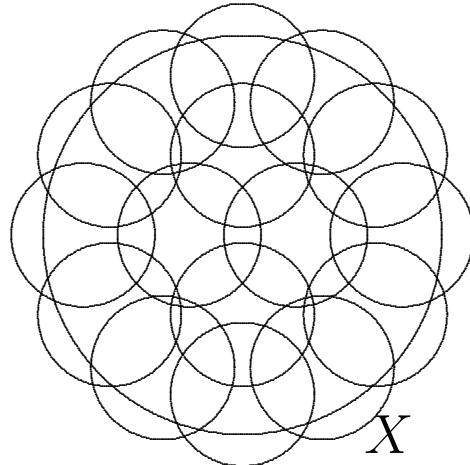


RECENT PROGRESS ON LUSTERNIK-SCHNIRELMANN CATEGORY

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1 What is the L-S category of a space X



Definition 1.1 *Let X be a topological space.*

$$\text{cat } X = \text{Min} \left\{ m \geq 0 \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \{U_0, \dots, U_m\}; \text{open in } X \\ X = \bigcup_{i=0}^m U_i, \text{ each } U_i \text{ is contractible in } X \end{array} \right\}$$

Let M be a compact closed manifold.

$$\text{Crit } M = \text{Min} \left\{ \#\{\text{critical pts of } f\} \mid \begin{array}{l} f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{is a } C^\infty\text{-map} \end{array} \right\}$$

Theorem 1.2 (Lusternik-Schnirelmann 1934)

$$\text{Crit } M \geq \text{cat } M + 1.$$

Definition 1.3 A topological invariant $\text{gcat } X$ is defined similarly but is not a homotopy invariant (R.H.Fox):

$$\text{gcat } X = \text{Min} \left\{ m \geq 0 \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \{U_0, \dots, U_m ; \text{open in } X\} \\ X = \bigcup_{i=0}^m U_i, \text{ each } U_i \text{ is contractible} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ganea modified gcat and obtained the strong category:

$$\text{Cat } X = \text{Min} \left\{ m \geq 0 \mid \exists_{\{Y(\simeq X)\}} \text{gcat } Y = m \right\}$$

Theorem 1.4 (Ganea 1971)

$$\text{Cat } X - 1 \leq \text{cat } X \leq \text{Cat } X \leq \text{gcat } X.$$

Remark 1.5 If $\text{gcat } X = \text{Cat } X$ were true in general, we could obtain Poincaré conjecture.

Remark 1.6 For M a manifold, Singhof pointed out that

$$\text{gcat } M + 1 \leq \text{Crit } M.$$

2 Bar Spectral Sequence and Category Weight

For any space X and a cohomology theory h^* , there is a filtration $h^*(X) = F^{-1} \supset \tilde{h}^*(X) = F^0 \supset \dots \supset F^p \supset F^{p+1} \supset \dots$

and an associated bar spectral sequence

$$\{E_r^{*,*}, d_r^{*,*}\} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} E_\infty^{s,*} \cong F^s/F^{s+1}, \\ E_2^{*,*} \cong \text{Ext}_{h_*(\Omega X)}(h_*, h_*). \end{cases}$$

Theorem 2.1 (Whitehead 1957, Ginsburg 1963) *If*

$\text{cat } X \leq m$, then $E_\infty^{s,t} = 0$ and $d_r = 0$ for any $s, r > m$.

Fadell and Husseini (1992) introduced a topological invariant,

a category weight, which is refined to be a homotopy invariant:

Definition 2.2 (Rudyak 1997, Strom 1997)

$$\text{wgt}(u) = \text{Max}\{m \geq 0 \mid u \in F_m\} \quad \text{for } u \in \tilde{h}^*(X).$$

which satisfies the following inequalities for $u, v \neq 0$.

$$(1) \quad \text{wgt}(u) \leq \text{cat } X \quad (2) \quad \text{wgt}(u) + \text{wgt}(v) \leq \text{wgt}(uv)$$

Theorem 2.3 (Floer 1989, Hofer 1988, Rudyak 1999)

Let (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold with $\pi_2(M) = 0$ (or $I_\omega = 0 = I_c$) and $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ a Hamiltonian Symplectomorphism. Then $\text{Fix } \phi \geq 1 + \text{cup-length}(M) = \text{Crit}(M)$.

