Algebraic Topology
Spring 2021

Notes by Patrick Lei

Lectures by Francesco Lin

Columbia University

Disclaimer

These notes were taken during lecture using the `vimtex` package of the editor `neovim`. Any errors are mine and not the instructor's. In addition, my notes are picture-free (but will include commutative diagrams) and are a mix of my mathematical style and that of the instructor. If you find any errors, please contact me at `plei@math.columbia.edu`.

Contents

Spectral Sequences

Our goal in this chapter will be to compute the homotopy groups of spheres, but we are not algebraic topologists so we don't actually care about that. What we know from the basic theory is that $\pi_i(S^n) = 0$ if $i < n$ and $\pi_n(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}$, and this isomorphism is given by the degree. We also know that $\pi_3(S^2) = \mathbb{Z}$ and is generated by the Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \to S^2$. Note that this map is the attaching map of the 4-cell of $\mathbb{CP}^2$.

There is an analogous decomposition $\mathbb{HP}^2 = \text{pt} \cup D^4 \cup D^8$. Then we obtain a fibration $f\colon S^7 \to S^4$, which is an S^3-fibration. Using the long exact sequence of the fibration, we see that $\pi_7(S^4) \supseteq \mathbb{Z}$.

Next, we may consider $\mathbb{OP}^2$, the octonionic projective plane. This has a cell decomposition $\text{pt} \cup D^8 \cup D^{16}$ and from this we obtain a fibration $S^7 \hookrightarrow S^{15} \to S^8$ and compute that $\pi_{15}(S^8) \supseteq \mathbb{Z}$. We should note, however, that $\mathbb{OP}^2$ is **not** the set of lines in $\mathbb{O}^3$ because the octonions do not form an associative algebra. There is enough associativity to define some sort of $\mathbb{OP}^2$ but not $\mathbb{OP}^n$ for $n \geq 3$. In fact, we will prove that no space with the expected cohomology ring exists.

More generally, we can study $f\colon S^{2n-1} \to S^n$ as follows: Consider the mapping cone $S^n \cup_f D^{2n} =: C_f$. Then the cohomology is

$$H^i(C_f) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i = 0, n, 2n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Then choose generators $\alpha \in H^n, \beta \in H^{2n}$. We then have $\alpha^2 = H(f)\beta \in H^{2n}$ for some integer $H(f)$, called the *Hopf invariant*.

Example 1.0.1. The attaching maps of $\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathbb{HP}^2, \mathbb{OP}^2$ all have $H(f) = 1$. This implies that $H^* = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]/(\alpha^3)$.

We know that if f, g are homotopic, then $H(f) = H(g)$ because the mapping cones are homotopy equivalent. Then we obtain a homomorphism $H\colon \pi_{2n-1}(S^n) \to \mathbb{Z}$. Note that when n is odd, we have $\alpha^2 = -\alpha^2$ by graded commutativity, and so $H(f) = 0$.

Example 1.0.2. If $n = 2k$ is even, there exists $f\colon S^{4k-1} \to S^{2k}$ with $H(f) = 2$.

Now given a pointed space (X, e) define $J_2(X) = X \times X/(x, e) \sim (e, x)$. This is somewhere between the product and the smash product, and so $J_2(S^{2k})$ is a CW complex with a single cell in dimensions $0, 2k, 4k$.

Exercise 1.0.3. The attaching map of the $4k$-cell has $H(f) = 2$.

Corollary 1.0.4. $\pi_{4k-1}(S^{2k})$ *admits a $\mathbb{Z}$-summand. This is because H surjects onto either $2\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}$, and so it splits.*

We have the following results:

Theorem 1.0.5 (Serre). $\pi_i(S^n)$ *is a finitely generated abelian group. It has rank 1 if $i = n$ or $i = 2n - 1$ and n is even.*

Theorem 1.0.6 (Adams). *If $[f] \in \pi_{2n-1}(S^n)$ with $H(f) = 1$, then $n = 2, 4, 8$.*

Remark 1.0.7. This is related to the following. Suppose $\mathbb{R}^n$ admits the structure of a division algebra. This is a bilinear map $* \colon \mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ that is invertible for $a \neq 0$. Then $n = 1, 2, 4, 8$. We will prove this result using K-theory.

1.1 The Simplest Case

Here, we will consider $\pi_{n+1}(S^n)$ for $n \geq 3$. By the Freudenthal suspension theorem, we have maps

$$\pi_3(S^2) \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \pi_4(S^3) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\Sigma} \pi_5(S^4) \to \cdots$$

Therefore the group we need to compute is $\pi_4(S^3)$. The key strategy is to exploit the interaction between homotopy and homology. Here, we will consider the *Hurewicz map*

$$h \colon \pi_n(X) \to H_n(X) \qquad [f] \mapsto f_*[S^n].$$

Theorem 1.1.1 (Hurewicz). *Suppose $n \geq 2$ and X is $(n-1)$-connected. Then $\widetilde{H}_0(X) = H_1(X) = \cdots = H_{n-1}(X) = 0$ and $h \colon \pi_n(X) \simeq H_n(X)$.*

Remarks 1.1.2. When $n = 1$, $H_1(X)$ is the abelianization of $\pi_1(X)$. Also, there is a relative version of the Hurewicz theorem.

Sketch of Proof. We can assume X is a CW complex with a single 0-cell and no cells in dimension $1, \ldots, n-1$. Then we can replace X with X^{n+1}, so we can write

$$X = \left(\bigvee_\alpha S_\alpha^n \right) \cup_\beta D_\beta^{n+1}.$$

By homotopy excision, we have

$$\pi_n(X) = \mathrm{coker}(d \colon \pi_{n+1}(X, X^n) \to \pi_n(X^n))$$

and this is exactly $C_{n+1}(X) \to C_n(X) \to 0$. □

Our strategy to compute $\pi_4(S^3)$ will be to construct a space whose homology is $\pi_4(S^3)$. Recall that $\pi_3(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)) = \mathbb{Z}$ by definition, and so consider $f \colon S^3 \to K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)$ be a generator. Then $f_* \colon \pi_3(S^3) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_3(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3))$ is an isomorphism. Now we can turn f into a fibration $F \hookrightarrow S^3 \to K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)$. Considering the long exact sequence of the fibration, we have

$$0 \to \pi_4(F) \to \pi_4(S^3) \to 0 \to \pi_3(F) \to \pi_3(S^3) \to \pi_3(K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)) \to \cdots$$

and therefore $\pi_0(F) = \pi_1(F) = \pi_2(F) = \pi_3(F) = 0$. We also have $\pi_n(F) \cong \pi_n(S^3)$ for $n \geq 4$. In particular, we have $\pi_4(S^3) = \pi_4(F) = H_4(F)$. If we can understand F in some reasonable way, then we will be done.

If we turn $F \hookrightarrow S^3$ into a fibration, then the homotopy fiber is now a $K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) = \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. Now we have a fibration and we know the homology of both S^3 and $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$, so the question is to compute H_4 from the information we have.

Question 1.1.3. *Given $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ a fibration, is there a relationship between $H_*(B), H_*(E), H_*(F)$?*

Recall that in the case when $E \cong F \times B$ this relation is given by the Künneth formula. Here, we see that $C_*(E) = C_*(F) \otimes C_*(B)$ as chain complexes, and so we reduce the problem to homological algebra. This gives us

Theorem 1.1.4. *Let R be a principal ideal domain. Then there is a natural short exact sequence*

$$0 \to \bigoplus H_i(F, R) \otimes H_{n-i}(B, R) \to H_n(F \times B, R) \to \bigoplus \mathrm{Tor}_R^1(H_i(F, R), H_{n-1-i}(B, R)) \to 0$$

and this sequence splits (but not naturally).

Example 1.1.5. We can compute that $H_*(S^1 \times S^2) = \mathbb{Z}$ in dimensions $0, 1, 2, 3$.

However, we note that the Kunneth theorem does not hold for fibrations in general. To see this, consider the Hopf fibration.

Example 1.1.6. Consider the fibration $K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) \hookrightarrow * \to K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$. Both the base and fiber have nontrivial homology, but clearly the total space is contractible, so it has trivial homology. In both examples, $H_*(E)$ is **smaller** than what we would get from Künneth.

1.2 Spectral Sequences

Definition 1.2.1. A *spectral sequence* is a sequence (E^r, d_r), where E^r is an R-module and $d_r : E^r \to E^r$ is a differential. In addition, we require that $E^{r+1} = H_*(E^r, d_r)$.

Remark 1.2.2. Note that (E^r, d_r) determines E^{r+1}, but not d_{r+1} in general.

Now assume that $d_r = 0$ for $r \gg 0$ so that $E^r = E^{r+1} = \cdots =: E^\infty$.

Definition 1.2.3. We say that $(E^r, d_r) \Rightarrow G$, or (E_r, d_r) *converges to* G, if G admits a filtration

$$0 = G_{-1} \subset G_0 \subset G_1 \subset \cdots \subset G_n = G$$

such that $\bigoplus G_i / G_{i-1} \cong E^\infty$.

Remark 1.2.4. This says that G is recovered by (E^r, d_r) up to extension problems.

Example 1.2.5. Consider a short exact sequence $0 \to A_* \to C_* \to C_*/A_* \to 0$ of chain complexes. Then we will see that there is a spectral sequence with $E^1 = H_*(A) \oplus H_*(C/A)$ and $(E^r, d_r) \Rightarrow H_*(C)$.

First, consider the long exact sequence in homology. If we consider the boundary homomorphism δ_i, we obtain a long exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathrm{coker}\, \delta_{i+1} \to H_i(C) \to \ker \delta_i \to 0.$$

Now define $E^1 = H_*(A) \oplus H_*(C/A)$ with $d_1 = \bigoplus \delta_i$. Then we have

$$H_*(E^1, d_1) = \left(\bigoplus \ker \delta_i \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus \mathrm{coker}\, \delta_i \right) =: E^2,$$

as desired. Then we let $d_2 = 0$.

This tells us that if $H_*(A) = H_*(C/A) = 0$, then $H_*(C) = 0$. Also, if $H_*(C) = 0$, then $H_*(A) \cong H_*(C/A)$ with a shift.

Theorem 1.2.6 (Serre). *Let $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ be a fibration and let $\pi_1(B) = 1$. Then there is a spectral sequence (E^r, d_r) such that*

- $E^2 \cong H_*(B; H_*(F))$;

- $(E^r, d_r) \Rightarrow H_*(E)$.

Note here that we need to define what it means to converge in this setting. Also, note that E^3 is smaller than E^2, so this formalizes the notion that $H_*(E)$ is smaller than what we naively expect.

Remark 1.2.7. We actually do not know what d_2 is, so it is impossible to compute the homology in general.

Fortunately, there is more structure:

- $E^r_{*,*}$ is bigraded.

- d_r has bidegree $(-r, r - 1)$.

- $E^2_{p,q} = H_p(B; H_q(F))$.

- $E^r_{p,q} = E^\infty_{p,q}$ for $r \gg 0$ depending on p, q.

- $H_n(E)$ has a filtration with associated graded $\bigoplus E^\infty_{i,n-i}$.

Example 1.2.8. Consider the example $S^1 \hookrightarrow * \to \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. Then we know that $E^2_{p,q} = H_p(B, H_q(S^1))$ and therefore the spectral sequence is

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
1 & H_0(B) & H_1(B) & H_2(B) & H_3(B) & \cdots \\[2mm]
0 & H_0(B) & H_1(B) & H_2(B) & H_3(B) & \cdots \\[1mm]
\hline
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4
\end{array}
$$

This gives us $\delta_i \colon H_{2+i}(B) \to H_i(B)$, and so d_3 has degree $(-3, 2)$ and thus it has to be zero. By degree reasons, we see that $E^4 = E^3$ and $d_4 = 0$, so $E^\infty = E^3$. Then, the total space is a point, and so writing the E^3-page

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
1 & \mathrm{coker}\,\delta_0 & \mathrm{coker}\,\delta_1 & \mathrm{coker}\,\delta_2 & & \\[2mm]
0 & H_0(B) & H_1(B) & \ker \delta_0 & \ker \delta_1 & \ker \delta_2 \\[1mm]
\hline
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4
\end{array}
$$

we see that $H_0(B) = \mathbb{Z}, H_1(B) = 0$ and that $\ker \delta_i = \mathrm{coker}\,\delta_i = 0$. This recovers the usual computation of the homology of $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$.

Example 1.2.9. We want to compute $H_*(\Omega S^2)$. Here, we will use the fiber sequence $\Omega S^2 \hookrightarrow * \to S^2$. Here, we know that $E^2_{p,q} = H_p(S^2, H_q(F))$, so the E^2-page looks like

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
3 & H_3(F) & & H_3(F) \\
2 & H_2(F) & g_2 & H_2(F) \\
1 & H_1(F) & g_1 & H_1(F) \\
0 & H_0(F) & g_0 & H_0(F) \\
\hline
& 0 & 1 & 2
\end{array}
$$

Then the E^3-page looks like

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
3 & \operatorname{coker} g_2 & & \ker g_3 \\
2 & \operatorname{coker} g_1 & & \ker g_2 \\
1 & \operatorname{coker} g_0 & & \ker g_1 \\
0 & H_0(F) & & \ker g_0 \\
\hline
& 0 & 1 & 2
\end{array}
$$

and the differential has degree $(-3, 2)$, so $d_3 = 0$. This implies that $E^\infty = E_3$, and so the associated graded pieces are $\mathbb{Z}, 0, 0, 0$. We see that $H_0(F) = \mathbb{Z}$ and each g_i is an isomorphism. This tells us that $H_i(\Omega S^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ for all i.

