

Title: Mathematical Physics Core Lecture

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Collection: Mathematical Physics - Core 2023/24

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Fibre bundles

M manifold, space F want to

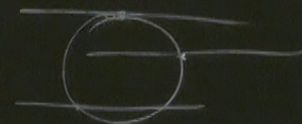
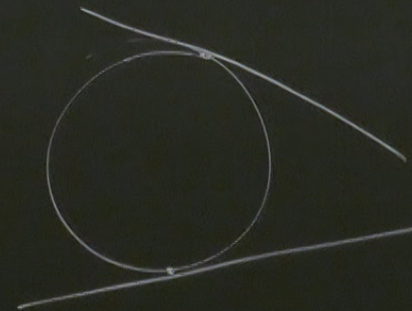
simplest way:

$$M \times F = \bigcup_{a \in M} \{a\} \times F$$

\rightarrow attach F to each

F Want to attach a copy of F to each $a \in M$

attach F to each $a \in M$ in the same way



Fibre bundles

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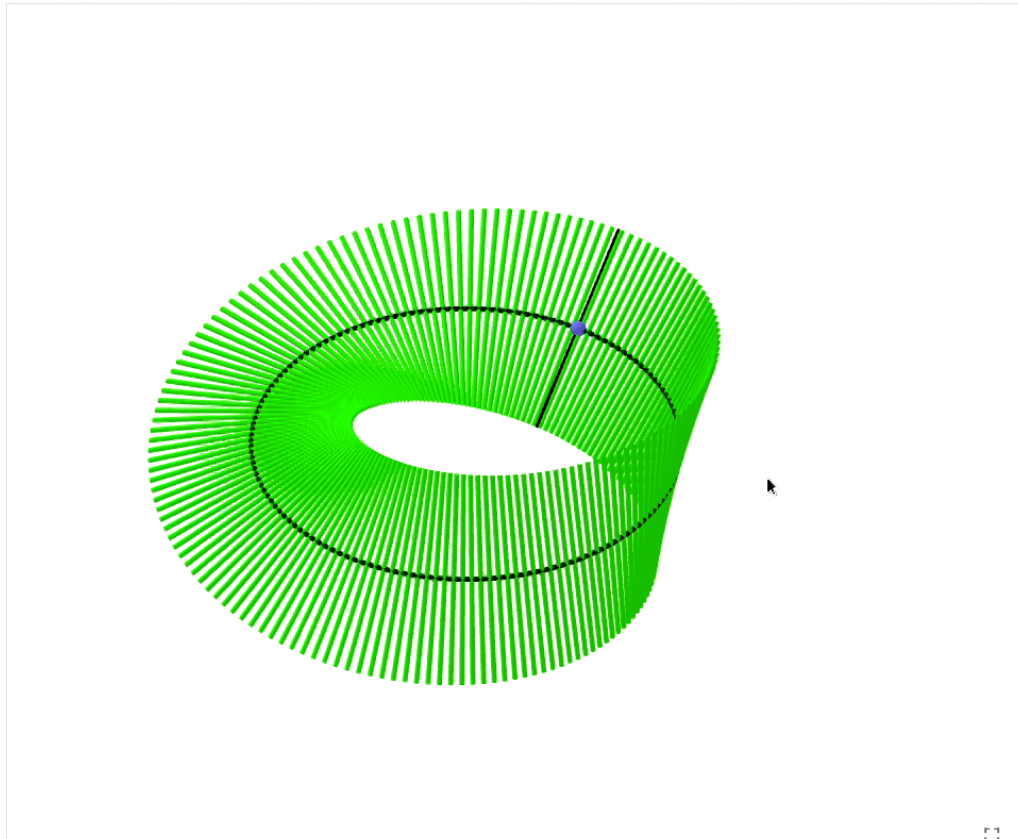
simplest way:

$$M \times F = \bigcup_{a \in M} \{a\} \times F \rightarrow \text{attach } F \text{ to each } a$$

