

Multilinear Algebra

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1 From Bilinear Maps to Tensor Products

1.1 Multilinear Maps and Forms

Multilinear :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \left(\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \right) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$

Multilinear $(1 \mapsto V, M) = \mathcal{L}(V; M) := \mathcal{M}_{R\text{-MOD}}(V, M)$

Multilinear $(V, M) = \mathcal{L}(V; M) := \mathcal{M}_{R\text{-MOD}}(V_1, \mathcal{L}(V'; M))$ **where** $V' := \Lambda i \in n - 1 . V_{i+1}$

multiEval :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod W \in R\text{-MOD} .$
 $\mathcal{L}(V; W) \rightarrow \left(\prod i \in n . V_i \right) \rightarrow W$

multiEval $(T, v) = T(v) := T(v_1)(v')$ **where** $v' := \Lambda i \in n - 1 . v_{i+1}$

NForm :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V, W \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathbb{N} \rightarrow ?(V \rightarrow R)$

$F : \mathbf{NForm} \iff \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \exists T \in \mathcal{L}(i \mapsto V; R) : \forall v \in V . F(v) = L(i \mapsto v)$

coordinateTensor :: $\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow \mathbf{FreeModule}(R) . \prod W \in \mathbf{FreeModule}(R) .$

$\mathcal{L}(V; W) \rightarrow \left(\prod i \in n . \mathbf{Basis}(V_i) \right) \rightarrow \mathbf{Basis}(W) \rightarrow R^{(\prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i) \times W}$

coordinataTensor $(T, e, f) = T^{e,f} := \Lambda j : \prod i \in n . \text{rank } V_i . \Lambda k \in \text{rank } W . \alpha_k$ **where** $\alpha f = L(i \mapsto e_{i,j_i})$

multiFromCoordinates :: $\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow \mathbf{FreeModule} \ \& \ \mathbf{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$\prod W \in \mathbf{FreeModule} \ \& \ \mathbf{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . R^{(\prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i) \times W} \rightarrow \left(\prod i \in n . \mathbf{Basis}(V_i) \right) \rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{Basis}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(V; W)$

multiFromCoordinates $(A, e, f) = A_{e,f} := \Lambda \alpha e_1 \in V_1 . \sum_{i=1}^{\text{rank } V_1} \alpha_i (A_i)_{e',f}$ **where** $e' := \Lambda i \in n - 1 . e_{i+1}$

Bilinear :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD}^3 \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$

Bililinear $(A, B, W) = \mathcal{L}(A, B; W) := \mathcal{L}(\lambda i \in 2 . \text{if } i == 1 \text{ then } A \text{ else } B; W)$

PermutationIsomorphism :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall W \in R\text{-MOD} .$

$\forall \sigma \in S_n . \mathcal{L}(V; W) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \mathcal{L}(\sigma V; W)$

Proof =

$\sigma^* T(v) := T(\sigma v)$ definetly acts as an isomorphism with the inverse provided by the σ^{-1} .

□

QuadraticForm := $\Lambda R \in \text{ANN} . \Lambda A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathbf{NForm}(R, 2) \left(\Lambda i \in 2 . \text{if } i == 1 \text{ then } A \text{ else } B \right) :$

$\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Type};$

MultiAdditive :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall W \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W) .$
 $. \forall v, v', v'' . \forall i \in n . \forall a, b \in V_i . \forall [0] : v_i = a + b . \forall [00] : v'_i = a . \forall [000] : v''_i = b .$
 $. \forall [0000] : \forall j \in n . j \neq i \Rightarrow v_j = v'_j = v''_j . T(v) = T(v') + T(v'')$

Proof =

$\mathfrak{O} := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall m \in \mathbb{N} . m \leq n \Rightarrow \text{This}(R)(n) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$

Assume $[1] : n = 1,$

$[1.*] := \mathcal{CL}(V; W)(T)[1]\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(V, W)(T)[0][00][000] : T(v) = T(a + b) = T(a) + T(b) = T(v') + T(v'');$

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\mathfrak{O} : \mathfrak{O}(1),$

