

Tangent Bundles of Spheres

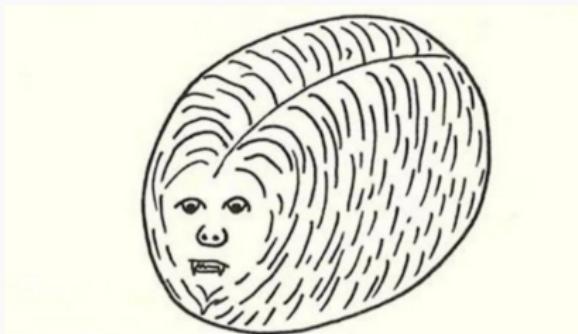


Figure 90

One might wonder

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- This is a synthetic homotopy theory talk.
 - Homotopy theory, but just w/o universal properties.

- We will use Book HoTT throughout.
 - pair types $(a : A) \times B(a)$ "Σ-types"
 - function types $(a : A) \rightarrow B(a)$ "Π-types"
 - natural numbers \mathbb{N} and induction
 - identity types $(a = b)$ and path induction
 - Univalent universes Type
 - pushouts
 - $g_! : (a : A) \rightarrow (\text{inl}(fa) = \text{inr}(g(a)))$
 - Banded types and Cohomology.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{g} & B \\
 F \downarrow & \swarrow g_! & \downarrow \text{inr} \\
 C & \xrightarrow{\text{inl}} & P
 \end{array}$$

- Pushouts specialize to a number of important constructions

- Suspension

$$A \xrightarrow{!} * \\ ! \downarrow \text{Merid} \quad \downarrow S \\ * \xrightarrow{\quad} \underline{\Sigma A}$$



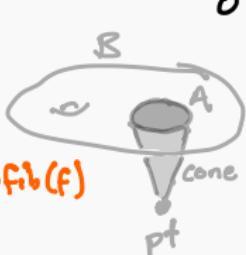
- Join

$$A \times B \xrightarrow{\text{snb}} B \\ f_\ast \downarrow \quad \text{glue} \quad \downarrow \text{inr} \\ A \xrightarrow{\text{inl}} \underline{A * B}$$



- Cofiber

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \\ ! \downarrow \text{cone} \quad \downarrow \text{cofib}(f) \\ * \xrightarrow{\text{pt}} \underline{\text{Cofib}(f)}$$



- Wedge

$$* \xrightarrow{\text{pt}} B \\ \downarrow \text{glue} \\ A \xrightarrow{\quad} \underline{A \vee B}$$



- Spheres and Cubes are iterated pushouts

Spheres

$$S^{-1} := \emptyset$$

$$S^{n+1} := \sum S^n$$



Cubes

$$C^0 := \{-1, 1\}$$

$$C^{n+1} := C^n * C^n$$

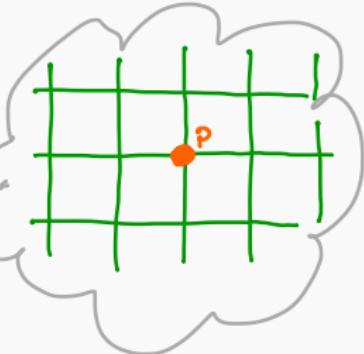
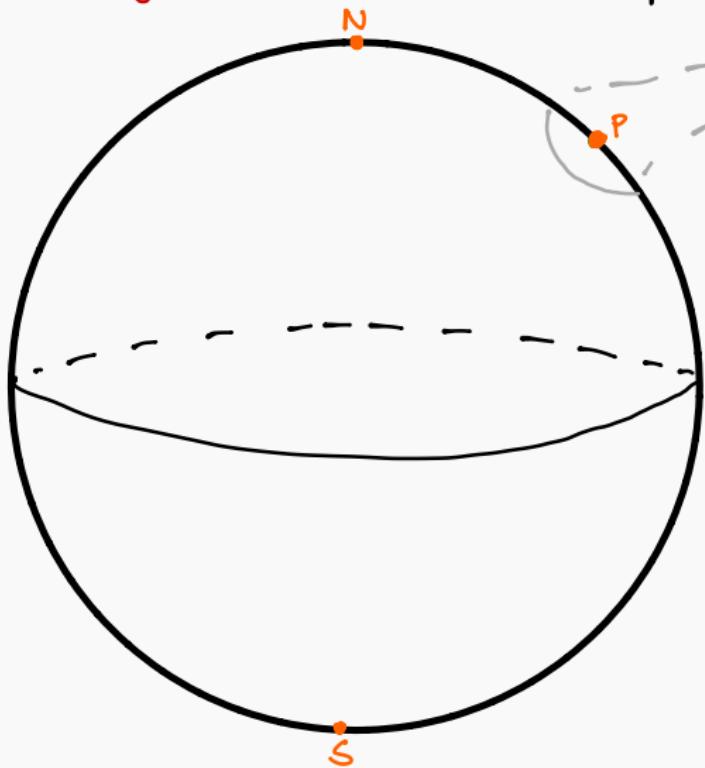


