

THE ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY ALGEBRAIC TOPOLOGY DUMP

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CONTENTS	
Part 1. Algebra; Groups, Rings, R-Modules, Categories	
1. Prime numbers, GCD (greatest common denominator), integers, Euler's totient, Chinese Remainder Theorem, integer divison, modulus, remainders; Euclid's Lemma	1
2. Groups; normal subgroups	1
3. Commutative Rings	3
4. R-modules	4
5. Categories; Category Theory	7
Part 2. Reading notes on Cox, Little, O'Shea's <i>Ideals, Varieties, and Algorithms: An Introduction to Computational Algebraic Geometry and Commutative Algebra</i>	
6. Geometry, Algebra, and Algorithms	8
7. Groebner Bases	8
8. Elimination Theory	8
9. The Algebra-Geometry Dictionary	8
10. Polynomial and Rational Functions on a Variety	8
11. Robotics and Automatic Geometric Theorem Proving	8
Part 3. Reading notes on Cox, Little, O'Shea's <i>Using Algebraic Geometry</i>	
12. Introduction	8
13. Solving Polynomial Equations	8
14. Resultants	10
15. Computation in Local Rings	10
16.	10
17.	11
18. Polytopes, Resultants, and Equations	11
19. Polyhedral Regions and Polynomials	11
20. Algebraic Coding Theory	11
21. The Berlekamp-Massey-Sakata Decoding Algorithm	12
	12
Part 4. Conformal Field Theory; Virasoro Algebra	12
22. Conformal Transformations	12
Part 5. Algebraic Topology	14
23. Simplicial Complexes	14
Part 6. Graphs, Finite Graphs	14
24. Graphs, Finite Graphs, Trees	14
Part 7. Tensors, Tensor networks; Singular Value Decomposition, QR decomposition, Density Matrix Renormalization Group (DMRG), Matrix Product states (MPS)	17
25. Introductions to Tensor Networks	17
26. Density Matrix Renormalization Group; Matrix Product States (MPS)	18
27. Matrix Product States (MPS)	19
References	24
ABSTRACT. Everything about Algebraic Geometry, Algebraic Topology	
Part 1. Algebra; Groups, Rings, R-Modules, Categories	
We should know some algebra. I will follow mostly Rotman (2010) [6].	
1. PRIME NUMBERS, GCD (GREATEST COMMON DENOMINATOR), INTEGERS, EULER'S TOTIENT, CHINESE REMAINDER THEOREM, INTEGER DIVISON, MODULUS, REMAINDERS; EUCLID'S LEMMA	
1.1. Greatest Common Denominator (GCD); Euclid's Lemma.	
Theorem 1 (1.7 of Rotman (2010) [6]). <i>If $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\gcd(a, b) \equiv (a, b) = d$ is linear combination of a and b, i.e. $\exists s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t.</i>	
$d = sa + tb$	
cf. pp.4, Thm. 1.7, Ch. 1 Things Past of Rotman (2010) [6]	

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Proof. Let $I :=$

$$I := \{sa + tb | s, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

If $I \neq \{0\}$, let d be smallest positive integer in I .

$d \in I$, so $d = sa + tb$ for some $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Claim: $I = (d) \equiv \{kd | k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$ set of all multiples of d .

Clearly $(d) \subseteq I$, since $kd = k(sa + tb) = (ks)a + (kt)b \in I$.

Let $c \in I$.

By division algorithm, $c = qd + r$, $0 \leq r < d$

$$r = c - qd = s'a + t'b - qsa - qtb = (s' - sq)a + (t' - qt)b \in I$$

If $r \in I$, but $r < d$, contradiction that $\min_{\substack{i \in I \\ i > 0}} i = d$.

So $r = 0$, and $d | c = c/d$.

$$c \in (d), \text{ so } I \subseteq (d) \implies I = (d)$$

Theorem 2 (Euclid’s Lemma; 1.10 of Rotman (2010) [6]). *If p prime and $p|ab$, then $p|a$ or $p|b$.*

More generally,

if prime p divides product $a_1a_2 \dots a_n$,

then it must divide at least 1 of the factors a_i .

i.e. (notation),

If prime p , and $ab/p \in \mathbb{Z}$,

then $a/p \in \mathbb{Z}$ or $b/p \in \mathbb{Z}$.

More generally,

if prime p , s.t. $a_1a_2 \dots a_n/p \in \mathbb{Z}$,

then $\exists 1 \leq i$ s.t. $a_i/p \in \mathbb{Z}$

Proof. If $p \nmid a$, i.e. $a/p \notin \mathbb{Z}$, then $\gcd(p, a) \equiv (p, a) = 1$.

From Thm. 1,

$$1 = sp + ta$$

$$\implies b = spb + tab = p(sb + td)$$

ab/p and so $ab = pd$, so $b = spb + tdp$, i.e. b is a multiple of p ($b/p \in \mathbb{Z} \equiv p|b$).

Corollary 1 (1.11 of Rotman (2010) [6]). *Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

If c, a relatively prime, i.e. $\gcd(c, a) = 1$, and if $c|ab \equiv ab/c \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $c|b \equiv b/c \in \mathbb{Z}$

Proof.

$$\gcd(c, a) = 1 = sc + ta \implies b = sbc + tab = sbc + t(qc) = c(sb + tq) \implies b/c = sb + tq$$

Theorem 3 (1.26 of Rotman (2010) [6]). *If $\gcd(a, m) \equiv (a, m) = 1$, then $\forall b \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists x$ s.t.*

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

In fact, $x = sb$, where $sa \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

Proof. $\gcd(a, m) = 1 = sa + tm$.

Then $b = b \cdot 1 = b(sa + tm) = sab + tmb$ or $b = tmb + sab$ or $a(sb) = -tmb + b$.

So $a(sb) \pmod{m} = b$.

Let $x := sb$ and so $ax \pmod{m} = b$.

Now suppose $x \neq sb$ s.t. $ax \pmod{m} = b$. Then $ax = qm + b$. From $a(sb) \pmod{m} = b$, we also get $a(sb) = q'm + b$. Then

$a(x - sb) \pmod{m} = 0$, so $m|a(x - sb) \equiv a(x - sb)/m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

By Corollary 1 (which says, if $\gcd(c, a) = 1$ and if $ab/c \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $b/c \in \mathbb{Z}$), since $\gcd(m, a) = (m, a) = 1$, and since $a(x - sb)/m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $(x - sb)/m \in \mathbb{Z}$. So $(x - sb) = qm$ or $(sb) \pmod{m} = x$.

□

Proposition 1 (3.1 of Scheinerman (2006) [7]). *Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $c = a \pmod{b}$, i.e. $a = qb + c$ s.t. $0 \leq c < b$.*

Then

$$(1) \qquad \qquad \qquad \gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, c)$$

cf. Sec. 3.3 Euclid’s method of Scheinerman (2006) [7]

Proof. If d common divisor of a, b , i.e. $a/d, b/d \in \mathbb{Z} \equiv d|a, d|b$.

$c/d \in \mathbb{Z} \equiv d|c$ since $c = a - qb$.

If d is common divisor of b, c , i.e. $d|b, d|c \equiv c/d, b/d \in \mathbb{Z}$,

□ then $d|a \equiv a/d \in \mathbb{Z}$ since $a = qb + c$. So set of common divisors of a, b same as set of common divisors of b and c .

Then $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, c)$. □

1.2. Euler’s totient; relatively prime.

Definition 1. *if $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$,*

*a **divisor** of b , if $\exists d \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $b = ad$.*

*Also, a **divides** b or b multiple of $a \equiv a|b$.*

$a|b \equiv b/a \in \mathbb{Z}$

cf. pp. 3 of Ch. 1 Things Past, Sec. 1.1 Some Number Theory of Rotman (2010) [6].

cf. Ch. 5 Arrays, Sec. 5.1 Euler’s totient of Scheinerman (2006) [7]

For

$$\varphi : \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\varphi : n \mapsto \varphi(n) := \text{number of elements of } \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ that are relative prime to } n = |\{i | i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, (n, i) = 1 \text{ or equivalently } n \propto i\}|$$

e.g. $\varphi(10) = 4$ since $\varphi(10) = |\{1, 3, 7, 9\}|$.

we want $|(a, b)|1 \leq a, b, \leq n, \gcd(a, b) \equiv (a, b) = 1|$.

□

$$p_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[-1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(k) \right] = \text{probability that 2 integers, chosen uniformly and independently from } \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ are relatively prime}$$

If p is prime, $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$, $(p, i) \equiv \gcd(p, i) = 1$, i.e. relatively prime to p , except 1 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$.

Therefore

□

$$\varphi(p) = p - 1$$

Consider $\varphi(p^2)$.

$\{1, 2, \dots, p^2\}$, only numbers *not* relatively prime to p^2 are multiples of p since $p, 2p, 3p, \dots, p^2$ all divide p^2 , i.e. $p|p^2, 2p|p^2 \dots (p-1)p|p^2 \equiv p^2/p, p^2/2p, \dots, p^2/p(1-p)$.

Assume $\varphi(p^n) = p^2 - p^{n-1} = p^{n-1}(p-1)$.

$$\varphi(p^{n+1}) = \varphi(pp^n) = p^n \varphi(p) = p^n(p-1)$$

Therefore,

Proposition 2 (5.1). *Let p prime, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$*

e.g. $\varphi(77)$.
 $\forall n$ s.t. $1 \leq n \leq 77$.

$$\begin{aligned}\gcd(n, 77) &= 1 \\ \gcd(n, 7) &= 1 \\ \gcd(n, 11) &= 1\end{aligned}$$

By Prop. 1,

$$\begin{aligned}\gcd(n, 7) &= \gcd(7, n \bmod 7) \\ \gcd(n, 11) &= \gcd(11, n \bmod 11)\end{aligned}$$

Scheinerman (2006) [7]

1.2.1. *Chinese Remainder Theorem.*

Theorem 4. *If m, m' relatively prime (i.e. $\gcd(m, m') = 1$), then for*

$$\begin{aligned}x &\equiv b \pmod{m} \\ x &\equiv b' \pmod{m'}\end{aligned}$$

i.e. given b, b', m, m' , and wanting to find x , $\exists x$ and $\forall 2x$'s, $x = x' \pmod{mm'}$.

Proof. $x = b'ms + bm's'$

cf. Ch. 1 Things Past, Thm. 1.28 of Rotman (2010) [6], pp. 68 Thm. 5.2 (Chinese Remainder) of Scheinerman (2006) [7].

2. GROUPS; NORMAL SUBGROUPS

Definition 2 (normal subgroup $K \triangleleft G$).

normal subgroup K of $G \equiv K \triangleleft G$ -
subgroup $K \subset G$, if $\forall k \in K, \forall g \in G$,

$$gkg^{-1} \in K$$

Definition 3 (quotient group).

quotient group $G \bmod K \equiv G/K$ -

if $G/K =$ family of all left cosets of subgroups $K \subset G =$

$$= \{gK | g \in G, K = \{gk | k \in K\}$$

and

$K =$ normal subgroup of G , i.e. $K \triangleleft G$, and so

$$aKbK = abK \quad \forall a, b \in G,$$

so G/K group.

Definition 4 (exact sequence of groups). **exact sequence** if $\text{im}f_{n+1} = \ker f_n$
and groups

(2)

$$G_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f_{n+1}} G_n \xrightarrow{f_n} G_{n-1}$$

Theorem 5. (1)

$$1 \quad A \xrightarrow{f} B$$

(2)

$$B \xrightarrow{g} C \quad 1$$

(3)

$$1 \quad A \xrightarrow{h} B \quad 1$$

Proof. (1) $\text{im}(1 \rightarrow A) = 1$, since $1 \rightarrow A$ is a group homomorphism ($(1 \rightarrow A)(1) = 1_A$).

if $1 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B$ exact, $\ker f = \text{im}(1 \rightarrow A) = 1$, so if $f(x) = 1, x = 1, f$ injective.

If f injective, $\ker f = 1. 1 = \text{im}(1 \rightarrow A). 1 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B$, exact.

(2) $\ker(C \rightarrow 1) = C$, by def. of $C \rightarrow 1$

if $B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 1$ exact, $\text{im}g = g(B) = \ker(C \rightarrow 1) = C. g(B) = C$ implies g surjective.

If g surjective, $g(B) = C = \ker(C \rightarrow 1). B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 1$ exact.

(3) From (i), $1 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{h} B$ exact iff h injective. From (ii), $A \xrightarrow{h} B \rightarrow 1$, exact iff h surjective.
 h isomorphism.

□

2.1. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Isomorphism Theorems.

□ **Theorem 6** (1st Isomorphism Theorem (Modules) Thm. 7.8 of Rotman (2010) [6]). *If $f : M \rightarrow N$ is R -map of modules, then $\exists R$ -isomorphism s.t.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \\ \downarrow \pi & \nearrow \varphi = \cong & \\ M/\ker f & & \end{array}$$

$$\varphi : M/\ker f \rightarrow \text{im}f$$

$$\varphi : m + \ker f \mapsto f(m)$$

(3)

Proof. View M, N as abelian groups.

Recall natural map $\pi : M \rightarrow M/N$

$$m \mapsto m + N$$

Define φ s.t. $\varphi\pi = f$.

(φ well-defined). Let $m + \ker f = m' + \ker f, m, m' \in M$, then $\exists n \in \ker f$ s.t. $m = m' + n$.

$$\varphi(m + \ker f) = \varphi\pi(m) = f(m) = f(m' + n) = f(m') + f(n) = \varphi\pi(m') + 0 = \varphi(m' + \ker f)$$

$\implies \varphi$ well-defined.

(φ surjective). Clearly, $\text{im}\varphi \subseteq \text{im}f$.

Let $y \in \text{im}f$. So $\exists m \in M$ s.t. $y = f(m)$. $f(m) = \varphi\pi(m) = \varphi(m + \ker f) = y$. So $y \in \text{im}\varphi$. $\text{im}f \subseteq \text{im}\varphi$.

$\implies \varphi$ surjective.

(φ injective) If $\varphi(a + \ker f) = \varphi(b + \ker f)$, then

$$\varphi\pi(a) = \varphi\pi(b) \text{ or } f(a) = f(b) \text{ or } 0 = f(a) - f(b) = f(a - b) \text{ so } a - b \in \ker f(a - b) + \ker f = \ker f \text{ so } a + \ker f = b + \ker f$$

φ isomorphism.

φ R -map. $\varphi(r(m + N)) = \varphi(rm + N) = f(rm)$.

Since f R -map, $f(rm) = rf(m) = r\varphi(m + N)$. φ is R -map indeed.

□

Theorem 7 (2nd Isomorphism Theorem (Modules) Thm. 7.9 of Rotman (2011) [6]). *If S, T are submodules of module M , i.e. $S, T \in M$, then \exists R -isomorphism*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{h} & (S+T)/T = \text{im}h \\ \downarrow \pi|_S & \nearrow \cong & \\ S/(S \cap T) = S/\ker h & & \end{array}$$

$$(4) \quad S/(S \cap T) \rightarrow (S+T)/T$$

Proof. Let natural map $\pi : M \rightarrow M/T$.

So $\ker \pi = T$.

Define $h := \pi|_S$, so $h : S \rightarrow M/T$, so $\ker h = S \cap T$,

$$(S+T)/T = \{(s+t)+T \mid a \in S+T, s \in S, t \in T\}$$

i.e. $(S+T)/T$ consists of all those cosets in M/T having a representation in S .

