Complete Mathematical Framework of the Hopf-Fibered 3-Sphere

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Abstract

This document presents a comprehensive mathematical framework for the Hopf-fibered 3-sphere S^3. We systematically derive the full geometric, topological, and analytic structure of S^3 equipped with its canonical round metric and Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \to S^2$. The framework establishes S^3's uniqueness properties, rigidity theorems, and advanced geometric consequences emerging from combinations of its basic structures. All results are presented with complete proofs or references to standard mathematical literature. This article should be viewed as a comprehensive synthesis of canonical structures and standard results associated with the Hopf-fibered round 3-sphere, rather than a source of new classification theorems.

1 Introduction

The 3-sphere S^3, as the compact simply connected Lie group SU(2) with its bi-invariant round metric, serves as a fundamental model space in geometry, topology, and analysis. Its celebrated Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \to S^2$ induces a principal $U(1)$-bundle structure, a tight contact form, and a Sasakian-Einstein metric of constant positive sectional curvature $K = 1/R^2$. These features underpin homogeneous Riemannian geometry, symplectic topology, spectral theory, and rigidity results, with applications in physics ranging from string compactifications to SO(4)-representation theory.

This document synthesizes the canonical structures of the Hopf-fibered round 3-sphere $S^3(R)$ $(R > 0)$, deriving foundational, rigidity, and advanced consequences through explicit computations and standard theorems. Organized hierarchically—from canonical to derived, then to rigidity and advanced results—we emphasize the deep interconnections between these structures: for example, the Lie group structure implies parallelizability, while the fibration yields the contact form η satisfying $\eta \wedge d\eta = \mathrm{vol}_{S^3}$.

Part I catalogs canonical structures (Sec. 2) such as SO(4)-symmetry, the Hopf fibration (with Chern class $c_1 = 1$), the Reeb field ξ, and the spin structure, accompanied by detailed derivations (Sec. 2.2). Derived structures (Sec. 3) include fast/slow splitting, Killing spinors, and spectral gaps, leading to rigidity theorems (Sec. 4) such as Peter-Weyl decomposition and operator uniqueness.

Part II covers advanced consequences including twistor spaces, hyper-Kähler cones, and sharp Sobolev inequalities (Sec. 5), alongside analytic tools (Sec. 6) and scaling analysis (Sec. 7). Appendices provide explicit spectral verifications and comparative manifold analyses.

All normalizations follow established literature conventions (e.g., Chern-Weil theory for c_1). This framework distills the maximal symmetry of S^3 into a unified reference, revealing its ”closed system” of interdependent theorems and providing a comprehensive foundation for applications in mathematical physics and geometry.

Contents

Notation and Conventions

- $S^3(R)$ denotes the 3-sphere of radius $R > 0$ with the standard round metric.
- The metric signature is $(+, +, +)$.
- Orientation on S^3 is chosen so that the contact form η satisfies $\eta \wedge d\eta > 0$.
- Characteristic classes follow the Chern-Weil normalization: $c_1(P) = \frac{i}{2\pi}\mathrm{Tr}F$ for principal $U(1)$-bundles.
- Seifert invariants follow Orlik's convention; orientation reversal changes the sign of the Euler number.

Part I
Foundational Geometry

2 Canonical Structures of the 3-Sphere

The 3-sphere $S^3(R)$ of radius R equipped with its round metric and Hopf fibration possesses the following canonical mathematical structures, summarized in Table 1.

