

1 Manifolds

1.1 Manifolds on Euclidean Spaces

1.1.1 Taylor's theorem with remainder [Theorem 1.1.1]

A smooth function f on an open ball $U \in \mathcal{O}_n$ can be written as

$$f(x) = f(p) + \sum (x^i - p^i) g_i(x)$$

where $p \in U$ and $g_i \in C^\infty(U)$ with $g_i(p) = (\partial f / \partial x^i)(p)$.

Adapting this to g_i repeatedly gives the Taylor's expansion of f .

1.1.2 Tangent vector as an arrow from a point [Definition 1.1.2]

The *tangent space* $T_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ at $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the set of arrows from p .

1.1.3 Directional derivative [Definition 1.1.3]

The *directional derivative* of a smooth function f in the direction $v \in T_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ at $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is

$$D_v f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c(t)) - f(p)}{t} = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(c(t))$$

with $c^i(t) = p^i + tv^i$.

By the chain rule,

$$D_v f = \sum \frac{dc^i}{dt}(0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p) = \sum v^i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p).$$

1.1.4 Derivation at a point [Definition & Proposition 1.1.4]

A linear map $D: C_p^\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the Leibniz rule (i.e., $D(fg) = (Df)g(p) + f(p)Dg$ for any $f, g \in C_p^\infty$) is called a *derivation at p* or a *point-derivation* of C_p^∞ .

The set of all derivations at p $\mathcal{D}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a real vector space, and a map $\phi: T_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ assigning D_v to each v is a linear map.

1.1.5 Point-derivation of a constant is zero [Lemma 1.1.5]

If D is a point-derivation of C_p^∞ , then $D(c) = 0$ for any constant function c .

1.1.6 Tangent space is isomorphic to the set of point-derivations [Theorem 1.1.6]

The linear map $\phi: T_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in 1.1.4 is an isomorphism of vector spaces.

1.1.7 Tangent vector as a derivation [Definition 1.1.7]

By 1.1.6, $v \in T_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is identified as

$$v = \sum v^i \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right|_p \in \mathcal{D}_p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

1.1.8 Vector fields on an open set [Definition 1.1.8]

A *vector field* on $U \in \mathcal{O}_n$ is a map $X: U \rightarrow T_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $X = \sum a^i \partial / \partial x^i$ means

$$X(p) = X_p = \sum a^i(p) \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right|_p \quad \text{with } a^i(p) \in \mathbb{R}$$

X is said to be C^∞ if all a^i 's are C^∞ on U . The set of all smooth vector fields on U is denoted by $\mathfrak{X}(U)$.

1.1.9 Multiplication of a smooth vector field and function [Definition & Proposition ??]

For $X \in \mathfrak{X}(U)$ and $f \in C^\infty(U)$, define $fX \in \mathfrak{X}(U)$ and $Xf \in C^\infty(U)$ as follows:

$$(fX)_p = f(p)X_p = \sum (f(p)a^i(p)) \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right|_p,$$

$$(Xf)(p) = X_p f = \sum a^i(p) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i}(p).$$

1.1.10 Leibniz rule for a vector field [Proposition 1.1.10]

For any $X \in \mathfrak{X}(U)$, $f, g \in C^\infty(U)$,

$$X(fg) = (Xf)g + fXg.$$

1.1.11 Derivations one-to-one-correspond to smooth vector fields [Proposition 1.1.11]

$\varphi: \mathfrak{X}(U) \ni X \mapsto (f \mapsto Xf) \in \text{Der}(C^\infty(U))$ is an linear isomorphism.

1.1.12 k-tensor on a vector space [Definition 1.1.12]

A k -linear function on a vector space V $f: V^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a k -*tensor* on V . The vector space of all k -tensors on V is denoted by $L_k(V)$. k is called the degree of f .

1.1.13 Permutation action on k-tensors [Definition 1.1.13]

For $f \in L_k(V)$ on a vector space V and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, an action of σ on f is defined by

$$(\sigma f)(v_1, \dots, v_k) = f(v_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k)}).$$

1.1.14 Symmetric and alternating k-tensor [Definition 1.1.14]

A k -tensor $f: V^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *symmetric* if

$$\forall \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_k, \sigma f = f,$$

and f is *alternating* if

$$\forall \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_k, \sigma f = (\text{sgn } \sigma)f.$$

1.1.15 The set of all alternating k-tensors [Definition 1.1.15]

An alternating k -tensor on a vector space V is also called a k -*covector* or a *multicovector of degree k* on V . The set of all k -covectors on V is denoted by $A_k(V)$ for $k > 0$; for $k = 0$, $A_0(V) = \mathbb{R}$.