By 1st. isomorphism theorem,

$$S/S \cap T \xrightarrow{\cong} (S+T)/T$$

Theorem 8 (3rd Isomorphism Theorem (Modules) Thm. 7.10 of Rotman (2011) [6]). *If $T \subseteq S \subseteq M$ is a tower of submodules, then \exists R -isomorphism*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M/T & \xrightarrow{g} & M/S \\ \downarrow \pi & \nearrow \cong & \\ (M/T)/(S/T) = (M/T)/\ker g & & \end{array}$$

$$(5) \quad (M/T)/(S/T) \rightarrow M/S$$

Proof. Define $g : M/T \rightarrow M/S$ to be **coset enlargement**, i.e.

$$(6) \quad g : m + T \mapsto m + S$$

g well-defined: if $m + T = m' + T$, then $m - m' \in T \subseteq S$, and $m + S = m' + S \implies g(m + T) = g(m' + T)$

$\ker g = S/T$ since

$$g(s + T) = s + S = S \quad (S/T \subseteq \ker g)$$

$$g(m + T) = m + S = 0 = S = s + S, \text{ so } m = s \implies \ker g \subseteq S/T$$

$\text{img} = M/S$ since

$$g(m + T) = m + S \implies \text{img} \subseteq M/S$$

$$m + S = g(m + T)$$

Then by 1st isomorphism, and commutative diagram, done.

3. COMMUTATIVE RINGS

cf. Ch. 3 "Commutative Rings I" of Rotman (2010) [6]

Definition 5. *commutative ring R is a set with 2 binary operations, addition and multiplication, s.t.*

(i) R abelian group under addition

(ii) (commutativity) $ab = ba \quad \forall a, b \in R$ (this isn't there for noncommutativity)

(iii) (associativity) $a(bc) = (ab)c \quad \forall a, b, c \in R$

(iv) $\exists 1 \in R$ s.t. $1a = a \quad \forall a \in R$ (many names used: one, unit, identity)

(v) (distributivity) $a(b+c) = ab+ac \quad a, b, c \in R$ (this splits up into 2 distributivity laws for noncommutativity)

To reiterate, abelian group under addition R (is defined as)

(1) associative $\forall x, y, z \in R, x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$

(2) $\exists 0 \in R, 0 + x = x + 0, \quad \forall x \in R$

(3) $\forall x \in R, \exists (-x) \in R$ s.t. $x + (-x) = 0 = (-x) + x$

abelian, if commutativity: $x + y = y + x$.

3.1. Linear Algebra; Linear Algebra with commutative rings as fields.

Proposition 3 (Matrix representation of linear transformation; 3.94 of Rotman (2010) [6]). *If linear transformation $T : k^n \rightarrow k^m$, then $\exists A \in \text{Mat}_k(m, n)$ s.t.*

$$T(y) = Ay, \quad \forall y \in k^n$$

Proof. Let $(e_1 \dots e_n)$ standard basis of k^n

$(e'_1 \dots e'_m)$ standard basis of k^m

Define $A = [a_{ij}]$, s.t. $T(e_j) = A_{*j} = A_{ij}e'_i$ (j th column),

$S : k^n \rightarrow k^m$

□ If $S(y) = A(y)$, then

$$T(e_j) = a_{ij}e'_i = Ae_j$$

and so $\forall y = y_j e_j \in k^n$,

$$T(y) = T(y_j e_j) = y_j T(e_j) = y_j A_{ij} e'_i = Ay$$

□

4. R-MODULES

cf. Sec. 7.1 Modules of Rotman (2010) [6]

Definition 6 (R -module). *R -module is (additive) abelian group M ,*

equipped with scalar multiplication $R \times M \rightarrow M$

$$(r, m) \mapsto rm$$

s.t. $\forall m, m' \in M, \forall r, r', 1 \in R$

(i) $r(m + m') = rm + rm'$

(ii) $(r + r')m = rm + r'm$

(iii) $(rr')m = r(r'm)$

(iv) $1m = m$

Example 7.1

□ (i) \forall vector space over field k is a k -module. (by inspection of the axioms for a vector space, associativity, distributivity!)

(ii) \forall abelian group is a \mathbb{Z} -module, by laws of exponents (Prop. 2.23)

Indeed, for

$$\mathbb{Z} \times M \rightarrow M$$

$$(r, m) \mapsto rm \equiv m^r$$

and so

$$r(m \cdot m') \equiv (m \cdot m')^r = m^r (m')^r = rm + rm'$$

(since M abelian)

(iii) For commutative ring, scalar multiplication, defined to be given multiplication of elements of R

$$\begin{aligned} R \times R &\rightarrow R \\ (a, b) &\mapsto ab \end{aligned}$$

For reference, recall some of the properties of a commutative ring:

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= ba \\ a(bc) &= (ab)c \\ 1a &= a \\ a(b+c) &= ab+ac \end{aligned}$$

\forall ideal I in R is an R -module,

for if $i \in I$, then $ri \in I$.

$$\begin{aligned} r &\in R \\ 0 &\in I \\ \forall a, b \in I, a+b &\in I \\ \text{If } a \in I, r \in R, &\text{ then } ra \in I. \end{aligned}$$

- (iv)
(v) Let linear $T : V \rightarrow V$, V finite-dim. vector space over field k .
Recall $k[x] \equiv$ set of polynomials with coefficients in k .

$$\begin{aligned} &k[x] \times V \rightarrow V \\ \text{Define} \quad &f(x)v = \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \right) v = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i T^i(v) \quad \forall f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \in k[x] \\ \implies &\text{denote } k[x]\text{-module } V^T. \end{aligned}$$

Special case: Let $A \in \text{Mat}_k(n, n)$, let linear $T : k^n \rightarrow k^n$.

$$T(w) = Aw$$

vector space k^n is $k[x]$ -module if we define scalar multiplication

$$\begin{aligned} k[x] \times k^n &\rightarrow k^n \\ f(x)w &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \right) w = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i A^i w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \in k[x] \\ \text{In } (k^n)^T, & \quad xw = T(w) \\ \text{In } (k^n)^A, & \quad xw = Ax \\ T(w) = Ax & \text{ and so } (k^n)^T = (k^n)^A \text{ (EY : 20151015 because of induction?)} \end{aligned}$$

Definition 7 (R-homomorphism (or R-map)). *If ring R , R -modules M, N , then function $f : M \rightarrow N$, if $\forall m, m' \in M, \forall r \in R$,*

$$\begin{aligned} f(m+m') &= f(m) + f(m') \\ f(rm) &= rf(m) \end{aligned}$$

Example 7.2. of Rotman (2011) on pp. 425 [6]]

(i) If R field, then R -modules are vector spaces and R -maps are linear transformations. Isomorphisms are then nonsingular linear transformations.

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v) Let linear $T : V \rightarrow V$, let $v_1 \dots v_n$ be basis of V , let A be matrix of T relative to this basis.
Let $e_1 \dots e_n$ be standard basis of k^n .

Define $\varphi : V \rightarrow k^n$

$$\varphi(v_i) = e_i$$

$$\varphi(xv_i) = \varphi(T(v_i)) = \varphi(v_j a_{ji}) = a_{ji} \varphi(v_j) = a_{ji} e_j$$

$$x\varphi(v_i) = A\varphi(v_i) = Ae_i$$

$$\implies \varphi(xv) = x\varphi(v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\text{By induction on } \deg(f), \varphi(f(x)v) = f(x)\varphi(v) \quad \forall f(x) \in k[x] \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\implies \varphi \text{ is } k[x]\text{-map}$$

$$\implies \varphi \text{ is } k[x]\text{-isomorphism of } V^T \text{ and } (k^n)^A.$$

Proposition 4 (7.3 of Rotman (2011) [6]). *Let vector space over field k , V , let linear $T, S : V \rightarrow V$. Then $k[x]$ -modules V^T, V^S are $k[x]$ -isomorphic iff \exists vector space isomorphism $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$ s.t. $S = \varphi T \varphi^{-1}$.*

Proof. If $\varphi : V^T \rightarrow V^S$ is a $k[x]$ -isomorphism,

$$\varphi(f(x)v) = f(x)\varphi(v) \quad \forall v \in V, \forall f(x) \in k[x]$$

if $f(x) = x$, then $\varphi(xv) = x\varphi(v)$

$$xv = T(v)$$

$$x\varphi(v) = S(\varphi(v))$$

$$\implies \varphi \circ T(v) = S \circ \varphi(v) \implies \varphi \circ T = S \circ \varphi$$

φ isomorphism, so $S = \varphi \circ T \circ \varphi^{-1}$

Conversely, if given isomorphism $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$ s.t. $S = \varphi T \varphi^{-1}$, then $S\varphi = \varphi T$.

$$S\varphi(v) = \varphi T(v) = \varphi(xv) = x\varphi(v)$$

Then by induction, $\varphi(x^n v) = x^n \varphi(v)$ (for $S^n \varphi(v) = x^n \varphi(v) = (\varphi T \varphi^{-1})^n \varphi(v) = \varphi T^n v = \varphi(x^n v)$).

By induction on $\deg(f)$, $\varphi(f(x)v) = f(x)\varphi(v)$.

□

Corollary 2 (7.4 of Rotman (2011) [6]). *Let k be a field,*

Let $A, B \in \text{Mat}_k(n, n)$.

Then $k[x]$ -modules $(k^n)^A, (k^n)^B$ are $k[x]$ -isomorphic.

(recall, $k[x] \equiv$ set of polynomials with coefficients in $k = \{\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \mid c_i \in k\}$, and define scalar multiplication

$$k[x] \times k^n \rightarrow k^n$$

$$f(x)w = \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \right) w = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i A^i w, \quad \forall f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^i \in k[x]$$

)

iff \exists nonsingular P with

$$B = PAP^{-1}$$

Proof. Define

$$T : k^n \rightarrow k^n$$

where $y \in k^n$ is a column.

By Example 7.1 (v) of Rotman (2011) [6], recall,

and so for $k[x]$ -module, $(k^n)^T = (k^n)^A$.

Similarly, define

$$S : k^n \rightarrow k^n$$

$$S(y) = B(y)$$

Denote corresponding $k[x]$ -module by $(k^n)^B$.

Given $(k^n)^A \cong (k^n)^B$ (isomorphic), by Prop. 4,

\exists isomorphism $\varphi : k^n \rightarrow k^n$ s.t. $B = \varphi A \varphi^{-1}$.

By Prop. 3, i.e. Prop. 3.94 of Rotman (2011) [6], in that every linear transformation has a matrix representation (even in the standard "Euclidean" basis), $\exists P \in \text{Mat}_k(n, n)$, s.t.

$$\varphi(y) = Py \quad y \in k^n$$

(P nonsingular because φ isomorphism)

Thus,

$$B\varphi(y) = \varphi A(y)$$

$$BP y = P(Ay) \quad \forall y \in k^n$$

$$\implies PA = BP \text{ or } B = PAP^{-1}$$

Conversely, given $B = PAP^{-1}$, P nonsingular matrix,

define isomorphism

$$\varphi : k^n \rightarrow k^n$$

$$\varphi(y) = Py \quad \forall y \in k^n$$

By Prop. 4,

$(k^n)^B, (k^n)^A$ are $k[x]$ -isomorphic.

i.e. $\varphi : (k^n)^A \rightarrow (k^n)^B$ is a $k[x]$ -module isomorphism.

Definition 8 ($\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$).

(7)

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, N) = \{ \text{all } R\text{-homomorphisms } M \rightarrow N \} = \{ f | f : M \rightarrow N, \text{ s.t. } \forall m, m' \in M, \forall r \in R, \begin{matrix} f(m + m') = f(m) + f(m') \\ f(rm) = rf(m) \end{matrix} \}$$

If $f, g \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$,

define

$$f + g : M \rightarrow N$$

$$f + g : m \mapsto f(m) + g(m)$$

Proposition 5 ($\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$ R -module, 7.5 of Rotman (2011) [6]). If M, N R -modules, where R commutative ring,

then $\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$ R -module,

with addition

$$f + g : M \rightarrow N \quad \forall f, g \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$$

$$f + g : m \mapsto f(m) + g(m)$$

and scalar multiplication

$$rf : m \mapsto f(rm)$$

Moreover, distributive laws:

If $p : M' \rightarrow M$, $q : N \rightarrow N'$, then

$$(f + g)p = fp + gp \text{ and } q(f + g) = qf + qg$$

$$\forall f, g \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$$

Proof. $\forall f, g \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$, $\forall r, r', 1 \in R$,

(i)

$$r(f + g)(m) = (f + g)(rm) = f(rm) + g(rm) = rf(m) + rg(m) = (rf + rg)(m)$$

(ii)

$$(r + r')f(m) = f((r + r')m) = f(rm + r'm) = f(rm) + f(r'm) = (rf + r'f)(m)$$

(iii)

$$(rr')f(m) = f(rr'm) = rf(r'm) = f(r'rm) = f(rr'm) \implies (rr')f = r(r'f)$$

(iv)

$$1f(m) = f(1m) = f(m) \implies 1f = f$$

□

Definition 9. if R -module M , the submodule N of M , denoted $N \subseteq M$, is additive subgroup N of M , closed under scalar multiplication $rn \in N$ whenever $n \in N$, $r \in R$

Definition 10 (quotient module M/N).

quotient module M/N -

For submodule N of R -module M , then,

remember M abelian group, N subgroup,

quotient group M/N equipped with scalar multiplication

$$r(m + N) = rm + N$$

$$M/N = \{m + N | m \in M\}$$

natural map

$$(9)$$

$$\pi : M \rightarrow M/N$$

$$m \mapsto m + N$$

□

easily seen to be R -map.

Scalar multiplication in quotient module well-defined:

If $m + N = m' + N$, $m - m' \in N$, so $r(m - m') \in N$ (because N submodule), so

$$rm - rm' \in N \text{ and } rm + N = rm' + N$$

Proposition 6 (7.15 of Rotman (2010) [6]).

$$(i) \ S \sqcup T \simeq M$$

$$(ii) \ \exists \text{ injective } R\text{-maps } i : S \rightarrow M, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$j : T \rightarrow M$$

$$(10)$$

$$M = \text{im}(i) + \text{im}(j) \text{ and}$$

$$\text{im}(i) \cap \text{im}(j) = \{0\}$$

$$(iii) \ \exists \text{ } R\text{-maps}$$

$$i : S \rightarrow M$$

$$j : T \rightarrow M$$

$$\text{s.t. } \forall m \in M, \exists !$$

$$s \in S$$

$$t \in T$$

5. CATEGORIES; CATEGORY THEORY

with $m = is + jt$.
(iv) \exists R -maps

$$\begin{array}{ll} i : S \rightarrow M & p : M \rightarrow S \\ j : T \rightarrow M & q : M \rightarrow T \end{array}$$

s.t.

$$\begin{array}{lll} pi = 1_S & pj = 0 & \\ qj = 1_T & , \quad qi = 0 & ip + jq = 1_M \end{array}$$

Proof.

• (i) \rightarrow (ii) Given $S \sqcup T \simeq M$,
let $\varphi : S \sqcup T \rightarrow M$ be this isomorphism.
Define

$$\begin{array}{lll} i := \varphi \lambda_S & (\lambda_S : s \mapsto (s, 0)) & i : S \rightarrow M \\ j := \varphi \lambda_T & (\lambda_T : t \mapsto (0, t)) & j : T \rightarrow M \end{array}$$

i, j are injections, being composites of injections.

If $m \in M$, $\exists! (s, t) \in S \sqcup T$, s.t. $\varphi(s, t) = m$.

