromy in cohomology induced by ϕ^* .

Interpretation Given an action $\phi^* : \mathbb{Z} = \pi_1(S^1) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H^*(F))$, construct a fibre bundle such that ϕ^* is the monodromy action on cohomology.

Proof. Consider the standard torus fibration $T^2 \rightarrow S^1$. Any path in the circle can be thought of as an number $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Perhaps the induced automorphism on cohomology is precisely the map $\mathbb{Z} \ni a \mapsto na \in \mathbb{Z}$. But I'm not looking for an automorphism of \mathbb{Z} ... I need an automorphism of $H^*(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$...

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