1.1.16 Symmetrizing and alternating operators on k-covectors [Definition & Proposition 1.1.16]

For a $f \in A_k(V)$ on a vector space V ,

$$Sf = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \sigma f$$

is symmetric, and

$$Af = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} (\text{sgn } \sigma) \sigma f$$

is alternating.

1.1.17 Tensor product of two multilinear functions [Definition 1.1.17]

For $f \in L_k(V)$, $g \in L_l(V)$ on a vector space V , the *tensor product* $f \otimes g \in L_{k+l}(V)$ is defined by

$$(f \otimes g)(v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) = f(v_1, \dots, v_k)g(v_{k+1}, \dots, v_{k+l}).$$

1.1.18 Bilinear map as a tensor product [Example 1.1.18]

Let e_1, \dots, e_n be a basis for a vector space V , $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^n$ the dual basis in V^* , and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a bilinear map on V . Then,

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \sum g_{ij} \alpha^i \otimes \alpha^j,$$

where $g_{ij} = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle$.

1.1.19 Wedge product of two multilinear functions [Definition 1.1.19]

For $f \in A_k(V)$, $g \in A_l(V)$ on a vector space V , their *wedge product* or *exterior product* is

$$f \wedge g = \frac{1}{k! l!} A(f \otimes g).$$

$f \wedge g$ is alternating.

Explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} (f \wedge g)(v_1, \dots, v_{k+l}) &= \frac{1}{k! l!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{k+l}} (\text{sgn } \sigma) f(v_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k)}) g(v_{\sigma(k+1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k+l)}) \\ &= \sum_{(k,l)\text{-shuffle } \sigma} (\text{sgn } \sigma) f(v_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k)}) g(v_{\sigma(k+1)}, \dots, v_{\sigma(k+l)}), \end{aligned}$$

where a (k, l) -shuffle means $\sigma(1) < \dots < \sigma(k)$ and $\sigma(k+1) < \dots < \sigma(k+l)$.

1.1.20 Wedge product is anticommutative [Proposition 1.1.20]

For $f \in A_k(V)$, $g \in A_l(V)$ on a vector space V ,

$$f \wedge g = (-1)^{kl} g \wedge f.$$

If the degree of f is odd, then $f \wedge f = 0$.

1.1.21 Properties of nesting alternating operators [Lemma 1.1.21]

For a k -tensor f and l -tensor g on a vector space V ,

- i) $A(A(f) \otimes g) = k! A(f \otimes g)$,
- ii) $A(f \otimes A(g)) = l! A(f \otimes g)$.

1.1.22 Associativity of the wedge product [Proposition 1.1.22]

For $f \in A_k(V)$, $g \in A_l(V)$, $h \in A_m(V)$ on a real vector space V ,

$$(f \wedge g) \wedge h = f \wedge (g \wedge h).$$

Similarly, for $f_i \in A_{d_i}(V)$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$),

$$f_1 \wedge \dots \wedge f_r = \frac{1}{(d_1)! \dots (d_r)!} A(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_r).$$

1.1.23 Wedge product of covectors is the determinant [Proposition 1.1.23]

For covectors $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^k$ on a vector space V ,

$$(\alpha^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha^k)(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \det(\alpha^i(v_j))_{ij}.$$

1.1.24 Graded algebra over a field [Definition 1.1.24]

An algebra \mathbb{A} over a field \mathbb{K} is said to be *graded* if $\mathbb{A} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$ is a direct sum of vector spaces over \mathbb{K} such that the multiplication sends $A^k \times A^l$ to A^{k+l} . $A = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$ means each nonzero $a \in \mathbb{A}$ is uniquely a finite sum $a = a_{i_1} + \dots + a_{i_m}$ where nonzero $a_{i_j} \in A^{i_j}$.

\mathbb{A} is *anticommutative* or *graded commutative* if $\forall a \in A^k, b \in A^l, ab = (-1)^{kl}ba$.

