

$$[[\tau]] \mapsto [[\omega \cdot \tau]] \quad \text{for } S^1\text{-inv}$$

$$[[\tau]] = \{ \sum_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} \theta_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} \} \quad \theta_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} \in H^p(E|_{U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}}, E|_{U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p}} \setminus X)$$

orientation class

• $\omega \cdot \tau$ is Čech cohomology of

$$\text{cup product} \quad \check{H}^p(U, \mathbb{Z}) \times \check{H}^q(U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \check{H}^{p+q}(U, \mathbb{Z})$$

is defined as follows.

(Čech coh $\check{H}(U, \mathbb{Z})$, cup product is also similarly defined.)

(This singular coh's cup product is also similarly defined as $K_X^{p,q}$ is isomorphic to $\check{H}^{p+q}(U, \mathbb{Z})$.)

③ X is finite good cover \Rightarrow good cover \Rightarrow can be defined by the following method.

On the other hand, finite is a limit case, so the definition is extended to this case. (generalized Mayer-Vietoris: δ -lemma's exactness) "spectral sequence", etc. are also applicable.

$$\text{③} \quad H^*(E, E \setminus X) \cong H^*(D(E), S(E)) \cong \check{H}^*(T(E))$$

$$T(E) := D(E)/S(E)$$

Thom space $\tau(E)$

抄道: スパクトル系列 (Leray, Serre)

$\pi: E \rightarrow X$ fiber bundle (fiber $\cong F$ is possible)

\mathcal{U} : good open cover of X

$$K_X^{p,q} = \check{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, S^q(\pi^{-1}(\cdot))) = \prod_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p} S^q(\pi^{-1} U_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_p})$$

double complex.

2021/6/22
10回目

よこ断り, コホモロジー : $\varphi=0$ のみ $a=3$

$$0 \rightarrow S_u^0(E) \rightarrow K^{0,0} \rightarrow K^{1,0} \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{exact}$$

$$H_d^* H_\delta^0(K) \cong H_D^*(K)$$

よこ断り, コホモロジー $\pi^{-1} U_{\alpha_0 - \alpha_p} \cong U_{\alpha_0 - \alpha_p} \times F \sim F$
r.e.

より $H_d^q(K^{p,*}) = \check{C}^p(U, \mathcal{H}^q)$

\mathcal{H}^q は local system $\{ H^q(E_x) \}_{x \in X}$
 局所系

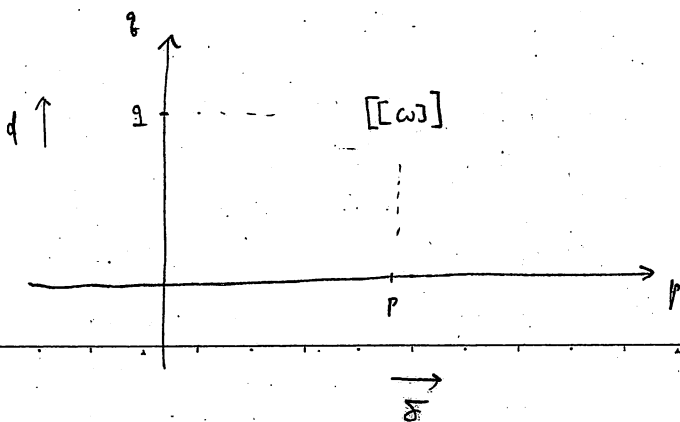
$$\rightsquigarrow H_\delta^p H_d^q(K) \cong \check{H}^p(U, \mathcal{H}^q)$$

[一般には $H_D^*(K)$ とは一致しない]

⑤ 但し局所系が自明に定まる時は (π を定めて X が単連結)

$$\check{H}^p(U, \mathcal{H}^q) = \check{H}^p(U, H^q(F))$$

$H_D^*(K)$ と $H_\delta^p H_d^q$ の差 ?



$$[[\omega]] \in H_\delta^p H_d^q(K)$$

$$[\omega] \in \check{C}^p(U, H^q(F))$$

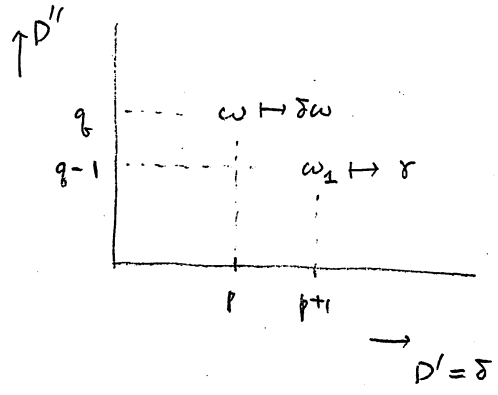
$$\omega \in \check{C}^p(U, S^q(\pi^{-1}(\cdot)))$$