Example 1.2.10. We can enhance this example to $\Omega S^n \hookrightarrow * \to S^n$. In this case, the first possible nontrivial differential is d_n, which has degree $(-n, n-1)$. This gives us $E^{n+1} = E^\infty$ for degree reasons, so we can compute

$$
H_i(\Omega S^n) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & (n-1) \mid i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
$$

because $\delta_i \colon H_i(F) \to H_{i+n-1}(F)$ is an isomorphism.

Recall that our goal was to study $\mathbb{CP}^\infty \hookrightarrow F \to S^3$. However, we cannot compute this yet, so we will need to introduce even more structure. To do this, we will need to do some homological algebra.

Considered a filtered chain complex, which is an abelian group C with a map $d \colon C \to C$ such that $d^2 = 0$. To this, we attach a filtration $0 = F_{-1}C \subseteq F_0C \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_nC = C$ such that $d(F_iC) \subseteq F_iC$.

Remark 1.2.11. (F_iC, D) is a subcomplex of C.

Now if X is a topological space with filtration $X_{-1} = \varnothing \subset X_0 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X$. Then if $C_*(X)$, we can choose $F_iC = C_*(X_i)$, and this is a filtration.

Given (C, d) and a filtration, we can associate two objects:

1. $\text{Gr}_* C = \bigoplus F_i C / F_{i-1} C$, the *associated graded* complex. Then we may consider the homology of this complex, which is a graded object.

2. Given a subcomplex $(F_i C, d) \hookrightarrow (C, d)$, we have a map $H(F_i C, d) \to H(C, d)$. The image of this is $F_i H(C, d)$, so we get a filtration on the homology $H(C)$. So then we obtain a graded

$$\text{Gr}_* H(C, d) = \bigoplus F_i H(C) / F_{i-1} H(C).$$

Now we want to consider therelationship between the two. Note that the first one is bigger, because $x \in \text{Gr}_i C$ is a cycle if $dx \in F_{i-1} C$, while $x \in C$ is a cycle if $dx = 0$.

Theorem 1.2.12 (Leray). *There exists a spectral sequence (E_*^r, d_r) such that*

- $E_*^1 \cong H_*(\text{Gr}_* C, d_0)$.

- *The spectral sequence converges to $H(C)$, or more precisely, $E_*^\infty \cong \text{Gr}_* H(C)$.*

Proof. Consider the group

$$E_p^r = \frac{F_p C \cap d^{-1}(F_{p-r} C)}{(F_{p-1} C \cap d^{-1} F_{p-r} C) + (F_p C \cap d(F_{q+r-1} C))}.$$

Notice that

$$E_p^0 = \frac{F_p C}{F_{p-1} C + d(F_{p-1} C)} = \frac{F_p C}{F_{p-1} C}$$

$$E_p^1 = \frac{F_p C \cap d^{-1} F_{p-1} C}{F_{p-1} C + d(F_p C)} = H_p(\text{Gr}_* C, d_0)$$

$$E_p^\infty = \frac{F_p C \cap \ker d}{(F_{p-1} \cap \ker d) + (F_p C \cap \text{Im} \, d)} = \frac{F_p H(C)}{F_{p-1} H(C)},$$

so all the groups are as expected. For the differential, we define $dr : E_*^r \to E_r^*$ and in fact $d_r : E_p^r \to E_{p-r}^r$ and thus has degree $-r$. Choose $\alpha \in E_p^r$ and choose $a \in F_p C \cap d^{-1}(F_{p-r} C)$ a representative. Then $d \, da = 0$ implies that $da \in d^{-1}(0) \subset d^{-1}(F_{p-2r} C)$ and therefore $da \in F_{p-r} C \cap d^{-1}(F_{p-2r} C)$. Therefore da defines an element in E_{p-r}^r, so we set $d^r \alpha = [da] \in E_{p-r}^r$.

The things that need to be checked are that this is well-defined, $(d^r)^2 = 0$, and that $H_*(E_*^r, dr) \cong E_*^{r+1}$ canonically. All of this is painful homological algebra and is omitted. $\square$

However, we will need something even more painful. Now we will considered a filter graded chain complex (C_*, d), where d has degree -1. Now for a filtration, we can consider the bigraded

$$\text{Gr}_{*,*} = \bigoplus_{p,m} \frac{F_p C_m}{F_{p-1} C_m}.$$

Also, we note that $H_m(C)$ is naturally filtered with $F_p H_m(C) = \text{Im}(H_m(F_p C) \to H_m(C))$.

Theorem 1.2.13 (Leray). *There is a spectral sequence $(E_{*,*}^r, dr)$ such that*

- $E_{*,*}^1 \cong H_{*,*}(\text{Gr} C)$.

- *The spectral sequence converges to $H(C)$, where*

$$E_{p,q}^{\infty} = \frac{F_p H_{p+q}(C)}{F_{p-1} H_{p+q}(C)}.$$

Proof. We write

$$E_{p,q}^r = \frac{F_p C_{p+q} \cap \mathrm{d}^{-1}(F_{p-r} C_{p+q-1})}{[F_{p-1} C_{p+q} \cap \mathrm{d}^{-1}(F_{p-q} C_{p+q-1})] + [F_p C_{p+q} \cap \mathrm{d}(F_{p+r-1} C_{p+q+1})]}.$$

The differential has degree $(-r, r-1)$. Note that it decreases the filtration by r and the total degree by 1. For $\alpha \in E_{p,q}^r$, choose a representative $a \in F_p C_{p+q}$ with $\mathrm{d}a \in F_{p-r} C_{p+q-1}$. Then $\mathrm{d}^2 a = 0$ and therefore $\mathrm{d}a \in \mathrm{d}^{-1}(0) \subseteq \mathrm{d}^{-1}(F_{p-2r} C_{p+q-1})$, so we set $\mathrm{d}^r \alpha = [\mathrm{d}a] \in E_{p-r,q+r-1}^r$. $\qquad\square$

Returning to topology, consider a filtration $\varnothing = X_{-1} \subseteq X_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq X_n = X$, which givs a filtration on $C_*(X)$. This now defines a spectral sequence by setting $F_p C_{p+q}(X) = C_{p+q}(X_p)$. The E^0 page of this is simply

$$E_{p,q}^0 = \frac{F_p C_{p+q}}{F_{p-1} C_{p+q}} = \frac{C_{p+q}(X_p)}{C_{p+q}(X_{p-1})} = C_{p+q}(X_p, X_{p-1})$$

and $d_{p,q}^0$ is $\partial \colon C_{p+1} \to C_{p+q-1}$.

The E^1-page of the spectral sequence is

$$E_{p,q}^1 = H_{p+q}(X_p, X_{p-1})$$

and $d^1 \colon H_{p+1}(X_p, X_{p-1}) \to H_{p+q-1}(X_{p-1}, X_{p-2})$ is the connecting homomorphism for the triple (X_p, X_{p-1}, X_{p-2}).

The E^{∞}-page of the spectral sequence is

$$E_{p,q}^{\infty} = \frac{\mathrm{Im}(H_{p+q}(X_p) \to H_{p+q}(X))}{\mathrm{Im}(H_{p+1}(X_{p-1}) \to H_{p+1}(X))},$$

which is the associated graded of $H_{p+q}(X)$ for the filtration $X_p \hookrightarrow X$.

Example 1.2.14. Consider the cellular homology of X. Set $X_p = X^p$, the p-skeleton. Then we note that $E_{p,q}^1$ is the homology $H_{p+1}(X_p, X_{p-1})$, and now if $\mathcal{C}_p(X)$ is the cellular complex, the E^2-page is precisely the cellular homology of X and is the same as the E^{∞}-page. This proves that cellular homology is the same as singular homology.

Remark 1.2.15. This discussion works for infinite filtrations as long as $X = \bigcup X_n$ and X has the weak topology induced by the filtration.

If you are interested in working through the pain[1] of spectral sequences, the book *A User's Guide to Spectral Sequences* is a good resource. In this course, we will not open this Pandora's box.

Proof of Serre Spectral Sequence. Consider $F \hookrightarrow E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ and assume $\pi_1(B) = 1$. For simplicity, assume that B is a CW complex and π is a fiber bundle. Now B has a filtration by skeleta

$$\varphi = B_{-1} \subseteq B_0 \subseteq \cdots$$

---
[1]Francesco's words

and therefore E has a filtration induced by pulling back π. Therefore there is a spectral sequence converging to $H_*(E)$ with

$$E^1_{p,q} = H_{p+q}(\pi^{-1}(B_p), \pi^{-1}(B_{p-1})).$$

We want to compute the E^2-page, so by excision we have

$$E^1_{p,q} = \bigoplus_{p\text{-cells}} H_{p+q}(\pi^{-1}(e_i), \pi^{-1}(\partial e_i)).$$

By contractibility of e_i, so

$$H_{p+q}(\pi^{-1}(e_i), \pi^{-1}(\partial e_i)) \cong H_{p+q}(D^p \times F, S^{p-1} \times F) = H_p(F).$$

Unfortunately, this identification is not canonical, which is why we need the assumption that B is simply-connected. In general, for a path γ, transport (homotopy lifting) gives us a map $\gamma_* : H_*(F_0) \simeq H_*(F_1)$ depending only on the relative homotopy class. For example, if we consider $S^1 \xrightarrow{2} S^1$, then the two paths between p_0, p_1 give different identifications. Therefore, we have a **canonical** identification

$$E^1_{p,q} = \bigoplus_{p\text{-cells}} H_q(F) = \mathcal{C}_p(B, H_q(F)).$$

Finally, we note that $d^1_{p,q} : E^1_{p,q} \to E^1_{p-1,q}$ is exactly the cellular boundary map $\partial \times 1_{H_q(F)}$, so $E^2_{p,q} = H_p(B; H_q(F))$, as desired. $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.2.16. The theorem holds provided the action of $\pi_1(B)$ on $H_*(F)$ is trivial, which means that the fibration is *homologically simple*.

Example 1.2.17. Consider a sphere bundle $S^n \hookrightarrow E \to B$. This is homologically simple if and only if it is orientable.

Even more generally, we need to use *homology with local coefficients*. Here, we will take

$$E^1_{p,q} = \bigoplus_{p\text{-cells}} H_q(F_i)$$

and $d^1_{p,q}$ will have components given by composing δ with transport. An alternative interpretation is to consider the universal cover $\widetilde{B} \to B$. Now $\pi_1(B)$ acts on $\mathcal{C}_*(\widetilde{B})$ and on $H_*(F)$, so we obtain modules over the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(B)]$. Therefore we have

$$E^1_* = \mathcal{C}_*(\widetilde{B}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(B)]} H_*(F).$$

Now we will use groups on the edges of each page to compute $H_*(F) \to H_*(E).H_*(E) \to H_*(B)$. Degree reasons tell us that $H_n(F) = E^2_{0,n} \twoheadrightarrow E^3_{0,n} \twoheadrightarrow \cdots \twoheadrightarrow E^\infty_{0,n} \subseteq H_n(E)$.

Proposition 1.2.18. $E^\infty_{0,n} \subseteq H_n(E)$ *is the image of* $H_n(F) \to H_n(E)$.

Similarly, we can consider the groups $H_0(B), \ldots, H_n(B)$ on the bottom of the E^2 page. This tells us that $H_n(B) = E^2_{n,0} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq E^\infty_{n,0}$, which is a quotient of $H_n(E)$.

Proposition 1.2.19. $E^\infty_{n,0} \subseteq H_n(B)$ *is the image of* $H_n(E) \to H_n(B)$.

Returning to algebra, suppose we have a chain map $f_*\colon (C_*, d) \to (\widetilde{C}_*, \widetilde{d})$ that preserves filtration. This gives a morphism of spectral sequences $f^r_{*,*}\colon (E^r_{*,*}, d^r) \to (\widetilde{E}^r_{*,*}, \widetilde{d}^r)$ such that f^1, f^∞ are the maps on the associated graded objects and f^r is a chain map such that the induced map on homology is f^{r+1}.

Example 1.2.20. An example here is filtered spaces with $f\colon X \to \widetilde{X}$ such that $f(X_p) \subseteq \widetilde{X}_p$.

Note that the propositions follow by looking at the maps on spectral sequences induced by

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
F \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow E & \qquad & E \overset{\pi}{\longrightarrow} B \\
\downarrow \quad \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi} \quad \downarrow \\
* \longrightarrow B & & B \longrightarrow B.
\end{array}
$$

Now consider the map $d_m\colon E^m_{m,0} \to E^m_{0,m-1}$. Note that $E^m_{0,m-1}$ is a quotient of $H_{m-1}(F)$ and $E^m_{m,0}$ is a subgroup of $H_m(B)$, so we have $d_m\colon H_m(B) \dashrightarrow H_{m-1}(F)$, which is the analogue of $\pi_m(B) \overset{\partial_x}{\to} \pi_{m-1}(F)$.

Definition 1.2.21. We call this the *transgression map*.

