

## New bundles

Motto: Any factorial way of constructing vector spaces gives a way of constructing vector bundles.

<u>Ex</u>	$E, F \rightsquigarrow E \oplus F$	direct sum bundle
	$E, F \rightsquigarrow E \otimes F$	tensor product bundle
	$E \rightsquigarrow E^\vee$	dual bundle
	$E \rightsquigarrow \wedge^k E$	$k^{\text{th}}$ exterior power bundle

What do we need to do to construct a vector bundle?

Make a total space  $E$

a map  $E \xrightarrow{\pi} M$

a structure of a  $\mathbb{R}$ -vector space on each  $\pi^{-1}(p)$

allowing for

a cover  $\{U_\alpha\}$  of  $M$  such that

$\exists$  a bundle isomorphism

$$\pi^{-1}(U_\alpha) \cong U_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^n$$



Ex Let  $E \xrightarrow{\pi_E} M$

$F \xrightarrow{\pi_F} M$

be vector bundles.

Define a set

has obvious map  
 $\pi_{E \oplus F}: E \oplus F \rightarrow M$   
 $(p, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto p$

$E \oplus F = \bigcup_{p \in M} \{p\} \times \pi_E^{-1}(p) \oplus \pi_F^{-1}(p).$

#  $U_\alpha$  a trivializing neighborhood for  $E$ ,

$U_\beta$  a " " " for  $F$ ,

with trivializations  $\Phi_\alpha, \Phi_\beta$ ,

$\Phi_\alpha: \pi_E^{-1}(U_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\cong} U_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$\pi_E \downarrow \swarrow \rho_\alpha$   
 $U_\alpha$

$\Phi_\beta: \pi_F^{-1}(U_\beta) \rightarrow U_\beta \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$\pi_F \downarrow \swarrow \rho_\beta$   
 $U_\beta$

$\Phi_\alpha: \bigcup_{p \in U_\alpha} \{p\} \times \pi_E^{-1}(p) \rightarrow U_\alpha \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$(p, \vec{v}) \mapsto (p, \Phi_{\alpha,p}(\vec{v}))$

$\Phi_\beta: \bigcup_{p \in U_\beta} \{p\} \times \pi_F^{-1}(p) \rightarrow U_\beta \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$(p, \vec{w}) \mapsto (p, \Phi_{\beta,p}(\vec{w}))$

We can construct a map

$\Phi_{\alpha,\beta}: \pi_{E \oplus F}^{-1}(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \rightarrow (U_\alpha \cap U_\beta) \times \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $(p, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto (p, \Phi_{\alpha,p}(\vec{v}), \Phi_{\beta,p}(\vec{w}))$

Topologize so there are homeomorphisms.

The  $\{\Phi_{\alpha,\beta}\}_{\alpha,\beta}$  define an atlas by taking  $U_\alpha, U_\beta$  to be homeomorphic to open subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

What do the transition functions look like? On  $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$  component, they're usual transition maps for  $M$ 's atlas. On the  $\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{R}^m$  component, we have

linear isomorphism

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta} \circ \phi_{\beta\alpha}^{-1}$$

$$\{p\} \times \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \{p\} \times \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(p, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto (p, \phi_\alpha \phi_\alpha^{-1}(\vec{v}), \phi_\beta \phi_\beta^{-1}(\vec{w})).$$

ie, direct sum of transition functions.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{E} & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{F} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Like wise for  $E \otimes F$  etc.

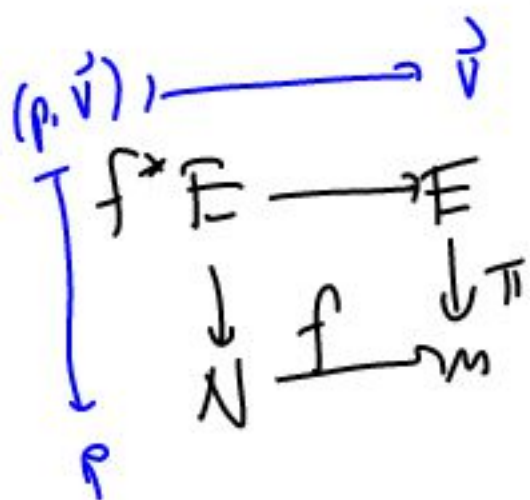
Def Let  $E \xrightarrow{\pi} M$

be a smth vec bundle,

$f: N \rightarrow M$  a  $C^\infty$  map.

Then

$$f^*E := \left\{ (p, \vec{v}) \in N \times E \right. \\ \left. \text{ s.t. } f(p) = \pi(\vec{v}) \right\}.$$



The projection  $f^*E \rightarrow N$  makes

$f^*E$  a vec bundle over  $N$ .

Ex  $U_\alpha \hookrightarrow M$  trivializing

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 f^{-1}(U_\alpha) \times \mathbb{R}^n & \rightarrow & f^*E & \rightarrow & E \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 f^{-1}(U_\alpha) & \hookrightarrow & N & \xrightarrow{f} & M
 \end{array}$$

so  $f^{-1}(U_\alpha)$  trivializing.

Ex Let  $E_1, E_2$  be vector bundles over  $M$ . Then

$E_1 \times E_2 \rightarrow M \times M$  is a vector bundle. If  $f: M \rightarrow M \times M$ ,  $\varphi \mapsto (p, p)$ ,

then  $f^*(E_1 \times E_2) = E_1 \oplus E_2$ .

Ex let

$$f: S^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

be standard embedding.

Then

$$f^*(T\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$$

is the trivial bundle

$$\underline{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} := \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \times S^n$$

since  $f^*$  pulls back  
the trivializing n-hood  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = U$ .

Ex  $\forall n$ ,

$$TS^n \oplus \underline{\mathbb{R}} \cong \underline{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$$

↑  
trivial  
bundle

$$\text{let } E = \{ (x, v) \text{ s.t. } x \in S^n, \\ v = \lambda x \\ \text{for some } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ (x, v) \text{ s.t. } x \in S^n, \\ v \perp T_x S^n \}$$

$$\text{Then } T_x S^n \oplus T_x E \cong T_x \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\forall x, \text{ and } \underline{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \cong f^*(T\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$$

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