↑ $\omega \in D$ -cocycle に伸ばした

$$d\omega = 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} d = \pm D'', \quad \delta = D' \\ \text{exists } \omega_1, \omega_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\delta[\omega] = 0 \rightsquigarrow \delta\omega = -D''\omega_1$$

exists $\omega_1 \in K^{p+1, q-1}$ exists



$$\begin{aligned} D(\omega + \omega_1) &= D''\omega + (D'\omega + D''\omega_1) + D'\omega_1 \\ &= \underbrace{d\omega}_0 + \underbrace{(\delta\omega + D''\omega_1)}_0 + D'\omega_1 \\ &\in K^{p+2, q-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = D(\omega + \omega_1) = D'\omega_1 \text{ exists}$$

$$D''\gamma = D''(D'\omega_1) = -D'D''\omega_1 = +D'(\delta\omega) = (D')^2\omega = 0$$

exists γ is d -closed (exists δ -closed ω exists)

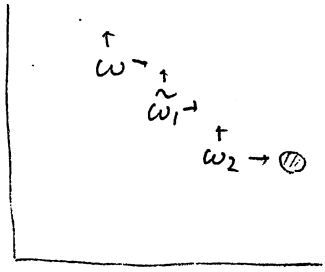
γ is d -exact exists $\omega_2 \in K^{p+2, q-1}$ exists $\gamma = D(\omega + \omega_2)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\delta}^p H_a^q & \xrightarrow{d_2} & H_{\delta}^{p+2} H_a^{q-1} \\ \downarrow \cup & & \downarrow \cup \\ [[\omega]] & \longmapsto & [[\gamma]] \end{array} \quad \gamma = D(\omega + \omega_2)$$

exists choice is δ well-defined exists ω_1 exists

$$\exists \omega \text{ such that } [[\gamma]] = 0 \text{ exists } \omega_1 = \omega - \epsilon \text{ exists} \quad [\gamma] = \delta[\epsilon] \quad d\epsilon = 0$$

$$\gamma = \delta\epsilon - D''\omega_2 \text{ exists}$$



$$\exists \omega_1 = \omega - \epsilon \text{ exists}$$

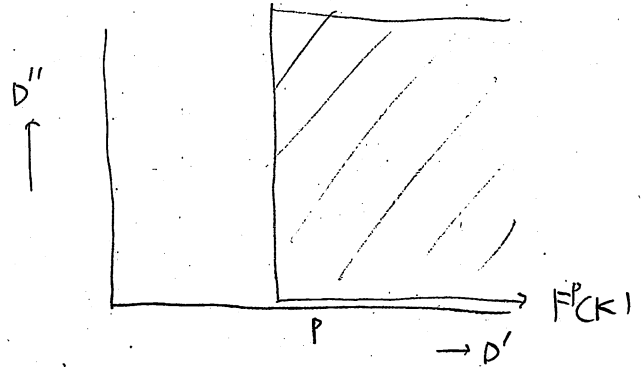
$$\begin{aligned} D(\omega + \tilde{\omega}_1 + \omega_2) &= D''\omega + \underbrace{(D'\omega + D''\tilde{\omega}_1)}_{D'\omega + D''\omega_1} + \underbrace{(D'\tilde{\omega}_1 + D''\omega_2)}_{D'\omega_1 - \delta\epsilon + D''\omega_2} + D'\omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{もし } D(\omega + \tilde{\omega}_1 + \omega_2) = D'\omega_2 \in K^{p+3, q-2} \text{ かつ } //$$

Leray の定理

total complex $K = \bigoplus_{p, q} K^{p, q}$ の filtration $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$ である

$$F^p(K) = \bigoplus_{\substack{p' \geq p \\ q}} K^{p', q}$$



grading は $p+q = n$ である。

$$F^p K^n = \bigoplus_{\substack{p' \geq p \\ p'+q=n}} K^{p', q}$$

($F^p K$ は微分 D を閉じている)

associated graded quotient

$$F^p K / F^{p+1} K \quad \text{に誘導される微分は } D''$$

$$\bullet \quad E_0^{p, q} := F^p K^{p+q} / F^{p+1} K^{p+q} \cong K^{p, q} \quad (\ast 0 \text{ 例})$$

