Math 751 - Topics in Topology Homework 3 Spring 2015

- 1. A **section** of a bundle $p : E \longrightarrow B$ is a map $s : B \longrightarrow E$ such that $ps = id_B$. Show that a principal bundle is isomorphic to a trivial bundle if and only if there exists a section of the bundle.
- 2. For any *n*, the transitive O(n)-action on S^{n-1} defines a principal O(n-1)-bundle

$$p: O(n) \longrightarrow S^{n-1}$$
$$A \mapsto A\mathbf{e}_1,$$

where $\mathbf{e}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the first standard basis vector $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, ..., 0)$. Show that this bundle has a section when n = 2, 4 but not when n = 3. (In fact, the only other value for which there is a section is n = 8.)

Hint: for the n = 4 case, it may help to think of S^3 as the unit quaternions. For the n = 3 case, use the long exact sequence in homotopy of a bundle, together with the facts that (*i*) O(n) has two homeomorphic components (matrices of determinant 1 or -1) and (*ii*) SO(3) is homeomorphic to \mathbb{RP}^3 .

3. (*) Let *SX* denote the (unreduced) suspension of *X*, namely the quotient $SX = (X \times I) / \sim$, where $(x, 0) \sim (y, 0)$ and $(x, 1) \sim (y, 1)$ for any two points $x, y \in X$. Then

$$SX = C_+ X \cup C_- X$$

is the union of two cones on *X*, intersecting at $X \times \{\frac{1}{2}\} \cong X$. Since each cone is contractible, any bundle $p : E \longrightarrow SX$ restricts to a trivial bundle on each cone. Thus any bundle is completely determined by the transition function $\varphi_{\frac{1}{2}} : X_{\frac{1}{2}} \longrightarrow G$, which is known as a **clutching function** for the bundle. (Really, we should replace the cones by open cones each containing $X_{\frac{1}{2}}$.)

Show that the above discussion leads to a bijection

$$[X,G] \cong \operatorname{Prin}_G(SX)$$

assuming that *G* is connected.

- 4. (a) What is the clutching function for the Möbius bundle?
 - (b) What is the clutching function for the Hopf bundle $S^3 \longrightarrow S^2$?
 - (c) (*) What is the clutching function for the bundle from Problem 2, for $n \le 4$?