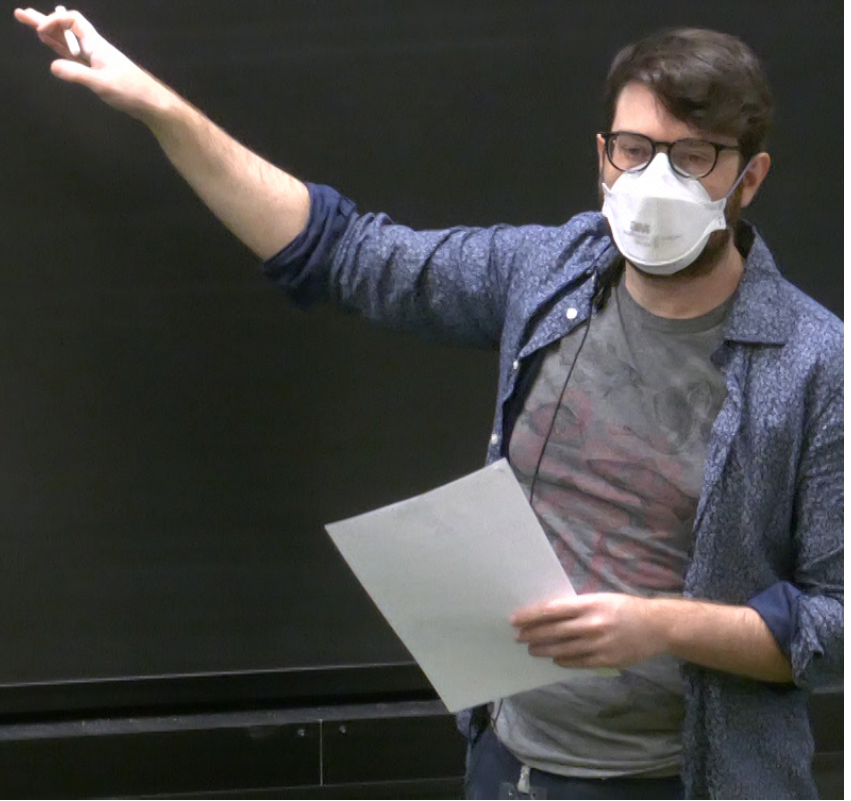
$$\begin{aligned} \pi: M \times F &\rightarrow M && \text{projection} \\ (a, f) &\mapsto a \end{aligned}$$

Möbius bundle

Author: gsellaroli-pitp

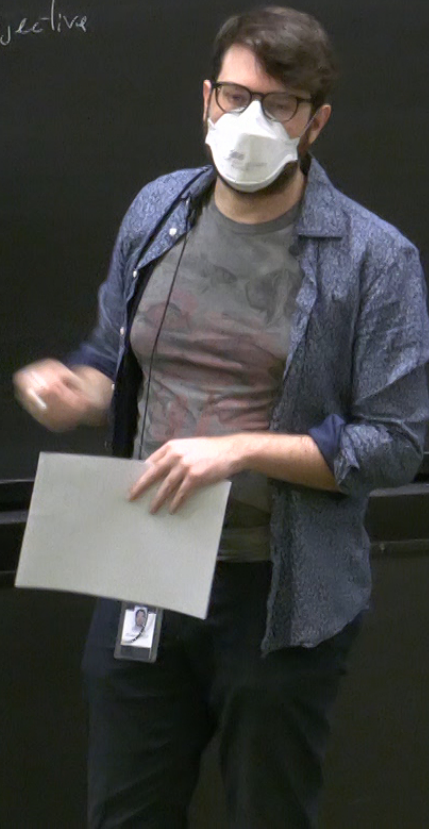


Def: Let E, M, F smooth manifolds. E is a fibre bundle with base M



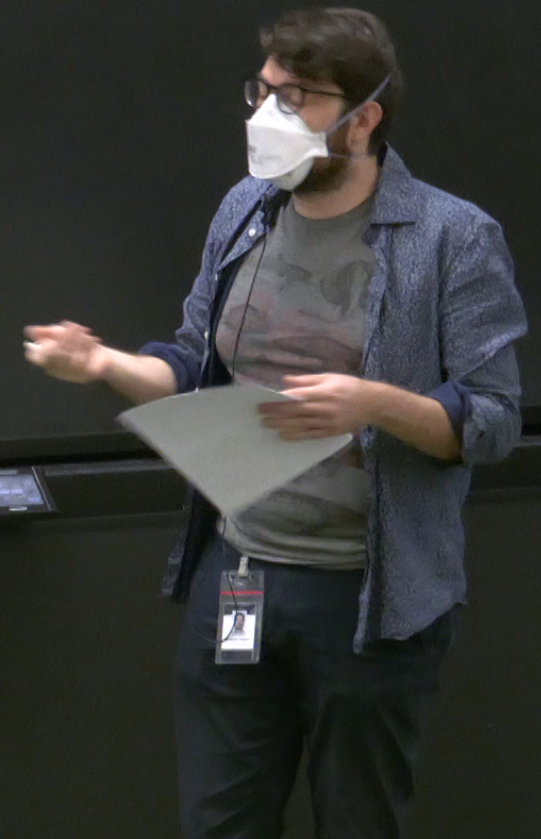
Def: Let E, M, F smooth manifolds. E is a fibre bundle with base M , and fibre F if