Assume $m : \mathbb{N},$

Assume $[m.2] : \mathfrak{O}(m),$

Assume $[m.3] : n = m + 1,$

Assume $[m.4] : i = 1,$

$\hat{V} := \Lambda j \in m . V_{j+1} : m \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$\hat{v} := \Lambda j \in m . v_{j+1} : \prod_{j=1}^m \hat{V}_j,$

$[m.4.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{multiEval}(T, v)\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(V_1, \mathcal{L}(\hat{V}; W))[0][00][000]\mathcal{O}\bar{v} :$

$: T(v) = T(a + b)(\bar{v}) = T(a)(\bar{v}) + T(b)(\bar{v}) = T(v') + T(v'');$

$\leadsto [m.4] := I(\Rightarrow) : i = 1 \Rightarrow T(v) = T(v') + T(v''),$

Assume $[m.5] : i \neq 1,$

$\bar{V} := V_{|i-1} : (i - 1) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$\hat{V} := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . V_{i+j-1} : (n + 2 - i) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$[m.6] := \text{NonegativeAdditionNondecrease}[m.5][m, 3] + (i - 2) : m + 2 - i \leq m,$

$\bar{v} := v_{|i-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \hat{V}_j,$

$\hat{v} := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . v_{i+j-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{n+2-i} \hat{V}_j,$

$\hat{v}' := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . v'_{i+j-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{n+2-i} \hat{V}_j,$

$\hat{v}'' := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . v''_{i+j-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{n+2-i} \hat{V}_j,$

$[m.5.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\bar{v}\mathcal{O}^{-1}\hat{v}[m.2](n + 2 - i, [m.6])[0][00][000][0000]\mathcal{O}\hat{v}''\mathcal{O}\hat{v}' :$

$: T(v) = T(\bar{v})(\hat{v}) = T(\bar{v})(\hat{v}') + T(\bar{v})(\hat{v}'') = T(v') + T(v'');$

$\leadsto [m.5] := I(\Rightarrow) : i \neq 1 \Rightarrow T(v) = T(v') + T(v''),$

$[m.6] := \text{EqAlt}(\mathbb{N}, i, 1) : i = 1 | i \neq 1,$

$[m.*] := E(|)[m.4][m.5][m.6] : T(v) = T(v') + T(v'');$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\text{NaturalSet}(\mathbb{N})[1] : \text{This}(R),$

□

MultiHomogen :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall W \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W) .$

$. \forall v, v' . \forall \omega \in A . \forall i \in n . \forall a \in V_i . \forall [0] : v'_i = a . \forall [00] : v_i = \omega a . \forall [000] : \forall j \in n . j \neq i \Rightarrow v_j = v'_j . T(v) = \omega T(v')$

Proof =

$\mathfrak{O} := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall m \in \mathbb{N} . m \leq n \Rightarrow \text{This}(R)(n) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$

Assume [1] : $n = 1,$

$[1.*] := \mathcal{L}(V; W)(T)[1] \mathcal{L}R\text{-MOD}(V, W)(T)[0][00][000] : T(v) = T(\omega a) = \omega T(a) = \omega T(v');$

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathfrak{O} : \mathfrak{O}(1),$

Assume $m : \mathbb{N},$

Assume $[m.2] : \mathfrak{O}(m),$

Assume $[m.3] : n = m + 1,$

Assume $[m.4] : i = 1,$

$\hat{V} := \Lambda j \in m . V_{j+1} : m \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$\hat{v} := \Lambda j \in m . v_{j+1} : \prod_{j=1}^m \hat{V}_j,$

$[m.4.*] := \mathcal{L}\text{multiEval}(T, v) \mathcal{L}R\text{-MOD}(V_1, \mathcal{L}(\hat{V}; W))[0][00][000] \mathcal{O} \bar{v} :$

$: T(v) = T(\omega a)(\bar{v}) = \omega T(a)(\bar{v}) = \omega T(v');$

$\leadsto [m.4] := I(\Rightarrow) : i = 1 \Rightarrow T(v) = \omega T(v'),$

Assume $[m.5] : i \neq 1,$

$\bar{V} := V_{i-1} : (i - 1) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$\hat{V} := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . V_{i+j-1} : (n + 2 - i) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD},$

$[m.6] := \text{NonegativeAdditionNondecrease}[m.5][m, 3] + (i - 2) : m + 2 - i \leq m,$

