

L-S category and a categorical sequence

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代数的 位相幾何学 国際会議
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‘Cone Decomposition’ + ‘Higher Hopf invariant’

||

‘Categorical Sequence’

Definition (Lusternik-Schnirelmann)

$$\text{cat}(M) = \text{Min} \left\{ m \geq 0 \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists \{A_0, \dots, A_m ; \text{closed in } M\} \\ M = \bigcup_{i=0}^m A_i, \text{ where each } A_i \text{ is} \\ \text{contractible in } M. \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

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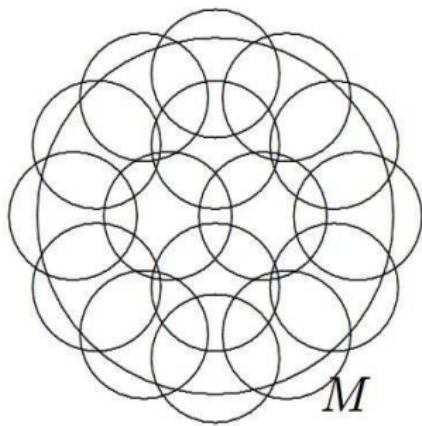


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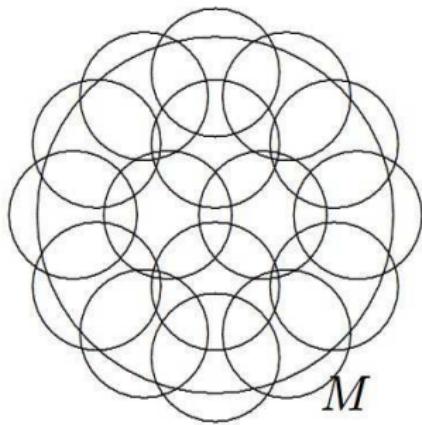


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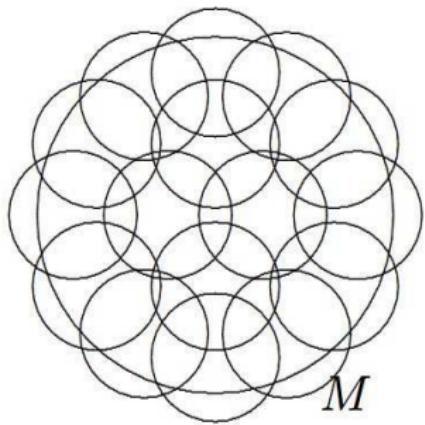


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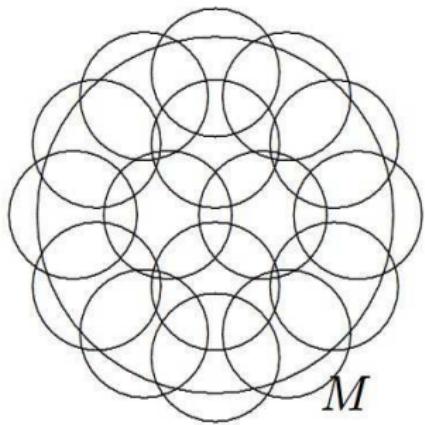


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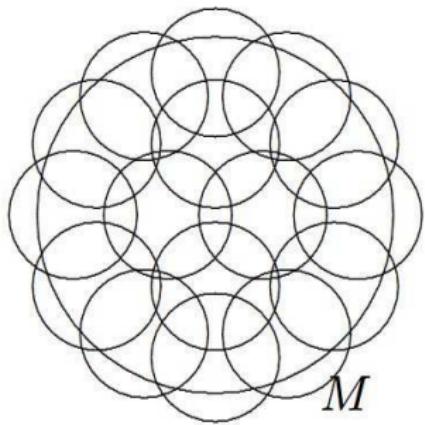


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this definition gives only an **upper bound** for $\text{cat}(M)$.

strong category

Definition (Ganea)