Then

$$m = \varphi(s, t) = \varphi((s, 0) + (0, t)) = \varphi \lambda_S(s) \varphi \lambda_T(t) = is + jt \in \text{im}(i) + \text{im}(j)$$

Let $c \in \text{im}(i) + \text{im}(j)$. Since $i : S \rightarrow M$, $c \in M$.

$$j : T \rightarrow M$$

$$\implies M = \text{im}(i) + \text{im}(j).$$

If $x \in \text{im}(i) \cap \text{im}(j)$,

$$x = i(s) \text{ for some } s \in S$$

$$x = j(t) \text{ for some } t \in T$$

$$is = jt = \varphi \lambda_S(s) = \varphi \lambda_T(t) = \varphi(s, 0) = \varphi(0, t)$$

φ isomorphism, so $\exists \varphi^{-1} \implies (s, 0) = (0, t)$, so $s = t = 0$. $x = 0$

• (ii) \rightarrow (iii) Given $i : S \rightarrow M$, s.t. $M = \text{im}(i) + \text{im}(j)$, so
 $j : T \rightarrow M$

$$\forall m \in M, m = i(s) + j(t) \text{ for some } s \in S, t \in T.$$

Suppose $s' \in S$, s.t. $m = i(s'_+ j(t'))$.

$$t' \in T$$

$$i(s - s') = j(t - t') \in \text{im}(i) \cap \text{im}(j) = \{0\}$$

So $s = s', t = t'$, since i, j injective.

• (iii) \rightarrow (iv)
Given $\forall m \in M$, $\exists! s \in S, t \in T$ s.t.

$$m = i(s) + j(t)$$

Define

$$\begin{array}{ll} p : M \rightarrow S & q : M \rightarrow T \\ p(m) := s & q(m) := t \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} pi(s) = s & pj(t) = 0 & \\ qj(t) = t & qi(s) = 0 & (ip + jq)(m) = ip(m) + jq(m) = i(s) + j(t) = m \end{array}$$

5.1. **Categories.** cf. 7.2 Categories of Rotman (2010) [6]

5.1.1. *Russell paradox, Russell set.*

Definition 11 (Russell set). *Russell set - set S that's not a member of itself, i.e. $S \notin R$*

If R is family of all Russell sets,

Let $X \in R$. Then $X \notin X$. But $X \in R$. $X \notin R$.

Let $R \notin R$. Then R in family of Russell Sets. $R \in R$. Contradiction.

Then consider *class* as primitive term, instead of set.

Definition 12 (Category). *Category \mathcal{C} (Rotman's notation) $\equiv \mathbf{C}$ (my notation), consists of class $\text{obj}(\mathcal{C})$ (Rotman's notation) $\equiv \text{Obj}(\mathbf{C}) \equiv \text{Obj}\mathbf{C}$ (my notation) of objects, set of morphisms $\text{Hom}(A, B) \forall (A, B)$ of ordered tuples of objects, composition*

$$\text{Hom}(A, B) \times \text{Hom}(B, C) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, C)$$

$$(f, g) \mapsto gf$$

, s.t.

$$(1) \quad \exists \mathbf{1}, \forall f : A \rightarrow B, \exists \mathbf{1}_A : A \rightarrow A, \text{ s.t. } \mathbf{1}_B \cdot f = f = f \cdot \mathbf{1}_A, \text{ and } \mathbf{1}_B : B \rightarrow B$$

$$(2) \quad \text{associativity, } \forall \begin{array}{l} f : A \rightarrow B \\ g : B \rightarrow C, \text{ then } h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f \\ h : C \rightarrow D \end{array}$$

In summary,

$$(11) \quad \mathbf{C} := (\text{Obj}(\mathbf{C}), \text{Mor}\mathbf{C}, \circ, \mathbf{1}) \equiv (\text{Obj}\mathbf{C}, \text{Mor}\mathbf{C}, \circ_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{C}})$$

s.t.

$$\text{Mor}\mathbf{C} = \bigcup_{A, B \in \text{Obj}\mathbf{C}} \text{Hom}(A, B)$$

Examples (7.25 of Rotman (2010)[6]):

(i) $\mathbf{C} = \text{Sets}$

(ii) $\mathbf{C} = \text{Groups} = \text{Grps}$

(iii) $\mathbf{C} = \text{CommRings}$

(iv) $\mathbf{C} = {}_R\mathbf{Mod}$, if $R = \mathbb{Z}$, ${}_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathbf{Mod} = \mathbf{Ab}$, i.e. \mathbb{Z} -modules are just abelian groups.

(v) $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{PO}(X)$, If partially ordered set X , regard X as category, s.t. $\mathbf{Obj}, \mathbf{PO}(X) = \{x | x \in X\}$, $\forall \text{Hom}(x, y) \in$

$$\mathbf{Mor}_{\mathbf{PO}(X)}, \text{Hom}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } x \not\preceq y \\ \kappa_y^x & \text{if } x \preceq y \end{cases} \text{ where } \kappa_y^x \equiv \text{unique element in Hom set when } x \preceq y \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\kappa_z^y \kappa_y^x = \kappa_z^x$$

Also, notice that

$$\mathbf{1}_x = \kappa_x^x$$

Definition 13 (isormorphisms or equivalences). $f : A \rightarrow B$, $f \in \text{Hom}(A, B)$, if \exists *inverse* $g : B \rightarrow A$, $g \in \text{Hom}(B, A)$, s.t.

$$gf = \mathbf{1}_A$$

$$fg = \mathbf{1}_B$$

□ and if $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Top}$, *equivalences (isomorphisms) are homeomorphisms.*

Feature of category ${}_R\mathbf{Mod}$ not shared by more general categories: *Homomorphisms can be added.*

Definition 14 (pre-additive Category). *category \mathbf{C}*

Part 2. Reading notes on Cox, Little, O’Shea’s *Ideals, Varieties, and Algorithms: An Introduction to Computational Algebraic Geometry and Commutative Algebra*

6. GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, AND ALGORITHMS

6.1. **Polynomials and Affine Space.** fields are important is that linear algebra works over *any* field

Definition 15 (2). *set of all polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_n with coefficients in k , denoted $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$*
polynomial f *divides* polynomial g provided $g = fh$ for some $h \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$
 $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ satisfies all field axioms except for existence of multiplicative inverses; commutative ring, $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ *polynomial ring*

Exercises for 1. Exercise 1. \mathbb{F}_2 commutative ring since it’s an abelian group under addition, commutative in multiplication, and multiplicative identity exists, namely 1. It is a field since for $1 \neq 0$, the multiplicative identity is 1.

Exercise 2.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

6.2. **Affine Varieties.**

6.3. **Parametrizations of Affine Varieties.**

6.4. **Ideals.**

6.5. **Polynomials of One Variable.**

7. GROEBNER BASES

7.1. **Introduction.**

7.2. **Orderings on the Monomials in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.**

7.3. **A Division Algorithm in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.**

7.4. **Monomial Ideals and Dickson’s Lemma.**

7.5. **The Hilbert Basis Theorem and Groebner Bases.**

7.6. **Properties of Groebner Bases.**

7.7. **Buchberger’s Algorithm.**

8. ELIMINATION THEORY

8.1. **The Elimination and Extension Theorems.**

8.2. **The Geometry of Elimination.**

9. THE ALGEBRA-GEOMETRY DICTIONARY

9.1. **Hilbert’s Nullstellensatz.**

9.2. **Radical Ideals and the Ideal-Variety Correspondence.**

10. POLYNOMIAL AND RATIONAL FUNCTIONS ON A VARIETY

10.1. **Polynomial Mappings.**

11. ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATIC GEOMETRIC THEOREM PROVING

11.1. **Geometric Description of Robots.**

Part 3. Reading notes on Cox, Little, O’Shea’s *Using Algebraic Geometry*

Using Algebraic Geometry. David A. Cox. John Little. Donal O’Shea. Second Edition. Springer. 2005. ISBN 0-387-20706-6 QA564.C6883 2004

12. INTRODUCTION

12.1. **Polynomials and Ideals.** *monomial*

(12) (1.1) $x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$

total degree of x^α is $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \equiv |\alpha|$

field k , $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ collection of all polynomials in $x_1 \dots x_n$ with coefficients k .

polynomials in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ can be added and multiplied as usual, so $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ has structure of commutative ring (with identity)
however, only nonzero constant polynomials have multiplicative inverses in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, so $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ not a field
however set of rational functions $\{f/g|f, g \in k[x_1 \dots x_n], g \neq 0\}$ is a field, denoted $k(x_1 \dots x_n)$

so

$$f = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}$$

where $c_{\alpha} \in k$
so

$$f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] = \{f|f = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}, x^{\alpha} = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}, c_{\alpha} \in k\}$$

f homogeneous if all monomials have same total degrees
polynomial f is homogeneous if all monomials have the *same total degree*

Given a collection of polynomials $f_1 \dots f_s \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, we can consider all polynomials which can be built up from these by multiplication by arbitrary polynomials and by taking sums

Definition 16 (1.3). *Let $f_1 \dots f_s \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$
Let $\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle = \{p_1 f_1 + \dots + p_s f_s | p_i \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] \text{ for } i = 1 \dots s\}$*

Exercise 1.

- (a) $x^2 = x \cdot (x - y^2) + y \cdot (xy)$
- (b)

$$p \cdot (x - y^2) = px - py^2$$

and for $pxy = (py)x$

- (c)

$$p(y)(x - y^2) = p(y)x - p(y)y^2 \notin \langle x^2, xy \rangle$$

Exercise 2.

$$\sum_{i=1}^s p_i f_i + \sum_{j=1}^s q_j f_j = \sum_{i=1}^s (p_i + q_i) f_i, \quad p_i + q_i \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$$

$\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$ closed under sums in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

If $f \in \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$,
 $p \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

$$p \cdot f = p \sum_{i=1}^s q_i f_j = \sum_{i=1}^s p q_i f_j, \quad p q_j \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] \text{ so}$$

$$p \cdot f \in \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$$

Done.

The 2 properties in Ex. 2 are defining properties of ideals in the ring $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

Definition 17 (1.5). *Let $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, $I \neq \emptyset$*

I ideal if

- (a) $f + g \in I, \quad \forall f, g \in I$
- (b) $p f \in I, \quad \forall f \in I, \text{ arbitrary } p \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

Thus $\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$ is an ideal by Ex. 2.

we call it the ideal generated by $f_1 \dots f_s$.

Exercise 3. Suppose \exists ideal J , $f_1 \dots f_s \in J$ s.t. $J \subset \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$

if $f \in \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$, $f = \sum_{i=1}^s p_i f_i$, $p_i \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

$\forall i = 1 \dots s$, $p_i f_i \in J$ and so $\sum_{i=1}^s p_i f_i \in J$, by def. of J as an ideal.

$$\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle \subseteq J \quad \implies J = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$$

$\implies \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$ is smallest ideal in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ containing $f_1 \dots f_s$

Exercise 4. For $I = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$

$$J = \langle g_1 \dots g_t \rangle$$

$I = J$ iff $s = t$ and $\forall f \in I$, $f = \sum_{i=1}^t q_i g_i$ and if $0 = \sum_{i=1}^t q_i g_i$, $q_i = 0$, $\forall i = 1 \dots t$, and if $0 = \sum_{i=1}^s p_i f_i$, $p_i = 0$, $\forall i = 1 \dots s$

Definition 18 (1.6).

$$\sqrt{I} = \{g \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] | g^m \in I \text{ for some } m \geq 1\}$$

e.g. $x + y \in \sqrt{\langle x^2 + 3xy, 3xy + y^2 \rangle}$
in $\mathbb{Q}[x, y]$ since

$$(x + y)^3 = x(x^2 + 3xy) + y(3xy + y^2) \in \langle x^2 + 3xy, 3xy + y^2 \rangle$$

- (Radical Ideal Property) \forall ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, \sqrt{I} ideal, $\sqrt{I} \supset I$
- **(Hilbert basis Thm.)** \forall ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$
 \exists finite generating set,
i.e. $\exists \{f_1 \dots f_2\} \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ s.t. $I = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$

- (Division Algorithm in $k[x]$) $\forall f, g \in k[x]$ (EY : in 1 variable)
 $\forall f, g \in k[x]$ (in 1 variable)
 $f = qg + r$, $\exists!$ quotient q , \exists remainder r

12.2.

12.3. Gröbner Bases.

Definition 19 (3.1). *Gröbner basis for $I \equiv G = \{g_1 \dots g_k\} \subset I$ s.t. $\forall f \in I$, $LT(f)$ divisible by $LT(g_i)$ for some i*

- (Uniqueness of Remainders) let ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$
division of $f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ by Grö bner basis for I , produces $f = g + r$, $g \in I$, and no term in r divisible by any element of $LT(I)$

12.4. Affine Varieties. affine n -dim. space over k $k^n = \{(a_1 \dots a_n) | a_1 \dots a_n \in k\}$

\forall polynomial $f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, $(a_1 \dots a_n) \in k^n$

$f : k^n \rightarrow k$

$f(a_1 \dots a_n)$ s.t. $x_i = a_i$ i.e.

if $f = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}$ for $c_{\alpha} \in k$, then

$$f(a_1 \dots a_n) = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} a^{\alpha} \in k, \text{ where } a^{\alpha} = a_1^{\alpha_1} \dots a_n^{\alpha_n}$$

Definition 20 (4.1). *affine variety $\mathbf{V}(f_1 \dots f_s) = \{(a_1 \dots a_n) | (a_1 \dots a_n) \in k^n, f_1(a_1 \dots a_n) = \dots = f_s(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0\}$*

subset $V \subset k^n$ is affine variety if $V = V(f_1 \dots f_s)$ for some $\{f_i\}$, polynomial $f_i \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

- (Equal Ideals Have Equal Varieties) If $\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle = \langle g_1 \dots g_t \rangle$ in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, then $\mathbf{V}(f_1 \dots f_s) = \mathbf{V}(g_1 \dots g_t)$

so, recap

if $\langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle = \langle g_1 \dots g_t \rangle$ in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$,

then $V(f_1 \dots f_s) = V(g_1 \dots g_t)$

Recall Hilbert basis Thm. \forall ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

$$I = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$$

\implies if $I = J$, then $V(I) = V(J)$

think of V defined by I , rather than $f_1 = \dots = f_s = 0$

Exercise 3.

Recall Def. 1.5 Let $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

I ideal if $f + g \in I \quad \forall f, g \in I$

$p f \in I, \quad \forall f \in I$ arbitrary $p \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

Let $f, g \in I(V)$

$$(f + g)(a_1 \dots a_n) = f(a_1 \dots a_n) + g(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0 + 0 = 0 \quad f + g \in I(V)$$

$$p f(a_1 \dots a_n) = p(a_1 \dots a_n) f(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0 \quad p f \in I(V)$$

Then $I(V)$ an ideal.

$V = V(x^2)$ in \mathbb{R}^2

$I = \langle x^2 \rangle$ in $\mathbb{R}[x, y]$, $I = \{p x^2 | p \in k[x, y]\}$

$I \subset I(V)$, since $p x^2 = 0$ for $x^2 = 0$, $(0, b)$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$

But $p(x, y) = x \in I(V)$, as

$$I(V) = \{f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] | f(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0, \forall (a_1 \dots a_n) \in V\}$$

$$p(0, b) = x = 0$$

But $x \notin I$

Exercise 4. $I \subset \sqrt{I}$

Recall Def. 1.6 $\sqrt{I} = \{g \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] | g^m \in I \text{ for some } m \geq 1\}$
 $\forall f \in I, f = f^1, m = 1$, so $f \in \sqrt{I}, \quad I \subset \sqrt{I}$
Hilbert basis thm., \forall ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ s.t. $I = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$
 $\left\{V(I)=\{(a_1 \dots a_n) | (a_1 \dots a_n) \in k^n, f_1(a_1 \dots a_n)=\dots=f_s(a_1 \dots a_n)=0\}\right\}$
 $\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{V}(I)) = \{f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n] | f(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0 \quad \forall (a_1 \dots a_n) \in V(I)\}$
Let $g \in \sqrt{I}, \quad g^m \in I, \quad g^m = g^{m-1}g$
 $g^m(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0 = g^{m-1}(a_1 \dots a_n)g(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0$. Then $g(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0$ or $g^{m-1}(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0$
as $g^m \in I$, and $V(I)$ is s.t. $f_1(a_1 \dots a_n) = \dots = f_s(a_1 \dots a_n) = 0$ for $I = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle$

- (Strong Nullstellensatz) if k algebraically closed (e.g. \mathbb{C}), I ideal in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, then

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{V}(I) = \sqrt{I}$$

- (Ideal-variety correspondence) Let k arbitrary field

$$I \subset I(V(I)) \\ V(I(V)) = V \quad \forall V$$

Additional Exercises for Sec.4. Exercise 6.

