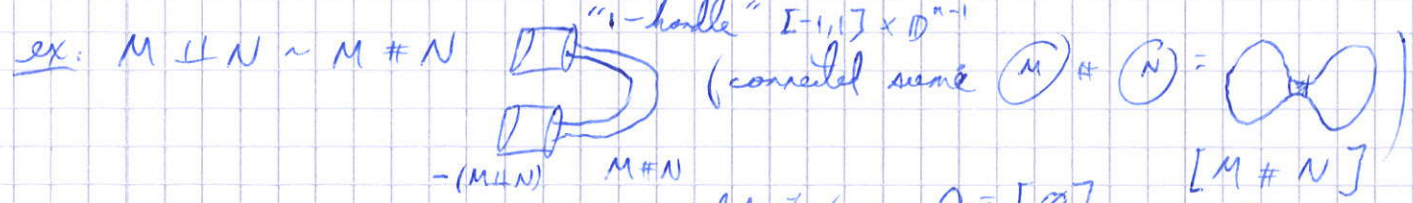
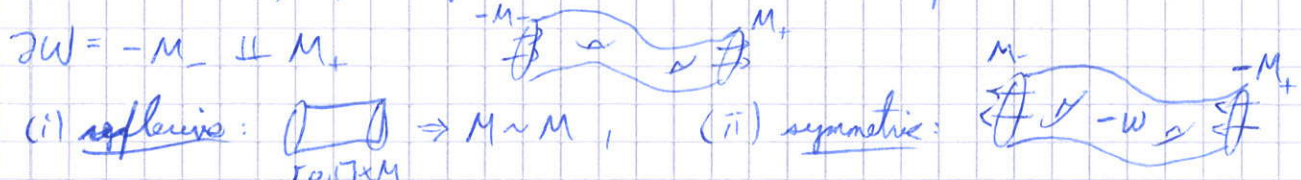


TALK 2: Introduction to bordism & background on fiber bundles (26.4.2018)

oriented bordism: M_+ closed, smooth oriented n -mfd. They are bordant ($M_+ \sim M_+$) if \exists cplt, smooth oriented $(n+1)$ -mfd W w/



defn: Abelian group $\Omega_n^{SO} := \{ \text{closed oriented smooth } n\text{-mfd} \} / \sim$, $0 = [\emptyset]$, $[M] + [N] := [M \sqcup N]$.

ring structure: $\Omega_k^{SO} \otimes \Omega_l^{SO} \rightarrow \Omega_{k+l}^{SO} : [M] \otimes [N] \mapsto [M \times N]$
 $\Rightarrow \Omega^{SO} := \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Omega_n^{SO}$ is a ring w/ unit $1 = [pt] \in \Omega_0^{SO} (= \mathbb{Z})$

\exists characteristic classes (Bottjagin) $p_k: \{ \text{real vector bundles over } M \} \rightarrow H^{4k}(M)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$
 s.t. $\forall N \xrightarrow{f} M, p_k(f^*E) = f^*p_k(E)$ & $p_k(E \oplus \text{trivial bundle}) = p_k(E)$

\Rightarrow for any partition $n = k_1 + \dots + k_N$, the Bottjagin number of an oriented n -mfd $M \rightarrow \langle p_{k_1}(TM) \cup \dots \cup p_{k_N}(TM), [M] \rangle$ defines a hom. $\Omega_n^{SO} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (bordism invariant).
 If that $M = \partial W \Rightarrow \langle \bar{p}(TM), [M] \rangle = 0$.

$\begin{pmatrix} W \\ M \end{pmatrix}$ For inclusion $M \xrightarrow{i} W, i^*TW = TW|_{\partial W} \cong TM \oplus \text{normal bundle}$
 $\Rightarrow \bar{p}(TM) = \bar{p}(i^*TW) = i^*\bar{p}(TW) \Rightarrow \langle \bar{p}(TM), [M] \rangle = \langle \bar{p}(TW), i_*[M] \rangle = 0$.

thm (R. Thom 1954): \exists ring iso. $\mathbb{Q}[y_4, y_8, y_{12}, \dots] \xrightarrow{\cong} \Omega^{SO} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ w/ generators of deg. $4k$ s.t. $\Phi(y_{4k}) = [CP^{2k}]$.

thm (C.T.C. Wall 1960): $[M] \in \Omega^{SO}$ is determined by its Bottjagin & Stiefel-Whitney numbers.



defn: unoriented bordism: Ω_n = same but ignore orientations, e.g. $\begin{pmatrix} M \\ [0,1] \times M \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 2[M] = 0$ always in Ω_n .

fiber bundle: F, E, B top. spaces, G a top. grp. (or all smooth mfd's, G a Lie group...)