- Lemma (Book):

For any type A , $\Sigma A \simeq C^0 * A$

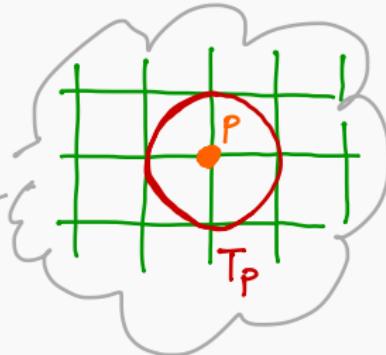
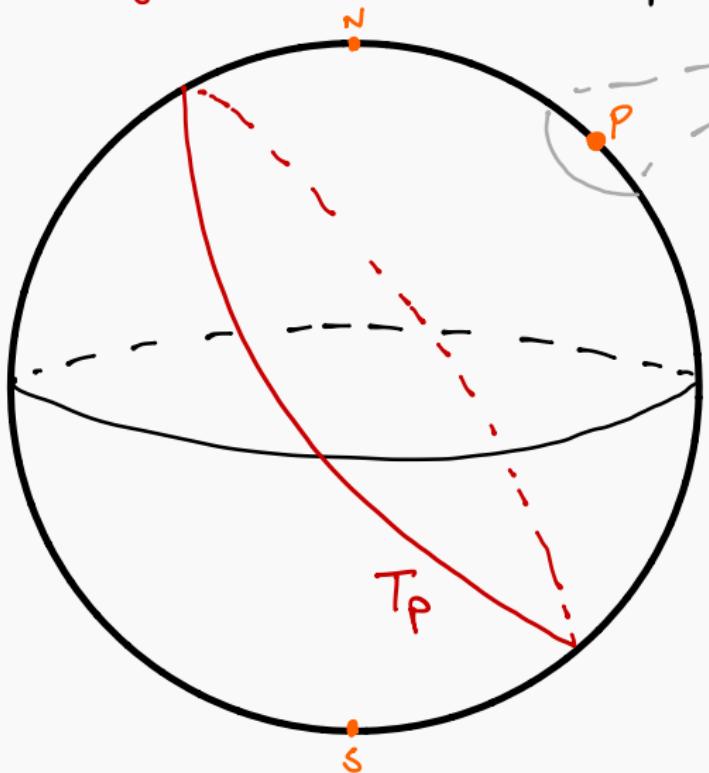
- Corollary: $S^n \simeq C^n$