A *homomorphism* of graded algebras is an algebra homomorphism that preserves the degree.

1.1.25 Grassmann algebra of multivectors on a vector space [Definition & Proposition 1.1.25]

For a vector space V of degree $n < \infty$, the *exterior algebra* or the *Grassmann algebra* of multivectors on V is the anticommutative graded algebra

$$A_*(V) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k(V) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^n A_k(V)$$

with the wedge product of multivectors as multiplication.

1.1.26 Wedge product of the dual basis applying to a basis [Lemma 1.1.26]

Let e_1, \dots, e_n be a basis for a vector space V and $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^n$ the dual basis in V^* . For $I = (i_1, \dots, i_k)$, $J = (j_1, \dots, j_k)$ with $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n$, $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n$,

$$\alpha^I(e_J) = \delta_J^I.$$

1.1.27 Wedge products of the dual basis form a basis for multicovectors [Proposition 1.1.27]

Let V be a vector space and $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^n$ the dual basis in V^* . Then, α^I , $I = (i_1 < \dots < i_k)$ form a basis for $A_k(V)$.

Therefore,

$$\dim A_k(V) = \binom{n}{k},$$

which implies

$$\text{if } k > \dim V, \text{ then } A_k(V) = 0.$$

1.1.28 Cotangent space to an Euclidean space at a point [Definition 1.1.28]

The *cotangent space* to \mathbb{R}^n at p is $T_p^*(\mathbb{R}^n) = (T_p(\mathbb{R}^n))^*$.

1.1.29 Differential 1-form on an open subset of an Euclidean space [Definition 1.1.29]

A *covector field* or a *differential 1-form* on $U \in \mathcal{O}_n$ is $\omega: U \rightarrow \bigcup_{p \in U} T_p^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$ that maps $U \ni p \mapsto \omega_p \in T_p^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

1.1.30 Differential of a smooth function [Definition 1.1.30]

For $f \in C^\infty(U)$ on $U \in \mathcal{O}_n$, the *differential* df of f is a differential 1-form defined by

$$(df)_p(X_p) = X_p f.$$

In the expression

$$T_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times C_p^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni (X_p, f) \mapsto \langle X_p, f \rangle = X_p f \in \mathbb{R},$$

a tangent vector is considered as $\langle X_p, \cdot \rangle$; a differential at p is considered as $df|_p = (df)_p = \langle \cdot, f \rangle$.

2 P-adic Numbers

2.1 Foundations

2.1.1 Absolute value on a field [Definition 2.1.1]

An *absolute value* on a field \mathbb{K} is a function $|\cdot|: \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ that satisfies:

- i) $|x| = 0$ iff $x = 0$
- ii) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}, |xy| = |x||y|$
- iii) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}, |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$.

An absolute value that satisfies the condition

- iv) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}, |x + y| \leq \max\{|x|, |y|\}$

is said to be *non-archimedean*; otherwise, it is said to be *archimedean*.

2.1.2 Trivial absolute value [Definition 2.1.2]

The *trivial absolute value* on a field \mathbb{K} is a absolute value on \mathbb{K} such that

$$|x| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

An absolute value on a finite field must be trivial.

2.1.3 Valuation on a field [Definition 2.1.3]

A function $v: \mathbb{A}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with an integral domain \mathbb{A} is called a *valuation* on \mathbb{A} if it satisfies the following conditions:

- i) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{A}^\times, v(xy) = v(x) + v(y)$
- ii) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{A}^\times, v(x + y) \geq \min\{v(x), v(y)\}$

2.1.4 Value group of a valuation [Definition & Proposition 2.1.4]

The image of a valuation v on a field is an additive subgroup of \mathbb{R} . $\text{im } v$ is called the *value group* of v .

2.1.5 Correspondence between valuations and non-archimedean absolute values [Proposition 2.1.5]

Let \mathbb{A} be an integral domain and $\mathbb{K} = \text{Frac } \mathbb{A}$. Let $v: \mathbb{A}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a valuation on \mathbb{A} and extend v to \mathbb{K} by setting $v(a/b) = v(a) - v(b)$, then the function $|\cdot|_v: \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ defined by

$$|x|_v = \begin{cases} e^{-v(x)} & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

is a non-archimedean absolute value on \mathbb{K} . Conversely, $-\log |\cdot|_v$ is a valuation on \mathbb{K} for a non-archimedean absolute value $|\cdot|_v$ on \mathbb{K} .