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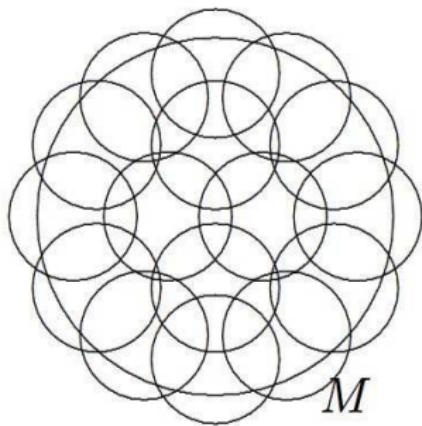


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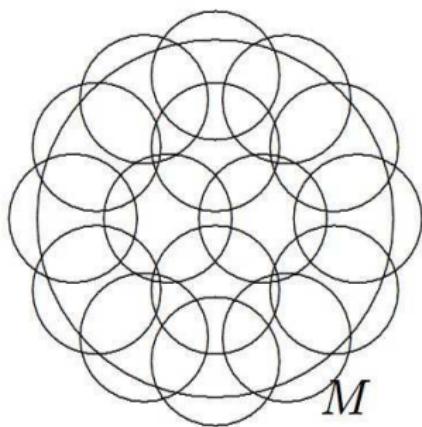


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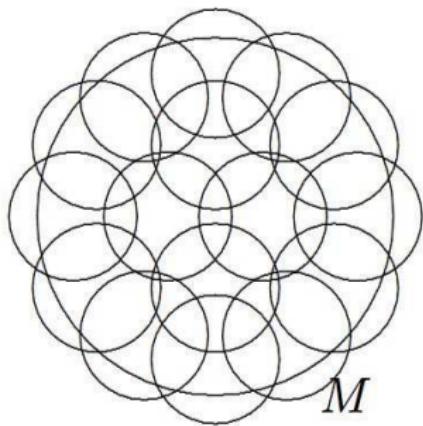


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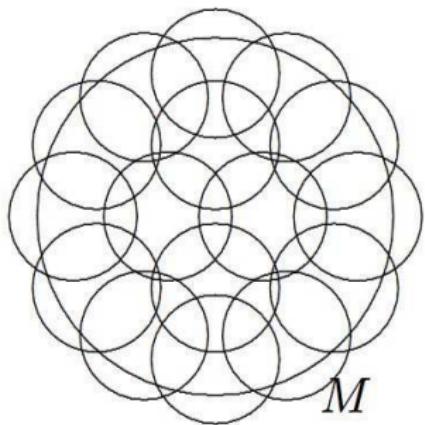


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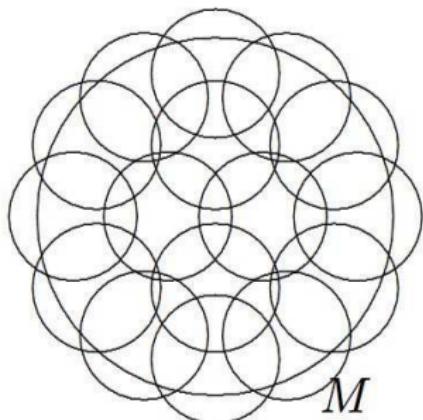


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Fact

- $S^0 = \text{O}(1)$,

$$S^1 = \text{SO}(2) = \text{U}(1)$$

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DEFINITION

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There is an element of Hopf invariant 1 in $\pi_{2n+1}(S^{n+1})$, if S^n is an H-space.

Theorem (Toda)

There is no element of Hopf invariant one in $\pi_{31}(S^{16})$.

Theorem (Adams)

An element of Hopf invariant 1 exists in $\pi_{2n+1}(S^{n+1})$ iff $n = 0, 1, 3$ or 7 .

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- RP², CP², HP², CP² (projective planes)

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③ $S^1 \cup e^2 \subset L^2(p,q)$ the 2-skeleton of a lens space $L^2(p,q)$.

We may write them as $X = S^r \cup_f e^{q+1}$.

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Definition (Berstein-Hilton)

For a map f from S^q to a space X with $\text{cat}(X) = m$,

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where s is a compression of the m -fold diagonal $\Delta^{m+1} : X \rightarrow \prod^{m+1} X$ into the fat wedge $T^{m+1} X$.