13. SOLVING POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS

13.1.
13.2. **Finite-Dimensional Algebras.** Gröbner basis $G = \{g_1 \dots g_t\}$ of ideal $I \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$,
recall def.: Gröbner basis $G = \{g_1 \dots g_t\} \subset I$ of ideal $I, \quad \forall f \in I, \text{LT}(f)$ divisible by $\text{LT}(g_i)$ for some i
 $f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ divide by G produces $f = g + r, g \in I, r$ not divisible by any $\text{LT}(I)$ uniqueness of r
 $f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ divide by G ,
Recall from Ch. 1, divide $f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ by G , the division algorithm yields

$$(13) \qquad (2.1) \qquad f = h_1g_1 + \dots + h_tg_t + \overline{f}^G$$

where remainder \overline{f}^G is a linear combination of monomials $x^\alpha \notin \langle \text{LT}(I) \rangle$
since Gröbner basis, $f \in I$ iff $\overline{f}^G = 0$
 $\forall f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, we have coset $[f] = f + I = \{f + h | h \in I\}$ s.t. $[f] = [g]$ iff $f - g \in I$
We have a 1-to-1 correspondence

$$\text{remainders} \leftrightarrow \text{cosets}$$

$$\overline{f}^G \leftrightarrow [f]$$

algebraic

$$\overline{f}^G + \overline{g}^G \leftrightarrow [f] + [g] \\ \overline{\overline{f}^G \cdot \overline{g}^G} \leftrightarrow [f] \cdot [g]$$

$B = \{x^\alpha | x^\alpha \notin \langle \text{LT}(I) \rangle\}$ is a basis of A , basis monomials, standard monomials
20141023 EY's take
 $\forall [f] \in A = k[x_1 \dots x_n]/I, \quad [f] = p_i b_i; \quad b_i \in B = \{x^\alpha | x^\alpha \notin \langle \text{LT}(I) \rangle\}$
For $I = \langle G \rangle$
e.g. $G = \{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y, xy^2 - x, y^3 - y\}$
 $\langle \text{LT}(I) \rangle = \langle x^2, xy^2, y^3 \rangle$
e.g. $B = \{1, x, y, xy, y^2\}$
 $[f] \cdot [g] = [fg]$
e.g. $f = x, g = xy, [fg] = [x^2y]$
now $f = h_1g_1 + \dots + h_tg_t + \overline{f}^G$

13.3.

13.4. Solving Equations via Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors.

14. RESULTANTS

15. COMPUTATION IN LOCAL RINGS

15.1. Local Rings.

Definition 21 (1.1).

$$k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle} \equiv \left\{ \frac{f}{g} \mid \text{rational functions } \frac{f}{g} \text{ of } x_1 \dots x_n \text{ with } g(p) \neq 0 \text{ at } p \right\}$$

main properties of $k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle}$

Proposition 7 (1.2). *Let $R = k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle}$. Then*
(a) *R subring of field of rational functions $k(x_1 \dots x_n) \supset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$*
(b) *Let $M = \langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle \subset R$ (ideal generated by $x_1 \dots x_n$ in R)*
Then $\forall \frac{f}{g} \in R \setminus M, \frac{f}{g}$ unit in R (i.e. multiplicative inverse in R)
(c) *M maximal ideal in R*

Exercise 1. if $p = (a_1 \dots a_n) \in k^n, R = \{ \frac{f}{g} | f, g \in k[x_1 \dots x_n], g(p) \neq 0 \}$
(a) *R subring of field of rational functions $k(x_1 \dots x_n)$*
(b) Let M ideal generated by $x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n$ in R
Then $\forall \frac{f}{g} \in R \setminus M, \frac{f}{g}$ unit in R (i.e. multiplicative inverse in R)
(c) *M maximal ideal in R*

Proof. let $p = (a_1 \dots a_n) \in k^n$
let $g_1(p) \neq 0, g_2(p) \neq 0$

$$\frac{f_1}{g_1} + \frac{f_2}{g_2} = \frac{f_1g_2 + f_2g_1}{g_1g_2} \qquad g_1(p)g_2(p) \neq 0 \text{ so } \frac{f_1}{g_1} + \frac{f_2}{g_2} \in R \\ \frac{f_1}{g_1} \cdot \frac{f_2}{g_2} = \frac{f_1f_2}{g_1g_2} \qquad g_1(p)g_2(p) \neq 0 \text{ so } \frac{f_1}{g_1} \frac{f_2}{g_2} \in R$$

$$f = \frac{f}{1} \in R, \quad \forall f \in k[x_1 \dots x_n], \text{ so } k[x_1 \dots x_n] \subset R$$

□

EY : 20141027, to recap,
Let $V = k^n$

Let $p = (a_1 \dots a_n)$
single pt. $\{p\}$ is (an example of) a variety
 $I(\{p\}) = \{x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n\} \subset k[x_1 \dots x_n]$

$$R \equiv k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n \rangle}$$

$$R = \left\{ \frac{f}{g} \mid \text{rational function } \frac{f}{g} \text{ of } x_1 \dots x_n, g(p) \neq 0, p = (a_1 \dots a_n) \right\}$$

Prop. 1.2. properties

- (a) R subring of field of rational functions $k(x_1 \dots x_n) \quad k(x_1 \dots x_n) \subset R$
- (b) $M = \langle x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n \rangle \subset R$. ideal generated by $x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n$
Then $\forall \frac{f}{g} \in R \setminus M, \frac{f}{g}$ unit in R (\exists multiplicative inverse in R)
- (c) M maximal ideal in R .
in R we allow denominators that are not elements of this ideal $I(\{p\})$

Definition 22 (1.3). *local ring is a ring that has exactly 1 maximal ideal*

Proposition 8 (1.4). *ring R with proper ideal $M \subset R$ is local ring if $\forall \frac{f}{g} \in R \backslash M$ is unit in R*

localization Ex. 8, Ex. 9
parametrization

Exercise 2.

$$x = x(t) = \frac{-2t^2}{1+t^2}$$
$$y = y(t) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$k[t]_{\langle t \rangle} \stackrel{-2t^2}{1+t^2}$ rational function of t . $1+t^2 \neq 0$
if $k = \mathbb{C}$ or \mathbb{R}

Consider set of convergent power series in n variables

(14) (1.5) $k\{x_1 \dots x_n\} = \{ \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n} c_\alpha x^\alpha | c_\alpha \in k, \text{ series converges in some open } U \ni 0 \in k^n \}$

Consider set $k[[x_1 \dots x_n]]$ of formal power series

(15) (1.6) $k[[x_1 \dots x_n]] = \{ \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n} c_\alpha x^\alpha | c_\alpha \in k \}$ series need not converge

variety V

$k[x_1 \dots x_n]/\mathbf{I}(V)$ variety V

15.2. Multiplicities and Milnor Numbers. if I ideal in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, then denote $Ik[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle}$ ideal generated by I in larger ring $k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle}$

Definition 23 (2.1). *Let I 0-dim. ideal in $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$, so $V(I)$ consists of finitely many pts. in k^n . Assume $(0 \dots 0) \in V(I)$ multiplicity of $(0 \dots 0) \in V(I)$ is*

$$dim_k k[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle} / Ik[x_1 \dots x_n]_{\langle x_1 \dots x_n \rangle}$$

generally, if $p = (a_1 \dots a_n) \in V(I)$
multiplicity of p , $m(p) = \dim k[x_1 \dots x_n]_M / Ik[x_1 \dots x_n]_M$

$\dim k[x_1 \dots x_n]_M / Ik[x_1 \dots x_n]_M$
localizing $k[x_1 \dots x_n]$ at maximal ideal $M = I(\{p\}) = \langle x_1 - a_1 \dots x_n - a_n \rangle$

16.

17.

18. POLYTOPES, RESULTANTS, AND EQUATIONS

19. POLYHEDRAL REGIONS AND POLYNOMIALS

19.1. Integer Programming. Prop. 1.12.

Suppose 2 customers A, B ship to same location
A: ship 400 kg pallet taking up $2\,m^3$ volume
B: ship 500 kg pallet taking up $3\,m^3$ volume

shipping firm trucks carry up to 3700 kg, up to $20\,m^3$

B’s product more perishable, paying \$ 15 per pallet

A pays \$ 11 per pallet
How many pallets from A, B each in truck to maximize revenues?

(16) (1.1)
$$\begin{aligned} 4A + 5B &\leq 37 \\ 2A + 3B &\leq 20 \\ A, B &\in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^* \end{aligned}$$

maximize $11A + 15B$

integer programming.
max. or min. value of some linear function

$$l(A_1 \dots A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i A_i$$

on set $(A_1 \dots A_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ s.t.
3. Finally, by introducing additional variables; rewrite linear constraint inequalities as equalities. The new variables are called “slack variables”

(17) (1.4) $a_{ij} A_j = b_i, \quad A_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

introduce indeterminate z_i , \forall equation in (1.4)

$$z_i^{a_{ij} A_j} = z_i^{b_i}$$

m constraints

$$\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij} A_j} = \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij}} \right)^{A_j}$$

Proposition 9 (1.6). *Let k field, define $\varphi : k[w_1 \dots w_n] \rightarrow k[z_1 \dots z_m]$ by*

$$\varphi(w_j) = \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij}} \qquad \forall j = 1 \dots n$$

and

$$\varphi(g(w_1 \dots w_n)) = g(\varphi(w_1) \dots \varphi(w_n))$$

\forall general polynomial $g \in k[w_1 \dots w_n]$
Then $(A_1 \dots A_n)$ integer pt. in feasible region iff $\varphi : w_1^{A_1} \dots w_n^{A_n} \mapsto z_1^{b_1} \dots z_m^{b_m}$

Exercise 3.

Now

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(w_j) &= \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij}} \\ z_i^{a_{ij}A_j} &= z_i^{b_i}\end{aligned}$$

If $(A_1 \dots A_n)$ an integer pt. in feasible region, $a_{ij}A_j = b_i$

$$z_i^{a_{ij}A_j} = z_i^{b_i} = \prod_{j=1}^n z_i^{a_{ij}A_j} \implies \prod_{j=1}^n \prod_{i=1}^m (z_i^{a_{ij}})^{A_j} = \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i} = \prod_{j=1}^n \varphi(w_j)^{A_j} = \prod_{j=1}^n \varphi(w_j)^{A_j} = \varphi\left(\prod_{j=1}^n w_j^{A_j}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i}$$

since $\varphi(g(w_1 \dots w_n)) = g(\varphi(w_1) \dots \varphi(w_n))$

If $\varphi : \prod_{j=1}^n w_j^{A_j} \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i}$

$$\varphi\left(\prod_{j=1}^n w_j^{A_j}\right) = \prod_{j=1}^n (\varphi(w_j))^{A_j} = \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i} = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij}}\right)^{A_j} \implies \prod_{j=1}^n z_i^{a_{ij}A_j} = z_i^{b_i}$$

or $a_{ij}A_j = b_i$. So $(A_1 \dots A_n)$ integer pt.

Exercise 4.

$$\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i} = \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n z_i^{a_{ij}A_j} = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{ij}}\right)^{A_j} = \prod_{j=1}^n \varphi(w_j)^{A_j} = \varphi\left(\prod_{j=1}^n w_j^{A_j}\right)$$

So if given $(b_1 \dots b_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m$, and for a given a_{ij} , $a_{ij}A_j = b_i$

For $m \leq n$, then a_{ij} is surjective, so $\exists A_j$ s.t. $\prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{b_i} = \varphi\left(\prod_{j=1}^n w_j^{A_j}\right)$

Proposition 10 (1.8). Suppose $f_1 \dots f_n \in k[z_1 \dots z_m]$ given

Fix monomial order in $k[z_1 \dots z_n, w_1 \dots w_n]$ with elimination property:

\forall monomial containing 1 of z_i greater than any monomial containing only w_j

Let \mathcal{G} Gröbner basis for ideal

$$I = \langle f_1 - w_1 \dots f_n - w_n \rangle \subset k[z_1 \dots z_m, w_1 \dots w_n]$$

$\forall f \in k[z_1 \dots z_m]$, let $\bar{f}^{\mathcal{G}}$ be remainder on division of f by \mathcal{G}

Then

(a) polynomial f s.t. $f \in k[f_1 \dots f_n]$ iff $g = \bar{f}^{\mathcal{G}} \in k[w_1 \dots w_n]$

(b) if $f \in k[f_1 \dots f_n]$ as in part (a),

$$g = \bar{f}^{\mathcal{G}} \in k[w_1 \dots w_n]$$

then $f = g(f_1 \dots f_n)$, giving an expression for f as polynomial in f_j

(c) if $\forall f_i, f$ monomials, $f \in k[f_1 \dots f_n]$,

then g also a monomial.

19.2. Integer Programming and Combinatorics.**20. ALGEBRAIC CODING THEORY****21. THE BERLEKAMP-MASSEY-SAKATA DECODING ALGORITHM**

Gröbner Bases, Martin R. Albrecht of the DTU Crypto Group

Part 4. Conformal Field Theory; Virasoro Algebra

cf. Schottenloher (2008) [3]

22. CONFORMAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Definition 24 (Conformal transformation or conformal map). Let 2 semi-Riemannian manifolds (M, g) , (M', g') , $\dim M = \dim M'$, let open $U \subset M$, open $V \subset M'$.

conformal transformation or **conformal map** is a smooth $\varphi : U \rightarrow V$ of maximal rank, if \exists smooth $\Omega : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ s.t.

$$(18) \quad \varphi^* g' = \Omega^2 g$$

where $\varphi * g'(X, Y) := g'(T\varphi(X), T\varphi(Y))$ and $T\varphi : TU \rightarrow TV$ denote tangent map (derivative) of φ .

$\Omega \equiv$ conformal factor of φ .

Locally, $y^i = \varphi^i(x)$,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi^i}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^j}$$

Then

$$X = X^k \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} = X^k \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} = X^k \frac{\partial \varphi^i}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \in TM$$

and so

$$\varphi^* g'(X, Y) = g'(T\varphi(X), T\varphi(Y)) = (g')_{ij} X^k \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} Y^l \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^l} = (g')_{ij} X^k \frac{\partial \varphi^i}{\partial x^k} Y^l \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^l}$$

$$\implies (\varphi^* g')_{kl} = (g')_{ij} \frac{\partial y^i}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^l}$$

$$\implies (\varphi^* g')_{kl} = (g')_{ij} \frac{\partial \varphi^i}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial \varphi^j}{\partial x^l} = \Omega^2 g_{kl}$$

Definition 25. *extension* of G by group A is (given by) an exact sequence of group homomorphisms.

$$1 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{\pi} G \longrightarrow 1$$

cf. Def. 3.1 of Schottenloher (2008) [3].