Proposition 1.2.22. *The transgression is given by $H_m(B) = H_m(B, \mathrm{pt}) \dashrightarrow H_m(E, F) \to H_{m-1}(F)$.*

Example 1.2.23. Let X^n be a closed smooth oriented manifold. Then there is a fibration $S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow SX \to X$, where SX is the unit sphere bundle. This is homologically simple, and then we have $d_n\colon H_n(X) \to H_{n-1}(S^{n-1})$, which is multiplication by $\chi(X)$.

Remark 1.2.24. We can prove this result if we know the relationship between χ and zeroes of vector fields.

Example 1.2.25. Consider the fibration $\Omega X \to * \to X$. If X is $(n-1)$-connected, then ΩX is $(n-2)$-connected. Then $H_n(X), H_{n-1}(\Omega X)$ are the first possibly nonzero homology groups. Now we consider the spectral sequence
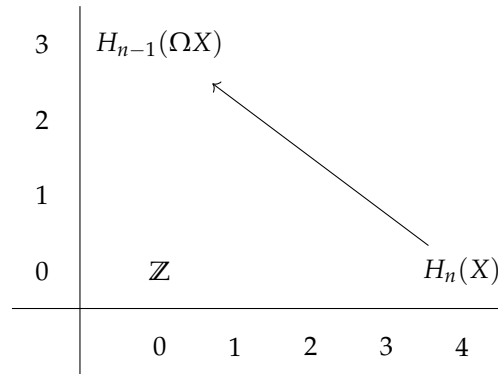
and thus the map $d_r = \tau\colon H_r(X) \to H_{r-1}(\Omega X)$ is an isomorphism for $r \leq 2n - 2$.

Remark 1.2.26. We can interpret this very explicitly as $\pi\colon \Sigma \Omega X \to X$, and this is the inverse of

$$
H_{r-1}(\Omega X) \overset{\Sigma}{\to} H_r(\Sigma \Omega X) \overset{\pi_*}{\to} H_r(X).
$$

1.3 Spectral Sequences in Cohomology

Theorem 1.3.1. *Let $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ and $\pi(B) = 1$. Then there exists $(E_r^{*,*}, d_r) \Rightarrow H^*(E)$ and $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(B, H^q(F))$ and d_r has degree $(r, 1-r)$. Furthermore,*

1. *There is a multiplication $E_r^{p,q} \otimes E_r^{p',q'} \to E_r^{p+p',q+q'}$*

2. *$d_r \colon E_r^{*,*} \to E_r^{*,*}$ is a derivation, which means*

$$d_r(\alpha \cdot \beta) = d_r(\alpha) \cdot \beta + (-1)^{p+q} \alpha \cdot d_r(\beta).$$

3. *The multiplication on $E_{r+1}^{*,*}$ is induced by the one on $E_r^{*,*}$.*

4. *The multiplication on E_∞ is compatible with the one on $H^*(E)$. This means that E_∞ is the associated graded of the cohomology.*
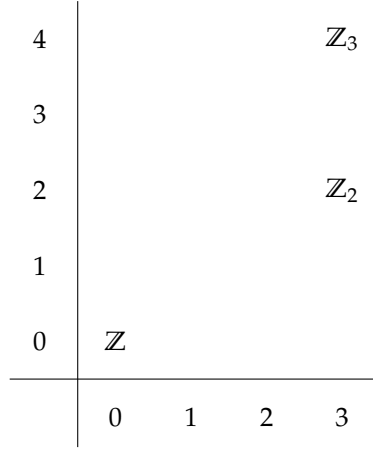
Example 1.3.2. Consider $\mathbb{CP}^\infty \hookrightarrow F \to S^3$. We want to compute $H_4(F)$, which will compute $\pi_4(S^3)$. Now the E_2-page of the spectral sequence for cohomology looks like
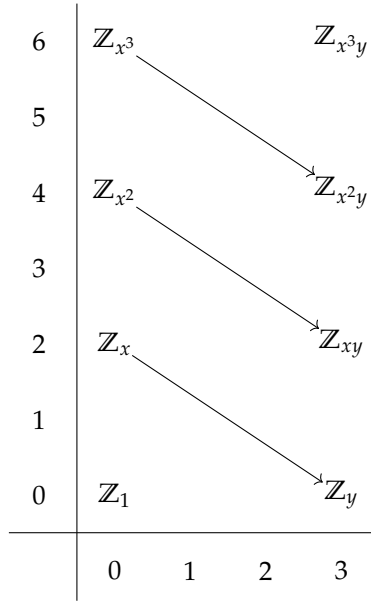
and now $d_3(x) = y$ because $H^2(F) = H^3(F) = 0$. But then

$$d_3(x^2) = (d_3 x)x + x(d_3 x) = yx + xy = 2xy, \qquad d_3(x^m) = mx^{m-1}y.$$

This tells us that the E_4-page is

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
4 & & & & \mathbb{Z}_3 \\
3 & & & & \\
2 & & & & \mathbb{Z}_2 \\
1 & & & & \\
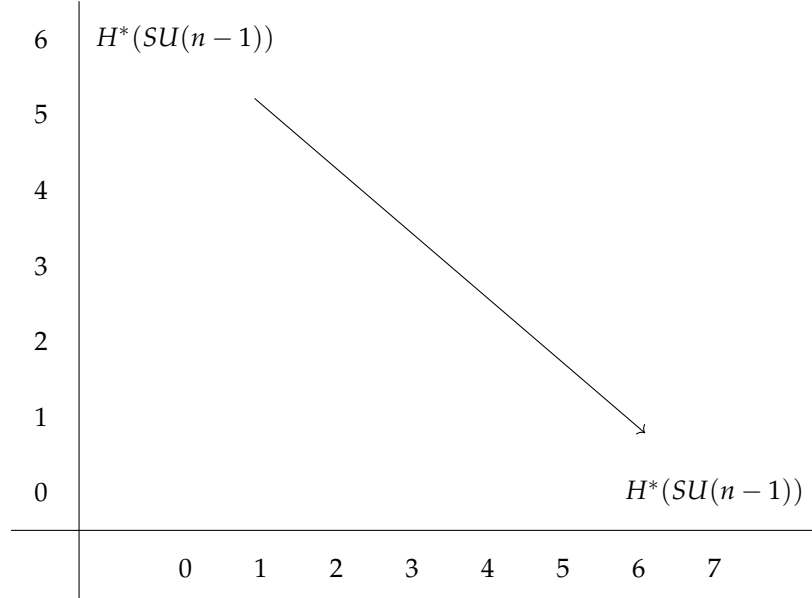0 & \mathbb{Z} & & & \\
\hline
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3
\end{array}
$$

and therefore $H^1(F) = \cdots = H^4(F) = 0$ and $H^5(F) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. By the universal coefficients theorem, we see that $H_4(F) = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Corollary 1.3.3. *For $n \geq 3$, we have $\pi_{n+1}(S^n) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and the group is generated by the suspension of the Hopf map.*

Theorem 1.3.4. $H^*(SU(n), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_3, \ldots, x_{2n-1}]$ *and* $|x_i| = i$.

Proof. Let $n = 2$. We know that $SU(2) \cong S^3$. Now for general n, consider the fiber bundle $SU(n-1) \hookrightarrow SU(n) \to S^{2n-1}$. Now assume that $H^*(SU(n-1)) = \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_3, \ldots, x_{2n-3}]$. Then the E_{2n-1}-page of the spectral sequence is

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccccccc}
6 & H^*(SU(n-1)) & & & & & & & \\
5 & & & & & & & & \\
4 & & & & & & & & \\
3 & & & & & & & & \\
2 & & & & & & & & \\
1 & & & & & & & & \\
0 & & & & & & & H^*(SU(n-1)) & \\
\hline
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{array}
$$

and therefore we see that $d_{2n-1}(x_3) = \cdots = d_{2n-1}(x_{2n-3}) = 0$ by grading reasons. In particular, we see that $d_{2n-1}(x_3 x_5) = 0$, and in general we see that $d_{2n-1} = 0$. Therefore we see that $E_\infty = H^*(SU(n-1)) \otimes S^*(S^{2n-1}) = \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_3, \ldots, x_{2n-1}]$.

To conclude, we know that $E_\infty = \mathrm{Gr} H^*(E)$, so for some $x_j \in E_\infty$, we can choose a lift in $H^*(E)$. Because H^* is torsion free and for degree reasons, the lifts satisfy the desired identities. $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.3.5. The ring E^∞ does not determine $H^*(E)$. There are $S^2 \hookrightarrow E \to S^2$ and $S^2 \hookrightarrow E' \to S^2$ with $H^*(E) \cong H^*(E')$. For example, we can consider $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\mathrm{Bl}_1 \mathbb{P}^2$ (the intersection forms are different).

Example 1.3.6. Let $\operatorname{char} k = 0$. Then $H^*(SO(2m+1), k) \cong H^*(S^3 \times S^7 \times \cdots \times S^{4m-1})$ and $H^*(SO(2m), k) \cong H^*(S^3 \times \cdots \times S^{4m-5} \times S^{2m-1})$. However, we have

$$H^*(SO(n), \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong H^*(S^1 \times S^2 \times \cdots \times S^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

as groups, but not as rings.

To study this, we will consider the *Stiefel manifold* $V(n,k)$ of k-orthonormal frames in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Note that $V(n.k) = SO(n)/SO(n-k)$. In the simplest case, $V(n,1) = S^{n-1}$ and $V(n,2) = S(S^{n-1})$, the unit sphere bundle of S^{n-1}. Now we have $S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow V(n,2) \to S^{n-1}$, so we have a spectral sequence

Observe that a finite CW complex might not have even finitely generated homotopy groups. For example, we have $\pi_2(S^1 \vee S^2) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}$.

Theorem 1.3.7 (Serre). *Let X be a 1-connected CW complex such that $H_q(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated for all q. Then $\pi_q(X)$ is finitely generated for all q.*

The key ingredients to the proof are:

1. Show that for $K(G,n)$ with G finitely generated (resp. finite), then H_* is finitely generated (resp. finite).

2. Inductively, kill homotopy groups using fibrations. This generalizes $F \hookrightarrow S^3 \to K(\mathbb{Z}_3)$.

Consider the *Whitehead tower* of X, which is a sequence $\cdots \to X_3 \to X_2 \to X_1 \to X$, where X_n is n-connected and $X_n \to X$ is an isomorphism in π_i for $i \geq n+1$. Also, we require $X_{n+1} \to X_n$ to be a fibration with fiber $K(\pi_{n+1}(X), n)$. For example, we had $F = (S_3)_3$ and $S^3 = (S^3)_2$. We have $\pi_{n+1}(X) = \pi_{n+1}(X_n) = H_{n+1}(X_n)$.

To construct the Whitehead tower, we work inductively. Suppose we have X_n. Then $K_{\pi_{n+1}(X), n+1}$ is obtained by attaching cells to X_n, so we have a map $X_n \to K(\pi_{n+1}(X), n+1)$ that is an isomorphism on π_{n+1}. Turning this into a fibration, we take X_{n+1} to be the homotopy fiber.

Lemma 1.3.8. *Consider a fibration $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ such that $\pi_1(B) = 1$. Then if $H_q(F), H_p(B)$ are finitely generated, then $H_n(E)$ is finitely generated for all n.*

Proof. Consider the Serre spectral sequence. Then $E^2_{p,q}$ is finitely generated for all p, q, so because $\mathbb{Z}$ is Noetherian, then $E^\infty_{p,q}$ must also be finitely generated. This implies that $H_n(E)$ has a filtration by finitely generated objects, so it must be finitely generated. $\square$

We will apply this to $K(\pi_{n+1}(X)) \hookrightarrow X_{n+1} \to X_n$.

Proposition 1.3.9. $H_p(K(G,n))$ *is finitely generated for* $p > 0$ *whenever* G *is finitely generated.*

Proof. Write $G = \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}^r \oplus \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}/p^i\mathbb{Z}$. Now up to homotopy, we have

$$K(G,n) = K(\mathbb{Z},n)^r \times \cdots \times K(\mathbb{Z}/p^i\mathbb{Z}, n).$$

By Künneth, we may assume that G is cyclic, so consider the fibration $K(G, n-1) \hookrightarrow * \to K(G,n)$. Note that $K(\mathbb{Z},1) = S^1$ and $K(\mathbb{Z}_m, 1)$ is an infinite lens space, so only the inductive step remains.

Consider $E^2_{p,q} = H_p(K(G,n), H_q(K(G,n-1)))$ and assume $H_M(K(G,n))$ is not finitely generated but $H_i(K(G,n))$ is finitely generated for $i < M$. But then $E^3_{M,0}$ is not finitely generated (it is the kernel of a map to something that is finitely generated), so $E^\infty_{M,0}$ is not finitely generated, a contradiction. $\square$

Remark 1.3.10. This holds more generally for classes for classes of groups called *Serre classes*, for example finite abelian p-groups.

1.4 Homotopy groups of spheres

We know that $\pi_m(S^n)$ is a finitely generated abelian group.