- $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ smooth surjective



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$$\text{and } \text{proj}_1 \circ \phi = \pi$$

$$\text{proj}_1: U \times F \mapsto U \\ (a, f) \quad a$$

$$\text{proj}_1(\phi(x)) = \pi(x)$$

smooth manifolds. E is a fibre bundle with base M , and fibre F if

surjective (bundle projection)

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$\pi = \text{proj}_1 \circ \phi$

$$\text{proj}_1: U \times F \rightarrow U$$
$$(a, f) \mapsto a$$

$$\text{proj}_1(\phi(x)) = \pi(x)$$

if $x \in \pi^{-1}(a)$

$$\text{proj}_1(\phi(x)) = a$$

fibre bundle with base M , and fibre F if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi^{-1}(U) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & U \times F \\ \pi \downarrow & & \\ U & & \end{array}$$

\mathcal{M} with $a \in U$, and $\phi: \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times F$ diffeomorphism

$$\text{proj}_1(\phi(x)) = \pi(x)$$

$$\text{if } x \in \pi^{-1}(a) \quad \text{proj}_2(\phi(x)) = a$$

fibre bundle with base M , and fibre F is

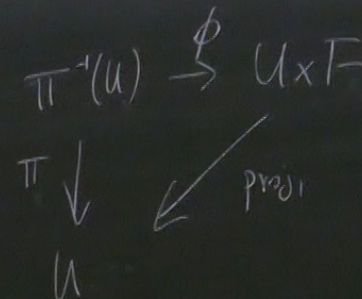
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U with $a \in U$, and $\phi: \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times F$ diffeomorphism

$$\text{proj}_1(\phi(x)) = \pi(x)$$

if $x \in \pi^{-1}(a)$

$$\text{proj}_2(\phi(x)) = a$$

(U, ϕ) local trivialisation

$F_e = \pi^{-1}(\{e\})$ fibre at $e \in M \rightarrow$ copy of F attached to $e \in M$
on $U \times F$, $\{e\} \times F$ is the copy of F attached to $e \in U$

• $\text{proj}_1 \circ \phi = \pi \Rightarrow \phi$ preserves the fibre

$$x \in \pi^{-1}(\xi_0) \mapsto$$

$\text{proj}_1 \circ \phi = \pi \Rightarrow \phi$ preserves the fibre

$$x \in \pi^{-1}(\{a\}) \mapsto \phi(x) \in \{a\} \times F$$

\hookrightarrow diffeomorphism

Inverse:

$$(a, f) \in \{a\} \times F \mapsto \phi^{-1}(a, f) \in \pi^{-1}(\{a\})$$

$$F_a = \pi^{-1}(a)$$

on U_x

$\text{proj}_1 \circ \phi = \pi \Rightarrow \phi$ preserves the fibre

$$x \in \pi^{-1}(\{a\}) \mapsto \phi(x) \in \{a\} \times F$$

\hookrightarrow diffeomorphism

Inverse: $(a, f) \in \{a\} \times F \mapsto \phi^{-1}(a, f) \in \pi^{-1}(\{a\})$

$$F_a \cong \{a\} \times F \cong F$$

π surjective: $E = \bigcup_{a \in M} \pi^{-1}(a) = \bigcup_{a \in M} F_a$

$$F_a = \pi^{-1}(a)$$

on U_x

$F_e = \pi^{-1}(\{e\})$ fibre at $e \in M \rightarrow$ copy of F attached to $e \in M$

on $U \times F$, $\{e\} \times F$ is the copy of F attached to $e \in U$

e.g.)