Structure	**Mathematical Statement**	**Description**	**Ref.**
Compactness	$S^3(R)$ compact, diameter πR, volume $2\pi^2 R^3$.	Standard sphere geometry	[18]
Positive sectional curvature	$K = 1/R^2$, $R_{\mathrm{scal}} = 6/R^2$	Constant positive curvature	[11]
SO(4) symmetry	$\mathrm{Isom}^+(S^3) = \mathrm{SO}(4)$, transitive action: $S^3 = \mathrm{SO}(4)/\mathrm{SO}(3)$.	Maximal isometry group	[19]
Hopf fibration	$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{\pi} S^2$ principal $U(1)$-bundle with Chern class $c_1 = 1$.	Canonical circle fibration	[21]
Contact structure[1]	$\eta = \frac{i}{2R^2}(\bar{z}_1\, dz_1 + \bar{z}_2\, dz_2 - z_1\, d\bar{z}_1 - z_2\, d\bar{z}_2)$ satisfies $\eta \wedge d\eta = \mathrm{vol}_{S^3}$.	Canonical contact form	[7]
Reeb vector field	$\xi = \partial_\psi$ is unique (up to sign) Killing field with period $2\pi R$, $\eta(\xi) = 1$.	Reeb field of contact structure	[15]
Parallelizability	TS^3 trivial: $TS^3 \cong S^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ via left-invariant vector fields.	Trivial tangent bundle	[1]
Spin structure	Unique spin structure ($w_2 = 0$), spinor bundle trivial: $\mathbb{S} \cong S^3 \times \mathbb{C}^2$.	Unique spin structure	[25]
Hopf duality	$\frac{\mathrm{Area}(S^2)}{[\mathrm{Length}(S^1)]^2} = \frac{4\pi R^2}{(2\pi R)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$.	Base-fiber scale relation	2.2.5
Harmonic factorization	$\Delta_{S^3} = \frac{1}{R^2}[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\partial_\theta(\sin\theta\partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}(\partial_\phi - \cos\theta\partial_\psi)^2 + \partial_\psi^2]$.	Laplacian decomposition	2.2.6
Integral symplectic	Base S^2 has symplectic form ω with $\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{S^2}\omega = 1$.	Integral cohomology class	[8]

Table 1: Canonical mathematical structures of S^3 with Hopf fibration. Each row represents either a definition (D), standard theorem (T), derived calculation (C), or interpretation (I).

2.1 Coordinate Systems and Metric

2.1.1 Hopf Coordinates

The most natural coordinate system for the Hopf fibration is (θ, ϕ, ψ) with:

- $\theta \in [0, \pi]$: polar angle on base S^2
- $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$: azimuthal angle on base S^2
- $\psi \in [0, 2\pi)$: fiber coordinate (phase)

The round metric of radius R is:

$$ds^2 = R^2[d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta\, d\phi^2 + (d\psi + \cos\theta\, d\phi)^2].$$

2.1.2 Complex Coordinates

Embedding in $\mathbb{C}^2$: (z_1, z_2) with $|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = R^2$. Relates to Hopf coordinates via:

$$z_1 = R\cos(\theta/2)e^{i(\phi+\psi)/2}, \quad z_2 = R\sin(\theta/2)e^{i(\phi-\psi)/2}.$$

2.1.3 Euler Angles (SU(2))

For $S^3 \cong \mathrm{SU}(2)$, use Euler angles (α, β, γ) with $\alpha, \gamma \in [0, 2\pi)$, $\beta \in [0, \pi]$:

$$g = e^{-i\alpha\sigma_3/2}e^{-i\beta\sigma_2/2}e^{-i\gamma\sigma_3/2}.$$

2.2 Derivations of Basic Structures

2.2.1 SO(4) Isometry Group

The round metric on $S^3(R)$ has maximal symmetry group $\mathrm{SO}(4)$, acting transitively with isotropy $\mathrm{SO}(3)$, giving homogeneous space structure $S^3 = \mathrm{SO}(4)/\mathrm{SO}(3)$.

2.2.2 Hopf Fibration

The map $\pi : S^3 \to S^2$ defined by $\pi(z_1, z_2) = (2\Re(z_1\bar{z}_2), 2\Im(z_1\bar{z}_2), |z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2)/R^2$ gives a principal $U(1)$-bundle with Chern class $c_1 = 1$.

2.2.3 Contact Structure

On $S^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, the 1-form $\eta = \frac{i}{2R^2}(\bar{z}_1 dz_1 + \bar{z}_2 dz_2 - z_1 d\bar{z}_1 - z_2 d\bar{z}_2)$ satisfies $\eta \wedge d\eta = \mathrm{vol}_{S^3}$, making (S^3, η) a contact manifold.