Theorem 1.4.1 (Serre)**.** *The rank of* $\pi_q(S^n)$ *is 1 is* $q = n$ *or* $q = 2n-1$ *for* n *even and* 0 *otherwise.*

The key computation is the rational homology $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n); \mathbb{Q})$. This is given by

$$H^*(K(\mathbb{Z},n), \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \bigwedge_\mathbb{Q}[x], |x| = n & n \text{ odd} \\ \mathbb{Q}[x], |x| = n & n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

This is true for $K(\mathbb{Z},1) = S^1, K(\mathbb{Z},2) = \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. We will do the case when n is even, and consider $K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) \hookrightarrow * \to K(\mathbb{Z},n)$. Then the Serre spectral sequence in cohomology is
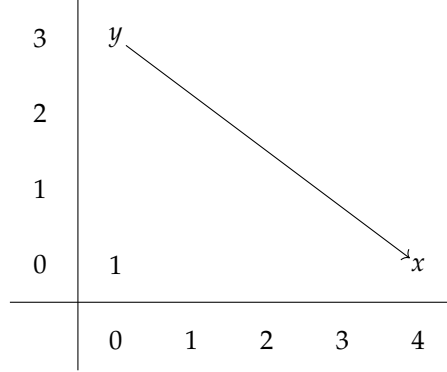

and then $d_n(xy) = d_n(x) \cdot y + x d_n(y) = x^2$.

Lemma 1.4.2. *Let X be 1-connected and suppose $H^q(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated for all q. Also, suppose that $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^*(S^m, \mathbb{Q})$ for m odd. Then*

$$\operatorname{rk} \pi_q(X) = \begin{cases} 0 & q \neq m \\ 1 & q = m. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Note that $H^m(X, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$, so $[X, K(\mathbb{Z}, m)] = H^m(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{torsion}$. Then there exists $f \colon X \to K(\mathbb{Z}, m)$ such that $f^*(\iota_m) = 1$, where ι_m generates $H^m(K(\mathbb{Z}, m), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. This tells us that $f^* \colon H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, m), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism. Now if F is the homotopy fiber of f, then $H^q(F, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $q > 0$, so $H^q(F, \mathbb{Z})$ for all $q > 0$ (by finite generation), and therefore $\pi_q(F)$ is finite for all q. Now $f_* \colon \pi_q(X) \to \pi_q(K(\mathbb{Z}, m))$ fits in the long exact sequence with $\pi_i(F)$, so f_* has finite kernel and cokernel, and thus $\text{rank}\, \pi_q(X) = \text{rank}\, \pi_q(K(\mathbb{Z}, m))$. $\qquad\square$

Proof of Serre. We may assume that n is even. Consider $K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_n \to S^n$. This is the nth stage of the Whitehead tower. Consider the Serre spectral sequence
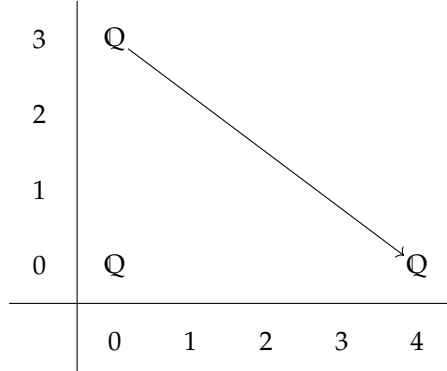
and note that d_n is an isomorphism because $H_{n-1}((S^n)_n) = 0$. But then we see that $H^*((S^n)_n) = H^*(S^{2n-1}, \mathbb{Q})$, so the desired result follows. $\qquad\square$

An "easy" generalization is

Theorem 1.4.3 (Cartan-Serre). *Let X be 1-connected with finitely generated homology groups such that*

$$H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Q}} [x_1, \ldots, x_m] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[y_1, \ldots, y_n].$$

Then $\text{rank}\, \pi_q(X)$ *is the number of generators* x_i, y_j *in degree* q.

Example 1.4.4. Consider $X = SU(n), SO(n)$.

Remark 1.4.5. In general, $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^*(X', \mathbb{Q})$ does not imply that $\text{rank}\, \pi_q(X) = \text{rank}\, \pi_q(X')$.

Now the point of rational homotopy theory is to compute $\text{rank}\, \pi_q(X)$ using $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})$ and extra information (for example Massey products).

We have computed the ranks of the homotopy groups of spheres, so now we will consider the torsion. The tools we have developed are enough to show that

Theorem 1.4.6. *Let $n \geq 3$. For any prime p, the group $\pi_i(S^n)$ has no p-torsion for $i < n + 2p - 3$ and the p-primary part of $\pi_{n+2n-3}(S^n)$ is $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.*

Corollary 1.4.7. *In the stable range, $\pi_{n+2}(S^n)$ is a 2-group and $\pi_{n+3}(S^n)$ is the direct sum of a 2-group and $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.*

The idea of the proof is induction on the Whitehead tower with the fibration $K(\pi_{n-1}(X), n) \hookrightarrow X_{n+1} \to X_n$ and $H_{n+2}(X_{n+1}) = \pi_{n+2}(X)$. We can study this group one prime at a time because $H_*(K(\mathbb{Z}/p, 1), \mathbb{Z}/p')$ vanishes if $p \neq p'$ and is very interesting if $p = p'$. Then there is a large gap in cohomology depending on p. If we study the $\mathbb{Z}$-cohomology of $K(\mathbb{Z}/p, 2)$, then we may consider the fibration $K(\mathbb{Z}/p, 1) \hookrightarrow * \to K(\mathbb{Z}/p, 2)$. Then we know that $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}/p, 1), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(px)$ where $|x| = 2$, and so the Serre spectral sequence of the fibration is
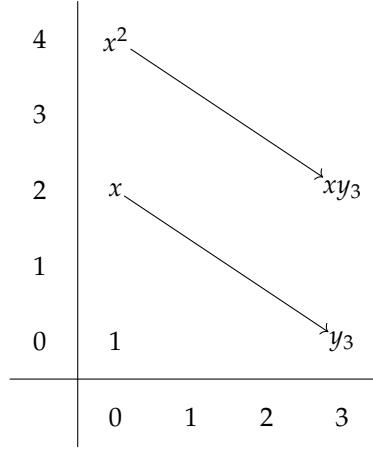
and then $d(x^m) = mx^{m-1}y_3$ and thus $d(x^p) = 0$ and $d(x^i) \neq 0$ for $i < p$. For more detail, see Fuchs-Fomenko.

Now we will compute the 2-primary part of these homotopy groups. Consider the fibration $K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_n \to S^n$ and the next step $k(\mathbb{Z}/2, n) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_{n+1} \to (S^n)_n$. We want to compute the 2-primary part of $H_{n+2}((S^n)_{n+1})$. This means we need to understand $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}/2, n); \mathbb{Z}/2)$. We can understand it as cohomology operations

$$H^n(-, \mathbb{Z}/2) \to H^n(-, \mathbb{Z}).$$

1.5 Cohomolgy Operations

Definition 1.5.1. A *cohomology operation* φ between $H^n(-, G) \to H^n(-, K)$ is a natural transformation between the two functors viewed as $\mathsf{CW} \to \mathsf{Set}$.

Example 1.5.2. Let R be a ring. Then the cup product $H^n(-, R) \to H^{2n}(-, R)$ given by $\alpha \mapsto \alpha \cup \alpha$ is a cohomology operation. Note that this is not a homomorphism in general.

Now $H^n(-, G) = [-, K(G, n)]$ and so natural transformations are just homotopy classes of maps $K(G, n) \to K(K, m)$, which form the group $H^m(K(G, n), K)$.

Example 1.5.3 (Bockstein homomorphism)**.** Consider a short exact sequence $0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$. Then we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \to C^*(X, A) \to C^*(X, B) \to C^*(X, C) \to 0$$

of chain complexes, and this induces a long exact sequence in cohomology. Then the map

$$\beta_n \colon H^n(X, C) \to H^{n+1}(X, A)$$

is a cohomology operation, called the *Bockstein homomorphism*.

An interesting case of this is the exact sequence $0 \to \mathbb{Z}/p \to \mathbb{Z}/p^2 \to \mathbb{Z}/p \to 0$. Therefore we obtain an interesting map

$$\beta_n \colon H^n(X, \mathbb{Z}/p) \to H^{n+1}(X, \mathbb{Z}/p),$$

so there is an interesting element in $H^{n+1}(K(\mathbb{Z}/p, n), \mathbb{Z}/p)$. This is actually useful in the homotopy classification of 3-dimensional lens spaces $L(p, q)$. In fact, we can show that $L(p, q) \simeq L(p, q')$ if and only if $q' \equiv \pm k^2 q \pmod{p}$ for some k. For example, $L(5, 1) \not\simeq L(5, 2)$.

To show this, consider the map

$$Q\colon H^1(L(p,q),\mathbb{Z}/p) \to \mathbb{Z}/p \qquad x \mapsto \langle x \smile \beta_1(x), [L(p,q)]\rangle\,.$$

This is well-defined up to a choice of sign. There is a standard generator $\alpha \in H_1(L(p,q))$, which is the image of the arc $(1,0) \to (e^{2\pi i/p},0)$. Then $Q(\alpha^*) = q$, where α^* is the Poincaré dual of α. Then if we have a homotopy equivalence $L(p,q) \xrightarrow{f} L(p,q')$, we see that $\alpha_{p,q} \mapsto k\alpha_{p,q'}$ and then $Q(\alpha_{p,q}) = \pm k^2 Q(\alpha_{p,q'})$ by naturality.

Example 1.5.4 (Steenrod square). For all n, we will construct a cohomology operation $\mathrm{Sq}^i\colon H^n(-,\mathbb{Z}/2) \to H^{n+i}(-,\mathbb{Z}/2)$. Some properties are

- Steenrod squares are additive.

- We have

$$\mathrm{Sq}^i(x) = \begin{cases} x & i = 0 \\ x^2 & i = \dim X \\ 0 & i > \dim x. \end{cases}$$

- $\mathrm{Sq}^i\colon H^n(-,\mathbb{Z}/2) \to H^{n+1}(-,\mathbb{Z}/2)$ is the Bockstein homomorphism for

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z}/2 \to \mathbb{Z}/4 \to \mathbb{Z}/2 \to 0.$$

- $\mathrm{Sq}^i(\alpha \cup \beta) = \sum_{j+k=i} \mathrm{Sq}^j(\alpha) \cup \mathrm{Sq}^k(\beta)$ (the Cartan relation).

We will take these to be axioms for the Steenrod squares.

Theorem 1.5.5. *There exist unique cohomology operations with these properties.*

Remark 1.5.6. Define the total squaring operation by

$$\mathrm{Sq}(x) := \sum \mathrm{Sq}^i(x) = x + \sum_{i=|x|+1}^{2|x|-1} \mathrm{Sq}^i(x) + x^2 \in H^*(X,\mathbb{Z}/2).$$

Here, the Cartan relation says that Sq is multiplicative.

Example 1.5.7. Let $X = \mathbb{RP}^\infty$. Then $H^*(X,\mathbb{Z}/2) = \mathbb{Z}/2[\alpha]$. Then

$$\mathrm{Sq}(\alpha) = \mathrm{Sq}^0(\alpha) + \mathrm{Sq}^1(\alpha) = \alpha + \alpha^2.$$

This implies that $\mathrm{Sq}(\alpha^k) = \mathrm{Sq}(\alpha)^2 = \alpha^k(1+\alpha)^k$. In particular, we see that $\mathrm{Sq}^i(\alpha^k) = \binom{k}{i}\alpha^{k+i}$.

Proposition 1.5.8. *The Steenrod squares Sq^i commute with the suspension isomorphisms $\Sigma\colon H^n(X,\mathbb{Z}/2) \to H^{n+1}(\Sigma X,\mathbb{Z}/2)$.*

This is interesting because ΣX has trivial cup products.

Example 1.5.9. Consider $f\colon S^{15} \to S^8$ with $H(f) = 1$. Then $\Sigma^n f\colon S^{15+n} \to S^{8+n}$ is nontrivial. Consider the mappinc cone $C_f = S^8 \cup_f D^{18}$ where $\alpha^2 = \beta$, where α is the 8-cell and β is the 16-cell. Then we see that $C_{\Sigma f} = \Sigma C_f$, so by dimension reasons, all cup products are trivial. However, $\mathrm{Sq}^8(\Sigma\alpha) = \Sigma\,\mathrm{Sq}^8(\alpha) = \Sigma\beta$. Otherwise, if Σf is trivial, then $C_{\Sigma f} = S^9 \cup S^{17}$.

Proof of Proposition 1.5.8. Note that Σ is obtained by

$$H^1(S^1) \otimes H^n(X) \to H^{n+1}(S^1 \wedge X).$$

This implies that

$$\mathrm{Sq}^i(\Sigma \alpha) = \mathrm{Sq}^i(t \otimes \alpha) = t \otimes \mathrm{Sq}^i(\alpha) = \Sigma \mathrm{Sq}^i(\alpha). \qquad \square$$

Now we will consider the following question. How many pointwise linearly independent vector fields $v_1, \ldots, v_{k-1}$ can there be on S^{n-1}. When are there $n - 1$?

Some basic obervations are the following:

- If $n - 1$ is even, then $\chi(S^{n-1}) = 2$, so any vector field has a zero.

- By Gram-Schmidt, we can assume that $v_1, \ldots, v_{k-1}$ is orthonormal at each point.

