

Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

12.12. cohomology group and product structure

Today: Lens space $L(n, q)$

Eilenberg-MacLane space $K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$

Grassmannian & Stiefel manifold $V_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ [Already! in 11.14]

Lie group $SU(n)$, $U(n)$, $Sp(n)$ and $SU(n, \mathbb{R})$

Ref: [GTM, §18 for computation, §14, 15 mainly for theory]

[Jun Hou Fung, the cohomology of Lie groups, url: <http://math.uchicago.edu/~may/REU2012/REUPapers/Fung.pdf>]

p-local cohomology of $K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$: <https://www.math.uni-bielefeld.de/documenta/vol-20/09.pdf>

The process:

1. find a fiber bundle
2. induce the spectrum sequence
3. compute!

Case 1. can compute $H^i(-, \mathbb{Z})$ directly

→ know everything

Case 2. $H^i(-, \mathbb{Q})$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow H^i(-, \mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow H_i(-, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow \\ H^i(-, \mathbb{F}_p) \end{array} \right.$

→ don't know the prod structure of $H^i(-, \mathbb{Z})$

1. Lens space $L(n, q)$ ($q \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ can be non-prime)

Def $L(n, q) \cong S^{2n+1} / (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}\text{-action})$ $L(\infty, q) \cong S^\infty / (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}\text{-action})$
 e.g. $L(n, 2) \cong \mathbb{R}P^{2n+1}$ $L(\infty, q) = K(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}, 1)$

$$\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow S^{2n+1} \rightarrow L(n, q)$$

→ $\pi_i(L(n, q))$

$$H^i(L(n, q), \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=0 \\ \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z} & i=2n+1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$S^1 \rightarrow L(n, q) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$$

→ $H^*(L(n, q), \mathbb{Z})$

$i=0$ or $2n+1$
 $i=2, 4, \dots, 2n$
 otherwise.

$n \backslash H^i(L(n, 3), \mathbb{Z})$	i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		\mathbb{Z}	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}	0	0	0	0
2		\mathbb{Z}	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}	0	0
3		\mathbb{Z}	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}
4		\mathbb{Z}	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	0

$$\begin{aligned}
H^*(L(n, q), \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}[x_i]/(q x_i, x_i^{n+1}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}y \\
H^*(L(n, q), \mathbb{F}_p) &= \begin{cases} \mathbb{F}_p[y]/(y^2) \cong \mathbb{F}_p \oplus \mathbb{F}_p y & p \neq q \\ \mathbb{F}_p[x_i]/(x_i^{n+1}) \oplus \mathbb{F}_p y & p = q \text{ is prime} \end{cases} \\
H^*(L(n, q), \mathbb{Q}) &= \mathbb{Q}[y]/(y^2) \cong \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}y
\end{aligned}$$

$p \neq q$
 $p = q$ is prime

2. EM space we know

$$\begin{aligned}
K(\mathbb{Z}, n-1) &\rightarrow PK(\mathbb{Z}, n) \\
&\downarrow \\
&K(\mathbb{Z}, n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{C}P^2 \cong K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) &\rightarrow PK(\mathbb{Z}, 3) \\
&\downarrow \\
&K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)
\end{aligned}$$

By the computation in the end, we get:

$n \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}													
2	\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}
3	\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2		\mathbb{F}_3	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_3	$\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{F}_2	?
4	\mathbb{Z}				\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{F}_3		?			
5	\mathbb{Z}					\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2		$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$?		

$H^i(K(\mathbb{Z}, n), \mathbb{Z})$

3. Lie group.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
SU(n-1) \rightarrow SU(n) & U(n-1) \rightarrow U(n) & Sp(n-1) \rightarrow Sp(n) \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
S^{2n-1} & S^{2n-1} & S^{4n-1}
\end{array}$$

we get Proposition 1.4. [JHF]

- (1) $H^*(SU(n)) \cong \Lambda[x_3, x_5, \dots, x_{2n-1}]$.
- (2) $H^*(U(n)) \cong \Lambda[x_1, x_3, \dots, x_{2n-1}]$.
- (3) $H^*(Sp(n)) \cong \Lambda[x_3, x_7, \dots, x_{4n-1}]$.