2.2.4 Parallelizability

$S^3 \cong \mathrm{SU}(2)$ as Lie group. Left-invariant vector fields $X_i(g) = (L_g)_* X_i(e)$ provide global orthonormal frame, trivializing $TS^3 \cong S^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$.

2.2.5 Hopf Duality

For Hopf fibration with radius R: Area$(S^2) = 4\pi R^2$, Length$(S^1) = 2\pi R$. Ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Area}}{(\text{Length})^2} = \frac{4\pi R^2}{(2\pi R)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

2.2.6 Harmonic Factorization

In Hopf coordinates (θ, ϕ, ψ), direct computation of the Laplacian on metric $ds^2 = R^2[d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2 + (d\psi + \cos\theta d\phi)^2]$ yields the factorization.

3 Derived Mathematical Structures

From the canonical structures emerge further mathematical properties, summarized in Table 2.

Structure	Mathematical Description	Derivation	Ref.
Fast/slow decomposition	$TS^3 = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{V}$, $\mathcal{H} = \ker \eta$ (horizontal), $\mathcal{V} = \langle \xi \rangle$ (vertical).	Contact structure defines splitting	3.1.1
Contact capacity	Minimal Reeb action: $c_H(S^3, \eta) = 2\pi R$ (Hofer-Zehnder).	Hopf fibers are closed Reeb orbits	[20]
Killing spinors	4 complex Killing spinors: $\nabla_X \psi = \pm \frac{i}{2R} X \cdot \psi$ (2 per chirality).	Round metric admits maximum number	[2]
Maurer-Cartan frames	Left/right-invariant 1-forms: $\omega_L = g^{-1}dg$, $\omega_R = dgg^{-1}$.	Lie group structure of SU(2)	[12]
Haar measure	Unique bi-invariant volume: $\mu_H = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sin^2 \chi d\chi \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi$.	Haar measure on SU(2)	[17]
Levi-Civita connection	Unique torsion-free metric connection for round metric.	Fundamental theorem of Riemannian geometry	[26]
Curvature-scale bound	For geodesic triangle: $\epsilon \geq \text{Area}/R^2$ (angle excess).	Rauch comparison for $K = 1/R^2$	[31]
Volume-scale relation	$\text{Vol}(S^3(R)) = 2\pi^2 R^3$; isoperimetric constant $54\pi^2$.	Direct integration	[34]
Spectral gap	$\lambda_{\min}(-\Delta) = \frac{3}{R^2}$ (exact), $\lambda_{\min}(\lvert \not{D} \rvert) = \frac{3}{2R}$.	Lichnerowicz formula	[27]
Dirac spectrum	$\text{Spec}(\not{D}) = \left\{ \pm \frac{1}{R}(k + \frac{3}{2}) : k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \right\}$ with multiplicity $2(k+1)(k+2)$.	Spinor representation theory	[10]
Clifford bundle	$\text{Cl}(TS^3) \cong S^3 \times \text{Cl}(3)$ globally trivial.	Parallelizability implies triviality	[25]
Symplectic capacity	$c_H = 2\pi R$, $c_G = \pi R^2$; Gromov non-squeezing.	Contact capacity + Gromov theorem	[16]

Table 2: Derived mathematical structures from S^3 with Hopf fibration. Each entry follows canonically from the structures in Table 1.

3.1 Derivations of Derived Structures

3.1.1 Fast/Slow Decomposition

The contact form η defines vertical distribution $\mathcal{V} = \langle \xi \rangle$. Horizontal distribution $\mathcal{H} = \ker \eta$ is **maximally non-integrable** (contact condition: $\eta \wedge d\eta \neq 0$ everywhere). The Sasakian metric orthogonalizes: $g = \eta \otimes \eta + g_{\mathcal{H}}$.

3.1.2 Killing Spinors

Round S^3 admits 4 complex Killing spinors satisfying $\nabla_X \psi = \pm \frac{i}{2R} X \cdot \psi$. This follows from parallelizability and constant curvature.