Theorem 1.5.10 (Steenrod-Whitehead). *If $n = 2^r(2s + 1)$, then S^{n-1} has at most $2^r - 1$ linearly independent vector fields.*

Example 1.5.11. If $n - 1$ is even, then $r = 0$, so there are no linearly independent vector fields.

Corollary 1.5.12. *If S^{n-1} is parallelizable, then n is a power of 2.*

Remark 1.5.13. Adams gave a complete solution. We will see using K-theory that if S^{n-1} is parallelizable, then $n = 1, 2, 4, 8$.

Sketch of Proof. Let $V_{n,k}$ be the Stiefel manifold of orthonormal k-frames in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then we have the natural map

$$p \colon V_{n,k} \to S^{n-1} \qquad (v_1, \ldots, v_k) \mapsto v_k.$$

Now if $v_1(x), \ldots, v_{k-1}(x)$ are orthonormal vector fields on S^{n-1}, then we get a section f of p given by

$$f(x) = (v_1(x), \ldots, v_{k-1}(x), x).$$

Now the question is reduced to that of the existence of a section of p. We will discuss obstructions using Sq^i. Recall that $V_{n,k} = SO(n)/SO(n-k)$. Now consider

$$\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \hookrightarrow SO(n) \qquad \ell \mapsto \mathrm{refl}_{\langle e_1 \rangle^\perp} \circ \mathrm{refl}_{\ell^\perp}.$$

This induces a map $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} \hookrightarrow SO(n)/SO(n-k) = V_{n,k}$. Now if $2k - 1 \leq n$, there is a cell decomposition of $V_{n,k}$ for which $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}$ is the $(n-1)$-skeleton. Now suppose there is a section f of $p \colon V_{n,k} \to S^{n-1}$. Then $f^* p^* \colon H^{n-1}(S^{n-1}) \simeq H^{n-1}(S^{n-1})$ is an isomorphism. After homotopy, we can make f a cellular map, so $\widetilde{f} \colon S^{n-1} \to (V_{n,k})^{n-1} = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}$. Therefore f^* factors through $H^*(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1})$ and induces an isomorphism in degree $n - 1$ (using $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-coefficients). In degree $n - k$, f^* induces a map $\mathbb{Z}/2 \to 0$. But now we have a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^{n-1}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{f^*} & H^{n-1}(S^{n-1}) \\
{\scriptstyle \mathrm{Sq}^{k-1}} \uparrow & & {\scriptstyle \mathrm{Sq}^{k-1}} \uparrow \\
H^{n-k}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & H^{n-k}(S^{n-1}),
\end{array}
$$

and now we see that Sq^{k-1} cannot be an isomorphism. Computing Sq^{k-1} using naturality, we see that $k = 2^r + 1$ works. $\qquad \square$

1.5.1 Construction of Steenrod Squares Here, we are following Chapter 4.L in Hatcher. The idea is that the cup product is commutative on $H^*(-, \mathbb{Z}/2)$. However, this is **not** commutative on the chain level, so Sq^i will measure this failure. We work at the level of spaces.

Let X be a pointed space and consider $X \wedge X$ with the swap map $T \colon X \wedge X \to X \wedge X$. Now we consider the homotopy quotient of T. For example, we know that $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ acts freely on S^∞ with quotient $\mathbb{RP}^\infty$. Then we define $\Gamma^\infty X = S^\infty \times (X \wedge X)/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. This has a projection to $\mathbb{RP}^\infty$ with fiber $X \wedge X$. Then the inclusion $s \colon \mathbb{RP}^\infty \to \Gamma^\infty X$ of $\mathbb{RP}^\infty$ at the basepoint of $X \wedge X$ is a section, so set $\bigwedge^\infty X = \Gamma^\infty X / s(\mathbb{RP}^\infty)$ (doing this kills many unnecessary cells in low dimension).

Now given $\alpha \in H^n(X, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, we can associate $\lambda(\alpha) \in H^{2n}(\bigwedge^\infty X; \mathbb{Z})$ such that

$$\lambda(\alpha)\Big|_{X \wedge X} = \alpha \otimes \alpha \in H^{2n}(X \wedge X, \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Then $S^\infty \times X \hookrightarrow S^\infty \times (X \wedge X)$ induces a map

$$\mathbb{RP}^\infty \times X \to \Gamma^\infty X \twoheadrightarrow \bigwedge\nolimits^\infty X.$$

But now given such $\lambda(\alpha)$, this maps to a sum of the form

$$\sum_i \omega^{n-i} \otimes \mathrm{Sq}^{n+i}(\alpha).$$

Remark 1.5.14. The assignments $\bigwedge^\infty(-), \Gamma^\infty(-)$ are functorial.

Now because $H^n(-, \mathbb{Z}_2) = [-, K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)]$, we only need to construct $\lambda(\iota)$ for the nontrivial

$$\iota \in H^n(K(\mathbb{Z}/2, n); \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

Here, we will set $K_n := K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$, and therefore we need to construct the map $\bigwedge^\infty K_n \to K_{2n}$ step by step. Consider the map

$$\iota \otimes \iota \colon K_n \wedge K_n \to K_{2n}.$$

Then if we consider $K_n \wedge K_n \xrightarrow{T} K_n \wedge K_n \xrightarrow{\iota \otimes \iota} K_{2n}$, this must be homotopic to $\iota \otimes \iota$ by some homotopy h_t. Now we can use h_t to define

$$I \times (K_n \wedge K_n)/(0, x) \sim (1, T(x)) = \Gamma^1 K_n \xrightarrow{h_t} K_{2n}.$$

Because this is basepoint preserving, it descends to $\bigwedge^1 K_n \to K_{2n}$. But now $\bigwedge^\infty K_n$ is obtained from $\bigwedge^1 K_n$ by attaching cells of dimension strictly larger than $2n + 1$, so we can extend and obtain a map $\lambda(\iota) \colon \bigwedge^\infty K_n \to K_{2n}$.

Remark 1.5.15. Note that $\lambda(\iota)$ is uniquely determined because the map

$$H^{2n}\left(\bigwedge\nolimits^\infty K_n\right) \hookrightarrow H^{2n}(K_n \wedge K_n)$$

is injective.

There is an alternative easier way. Consider $\alpha \in H^n(X, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ and $\alpha \times \alpha \in H^{2n}(X \times X, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. This gives us a classifying map $X \times X \xrightarrow{f} K_{2n}$, and again let T be the swap map on $X \times X$. Now we see that $f \sim f \circ T$ with homotopy f_t, so now we have a map $S^1 \times X \times X \to K_{2n}$ such that $(s, x_1, x_2), (-s, x_2, x_1)$ map to the same point. This map extends to D^2 and therefore to S^2. This now gives us a map $S^\infty \times X \times X \to K_{2n}$ which is $\mathbb{Z}_2$-invariant, and precomposing with $S^\infty \times X \to S^\infty \times X \times X$ gives us a map $\mathbb{RP}^\infty \times X \to K_{2n}$.

Theorem 1.5.16 (Cartan)**.** *For any α, β, we have $\lambda(\alpha \cup \beta) = \lambda(\alpha) \cup \lambda(\beta)$.*

1.5.2 Stable Cohomology Operations

Definition 1.5.17. A *stable cohomology operation* (SCO) of degree r is a map

$$\varphi \colon H^n(-, G) \to H^{n+r}(-, H)$$

for all n that commutes with suspension maps, i.e. the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^n(X, G) & \xrightarrow{\ \varphi\ } & H^{n+r}(X, H) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \Sigma} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \Sigma} \\
H^{n+1}(X, G) & \xrightarrow{\ \varphi\ } & H^{n+r+1}(X, H)
\end{array}
$$

Example 1.5.18. The Steenrod squares and compositions of Steenrod squares are all stable cohomology operations.

Lemma 1.5.19. *Let φ be a stable cohomology operation. Then the diagram*

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
H^n(X, A, G) & \longrightarrow & H^n(A, G) & \xrightarrow{\ \delta^*\ } & H^{n+1}(X, A, G) & \longrightarrow & H^{n+1}(X, G) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} \\
H^{n+r}(X, A, G) & \longrightarrow & H^{n+r}(A, G) & \xrightarrow{\ \delta^*\ } & H^{n+r+1}(X, A, G) & \longrightarrow & H^{n+r+1}(X, G)
\end{array}
$$

commutes.

Proof. The left and right squares are clear because they come from maps of spaces. At δ^*, we consider

$$\delta^* \colon H^n(A) \to H^{n+1}(X, A) = H^{n+1}(X/A).$$

Because $A \subset X$ is a cofibration, then $X \cup CA \cong X/A$. Then we may collapse the X to obtain ΣA, and then we see that δ^* is given by $H^n(A) \xrightarrow{\Sigma} H^{n+1}(\Sigma A) \xrightarrow{p^*} H^{n+1}(X/A)$, and both arrows in the composition commute with φ. $\qquad\square$

This gives us the following slogan:

> *Stable cohomology operations commute with transgression.*

Proposition 1.5.20. *Let φ be a stable cohomology operation of degree e. If $\alpha \in H^m(F)$ is transgressive, then so is $\varphi(\alpha) \in H^{m+r}$ (which means that $\mathrm{d}_2\varphi(\alpha) = \cdots = \mathrm{d}_{m+r}\varphi(\alpha) = 0$). If $\tau(\alpha) \in E_{m+1}^{m+1,0} = H^{m+1}(B)/\sim$ is represented by $\beta \in H^{n+1}(B)$, then $\tau(\varphi(\alpha)) \in H^{m+r+1}(B)/\sim$.*

Proof. The transgression map is given by

$$H^m(F) \xrightarrow{\delta^*} H^{m+1}(E, F) \xdashrightarrow{(p^*)^{-1}} H^{m+1}(B, \mathrm{pt}) = H^{m+1}(B).$$

Then φ commutes with δ^* and p^*. $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.5.21. If $G = H$, then we can compose stable cohomology operations. This is a noncommutative algebra!

Theorem 1.5.22. *The Steenrod algebra*

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \{\text{stable cohomology operations on } \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-cohomology}\}$$

is generated as an algebra by $\left\{ \mathrm{Sq}^i \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$.

This is a very complicated algebra. For example, if $a < 2b$, we have the *Adem relations*

$$\mathrm{Sq}^a \circ \mathrm{Sq}^b = \sum_j \binom{b-j-1}{a-2j} \mathrm{Sq}^{a+b-j} \circ \mathrm{Sq}^j.$$

For a proof of this, see Hatcher.

Example 1.5.23. For any b, we have $\mathrm{Sq}^1 \mathrm{Sq}^b = (b-1) \mathrm{Sq}^{b+1}$. For example, $\mathrm{Sq}^1 \mathrm{Sq}^2 = \mathrm{Sq}^3$. We say that Sq^3 is decomposable. This means it can be written in terms of elements of lower degree.

Example 1.5.24. The elements of the form Sq^{2^k} are indecomposable. Consider the action on $H^*(\mathbb{RP}^\infty)$. Then we see that

$$\mathrm{Sq}^{2^k}(\alpha^{2^k}) = \left(\alpha^{2^k}\right)^2 = \alpha^{2^{k+1}} \neq 0$$

but $\mathrm{Sq}^i(\alpha^{2^k}) = 0$ for $0 < i < 2^k$. The idea is that $\binom{2^k}{i} \equiv 0 \mod 2$ for all i.

We want to interpret stable cohomology operations using $K(G, n)$. Then if $\varphi = \{\varphi_n\}$, we see that

$$\varphi_n \in [K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n+1)] = H^{n+r}(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n), \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

But then stability tells us that $H^n(\Sigma K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n-1), \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$, and if we consider the nontrivial $\iota : \Sigma K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n-1) \to K(\mathbb{Z}/2, n)$, then we obtain a map

$$H^{n+r}(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n), \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{\iota^*} H^{n+r}(\Sigma K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n-1), \mathbb{Z}_2) \to H^{n+r-1}(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n-1), \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Then stability is equivalent to the fact that $\varphi_n \mapsto \varphi_{n-1}$. Alternatively, we may use the suspension-loop adjunction to see that
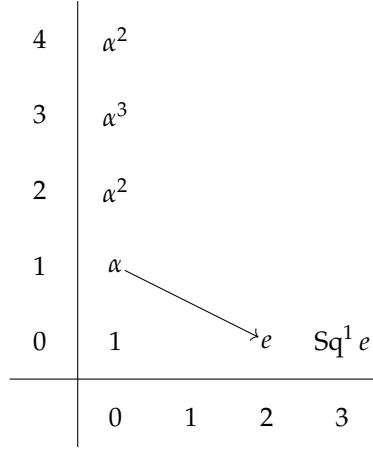
$$[K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n+r)] \xrightarrow{\Omega} [K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n-1), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n+r-1)] \qquad \varphi_n \mapsto \varphi_{n-1}.$$

Proposition 1.5.25. *For any r, we have*

$$\mathcal{A}_2^r = \varprojlim_r H^{n+r}(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n); \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

We will now compute $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n), \mathbb{Z}_2)$. We will use the fibration $K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1) \hookrightarrow * \to K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ and hope to proceed by induction.

