

13. 10. 2023

Γ discrete group, G lie grp, $Z := Z(G)$

$\Gamma \curvearrowright G$ via $\theta : G \rightarrow \text{Aut } G$

$c \in Z^2_{\theta}(\Gamma, Z)$ a 2-cocycle for this action. ($c : \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow Z$)
 verifying a cocycle condition

$\hat{G} := G \times_{(\theta, c)} \Gamma$ (the extension of Γ by G given by θ, c)

is a group with underlying set is: $G \times \Gamma$ and operation:

$$(g_1, \gamma_1) \cdot (g_2, \gamma_2) = (g_1 g_2^{c(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)}, \gamma_1 \gamma_2), \forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma.$$

$\hat{\Gamma}_{\theta, c} := Z \times_{(\theta, c)} \Gamma$ (corresponding central extension of Γ by Z)

• we adopt the right action throughout.

• we omit the ". " for the $G \curvearrowright E$, $E \rightarrow X$ a principal G -bdl.

Def: A (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -manifold is a smooth manif

M with a (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -action s.t. the maps defined by

each $g \in G$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$ are diffeo of M .

Def: Let X be a Γ -manifold.

A (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. bundle on X is

• $\pi : F \rightarrow X$ a fiber bundle.

• a (θ, c) -twisted action of Γ on F such that

Z acts fiberwise and $\pi(f \cdot \gamma) = \pi(f) \cdot \gamma$, $\forall \gamma \in \Gamma$, $\forall f \in F$.

with obvious modif. in case of left Γ -action.

Let X be a right Γ -manifold.

Df: The category of (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. principal G -bundles on X is defined by:

Objects:

A (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. principal G -bundle on X is a right (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. bdl $E \rightarrow X$ with a right G -action s.t.

- 1) The actions of G and Γ make E into a (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -manifold
- 2) The action of G makes $E \rightarrow X$ into a principal G -bundle.

Morphisms: commutative diagrams.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & F \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

where

- f is Γ -equiv.,
- \tilde{f} is (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -equivariant
(i.e. $\tilde{f}(e \cdot \gamma) = \tilde{f}(e) \cdot \gamma$, $\tilde{f}(eg) = \tilde{f}(e)g$ for $e \in E$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $g \in G$.)

Denote it by $T\Gamma EG_{(\theta, c)}(X)$

Prop: Let $\delta: \Gamma \rightarrow G$ a map making $\text{Int}_{\delta}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut } G$ a group homomorphism.

$$\text{Int}_{\delta}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Int}(G)$$

$$\delta \mapsto \text{Int}_{\delta}(\delta)$$

Let $C_{\delta}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

The 2-cocycle defined last talk

$$(\gamma, \gamma') \mapsto \delta(\gamma) \delta_{\gamma}(\delta(\gamma')) \delta(\gamma \gamma')^{-1}$$

Then $T\Gamma \text{EG}_c(x)$ is equivalent to $T\Gamma \text{EG}(x)$.
 $(\text{Int}_{\delta}, C_{\delta})$

"P6": follows from the equivalence btw the categories $C(\theta, c)$

and $C(\text{Int}_{\delta} \theta, CC_{\delta})$ (proved last talk) where

$C(\theta, c)$ is the cat. of pairs (M, \cdot) consisting of a set M

and a (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -action on M whose morphisms are (G, Γ) -equiv. maps. \square .

Def: Let $\pi: E \rightarrow Y$ a (θ, c) -twisted Γ equiv. G -bundle

let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a Γ -equiv. map.

$$f^* E := \{(x, e) \in X \times E \mid f(x) = \pi(e)\}$$

. Twisted Γ -action: $(x, e) \cdot \gamma = (x \cdot \gamma, e \cdot \gamma)$ (given by coordinate-wise action)

(this gives the structure of principal G -bundle to $f^* E$)

can check $f^* E \rightarrow X$ is a (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. bundle

• $f^* E \rightarrow E$ covering $X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of

(θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv principal G -bundles.

Let $E \rightarrow X$ a principal G -bundle.

Let M a set with $G \curvearrowright M$ [if left action $G \curvearrowright M$,

convert it to right action

$m \cdot g := g^{-1} \cdot m$. This works b/c

$$(m \cdot g) \cdot g' = m \cdot (g \cdot g')$$

$$g^{-1} \cdot (g^{-1} \cdot m) = (g^{-1} \cdot g^{-1}) \cdot m$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} (m \cdot g) \cdot g = m \cdot g \cdot g'$$

If $G \curvearrowright M$ is a left action, then $E(M) = E \times_G M$

with $(e \cdot g, m) \sim (e, g \cdot m)$ for $e \in E, g \in G, m \in M$

prop: let M be a (θ, c) -twisted right (G, Γ) -manif.

" $\pi: E \rightarrow X$ be a (θ, c) twisted Γ -equiv. principal G -bundle.

view E as the G -frame bundle of $E(M)$ via:

$$\begin{aligned} M &\xrightarrow{\cong} E(M)_x \\ m &\mapsto [e, m] \end{aligned}$$

Then the associated fiber bundle with typical fiber M

$$\begin{aligned} d: E(M) &= E \times_G M \longrightarrow X \\ [e, m] &\mapsto \pi(e) \end{aligned}$$

given by the above construction is a Γ -equiv. fiber bundle.

prop: we have $[e, m] \cdot \gamma = [e \cdot \gamma, m \cdot \gamma]$

(This follows from $\{G\text{-actions on a set } M\} \xrightarrow{\text{bij}} \{(G, \Gamma)\text{-action on } M\}$)

$\rightsquigarrow \Gamma$ -action on $E(M)$.