$\bar{v} := v_{i-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \hat{V}_j,$

$\hat{v} := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . v_{i+j-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{n+2-i} \hat{V}_j,$

$\hat{v}' := \Lambda j \in m + 2 - i . v'_{i+j-1} : \prod_{j=1}^{n+2-i} \hat{V}_j,$

$[m.5.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \bar{v} \mathcal{O}^{-1} \hat{v} [m.2](n + 2 - i, [m.6])[0][00][000][0000] \mathcal{O} \hat{v}'' \mathcal{O} \hat{v}' :$

$: T(v) = T(\bar{v})(\hat{v}) = \omega T(\bar{v})(\hat{v}') = \omega T(v');$

$\leadsto [m.5] := I(\Rightarrow) : i \neq 1 \Rightarrow T(v) = \omega T(v'),$

$[m.6] := \text{EqAlt}(\mathbb{N}, i, 1) : i = 1 | i \neq 1,$

$[m.*] := E(|)[m.4][m.5][m.6] : T(v) = \omega T(v');$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{L}\text{NaturalSet}(\mathbb{N})[1] : \text{This}(R),$

□

NFormNHomogen :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : R\text{-MOD} . \forall F : \text{NForm}(R, V, n) .$

$. \forall v \in V . \forall \alpha \in R . F(\alpha v) = \alpha^n F(v)$

Proof =

$(T, [1]) := \mathcal{L}\text{NForm}(R, V, n) : \sum T \in \mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n . V; R) . \forall v \in V . F(v) = T(i \mapsto v),$

$[*] := [1] \text{MultiHomogen}^n(T)(\dots)[1] : F(\alpha v) = T(i \mapsto \alpha v) = \alpha^n T(i \mapsto v) = \alpha^n F(v);$

□

PolarLemma :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V : R\text{-MOD} . \forall F : \text{QuadraticForm}(V) . \forall v, w \in V .$

$$. F(v + w) + F(v - w) = 2F(v) + 2F(w)$$

Proof =

$$(T, [1]) := \text{CNFForm}(R, V, n) : \sum T \in \mathcal{L}(V, V; R) . \forall v \in V . F(v) = T(v, v),$$

$$[*] := [1]\text{MultiAdditive}^6(T)(\dots)\text{MultiHomogen}^4(T)(\dots)\text{SquareOfNegative}(-1)[1] :$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(v + w) + F(v - w) &= T(v + w, v + w) + T(v - w, v - w) = \\ &= T(v, v) + T(v, w) + T(w, v) + T(w, w) - T(v, v) - T(v, w) - T(w, v) + T(v, v) = \\ &= 2T(v, v) + 2T(w, w) = 2F(v) + 2F(w); \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\text{multiNullset} :: \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod i \in n . \mathcal{L}(V; W) \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(V_i)$$

$$\text{multiNullset}(T) = N_i(T) := \left\{ v \in V_i : \forall w : \prod j \in n \setminus \{i\} . V_j . T(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } w_j) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{multiReduction} :: \prod T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W) . \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{V}{N(T)}; W\right)$$

$$\text{multiReduction}(T) = \tilde{T} := \text{reduce}(T) \text{ else } \text{Reduce } \Lambda v \in V_1 . \text{multiReduce}(T(v))$$

$$\text{ReducedMultiIsReduced} :: \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W) . \forall i \in n . N_i(\tilde{T}) = \{0\}$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } [v] : N_i(\tilde{T}),$$

$$[1] := \text{C}N_i(\tilde{T}) : \forall [w] : \prod j \in n \setminus \{i\} . \frac{V_j}{N_j(T)} . \tilde{T}(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } [v] \text{ else } [w_j]) = 0,$$

$$\text{Assume } w : \prod j \in n \setminus \{i\} . V_j,$$

$$[w.1] := [1][w] : \tilde{T}(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } [v] \text{ else } [w_j]) = 0,$$

$$[w.*] := \text{C}\tilde{T}[w.1] : T(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } w_j) = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [v.*] := \text{C}^{-1}N_i(T) : v \in N_i(T);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \text{C}\text{QuotientModule} : N_i(\tilde{T}) = \{0\};$$