Example 1.5.26. Let $n = 2$. Then we know $K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1) = \mathbb{RP}^\infty$. Then the spectral sequence is given by

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
4 & \alpha^2 & & & \\
3 & \alpha^3 & & & \\
2 & \alpha^2 & & & \\
1 & \alpha & & & \\
0 & 1 & & e & \mathrm{Sq}^1 e \\
\hline
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3
\end{array}
$$

Then we see that $d_2(\alpha^2) = 2\alpha d_2(\alpha) = 0$. But then $d_3(\alpha^2) \neq 0$, so we see that $d_3(\mathrm{Sq}^1 \alpha) = \mathrm{Sq}^1 d_2(\alpha) = \mathrm{Sq}^1 e$. Inductively, we see that $d_5(\alpha^4) = \mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e$ and $d_2(\alpha e) = d_2(\alpha) \cdot e = e^2$. In the end, we will see that

$$
H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 2); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[e, \mathrm{Sq}^1 e, \mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e, \mathrm{Sq}^4 \mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e, \ldots].
$$

Definition 1.5.27. A set $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_k)$ (possibly empty) is *admissible* if $i_1 \geq 2i_2, i_2 \geq 2i_3, \ldots$. Then we will write $\mathrm{Sq}^I = \mathrm{Sq}^{i_1} \circ \mathrm{Sq}^{i_2} \circ \cdots \circ \mathrm{Sq}^{i_k}$.

Note that if I is not admissible, then Sq^I can be simplified using Adem relations.

Definition 1.5.28. Define the *excess* of an admissible I to be

$$
\mathrm{exc}(I) = (i_1 - 2i_2) + (i_2 - 2i_3) + \cdots + (i_{k-1} - 2i_k) + i_k = i_1 - (i_2 + \cdots + i_k).
$$

For example, if $\mathrm{exc}(I) = 1$, then $I = (2^k, 2^{k-1}, \ldots, 4, 2, 1)$. If $\mathrm{exc}(I) = 0$, then $I = \emptyset$.

Theorem 1.5.29 (Serre). *We have*

$$
H^*(K\mathbb{Z}_2, n) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\mathrm{Sq}^I(e_n) \mid I, admissible, \ \mathrm{exc}(I) < n].
$$

Example 1.5.30. We have $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1)) = \mathbb{Z}_2[e_1]$. When $n = 3$, the generators are $e_3, \mathrm{Sq}^1 e_3, \mathrm{Sq}^2 e_3, \mathrm{Sq}^3 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e_3, \ldots$. When n increases, the description becomes more and more complicated.

Theorem 1.5.31 (Borel). *The set* $\left\{ \tau((\mathrm{Sq}^I e_{n-1})^{2^k}) \mid \mathrm{exc}(I) < n-1 \right\}$ *are generators of* $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n))$. *Now* $\tau(e_{n-1}) = e_n$.

Example 1.5.32. When $n = 2$, we have $(\mathrm{Sq}^0 e_2)^2 = e_2^2 = \mathrm{Sq}^2 e_2$ and has excess 2. Similarly, we see that $(\mathrm{Sq}^0 e_2)^4 = \mathrm{Sq}^4 \mathrm{Sq}^2 e_2$ and has excess 2. We can also see that $(\mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e_2)^2 = \mathrm{Sq}^5 \mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1(e_2)$, and this also has excess 2.

Theorem 1.5.33 (Borel). *Let* $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ *be a fibration with* $\pi_1(B) = 1$ *and* $\widetilde{H}^*(E) = 0$. *Assume that*

1. $H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ *is generated as an algebra by elements* $a_i \in H^{m_i}, m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \cdots$ *which are transgressive.*

2. *The set* $\left\{ a_{i_1} \cdots a_{i_k} \mid i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k \right\}$ *is an additive basis for* $H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

Then $H^*(B, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is a polynomial algebra generated by $\{\tau(a_i)\}$.

Proof. Let $E_r^{p,q}$ be the Serre spectral sequence. We will construct an algebraic model $\widetilde{E}_r^{p,q}$ for it. Set

$$\widetilde{E}_2^{*,*} = H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_2[b_1, b_2, \ldots],$$

where $|b_i| = |a_i| + 1$. Then define $\widetilde{d}_r$ to satisfy

$$\widetilde{d}_r a_i = \begin{cases} 0 & r \leq m_i \\ b_i & r = m_i + 1 \end{cases} \qquad \widetilde{d}_r b_i = 0.$$

To do this, we set

$$\widetilde{d}_r(a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \cdots a_{i_k} \otimes b_{j_1}^{s_1} \cdots b_{j_\ell}^{s_\ell}) = \begin{cases} a_{i_2} \cdots a_{i_k} \otimes b_{i_1} b_{j_1}^{s_1} \cdots b_{j_\ell}^{s_\ell} & r = m_{i_1} + 1, i_1 \leq j_1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This tells us that $\widetilde{d}_r \circ \widetilde{d}_s = 0$ for all r, s and thus all differentials are well-defined on $\widetilde{E}_r$. Of course, we observe that $E_\infty^{*,*} = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Now there is a natural map $\Phi \colon \widetilde{E}_2^{p,q} \to E_2^{p,q}$ given by

$$H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[b_1, \ldots] \to H^*(F, \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes H^*(B, \mathbb{Z}_2) \qquad b_i \mapsto b_i.$$

This induces a map Φ_r of spectral sequences, so Φ_∞ is an isomorphism. But now if $\mathbb{Z}_2[b_1, \ldots] \to H^*(B, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is not surjective, then $E_r^{*,*}$ cannot kill anything not in the image. On the other hand, if it is not injective, then $\widetilde{E}_r^{*,*}$ cannot kill anything in the kernel. Therefore the map is an isomorphism. $\qquad\square$

Now we will compute $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n), \mathbb{Z}_2)$. We know that $K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \hookrightarrow * \to K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)$ is a fibration, so consider the Serre spectral sequence
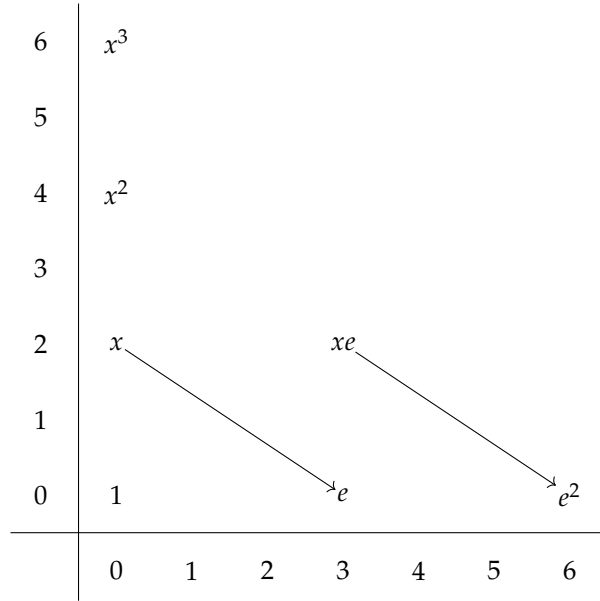

Then we know that $x^2 = \mathrm{Sq}^2 x, x^4 = \mathrm{Sq}^4 x^2$, so we find generators $\mathrm{Sq}^2(e), \mathrm{Sq}^4 \mathrm{Sq}^2 e, \ldots$. In addition, we note that $d_3(xe) = e^2$. Also note that $\mathrm{Sq}^1(e)$ is not there!

Theorem 1.5.34 (Serre). *We have the identity*

$$H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[\mathrm{Sq}^I(e_n) \mid I \text{ admissible}, \mathrm{exc}(I) < n, i_k \geq 2].$$

1.6   Computation of Homotopy Groups

We will compute $\pi_{n+2}(S^n)$ for n large (the stable homotopy group). If we consider the fibration $K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_n \to S^n$ and $K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_{n+1} \to (S^n)_n$, we want to compute $H_{n+2}((S^n)_{n+1}; \mathbb{Z}) = \pi_{n+2}(S^n)$. First, we will consider cohomology with $\mathbb{Z}_2$ coefficients. The Serre spectral sequence is given by
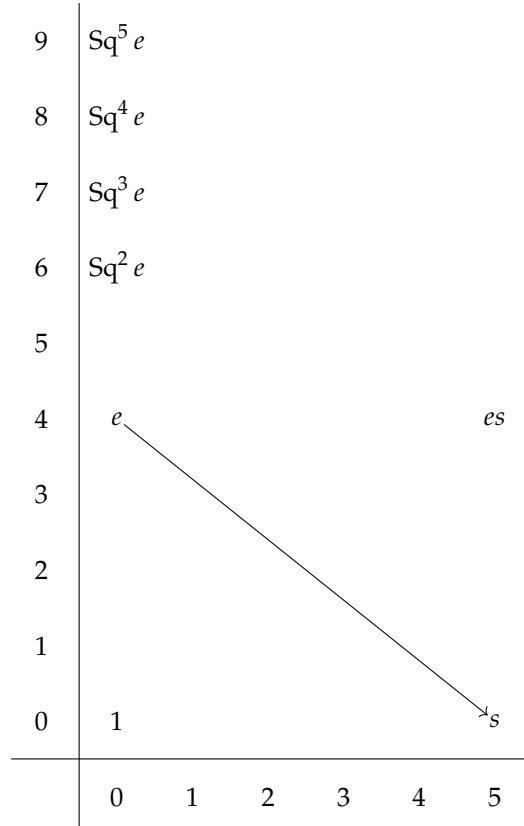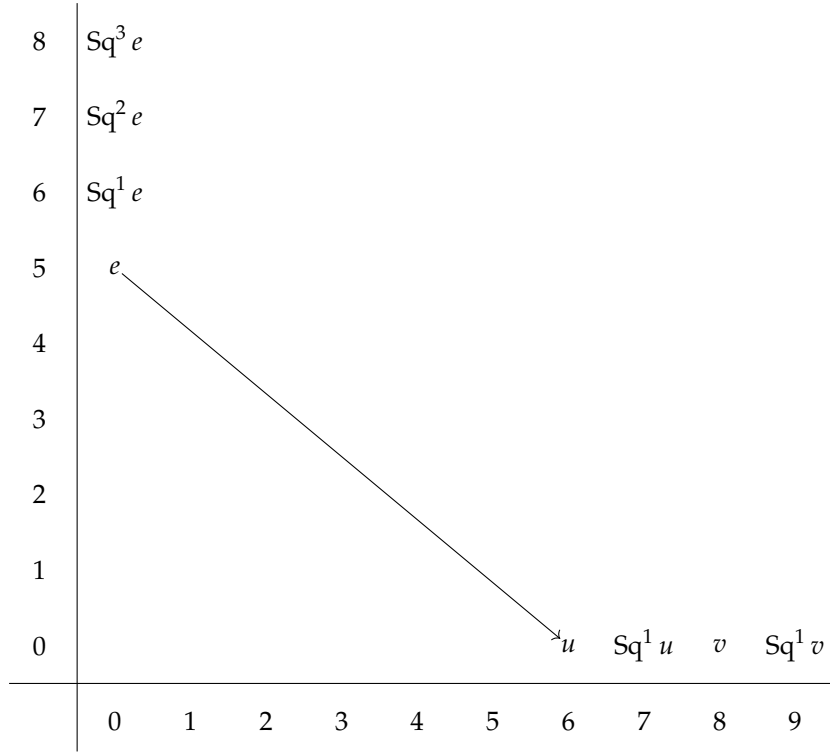

If we write $\mathrm{Sq}^2 e =: u, \mathrm{Sq}^3 e =: v$, we can compute $H^q((S^n)_n; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ to be

Table 1.1: $H^q((S^n)_n; \mathbb{Z}_2)$

q	$n+1$	$n+2$	$n+3$	$n+4$
generator	u	$\mathrm{Sq}^1 u$	b	$\mathrm{Sq}^1 v$

This now gives us the Serre spectral sequence for the next fibration

8 | $\mathrm{Sq}^3 e$

7 | $\mathrm{Sq}^2 e$

6 | $\mathrm{Sq}^1 e$

5 | e

4 |

3 |

2 |

1 |

0 | u $\mathrm{Sq}^1 u$ v $\mathrm{Sq}^1 v$

| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

But this implies that $H^{n+2}((S^n)_{n+1}; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \langle w \rangle$ and $\mathrm{Sq}^1 w \neq 0$. By the universal coefficients theorem, this implies that $H^{n+2}((S^n)_{n+1}; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2^k\mathbb{Z}$. To obtain $k = 1$, we will consider the Bockstein exact sequence

$$0 \to H^{n+2}(-, \mathbb{Z}_2) \to H^{n+2}(-, \mathbb{Z}_4) \to H^{n+2}(-, \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Sq}^1} H^{n+3}(-, \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

This implies that $H^{n+2}(-, \mathbb{Z}_4) = \mathbb{Z}_2$, so $H^{n+2}(-, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ by the universal coefficients theorem.

