

Homotopy invariance of pullbacks

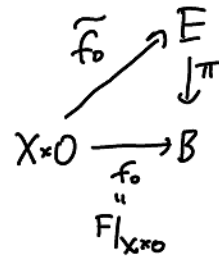
Lemma (*): If $f_0, f_2: X \rightarrow Y$ are homotopic maps, $E \xrightarrow{\pi} Y$ vector bundle or principal G -bundle, and say X is paracompact. Then $f_0^* E \cong f_2^* E$ as (vector/principal) bundles over X .

Remark: Same is true for arbitrary fiber bundles.

To prove Lemma, we'll make use of an important property satisfied by such bundles over paracompact spaces, homotopy lifting property (HLP). (already appears in e.g., cover space theory) $A \subseteq X$ subspace. "with respect to (X, A) ."

Def: A map $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ satisfies HLP with respect to X (rel A) if,

given a homotopy $F: X \times I \rightarrow B$ and a lift



of $f_0 = F(-, 0)$, (i.e., $\pi \circ \tilde{f}_0 = f_0$),

(and a lift $\tilde{G}: A \times I \rightarrow E$ of $F|_{A \times I}$, so $\pi \circ \tilde{G} = F|_{A \times I}$, agreeing w/ $\tilde{f}_0|_A$ along $A \times 0$).

Then, \exists a homotopy $\tilde{F}: X \times I \rightarrow E$ lifting F

(i.e., $\pi \circ \tilde{F} = F$) and agreeing with $\tilde{f}_0 = F(-, 0)$ on $X \times 0$.

(and further agreeing with \tilde{G} when restricted to $A \times I$).

What we need is:

Thm: (Hatcher prop 4.48 + references that follow):

A fiber bundle $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ has HLP for all (X, A) if B is paracompact.

(Hatcher proves explicitly that even if B not paracompact $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ has HLP for all CW pairs).

Remark: A weaker condition than requiring $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ to a fiber bundle is requiring it to satisfy HLP for all CW pairs (X, A) , equivalently (by iteration) for all $(D^n, \partial D^n) \forall n$. This is called having a Serre fibration, & subtler for many purposes.

Proof of homotopy invariance lemma (*) (Recall have $E \xrightarrow{\pi} B, f_0, f_2: X \rightarrow B$):

Let $F: X \times I \rightarrow Y$ be the homotopy (so $f_0 = F(-, 0), f_2 = F(-, 1)$) and consider

In other words, the homotopy $\begin{array}{ccc} P & & \\ \downarrow \pi & & \\ X \times I & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & X \times I \end{array}$ has a lift $\tilde{\text{id}}_0$ along $X \times 0$.

By HLP for $P \rightarrow X \times I$ (since $X/X \times I$ are paracompact), we can therefore find a lift of id extending the lift $\tilde{\text{id}}_0$ along $X \times 0$.

$$\Rightarrow p^* f_0^* E \cong F^* E \xrightarrow[\text{restrict to } X \times 1]{} f_1^* E \cong f_1^* E. \quad \square$$

Some consequences of the homotopy invariance property:

Lemma \Leftrightarrow For any $X \rightarrow Y$, the map $f^* : \{ \text{principal/vec. bundles on } Y \} / \text{iso.} \rightarrow \{ \text{principal/vec. bundles on } X \} / \text{iso.}$ only depends on $[f] \in [X, Y]$.

If we denote by $\text{Bun}_G(X) := \{ \text{principal } G\text{-bundles on } X \} / \text{iso.}$

$\text{Vect}_k(X) := \{ \text{rank } k \text{ vec. bundles on } X \} / \text{iso.}$,

$\Rightarrow \text{Bun}_G(-)$ and $\text{Vect}_k(-)$ are (contravariant) "homotopy functors". (akin to $H^k(-)$).

In particular:

Cor: that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence, then

$$[f]^*: \text{Bun}_G(Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Bun}_G(X)$$

$$\text{Vect}_k(Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Vect}_k(X)$$

Pf: Let $g: Y \rightarrow X$ homotopy inverse. Then $g^* = [g]^*$ is inverse to $f^* = [f]^*$. \square

Cor: Over a contractible space, any vec. bundle resp. principal bundle is trivial.