3 Higher Hopf invariants on the A_∞ -structure

Berstein and Hilton (1960) introduced a notion of higher Hopf invariants, which is redefined using A_∞ -structure of ΩX to see the relation between unstable and stable higher Hopf invariants:

Definition 3.1 (I 2002) Let X be a space with $\text{cat } X = m$ and V a co-H-space. The higher Hopf invariants are

$$\begin{cases} H_m(\alpha) = \{H_m^\sigma(\alpha) \mid \sigma \text{ is a structure of } \text{cat } X = m\} \\ \mathcal{H}_m(\alpha) = \{\Sigma^\infty H_m^\sigma(\alpha) \mid \sigma \text{ is a structure of } \text{cat } X = m\} \end{cases}$$

where $H_m^\sigma : [\Sigma V, X] \rightarrow [\Sigma V, \Omega X * \cdots * \Omega X]$ (I 1997) is a homomorphism depending on σ a structure of $\text{cat } X = m$.

Theorem 3.2 (I 1998) *There is a sequence of simply-connected two-cell complexes $\{Q_\ell ; \ell \text{ a prime} \geq 2\}$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} \text{cat}(Q_2 \times S^n) = \text{cat } Q_2 \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \\ \text{cat}(Q_\ell \times S^n) = \text{cat } Q_\ell \text{ for all } n \geq 2 \text{ and } \ell > 2 \end{cases}$$

Theorem 3.3 (I 2002) *Let X be $(d - 1)$ -connected with $\dim X \leq d \text{cat } X + d - 2$. Let $W = X \cup_\alpha D^{e+1}$ with $\text{cat } W = \text{cat } X + 1$ and $e \geq d$. Then $\text{cat}(W \times S^n) = \text{cat } W + 1$ for all $n \geq 1$ if and only if $\mathcal{H}_m(\alpha) \neq 0$, where $m = \text{cat } X$.*

Theorem 3.4 (I 2002) *There are simply-connected closed manifolds M and N such that*

$$\begin{cases} \text{cat}(M \times S^n) = \text{cat } M \text{ for all } n \geq 2 \\ \text{cat}(N \setminus \{\ast\}) = \text{cat } N \end{cases}$$

4 Ganea's problems

Problems 4.1 (T. Ganea, 1971, (15 problems))

[1] Compute L - S category for familiar manifolds.

[2] Is $\text{cat}(X \times S^n) = \text{cat } X + 1$ true for any finite complex X and any $n \geq 1$?

[4] Let $S^r \hookrightarrow E \rightarrow S^{t+1}$ be a bundle. Describe $\text{cat } E$ in terms of homotopy invariants of the characteristic map.

[8] Let $X = S^3 \cup e^{2p+1}$. Is $\text{Cat}(X \times X)$ equal to $\text{cat}(X \times X)$?

[10] Is any co- H -space X (i.e, $\text{cat } X = 1$) of homotopy type of $S^1 \vee \dots \vee S^1 \vee Y$ with $\pi_1(Y) = 0$?

...

[O] For any closed manifold M , $\text{cat}(M \setminus \{*\}) = \text{cat } M - 1$?

Theorem 4.2 (James 1978) *Let X be $(d-1)$ -connected.*

Then $\text{cat } X \leq \frac{\dim X}{d}$ (or $d \text{cat } X \leq \dim X$).

Theorem 4.3 (Singhof 1979, Rudyak 1997) *Let M*

be a closed manifold. If $\text{cat } M \geq \frac{\dim M + 3}{2}$, then M satis-

fies $\text{cat}(M \times S^n) = \text{cat } M + 1$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Gómez-Larrañaga and Gonzalez-Acuna (1992) and Oprea and

Rudyak (to appear) give an answer to Problems 2 and O:

Theorem 4.4 *For M a closed 3-manifold, we have*

$$\begin{cases} \text{cat}(M \times S^n) = \text{cat } M + 1 \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \\ \text{cat}(M \setminus \{*\}) = \text{cat } M \end{cases}$$

Example 4.5 (1) *Let $X = G_2$ the exceptional Lie group*

of rank 2. Then $H^(G_2; \mathbb{F}_2) \cong P[x_3]/(x_3^4) \otimes \Lambda(x_5)$ with*

$\text{wgt}(x_3) = \text{wgt}(x_5) = 1$. Thus $\text{cat}(G_2) \geq \text{wgt}(x_3^3 x_5) \geq 4$,

and hence $\text{cat } G_2 = 4$ by Theorems 4.2 and 2.1.

(2) Let $X = Sp(2)$. Then $H^*(Sp(2)) \cong \Lambda(x_3, x_7)$ with $\text{wgt}(x_3) = \text{wgt}(x_7) = 1$. Hence $\text{cat}(Sp(2)) \geq \text{wgt}(x_3 x_7) \geq 2$. But Schweitzer (1965) has shown using secondary cohomology operations that $\text{cat}(Sp(2)) = 3 \neq 2$. Instead of using H^* , we might obtain $\text{wgt}(x_3^2) = 2, \text{wgt}(x_3^3) = 3$ using some other cohomology theory.