Recall that an exact sequence, if $\begin{aligned} \text{im}(1 \rightarrow A) &= \ker(i) \\ \text{im}(i) &= \ker(\pi) \\ \text{im}(\pi) &= \ker(G \rightarrow 1) \end{aligned}$

By Thm., $1 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{i} E$ exact so i injective.

$E \xrightarrow{\pi} G \rightarrow 1$ exact so π surjective.

Extension is called **central** if A abelian and image imi is in center of E , i.e. $a \in A, b \in E \implies i(a)b = bi(a)$.

22.0.1. *Examples of extensions of G , and central extensions of G (which has a particular E).*

- e.g. central extension has form

$$1 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{i} A \times G \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} G \longrightarrow 1$$

where
 $i : A \rightarrow A \times G$

$$a \mapsto (a, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(a)(a', g) &= (a, 1)(a', g) = (aa', g) = \\ &= (a'a, g \cdot 1) = (a', g)(a, 1) = (a', g)i(a) \end{aligned}$$

Notice that what the *exactness* property of an exact sequence does:

$$\text{pr}_2 i(a) = \text{pr}_2(a, 1) = 1$$

- e.g. of a nontrivial central extension is exact sequence

$$(19) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow E \times U(1) \xrightarrow{\pi} U(1) \longrightarrow 1$$

with $\pi(z) = z^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 2$, since $E = U(1)$ and $\mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}$ are not isomorphic.

Also, homomorphism $\tau : U(1) \rightarrow E$ with $\pi \circ \tau = 1_{U(1)}$, doesn't exist, since there's no global k th root.

EY : 20170926 It's that in integer division of the argument in a complex number $z \in U(1)$, and exponent multiplication by k , you go from 1 to many and many to 1, depending upon the "branch" you're mapping to for complex numbers.

For $[n] \in \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}$,

$$[n] \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{[n]}{k} 2\pi i\right)$$

and so

$$\ker \pi = \{z | \pi(z) = 1\} \text{ so that } \ker \pi = \{z = \exp\left(\frac{i2\pi n}{k}\right)\}$$

- e.g. *Semidirect products.*

group G acting on another group H , by homomorphism

$$\tau : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H)$$

Definition 26 (semi-direct product). ***semidirect product** group $G \ltimes H$ is set $H \times G$, with multiplication*

$$(x, g) \cdot (x', g') := (x\tau(g)(x'), gg') \quad \forall (x, g), (x', g') \in H \times G$$

$$(20) \quad 1 \longrightarrow H \xrightarrow{i} G \ltimes H \xrightarrow{\pi} G \longrightarrow 1$$

with

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} i : H &\rightarrow G \ltimes H \\ i(x) &= (x, 1) \end{aligned}$$

i group homomorphism, since

$$i(x_1 x_2) = (x_1 x_2, 1) = (x_1 \tau(1)x_2, 1) = (x_1, 1) \cdot (x_2, 1) = i(x_1) i(x_2)$$

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi : G \ltimes H &\rightarrow G \\ \pi(x, g) &= g \end{aligned}$$

cf. <http://sierra.nmsu.edu/morandi/oldwebpages/math683fall2002/GroupExtensions.pdf>

Observe that

$$\pi i(x) = \pi(x, 1) = 1 \text{ so } \ker \pi = \text{im } i$$

Definition 27 (Semi-direct product (2); with direct product). ***direct product** $G = HK$ if H, K subgroups of group G , s.t.*

- H and K are normal in G ($gkg^{-1} \in K \quad \forall g \in G, \forall k \in K$)
- $H \cap K = \{1\}$
- $HK = G$.

***semi-direct product.** Relax the 1st condition (of direct products) so H still normal in G , but K need not be.*

- H normal in G ($ghg^{-1} \in H, \forall g, \forall h \in H$)
- $H \cap K = \{1\}$
- $HK = G$

Connection between Def. 26 and Def. 27 for the semidirect product: Consider $\tau : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H)$.

Consider $G \ltimes H$ - what is the identity $1_{G \ltimes H} \equiv (1_H, 1_G)$ of this group?

$$(x, g) \cdot (1_H, 1_G) = (x\tau(g)1_H, g1_G) = (x\tau(g)1_H, g) \implies 1_H = \tau(g^{-1})1, 1_G = 1$$

and so the inverse, $\forall (x, g) \in G \ltimes H, (x, g)^{-1} \equiv ((x^{-1}), (g^{-1}))$,

$$(x, g)(x, g)^{-1} = (x\tau(g)(x^{-1}), g(g^{-1})) = (x\tau(g)(x^{-1}), 1) \text{ (if } (g^{-1}) = g^{-1})$$

Moving along,

$$\begin{aligned} x\tau(g)(x^{-1}) &= \tau(g^{-1})1 \\ \implies (x^{-1}) &= \tau(g^{-1})x^{-1}\tau(g^{-1})1 \end{aligned}$$

Checking out the H being a normal subgroup of $G \ltimes H$ condition, i.e. $H \triangleleft G$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x, g)(h, 1)(\tau(g^{-1})x^{-1}\tau(g^{-1}), g^{-1}) &= (x\tau(g)h, g)(\tau(g^{-1})x^{-1}\tau(g^{-1}), g^{-1}) = \\ &= (x\tau(g)h\tau(g)\tau(g^{-1})x^{-1}\tau(g^{-1}), 1) = (x\tau(g)hx^{-1}\tau(g^{-1}), 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\implies H$ normal subgroup of $G \ltimes H \equiv H \triangleleft (G \ltimes H)$.

Notes on Semidirect products

- extension

$$(23) \quad 1 \longrightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{i} GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\det} \mathbb{R}^* \longrightarrow 1$$

with

$$GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \equiv Gl_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A | A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n, n); \det A \neq 0\}$$

$\det : GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^* \equiv \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, \det surjective homomorphism

$$SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \equiv Sl_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A | A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n, n); \det A = 1\}$$

Note that $\ker(\det) = SL(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Now

$$\mathbb{R}^* \simeq \{a1_n | a \in \mathbb{R}^*\}$$

and $\det(a1_n) = a^n$.

If n odd, and $\det(a1_n) = a^n = 1$, then $a = 1$. If n even, $a = \{-1, 1\}$.

By the second definition of a semi-direct product, Def. 27, it's required that $SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbb{R}^* = 1$ (i.e. the intersection is only the identity). This will only be the case if n odd.

cf. <http://sierra.nmsu.edu/morandi/oldwebpages/math683fall2002/GroupExtensions.pdf>

Part 5. Algebraic Topology

cf. Bredon (1997) [4]

23. SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES

cf. pp. 245, from Sec. 21 Simplicial Complexes of Ch. 4 Homology Theory in Bredon (1997) [4]

$\mathbf{v}_0, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$, "affinely independent" if they span an affine n -plane, i.e.

$$\text{if } \left(\sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = 0, \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i = 0 \right), \text{ then } \implies \forall \lambda_i = 0$$

If not, then, e.g. $\lambda_0 \neq 0$, assume $\lambda_0 = -1$, and solve the equations to get

$$\mathbf{v}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$$

i.e. \mathbf{v}_0 is in affine space spanned by $\mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_n$.

If $\mathbf{v}_0, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ affinely independent, then

$$(24) \quad \sigma = (\mathbf{v}_0, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n) = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i \mid \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i = 1, \lambda_i \geq 0 \right\}$$

is "affine simplex" spanned by \mathbf{v}_i ; also convex hull of \mathbf{v}_i .

$\forall k \leq n$, k -face of σ is any affine simplex of form $(\mathbf{v}_{i_1}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{i_k})$, where vertices all distinct, so are affinely independent.

Definition 28. (geometric) simplicial complex $K :=$ collection of affine simplices s.t.

- (1) $\sigma \in K \implies$ any face of $\sigma \in K$; and
- (2) $\sigma, \tau \in K \implies \sigma \cap \tau$ is a face of both σ and τ , or $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$

If K simplicial complex, $|K| = \bigcup \{\sigma \mid \sigma \in K\} \equiv$ "polyhedron" of K

Definition 29 (Def. 21.2 of Bredon (1997) [4]). *polyhedron* $:=$ space X if \exists homeomorphism $h : |K| \xrightarrow{\approx} X$ for some simplicial complex K . h, K is triangulation of X ; (map h , complex K)

Let K finite simplicial complex.

Choose ordering of vertices $\mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1 \dots$ of K .

If $\sigma = (\mathbf{v}_{\sigma_0}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{\sigma_n})$ is simplex of K , where $\sigma_0 < \dots < \sigma_n$, then

let $f_\sigma : \Delta_n \rightarrow |K|$ be

$$f_\sigma = [\mathbf{v}_{\sigma_b}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{\sigma_n}]$$

in notation of Def. 1.2. Bredon (1997) [4].

Then this gives CW-complex structure on $|K|$ with f_σ as characteristic maps.

Part 6. Graphs, Finite Graphs

24. GRAPHS, FINITE GRAPHS, TREES

Serre (1980) [5]

cf. Chapter I. Trees and Amalgams, Section 1 Amalgams, Subsection 1.1 Direct limits of Serre (1980) [5]

Let $(G_i)_{i \in I}$, family of groups.

\forall pair (i, j) , let $F_{ij} =$ set of homomorphisms of G_i into G_j

Want: group $G = \varinjlim G_i$ and

$$\{f_i \mid f_i : G_i \rightarrow G\} \text{ s.t. } f_j \circ f = f_i \quad \forall f \in F_{ij}$$

group G and family $\{f_i\}$ universal in that

(*) if H group, if $\{h_i \mid h_i : G_i \rightarrow H; h_j \circ f = h_i \quad \forall f \in F_{ij}\}$,

then $\exists ! h : G \rightarrow H$ s.t. $h_i = h \circ f_i$

i.e. $\text{Hom}(G, H) \simeq \varprojlim \text{Hom}(G_i, H)$, the inverse limit being taken relative to F_{ij} .

i.e. G direct limit of G_i relative to the F_{ij} .

EY : 20170918 this is my rewrite/reinterpretation:

Let $(G_i)_{i \in I}$, $\forall (i, j) \in I^2$, let $F_{ij} = \{f \equiv f_{ij} \mid f : G_i \rightarrow G_j, f \text{ homomorphism of } G_i \text{ into } G_j\}$.

Given group $G = \varinjlim G_i$ (for fixed i), $\{f_i \mid f_i : G_i \rightarrow G \mid f_j \circ f = f_i \quad \forall f \in F_{ij}\}$, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_i & \xrightarrow{f_i} & G \\ \downarrow f_{ij} \equiv f & \nearrow f_j & \\ G_j & & \end{array}$$

Then $G, \{f_i \mid f_i : G_i \rightarrow G \mid f_j \circ f = f_i \quad \forall f \in F_{ij}\}$ **universal**

if \forall group $H, \forall \{h_i \mid h_i : G_i \rightarrow H \mid h_j \circ f = h_i \quad \forall f \in F_{ij}\}$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \exists ! h & & \\ & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\ H & \xleftarrow{h_i} & G_i & \xrightarrow{f_i} & G \\ & \searrow h_j & \downarrow f_{ij} \equiv f & \nearrow f_j & \\ & & G_j & & \end{array}$$

then $\exists ! h : G \rightarrow H$, s.t. $h_i = h \circ f_i$ i.e.

Proposition 11. $\exists !$ pair G , family $(f_i)_{i \in I}$, i.e. (pair consisting of $G, (f_i)_{i \in I}$, unique up to unique isomorphism.

Proof. Define G by generators and relations.

Take generating family to be disjoint union of those for G_i .

relations - xyz^{-1} where $x, y, z \in G_i, z = xy \in G_i$

xy^{-1} where $x \in G_i, y \in G_j, y = f(x)$ for at least $f \in F_{ij}$.

Thus, existence of $G, \{f_i\}$.

G represents functor $H \mapsto \varprojlim \text{Hom}(G_i, H)$.

Thus, uniqueness (also from universal property). □

e.g. groups A, G_1, G_2 , homomorphisms $f_1 : A \rightarrow G_1$.

$$f_2 : A \rightarrow G_2$$

G obtained by amalgamating A in G_1, G_2 by $f_1, f_2 \equiv G_1 *_A G_2$.

1 can have $G = \{1\}$, even though f_1, f_2 non-trivial.

Application: (Van Kampen Thm.)

Let topological space X be covered by open U_1, U_2 .

Suppose $U_1, U_2, U_{12} = U_1 \cap U_2$ arcwise connected.

Let basept. $x \in U_{12}$.

Then $\pi_1(X; x)$ obtained by taking 3 groups

$$\pi_1(U_1; x), \pi_1(U_2; x), \pi_1(U_{12}; x)$$

and amalagamating them according to homomorphism

$$\pi_1(U_{12}; x) \rightarrow \pi_1(U_1; x)$$

$$\pi_1(U_{12}; x) \rightarrow \pi_1(U_2; x)$$

Exercise 1. Let homomorphisms $f_1 : A \rightarrow G_1$ amalgam $G = G_1 *_A G_2$.

$$f_2 : A \rightarrow G_2$$

Define subgroups A^n, G_1^n, G_2^n , of A, G_1, G_2 recursively by

$$A^1 = \{1\}$$

$$G_1^1 = \{1\}$$

$$G_2^1 = \{1\}$$

A^n = subgroup of A generated by $f_1^{-1}(G_1^{n-1})$ and $f_2^{-1}(G_2^{n-1})$

G_1^n = subgroup of G_1 generated by $f_1(A^n)$

Let A^∞, G_i^∞ be unions of A^n, G_i^n resp.

Show that f_i defines injection $A/A^\infty \rightarrow G_i/G_i^\infty$.

So the amalgamation is $G \simeq G_1/G_1^\infty *_A/A^\infty G_2/G_2^\infty$.

Take the first induction case (for intuition about the solution).

$$A^2 = \langle f_1^{-1}(G_1^1), f_2^{-1}(G_2^1) \rangle = \langle f_1^{-1}(\{1\}), f_2^{-1}(\{1\}) \rangle$$

$$G_i^2 = f_i(A^2)$$

Let $f_i(a) = f_i(b) \in G_i/G_i^\infty$; $a, b \in A/A^\infty$.

Then since $f_i(a), f_i(b) \in G_i/G_i^\infty$, $f_i(a), f_i(b) \in \{gG_i^\infty | g \in G_i\}$ (quotient is defined to be the set of all left cosets of G_i^∞ , which has to be a normal subgroup for G_i/G_i^∞ to be a quotient group).

Since $a, b \in A/A^\infty$, suppose we take $a, b \in A$.

And suppose we take

$$f_i(a) = f_i(a)G_i^\infty = f_i(a)f_i(A^{n_a}) = f_i(aA^{n_a})$$

$$f_i(b) = f_i(b)G_i^\infty = f_i(b)f_i(A^{n_b}) = f_i(bA^{n_b})$$

Taking f_i^{-1} (recall for group homomorphisms, they map inverse of element of 1st. group to inverse of image of this element).

$aA^{n_a} = bA^{n_b} \in A/A^\infty$ (This is okay as we've "quotiented out A^∞ ; so indeed, they're equal)

cf. Subsection 1.2 Structure of amalgams of Serre (1980) [5]

Suppose given group A , family of groups $(G_i)_{i \in I}$, and, $\forall i \in I$, injective homomorphism $A \rightarrow G_i$.

$*_A G_i \equiv$ direct limit (cf. no. 1.1) of family (A, G_i) with respect to these homomorphisms, call it *sum* (in category theory sense, i.e. product) of G_i with A amalgamated.

e.g. $A = \{1\}$,

$*G_i \equiv$ free product of G_i .

