

The bundle $[H]$ associated to a hyperplane in \mathbb{P}^n is called the hyperplane bundle. \therefore its inverse, $J = [H]^* = [-H]$, is called the universal bundle on \mathbb{P}^n .

$$\Gamma \quad H^1(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^*) \xrightarrow[\cong]{C_1} H^2(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O})$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \quad \parallel$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \mathcal{O} \quad \quad \quad \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Div}(IP^n) & \longrightarrow & H^1(IP^n, \mathcal{O}^*) \\ \text{"} & & \text{"} \\ H^0(IP^n, \frac{m^*}{\mathcal{O}^*}) & & P\pi(IP^n) \\ \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{P} & \longrightarrow & [D] \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^* \rightarrow M^* \rightarrow \frac{M^*}{\mathcal{O}^*} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^*) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, m^*) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \frac{m^*}{\mathcal{O}^*}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^*) \\ & & & & \text{" } & & \downarrow \\ & & & & D_{TV}(\mathbb{P}^n) & & H^1(\mathbb{P}^n, m^*) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^1(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^*) & \xrightarrow{c_1} & H^2(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{Z}) \\
 \downarrow \omega & & \downarrow \\
 L = [D] & \longmapsto & c_1(L)
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{Poincaré-dual} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Since $H_{2n-2}(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathbb{Z})$ is generated by (H) ,
 $(D) = \alpha (H)$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We can give a direct geometric construction of the universal bundle J on \mathbb{P}^n as follows: Let $\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be the trivial bundle of rank $(n+1)$ on \mathbb{P}^n , with all fibers identified with \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . Then the universal bundle is just the subbundle J of $\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ whose fiber at each point $Z \in \mathbb{P}^n$ is the line in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}