- Tangent bundles of the spheres



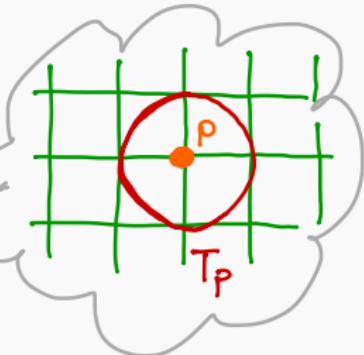
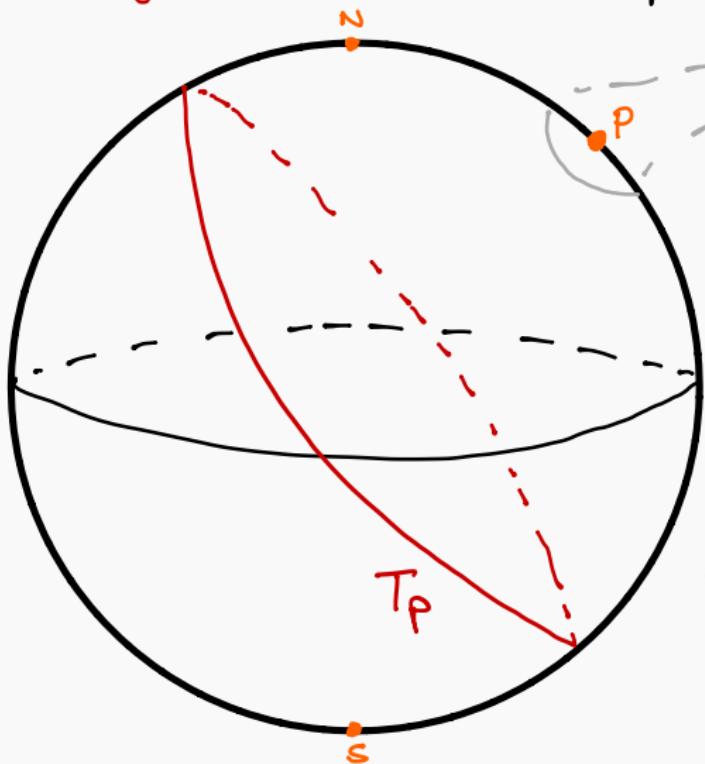
$T: S^n \rightarrow \text{Type}$

- Tangent bundles of the spheres



$T: S^n \rightarrow \overset{\text{Sphere}}{\cancel{\text{Type}}}$

- Tangent bundles of the spheres



$$T: S^n \rightarrow \text{Type}$$

$$\Theta_p: \sum T_p \simeq S^1$$

"Make p the north pole"

- Tangent bundles of the spheres

- Inductively define $T^n : S^n \rightarrow \text{Type}$ and

$$\Theta^n : (\rho : S^n) \rightarrow \Sigma T_p^n \simeq S^n$$

- Case $n \equiv -1$ is trivial.

- $T^{n+1} : \Sigma S^n \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$$N \mapsto S^n \text{ the equator}$$

$$S \mapsto S^n$$

$$P : S^n \mapsto S^n \xrightarrow{(\Theta_P^n)^{-1}} \Sigma T^n \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} \Sigma T^1 \xrightarrow{\Theta_P^n} S^n$$

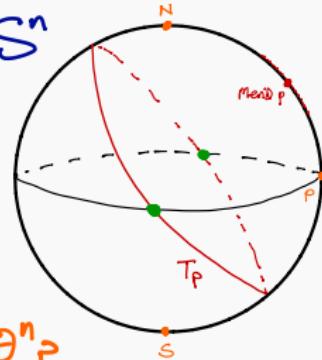
- $\Theta^{n+1} : (\rho : \Sigma S^n) \rightarrow \Sigma T^{n+1} \simeq \Sigma S^n$

$$N \mapsto \Sigma S^n \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \Sigma S^n$$

$$S \mapsto \Sigma S^n$$

$$P : S^n \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} \Sigma \Sigma T^n \xleftarrow{\Sigma (\Theta_P^n)^{-1}} \Sigma S^n \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \Sigma S^n$$

$$\Sigma \Sigma T^n \xrightarrow{\Sigma \Theta_P^n} \Sigma S^n \xrightarrow{\text{flip}} \Sigma S^n$$