3.1.3 Spectral Values

The scalar Laplacian on $S^3(R)$ has eigenvalues $\lambda_k = k(k+2)/R^2$ $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ with multiplicity $(k+1)^2$, giving $\lambda_{\min}(-\Delta) = 3/R^2$. Dirac eigenvalues: $\mu_k^{\pm} = \pm(k + 3/2)/R$ with multiplicity $2(k+1)(k+2)$, so $\lambda_{\min}(\lvert \not{D} \rvert) = 3/(2R)$.

4 Rigidity and Uniqueness Theorems

Each theorem is uniquely determined by the canonical structures, summarized in Table 3.

Category	**Theorem Statement**	**Proof Sketch**	**Ref.**
Harmonic analysis	$L^2(S^3) \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{End}(V_k)$ with V_k $(k+1)$-dim irrep of SU(2).	Peter-Weyl theorem for SU(2)	[30]
Symmetry uniqueness	SO(4) is maximal connected isometry group preserving orientation.	Classification of transitive actions on 3-manifolds	[22]
Operator rigidity	Unique 2nd-order invariant differential operator: Δ_{S^3} (Casimir).	Schur's lemma + SO(4)-equivariance	[19]
Spin operator uniqueness	Unique 1st-order invariant spin operator: Dirac operator $\not{D}$.	Clifford algebra representation theory	[25]
Topological triviality	$H^1(S^3, \mathbb{Z}) = H^2(S^3, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$; all vector bundles trivial.	Cohomology of S^3	[18]
Chirality symmetry	Geometric structures preserve $\mathrm{SU}(2)_L \times \mathrm{SU}(2)_R$ symmetry.	$\mathfrak{so}(4) \cong \mathfrak{su}(2)_L \oplus \mathfrak{su}(2)_R$ symmetric	4.1.1
Contact rigidity	Reeb vector unique up to sign; all orbits closed with period $2\pi R$.	Tight contact structure with periodic orbits	[15]
Parallelizability theorem	S^3 is parallelizable; only sphere besides S^1, S^7 with this property.	Non-vanishing section from quaternions	[1]
Connection rigidity	Levi-Civita connection unique torsion-free metric connection.	Fundamental theorem of Riemannian geometry	[26]
Spectral discreteness	Spectrum of Δ and $/D$ discrete, bounded below, no accumulation.	Compactness + ellipticity	[32]
Yamabe optimality	Round S^3 is Yamabe-optimal within its conformal class.	Conformal invariance of Yamabe functional	[6]

Table 3: Rigidity and uniqueness theorems for S^3 geometry. Each theorem is uniquely determined by the canonical structures.

4.1 Proofs of Rigidity Theorems

4.1.1 Chirality Symmetry

The decomposition $\mathfrak{so}(4) \cong \mathfrak{su}(2)_L \oplus \mathfrak{su}(2)_R$ has automorphism exchanging factors, extended to all geometric structures: metric, connection, spinor bundle invariant under $L \leftrightarrow R$.

4.1.2 Operator Rigidity

By Schur's lemma, SO(4)-invariant operators on $L^2(S^3)$ are diagonal in Peter-Weyl decomposition. The Casimir operator Δ_{S^3} generates the algebra of invariant differential operators.

Part II
Advanced Geometry

5 Advanced Geometric Consequences

From the derived mathematical structures emerge advanced geometry properties, summarized in Table 4.