In the next case, we want to compute $\pi_{n+3}(S^n)$. We can consider $K(\mathbb{Z}_2, n+1) \hookrightarrow (S^n)_{n+2} \to (S^n)_{n+1}$ and we want $H_{n+3}((S^n)_{n+2}; \mathbb{Z}) = \pi_{n+3}(S^n)$. In the Serre spectral sequence, we need to compute $\mathrm{Sq}^1 w, \mathrm{Sq}^2 w$, where w has degree $n+2$. But this will tell us that $H^{n+3}((S^n)_{n+2}; \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$, so by the universal coefficients theorem, we have

$$H_{n+3}((S^n)_{n+2}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2^k \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}.$$

To compute the order, we will have to redo all computations with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}$ modulo odd torsion. We should be able to obtain

Theorem 1.6.1 (Rokhlin). *We have the identity $\pi_{n+3}(S^n) \cong \mathbb{Z}/24\mathbb{Z}$.*

For example, we can compute $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 2); \mathbb{Z}_2)$. We have

Table 1.2: $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 2); \mathbb{Z}_2)$

0	1	2	3	4	5
1	·	e	$\mathrm{Sq}^1 e$	e^2	$e \cdot \mathrm{Sq}^1 e$ $\mathrm{Sq}^2 \mathrm{Sq}^1 e$

By Cartan, we can compute $\mathrm{Sq}^1(e^2) = e \cup \mathrm{Sq}^1 e + \mathrm{Sq}^1 e \cup e = 0$. By Bockstein, we see that $H^4(K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 2); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus$ odd stuff.

Remark 1.6.2. We used Whitehead towers, but there is a dual approach using Postnikov towers. The Postnikov tower looks like

and satisfies the properties

- $\pi_i(Z_n) = 0$ for $i \geq n + 1$;

- $X \to Z_n$ is an isomorphism in π_i for $i \geq n$;

- We have a fibration $K(\pi_n(X), n) \hookrightarrow Z_n \to Z_{n-1}$.

Hatcher uses Postnikov towers to compute $\pi_{n+3}(S^n)$, and if you are particularly masochistic, Mosher-Tanpora compute the stable homotopy groups up to $\pi_{n+7}(S^n)$. Unfortunately, this approach will get stuck eventually, so we cannot compute all of the stable homotopy groups of spheres.

Characteristic Classes and K-theory

2.1 Obstruction Theory

Here is a very basic question: *Can we extend maps?*

Question 2.1.1 (Extension Problem). *Consider $f\colon A \to Y$ and $A \subseteq X$. Does there exist a map $X \to Y$ extending f?*

Question 2.1.2 (Homotopy problem). *Let $f_0, f_1\colon X \to Y$ such that f_0, f_1 are homotopic on A. Can we extend this homotopy to a homotopy on Y?*

Note that this is a special case of an extension problem

$$X \times \{0\} \cup X \times \{1\} \cup A \times I \longrightarrow Y$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$X \times I$$

Remark 2.1.3. This is different from the homotopy extension property, which is given by $X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \subset X \times I$ and is the definition of a cofibration.

Question 2.1.4 (Lifting problem). *Let $p\colon E \to B$ be a fiber bundle. If we have $f\colon X \to B$ can we lift f to $X \to E$?*

For the extension problem, we will assume that the action of $\pi_1(Y)$ on $\pi_n(Y)$ is trivial. A special case of this is if we have $f\colon X^n \to Y$, can we extend it to X^{n+1}? If we attach a single cell $X^n \cup_\varphi e^{n+1}$, then we may consider the map $f \circ \varphi_k\colon \partial e^{n+1} \to Y$. This extends to $e^{n+1} = D^{n+1}$ if and only if $[f \circ \varphi_e] = 0$ in $\pi_n(Y)$. This gives us a map $e^{n+1} \to c_f(e^{n+1}) \in \pi_n(Y)$, so we obtain the *obstruction cocycle* $c_f \in \mathcal{C}^{n+1}(X, \pi_n(Y))$.

Lemma 2.1.5. *$f\colon X^n \to Y$ extends to X^{n+1} if and only if $c_f = 0$.*

Lemma 2.1.6. *We have $c_f \in \mathcal{C}^{n+1}(X; \pi_n(Y))$ is a cocycle, which means $\delta c_f = 0$.*

Proof. Assume $n > 0$. By taking the universal cover, assume $\pi_1(X) = 1$. We need to show that $c_f \circ \partial = 0$, where $\partial \colon C_{n+2} \to C_{n+1}$. But this is given by the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
C_{n+2}(X) & \xrightarrow{\ h^{-1}\ } & \pi_{n+2}(X^{n+2}, X^{n+1}) \\
& & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \partial} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \partial} & & \pi_{n+1}(X^{n+1}) \\
& & \downarrow \\
C_{n+1}(X) & \xrightarrow{\ h^{-1}\ } & \pi_{n+1}(X^{n+1}, X^n) \\
& {\scriptstyle c_f} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \partial} \\
& & \pi_n(X^n) \\
& & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*} \\
& & \pi_n(Y). \quad \square
\end{array}
$$

Definition 2.1.7. Let $f \colon X^n \to Y$. Then define the *obstruction class* $\mathcal{O}_f := [c_f] \in H^{n+1}(X, \pi_n(Y))$.

Theorem 2.1.8 (Fundamental theorem of obstruction theory)**.** *Let $f \colon X^n \to Y$. Then $\mathcal{O}_f = 0$ if and only if $f|_{X^{n-1}}$ can be extended to X^{n+1}.*

Here, we allow ourselves to change f on $X^n \setminus X^{n-1}$. Now suppose $f, g \colon X^n \to Y$ agree on X^{n-1}. Then given an n-cell $e^n \subset X^n$, we can consider $S^n = D^n \cup D^n$, and performing f on the top and g on the bottom gives an element in $\pi_n(Y)$. This gives us $d_{f,g} \in C^n(X, \pi_n(Y))$, the *difference cochain*.

Remark 2.1.9. Observe that $d_{f,g} = 0$ if and only if f is homotopic to g with a homotopy fixing X^{n-1}.

Lemma 2.1.10. *Given $f \colon X^n \to Y$ and $d \in C^n(C, \pi_n(Y))$, there exists $g \colon X^n \to Y$ such that $g|_{X^{n-1}} = f|_{X^{n-1}}$ and $d_{f,g} = d$.*

Proof. In the center of the disk, simply attach a new disk with the desired $d(e) \in \pi_n(Y)$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.1.11. *Consider $d_{f,g} \in C^n(X, \pi_n(Y))$ and the obstruction classes $c_f, c_g \in C^{n+1}(X, \pi_n(Y))$. Then*

$$\delta d_{f,g} = c_g - c_f.$$

Proof. For simplicity, suppose f, g only differ on σ^n. Given e^{n+1}, we want to show that

$$c_g(e) - c_f(e) = [e : \sigma] d_{f,g}(\sigma).$$

Up to homotopy, we may assume that in the picture

Figure 2.1: Diagram of the morphism

that the shaded part is $\varphi^{-1}(\sigma^n)$ and φ is a homeomorphism on the shaded component. In particular, $f \circ \varphi, g \circ \varphi$ only differ on the shaded part, so the number of components of the shaded part is $[e : \sigma]$. $\qquad\square$

Proof of fundamental theorem of obstruction theory. Let $\mathcal{O}_f = [c_f] = 0$. Then $c_f = \delta d$ for some $d \in C^n(X, \pi_n(Y))$. But then there exists $g \colon X^n \to Y$ such that $g|_{X^{n-1}} = f|_{X^{n-1}}$ with $d_{f,g} = -d$. But then

$$c_g = c_f + \delta d_{f,g} = \delta d - \delta d = 0,$$

so g extends to X^{n+1}.

In the other direction, assume $g \colon X^{n+1} \to Y$ with $g|_{X^{n-1}} = f|_{X^{n-1}}$. Therefore $c_g = 0$, and

$$c_f = c_f - c_g = -\delta d_{f,g},$$

so $[c_f] = 0$. $\qquad\square$

Now we will consider the relative case. Suppose (X, A) is a CW-pair and we have $f \colon X^n \cup A \to Y$. Can we extend this to $X^{n+1} \cup A$? Here, we obtain an obstruction class $\mathcal{O}_f \in H^{n+1}(X, A; \pi_n(Y))$. We have a relative version of the fundamental theorem in this case.

Returning to the homotopy problem, consider $f, g \colon X \to Y$ such that $f|_{X^{n-1}} \sim g|_{X^{n-1}}$. Can we extend this homotopy to X^n? We are considering the extension problem for

$$X \times \{0\} \cup X^{n-1} \times I \cup X \times \{1\} \subset X \times \{0\} \cup X^n \times I \cup X \times \{1\}.$$

We are considering $(n + 1)$-cells of the form $e^n \times I$, where e^n is an n-cell in X. Assume for simplicity that $f|_{X^{n-1}} = g|_{X^{n-1}}$. Then the obstruction is **exactly** $d_{f,g} \in C^n(X, \pi_n(Y))$. Also, if $c_f = c_g = 0$, then $\delta d_{f,g} = c_g - c_f = 0$.

Theorem 2.1.12. *Let $f, g \colon X \to Y$ agree on X^{n-1}. Then $H^n(X, \pi_n(Y)) \ni [d_{f,g}] = 0$ if and only if f, g are homotopic on X^n, with the homotopy fixing X^{n-2}.*

Example 2.1.13 (Cohomology of $K(G, n)$). Consider $[X, K(G, n)] \to H^n(X, G)$ by $f \mapsto [d_{f,\mathrm{const}}]$. Here, we can homotope f such that $f|_{X^{n-1}}$ is constant because $\pi_i(K(G, n)) = 0$ for $i < n$. Surjectivity is obvious from the previous discussion, so we will prove injectivity.

If $[d_{f,\mathrm{const}}] = 0 \in H^n(X, G)$, then $f|_{X^n}$ is nullhomotopic. Because $\pi_i(K(G, n)) = 0$ for $i > n$, f is nullhomotopic.

2.2 Primary obstruction class

We will change our notation. Denote the fiber bundle by $F \hookrightarrow E \to B$. In this new notation, we want to extend a section $s \colon B^n \to E$ to B^{n+1}. If e^{n+1} is a cell, then $E\big|_{e^{n+1}} \cong e^{n+1} \times F$. We have $s \colon \partial e^{n+1} \to F$ and we want to extend this to e^{n+1}. Now we have the map $e^{n+1} \mapsto \mathcal{C}_s(e^{n+1}) \in \pi_n(F)$. We know that $c_s \in \mathcal{C}^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$. Now we know s extends to B^{n+1} if and only if $c_s = 0$, $\delta c_s = 0$, and the obstruction class $\mathcal{O}_s \in H^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$ is zero if and only if $s\big|_{B^{n-1}}$ can be extended to B^{n+1}.

Now we assume that F is $(n-1)$-connected. Therefore there exists a section $s \colon B^n \to E$ with obstruction class $\mathcal{O}_s \in H^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$.

Theorem 2.2.1. *Given $s, s' \colon B^n \to E$, we have $\mathcal{O}_s = \mathcal{O}_{s'}$. In particular, this is an invariant of the bundle!*

Definition 2.2.2. Consider a fiber bundle $\xi \colon F \hookrightarrow E \to B$ with F being $(n-1)$-connected. Then the *primary obstruction class* is defined by be $\mathcal{O}(\xi) \in H^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$.

Theorem 2.2.3. *The fiber bundle ξ always admits a section over B^n and it admits a section over B^{n+1} if and only if $\mathcal{O}(\xi) = 0$.*

Proof of Theorem 2.2.1. First we note that a homotopy of s does not change $C_s \in \mathcal{C}^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$. The homotopy extension property holds for sections where (X, A) is a CW pair with $s \colon X \to E$ and $s_t \colon A \times I \to E$ a homotopy of sections. Here, we can extend to $\widetilde{s}_t \colon X \times I \to E$.

Now suppose $s, s' \colon B^n \to E$. Of course, $s \sim s'$ on B^0. We now show that if $s \sim s'$ on B^k, then $s \sim s'$ on B^{k+1} for $0 \leq k < n-1$. To see this, the homotopy extension property tells us that we may assume $s = s'$ on B^k after extending the homotopy. Then, we have $d_{s,s'} \in \mathcal{C}^{k+1}(B, \pi_{k+1}(F))$. But we see that $d_{s,s'} = 0$, so $s \sim s'$ on B^{k+1}. We now obtain $s, s' \colon B^n \to E$ such that $s \sim s'$ on B^{n-1}. We may assume that $s = s'$ on B^{n-1}. Then we note that $d_{ss'} \in \mathcal{C}^n(B, \pi_n(F))$, so $c_{s'} - c_s = \delta d_{s,s'}$ and thus $\mathcal{O}_s = \mathcal{O}_{s'}$. $\qquad\square$

The key property is that if we have $f \colon B' \to B$ and consider the pullback bundle $f^*\xi$, then $\mathcal{O}(f^*\xi) = f^*\mathcal{O}(\xi)$. This tells us that $\mathcal{O}(\xi)$ is a characteristic class, or in other words, a natural cohomological invariant. Consider the basic example: Suppose $\xi \colon S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow E \to B$ is an oriented bundle. Then S^{n-1} is $(n-2)$-connected, so we have an obstruction class $\mathcal{O}(\xi) \in H^n(B, \mathbb{Z})$.

Definition 2.2.4. This obstruction class is called the *Euler class* $e(\xi)$ of ξ. Then $e(\xi) = 0$ if and only if ξ has a section over B^n.

Here we have a special case. If $\eta \colon \mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow E \to B$ is an oriented vector bundle and ξ is the associated sphere bundle $S^{n-1} \to S(E) \to B$. Then $e(E)$ is the Euler class of the associated sphere bundle. Therefore $e(E) = 0$ if and only if there exists a nonvanishing section of η over B^n.

