

E
 $\downarrow p$ $Z(M) \subseteq E$. $e(E) := \tau_{Z(M)} \in H^2(E, \mathbb{Z})$
 M zero section

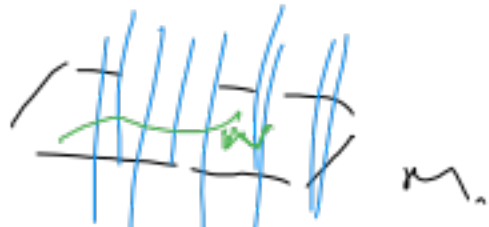
To be in $H^2(M)$, need $f: M \rightarrow E$ in particular a section, $f \in Z(M)$

$$e(E) = \tau_f^*(Z(M)).$$

Cor $e(E) = 0$ if E has a non-zero section

Close cousin of Thom classes in Thom \mathbb{Z} .

$$Th(E) = D(E)/S(E)$$



$\tau_{Z(M)}$ Thom class

$$Thom \cong \tau_w \rightarrow \tau_{Z(M)} \in C^*(Th(E))$$

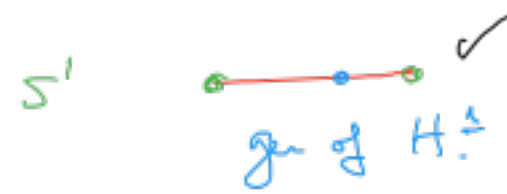
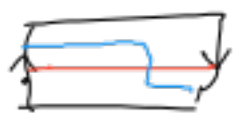
$w \subseteq M$ codim increases by rank E

other subbundles constructed in E ?

- $w_n \leftrightarrow \tau \subseteq E$ 1 vector lin. dep.
- $w_{n-1} \leftrightarrow \tau \subseteq E \oplus E$ 2 vectors which are lin. dep. in E .
- \vdots
- $w_{n-i} \leftrightarrow \tau \subseteq E \oplus \dots \oplus E$ $i+1$ vectors are lin. dependent.

Axioms/Properties.

- Functorial ✓
- values on $E = M \times \mathbb{R}$ ✓
Möbius bundle.

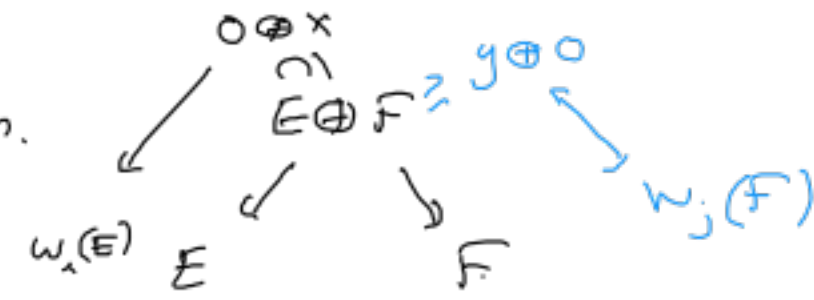


- Whitney sum.

$$w_n(E \oplus F) = \sum_{i+j=n} w_i(E) \cdot w_j(F).$$

Two cases of new(?) proof.

E rank i , F rank j $i+j = n$.



$$\{0 \oplus x\} \cap \{y \oplus 0\} = \{0 \oplus 0\} \leftrightarrow w_n(E \oplus F)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$w_i(E) \cdot w_j(F) \quad =$$

E, F line bundles. To show that

$$w_1(E \oplus F) = w_1(E) + w_1(F)$$

pairs of lin. dep. vectors in $(E \oplus F) \oplus (E \oplus F)$

$$(locally) \quad a \vec{e}_1 \oplus b \vec{f}_1 \oplus c \vec{e}_2 \oplus d \vec{f}_2$$

$$st. \quad ad = bc.$$

$$ad = s \cdot bc$$

$$s \in [0, 1]$$

$$a \vec{e}_1 \oplus b \vec{f}_1 + c \vec{e}_2 + d \vec{f}_2$$

st. $a=0$ or $d=0$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$w_1(E) \cdot w_1(F) \quad w_1(E) \cdot w_1(F)$$

$\rightarrow ad=0.$

- Has this occurred elsewhere?
- general proof?
- role of boundaries?

$$Vect_n^{\mathbb{C}}(X) \leftrightarrow (X, BU(n))$$

• principal $U(n)$ -bundle $Y \rightarrow X$ \leftrightarrow $Y \times_{U(n)} \mathbb{C}^n$ vector bundle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Aut(E) & & E \\ \downarrow & \longleftarrow & \downarrow \\ X & & X \end{array}$$

• $Gr_n(\mathbb{C}^{\infty})$ is "natural" geometric model for $BU(n)$

$$U(n) \hookrightarrow n\text{-frames in } \mathbb{C}^n \xrightarrow{\text{quotient}} n\text{-dim' subspace of } \mathbb{C}^{\infty}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(n-1)\text{-frames in } \mathbb{C}^n$$

Digression mix simpl & nat'l geometric models