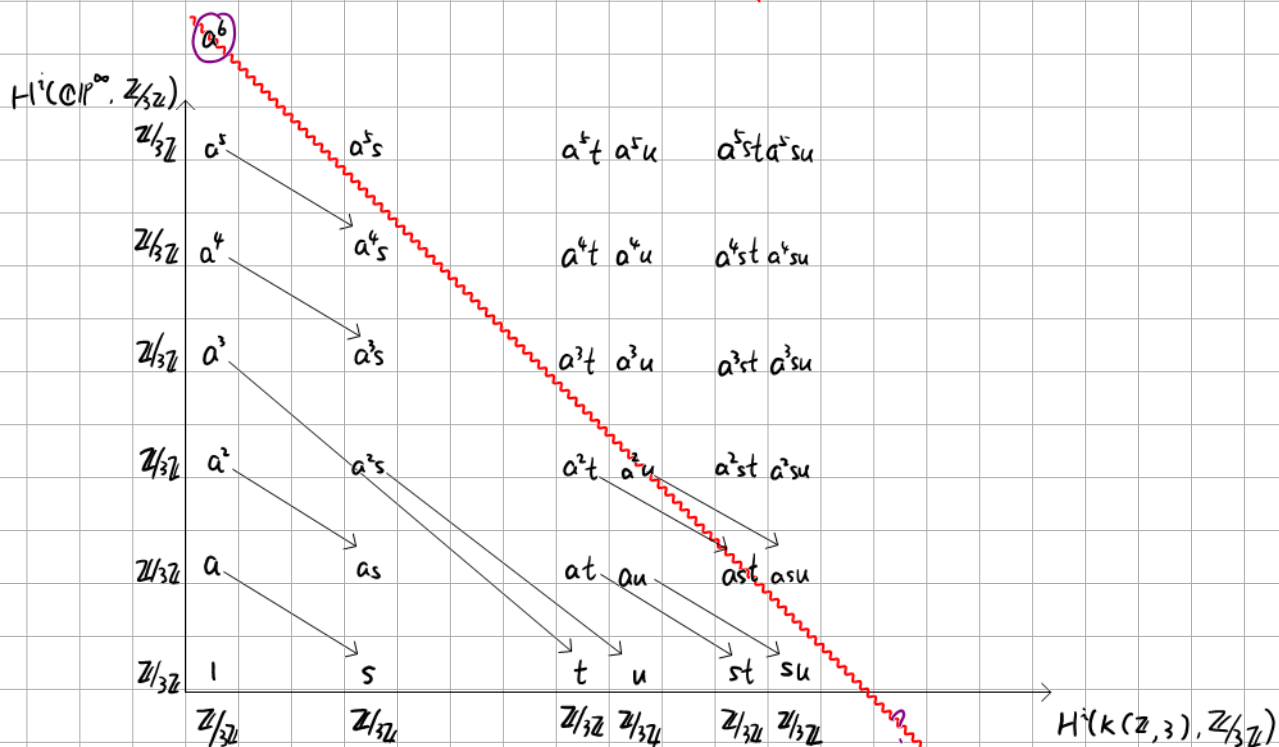
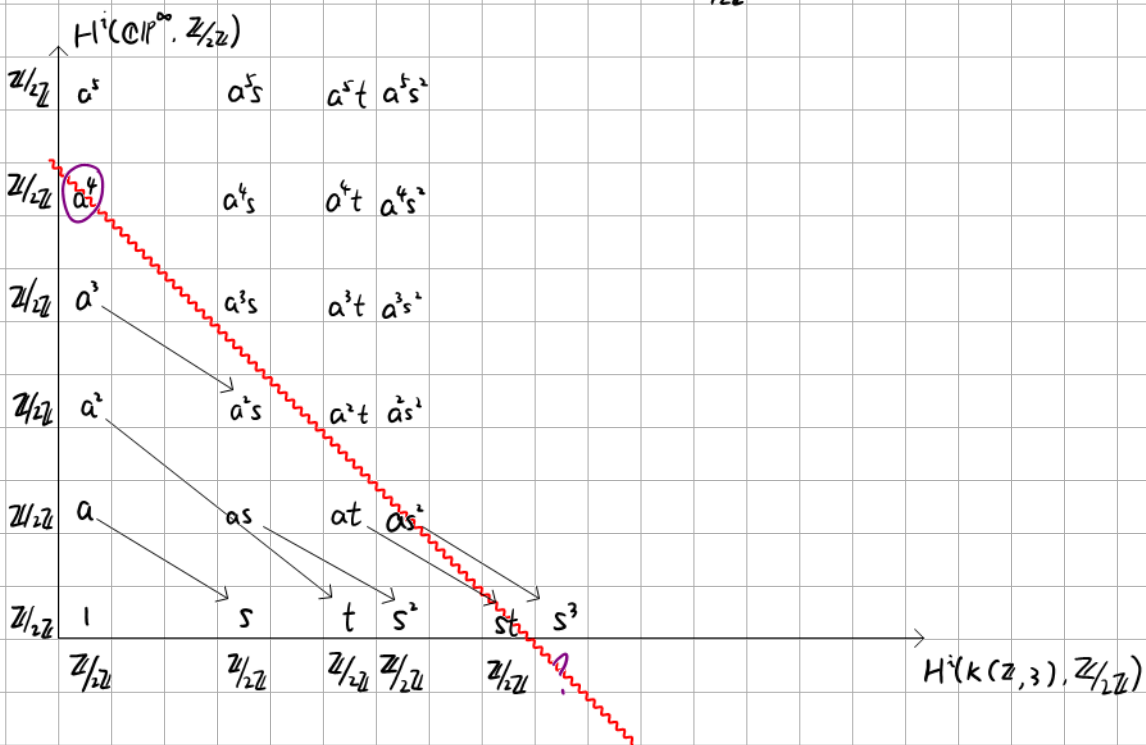
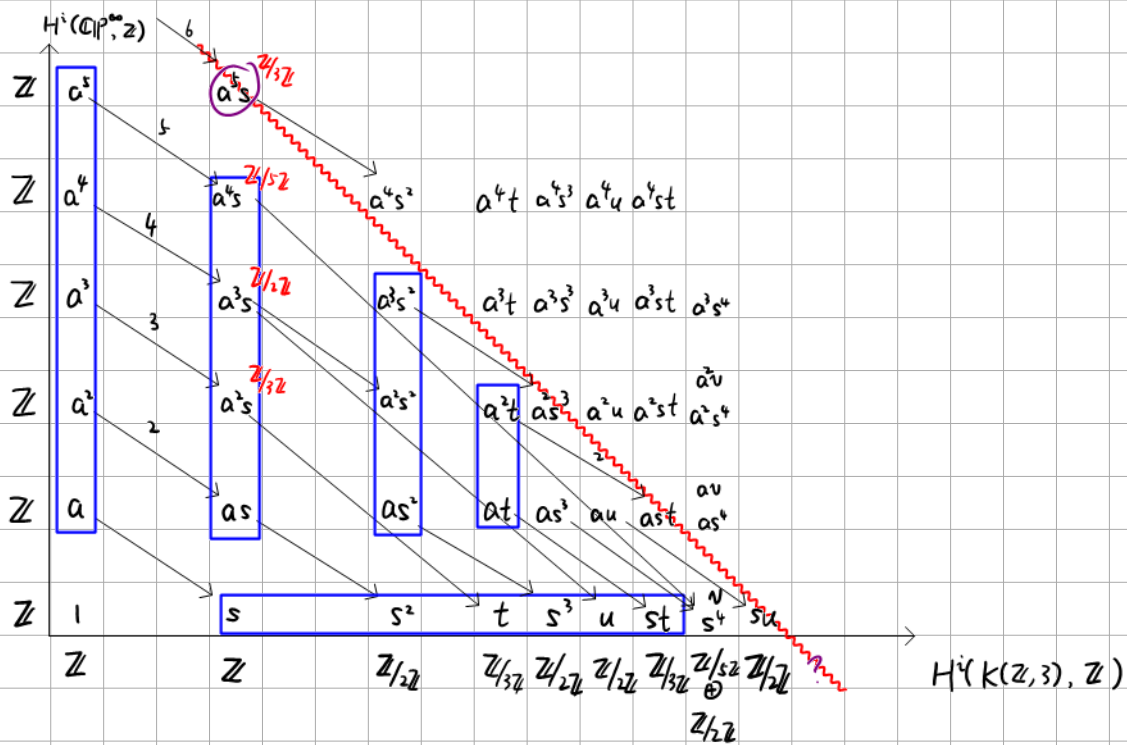
and $SO(n, \mathbb{R}) \cong V_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is already computed.