□

$$\text{NullSpaceInclusion} :: \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W) . \forall A : W \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . \forall i \in n . N_i(T) \subset N_i(AT)$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } v : N_i(T),$$

$$[1] := \text{C}N_i(\tilde{T}) : \forall w : \prod j \in n \setminus \{i\} . V_j . \tilde{T}(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } w_j) = 0,$$

$$\text{Assume } w : \prod j \in n \setminus \{i\} . V_j,$$

$$[2] := [1](w) : T(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } w_j) = 0,$$

$$[w.*] := \text{C}R\text{-MOD}(W, M)(T)[2] : AT(j \mapsto \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } w_j) = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [v.*] := \text{C}^{-1}N_i : v \in N_i(AT);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \text{C}^{-1}\text{Subset} : N_i \subset N_i(AT);$$

□

Alternating :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V, W \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?\mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n . V; W)$

$T : \text{Alternating} \iff \forall v \in V^n . \forall i \in (n-1) . v_i = v_{i+1} \Rightarrow T(v) = 0$

StrongAlternatingProperty :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V, W \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$

$\forall T : \text{Alternating}(V, W, n) . \forall i, j \in n . \forall v \in V^n . \forall [0] : i < j . \forall [00] : v_i = v_j . T(v) = 0$

Proof =

$\wp := \Lambda k \in \mathbb{N} . \forall i, j \in n . \forall v \in V^n . i < j \ \& \ v_i = v_j \Rightarrow T(v) = 0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$

Assume $i, j : n,$

Assume $v : V^n,$

Assume $[1] : j - i = 1,$

Assume $[2] : v_i = v_j,$

$[1.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{Alternating}(T)[1][2] : T(v) = 0;$

$\rightsquigarrow [1] := \mathcal{O}\wp : \wp(1),$

Assume $k : n - 2,$

Assume $[2] : \wp(k),$

Assume $i, j : n,$

Assume $v : V^n,$

Assume $[3] : j - i = k + 1,$

Assume $[4] : v_i = v_j,$

$[k.*] := \mathcal{C}^k \text{Alternating}(T) \text{multiAdditive}^{k+1}(T) \mathcal{C} \text{Alternating}(T) \text{MultAdditive}(T) \mathcal{C} \text{Alternating}(T)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [2](i, j-1, \dots) : T(v) = T(v) + \sum_{L=1}^k T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m \leq i+L \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^{\min(m, i+L-1)} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) = \\
& = T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m \leq i+k \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^m v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) = \\
& = T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m \leq j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^{\min(m, j-1)} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) - \\
& - T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m < j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^m v_l \text{ else if } m = j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i+1}^{j-1} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) = \\
& = -T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m < j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^m v_l \text{ else if } m = j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i+1}^{j-1} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) = \\
& = -T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m < j-1 \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^m v_l \text{ else if } j-1 \leq m \leq j \text{ then } \sum_{l=i+1}^{j-1} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) - \\
& - T \left(\Lambda m \in n . \text{if } i \leq m \leq i+k \text{ then } \sum_{l=i}^{\text{if } m < i+k \text{ then } m \text{ else } i} v_l \text{ else if } m = j-1 \text{ then } \sum_{l=i+1}^{j-1} v_l \text{ else } v_m \right) = \\
& = 0;
\end{aligned}$$

$\rightsquigarrow [*] := \mathcal{C} \text{InductiveSet}(\mathbb{N}) \mathcal{O}\wp : \text{This};$

□

$\text{LinearlyIndeprndentByAlternating} :: \forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V, W \in k\text{-VS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$
 $. \forall T : \text{Alternating}(V, W, n) . \forall v : V^n . \forall [0] : T(v) \neq 0 . v : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(n, V)$
Proof =
Assume $[1] : v ! \text{LinearlyIndependent}(n, V),$
 $(i, \alpha, [2]) := \mathcal{O}\text{LinearlyIndependent}(n, V)[1] : \sum i \in n . \sum \alpha \in R^{n \setminus \{i\}} : \alpha v_{|n \setminus \{i\}} = v_i,$
 $[3] := [2] \text{MultiAdditive}^{n-1}(T) \text{MultiHomogen}^{n-1}(T) \text{StrongAlternatingProperty}^{n-1}(T, \dots) :$
 $: T(v) = \sum_{j \in n \setminus \{i\}} \alpha_j T(\Lambda k \in n . \text{if } k = i \text{ then } v_j \text{ else } v_k) = 0,$
 $[1.*] := [0][3] : \perp;$
 $\leadsto [*] := E(\perp) : (v : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(n, V));$
 \square

