Fiber Bundles

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Contents

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References: Steenrod, *The topology of fiber bundles*, and Tamaki, *Fiber bundles and homotopy* (Japanese)

1. Introduction

An ultimate goal of topology is to classify topological spaces, up to homeomorphism. If you want to show two spaces are homeomorphic, we should construct a homeomorphism: *Shokuninwaza* (wild knot, Casson handle). If you want to show two spaces are not homeomorphic, then we can investigate topological *properties*, and as their quantitative comparison, we can investigate topological *invariants* Some examples include

- the number of connected componenets,
- the Euler characteristic,
- homology groups,
- homotopy groups,
- the minimal number of open contractible sets to cover the spaces (Lusternik-Schnirelmann category, topological complexity),
- Gelfand-Naimark theorem: $C(X) \cong C(Y)$ implies $X \cong Y$ if they are compact Hausdorff.

We will restrict objects to study. For example, metric spaces, manifolds, CW-complexes. As the assumptions change, invariants may have different appearances. For a manifold X,

$$\chi(X) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}(-1)^q \operatorname{rk}_{\mathbb{Z}} H_q(X) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}(-1)^q b_q(X).$$

For a CW-complex X,

$$\chi(X) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}(-1)^q(\text{the number of } q\text{-cells}).$$

Let M be an connected closed n-dimensional manifold. Some classification results are as follows(up to both homeomorphisms and diffeomorphisms, because $d \leq 2$):

- $(n = 0)$ $M \cong *$, and $\chi(*) = 1$.
- $(n = 1)$ $M \cong S^1$, and $\chi(S^1) = 0$.
- $(n = 2)$
  - If M is orientable, then $M \cong \Sigma_g$ for $g \geq 0$, and $\chi(\Sigma_g) = 2 - 2g$.
    $\Sigma_0 \cong S^2$, $\Sigma_1 \cong T^2$.
  - If M is not orientable, then $M \cong (\mathbb{RP}^2)^{\#h}$ for $h \geq 1$, and $\chi((\mathbb{RP}^2)^{\#h}) = 2 - h$.
    $\mathbb{RP}^2(\cong \text{Möbius strip} \cup D^2)$, $K = \mathbb{RP}^2 \# \mathbb{RP}^2$

Problem 1. Show $\mathbb{RP}^2 \# T^2 \cong \mathbb{RP}^2 \# K$.

Here are some facts about triangulability:

- Cairns(1935), Whitehead (1940): every C^1-manifold is triangulable (unique as a PL-manifold).
- Rado(1925, $n = 2$), Moise(1952, $n = 3$): for $n \leq 3$, every C^0-manifold is triangulable (unique as a PL-manifold).
- Kirby-Siebermann(1966, $n \geq 5$): for $n \geq 4$, there is a non-triangulable PL-manifold.

- Donaldson, Freedman, Casson: for $n = 4$, there is a non-triangulable manifold as a topological space.
- Manolescu(2013): for $n \geq 5$, there is a non-triangulable manifold as a topological space.

Orientability? For a connected closed surface S, it is orientable iff $H_2(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, not orientable iff $H_2(S) \cong 0$. The generator of $H_2(S)$ is called the fundamental class. Orientability asks if the tubular neighborhood of every simple closed curve is homeomorphic to an anulus. It is described by the first Stiefel-Whitney class:

$$w_1(S) \in H^1(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(H^1(S), \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1(S), \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}).$$

Euler characteristic of manifolds

(0) Odd-dimensional manifolds

Theorem. *For an odd-dimensional closed connected manifold,* $\chi(M^{2n+1}) = 0$.

Proof. If orientable, then $b_0(M) = 1$, $b_3(M) = 1$, $b_1(M) = b_2(M)$ by the Poincaré duality. If not, a double cover is orientable, and $\chi(\widetilde{M}) = 2\chi(M)$. □

(1) Gauss-Bonnet theorem

Theorem (Gauss-Bonnet)**.** *If a smooth manifold M^n embeds into $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ (hypersurface), then it is orientable and the Euler characteristic is given by*

$$\chi(M) = \frac{2}{\mathrm{vol}(S^n)} \int_M K \, d\,\mathrm{vol}_M \, .$$

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We have a cohomological interpretation. In the Chern-Weil theory, we have a generalized version of the Gauss-Bonnet theorem for a general compact manifold using the theory of connections. We can interpret $2\,\mathrm{vol}(S^n)^{-1} K \cdot d\,\mathrm{vol}_M$ as a differential form which provides with the Euler characteristic. In the context of the de Rham theorem, we will eventually call the equivalence class of this differential form as the *Euler class*.