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Higher Hopf invariants

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higher Hopf invariants should detect A_m -structures,

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Projective spaces

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Theorem (Stasheff)

For any space X , the space of all loops at the base point of X admits a natural A_∞ -structure,

associated with projective spaces $P^m\Omega(X)$ and natural maps

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$\text{cat}(X) \leq m \iff \text{the Ganea space } G_m(X) \text{ dominates } X.$

Using this criterion, we can now determine more L-S categories...

Theorem (Stasheff)

For any space X , the space of all loops at the base point of X admits a natural A_∞ -structure,

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Projective spaces and a higher Hopf invariant

Thus the difference $d_m^{\sigma(X)}(f)$ has a unique lift

$$H_m^{\sigma(X)}(f) : \Sigma V \rightarrow E^{m+1}\Omega(X) = \text{the fibre of } e_m^X : P^m\Omega(X) \rightarrow X.$$

One advantage of this definition is that we can use the properties of projective spaces to determine a higher Hopf invariant.

Let $E^{m+1}\Omega(X) = \Omega(X) * \cdots * \Omega(X)$ the $m+1$ -fold join of $\Omega(X)$. Then

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A categorical sequence and a cone decomposition 1

Let us go back to Fox's paper on L-S category of a space X . Fox introduced a notion of categorical sequence ' $\text{catseq}(X)$ ' to give an upper bound to the original L-S category $\text{cat}(X)$.

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A sequence $\{F_i; 0 \leq i \leq m\}$ of subspaces of X is called a categorical sequence (of length m) for X if they satisfy

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A categorical sequence and a higher Hopf invariant

By combining a cone decomposition with a higher Hopf invariant, Kikuchi and I obtain a categorical sequence, and eventually get a better upper bound of L-S category.

Proposition (Kikuchi, I)

$$\text{catseq}(\text{SO}(10)) \leq 21.$$

On the other hand, we know

$$H^*(\text{SO}(10); \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, x_3, x_5, x_7, x_9]/(x_1^{16}, x_3^4, x_5^2, x_7^2, x_9^2),$$

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$$\text{SO}(9) \hookrightarrow \text{SO}(10) \rightarrow S^9,$$

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with the same characteristic map $\alpha : S^8 \rightarrow \text{SU}(4) \subset \text{SO}(9)$.

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There are principal fibrations

$$\text{SO}(9) \hookrightarrow \text{SO}(10) \rightarrow S^9,$$

$$\text{SU}(4) \hookrightarrow \text{SU}(5) \rightarrow S^9,$$

with the same characteristic map $\alpha : S^8 \rightarrow \text{SU}(4) \subset \text{SO}(9)$.

Using an explicit description of the cell-decomposition of classical groups given by I. Yokota, we see that α is compressible into $\Sigma \mathbb{C}P^3$ in $\text{SU}(4)$ as the attaching map of the top cell of $\Sigma \mathbb{C}P^4 \subset \text{SU}(5)$ whose Hopf invariant is 0.

On the other hand, we have a cone decomposition $\{F_i ; 0 \leq i \leq 20\}$ of length 20 of $\text{Spin}(7)$ (I-Mimura-Nishimoto):

$$\{*\} = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \cdots \subset F_{19} \subset F_{20} = \text{Spin}(7).$$

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We construct a sequence $\{E_i ; 0 \leq i \leq 21\}$ of subspaces of $\text{SO}(10)$ of length 21, using the cone decomposition $\{F_i ; 0 \leq i \leq 20\}$ of $\text{Spin}(7)$ together with the multiplication of $\text{SO}(9)$ again by using Yokota's CW decomposition of classical groups.

$$E_i = F_i \cup F_{i-1} \times C(S^8).$$

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Using $H_1(\alpha) = 0$, we obtain that the sequence $\{E_i ; 0 \leq i \leq 21\}$ of subspaces of $\text{SO}(10)$ is categorical and hence we have

$$\text{catseq}(\text{SO}(10)) \leq 21.$$

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Problem

Do the following three invariants for $\text{SO}(n)$ coincide with each other? i.e.,

$$\text{cup}(\text{SO}(n)) =? \text{cat}(\text{SO}(n)) =? \text{Cat}(\text{SO}(n))$$

Thank you.