$\text{Symmetric} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V, W \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?\mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n . V; W)$
 $T : \text{Symmetric} \iff \forall \sigma \in S_n . \forall v \in V^n . T(\sigma^* v) = T(v)$

$\text{Antisymmetric} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V, W \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?\mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n . V; W)$
 $T : \text{Antisymmetric} \iff \forall \sigma \in S_n . \forall v \in V^n . T(\sigma^* v) = (-1)^\sigma T(v)$

$\text{SymmetricNForm} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall F : \text{NForm}(V, n) .$
 $\forall [0] : n! \in R^* . \exists S : \text{Symmetric}(V, R, n) : \forall v \in V . F(v) = S(i \mapsto v)$

Proof =
 $(T, [1]) := \mathcal{O}\text{NForm}(V, n)(F) : \sum T : \mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n . V; R) . \forall v \in V . F(v) = T(i \mapsto v),$
 $S := \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma^{**} T : \text{Symmetric}(V, R, n),$
Assume $v : V,$
 $[v.*] := [1][0] \text{NumberOfPermutations}(n) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \sigma^{**} \mathcal{O}^{-1}(S) :$
 $: F(v) = T(i \mapsto v) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} T(i \mapsto v) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sigma^{**} T(i \mapsto v) = S(i \mapsto v);$
 $\leadsto [*] := I(\forall) : \text{This};$
 \square

$$\text{MultilinearNullByIdealStructure} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall I : n \rightarrow \text{Ideal}(R) . \forall [0] : R = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i .$$

$$. \forall W \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{R}{I}; W\right) = \{0\}$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } T : \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{R}{I}; W\right),$$

$$\text{Assume } [\alpha] : \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{R}{I_i},$$

$$\left(\beta, [1]\right) := [0]\alpha : \sum \beta : n \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n I_i . \forall i \in n . \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{i,j},$$

$$[2] := \text{MultiAdditive}(T)[1] : T[\alpha] = \sum_{j:n \rightarrow n} T[\beta_j],$$

$$\text{Assume } j : n \rightarrow n,$$

$$\text{Assume } [3] : T[\beta_j] \neq 0,$$

$$\beta' := \Lambda i \in n . \text{if } i = 1 \text{ then } [1] \text{ else if } i = j_1 \text{ then } [\beta_1 \beta_{j_i}] \text{ else } [\beta_{i,j_i}] : \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{R}{I_i},$$

$$[j.*] := \text{MultiHomogen}^2(T, \beta, \beta') \mathcal{O} \beta' \mathcal{A} \text{Ideal}(I_{j_1}) \mathcal{A} \text{quotientRing} \mathcal{O} \beta' \text{MultiHomogen} :$$

$$: T[\beta_j] = T[\beta'] = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [3] := I(\forall) : \forall j : n \rightarrow n . T[\beta_j] = 0,$$

$$[[\alpha].*] := [3][2] : T[\alpha] = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [T.*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : T = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{A}^{-1} \text{Subset} \mathcal{A}^{-1} \{0\} : \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{R}{I}; W\right) = \{0\};$$

□

1.2 The Tensor Product

$$\text{TensorProduct} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum W \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(V; W) \\ (W, \bigotimes) : \text{TensorProduct} \iff \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \mathcal{L}(V; M) . \exists ! A : W \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . A \bigotimes = T$$

$$\text{TensorProductExists} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \exists (W, \bigotimes) : \text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)$$

