

TOPOLOGICAL MANIFOLDS WITH SMOOTH FIBRE BUNDLES

MD. SHAFIUL ALAM¹, S.M. CHAPAL HOSSAIN² & BIJAN KRISHNA SAHA¹

¹Department of Mathematics, University of Barisal, Barisal, Bangladesh, India.

²Department of Mathematics, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, India.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to develop the basic properties of topological manifolds and smooth fibre bundles. If \mathcal{U} is an open covering of a topological manifold M , then we have proved that there exists a refinement $\{V_i\}$, where $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and i runs through a finite set, such that $V_i \cap V_j = \emptyset$ for each i and $j \neq i$. Finally, smooth fibre bundle (E, π, B, F) is defined; the projection π is a smooth map from the total space E to the base space B and it is shown that every smooth fibre bundle has a finite coordinate representation.

KEYWORDS: Topological manifold, smooth manifold, smooth path, chart, atlas, smooth fibre bundle.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of topological manifold with smooth fibre bundle was introduced by H. Whitney [5, 6] and then it was generalized by A. Dold [1] and P. Olum [2]. A number of significant properties of smooth fibre bundle (E, π, B, F) were obtained by E. H. Spanier [4], G. Wu [7], M. M. Postnikov [3] and others. We begin with the following definition:

An *n-dimensional topological manifold* is a Hausdorff space M with a countable basis which satisfies the following condition:

Every point $a \in M$ has a neighbourhood U_a which is homeomorphic to an open subset of an n -dimensional real vector space E .

A *chart* for a topological n -manifold M is a triple (U, u, V) where U is an open subset of M , V is an open subset of an n -dimensional real vector space E and $u: U \rightarrow V$ is a homeomorphism. Because the chart (U, u, V) is determined by the pair (U, u) , we will denote a chart by (U, u) . An *atlas* on an n -manifold M is a family of charts $\{(U_\alpha, u_\alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{I}\}$, where \mathcal{I} is an arbitrary indexing set, such that the sets U_α form a covering of M :

$$M = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}} U_\alpha.$$