

KV-Topics

1/21/25

Today: Some algebraic geometry

Associated Bundles:

Let $P \rightrightarrows H$ be a principal H -bundle,
 $\downarrow$
 X

and $H \curvearrowright S$ be a left action.

Common assumption: $H \subseteq GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ is

an $\mathbb{R}$ -algebraic subgroup,

$S = \mathbb{R}$ -algebraic variety (projective)

Let $\bar{F} = P \times S \Rightarrow \exists \bar{F} \rightrightarrows H$ defined by

$$(p, s) \cdot h = (ph, h^{-1}s).$$

Claim: $\bar{F}/H$ is a fiber bundle over X with fibers S .

$F = \bar{F}/H$ is a C^∞ manifold because the H action is free & proper.

(HW)

Ex: Consider $P = \mathcal{F}(X)$
 = (full) frame bundle

$$= \left\{ \varphi: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow T_x X \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } x \right\}$$

= principal $GL(d, \mathbb{R})$ -bundle

$$S = \mathbb{R}^d, H \curvearrowright S, h \cdot s = hs$$

$\Rightarrow$ Associated bundle = TX
 (tangent bundle)

needed
 because of
 otherwise
 consider e.g.

$$SL(2, \mathbb{R}) / SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

manifold.

$$SO(2) \setminus SL(2, \mathbb{R}) / SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

orbifold.



$$\mathcal{F}(X) \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow TX$$

$$(\varphi, v) \mapsto \varphi(v) \in TX$$

$$(\varphi \circ A, A^{-1}v) \mapsto \varphi(v)$$

is constant on H -orbits

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}(X) \times \mathbb{R}^d) / H \rightarrow TX$$

diffs.

Rem: The dynamics does not act on the $\mathcal{F}$ orthonormal frame bundle (the action is not by isometries), hence the choice of the full frame bundle as opposed to ONF bundle.

Ex: $P = \mathcal{F}(X)$

$$GL(d, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright Gr_k(\mathbb{R}^d) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k\text{-dim} \\ \text{subspaces} \\ \text{of } \mathbb{R}^d \end{array} \right\}$$

→ Associated bundle

$$Gr_k(TX) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k\text{-dim} \\ \text{subspaces} \\ \text{of } T_x X \\ \text{for some } x. \end{array} \right\}$$

$(\varphi, E) \mapsto \varphi(E)$ descends to
the factor by H .

Ex: $P = \mathcal{F}(X)$

$$GL(d, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$A \cdot t = \det(A) t$$

Associated bundle = $\{\text{top forms on } X\}$

$$(\varphi, t) \mapsto t \quad (\varphi^{-1})^*(dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_d)$$

(determinantal
line bundle
 $\det(TX) \rightarrow X$?)

Lemma: There is a 1-1 $(C^\infty \text{ diffeo})$ correspondence
 between (C^∞) sections $\Omega: X \rightarrow F$
 and (C^∞) H -equivariant maps
 $\omega: P \rightarrow S$ (i.e. $\omega(ph) = h^{-1} \omega(p)$).

Pf: Let $\Omega: X \rightarrow F$ be a section.



Then $\Omega(x)$ is an H -orbit on $\mathbb{R}$

$P \times S$. Fix $p \in P$. Then

$\Omega(\pi(p))$ is an H -orbit
 in $(P \times S)/H$, i.e.,

$$\Omega(\pi(p)) = (q, s)H.$$

$\exists!$ $s' \in (q, s)H$ such that

$(p, s') \in (q, s)H$. Define $\omega(p) = s'$

Let $\omega: P \rightarrow S$ be an H -equivariant map. Define $\bar{\omega}: P \rightarrow P \times S$

$$p \mapsto (p, \omega(p))$$

By H -equivariance, $\bar{\omega}$ descends to

$$\omega: \underbrace{P/H}_X \rightarrow \underbrace{(P \times S)/H}_{\bar{X}}$$

Algebraic Hulls and Reductions:

↑ Main reason why we're using algebraic groups, as opposed to general Lie groups.

Def: Let H be a $\mathbb{R}$ -algebraic group, and P be a principal H -bundle. A (measurable/continuous/ C^r) algebraic subbundle is ...

↳

a subset $Q \subseteq P$ covering
(a set of full measure / open dense
subset) which is a principal L -bundle
for some $\mathbb{R}$ -algebraic subgroup
 $L \subseteq H$, where the action is
just the restriction.

- If $G \curvearrowright P$ by automorphisms,
a (meas / C^r) algebraic (principal)
subbundle $Q \subseteq P$ is a (meas / C^r)
 L -reduction if it is G -inv.

Ex: $G \curvearrowright X$ preserves a smooth volume
(on a dense open set)
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists C^\infty$ $SL(d, \mathbb{R})$ reduction
of $G \curvearrowright F(X)$.

Pf of Ex: Assume G preserves a smooth

top form ω . Let $Q \subseteq F(X)$

denote the set of frames

$(v_1, \dots, v_d)$ such that

$$\omega(v_1, \dots, v_d) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow Q$ is a principal $SL(d, \mathbb{R})$ -
bundle. (HW: the other direction)

Ex: $G \curvearrowright X$ preserves a Riemannian
metric iff $G \curvearrowright F(X)$ admits
an $O(d)$ -reduction.

(on an
open dense
set)

Def / Thm (Zimmer): If $G \curvearrowright P$ is an action by bundle automorphisms, the (meas / C^*) algebraic hull is an L -reduction which admits no proper reduction.

This is unique up to translations by H , i.e. if Q_1, Q_2 are algebraic hulls, then

$$Q_1 = Q_2^h \text{ for some } h \in H.$$

HW: Show that if a principal bundle P has a global section $\sigma: X \rightarrow P$, $G \curvearrowright P$ and φ is the induced cocycle $\sigma(gx) = \sigma(x) \varphi(g, x)$, (im(σ) L , where) then the algebraic hull is the smallest alg. subgroup $L \subseteq H$ such that φ is cohomologous to a cocycle taking values in L .

HW*: Let $f: \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ be
orientation-preserving smooth diffeo.

Show that the C^∞ alg. hull
of $\langle f \rangle$ is 1-dimensional

$\Leftrightarrow E^4, E^5$ are C^∞

$\left[\Leftrightarrow f \text{ is } C^\infty \text{ conj to linear} \right]$

HW**: Is there an smooth diffeo
whose algebraic hull is 2-dimensional?
 $f: \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$