\exists homotopy \downarrow

Pf: X contractible, and $x_0 \xrightarrow{i} X$ any point. Then $j: X \rightarrow x_0$ (projection) is homotopy inverse, i.e., $ij \cong \text{id}_X$ & $ji \cong \text{id}_{x_0}$ (of course $ji = \text{id}_{x_0}$).

$$\Rightarrow j^*: \text{Bun}_G(x_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Bun}_G(X) \quad \square$$

$$\{x_0 \times G\} \xrightarrow{\text{natural}} \{X \times G\}$$

$$(\text{OR } \text{Vect}_k(x) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Vect}_k(X))$$

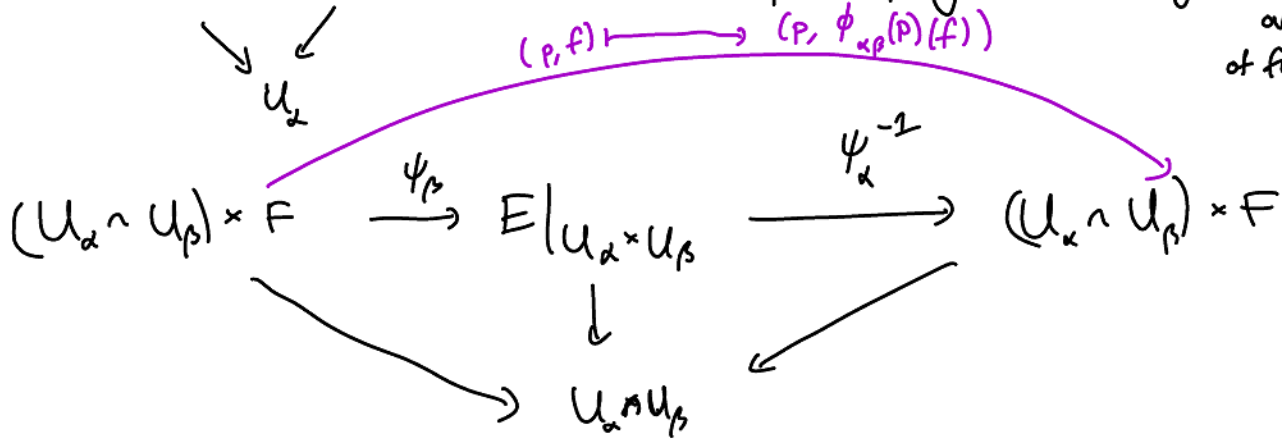
$$\{x_0 \times \mathbb{R}^k\} \xrightarrow{\text{calculate}} \{X \times \mathbb{R}^k\}$$

Clutching functions:

$E \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ fiber bundle.

Fix a trivializing cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ of B , along with trivializations

$\psi_\alpha: U_\alpha \times F \xrightarrow{\cong} E|_{U_\alpha}$. On $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$, comparing trivializations gives us a map over $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ of fiber bundles,



determined by a map $\phi_{\alpha\beta}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(F)$, called the clutching functions of E w.r.t. $\{U_\alpha\}$.

- If E is a vector bundle, by using ^{local} trivializations of E as a vector bundle, the clutching functions land in $GL(\mathbb{R}^k) \subseteq \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^k)$.
- principal G bundle, clutching functions can be made to take values in G by using a cover trivializing the bundle as principal bundle. c Homeo(G)

The group the clutching fns. take value in, $G \subset \text{Homeo}(F)$, is called the structure group of the bundle.

The cover $\{U_\alpha\}$ & clutching functions in fact determine the bundle completely:

Given B , a cover $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ of B , a space F , a group G which acts on F (i.e., $G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(F)$),