Theorem 2.2.5. *Let M^n be a smooth oriented compact manifold. Then $e(T_M) \in H^n(M, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is $\chi(M)$.*

Corollary 2.2.6 (Poincare-Hopf). *M admits a nowhere vanishing vector field if and only if $\chi(M) = 0$.*

Proof. Note that $M^{n-1} \cong M \setminus \{\text{finite number of points}\}$ (one for each top-cell). To compute $\mathcal{O}(\xi)$ we can use a vector field v with only isolated zeroes. Now we may define the local degree at x to be the degree of the map $S_\varepsilon \to S^{n-1}$ defined by $y \mapsto v(y)$. The local degree behaves like
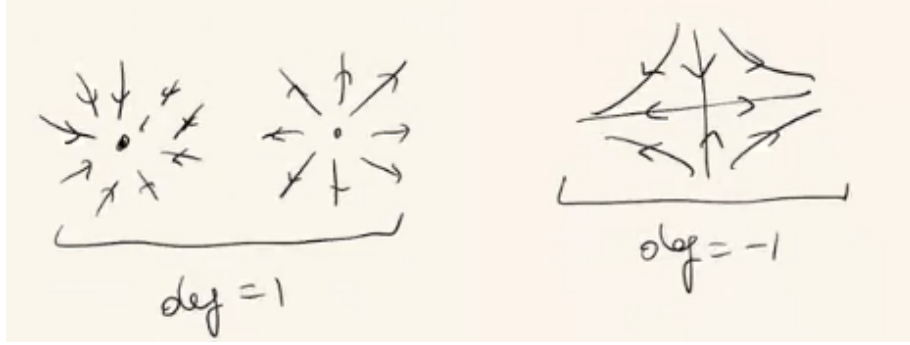
Figure 2.2: Example of local degrees

and therefore $\mathbb{Z} \ni \mathcal{O}(\xi) = \sum \text{local degrees}$ by definition. Now we simply need to construct an explicit nice vector field. Because M is smooth, it admits a smooth triangulation.[1] The vector field is constructed by placing a zero at the center of every face and then for the center of a given positive dimensional face, the vector field points outward towards the vertices of that face. But then we have

$$\sum \text{local degrees} = \sum_i \#\{i\text{-cells}\} = \chi(M). \qquad \square$$

Remark 2.2.7. Let $E^k \to M^n$ be a smooth vector bundle with M compact. Then $e(E)$ can be interpreted as follows. Choose a generic section $s\colon M \to E$. Then $s^{-1}(0)$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $n - k$, and so we can write $e(E) = PD(s^{-1}(0))$.

We will now relate the primary obstruction class and transgression. We will consider the Serre spectral sequence with coefficients in $\pi_n(F) = H_n(F)$. We know we have the transgression map $\tau\colon H^n(F, \pi_n(F)) \to H^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$ and the fundamental class $\iota \in H^n(F, \pi_n(F))$. This is defined by for all $x \in \pi_n(F)$, $\langle \iota, h(x) \rangle = x$.

Theorem 2.2.8. *The primary obstruction class is given by* $\tau(\iota) = \mathcal{O}(\xi) \in H^{n+1}(B, \pi_n(F))$.

Proof of this is given in a series of exercises in Fuchs-Fomenko 23.5.

Now we will consider the *Thom isomorphism*. If $E \to B$ is a rank n vector bundle. Then we may associate the disk bundle $D(E)$ and the sphere bundle $S(E)$. Now we define the *Thom space* to be $T(E) = D(E)/S(E)$ (equivalently, the one-point compactification of E).

Theorem 2.2.9 (Thom isomorphism)**.** *Suppose E is an oriented vector bundle. Then there exists a unique $U \in H^n(T(E); \mathbb{Z}) = H^n(D(E), S(E))$ such that $U|_{\overline{F}}$ is the generator of $H^n(\overline{F}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ (given by orientation). We call U the Thom class. Furthermore, we have*

$$H^k(B, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^k(D(E); \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{k+n}(D(E), S(E), \mathbb{Z}) \qquad x \mapsto x \cup U$$

is an isomorphism for all k. Finally, the map

$$H^n(D(E), S(E)) \to H^n(D(E)) \cong H^n(B)$$

sends the Thom class U to the Euler class $e(E)$.

Proof. Consider the Serre spectral sequence for $(D^n, S^{n-1}) \hookrightarrow (D(E), S(E)) \to B$. Then the Euler class is the Thom class by the prior discussion about transgression. Alternatively, we may construct the Thom class locally and patch, and this can be found in Chapter 10 of Milnor-Stasheff. $\square$

---

[1] Apparently there is also a proof using the Atiyah-Singer index theorem, but that is way more advanced than using this result. Francesco says this is a result everyone uses without knowing the proof.

2.3   Vector Bundles

We may consider the functor

$$\mathrm{Vect}^k_{\mathbb{C}}\colon \mathsf{CW}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathsf{Set} \qquad X \mapsto \{\text{rank } k \text{ complex vector bundles}\}.$$

We may also consider the functors $\mathrm{Vect}^k_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathrm{Vect}^{+,k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of real vector bundles and oriented real vector bundles. This functor is representable!

Theorem 2.3.1 (Brown representability). *Let* $h\colon \mathsf{hCW}^{\mathrm{op}}_* \to \mathsf{Set}$ *be a functor. If*

1. *For* $X = \bigvee X_\alpha$ *with* $i_\alpha\colon X_\alpha \hookrightarrow X$, *then* $\prod i^*_\alpha\colon h(X) \simeq \prod h(X_\alpha)$ *is an isomorphism;*

2. *If* $X = A \cup B$ *is a union of subcomplexes and* $a \in h(A), b \in h(B)$ *retrict to the same element in* $h(A \cap B)$, *then there exists* $x \in h(X)$ *restricting to* a, b,

then there exists a CW complex K and $u \in h(k)$ *such that*

$$[X, k] \to h(X) \qquad f \mapsto f^*(U)$$

is a bijection.

Note that for $\mathrm{Vect}^k_{\mathbb{C}}$, the condition of being homotopy invariant is nontrivial to decide. We want $f_t\colon X \times I \to Y$ such that $f^*_0 \eta \simeq f^*_1 \eta$. The idea is that for $\xi := f^*_t \eta \to X \times I$, we need $\xi|_{X \times 0} = f^*_0 \eta$, $\xi|_{X \times 1} = f^*_1 \eta$.

Proposition 2.3.2. *Let X be a CW complex (or in general X is paracompact). Then if* ξ *is a vector bundle over* $X \times I$, *we have* $\xi|_{X \times 0} \simeq \xi|_{X \times 1}$.

Recall that X is *paracompact* if X is Hausdorff and any open cover $\{U_\alpha\}$ admits a locally finite refinement $\{V_\beta\}$. This is equivalent to every open cover admitting a partition of unity subordinate to it.

Remark 2.3.3. We may also assume the indices β are countable.

Example 2.3.4. Any $\eta \to X$ paracompact admits a Hermitian metric. To see this, simply trivialize over the charts U_α and then glue using our partition of unity.

Now we note that if $E \to X \times [a, b]$ is trivial over $[a, c]$ and $[c, b]$, then E is trivial. This implies that any $\eta \to D^k$ is trivial. Fix trivializations $h_1\colon X \times [a, c] \times \mathbb{C}^k \to E_1$, $h_2\colon X \times [c, b] \times \mathbb{C}^k \to E_2$. These do not necessarily agree on $X \times \{c\} \times \mathbb{C}^k$, but we simply consider $\varphi = h_1 h_2^{-1}$ and change h_2 by φ to get the desired trivialization.

The second observation is that if $\eta \to X \times I$ then there exists an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}$ such that $\eta|_{U_\alpha \times I}$ is trivial. To see this, we simply trivialize over $U_{X,i} \times [t_{i-1}, t_i]$ and then glue the trivializations.

Now we return to the proof that $\mathrm{Vect}^k_{\mathbb{C}}$ is homotopy invariant. Given a partition of unity φ_i subordinate to U_α (with $eta|_{U_\alpha \times I}$ trivial), we write $\psi_m\colon \varphi_1 + \cdots + \varphi_m\colon X \to [0, 1]$. Then define X_m to be the graph of ψ_m. We know $\mathrm{supp}\,\varphi_{m+1} \subseteq U_\alpha$ for some α, so $p\colon X_{m+1} \to X_m$ lifts to $h_m\colon \eta|_{X_{m+1}} \to \eta|_{X_m}$. We know η is trivial on $U_\alpha \times I$, so we have

$$h_m(x, \psi_{m+1}(x), v) = (x, \psi_m(x), V).$$

Then we know X_0 is $X \times \{0\}$, so using local finiteness of the partition of unity, we obtain the desired result.

We now want to find a concrete space that represents this functor. Define the *Grassmannian*

$$G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}} = \{k\text{-planes in } \mathbb{C}^n\}$$

of k-planes in $\mathbb{C}^n$. This has a tautological bundle $\mathbb{C}^k \hookrightarrow \gamma_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}} \to G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}}$ given by $\gamma = \{(V, v) \mid v \in V\}$. Of course, if $m < n$, we know $G_{m,k}^{\mathbb{C}} \hookrightarrow G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}}$, so we define $G_k^{\mathbb{C}} := G_{\infty,k}^{\mathbb{C}} = \bigcup_n G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}}$. Because the tautological bundles are well behaved under this, we obtain a tautological bundle $\gamma_k \to G_k^{\mathbb{C}}$.

Theorem 2.3.5. *The bundle $\gamma_k \to G_k^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a universal bundle. This means that $[X, G_k^{\mathbb{C}}] \simeq \mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}^k(X)$, where $f \mapsto f^*\gamma_k$.*

Remark 2.3.6. We can also write $G_k^{\mathbb{C}} = BU(k)$ as the classifying space of $U(k)$.

Proof of Theorem. Let $\eta \to X$. Then $\eta \cong f^*\gamma_k$ if and only if there exists $g \colon \eta \to \mathbb{C}^\infty$ which is linear injective on each fiber η_x. Given $p \colon \eta \to X$, choose a countable cover with $p^{-1}(U_i)$ trivial and φ_i a partition of unity subordinate to U_i. Then define

$$g_i \colon p^{-1}(U_i) = U_i \times \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$$

and consider the map $(\varphi_i \circ p) \cdot g_i \colon \eta \to \mathbb{C}^n$. This defines $g \colon \eta \to (\mathbb{C}^n)^\infty = \mathbb{C}^\infty$.

Now we need to show that if $g_0, g_1 \colon \eta \to \mathbb{C}^\infty$ that are injective on fibers, then there exist $g_t \colon \eta \times I \to \mathbb{C}^\infty$ linear injective on fibers at each time. We define

$$L_t \colon \mathbb{C}^\infty \to \mathbb{C}^\infty \qquad (x_1, x_2, \ldots) \mapsto (1-t)(x_1, x_2 \ldots) + t(x_1, 0, x_2, \ldots).$$

This is injective at each t and moves g_0 to the odd entries. Similarly, we can move g_1 to the even entries, so we can write $g_t = (1-t)g_0 + tg_1$. $\square$

A *characteristic class* is a natural transformation $\mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}^k(X) \xrightarrow{c} H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$. By the Yoneda lemma, characteristic classes are in bijection with the cohomology of $G_k^{\mathbb{C}}$. We now study basic facts of the Grassmannians:

- There is a transitive action of $U(n)$ on $G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}}$. The stabilizer of $\mathbb{C}^k \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is $U(k) \times U(n-k)$.

- Clearly we have $G_{n,1} = \mathbb{CP}^{n-1}$.

- The Grassmannian $G_{n,k}^{\mathbb{C}}$ has a nice cell decomposition generalizing $\mathbb{CP}^n = \mathrm{pt} \cup D^2 \cup D^4 \cup D^6 \cup \cdots$.

Example 2.3.7. Consider the Grassmannian $G_{4,2}$ of 2-planes in $\mathbb{C}^4$. Then the interior of cells is described by dimensions of intersections with $\mathbb{C}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^4 \subset \mathbb{C}^4$. The cells are given by:

0-cell: This is just $\{\mathbb{C}^2\}$ corresponding to $(1, 2, 2)$.

2-cell: This is the set $\{\mathbb{C}^1 \subset V \subset \mathbb{C}^3\}$ corresponding to $(1, 1, 2)$.

4-cells: These are $\{\mathbb{C}^1 \subset V\}$ corresponding to $(1, 1, 1)$ and $\{V \subset \mathbb{C}^3\}$ corresponding to $(0, 1, 2)$.

6-cell: This is given by $\{\dim V \cap \mathbb{C}^2 > 0\}$ corresponding to $(0, 1, 1)$.

8-cell: This is everything else, which corresponds to $(0, 0, 1)$.

For an alternative description, a 2 plane corresponds to the row reduced echelon form of a 2×4 matrix. Then we have the following correspondence:

0-cell: This is the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

2-cell: This is the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

4-cells: These are the matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}$.

6-cell: This is the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}$.

8-cell: This is the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \end{bmatrix}$.

These cells are called *Schubert cells*. These behave nicely with the inclusions and $G_{n,k}$ has $\binom{n}{k}$ cells. The number of $2i$-cells is given by the number of partitions of i into at most k integers that are each at most $n - k$. The cells are of even dimension, so we can compute the group structure on the cohomology, but not the ring structure.