## A nontrivial sphere bundle in U(2) coming from the trace

David L. Duncan

## 1 Introduction

Let *X* be the set of  $A \in U(2)$  with trace zero.

**Theorem 1.1.** The determinant map  $X \to S^1$  is a non-trivial  $S^2$ -bundle. More specifically, this bundle is isomorphic to the mapping torus of the map  $\phi : S^2 \to S^2$  given by  $\phi(x, y, z) = (x, y, -z)$ .

*Proof.* View  $S^3 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{C}^2$  and consider the map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi: S^1 \times S^3 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{U}(2) \\ (\delta, (\alpha, \beta)) & \longmapsto & \left( \begin{array}{cc} \delta \alpha & \delta \beta \\ -\overline{\beta} & \overline{\alpha} \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

This map is a diffeomorphism with inverse given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \left( \det(A), \left( \det(A)^{-1}a, \det(A)^{-1}b \right) \right).$$

It is clear also that  $\Phi$  is a bundle isomorphism relative to the projection on  $S^1 \times S^3$  to  $S^1$  and the determinant map on U(2).

The trace map on U(2) pulls back under  $\Phi$  to have the form

$$(\delta, (\alpha, \beta)) \longmapsto \delta \alpha + \overline{\alpha}$$

It follows that  $\Phi$  identifies *X* with the subset *Y* of  $(\delta, (\alpha, \beta)) \in S^1 \times S^3$  with  $\delta \alpha + \overline{\alpha} = 0$ . That is,

$$Y = \sqcup_{\delta \in S^1} S_{\delta}^2,$$

where  $S^2_{\delta} := S^3 \cap \ell_{\delta} \times \mathbb{C}$ , where

$$\ell_{\delta} := \left\{ \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \mid \delta \alpha + \overline{\alpha} = 0 \right\}.$$

Clearly  $S_{\delta}^2$  is an equatorial 2-sphere in  $S^3$ , since  $\ell_{\delta}$  is a line through the origin in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Consider the bundle  $\mathcal{L} \to S^1$  with fiber  $\ell_{\delta}$  over  $\delta$ . This is the Möbius bundle (e.g., write  $\delta = \eta^2$ , then  $\alpha \in \ell_{\eta^2}$  if and only if  $\eta \alpha$  is purely imaginary; that is,  $\ell_{\delta}$  is obtained by from the imaginary axis by rotating by  $\eta^{-1}$ ). Tracing through the identifications, the result follows.