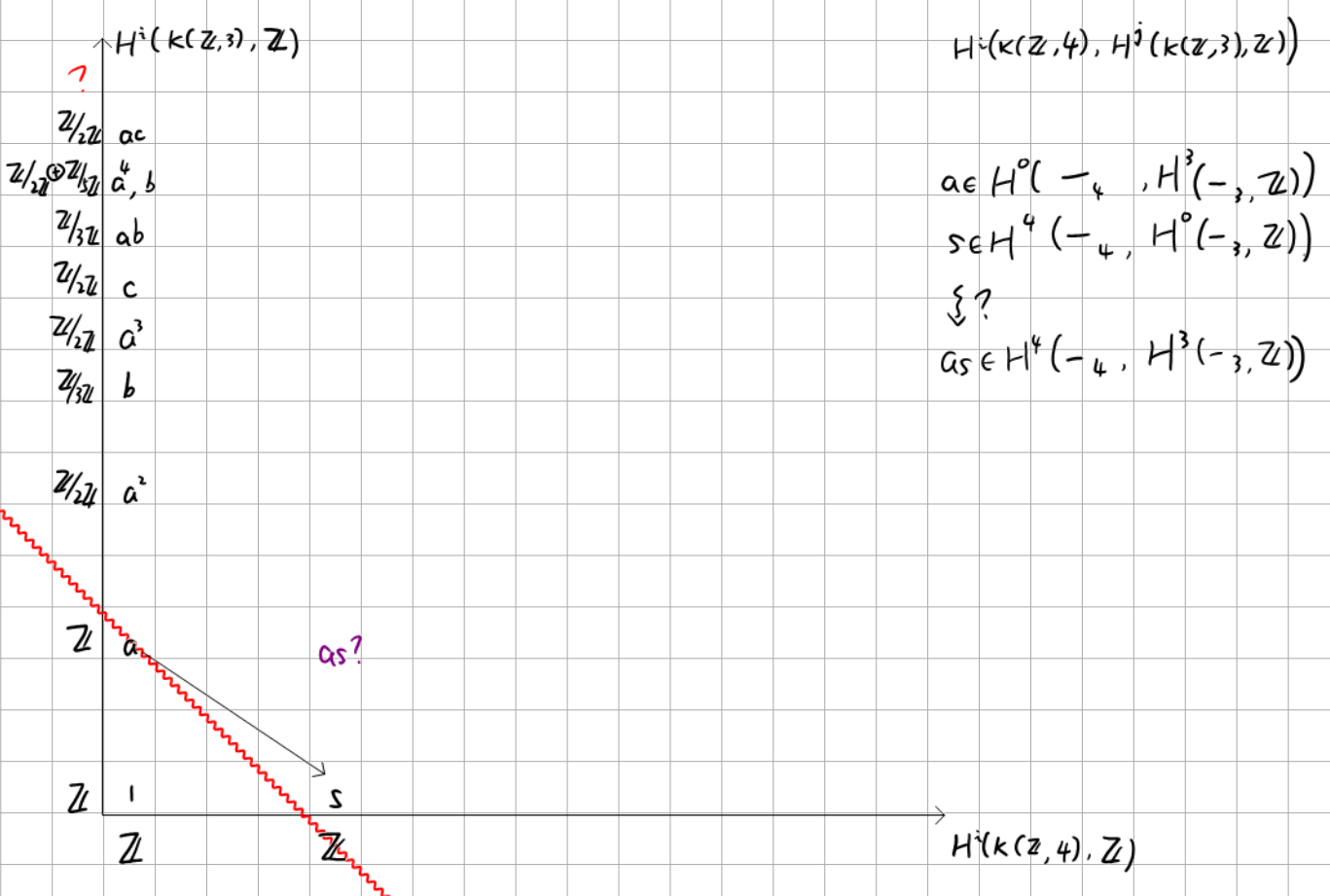