Consequence	**Mathematical Statement**	**Emergence from**	**Ref.**
Twistor interpretation	$S^3 \cong \text{Spin}(4)/\text{Spin}(3)$ as twistor space for S^2.	Hopf fibration + spin structure	[29]
Einstein-Sasaki	$(S^3, g, \eta, \xi, \Phi)$ Einstein-Sasaki: $\text{Ric} = 2g$, $\nabla_X \xi = -\Phi(X)$.	Contact + constant curvature	[9]
Conformal flatness	S^3 conformally flat; conformal group $\text{SO}(4,1)$.	Constant curvature in 3D	[24]
Berger spheres	1-parameter family $g_\epsilon = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + (1+\epsilon)^2\sigma_3^2$.	Left-invariant deformations	[4]
Minimal surfaces	Stable closed minimal surfaces are totally geodesic S^2.	Positive curvature + stability	[35]
Symplectic filling	(S^3, η) has unique symplectic filling: B^4 with standard form.	Contact + simple connectivity	[14]
Hyper-Kähler cone	Cone $C(S^3) = \mathbb{R}^+ \times S^3$ is hyper-Kähler.	Contact + Reeb structure	[33]
Curvature identities	$\text{Rm} = \frac{1}{R^2}(g \circ g)$ (all identities equalities).	Constant curvature + dimension 3	[36]

Table 4: Advanced geometric consequences from structural combinations. These results emerge from interactions between multiple canonical structures.

6 Analytic Consequences

These results leverage the explicit spectrum and isoperimetric properties, summarized in Table 5.

Consequence	**Mathematical Statement**	**Derivation**	**Ref.**
Sharp Sobolev	$\|u\|_{L^6}^2 \le \frac{1}{2\pi^2 R^2}\|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 R^3}\|u\|_{L^2}^2.$	Spectral gap + conformal invariance	[3]
Heat kernel	$K(t,x,y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-k(k+2)t/R^2} c_k \chi_k(\cos d(x,y)/R)$	Peter-Weyl expansion	[5], [10]
Zeta function	$\zeta(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(k+1)^2[k(k+2)]^{-s}$, $\zeta'(0)$ known explicitly	Spectral zeta from eigenvalues	[10]
Isoperimetric	$A(\rho) = 4\pi R^2 \sin^2\rho$, $V(\rho) = \pi R^3(2\rho - \sin 2\rho)$.	Spherical cap geometry	[34]
Harmonic maps	Harmonic maps $\phi : S^3 \to N$ with $\|d\phi\|^2 \le 2/R^2$ are constant.	Spectral gap + Bochner formula	[13]

Table 5: Analytic consequences of S^3 geometry. These results leverage the explicit spectrum and isoperimetric properties.

6.1 Hyper-Kähler Cone Structure

Theorem 1 (Hyper-Kähler cone)**.** The metric cone $C(S^3) = \mathbb{R}^+ \times S^3$ with metric $\tilde{g} = dr^2 + r^2 g$ is hyper-Kähler of real dimension 4.

Proof. Identify S^3 with SU(2) via Lie group structure. Let $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ be left-invariant 1-forms satisfying $d\sigma_i = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}\sigma_j \wedge \sigma_k$. The round metric: $g = R^2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2)$.

On cone $C(S^3) = \mathbb{R}^+ \times S^3$ with coordinate $r > 0$, metric $\tilde{g} = dr^2 + r^2 g$. Define three 2-forms:

$$\omega_I = d\left(\frac{r^2}{2}\sigma_1\right), \quad \omega_J = d\left(\frac{r^2}{2}\sigma_2\right), \quad \omega_K = d\left(\frac{r^2}{2}\sigma_3\right).$$

Direct computation shows these are closed and satisfy quaternion algebra relations $\omega_I^2 = \omega_J^2 = \omega_K^2 = \omega_I\omega_J\omega_K = -\tilde{g}^2$. Each $(\tilde{g}, \omega_i)$ is Kähler, together giving hyper-Kähler structure with holonomy contained in $\mathrm{Sp}(1) \cong \mathrm{SU}(2)$.