$d_0 = D''$ associated graded にある微分

$$d_0: E_0^{p, q} \rightarrow E_0^{p, q+1}$$

$$\bullet \quad E_1^{p, q} = E_0^{p, q} \text{ の } d_0 \text{ によるコホモロジー} = H_d^q(K^{p, *}) \quad (\ast 1 \text{ 例})$$

これは $D' = \delta$ の微分

$$d_1: E_1^{p, q} \rightarrow E_1^{p+1, q} \quad \text{を誘導する}$$

$$\bullet \quad E_2^{p, q} = E_1^{p, q} \text{ の } d_1 \text{ によるコホモロジー} = H_\delta^p H_d^q(K)$$

($\ast 2 \text{ 例}$)

上に述べた方法により

$$d_2: E_2^{p,q} \longrightarrow E_2^{p+2, q-1} \quad \text{or } \text{奇数 } \pm 1$$

$$d_2 \circ d_2 = 0 \quad \text{or } \text{奇数}$$

定理 (Leray)

$r \geq 2$ に対して 群 $E_r^{p,q}$ と 微分 $d_r: E_r^{p,q} \longrightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1}$

or 定義より, $d_r^2 = 0$ (1) $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(U, \mathcal{H}^q) \quad (= H^p(X, H^q(F)))$

(2) $E_{r+1}^{p,q}$ は $(E_r^{p,q}, d_r)$ の コホモロジー と 12 定義される. (if \mathcal{H}^q is trivial)

(3) subcomplex $F^p K \subset K$ は コホモロジー の F^p -map

$$H_D^n(F^p K) \longrightarrow H_D^n(K) \cong H^n(E) \quad \text{or } \text{定義される} \quad \text{この像を } F^p H^n(E)$$

と 表すことができる.

$r \gg 1$ に対して $d_r: E_r^{p,q} \longrightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1}$ は 0 になる

($q-r+1 < 0$ であるから). $\therefore E_\infty^{p,q} := E_r^{p,q}$ とおく.

$$\text{Gr}_F^p H^{p+q}(E) \cong \frac{F^p H^{p+q}(E)}{F^{p+1} H^{p+q}(E)} \cong E_\infty^{p,q} \quad \text{or } \text{成立する}$$

(この事実を $(E_r^{p,q}, d_r)$ は $H_D^*(K) = H^*(E)$ に 4 変換する こと)

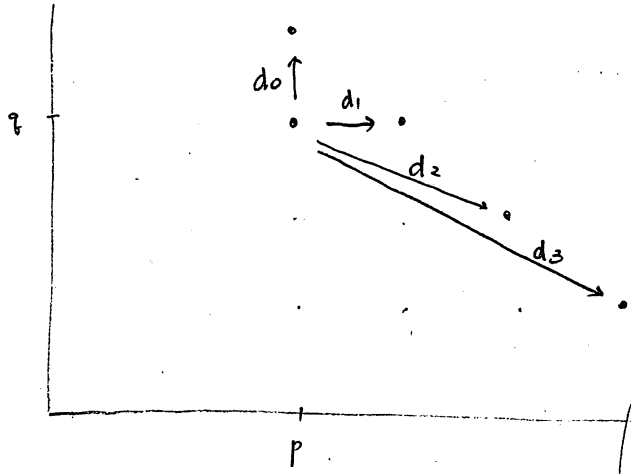
$$E_r^{p,q} \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(E) \quad \text{or } \text{表す}$$

(注) $E_\infty^{p,q}$ は $H^{p+q}(E)$ への filtration を 与える associated graded module

$$\text{Gr}_F^p H^{p+q}(E) \cong E_\infty^{p,q}$$

[一般には $H^n(E) \neq \bigoplus_{p+q=n} E_\infty^{p,q}$ に注意. 体係数で成り立つ]

微分, 方向, 区



各 d_i は total degree " $p+q$ "

$\sum 1 \geq 1+2+\dots = q+1 = \sum_{i=0}^q 1$

$\omega \in K^{p,q}$ 1-form

$d_0\omega = d_1\omega = \dots = d_r\omega = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \omega$ は $\omega + \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_r = 0$ (閉形式)
 s.t. $D(\omega + \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_r) \in K^{p+q+1, q-r}$

• 証明は草紙に示す, 面倒 (代数は $p+q$ の区)