"standard fiber" "total space" "base"

$F \hookrightarrow E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ is a fiber bundle if all $x \in B$ have nbhd's $x \in U_\alpha \subseteq B$ admitting local trivializations $E|_{U_\alpha} := \pi^{-1}(U_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\Phi_\alpha} U_\alpha \times F$ (if all smooth mfd's, $\Phi_\alpha \mapsto \text{diffeo}$ "smooth fiber bundle")

$E_x := \pi^{-1}(x) \cong F$ "fiber over x "

$\Gamma(E) := \{s: B \rightarrow E \mid \pi \circ s = \text{id}, \text{ i.e. } s(x) \in E_x \forall x\}$ "sections"

Call $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ trivial if \exists a global triv. $E = \pi^{-1}(B) \xrightarrow{\cong} B \times F$.

Local triv. $\Phi_\alpha, \Phi_\beta \mapsto$ transition maps $g_{\beta\alpha}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(F)$ s.t.

$\Phi_\beta \circ \Phi_\alpha^{-1}: (U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \times F \rightarrow (U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \times F$

$(x, p) \mapsto (x, g_{\beta\alpha}(x)(p))$

Say $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ has structure group G if G acts on F ($G \xrightarrow{\text{hom.}} \text{Homeo}(F)$)

$\&$ can fix a collection of local triv. $\{\Phi_\alpha\}$ covering B s.t. $g_{\beta\alpha}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow G$.

Morphism $E \rightarrow E'$ (over same base w/ same str. grp): looks like (locally)

$U_\alpha \times F \rightarrow U_\alpha \times F': (x, p) \mapsto (x, f_\alpha(x)p)$ for some $f_\alpha: U_\alpha \rightarrow G$ in local triv.

ex: $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{C}$, $F = \mathbb{K}^m$, $G = GL(m, \mathbb{K})$ acting linearly on $\mathbb{K}^m \Rightarrow$

$E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ is a (real or cplx) vector bundle of rank m . Fibers $E_x \cong \mathbb{K}^m$ are vec. spaces, morphisms $E \rightarrow E'$ map $E_x \rightarrow E'_x$ linearly $\forall x \in B$.

Local triv. $\Phi_\alpha: E|_{U_\alpha} \rightarrow U_\alpha \times \mathbb{K}^m \Leftrightarrow$ local frames: $\forall x \in U_\alpha$,

ex: M a smooth mfd, chart over $U_\alpha \in M$, $s_\alpha(x) := (\Phi_\alpha|_{E_x})^{-1} \in \{ \text{isos. } \mathbb{K}^m \rightarrow E_x \}$

$(x^1, \dots, x^n): U_\alpha \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto$ frame $\{ \text{basis of } E_x \}$

$(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n})$ for $TM|_{U_\alpha}$: coordinate vector fields, basis of tangent space $T_x M \forall x \in U_\alpha$.

ex: $F = \mathbb{K}^m$, $G \subseteq GL(m, \mathbb{K})$ a subgroup \Rightarrow VB w/ extra structures, e.g.

- $G = O(m)$ or $U(m) \Leftrightarrow$ bundle metric: \exists inner product on $E_x \forall x$, considers only orthonormal frames

- $G = SO(m) \Leftrightarrow$ bundle metric + orientation: oriented orthonormal frames

operations on vector bundles: fix E, E' over same base B

- direct sum: $(E \oplus E')_x = E_x \oplus E'_x$, transition maps $\begin{pmatrix} g_{\beta\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & g'_{\beta\alpha} \end{pmatrix}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(m+n, \mathbb{K})$ $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{K}^m \oplus \mathbb{K}^n)$

- tensor product: $E \otimes E' \rightarrow B$ same idea

- complex conjugate: for $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$, $\bar{E} \rightarrow B$ has fibers $\bar{E}_x := E_x$ but scalar mult. $\bar{\cdot}$