24.0.1. *reduced word*. $\forall i \in I$, choose set S_i of right coset representations of G_i modulo A ,

assume $1 \in S_i$,

$(a, s) \mapsto as$ is bijection of $A \times S_i$ onto G_i ,

$A \times (S_i - \{1\}) \rightarrow G_i - A$ (onto)

Let $\mathbf{i} = (i_1 \dots i_n)$, $n \geq 0$, $i_j \in I$, s.t.

$$(25) \quad i_m \neq i_{m+1} \text{ for } 1 \leq m \leq n-1$$

cf. (T) of Serre (1980) [5].

So *reduced word* m is defined as

$$m = (a; s_1 \dots s_n)$$

where $a \in A, s_1 \in S_{i_1} \dots s_n \in S_{i_n}$, and $s - j \neq 1 \forall j$.

$f \equiv$ canonical homomorphism of A into group $G = *_A G_i$

$f_i \equiv$ canonical homomorphism of G_i into group $G = *_A G_i$

EY : 20170611 (Further explanations, basic examples, from me):

Given $A, \{G_i\}_{i \in I}$, injective (group) homomorphisms $\{f_i : A \rightarrow G_i\}_i$.

$G_i \setminus f_i(A) = \{f_i(A)g | g \in G_i\}$.

Right coset representation of $f_i(A)g \mapsto g$.

e.g. $A, G_1, G_2, f_1 : A \rightarrow G_1$.

$$f_2 : A \rightarrow G_2$$

$$G_1 \setminus f_1(A) = \{f_1(A)g | g \in G_1\}$$

$$G_2 \setminus f_2(A) = \{f_2(A)g | g \in G_2\}$$

$\mathbf{i} = (i_1 \dots i_n)$, $i_j \in I$, $i_m \neq i_{m+1}$ for $1 \leq m \leq n-1$.

Consider (1212...12)

$m = (a; f_1 g_2 f_3 g_4 \dots f_{2n-1} g_{2n})$ where f 's $\in S_1 \subset G_1$, g 's $\in S_2 \subset G_2$.

and so

Definition 30 (reduced word). *reduced word* of type \mathbf{i} , m ,

$$(26) \quad m = (a; s_1 \dots s_n)$$

where $a \in A, s_1 \in S_{i_1}, \dots s_n \in S_{i_n}$, $s_j \neq 1 \quad \forall j$,

$\mathbf{i} = (i_1 \dots i_n)$, $i_j \in I$, s.t. $i_m \neq i_{m+1}$ for $1 \leq m \leq n-1$,

with $S_i = \{g | g \in f_i(A)g \in f_i(A)G_i\}$

Theorem 9 (1 of Serre (1980) [5]). $\forall g \in G, \exists$ sequence \mathbf{i} s.t. $i_m \neq i_{m+1}$ for $1 \leq m \leq n-1$ and *reduced word*

$$m = (a; s_1 \dots s_n)$$

of type \mathbf{i} s.t.

$$g = f(a)f_{i_1}(s_1) \dots f_{i_n}(s_n)$$

Furthermore, \mathbf{i} and m unique.

Remark. Thm. 1 implies $f; f_i$ injective.

Then identify A and G_i with images $f(A), f_i(G_i)$ in G , and reduced decomposition (*) of $g \in G$

$$g = as_1 \dots s_n, \quad a \in A, s_1 \in S_{i_1} - \{1\} \dots s_n \in S_{i_n} - \{1\}$$

Likewise, $G_i \cap G_j = A$ if $i \neq j$.

In particular, $S_i - \{1\}$ pairwise disjoint in G .

Proof. Let $X_i \equiv$ set of reduced words of type \mathbf{i} , $X = \coprod X_i$.

Make G act on X .

In view of universal property of G , sufficient to make $\forall i, G_i$ act,

check action induced on A doesn't depend on i

Suppose then that $i \in I$, and let $Y_i =$ set of reduced words of form $(1; s_1 \dots s_n)$, with $i_1 \neq i$.

EY : 20170611

Recall that

$$S_i = \{g | g \in f_i(A)g \in f_i(A)G_i\}$$

$$A \times S_i \rightarrow G_i \text{ onto}$$

$$A \times (S_i - \{1\}) \rightarrow G_i - A \text{ onto}$$

$$(a, s) \mapsto as \text{ bijection}$$

Let $Y_i =$ set of reduced words of form $(1; s_1 \dots s_n) = \{(1; s_1 \dots s_n) | 1 \in A; s_1 \in S_{i_1} \dots s_n \in S_{i_n}; \mathbf{i} = (i_1 \dots i_n), i_j \in I \text{ s.t. } i_m \neq i_{m+1} \text{ for } 1 \leq m \leq n-1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A \times Y_i &\rightarrow X = \coprod_i X_i \\ (a, (1; s_1 \dots s_n)) &\mapsto (a; s_1 \dots s_n) \\ A \times \{S_i - \{1\}\} \times Y_i &\rightarrow X \\ ((a, s), (1; s_1 \dots s_n)) &\mapsto (a; s, s_1 \dots s_n) \end{aligned}$$

and remember that $X_i =$ set of reduced words of type \mathbf{i} .

It's clear that this yields a bijection $A \times Y_i \bigcup A \times (S_i - \{1\}) \times Y_i \rightarrow X$.

Let $x \in X$. Then $x \in X_{\mathbf{i}}$ for some \mathbf{i} . So x is a reduced word of type \mathbf{i} : $x = (a; s_1 \dots s_n)$. Then clearly $x = (a; s_1 \dots s_n) \mapsto (a, (1; s_1 \dots s_n)) \in A \times Y_i$.

cf. pp. 13, Sec. 2. Trees, 2.1 Graphs of Serre (1980) [5]

Definition 31 (1. of Serre (1980) [5]). ***graph*** $\Gamma = (X, Y, Y \rightarrow X \times X, Y \rightarrow Y)$, where $\begin{array}{l} \text{set } X = \text{vert } \Gamma \\ \text{set } Y = \text{edge } \Gamma \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &\rightarrow X \times X \\ y &\mapsto (o(y), t(y)) \\ Y &\rightarrow Y \\ y &\mapsto \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

s.t. $\forall y \in Y, \bar{\bar{y}} = y, \bar{y} \neq y, o(y) = t(\bar{y})$.
vertex $P \in X$ of Γ .

(oriented) edge $y \in Y, \bar{y} \equiv$ inverse edge.

origin of $y :=$ vertex $o(y) = t(\bar{y})$.

terminus of $y :=$ vertex $t(y) = o(\bar{y})$

extremities of $y := \{o(y), t(y)\}$

If 2 vertices **adjacent**, they're extremities of some edge.

orientation of graph $\Gamma = Y_+ \subset Y = \text{edge } \Gamma$ s.t. $Y = Y_+ \coprod \bar{Y}_+$. It always exists.

oriented graph defined, up to isomorphism, by giving 2 sets X, Y_+ and $Y_+ \rightarrow X \times X$.

corresponding set of edges is $Y = Y_+ \coprod \bar{Y}_+$ where $\bar{Y}_+ \equiv$ copy of Y_+

24.0.2. *Realization of a Graph.* cf. Realization of a Graph in Serre (1980) [5].

Let graph $\Gamma, X = \text{vert } \Gamma, Y = \text{edge } \Gamma$.

topological space $T = X \coprod Y \times [0, 1]$, where X, Y provided with discrete topology.

Let R be finest equivalence relation on T for which

$$(27) \quad \begin{aligned} (y, t) &\equiv (\bar{y}, 1 - t) \\ (y, 0) &\equiv o(y) & \forall y \in Y, \forall t \in [0, 1] \\ (y, 1) &\equiv t(y) \end{aligned}$$

quotient space $\text{real}(\Gamma) = T/R$ is *realization* of graph Γ . (realization is a functor which commutes with direct limits).

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Consider oriented graph of $n+1$ vertices $0, 1, \dots, n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{orientation given by } n \text{ edges } [i, i+1], 0 \leq i < n, \quad o([i, i+1]) &= i \\ t([i, i+1]) &= i+1 \end{aligned}$$

For $n \geq 1$,

$(y_1 \dots y_n)$ sequence of edges $y_i = c([i-1, i])$ s.t.

$$t(y_i) = o(y_{i+1}), \quad 1 \leq i < n \text{ determine } c$$

If $P_i = c(i)$,

c is a path from P_0 to P_n , and P_0 and P_n are *extremities of the path* c .

pair of form $(y_i, y_{i+1}) = (y_i, \bar{y}_i)$ in path is **backtracking**.

path (of length $n-2$), from P_0 to P_n given (for $n > 2$) by $(y_1 \dots y_{i-1}, y_{i+2} \dots y_n)$

If \exists path from P to Q in Γ , \exists one without backtracking (by induction)

direct limit $\text{Path}_\infty = \varinjlim \text{Path}_n$ provides notion of infinite path.

□ $\text{Path}_\infty \ni$ infinite sequence (y_1, y_2, \dots) of edges s.t. $t(y_i) = o(y_{i+1}) \quad \forall i \geq 1$.

Definition 33 (connected graph; Def. 3 of Serre (1980) [5]). *graph connected* if \forall 2 vertices, 2 vertices are extremities of at least 1 path.

maximal connected subgraphs (under relation of inclusion) are connected components of graph.

24.0.3. *Circuits.* Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n \geq 1$.

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \text{set of vertices } \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}, \text{ orientation given by } n \text{ edges } [i, i+1], (i \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \text{ with } o([i, i+1]) &= i \\ t([i, i+1]) &= i+1 \end{aligned}$$

Definition 34 (circuit; Def. 4 of Serre (1980) [5]). *circuit (length n) in graph is subgraph isomorphic to Circ_n .*

i.e. subgraph = path $(y_1 \dots y_n)$, without backtracking, s.t. $P_i = t(y_i), \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$ distinct, s.t. $P_n = o(y_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} n = 1 \text{ case: } \text{Circ}_1, \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} = \{0\}, 1 \text{ edge, } [0, 1], 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/1\mathbb{Z}, \quad o([0, 1]) &= 0 \\ t([0, 1]) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Note Circ_1 has automorphism of order 2, which changes its orientation, i.e.

\exists automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\text{Circ}_1)$ s.t. $|\sigma| = 2$, i.e. $\sigma^2 = 1$.

loop := circuit of length 1; so loop $\in \text{Circ}_1$.

path $(y_1), P_1 = t(y_1) = o(y_1)$.

$n = 2$ case: $\text{Circ}_2, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1\}, 2 \text{ edges } [0, 1], [1, 2],$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{path } (y_1, y_2), (1 \leq i \leq 2), \quad P_1 &= t(y_1) \\ P_2 &= t(y_2) = o(y_1) \end{aligned}$$

24.1. **Combinatorial graphs.** Let $(X, S) \equiv$ simplicial complex of dim. ≤ 1 , with

$X \equiv$ set

$S \equiv$ set of subsets of X with 1 or 2 elements, containing all the 1-element subsets.

associates with it a graph $\Gamma = (X, \{(P, Q)\})$.

X is its set of vertices.

edges = $\{(P, Q) \in X \times X\}$ s.t. $P \neq Q, \{P, Q\} \in S$, with $\overline{(P, Q)} = (Q, P)$

$$o(P, Q) = P$$

$$t(P, Q) = Q$$

In this graph, 2 edges with same origin and same terminus are equal. This is equivalent to (see following Def.)

Definition 35 (combinatorial; Def. 5 of Serre (1980) [5]). *graph is combinatorial if it has no circuit of length ≤ 2*

Conversely, it’s easy to see that every combinatorial graph Γ derived (up to isomorphism) by construction above from simplicial complex (X, S) , where $X = \text{vert}\Gamma$
 $S =$ set of subset $\{P, Q\}$ of X s.t. P and Q either adjacent or equal.

Part 7. Tensors, Tensor networks; Singular Value Decomposition, QR decomposition, Density Matrix Renormalization Group (DMRG), Matrix Product states (MPS)

25. INTRODUCTIONS TO TENSOR NETWORKS

José Barbon (IFT-CSIC, Univ. Autonoma de Madrid) gave the <https://youtu.be/nsxgAOAEgbg> for the workshop ”Black Holes, Quantum Information, Entanglement, and all that,” (29 May-1 June, 2017, with the organizing committee of Thibault Damour (IHES), Vasily Pestun (IHES), Eliezer Rabinovici (IHES & Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem).

In the talk,
cf. [43:13](#)

The church of the doubled Hilbert space. Any thermal box can be obtained by tracing over a second identical copy, if appropriately entangled into a global pure state.

$$\rho_R = \text{Tr}_L \sum_n C_n \Psi_n^L \otimes \Psi_n^R$$
$$(C_n)_{\text{thermal}} = \left[\frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{\sum_m e^{-\beta E_M}} \right]^{1/2}$$

But!!
If the entanglement basis is taken to be the high-energy band of two ”entangled” CFTs ...

$$|TFD\rangle \sim \sum_{E_n} e^{-\beta E_n/2} |E_n\rangle_L \otimes |E_n\rangle_R$$

neglecting the tiny e^{-S} spacings. we can approximate by continuous spectrum of fields in the background of an AdS black hole, to get ...

$$\int_E e^{-\beta E/2} |E\rangle_L \otimes |E\rangle_R$$

The HH state of the bulk fields!

cf. [46:16](#)
SLOGAN: EPR = ER Maldacena-Susskind
Accumulating a density of entanglement of $S \gg 1$ well-separated Bell pairs within a transversal size of order $(GS)^{1/2}$ seems to generate a geometrical bridge of area GS .
cf. [49:26](#)

Parametrizing complexity of entanglement. Pick a tensor decomposition of Hilbert space of dimension $\exp(S)$ into S factors of $O(1)$ dimension.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{H}_S$$

A tensor of S indices gives a generic state.
cf. [50:27](#)
The decomposition of the big tensor in small building blocks gives a notion of ”complexity of entanglement”
rather simple entanglement pattern
somewhat more complex entanglement pattern
picture from M von Raamsdonk
cf. [55:10](#)

A list of open questions & problems.

- Need exactly calculable toy models of AdS/CFT along the lines of SYK model
- Give a ”renormalized” definition of quantum complexity for continuum CFTs
- Can tensor networks describe bulk gravitons?
- What is the space-time meaning of quantum complexity saturation?
- Can we define approximate local observables for black hole inferiors?
- Are there obstructions related to firewalls and/or fuzzballs?

[Workshop introductory overview](#) by José Barbon for the [Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques \(IHÉS\)](#) gave me the first impetus to understand tensor networks as I sought to also understand the condensates of entanglement pairs within the black hole.

A Google search for introductions to tensor networks that are on arxiv (”Introduction Tensor Network arxiv”) yielded Bridgeman and Chubb’s course notes (bf. Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9]).

25.1. **List of stuff I want to look at/do/study.** I would like to compare/contrast the following:

- Rotman (2010) [6], Ch. 8, but starting from 8.4 Tensor Products, pp. 574
- Jeffrey Lee (2009) [8], Ch. 7 Tensors

Maldacena and Susskind (2013) [13]
Lectures on Gravity and Entanglement. Mark Van Raamsdonk [16]

- Consider as physical system AdS-Schwarzschild black hole
- CFT
 - [PFL Lectures on Conformal Field Theory in \$D \geq 3\$ Dimensions](#), Rychkov (2016) [14].