Gysin sequence

Then 同型 & relative coh exact seq を得られる

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \rightarrow H^{n+p-1}(E \setminus X) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^{n+p}(E, E \setminus X) & \rightarrow & H^{n+p}(E) & \rightarrow & H^{n+p}(E \setminus X) \rightarrow \dots \\
 \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \downarrow S_0^* & & \parallel \\
 H^{n+p-1}(S(E)) & & H^p(X) & \longrightarrow & H^{n+p}(X) & & H^{n+p}(S(E))
 \end{array}$$

但し $S(E)$ は sphere bundle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \cong \text{map } \alpha & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & \pi^* \alpha \cup \langle \alpha \rangle \xrightarrow{\pi^*} S_0^*(\pi^* \alpha \cup \langle \alpha \rangle) \\
 & & \parallel \\
 & & \alpha \cup e(E)
 \end{array}$$

定理 (Gysin)

$E \rightarrow X$ oriented rank n
 (向きを定めたとき, $\mathbb{Z}/2$ 係数で成立)

$$\rightarrow H^{n+p-1}(S(E)) \rightarrow H^p(X) \rightarrow H^{n+p}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^{n+p}(S(E)) \rightarrow \dots$$

$\cup e(E)$

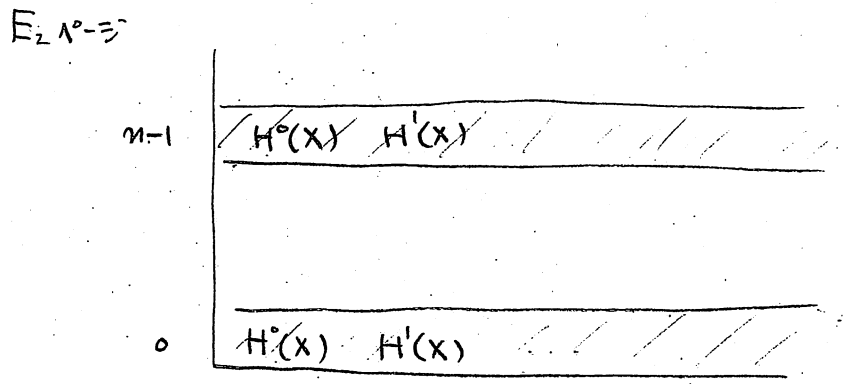
is exact.

oriented
 一般, sphere bundle $S \rightarrow X$ 成立

[spectral seq \cong (要) 証明] $S \rightarrow X$ oriented sphere bundle
 ($n \geq 2, k \cong$) (fiber $\cong S^{n-1}$)

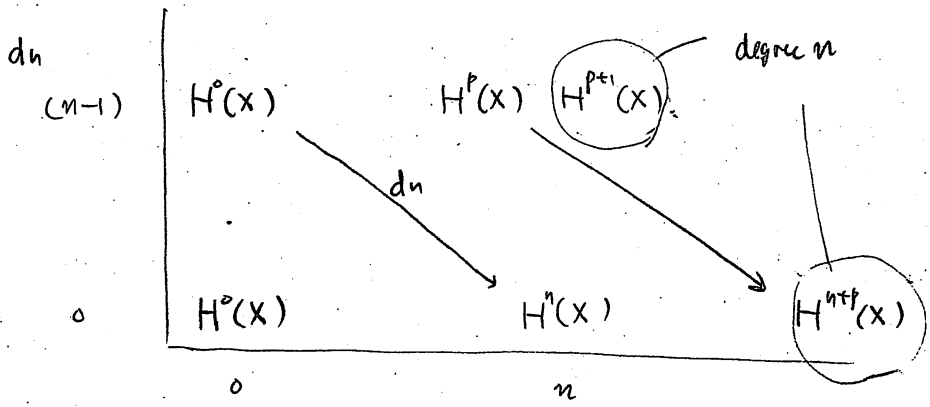
$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X, \underbrace{H^q(S^{n-1})}_{\text{oriented } \mathbb{Z} \text{ 同型 } H^q})$$