For $R = 1$, the cone metric can be identified with the flat metric on $\mathbb{R}^4$ via $(r, \theta, \phi, \psi) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ with appropriate coordinate transformation. For general R, the cone has holonomy Sp(1) and is hyper-Kähler but not Ricci-flat (the metric has constant scalar curvature along each leaf S_r^3). The hyper-Kähler structure follows from the Sasakian geometry of the base and the homothetic Killing vector field $r\partial_r$. □

6.2 Sharp Sobolev Inequality

Theorem 2 (Sharp Sobolev on $S^3(R)$)**.** For $u \in W^{1,2}(S^3(R))$:

$$\|u\|_{L^6(S^3)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2\pi^2 R^2}\|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 R^3}\|u\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Proof. By stereographic projection $\phi : S^3(R) \setminus \{N\} \to \mathbb{R}^3$, the round metric pulls back to conformally flat metric: $\phi^* g_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \frac{4R^4}{(R^2+|x|^2)^2} g_{S^3(R)}$. The Sobolev inequality transforms to Euclidean Sobolev with optimal constant, yielding stated inequality. The constants are sharp and attained by functions of the form $u(x) = (R^2 + |x|^2)^{-1/2}$. □

Remark 1. The constant $\frac{1}{2\pi^2 R^2}$ is sharp and is attained by functions of the form $u(x) = (R^2 + |\phi(x)|^2)^{-1/2}$, where $\phi : S^3(R) \setminus \{N\} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ is stereographic projection. This follows from the sharp Sobolev inequality on $\mathbb{R}^3$ and conformal invariance.

6.3 Heat Kernel via Representation Theory

Theorem 3 (Heat kernel for $\Delta_{S^3(R)}$)**.** The heat kernel is:

$$K(t, x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+1)e^{-k(k+2)t/R^2}\frac{\sin((k+1)d(x,y)/R)}{\sin(d(x,y)/R)},$$

where $d(x, y)$ is the geodesic distance on $S^3(R)$. This expression follows from the Peter-Weyl expansion with correct normalization (see [10]).

Proof. By Peter-Weyl theorem: $L^2(\mathrm{SU}(2)) \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{End}(V_k)$ where V_k has dimension $k + 1$. The Laplacian acts as $\lambda_k = k(k + 2)/R^2$ on $\mathrm{End}(V_k)$. The zonal spherical function for the eigenvalue λ_k is $\phi_k(d) = \frac{\sin((k+1)d/R)}{\sin(d/R)}$. Summing over the orthonormal basis of dimension $(k + 1)^2$ yields the heat kernel with multiplicity factor $(k + 1)$. See [10] for detailed normalization. □

Remark 2. The normalization of the heat kernel requires careful treatment of the Peter-Weyl measure. The factor $(k+1)$ arises from integrating over the degeneracy of the representation V_k. For explicit computation, one uses the zonal spherical function

$$\phi_k(d) = \frac{\sin((k+1)d/R)}{\sin(d/R)}$$

and the identity

$$\sum_{m_1,m_2} |Y_{km_1m_2}(x)|^2 = \frac{k+1}{2\pi^2 R^3}$$

for the normalized hyperspherical harmonics. See Camporesi [10] §3.2 for detailed derivation of normalization constants.

7 Scaling and Dimensional Analysis

Quantity	**Scaling under $R \to \lambda R$**
Metric g_{ij}	$g \to \lambda^2 g$
Volume vol_{S^3}	$\mathrm{vol} \to \lambda^3 \mathrm{vol}$
Sectional curvature K	$K \to \lambda^{-2} K$
Ricci tensor Ric	$\mathrm{Ric} \to \lambda^{-2}\mathrm{Ric}$ (as a tensor), with respect to the rescaled metric.
Scalar curvature R_{scal}	$R_{\mathrm{scal}} \to \lambda^{-2} R_{\mathrm{scal}}$
Laplacian eigenvalues λ_k	$\lambda_k \to \lambda^{-2}\lambda_k$
Dirac eigenvalues μ_k	$\mu_k \to \lambda^{-1}\mu_k$
Heat kernel	$K(t,x,y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+1)e^{-k(k+2)t/R^2}\frac{\sin((k+1)d(x,y)/R)}{\sin(d(x,y)/R)}$
Contact capacity c_H	$c_H \to \lambda c_H$
Symplectic capacity c_G	$c_G \to \lambda^2 c_G$

Table 6: Scaling of geometric quantities on $S^3(R)$ under radius change $R \to \lambda R$. Note that $\lambda > 0$.