$$\pi^{-1}(U) = \{x \in E \mid \pi(x) \in U\} \quad \text{pre-image of } U$$

↓
subset of $\text{Im}(\pi)$

π injective iff $\pi^{-1}(\{e\})$ has a single element

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(ex)

$$E = M \times F \quad \pi: (a, f) \in E \mapsto a \in M$$

global trivialisation $(U, \phi) = (M, \text{id}_{M \times F})$

$$\phi: (a, f) \in \pi^{-1}(M) = E \mapsto (a, f) \in M \times F$$

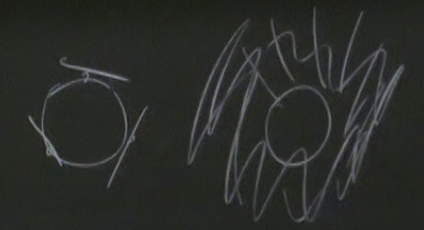
$$F_a = \{a\} \times F$$

$\pi: E \rightarrow M$ is trivial if it admits a global trivialisation

$\Gamma \times \mathbb{R}$

$$(a, f) \in \pi^{-1}(M) = E \mapsto (a, f) \in M \times F$$

$$TS' \cong S' \times \mathbb{R}$$



+ involution

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}$

M manifold, TM tangent bundle, base M , fibre $F = \mathbb{R}^{\dim(M)}$

$z \in M$

bre $F = \mathbb{R}^{\dim(M)}$

$$TM = \bigcup_{z \in M} \{z\} \times T_z M$$

$$\pi : (z, v) \in TM \mapsto z \in M$$

not proj

Ex 2

M manifold, TM tangent bundle, base M , fibre $F = \mathbb{R}^{\dim(M)}$

if $(U_i, (x^1, \dots, x^n)) \in \mathcal{A}_M$

trivialization (U_i, ϕ_i)

$\phi_i: (e, v^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}|_e) \in$

$a \in M$ $a \in M$

tangent bundle, base M , fibre $F = \mathbb{R}^{\dim(M)} = \mathbb{R}^n$ $TM = \bigcup_{a \in M} \{a\} \times T_a M$ π

trivialization (U, ϕ) $\phi: (a, v^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}|_a) \in \pi^{-1}(U) \mapsto (a, v^1, \dots, v^n) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\dim(M) = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$TM = \bigcup_{a \in M} \{a\} \times T_a M$$

$$\pi: (a, v) \in TM \mapsto a \in M$$

not proj₁

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\right)_a \in \pi^{-1}(a) \mapsto (a, v^1, \dots, v^n) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$F_a = \{a\} \times T_a M$$

We can give more structure to F \rightarrow e.g. F vector space

Def: a real vector bundle of rank n is a fibra bundle $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ with $F = \mathbb{R}^n$

re structure to F \rightarrow e.g. F vector space

vector bundle of rank n is a fibra bundle $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ with $F = \mathbb{R}^n$, such that each $F_e = \pi^{-1}(e)$

F vector space

a fiber bundle $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ with $F = \mathbb{R}^n$, such that each $F_e = \pi^{-1}(\pi(e))$ is a real vector space

We can give more structure to F \rightarrow e.g. F vector space

Def: a real vector bundle of rank n is a fibra bundle $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ with $F = \mathbb{R}^n$,

and if (U, ϕ) local trivialisation, $x \in \pi^{-1}(U) \mapsto \phi(x) \in U \times F$

$F \rightarrow$ e.g. F vector space

rank n is a fiber bundle $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ with $F = \mathbb{R}^n$, such that each $F_x = \pi^{-1}(x)$ is a real vector space,
realization, $x \in \pi^{-1}(x) \mapsto \phi(x) \in \{x\} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ linear (\Rightarrow vector space isomorphism)

$$\downarrow \alpha(\theta, v) + \beta(\theta, w) = (\alpha, \alpha v + \beta w)$$

$$d_x(H) = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$TM = \bigcup_{q \in M} \{q\} \times T_q M$$

$$\pi : (q, v) \in TM \mapsto q \in M$$

not proj₁

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\right)_q \in \pi^{-1}(U) \mapsto (q, v^1, \dots, v^n) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$F_q = \underbrace{\{q\} \times T_q M}_{\text{circle}} \alpha(q, v) = (q, \alpha v)$$