Proof =

$$F := \text{FreeModule} \left(R, \prod_{i=1}^n V_i \right) : R\text{-MOD},$$

$$f := \mathcal{O}F \mathcal{O} \text{FreeModule} r : \text{Basis} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n V_i \right),$$

$$U := \text{span} \{ f(v) - f(v') - f(v'') \mid \dots \} \cup \{ f(v) - \alpha f(v') \} : \text{Submodule}(F),$$

$$W := \frac{F}{U} : R\text{-MOD},$$

$$T := \pi_U \circ f : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i \rightarrow W,$$

$$\wp := \Lambda k \in n-1 . \forall v \in \prod_{i=1}^{n-k} V_i . T(v) \in \mathcal{L}(\Lambda i \in n-k . V_i) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$$

$$\text{Assume } v : \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} V_i,$$

$$[v.*] := \mathcal{O}U \mathcal{O}T(v) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{L}(V_n; W) : T(v) \in \mathcal{L}(V_n; W);$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{O}\wp : \wp(1),$$

$$\text{Assume } k : n-2,$$

$$\text{Assume } [2] : \wp(k),$$

$$\text{Assume } v : \prod_{i=1}^{n-k-1} V_i,$$

$$[k.*] := \mathcal{O}U \mathcal{O}T(v) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{L} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-k-1} V_i; W \right) : T(v) \in \mathcal{L}(V_n; W);$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{L}(V; W) \mathcal{O} \text{InductiveSet}(n-1) \mathcal{O}U \mathcal{O}T : T \in \mathcal{L}(V; W),$$

$$\text{Assume } M : R\text{-MOD},$$

$$\text{Assume } S : \mathcal{L}(V; M),$$

$$(A', [3]) := \mathcal{O} \text{Adjoint}(\text{FreeModule})(S) : \sum A : F \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . A' \circ f = S,$$

$$[4] := \mathcal{O} \mathcal{L}(V; M) [3] : U \subset \ker A,$$

$$(A, [5]) := \text{MorphismRestriction} [4] : \sum A : W \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . A \circ T = S,$$

$$\text{Assume } B : \mathcal{L}(V; M),$$

$$\text{Assume } [6] : B \circ T = S,$$

$$[7] := \text{GenSurjection}(f, \pi_U) \mathcal{O}T : W = \text{span Im } T,$$

$$[M.*] := [7][6][5] \mathcal{O} \text{span} : A = B;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{TensorProduct} : ((W, T) : \text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V));$$

□

TensorProductsAreEq :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall (W, T), (U, S) : \text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V) .$

Proof =

$$(A, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)(W, T)(S) : \sum A : W \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} U . S = A \circ T,$$

$$(B, [2]) := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)(U, S)(T) : \sum A : U \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W . T = B \circ S,$$

$$[3] := [1][2] : S = A \circ B \circ S,$$

$$[4] := [2][1] : T = B \circ A \circ T,$$

$$[5] := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)[3] : A \circ B = \text{id},$$

$$[6] := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)[4] : B \circ A = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := [5][6]\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Isomorphic} : W \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} U;$$

□

tensorProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V)$

$$\text{tensorProduct}() = \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i, \bigotimes \right) := \text{TensorProductExists}(R, n, V)$$

tensorisation :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod W \in R\text{-MOD} .$

$$. L(V; W) \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W$$

$$\text{tensorisation}(T) = T^\otimes := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}(R, n, V) \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i, \bigotimes \right) (T)$$

TensorProductOfFreeModules :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow \text{FreeModule}(R) . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

Proof =

$$e := \text{FreeHasBasis}(V) : \prod i \in n . \text{Basis}(V_i),$$

$$f := \Lambda j : \prod i \in n . \text{rank } V_i . \bigoplus_{i=1}^n e_{i,j_i} : \left(\prod i \in n . \text{rank } V_i \right) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i,$$

$$\text{Assume } v : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i,$$

$$(\alpha, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\text{Basis}(v) : \sum \alpha : \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i \right) \rightarrow R . \forall i \in n . v_i = \alpha_i e_i,$$

$$[*] := [1]\mathcal{C}\mathcal{L}(V; W) \bigoplus \mathcal{O}f : \bigoplus_{i=1}^n v_i = \sum_{j \in \prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i,j_i} f_j;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{C} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{span} : \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i = \text{span}(f),$$