2.1.6 p-adic valuation [Definition 2.1.6]

The *p-adic valuation* on \mathbb{Q} with a prime p is a valuation $v_p: \mathbb{Q}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as follows: for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^\times$, let $v_p(n)$ be the greatest integer such that $p^{v_p(n)} \mid n$, and for each $x = a/b \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$, $v_p(x) = v_p(a) - v_p(b)$.

We often set $v_p(0) = \infty$.

2.1.7 p-adic absolute value [Definition 2.1.7]

The *p-adic absolute value* $|\cdot|_p: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ with a prime p is defined as

$$|x|_p = p^{-v_p(x)}, \quad |0| = 0.$$

The usual absolute value is looked as $|\cdot| = |\cdot|_\infty$.

3 Lie Algebra

3.1 Foundations

3.1.1 Lie algebra [Definition 3.1.1]

A vector space \mathfrak{g} over a field \mathbb{K} with the Lie bracket satisfying the conditions

- i) lie bracket is bilinear
- ii) $\forall x \in \mathfrak{g}, [x, x] = 0$
- iii) $\forall x, y, z \in \mathfrak{g}, [[x, y], z] + [[y, z], x] + [[z, x], y] = 0$

is called a *Lie algebra* over \mathbb{K} .

3.1.2 General linear Lie algebra [Definition 3.1.2]

$\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R})$ is the Lie algebra $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ with the Lie bracket $[x, y] = xy - yx$.

3.1.3 Derivation algebra [Definition 3.1.3]

A linear endomorphism D of an algebra \mathbb{A} over \mathbb{R} satisfying $D(xy) = D(x)y + xD(y)$ is called a *derivation* of \mathbb{A} . The set of all derivations $\text{Der } \mathbb{A}$ with the addition, scalar multiplication, and lie bracket defined as follows:

- i) $(D + D')(x) = D(x) + D'(x)$
- ii) $(\alpha D)(x) = \alpha D(x)$
- iii) $[D, D'](x) = D(D'(x)) - D'(D(x))$

is a Lie algebra called the *derivation algebra* of \mathbb{A} .

3.1.4 Lie subalgebra [Definition 3.1.4]

A linear subspace $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is a *Lie subalgebra* if it satisfies that $\forall x, y \in \mathfrak{h}, [x, y] \in \mathfrak{h}$.

3.1.5 Special linear Lie algebra [Definition & Proposition 3.1.5]

$\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{x \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \text{tr } x = 0\}$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

3.1.6 Orthogonal Lie algebra [Definition & Proposition 3.1.6]

$\mathfrak{o}(n) = \{x \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid {}^t x = -x\}$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

4 Categories

4.1.1 Foundations

4.1.2 Category [Definition 4.1.2]

A *category* consists of the followings:

- *Objects* A, B, C, \dots
- *Arrows* f, g, h, \dots with the objects called the domain $\text{dom}(f)$ and the codomain $\text{cod}(f)$.
- *Composites* $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ for given arrows $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$.
- *Identity arrow* 1_A of each object A .

satisfying the following laws:

- i) $\forall \text{arrows } f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C, h: C \rightarrow D, h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$
- ii) $\forall \text{arrow } f: A \rightarrow B, f \circ 1_A = f = 1_B \circ f.$

4.1.3 Functor between categories [Definition 4.1.3]

A *functor* $F: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ between categories \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} is a mapping between objects and between arrows in the following ways:

- i) $F(f: A \rightarrow B) = F(f): F(A) \rightarrow F(B),$
- ii) $F(1_A) = 1_{F(A)},$
- iii) $F(g \circ f) = F(g) \circ F(f).$

4.1.4 Isomorphism between categories [Definition 4.1.4]

In a category \mathcal{C} , an arrow $f: A \rightarrow B$ is called an *isomorphism* if

$$\exists g = f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A, g \circ f = 1_A, f \circ g = 1_B.$$

If there is an isomorphism between objects A and B , A is said to be *isomorphic* to B , written $A \cong B$.

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