$\{\phi_{\alpha\beta}: U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \rightarrow G\}$ maps (satisfying conditions, e.g., $\phi_{\alpha\beta}(x) \phi_{\beta\alpha}(x) = \text{id}$,

$$\phi_{\beta\gamma}(x) \phi_{\gamma\alpha}(x) = \phi_{\beta\alpha}(x)) .$$

\rightarrow can form a fiber bundle

$$E = \bigcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \times F / \sim \quad \text{where we identify, for each } \alpha, \beta, x \in U_{\alpha} \cap U_{\beta},$$

$$(x, f) \in U_{\alpha} \times F \text{ with } (x, \phi_{\beta\alpha}(x)(f)) \in U_{\beta} \times F.$$

with $\pi: E \xrightarrow{\text{project to left factor}} \bigcup U_{\alpha} / \sim$ (where identify for any $x \in U_{\alpha} \cap U_{\beta}$, $x \in U_{\alpha}$ with $x \in U_{\beta}$)

$\phi_{\alpha\beta}(x)^{-1}(f)$

Note: (the notion of equivalence should allow one to "refine" a cover)


exercise: this is a fiber bundle.

In fact, up to a suitable notion of "equivalence" of such data $\{U_{\alpha}, \{\phi_{\alpha\beta}\}$, we can ^{completely} describe fiber bundles on B up to iso. this way.

(depending on G, F , can arrange E to be a vector resp. principl bdl)

\uparrow
 $F = \mathbb{R}^k$
 $G = GL(\mathbb{R}^k)$

\uparrow
 $F = \mathbb{C}$
 $G = G$

Key example: $S^n = S_+^n \cup_{x_0} S_-^n$  $S_+^n \cap S_-^n \cong S^{n-1}$ (thought of as equator)

\downarrow
pick x_0 basepoint

Since each S_{\pm}^n is contractible, any bundle on S_{\pm}^n is trivial, moreover can choose a trivialization on either S_+^n/S_-^n extending one on x_0 b/c $x_0 \hookrightarrow S_{\pm}^n$.

a trivialization $E|_{x_0} \cong \mathbb{C}^k$ therefore determines trivializations

$$E_+ := E|_{S_+^n} \cong S_+^n \times \mathbb{C}^k, \text{ and } E_- := E|_{S_-^n} \cong S_-^n \times \mathbb{C}^k.$$

which restrict along x_0 to ϕ_{x_0} .

Using the clutching construction, can think of $E \cong E_+ \cup E_- / \sim$

where along $S_+^n \cap S_-^n$, we identify $(x, e_+) \in E_+$ with $(x, \rho(x)e_+) \in E_-$ for a clutching fun. $\rho: S_+^n \cap S_-^n \rightarrow GL(k, \mathbb{C})$.

Note: By construction, $\rho(x_0) = \text{id} \in GL(k, \mathbb{C})$

Conversely, such a ρ determines an E , by gluing as before.

Claim: E only depends on the homotopy class of $\rho \in [(S_+^n \wedge S_-^n, x_0), (GL(k, \mathbb{C}), \text{id})]$
 \parallel
 $[(S^{n-1}, x_0), (GL(k, \mathbb{C}), \text{id})]$
 \parallel
 $\pi_{n-1}(GL(k, \mathbb{C}))$;

and moreover the association $\Psi: [\rho] \mapsto E$ induces an iso.

$$\pi_{n-1}(GL(k, \mathbb{C})) \cong \text{Vect}_k^{\mathbb{C}}(S^n).$$

$E \longmapsto \rho$ as above.

Sketch: construct a map $\Phi: \text{Vect}_k^{\mathbb{C}}(S^n) \rightarrow \pi_{n-1}(GL(k, \mathbb{C}))$ & check its inverse to the map $\Psi: \pi_{n-1}(GL(k, \mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_k^{\mathbb{C}}(S^n)$

which takes $[f]$ to $E_+ \cup E_- / (x, e_+) \sim (x, f(x)e_+)$ *this only depends on $[f]$ up to iso? (exercise: sketch if $f_0 \simeq f_1$, then using the homotopy, get a vector bundle over $S^1 \times I$ restricting to the v.b. for f_0 & f_1 at $S^1 \times \{0\}$ & $S^1 \times \{1\}$ \Rightarrow they're isomorphic).*

or: equivalently show directly Ψ surjective & injective. Surjective? Above shows any $E \in \text{im}(\Psi)$.

Injective? Need to know if $E_1 \cong E_2$, then clutching fns. are homotopic.

only choice made up to homotopy was the trivialization E_i/x_0 ; but can analyze directly that any two choices lead to isomorphic extensions.