Evenbly and Vidal (2011) [15], Tensor network states and geometry
Loose ends (might not be useful links)

- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1506.06958.pdf>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1512.02532.pdf> One-point Functions in AdS/dCFT from Matrix Product States

25.2. **Tensor operations; Tensor properties.**

25.2.1. *rank.* $r =$ rank tensor of dim. $d_1 \times \cdots \times d_r$ is element of $\mathbb{C}^{d_1 \times \cdots \times d_r}$
Tensor product

(28)
$$[A \otimes B]_{i_1 \dots i_r, j_1 \dots j_s} := A_{i_1 \dots i_r} \cdot B_{j_1 \dots j_s}$$

25.2.2. *Trace.* Given tensor A , x th, y th indices have identical dims. ($d_x = d_y$),
partial trace over these 2 dims. is simply joint summation over that index

(29)
$$[\text{Tr}_{x,y} A]_{i_1 \dots i_{x-1} i_{x+1} \dots i_{y-1} i_{y+1} \dots i_r} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{d_x} A_{i_1 \dots i_{x-1} \alpha i_{x+1} \dots i_{y-1} \alpha i_{y+1} \dots i_r}$$

25.2.3. *Contraction.*

25.2.4. *Group and splitting, Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9].* ”Rank is a rather fluid concept in the study of tensor networks.” Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9].

$\mathbb{C}^{a_1 \times \dots \times a_n} \simeq \mathbb{C}^{b_1 \times \dots \times b_m}$ isomorphic as vector spaces if $\prod_i a_i = \prod_i b_i$.

We can ”group” or ”split” indices to lower or raise rank of given tensor, resp.

Consider contracting 2 arbitrary tensors.

If we group together indices which are and are not involved in contraction,

”It should be noted that not only is this reduction to matrix multiplication pedagogically handy, but this is precisely the manner in which numerical tensor packages perform contraction, allowing them to leverage highly optimised matrix multiplication code.” (cf. Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9]; check this)

”Owing to freedom in choice of basis, precise details of grouping and splitting aren’t unique.” (cf. Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9]).

1 specific choice of convention:

tensor product basis, defining basis on product space by product of respective bases.

”The canonical use of tensor product bases in quantum information allows for grouping and splitting described above to be - dealt with implicitly.”

$$(30) \quad |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle \equiv |0\rangle$$

and precisely this grouping,

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle &\in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{C}}(2, 2), \text{ whilst} \\ |01\rangle &\in \mathbb{C}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose rank $n + m$ tensor T , group its first n indices, last m indices together.

$$T_{I,J} := T_{i_1 \dots i_n, j_1 \dots j_m}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I &:= i_1 + d_1^{(i)} i_2 + d_1^{(i)} d_2^{(i)} i_3 + \dots + d_1^{(i)} \dots d_{n-1}^{(i)} i_n \\ J &:= j_1 + d_1^{(j)} j_2 + d_1^{(j)} d_2^{(j)} j_3 + \dots + d_1^{(j)} \dots d_{m-1}^{(j)} j_m \end{aligned}$$

EY : 20170627 to elaborate, consider a functor **flatten** that does what’s described above, in the context of category theory (and so this is the generalization):

$$(32) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(i)}} \times \mathbb{K}^{d_2^{(i)}} \times \dots \times \mathbb{K}^{d_n^{(i)}} \times \mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(j)}} \times \mathbb{K}^{d_2^{(j)}} \times \dots \times \mathbb{K}^{d_m^{(j)}} \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} \mathbb{K}^{\prod_{p=1}^n d_p^{(i)}} \times \mathbb{K}^{\prod_{q=1}^m d_q^{(j)}} \\ &T_{i_1 \dots i_n, j_1 \dots j_m} \xleftarrow{\text{flatten}} T_{I,J} \\ &\{0, 1, \dots, d_1^{(i)}\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, d_2^{(i)}\} \times \dots \times \{0, 1, \dots, d_n^{(i)}\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, d_1^{(j)}\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, d_2^{(j)}\} \times \dots \times \{0, 1, \dots, d_m^{(j)}\} \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} \{0, 1, \dots, \prod_{p=1}^n d_p^{(i)} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, \prod_{q=1}^m d_q^{(j)} - 1\} \\ &(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m) \xleftarrow{\text{flatten}} (I, J) := (i_1 + d_1^{(i)} i_2 + \dots + d_1^{(i)} \dots d_{n-1}^{(i)} i_n, j_1 + d_1^{(j)} j_2 + \dots + d_1^{(j)} \dots d_{m-1}^{(j)} j_m) \end{aligned}$$

It doesn’t make sense to call this ”row-major” or ”column-major” ordering generalization, because we are not dealing with only 2 indices where we can definitely say the first index indexes the ”row” and the second index indexes the ”column.” At most, possibly, you can alternatively have this:

$$(i_1 \dots i_n, j_1 \dots j_m) \xleftarrow{\text{flatten}} (I, J) := (d_2^{(i)} \dots d_n^{(i)} i_1 + d_3^{(i)} \dots d_n^{(i)} i_2 + \dots + i_n, d_2^{(j)} \dots d_m^{(j)} j_1 + \dots + j_m)$$

Note that this is all *0-based counting* (i.e. we start counting from 0 just like in C,C++,Python, etc.). If you really wanted 1-based counting, you’d have to complicate the above formulas as such:

$$(I, J) := (i_1 + d_1^{(i)} (i_2 - 1) + \dots + d_1^{(i)} \dots d_{n-1}^{(i)} (i_n - 1), j_1 + d_1^{(j)} (j_2 - 1) + \dots + d_1^{(j)} \dots d_{m-1}^{(j)} (j_m - 1))$$

Note that formulas are easily checked by pluggin in the minimum and maximum values for the indices and seeing if they make sense (e.g. plug in $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$ for all indices for 0-based counting and make sure you get back $I = 0$ or $J = 0$).

25.3. Singular Value Decomposition.

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} T_{I,J} &= \sum_{\alpha} U_{I,\alpha} S_{\alpha,\alpha} \bar{V}_{J,\alpha} \\ \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N, M) &\xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N, P) \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(P, P) \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(M, P) \\ T_{I,J} &\xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{I,\alpha} S_{\alpha,\alpha} \bar{V}_{J,\alpha} \text{ s.t.} \\ T_{I,J} &= \sum_{\alpha} U_{I,\alpha} S_{\alpha,\alpha} \bar{V}_{J,\alpha} \\ T &= U S V^{\dagger} \end{aligned}$$

For the higher-dimensional version of SVD,

$$(34) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(i)}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{K}^{d_N^{(i)}} \otimes \mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(j)}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{K}^{d_M^{(j)}} \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N, M) \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N, P) \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(P, P) \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(M, P) \xrightarrow{\text{splitting}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{splitting}} \mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(i)}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{K}^{d_N^{(i)}} \otimes \mathbb{K}^P \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(P, P) \times \mathbb{K}^{d_1^{(j)}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{K}^{d_M^{(j)}} \otimes \mathbb{K}^P \\ &T_{i_1 \dots i_N, j_1 \dots j_M} = \sum_{\alpha} U_{i_1 \dots i_N, \alpha} S_{\alpha, \alpha} \bar{V}_{j_1 \dots j_M, \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

26. DENSITY MATRIX RENORMALIZATION GROUP; MATRIX PRODUCT STATES (MPS)

cf. Sec. 4, Matrix Product States (MPS) of Schollwöck [11].

Necessarily, given matrix $M \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(M, N)$ (notation in Bridgeman and Chubb (2017) [9] and [CUDA Toolkit Documentation](#); I will follow the notation in Schollwöck [11] since his A, B denote specific physical meaning).

For

$$U \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, \min(N_A, N_B)) \text{ s.t. } U U^{\dagger} = 1$$

$$S \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(\min(N_A, N_B), \min(N_A, N_B))$$

s.t. S diagonal with nonnegative $S_{aa} = s_a$, i.e. $S_{ij} = \delta_{ij} s_i$ s.t. $s_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, \min(N_A, N_B)$.

$r \equiv$ (Schmidt) rank of $M :=$ number of nonzero singular values.

Assume $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \dots \geq s_r \geq 0$.

$V^{\dagger} \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(\min(N_A, N_B), N_B)$ s.t. $V^{\dagger} V = 1$.

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, N_B) \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, \min(N_A, N_B)) \times \text{diag}_{\mathbb{K}}(\min(N_A, N_B)) \times U_{\mathbb{K}}(\min(N_A, N_B), N_B)$$

$$M \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U S V^{\dagger}$$

Optimal approximation of M (rank r by matrix M' (rank $r' < r$) property.

In Frobenius norm $\|M\|_F^2 := \sum_{i,j} |M_{ij}|^2$, induced by inner product $\langle M | N \rangle = \text{tr} M^{\dagger} N$. Indeed,

$$\text{tr} M^{\dagger} N = (M^{\dagger})_{ik} N_{ki} = \overline{M}_{ki} N_{ki}$$

and so for

$$(35) \quad M' = U S' V^{\dagger}, \quad S' = \text{diag}(s_1, s_2 \dots s_{r'}, 0 \dots)$$

cf. Eq. (19) of Schollwöck [11], i.e. 1 sets all but 1st r' singular values to 0.

Use singular value decomposition (SVD) to derive Schmidt decomposition of general quantum state.

\forall pure state $|\psi\rangle$ on AB ,

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i,j} \Psi_{ij} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B$$

where $\{|i\rangle_A\}, \{|j\rangle_B\}$ orthonormal bases of A, B ((complex) Hilbert spaces), with dim. N_A, N_B , respectively.

Let $\Psi_{i,j} \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, N_B)$.

Then **reduced density operators** $\hat{\rho}_A, \hat{\rho}_B$ are such that

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \text{tr}_B |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$

$$\hat{\rho}_B = \text{tr}_A |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$

In matrix form,

$$\rho_A = \Psi \Psi^\dagger$$

$$\rho_B = \Psi^\dagger \Psi$$

Indeed,

$$(\rho_A)_{ij} = \Psi_{ik} \bar{\Psi}_{jk}$$

$$(\rho_B)_{ij} = \bar{\Psi}_{ki} \Psi_{kj}$$

$$|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sum_{i,j} \Psi_{ij} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B \sum_{l,m} \bar{\Psi}_{lm} \langle l|_A \langle m|_B$$

$$\text{tr}_B |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sum_{i,j} \Psi_{ik} \bar{\Psi}_{jk} |i\rangle_A \langle j|_A$$

In matrix form,

$$\rho_A = \Psi \Psi^\dagger$$

$$\rho_B = \Psi^\dagger \Psi$$

Carry out SVD on Ψ in Eq. (20) of Schollwöck [11],

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i,j} \Psi_{ij} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{ij} \Psi_{ij} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B = \sum_{ij} \sum_{a=1}^{\min(N_A, N_B)} U_{ia} S_{aa} \bar{V}_{ja} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B = \sum_{a=1}^{\min(N_A, N_B)} \sum_i U_{ia} |i\rangle_A s_a \sum_j \bar{V}_{ja} |j\rangle_B = \sum_{a=1}^{\min(N_A, N_B)} s_a |a\rangle_A |a\rangle_B$$

Due to orthogonality of U, V^\dagger , $\{|a\rangle_A\}, \{|a\rangle_B\}$ orthonormal, and can be extended to be orthonormal bases of A, B .

If we restrict the sum to run only over the $r \leq \min(N_A, N_B)$ positive nonzero singular values (i.e., for $\sum_{a=1}^{\min(N_A, N_B)} s_a > 0$ $\forall a \leq r$, and so

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{a=1}^r s_a |a\rangle_A |a\rangle_B$$

$r = 1$ (classical) product states. $|\psi\rangle = s_1 |1\rangle_A |1\rangle_B$.

$r > 1$ entangled (quantum) states.

Schmidt decomposition on reduced density operators for A and B :

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \sum_{a=1}^r s_a^2 |a\rangle_A \langle a|_A$$

$$\hat{\rho}_B = \sum_{a=1}^r s_a^2 |a\rangle_B \langle a|_B$$

Respective eigenvectors are left and right singular vectors.

Von Neumann entropy can be read off:

$$S_{A|B}(|\psi\rangle) = -\text{tr} \hat{\rho}_A \log_2 \hat{\rho}_A = -\sum_{a=1}^r s_a^2 \log_2 s_a^2$$

In view of large size of Hilbert spaces, approximate $|\psi\rangle$ by some $|\tilde{\psi}\rangle$ spanned over state spaces A, B that have dims. r' only. cf. Eq. (30) of Schollwöck [11],

Since 2-norm of $|\psi\rangle$,

$$\| |\psi\rangle \|_2^2 = \sum_{ij} |\Psi_{ij}|^2 = \|\Psi\|_F^2$$

since

$$\| |\psi\rangle \|_2^2 = \sum_{a=1}^r s_a^2 = \sum_{ij} |\Psi_{ij}|^2$$

iff $\{|i\rangle\}, \{|j\rangle\}$ orthonormal. Optimal approx. of 2-norm given by optimal approx. of Ψ by $\bar{\Psi}$ in Frobenius norm, where $\bar{\Psi}$ is matrix of rank r' .

$\bar{\Psi} = U S' V^\dagger$, $S' = \text{diag}(s_1, \dots, s_{r'}, 0 \dots)$ from above.

\implies Schmidt decomposition of approximate state

$$(36) \quad |\bar{\Psi}\rangle = \sum_{a=1}^{r'} s_a |a\rangle_A |a\rangle_B$$

cf. Eq. (27) of Schollwöck [11], where s_a must be rescaled if normalization desired.

26.1. QR decomposition. cf. 4.1.2. of Schollwöck [11].

If actual value of singular values not used explicitly, then use *QR decomposition*.

QR decomposition: $\forall M \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, N_B)$,

$$(37) \quad M = QR, \quad Q \in U_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A), \text{ i.e. } Q^\dagger Q = 1 = QQ^\dagger, \quad R \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, N_B) \text{ s.t. } \text{upper triangular, i.e. } R_{ij} = 0 \text{ if } i > j$$

thin QR decomposition: assume $N_A > N_B$. Then bottom $N_A - N_B$ rows of R are 0, so

$$M = Q \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = [Q_1 \quad Q_2] \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = Q_1 R_1$$

$$Q_1 \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_A, N_B)$$

$$R_1 \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(N_B, N_B)$$

While $Q_1^\dagger Q_1 = 1$ in general $Q_1 Q_1^\dagger \neq 1$

27. MATRIX PRODUCT STATES (MPS)

cf. Section 4.13 Decomposition of arbitrary quantum states into MPS of Schollwöck [11].

Consider lattice of L sites, d -dim. local state spaces $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1, \dots, L}$.