- Crucial lemmas about $\text{flip} : \Sigma A \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma A$

$$\Sigma A \xrightarrow{\Sigma f} \Sigma B$$

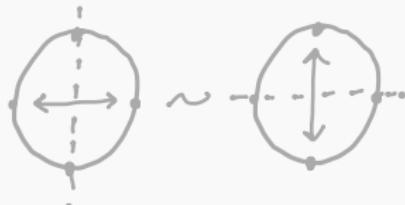
$$\begin{array}{ccc} N & \longleftrightarrow & S \\ S & \longmapsto & N \end{array}$$

- Naturality: $f_{*p} \downarrow \quad \text{flip} \downarrow$ $\text{menid } p \longmapsto (\text{menid } p)^{-1}$

$$\Sigma A \xrightarrow{\Sigma f} \Sigma B$$

Σflip

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{||} \\ \text{flip} \end{array} \quad \Sigma \Sigma A \xrightarrow{\Sigma \text{flip}} \Sigma \Sigma A$$



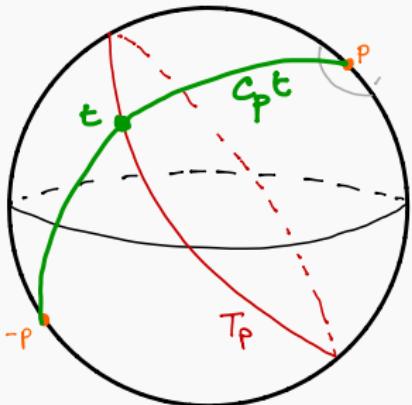
- Lem: $\Sigma \Sigma A \xrightarrow{\text{||}} \Sigma \Sigma A$
- involution: $\text{flip} \circ \text{flip} = \text{id}$

The antipode $a^n : S^n \xrightarrow{\sim} S^n$ is defined inductively by

$$a^{n+1} \equiv \text{flip} \circ \Sigma a^n$$

So:

$$a^n = \text{flip} \circ \Sigma \text{flip} \circ \Sigma^2 \text{flip} \cdots \Sigma^n \text{flip} = \begin{cases} \text{flip} & \text{if } n \text{ even} \\ \text{id} & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$



We can show that

$$\theta_p N = p \text{ and } \theta_p S = ap$$

Therefore, we have a map:

$$\overbrace{T_p}^{\text{merid}} \xrightarrow{\text{merid}} (N \underset{\Sigma T_p}{=} S) \xrightarrow{ap \theta_p} (\theta_p N = \theta_p S) \simeq (p = ap)$$

So, from a section $s: (p:S^n) \rightarrow \bar{T}_p$, we get
a homotopy $\tilde{s}: id = a$

But this can only happen if n is odd!

Define $\text{BAut}^+(X) := \{Y : \text{Type}\} \times \{||Y = X||\}_0$.

We have $T : S^n \rightarrow \text{BAut}^+(S^{n-1})$.

↑ oriented spheres

Define the Euler class:

$$e : \text{BAut}^+(S^n) \rightarrow \text{BAut}^+(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$$
$$(S, \dots) \longmapsto (||S||_n, \dots)$$

The theory of banded types (Taxeras, et al.) proves

$$\text{BAut}^+(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(\mathbb{Z}, n+1) \quad \text{delooping}$$
$$\text{Aut}^+(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_n} K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$$

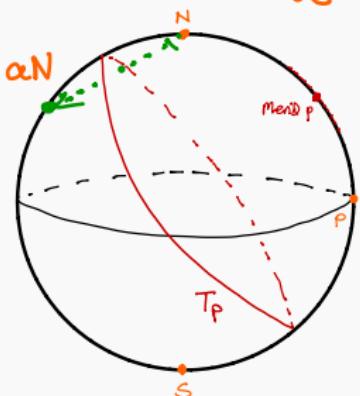
So $[e \circ T]_0$ is a class in $H^n(S^n)$.