証明



$d_2 = d_3 = \dots = d_{n-1} = 0$ 証明

$E_2^{p,q} = E_3^{p,q} = \dots = E_n^{p,q}$



$d_{n+1} \cong B^2$ 証明
 $\Rightarrow E_\infty \cong E_{n+1}$

Leray 定理

$$\begin{matrix} \Rightarrow & \left(H^p(X) \xrightarrow{d_n} H^{n+p}(X) \right) \rightarrow H^{n+p}(S) \rightarrow \left(H^{p+1}(X) \xrightarrow{d_n} H^{n+p+1}(X) \right) \\ & \parallel & & \parallel \\ & E_2^{n+p,0} & & E_2^{n-1,p+1} \end{matrix}$$

is exact

証明 正 = Gysin sequence

射影空間のホモロジー - 五

$$\pi : S^{2n+1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n \quad \text{Hopf fibration}$$

$$-x \in \pi^{-1}(x) \text{ 束 } \rightarrow \text{Euler class } e \in H^2(\mathbb{C}P^n) = e(\text{tautological line bundle})$$

定理 $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^n; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^{n+1})$

☺

$$H^{p+1}(S^{2n+1}) \rightarrow H^p(\mathbb{C}P^n) \xrightarrow{x} H^{p+2}(\mathbb{C}P^n) \rightarrow H^{p+2}(S^{2n+1})$$

Gysin sequence δ^1

$$p \geq 0, p \neq 2n, p \neq 2n-1 \text{ あり}$$

$$H^p(\mathbb{C}P^n) \xrightarrow{x} H^{p+2}(\mathbb{C}P^n) \cong$$

$$p = -1 \text{ あり}$$

$$H^2(\mathbb{C}P^n) = 0$$

$$\bullet H^{2k}(\mathbb{C}P^n) \cong x^k H^0(\mathbb{C}P^n) = \mathbb{Z} x^k \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$$

$$\bullet H^{\text{odd}}(\mathbb{C}P^n) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq \text{odd} \leq 2n-1$$

$$\bullet p > 2n \text{ あり } H^p(\mathbb{C}P^n) = 0$$

//

Leray-Hirsch の定理

(係数は \mathbb{Z} ではなく \mathbb{R} に注意)

$$E \rightarrow X \quad F \in \text{fiber} \text{ 束 fiber 束}$$

$$c_1, \dots, c_N \in H^*(E) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \forall x \in X, c_i|_{F_x} \text{ は } H^*(F_x) \text{ の基底}$$

$$c_i|_{F_x}, \dots, c_N|_{F_x} \in H^*(F_x) \text{ かつ } H^*(F_x) = H^*(F) \text{ の } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上の基底}$$

$$\Rightarrow H^*(E) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^N H^*(X) c_i \quad c_i \in H^*(E) \text{ は } H^*(X)\text{-module}$$

あり、自由基底

③ 特ニ自明な場合, $H^*(F)$ は有限生成自由 R 加群

$$\Rightarrow H^*(X \times F) \cong H^*(X) \otimes_R H^*(F) \quad \text{Kunnet's theorem}$$

④ $K^{p,q} = \check{C}^p(U, S^q(\pi^*(\cdot)))$

$C_i = [c_i] \quad c_i \in S^*(E) \quad \text{cocycle } \exists \in \mathbb{Z}$

subcomplex $L \subset K = \bigoplus_{p,q} K^{p,q} \quad \exists \text{ } \mathbb{Z}$

$$L = \{ \sigma_i \cdot \omega \mid 1 \leq i \leq N, \omega \in \check{C}^*(U, \mathbb{Z}) \}$$

有限生成 R 加群

⇔

$$\sigma_i \cdot \omega := \left\{ \sigma_i \Big|_{U_{d_0 - d_p}} \cdot \omega_{d_0 - d_p} \right\} \in K$$

• L は D^2 と \mathbb{Z} ($D^2 = \pm \alpha$ は自明, δ が $\alpha = 3$)

• filtration $F^p L = L \cap F^p K$

inclusion $L \hookrightarrow K$ は E_2 項に同型 \mathbb{Z} 導く

$$H_D^*(F^p L / F^{p+1} L) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^N \sigma_i \check{C}^p(U, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_D^*(F^p K / F^{p+1} K)$$

⇒ E_∞ に同型 \mathbb{Z} 導く

(実は L を考えれば $E_\infty = E_2 \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^N \sigma_i H^*(X)$ である)

⇒ $H_D(L) \rightarrow H_D(K)$ は F による associated graded

\mathbb{Z} と同型 \mathbb{Z} 導く

⇒ $H_D(L) \cong H_D(K)$ であり $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N H^*(X) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ である //

(問)

上と同様に \mathbb{R}^n の実射影空間 $\mathbb{R}P^n$ の $\mathbb{Z}/2$ 係数で、コホモロジー環

が $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/(x^{n+1})$ であることを示せ (Gysin seq を使え)

(問)