Moreover, $d([e, m] \cdot \gamma) = d([e \cdot \gamma, m \cdot \gamma]) = \pi(e \cdot \gamma) = \pi(e) \cdot \gamma$

(dask equality by Γ -equiv. of π , by def. of $\sigma(\theta, c)$ twisted Γ -equiv principal G -bdl).



Def: Let $s: X \rightarrow F$ be a smooth section of a twisted Γ -equiv.
fibre bundle $F \rightarrow X$.

- s is said **twisted Γ -equiv.** if $s(x \cdot \gamma) = s(x) \cdot \gamma$, $x \in X, \gamma \in \Gamma$
with obvious modification in the case of left actions.

$C^\infty(X, F)^\Gamma :=$ space of twisted Γ -equiv. smooth sections of

a twisted Γ -equiv. fibre bundle $F \rightarrow X$.

$C^\infty(E, M)^{G, \Gamma} :=$ space of (θ, c) -twisted (G, Γ) -equiv.

smooth maps $\tilde{s}: E \rightarrow M$

(i.e., s.t. $\tilde{s}(eg) = \tilde{s}(m) \cdot g$, $\tilde{s}(e \cdot \gamma) = \tilde{s}(e) \cdot \gamma$)

Prop: $(C^\infty(E, M)^{G, \Gamma})^{G, \Gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{bij}} C^\infty(X, E(M))^\Gamma$

Proof:

$$\left\{ \text{smooth sections } s: X \rightarrow E(M) \right\} \xrightarrow[\sim]{\Psi} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{smooth maps } \tilde{s}: E \rightarrow M \text{ s.t.} \\ \tilde{s}(eg) = \tilde{s}(e) \cdot g, \forall e \in E, \forall g \in G \end{array} \right\}$$

Let $\tilde{s}: E \rightarrow M$ satisfying $(*)$

Then $(\text{Id}, \tilde{\delta}): E \rightarrow E \times M$ satisfies

$$(\text{Id}, \tilde{\delta})(eg) = (eg, \tilde{\delta}(eg)) = (eg, \overset{\parallel}{\tilde{\delta}(e)}.g)$$

$$(\text{Id}, \tilde{\delta})(e).g = (e, \tilde{\delta}(e)).g = (eg, \overset{*}{\tilde{\delta}(e)}.g)$$

(Coordinate-wise action p3)

Hence, $(\text{Id}, \tilde{\delta}): E \rightarrow E \times M$ is G -equiv. hence descends to the quotient $E(M)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \rightsquigarrow & & \\ E & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\delta}} & E \times M \\ \downarrow & \circ & \downarrow \\ X = E/G & \xrightarrow{s} & E(M) \end{array}$$

$\rightsquigarrow \Delta :=$ the section corresponding to $\tilde{\delta}$.

Conversely take $s: E/G \rightarrow E(M)$ where $s([e]) = [(e, m)]$

Set $\tilde{\delta}(e) := m$ (well defined since fibers of $E \rightarrow X$ are G -torsors)

for Γ -equivariance, use previous talk's result:

$\tilde{\delta}$ is \hat{G} -equiv $\iff \Delta$ is Γ -equiv.



Prop: Let $H \subseteq G$ a Lie subgrp which is preserved by the Γ -action.
(i.e. $\gamma \cdot h \in H, \forall h \in H$)

consider the usual $G \curvearrowright G/H$ (via $g \cdot (gH) = (gg)H$).

Then $\gamma \cdot (gH) = (\gamma \cdot g)H$ defines an action of $G \times_{\hat{G}} \Gamma$
on G/H defined by θ .

proof: $\forall g, g' \in G, \forall \gamma, \gamma' \in \Gamma$ we have:

$$\gamma \cdot (g'gH) = \gamma \cdot (g'g)H = \theta_g(g)H = \theta_{g'}(g')\theta_g(g)H$$

↑
Γ acts on G via θ

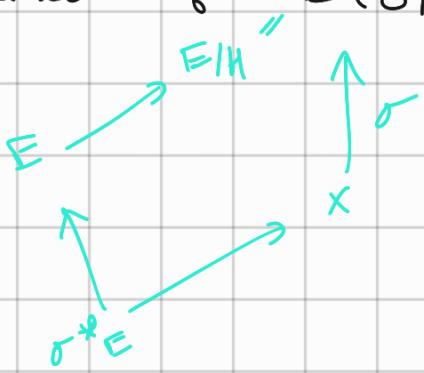
$$= \theta_{g'}(g')(\gamma \cdot gH)$$

and $\gamma \cdot (\sigma' \cdot gH) = \theta_g \theta_{g'}(g)H = \theta_{g'g}(g)H = \gamma \sigma' \cdot gH.$

□

Let $H \subset G$ a Γ -invariant subgrp.

Let σ a section of $E(G/H)$ ("reduction of structure group")



View E as the bundle of G -frames of itself.

$E \times G/H \cong E/H$ & $E \rightarrow E/H$ is a principal H -bundle.

Then $E_\sigma : \sigma^* E$ is a principal H -bundle over X

Facts . E_σ is Γ -invariant $\iff \sigma$ is Γ -invariant.

. σ is Γ -inv. $\implies \exists$ induced (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. structure on E_σ .

This motivates the following def:

Def: Given $E \in \Gamma\text{-EG}(Y)$, and $H \subset G$ Γ -invariant,
 (θ, c)

a (θ, c) -twisted Γ -equiv. reduction of structure group of E to H
is a Γ -invariant section of $E(G/H)$.