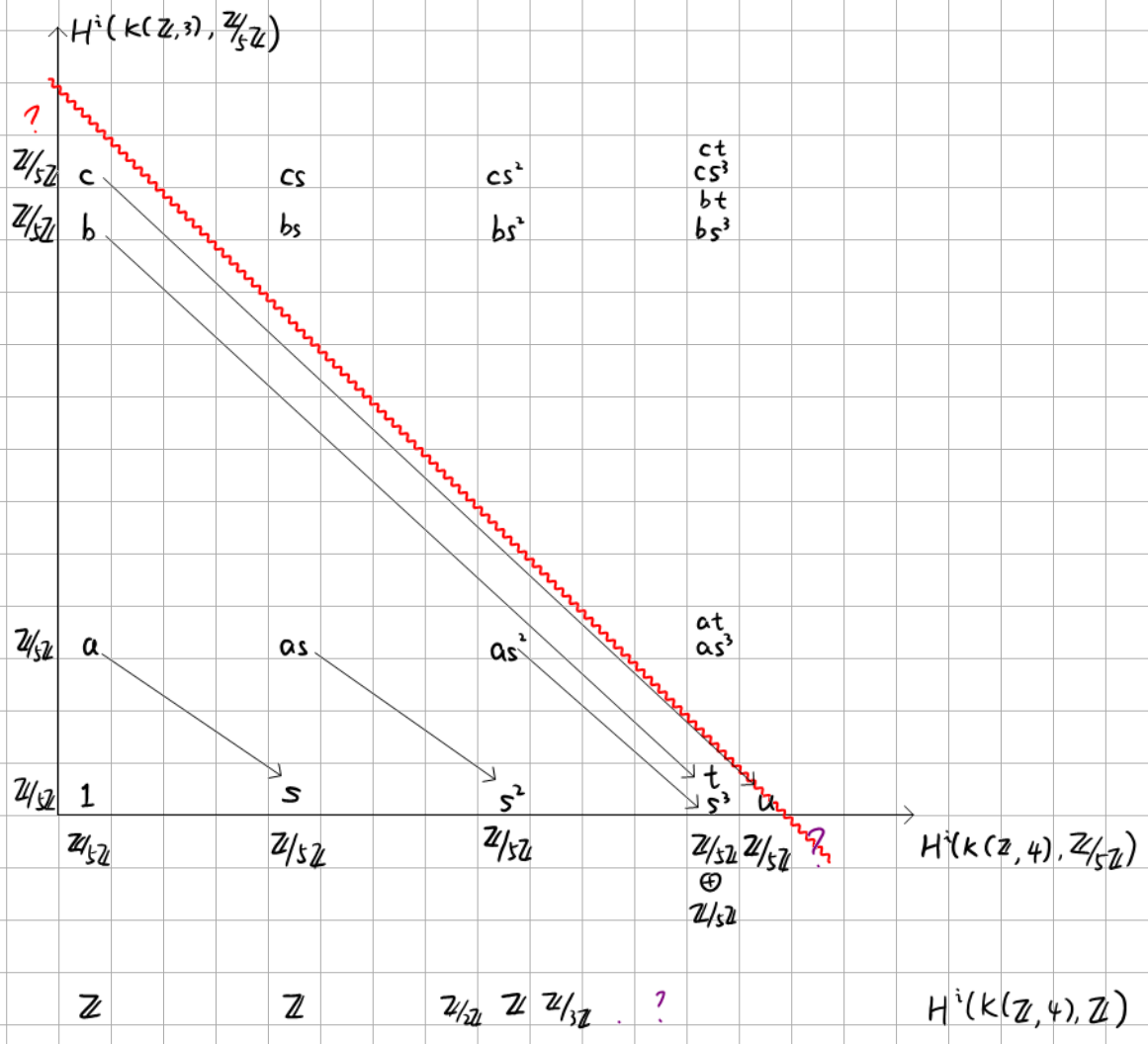
4. Grassmannian