主束 $E \rightarrow X$ の Leray spectral sequence の E_2 項を求めよ

$$E_2^{0,1} \cong \check{H}^0(U, H^1(S^1)) \cong H^1(S^1)$$

の生成元 $\{\sigma_\alpha\}$ の $d_2: E_2^{0,1} \rightarrow E_2^{2,0} = \check{H}^2(U, H^0(S^1)) = H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$

に等しい $-e(E)$ (オイラー-ポントリャギン類) であることを示せ。

(解)

$$\{\sigma_\alpha\} \in \check{H}^0(U, H^1(S^1)) \quad \sigma_\alpha \in S^1(\pi^{-1}U_\alpha) \quad (\pi: E \rightarrow X)$$

は $H^1(S^1)$ の生成元を与える
class

σ_α は 2-cocycle である

$$\pi^{-1}U_\alpha \cong U_\alpha \times S^1 \quad \text{自明化} \quad \theta_\alpha \in S^1 \text{ の角度座標}$$

$$\theta_\alpha \mapsto e^{i\theta_\alpha} \quad \text{である}$$

1-simplex $\tau: [0,1] \rightarrow \pi^{-1}U_\alpha$ に対して τ の像の上で θ_α (両端 θ_α)

$$\text{の積をとり} \quad \sigma_\alpha(\tau) := \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\alpha(\tau(1)) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\alpha(\tau(0)) \right]$$

この cocycle であることは容易に示すことができる $[\sigma_\alpha]$ は生成元である

$$g_{\alpha\beta}: U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow S^1 \text{ は変換関数} \quad g_{\alpha\beta} = e^{i\varphi_{\alpha\beta}} \text{ である} \quad \left(\varphi_{\alpha\beta} = -\varphi_{\beta\alpha} \right)$$

$$\theta_\alpha = \varphi_{\alpha\beta} + \theta_\beta \text{ の関係が成り立つ}$$

$$\left\{ \sigma_\alpha \right\} \xrightarrow{\delta} 0$$

1-d
 $\omega_{\alpha\beta}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta\sigma)_{\alpha\beta}(z) &= \sigma_\beta(z) - \sigma_\alpha(z) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\beta(\tau(z)) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\beta(\tau(0)) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\alpha(\tau(z)) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\alpha(\tau(0)) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\beta(\tau(z)) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} (\theta_\beta(\tau(z)) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(\tau(z))) \right] \\ &\quad - \left(\left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\beta(\tau(0)) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} (\theta_\beta(\tau(0)) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(\tau(0))) \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\{ \omega_{\alpha\beta} \} \in \check{C}^1(\mathcal{U}, S^0(\pi^{-1}(\cdot))) \quad \varepsilon \quad x \in \pi^{-1} U_{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{--- 7712}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\alpha\beta}(x) &:= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\beta(z) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} (\theta_\beta(z) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(z)) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} (\theta_\alpha(z) + \varphi_{\beta\alpha}(z)) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \theta_\alpha(z) \right] \quad \alpha, \beta \text{ --- 7712} \\ &\quad \text{--- 7712} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{--- 7712,} \quad \delta\sigma = d\omega = -D''\omega$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d_2 \{ \{ \sigma_\alpha \} \} = \delta\omega \quad \text{--- 7712}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta\omega)_{\alpha\beta\gamma} &= \omega_{\beta\gamma} + \omega_{\gamma\alpha} + \omega_{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \left[\frac{\theta_\beta(x)}{2\pi} \right] - \left[\frac{\theta_\beta(x) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(x)}{2\pi} \right] + \left[\frac{\theta_\alpha(x)}{2\pi} \right] - \left[\frac{\theta_\alpha(x) + \varphi_{\gamma\alpha}(x)}{2\pi} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{\theta_\gamma(x)}{2\pi} \right] - \left[\frac{\theta_\gamma(x) + \varphi_{\alpha\gamma}(x)}{2\pi} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\theta_\beta(x)}{2\pi} \right] - \left[\frac{\theta_\beta(x) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(x) + \varphi_{\beta\gamma}(x) + \varphi_{\gamma\alpha}(x)}{2\pi} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} (\varphi_{\alpha\beta} + \varphi_{\beta\gamma} + \varphi_{\gamma\alpha}) = -e(E) \quad \text{--- 7712} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_\alpha(x) &= \theta_\beta(x) + \varphi_{\alpha\beta}(x) \\ \theta_\beta(x) &= \theta_\alpha(x) + \varphi_{\beta\alpha}(x) \\ &\text{--- 7712} \end{aligned}$$