(2) Poincaré-Hopf theorem

Let M^n be a orientable connected smooth closed manifold. Let X be a smooth vector field on M such that there are only finitely many zeros $\{p_1, \cdots, p_m\}$. For each p_j, define the index $\mathrm{Ind}(X, p_j)$ as follows: seeing X as a vector field on $\varphi_j(U_j)$ for a chart (U_j, φ_j) not containing zeros of X but p_j and mapping p_j to zero in $\mathbb{R}^n$, we define $\mathrm{Ind}(X, p_j) = \deg f_j$, where $f_j : S_\varepsilon (\approx S^{n-1}) \to S^{n-1} : x \mapsto X_x / \|X_x\|$.

Example. Let $n = 2$. We have indices $1, 1, 1, -1, 0, 2$ for

$$X_1(x, y) = (x, y), \quad X_2(x, y) = (-x, -y), \quad X_3(x, y) = (-y, x),$$

$$X_4(x, y) = (-x, y), \quad X_5(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(1, 1), \quad X_6(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2, 2xy).$$

Theorem (Poincaré-Hopf)**.**

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \mathrm{Ind}(X, p_j) = \chi(M).$$

We have a cohomological interpretation. Let $c = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \mathrm{Ind}(X, p_j) p_j$ be a singular 0-cycle on M. Then, the Poincaré-Hopf theorem states that we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_0(M) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{Z} \\ p_j & \mapsto & 1 \\ c & \mapsto & \chi(M). \end{array}$$

By the Poincaré duality, we can identify the homology class $[c]$ with a de Rham cohomology class, and the above map is just an integration map.

The cycle c tells us the information of intersections of X and zero section(of the tangent bundle). If TM is trivial, then the zero section does not self-intersection(?) so that $c = 0$. The Euler characteristic measures the twist of a bundle, and the characteristic class generalizes this wakugumi.

2. Fiber bundles

From now we will only consider paracompact Hausdorff spaces. Recall that a space is paracompact iff for every open cover there is a locally finite refinement.

Example. Open sets of $\mathbb{R}^n$, metric spaces, CW-complexes, countable inductive limit of compact spaces are paracompact.

Theorem 2.1. *For any open cover of a paracompact Hausdorff space X, there is a partition of unity subordinate to it.*

Problem 2. Prove the above theorem.

Definition 2.2. Let B be connected(for simplicity). A map $E \to B$ is called a fiber bundle with fiber F, or just a F-bundle, if it is locally trivial: every point $x \in B$ has an open neighborhood U_x such that there is a homeomorphism $\varphi : p^{-1}(U_x) \to U_x \times F$ with $p = \mathrm{pr}_{U_x} \circ \varphi$.

For each $y \in B$ $E_y := p^{-1}(y)$ is homeomorphic to F, and is called the fiber at y. Also, E and B are called the total space and the base space. We somtimes write as $\xi = (F \to E \xrightarrow{p} B)$.

Example.

(a) We say $\mathrm{pr}_1 : B \times F \to B$ is the product or bundle.

(b) $p : \mathbb{R} \to S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} : t \mapsto [t]$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-bundle. In general, a fiber bundle with a discrete fiber is called a covering space.

(c) $p_1 : S^n \to \mathbb{RP}^n = S^n/(x \sim -x)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-bundle.

(d) $p : S^{2n+1} \to \mathbb{CP}^n = S^{2n+1}/(z \sim uz)$ for $u \in S^1$ is a S^1-bundle. (a generalization of Hopf bundles)

(e) Let M^n be a smooth manifold. Then, the tangent and the contangent bundles are $\mathbb{R}^n$-bundles.

Problem 3. Show that $p : S^{2n+1} \to \mathbb{CP}^n$ is a S^1-bundle by checking concretely its local triviality.

Definition 2.3. If F, E, B are C^r, $p : E \to B$ is C^r, and the local trivialzation is C^r, then we say the fiber bundle is C^r.

Definition 2.4. For $\xi_1 = (F \to E_1 \xrightarrow{p_1} B_1$, $\xi_2 = (F \to E_2 \xrightarrow{p_2} B_2$, a bundle map $\Phi = (\widetilde{f}, f) : \xi_1 \to \xi_2$ is a pair of maps $\widetilde{f} : E_1 \to E_2$ and $f : B_1 \to B_2$ such that $f \circ p_1 = p_2 \widetilde{f}$ and the restriction $\widetilde{f} : p_1^{-1}(b) \to p_2^{-1}(f(b))$ is a homeomorphism for every $b \in B$.

If both f and $\widetilde{f}$ are homeomorphisms, then Φ is called a bundle isomorphism. If a bundle is isomorphic to a product bundle, then it is called to be trivial.

Problem 4 For a bundle map Φ, is $\widetilde{f}$ homeomorphic if f is homeomorphic? (If we are doing in the category of smooth manifolds, then the inverse function theorem may be helpful.....?????)