To compute $e \circ T^{\wedge n}$, transpose

$$\sum S^n \xrightarrow{T} \text{BAut}^+(S^n) \xrightarrow{e} \text{BAut}^+(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$$

to:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & (S^n \xrightarrow{\Theta_p^{-1}} \sum T_p \xrightarrow{\text{Hir}} \sum T_p \xrightarrow{\Theta_p} S^n) \\
 p \downarrow & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 S^n \xrightarrow{\text{merid}} (N = S) \xrightarrow{T_*} \text{Aut}^+(S^n) \xrightarrow{1 \cdot 1_n} \text{Aut}^+(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) \\
 \vdots & - & - & \downarrow ev_N & & \downarrow ev_{p+} \\
 & \alpha & - & S^n & \xrightarrow{1 \cdot 1_n} & K(\mathbb{Z}, n) \\
 & - & - & \dashrightarrow & & & \\
 & & i.e.: & e \circ T = \deg \alpha. & & &
 \end{array}$$



We then compute that
 $\alpha_* (\text{merid } x) = \text{merid}(\alpha x)^\wedge \cdot \text{merid}(x)$
 Therefore, $e \circ T = \alpha + id$ in $H^n(S^n)$

We have a more general approach using joins:

Def: A reflection $r: A \simeq A$ satisfies

① reflect: $A * A \xrightarrow{r \in A} A * A$



$$t \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi t}{2} & -\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi t}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi t}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

② coh: $\text{reflect}(\text{inl}(a)) = \text{glue}(a, a)$



Def: An A -orthosor is

① $C: E \rightarrow \text{Type}$ ② $\Theta: (e:E) \rightarrow (A * C(e) \simeq E)$

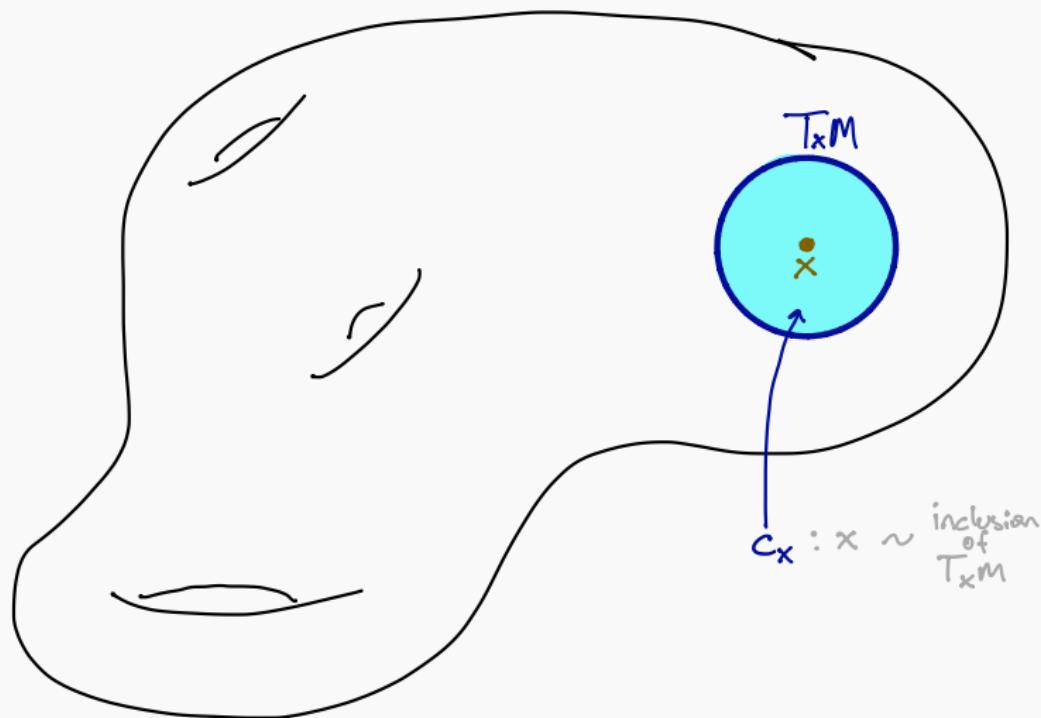
\uparrow ... "orthogonal complement"