7.1 Coordinate-Invariant Formulations

Many structures have coordinate-invariant formulations:

Contact structure: The contact distribution $\mathcal{H} = \ker \eta$ is maximally non-integrable: $\eta \wedge d\eta \neq 0$ everywhere. This is equivalent to $\mathcal{H}$ being a contact structure in the sense of differential topology.

Reeb field: The unique vector field ξ satisfying $\eta(\xi) = 1$ and $d\eta(\xi, \cdot) = 0$. On S^3, this field generates the Hopf fibration.

Hopf fibration: The $U(1)$-principal bundle with connection 1-form η and curvature $d\eta = \pi^*\omega$ where ω is Kähler form on S^2. The Euler number (Chern number) is 1.

Seifert fibration structure: The Hopf fibration is a Seifert fibration with no singular fibers and Euler number $e = \pm 1$ (depending on orientation). In Seifert notation, it is often denoted as the principal S^1-bundle over S^2 with Chern class $c_1 = 1$, which encodes the same information as the Seifert invariants $\{0; (o, 0, 0, 0); (1, 1)\}$ in Orlik's convention.

A Mathematical Appendices

A.1 Spectral Verification

A.1.1 Laplacian Eigenvalues

The scalar Laplacian on $S^3(R)$ has eigenvalues $\lambda_k = k(k+2)/R^2$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ with multiplicity $(k+1)^2$. This follows from representation theory: Δ_{S^3} equals the Casimir operator of SO(4), which acts on the space of spherical harmonics of degree k with eigenvalue $k(k+2)/R^2$.

A.1.2 Dirac Eigenvalues

The Dirac operator on $S^3(R)$ has eigenvalues $\mu_k^\pm = \pm(k+3/2)/R$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ with multiplicity $2(k+1)(k+2)$. This is verified via representation theory of $\mathrm{Spin}(4) \cong \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{SU}(2)$ acting on spinors. The eigenvalues come from the weights of the spinor representation.

A.1.3 Verification of Spectral Gap

From the Laplacian eigenvalues, the first nonzero eigenvalue is $\lambda_1 = 3/R^2$, giving the spectral gap. For Dirac, the smallest absolute eigenvalue is $|\mu_0^+| = 3/(2R)$.

A.2 Comparison with Other 3-Manifolds

Manifold	π_1	**Parallelizable**	**Einstein**
S^3	0	Yes	Yes (round)
$\mathbb{R}P^3$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	Yes	Yes (quotient of round)
$S^2 \times S^1$	$\mathbb{Z}$	No	No
Lens space $L(p,q)$	$\mathbb{Z}_p$	Yes (all orientable 3-manifolds are parallelizable)	Yes (quotient)
Nil manifold	$\mathbb{Z}^3$	Yes	No (sol geometry)

Table 7: Comparison of S^3 with other compact orientable 3-manifolds. S^3 is distinguished by being simply connected, parallelizable, and admitting constant positive curvature.

A.3 Explicit Computations

A.3.1 Ricci Tensor in Left-Invariant Frame

Let $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ be left-invariant orthonormal frame on $S^3(R)$ with $[e_i, e_j] = -\frac{2}{R}\epsilon_{ijk}e_k$. The Levi-Civita connection:

$$\nabla_{e_i} e_j = -\frac{1}{R}\epsilon_{ijk}e_k.$$

Ricci curvature: $\mathrm{Ric}(e_i, e_j) = \frac{2}{R^2}\delta_{ij}$, so $\mathrm{Ric} = \frac{2}{R^2}g$.

A.3.2 Killing Spinor Verification

Let ψ_0 be constant spinor on $\mathbb{R}^4$ restricted to $S^3(R)$. Define $\psi_\pm(x) = \exp(\pm\frac{i}{2R}x\cdot)\psi_0$, where $x\cdot$ denotes Clifford multiplication by the position vector. Then:

$$\nabla_X \psi_\pm = \pm\frac{i}{2R}X \cdot \psi_\pm,$$

verifying the Killing spinor equation.

A.4 Complete Bibliography

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