$C \times \bar{E}_x \rightarrow \bar{E}_x: (\lambda, v) \mapsto \lambda v. \Rightarrow$ transition maps $g_{\alpha\beta} = U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow GL(m, \mathbb{C})$ (-6)
 for E become $\bar{g}_{\alpha\beta}$ for \bar{E} .

prop: $\bar{E} \cong E^*$ dual bund. pf: choose bund matrix $\langle, \rangle, \bar{E} \xrightarrow{\cong} E^* = v \mapsto \langle v, \cdot \rangle$ □

- frame bund: $E \rightsquigarrow F(E) \rightarrow B$, a fiber bund w/ fibers

$F(E_x) = \{ \text{isom. } \mathbb{K}^m \rightarrow E_x \} \cong GL(m, \mathbb{K})$. Transition maps $g_{\alpha\beta} = U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow G$
 same as for E but now G acts on $F \cong G$ by left-multiplication.

$\Rightarrow F(E)$ inherits a fiber-preserving right G -action $F(E) \times G \rightarrow F(E): (\bar{\Phi}, g) \mapsto \bar{\Phi} \circ g$
 G acts freely & transitively on each fiber. =: "principal G -bundle" (PFB)

(Here $G = GL(m, \mathbb{K})$, but e.g. if $G = O(m)$, \rightarrow principal $O(m)$ -bund w/ fibers
 $F(E_x) = \{ \text{orthonormal frames of } E_x \}$.)

rk: a v.b. $E \rightarrow B$ is trivial $\Leftrightarrow \Gamma(F(E)) \neq \emptyset$. (Note $\Gamma(E) \neq \emptyset$ since
 e.g. \exists "0-section": $s(x) := 0 \in E_x \forall x$)
 (For PFBs, sections \Leftrightarrow trivializations:

$$s: B \rightarrow F(E) \Leftrightarrow \bar{\Phi}: \Gamma(E) \rightarrow B \times G \text{ s.t. } \bar{\Phi}^{-1}(x, g) = s(x) \cdot g.)$$

pullback: Given $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ & $f: B' \rightarrow B$, \exists bund $f^*E \rightarrow B'$ w/
 fibers $(f^*E)_x = E_{f(x)}$, transition maps $g_{\alpha\beta} \circ f$.

lemma: If $f_0 \sim f_1: B' \rightarrow B$ then $f_0^*E \cong f_1^*E$ (bund iso.)

"smooth pf": $\begin{matrix} \text{[BxI]} \\ \xrightarrow{f_1} \\ \text{[BxI]} \\ \xrightarrow{f_0} \end{matrix} B$, choose a connection on $H^*E \rightarrow B \times I \xrightarrow{\cong} B \times I$

$\forall x \in B$, smooth family of "parallel transport" maps along the path $t \mapsto (x, t) \in B \times I$

$\bar{\Phi}_x^t: (H^*E)_{(x,0)} \xrightarrow{\cong} (H^*E)_{(x,t)}$, then \exists bund iso. $f_0^*E \rightarrow f_1^*E$

sending $(f_0^*E)_x = E_{f_0(x)} = (H^*E)_{(x,0)} \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}_x^t} (H^*E)_{(x,t)} = E_{f_1(x)} = (f_1^*E)_x$. □

cor: If B is contractible, every fiber bund over B is trivial. □

construction of sections

thm: Spce $F \hookrightarrow E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ is a fiber bund, B a CW-cpx, $A \subseteq B$ a subcpx,
 $s \in \Gamma(E|_A)$, & F is weakly contractible (i.e. $\pi_k(F) = 0 \forall k$). Then:
 s extends to a section of E , which is unique up to htpy of sections fixed on A .

pf: Existence: defn s arbitrarily on 0-cells not in A . Induction: assume s
 already extended to $(k-1)$ -skeleton $B^{k-1} \cup A$. Given a k -cell w/ char. map

$\bar{\Phi}_x: D^k \rightarrow B^k$, D^k contr. $\Rightarrow \bar{\Phi}_x^*E \cong D^k \times F$, so section \Leftrightarrow map $D^k \rightarrow F$,

already def'd on ∂D^k since $\bar{\Phi}_x(\partial D^k) \subseteq B^{k-1}$, $\pi_{k-1}(F) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ extension
 to $D^k \rightarrow F$. Uniqueness: Same argument pulled back via $B \times I \rightarrow B$. □