Construction: A join for orthosors:

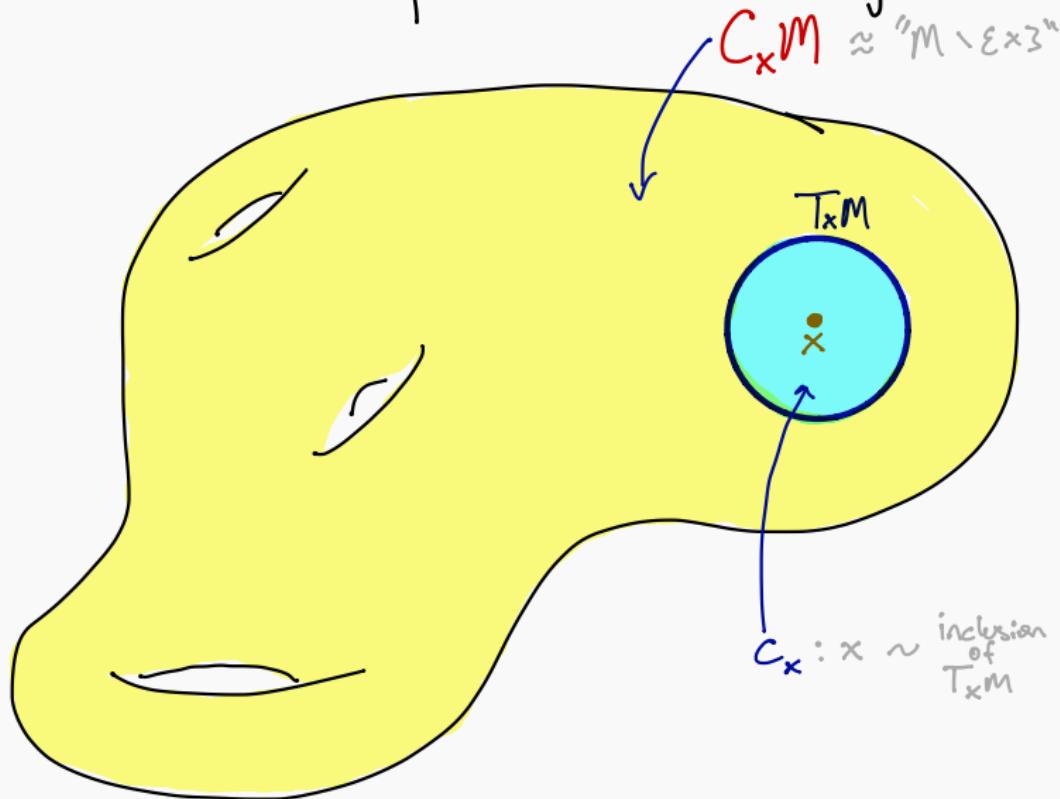
$$(E, C^E, \Theta^E) * (F, C^F, \Theta^F) := (E * F, "C^{E+F} \dashv E \dashv C^F", \dots)$$

Tangents arise as $(A, \emptyset, \text{const } id)^{*n}$: Orthosor (A)

What makes a sphere bundle a "tangent bundle"?



What makes a sphere bundle a "tangent bundle"?



Def: A homotopy pre-manifold structure on a type M consists of a pushout complement

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p M & \xrightarrow{\partial_p} & C_p M \\ ! \downarrow & \nearrow c_p & \downarrow \gamma_p \\ * & \xrightarrow[p]{} & M \end{array}$$

\approx Lashoff '72, classically

of every point $p : M$, where $T_p M$ is merely a sphere.

Thm:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p & \xrightarrow{!} & * \\ ! \downarrow & \nearrow c_p & \downarrow \alpha_p \\ * & \xrightarrow[p]{} & S^n \end{array}$$

endows S^n with the structure of a homotopy pre-manifold.