Most general pure quantum state on lattice (assume normalized)

$$(38) \quad |\psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L\rangle$$

27.1. **Left-canonical matrix product state.** cf. Schollwöck [11],

Consider the process of refactoring or ”flattening”, which I claim to be a functor *flatten*:

$$(39) \quad \begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H} \text{ s.t. } \dim \mathcal{H} = d^L &\mapsto \Psi \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, d^{L-1}) \\ \Psi_{\sigma_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} &= c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \Psi_{\sigma_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} &= \sum_a^{r_1} U_{\sigma_1, a_1} S_{a_1, a_1} (V^\dagger)_{a_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} \equiv \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} U_{\sigma_1, a_1} c_{a_1, \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L} \end{aligned}$$

i.e.

$$(\mathbb{K}^d)^L \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r) \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1 d, d^{L-2})$$

$$c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \mapsto A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1}, \Psi_{(a_1 \sigma_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)}$$

s.t.

$$c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} \Psi_{(a_1 \sigma_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)}$$

where rank $r_1 \leq d$.

$$U \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, \min(d, r)) = \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, r)$$

Consider d row vectors A^{σ_1} , $A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} = U_{\sigma_1, a_1}$.

$$c_{a_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} \Psi_{(a_1, \sigma_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)} \text{ with}$$

$$\Psi_{(a_1 \sigma_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)} \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1 d, d^{L-2})$$

So from Eq. (34) of Schollwöck [11],

$$(40) \quad c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} \sum_{a_2}^{r_2} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} U_{(a_1 \sigma_2), a_2} S_{a_2, a_2} (V^\dagger)_{a_2, (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} \sum_{a_2}^{r_2} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} A_{a_1, a_2}^{\sigma_2} \Psi_{(a_2 \sigma_3), (\sigma_4 \dots \sigma_L)}$$

So for

$$U \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, r_1 \times r_2) \mapsto \{A^{\sigma_2}\}_{\sigma_2}, \quad |\{A^{\sigma_2}\}_{\sigma_2}| = d, \quad A^{\sigma_2} \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1, r_2)$$

$A_{a_1, a_2}^{\sigma_2} = U_{(a_1, \sigma_2), a_2}$ and multiplied S and V^\dagger ,

$$SV^\dagger \mapsto \Psi \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_2 d, d^{L-3}); \quad r_2 \leq r_1 d \leq d^2$$

and so continuing the application of SVD and refactoring (what I call applying the *flatten* functor)

$$\xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1 \dots a_{L-1}} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} A_{a_1 a_2}^{\sigma_2} \dots A_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} A_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} \equiv A^{\sigma_1} A^{\sigma_2} \dots A^{\sigma_{L-1}} A^{\sigma_L}$$

27.1.1. *Matrix Product State (definition).*

Definition 36 (Matrix Product State).

$$(41) \quad |\psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} A^{\sigma_1} A^{\sigma_2} \dots A^{\sigma_{L-1}} A^{\sigma_L} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L\rangle$$

Maximally, the dims. are

$$(1 \times d), (d \times d^2) \dots (d^{L/2-1} \times d^{L/2}), (d^{L/2} \times d^{L/2-1}) \dots (d^2 \times d), (d \times 1)$$

Since \forall SVD, $U^\dagger U = 1$,

$$\delta_{a_l, a'_l} = \sum_{a_{l-1} a_l} (U^\dagger)_{a_l, (a_{l-1} \sigma_l)} U_{(a_{l-1} \sigma_l), a'_l} = \sum_{a_{l-1} \sigma_l} (A^{\sigma_l})_{a_l, a_{l-1}}^\dagger A_{a_{l-1}, a'_l}^{\sigma_l} = \sum_{\sigma_l} ((A^{\sigma_2})^\dagger A^{\sigma_l})_{a_l, a'_l}$$

or

$$(42) \quad \sum_{\sigma_l} (A^{\sigma_l})^\dagger A^{\sigma_l} = 1$$

cf. Eq. (38) of Schollwöck [11],

If for $\{A^{\sigma_l}\}_{\sigma_l}$, $\sum_{\sigma_l} (A^{\sigma_l})^\dagger A = 1$, $\{A^{\sigma_l}\}_{\sigma_l}$ are **left-normalized**; matrix product states that consist of only left-normalized matrices are **left-canonical**.

View Density Matrix Renormalization Group (DMRG) decomposition of universe into blocks A and B , split lattice into parts A, B , where A compries sites 1 through l and B sites $l+1$ through L .

$$|a_l\rangle_A = \sum_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l} (A^{\sigma_1} A^{\sigma_2} \dots A^{\sigma_l})_{a_l, 1} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l\rangle$$

$$|a_l\rangle_B = \sum_{\sigma_{l+1} \dots \sigma_L} (A^{\sigma_{l+1}} A^{\sigma_{l+2}} \dots A^{\sigma_L})_{a_l, 1} |\sigma_{l+1} \dots \sigma_L\rangle$$

s.t. matrix product state (MPS) is

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{a_l} |a_l\rangle_A |a_l\rangle_B$$

27.1.2. *Summarize this procedure of constructing, from a pure state, the matrix product state (version) by successive application Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) from the Category Theory point of view.* Consider all applications of SVD to get to a matrix

$$(\mathbb{K}^d)^L \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1, r_2))^d \times \dots \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-2}, r_{L-1}))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d$$

$$c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1 \dots a_{L-1}} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} A_{a_1 a_2}^{\sigma_2} \dots A_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} A_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L}$$

product state (MPS):

and remember the maximal values that the r_i ’s can take:

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &\leq d & r_{L/2} &\leq d^{L/2} & r_{L-2} &\leq d^2 \\ r_2 &\leq d^2 & r_{L/2+1} &\leq d^{L/2-1} & r_{L-1} &\leq d \end{aligned}$$

Let us explicitly note the functors (that were applied) flatten (and its inverse), and the application of SVD, explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbb{K}^d)^L &\xrightarrow{\text{flatten}^{-1}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, d^{L-1}) \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{\mathbb{K}}(d, r_1) \times \text{diag}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1) \times U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1, d^{L-1}) \xrightarrow{\cong} (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1 d, d^{L-2}) \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times (\mathbb{K}^{r_1}) \times (\mathbb{K}^d)^{L-1} \\
c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} &\xrightarrow{\text{flatten}^{-1}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \Psi_{\sigma_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \Psi_{\sigma_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} U_{\sigma_1 a_1} S_{a_1, a_1} (V^\dagger)_{a_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} \xrightarrow{\cong} c_{a_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} \Psi_{(a_1, a_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)} \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}} c_{a_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} c_{a_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L}
\end{aligned}$$

with \cong in this case denoting an isomorphism (clearly).

In considering some kind of recursive algorithm, so to repeat some series of steps until a matrix product state is obtained, consider this:

$$(\mathbb{K}^d)^L \longrightarrow (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times \mathbb{K}^{r_1} \times (\mathbb{K}^d)^{L-1}$$

$$c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \longmapsto c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} c_{a_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L}$$

So in summary, to obtain matrix product states, starting from a matrix,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d, d^{L-1}) \longrightarrow (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1 d, d^{L-2}) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1, r_2))^d \times \dots \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{n-1}, r_n))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_n d, d^{L-(n+1)}))^d \\
&\Psi_{\sigma_1, (\sigma_2 \dots \sigma_L)} \longmapsto \sum_{a_1}^{r_1} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} \Psi_{(a_1, \sigma_2), (\sigma_3 \dots \sigma_L)} \longmapsto \dots \longmapsto \sum_{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n}^{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n} A_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} A_{a_1 a_2}^{\sigma_2} \dots A_{a_{n-1} a_n}^{\sigma_n} \Psi_{(a_n \sigma_{n+1}), (\sigma_{n+2} \dots \sigma_L)}
\end{aligned}
\tag{43}$$

27.2. Right-canonical matrix product state. cf. Schollwöck [11],

We can start from right in order to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} &= \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}} \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} = \\
&= \sum_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-2}} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-2}} S_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-2}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-2}, (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-1}} \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-3}), (\sigma_{L-2} a_{L-2})} B_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} = \dots
\end{aligned}$$

or consider

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\mathbb{K}^d)^L \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}^{-1}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, d) \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, r_{L-1}) \times \text{diag}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}) \times U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-2}, dr_{L-1}) \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \\
&c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\text{flatten}^{-1}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}}^{r_{L-1}} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\cong} \\
&\hspace{15em} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} = \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} \\
&\hspace{15em} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_L} = B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} \\
&c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}} \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), (\sigma_{L-1}, a_{L-1})} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} \\
&\xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-2}, r_{L-2}) \times \text{diag}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-2}) \times U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-2}, dr_{L-1}) \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-3}, dr_{L-2}) \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-2}, r_{L-1}))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d \\
&\xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-2}} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-2}} S_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-2}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-2}, (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\cong} \\
&\hspace{10em} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-2}} S_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-2}} = \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-3}), (\sigma_{L-2} a_{L-2})} \\
&\hspace{10em} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-2}, (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} = B_{a_{L-2} a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} \\
&c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-2}} \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-3}), (\sigma_{L-2}, a_{L-2})} B_{a_{L-2}, a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L}
\end{aligned}$$

with \cong in this case denoting an isomorphism (clearly).

And so we can explicitly state the recursion step, for the purpose of writing numerical implementations/algorithms: $\forall l = 1, 2 \dots L$,

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-l}, dr_{L-(l-1)}) \longrightarrow \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-(l+1)}, dr_{L-l}) \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-l}, r_{L-(l-1)}))^d$$

$$\Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-l}), (\sigma_{L-(l-1)} a_{L-(l-1)})} \longmapsto \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-l}), (\sigma_{L-(l-1)} a_{L-(l-1)})} = \sum_{a_{L-l}} \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-(l+1)}), (\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-l})} B_{a_{L-l}, a_{L-(l-1)}}^{\sigma_{L-(l-1)}}$$

and we finally obtained, after successive applications SVD, the matrix product state:

$$(\mathbb{K}^d)^L \longrightarrow \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, d) \longrightarrow (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, r_1))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_1, r_2))^d \times \dots \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-2}, r_{L-1}))^d \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d$$

$$c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} \longmapsto \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-l}), \sigma_L} \longmapsto c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} = \sum_{a_1 \dots a_{L-1}} B_{a_1}^{\sigma_1} B_{a_1 a_2}^{\sigma_2} \dots B_{a_{L-2} a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}} B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L}$$

Since

$$(44) \quad V^\dagger V = 1$$

, then

$$(45) \quad \delta_{a_l a'_l} = \sum_{\sigma_m a_m} (V^\dagger)_{a_l (\sigma_m a_m)} V_{(\sigma_m a_m) a'_l} = \sum_{\sigma_m a_m} B_{a_l a_m}^{\sigma_m} \overline{B}_{a'_l a_m}^{\sigma_m} \implies \sum_{\sigma_m} \boxed{B^{\sigma_m} (B^{\sigma_m})^\dagger = 1}$$

The B -matrices that obey this condition are referred to as **right-normalized** matrices. A matrix product state (MPS) entirely consisting of a product of these right-normalized matrices is called **right-canonical**.

27.2.1. *Numerical implementation; both in BLAS and cuBLAS.* As stated in the [CUDA Toolkit Documentation v8.0](#) for cuSOLVER, under section 5.3.6. `cusolverDn<t>gesvd()` and Remark 1, `gesvd` "only supports" `m>=n`, for matrix you want to decompose $A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(m, n)$. So number of rows must be greater than or equal to number of columns. And so we can only consider right-normalized matrices in a practical implementation.

I suspect it's the same in BLAS.

Consider the very first step, $l = 1$, in a procedure to calculate the matrix product state.

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, d) \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, r_{L-1}) \times \text{diag}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}) \times U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-2}, dr_{L-1}) \times (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d$$

$$\Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} = \sum_{a_{L-1}}^{r_{L-1}} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_L} \xrightarrow{\cong} \begin{matrix} U_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-1}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} = \Psi_{(\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), (\sigma_{L-1} a_{L-1})} \\ (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_L} = B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_L} \end{matrix}$$

with \cong in this case denoting an isomorphism, the *reshaping* of a matrix into different matrix size dimensions, which should be the inverse of a "flatten" functor, which I'll denote as flatten^{-1} as well (and this is this same isomorphism we're talking about).

Let's deal with the specific procedure of flatten^{-1} , how it reshapes indices in accordance with different matrix size dimensions, and with the so-called "stride" when going from, say, 2-dimensional indices to a "flattened" 1-dimensional index.

Note also as a practical numerical implementation design point, LAPACK's linear algebra BLAS library package and CUBLAS assumes *column*-major ordering.

Consider $i = 1, 2, \dots, L-1$ (for site i) (or for 0-based counting, starting to count from 0, $i = 0, 1, \dots, L-2$; be aware of this difference as in practical numerical implementation, in C, C++, Python, it assumes 0-based counting).

For a state space of dimension d , we can consider the specific example of $d = 2$, representing say a spin-1/2 system. Then index σ_i can be 0 or 1: $\sigma_i \in \{0, 1\}$. In general, $\sigma_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$. I may use d or 2 in the context of the number of states (basis vectors) of the spin system (state vector space).

Consider site i . Suppose the spin system there interacts most with sites $i-1$, $i+1$, and then next sites $i-2$, $i+2$, etc. So the values at $\sigma_{i-1}, \sigma_{i+1}$, etc. are most important in calculating interactions with spin system at site i .

Then we seek this reshaping of the matrix index - assuming 0-based counting/ordering, for $l = 1$:

$$\{0, 1\}^{L-1} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \{0, 1, \dots, 2^{L-1} - 1\}$$

$$(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{L-2}) \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} I_{L-1} := \sigma_0 + 2\sigma_1 + \dots + 2^i \sigma_i + \dots + 2^{L-2} \sigma_{L-2} = \sum_{i=0}^{L-2} 2^i \sigma_i$$

In this way, states of a site i are closest in memory addresses in the allocation of a 1-dim. array, on CPU or GPU memory, so that memory access operations should be efficient.

Assuming SVD doesn't change the striding, and defining the result of matrix multiplication:

$$U_{(\sigma_0, \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-1}} S_{a_{L-1}, a_{L-1}} =: (US)_{(\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-1}} \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, r_{L-1})$$

We can reshape (i.e. $(\text{flatten})^{-1}$) in such a manner:

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-1}, r_{L-1}) \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-2}, dr_{L-1})$$

$$(US)_{(\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_{L-2}), a_{L-1}} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \Psi_{(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{L-3}), (\sigma_{L-2} a_{L-1})}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, 2^{L-1} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-1} - 1\} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \{0, 1, \dots, 2^{L-2} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, dr_{L-1} - 1\}$$

$$I_{L-1, a_{L-1}} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} I_{L-1} \bmod 2^{L-2}, \frac{I_{L-1}}{2^{L-2}} + da_{L-1}$$

Reshaping V^\dagger at iteration $l = 1$ can be done as follows:

$$U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, d) \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-1}, 1))^d$$

$$(V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_{L-1}} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-1}, \sigma_{L-1}} = B_{a_{L-1}}^{\sigma_{L-1}}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-1} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, d - 1\} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (\{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-1} - 1\})^d$$

$$a_{L-1}, \sigma_{L-1} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} a_{L-1}$$

Let's do this same procedure, reshaping or $(\text{flatten})^{-1}$, for a general l iteration.

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-l}, r_{L-l}) \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(d^{L-(l+1)}, dr_{L-l})$$

$$(US)_{(\sigma_0 \dots \sigma_{L-(l+1)}), a_{L-l}} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \Psi_{(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{L-(l+2)}), (\sigma_{L-(l+1)} a_{L-l})}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, d^{L-l} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-l} - 1\} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} \{0, 1, \dots, d^{L-(l+1)} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, dr_{L-l} - 1\}$$

$$I_{L-l}, a_{L-l} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} I_{L-l} \mod d^{L-(l+1)}, \frac{I_{L-l}}{d^{L-(l+1)}} + da_{L-l}$$

$$U_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-l}, dr_{L-(l-1)}) \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{K}}(r_{L-l}, r_{L-(l-1)}))^d$$

$$(V^\dagger)_{a_{L-l}, (\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-(l-1)})} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (V^\dagger)_{a_{L-l}, (\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-(l-1)})} = B_{a_{L-l}, a_{L-(l-1)}}^{\sigma_{L-l}}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-l} - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, dr_{L-(l-1)} - 1\} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} (\{0, 1, \dots, r_L - 1\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, r_{L-(l-1)} - 1\})^d$$

$$a_{L-l}, (\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-(l-1)}) := a_{L-l}, \sigma_{L-l} + da_{L-(l-1)} \xrightarrow{(\text{flatten})^{-1}} a_{L-l}, \frac{(\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-(l-1)})}{d}; \sigma_{L-l} = (\sigma_{L-l} a_{L-(l-1)}) \mod d$$

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