Question 4.6 How can we know that $x_3^2 \neq 0$?

5 Ganea's Problems and Hopf Invariants

Singhof answered to Ganea's Problem 1 as follows.

Theorem 5.1 (Singhof 1975)

$$\text{cat}(SU(n)) = n - 1 \text{ and } \text{cat}(U(n)) = n \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Extending the result of Schweitzer 1965, Singhof (1976) proved

Theorem 5.2 $\text{cat}(Sp(n)) \geq n + 1$ for $n \geq 2$.

Theorem 5.3 (I unpublished) *Let $\alpha : S^6 \rightarrow S^3$ be the attaching map of 7-cell in $Sp(2)$. Then $x_3^2 = \mathcal{H}_1^h(\alpha) \cdot x_7$ in $h^*(Sp(2))$, where \mathcal{H}_1^h is given by*

$$\mathcal{H}_1^h : \pi_6(S^3) \xrightarrow{H_1} \pi_6(\Omega S^3 * \Omega S^3) \cong \pi_6(S^5) \xrightarrow{\Sigma^\infty} \pi_{\mathcal{S}}^{-1} \rightarrow h^{-1} \subset h^*,$$

where H_1 is the Hopf invariant.

This is an answer to Question 4.6. Extending the observation on generalised cohomology theory and Hopf invariants, we obtain

Theorem 5.4 (Mimura-I) $\text{cat}(Sp(n)) \geq n+2$ for $n \geq 3$.

The following result is obtained independently to Theorem 5.4 by Fernández-Suárez, Gómez-Tato, Tanré and Strom.

Theorem 5.5 (F-G-T-S, M-I) $\text{cat}(Sp(3)) = 5$.

Theorem 5.6 (Arkowitz-Stanley, to appear) *For a simply-connected co-H-space X , we have $\text{Cat}(X \times X) = 2 = \text{cat}(X \times X)$, which answers Problem 8.*

To Ganea's conjecture on co-H-spaces (Problem 10), we have

Theorem 5.7 (Saito-Sumi-I 1997) *Let X be a co-H-space. If $H_*(X)$ concentrated in dimensions 1, $n+1$ and $n+2$ and $H_{n+2}(X)$ has no torsion, then Ganea's conjecture on co-H-spaces (Problem 10) for X is true.*

Theorem 5.8 (I 1998) *There exists a sequence of co-H-spaces $\{R_n; n \geq 4\}$ each of which gives a counter-example to Ganea's conjecture on co-H-spaces.*

Theorem 5.9 (Hubbuck-I, to appear) *A p -completed version of Ganea's conjecture on co-H-spaces is true.*

Theorem 5.10 (I, to appear) *For E the total space of*

S^r -bundle over S^{t+1} , $\text{cat } E$ *is given as follows (Problem 4):*

Conditions			L-S category			
r	t	α	$Q \times S^n$	Q	E	$E \times S^n$
$r = 1$	$t = 0$		2	1	2	3
	$t = 1$	$\alpha = \pm 1$	1	0	1	2
		$\alpha = 0$	2	1	2	3
		otherwise	3	2	3	4
$r > 1$	$t > 1$		2	1	2	3
	$t < r$		2	1	2	3
	$t = r$	$\alpha = \pm 1$	1	0	1	2
		$\alpha \neq \pm 1$	2	1	2	3
	$t > r$	$H_1(\alpha) = 0$	2	1	2	3
		$H_1(\alpha) \neq 0$	3 or 2	2	2	3
		$\sum^r H_1(\alpha) = 0$			(1)	3 or 4 (2)
		$\sum^r H_1(\alpha) \neq 0$			3	3 or 4 (2)

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sum^n H_1(\alpha) = 0 \implies \text{cat } Q \times S^n = 2, \\ \sum^{n+1} H_1(\alpha) \neq 0 \implies \text{cat } Q \times S^n = 3. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sum^{r+n} H_1(\alpha) = 0 \implies \text{cat } E \times S^n = 3, \\ \sum^{r+n+1} h_2(\alpha) \neq 0 \implies \text{cat } E \times S^n = 4, \end{cases}$$

where α is the attaching map of $t + 1$ -cell of E and $Q =$

$$E \setminus \{\ast\} \simeq S^r \cup_{\alpha} e^{t+1}.$$

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