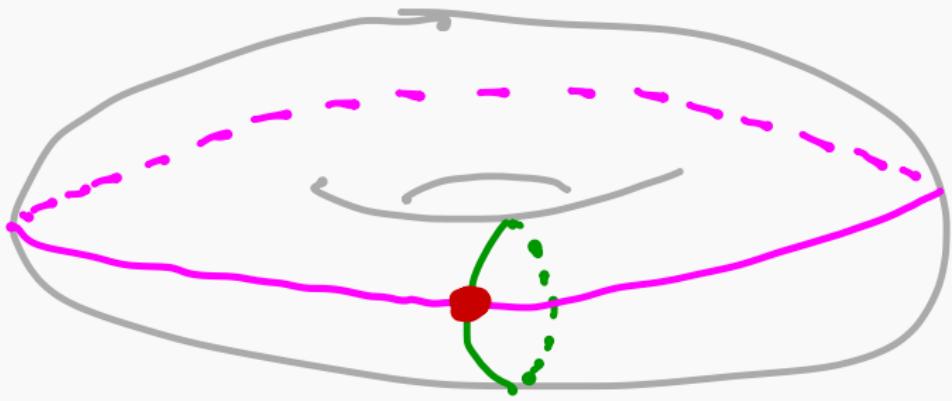
Suppose we have homotopy pre-manifolds M and N

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p M & \longrightarrow & C_p M \\ \downarrow & \cong & \downarrow \\ + & \xrightarrow[p]{} & M \end{array}$$

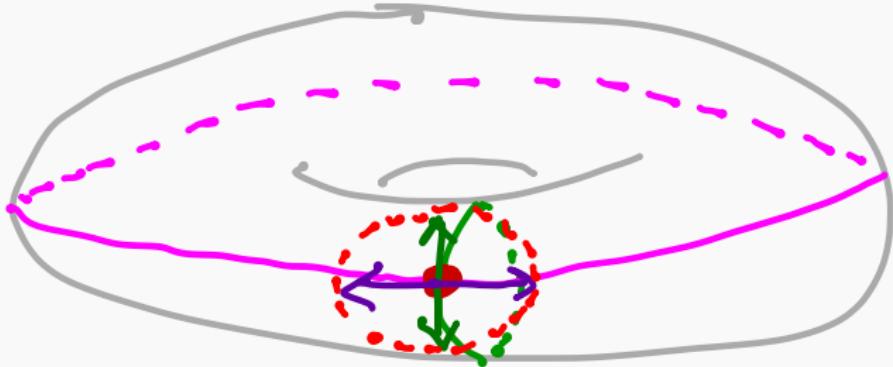
$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_q N & \longrightarrow & C_q N \\ \downarrow & \cong & \downarrow \\ + & \xrightarrow[q]{} & N \end{array}$$

How can we define a pre-manifold structure on $M \times N$?