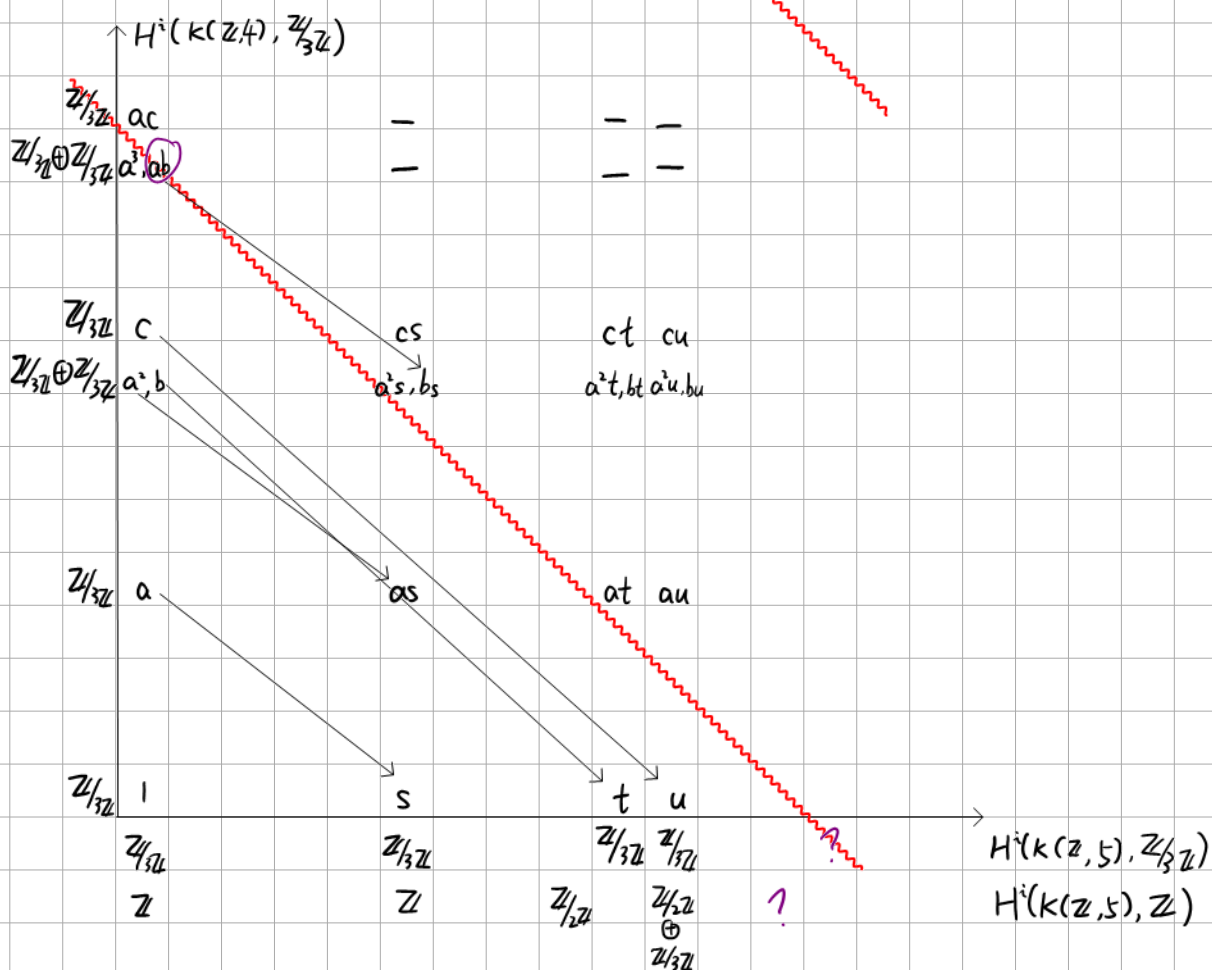
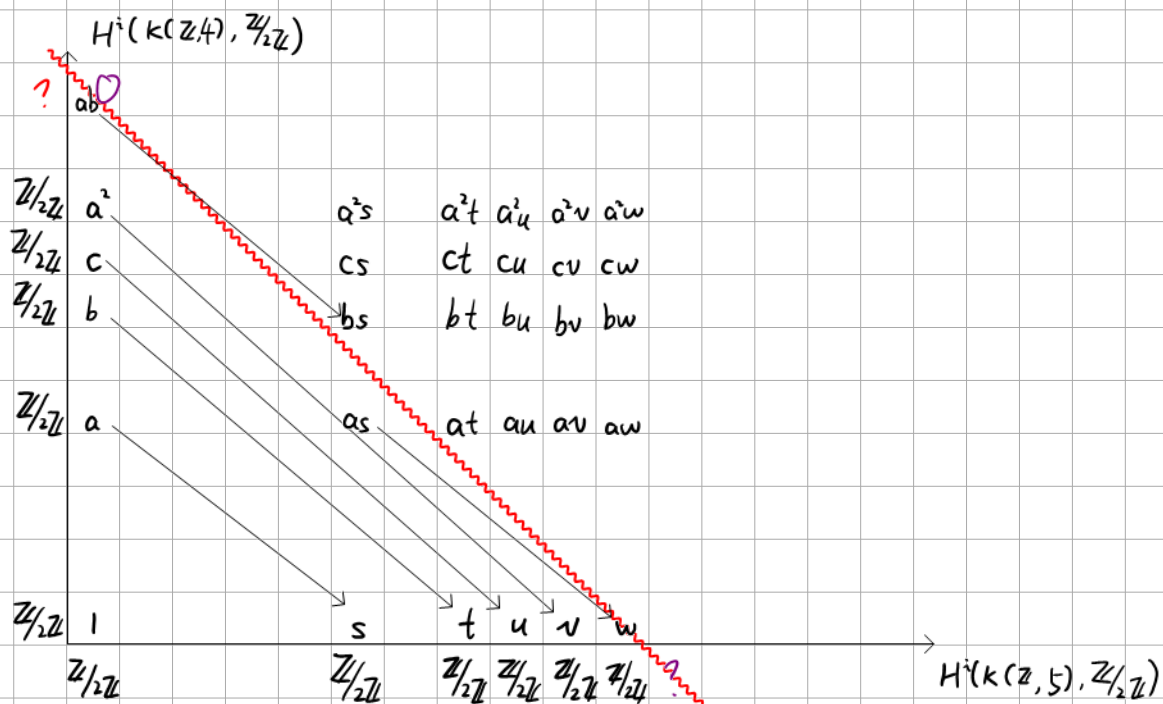
It's showed in [Hatcher, Thm 4D.4] that

$$\begin{aligned}
H^*(Gr_n(\mathbb{R}^\infty); \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}[w_1, \dots, w_n] & \deg w_i &= i \\
H^*(Gr_n(\mathbb{C}^\infty); \mathbb{Z}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}[c_1, \dots, c_n] & \deg c_i &= 2i \\
H^*(Gr_n(\mathbb{H}^\infty); \mathbb{Z}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}[q_1, \dots, q_n] & \deg q_i &= 4i
\end{aligned}$$

Rmk. This also gives us a way to define Chern class and SW class.







Conclusion:

$n \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}													
2	\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}		\mathbb{Z}
3	\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2		\mathbb{F}_3	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_3	$\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{F}_2	?
4	\mathbb{Z}				\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{F}_3		?			
5	\mathbb{Z}					\mathbb{Z}			\mathbb{F}_2		$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$?		

$H^i(K(\mathbb{Z}, n), \mathbb{Z})$

$$H^i(SU(n-1), \mathbb{Z})$$



$$\downarrow$$

$$S^{2n-1}$$

$$S^{2n-1}$$

$$S_{4n-1}$$