

**LECTURE 31: COMPLETION OF A DEFERRED PROOF,
WHITNEY SUM, AND CHERN CLASSES**

1. A DEFERRED PROOF

From the last lecture, I constructed for a sub-Lie group H of a Lie group G a map

$$\phi : EG/H \rightarrow BH,$$

and owed you a proof of

Proposition 1.1. The map ϕ is an equivalence, and the map induced by the inclusion

$$i : H \hookrightarrow G$$

is the quotient map

$$i_* : BH \simeq EG/H \rightarrow EG/G = BG.$$

We first state some easy lemmas.

Lemma 1.2. The induction functor

$$\text{Ind}_H^G = G \times_H (-) : H\text{-spaces} \rightarrow G\text{-spaces}$$

is left adjoint to the restriction functor

$$\text{Res}_H^G : G\text{-spaces} \rightarrow H\text{-spaces}$$

which regards a G -space X as an H -space. In particular, there is a natural isomorphism

$$\text{Map}_G(G \times_H X, Y) \cong \text{Map}_H(X, Y)$$

for an H -space X and a G -space Y .

Given G -bundles $E \rightarrow B$ and $E' \rightarrow B'$, a G -equivariant map

$$f : E \rightarrow E'$$

gives rise to a map of bundles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{f} & E' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{f/G} & B' \end{array}$$

Lemma 1.3. There is an equivalence of bundles

$$E \cong (f/G)^* E'.$$

Sketch proof of Proposition 1.1. We need to construct a map in the opposite direction. The G -bundle $G \times_H EH \rightarrow BH$ is classified by a map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times_H EH & \xrightarrow{f} & EG \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ BH & \longrightarrow & BG. \end{array}$$

Let

$$\tilde{f} : EH \rightarrow EG$$

be the H -equivariant map adjoint to the map f . Let ψ be the induced map of H -orbits:

$$\psi = \tilde{f}/H : BH = EH/H \rightarrow EG/H.$$

The composite $\phi \circ \psi$ is seen to be an equivalence because it is covered by the H -equivariant composite

$$EH \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} EG \rightarrow EH$$

and thus classifies the universal bundle over BH .

The composite $\psi \circ \phi$ is covered by the H -equivariant composite

$$\tilde{h} : EG \rightarrow EH \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} EG$$

whose adjoint h gives a map of G -bundles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times_H EG & \xrightarrow{h} & EG \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ EG/H & \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} & BG \end{array}$$

The bundle $G \times_H EG \rightarrow EG/H$ is easily seen to be classified by the quotient map $EG/H \rightarrow EG/G = BG$. Thus we can conclude that h is G -equivariantly homotopic to the map

$$G \times_H EG \rightarrow EG$$

which sends $[g, e]$ to ge . Thus the adjoint \tilde{h} is H -equivariantly homotopic to the identity map $EG \rightarrow EG$. Taking H -orbits, we see that $\psi \circ \phi$ is homotopic to the identity. \square

2. WHITNEY SUM

Let V be an n -dimensional complex vector bundle over X and W be an m -dimensional complex vector bundle over Y .

Definition 2.1. The *external direct sum* $V \boxplus W$ is the product bundle

$$V \boxplus W = V \times W \rightarrow X \times Y$$

where the vector space structure on the fibers is given by the direct sum.

Now assume $X = Y$.

Definition 2.2. The *Whitney sum* $V \oplus W$ is the $n+m$ -dimensional complex vector bundle given by the pullback $\Delta^*V \boxplus W$, where

$$\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$$

is the diagonal.

Let V_{univ}^n be the universal n -dimensional complex vector bundle over $BU(n)$. Let

$$f_{n,m} : BU(n) \times BU(m) \rightarrow BU(n+m)$$

be the classifying map of $V_{univ}^n \boxtimes V_{univ}^m$. Then if

$$f_V : X \rightarrow BU(n)$$

$$f_W : X \rightarrow BU(m)$$

classify V and W , respectively, the composite

$$X \xrightarrow{f_V \times f_W} BU(n) \times BU(m) \xrightarrow{f_{n,m}} BU(n+m)$$

classifies $V \oplus W$.

3. CHERN CLASSES

Our computation of $H^*(BU(n))$ allows for the definition of characteristic classes for complex vector bundles.

Definition 3.1. Let $V \rightarrow X$ be a complex n -dimensional vector bundle, with classifying map

$$f_V : X \rightarrow BU(n).$$

We define the *i th Chern class* $c_i(V) \in H^{2i}(X; \mathbb{Z})$ to be the induced class $f_V^*(c_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. We use the following conventions:

$$c_0(V) := 1$$

$$c_i(V) := 0 \quad \text{for } i > n.$$

These classes are *natural*: for a map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ we have

$$c_i(f^*V) = f^*c_i(V).$$