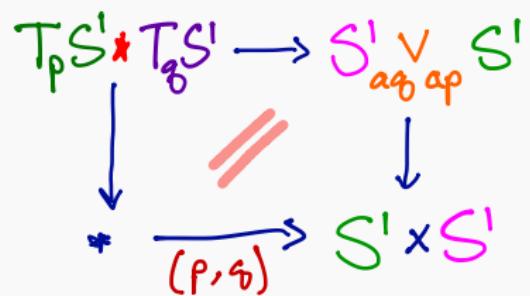
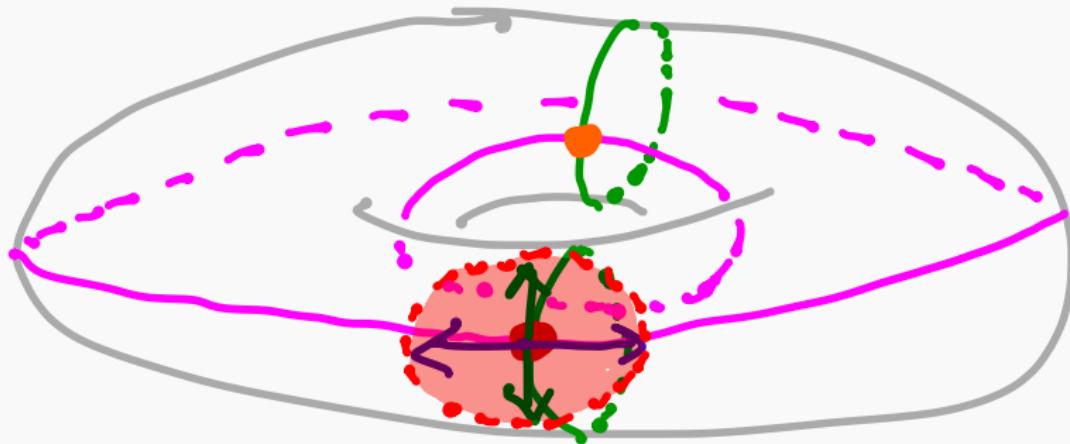
$$\begin{array}{ccc} ? & \longrightarrow & ? \\ \downarrow & \cong & \downarrow \\ + & \xrightarrow[(p,q)]{} & M \times N \end{array}$$



$$* \xrightarrow{(\rho, \eta)} S^1 \times S^1$$



$$\begin{array}{c} T_p S^1 * T_{g_0} S^1 \\ \downarrow \\ * \xrightarrow{(p, g_0)} S^1 \times S^1 \end{array}$$



This is a case of the pushout product:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A_1 & & A_2 \\
 f \downarrow & , & g \downarrow \\
 B_1 & & B_2
 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc}
 A_1 \times A_2 & \xrightarrow{f \times id} & B_1 \times A_2 \\
 id \times g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 A_1 \times B_2 & \xrightarrow{id \times g} & F \square g \\
 & \searrow f \times id & \nearrow \\
 & & B_1 \times B_2
 \end{array}$$

E.g.:

Join:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A_1 & & A_2 \\
 ! \downarrow & , & ! \downarrow \\
 * & & *
 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
 A_1 * A_2 \\
 !
 \end{array}$$

Wedge:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 * & + & \\
 b_1 \downarrow & , & b_2 \downarrow \\
 B_1 & & B_2
 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
 B_1 \vee B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 B_1 \times B_2
 \end{array}$$

Suppose we have homotopy pre-manifolds M and N

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p M & \longrightarrow & C_p M \\ \downarrow & \parallel & \downarrow \gamma_p^M \\ + & \xrightarrow[p]{} & M \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_q N & \longrightarrow & C_q N \\ \downarrow & \parallel & \downarrow \gamma_q^N \\ + & \xrightarrow[q]{} & N \end{array}$$

To define a pre-manifold structure on $M \times N$,

Take the **pushout product**
of the constituent squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p M * T_q N & \longrightarrow & \gamma_p^M \square \gamma_q^N \\ \downarrow & \parallel & \downarrow \\ + & \xrightarrow[(p,q)]{} & M \times N \end{array}$$

For this to work, we need the following lemma:

Given pushout squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_1 & \longrightarrow & B_1 \\ f_1 \downarrow & S_1 \downarrow & g_1 \downarrow \\ C_1 & \longrightarrow & D_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A_2 & \longrightarrow & B_2 \\ f_2 \downarrow & S_2 \downarrow & g_2 \downarrow \\ C_2 & \longrightarrow & D_2 \end{array}$$

Their pushout product
is a pushout too.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_1 \square f_2 & \longrightarrow & g_1 \square g_2 \\ \downarrow & S_1 \square S_2 \downarrow & \\ C_1 \times C_2 & \longrightarrow & D_1 \times D_2 \end{array}$$

Some Future Work

- Thom class vs Euler Class
- Stable normal bundles and Atiyah-Duality,

Thanks!