Assume [2] : $f ! \text{LinearlyIndependent}$,

$$T := \delta_{e; \prod e} : \mathcal{L} \left(V; R^{\oplus \prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i} \right),$$

$$(\alpha, [3]) := \mathcal{C}\text{LinearlyIndependent}[2] : \sum \alpha \in R^{\oplus \prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i} . \alpha f = 0 \ \& \ \alpha \neq 0,$$

$$[4] := \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(T^\otimes)[3]\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(T^\otimes)\mathcal{O}(T) : 0 = T^\otimes(0) = T^\otimes(\alpha f) = \alpha T^\otimes(f) = \alpha,$$

$$[*] := [3][4] : \perp;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Basis}(\perp) : f : \text{Basis} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i, \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i \right),$$

$$[*] := \text{FreeByBasis}[2] : \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i : \text{FreeModule}(R) \right);$$

□

$$\text{RankOfTensorProduct} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow \text{FreeModule}(R) . \text{rank} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V = \prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank } V_i$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{TensorProductTensorProduct} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall k \in n - 1 .$$

$$. \bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i \otimes \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n V_i \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i$$

Proof =

$$T := \Lambda v : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i . \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^k v_i \right) \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n v_i \right) : \mathcal{L} \left(V ; \bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i \otimes \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n V_i \right),$$

$$S := \Lambda \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \bigotimes_{i=1}^k v_i^j, \sum_{j=1}^n \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n w_i^j \right) : \bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i \times \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n V_i . \sum_{j=1} \sum_{l=1} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \text{if } i \leq k . v_i^j \text{ else } w_i^l :$$

$$: \mathcal{L} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i, \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n V_i ; \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \right),$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{O} T \mathcal{O} S : T^\oplus S^\oplus = \text{id} \ \& \ S^\oplus T^\oplus = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O} \text{Isomorphic}[1] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^k V_i \otimes \bigotimes_{i=k+1}^n V_i \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i;$$

□

$$\text{AssociativeTensorProduct} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B, C \in R\text{-MOD} . (A \otimes B) \otimes C \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} A \otimes (B \otimes C)$$

Proof =

$$[1] := \text{TensorProductTensorProduct}(A, B, C, 1) : A \otimes (B \otimes C) \cong A \otimes B \otimes C,$$

$$[2] := \text{TensorProdctTensorProduct}(A, B, C, 2) : (A \otimes B) \otimes C \cong A \otimes B \otimes C,$$

$$[3] := \mathcal{O} \text{Transitive}(\text{Isomorphic})[1][2] : A \otimes (B \otimes C) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} (A \otimes B) \otimes A;$$

□

$$\text{TensorProductPermutation} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall \sigma \in S_n . \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_{\sigma(i)}$$

Proof =

$$\begin{aligned} T &:= \Lambda v \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_{\sigma(i)} : \mathcal{L} \left(V; \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \right), \\ S &:= \Lambda v \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_{\sigma i} . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_{\sigma^{-1}i} : \mathcal{L} \left(\sigma^* V, \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \right), \\ [1] &:= \mathcal{O}T\mathcal{O}S : T^\otimes S^\otimes = \text{id} \ \& \ S^\otimes T^\otimes = \text{id}, \\ [*] &:= \mathcal{O}\text{Isomorphic}[1] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_{\sigma(i)}; \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\text{TensorProductIdealQuotient} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$$

$$\cdot \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i}{I \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i}{IV_i}$$

Proof =

$$\begin{aligned} T &:= \Lambda v \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n [v_i] : \mathcal{L} \left(V; \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i}{RV_i} \right), \\ [1] &:= \mathcal{O}^{-1} \ker \mathcal{O}\text{moduleQuotient}(\dots) \text{MultiHomogen}(\dots) : I \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \subset \ker T^\otimes, \\ \hat{T}^\otimes &:= \text{KerRestriction}[1] : \sum \hat{T}^\otimes : \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i}{I \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i}{RV_i} . T^\otimes = \hat{T}^\otimes, \\ S &:= \Lambda [v] \in \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i}{SV_i} . \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \right] : \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{V}{IV}; \frac{\bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i}{I \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i} \right), \\ \text{Assume } w &: \prod_{i=1}^n IV_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$u := \Lambda L : n \rightarrow \{0, 1\} . \Lambda i \in n . \text{if } L_i = 0 \text{ then } v \text{ else } w : (n \rightarrow \{1, 0\}) \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n V_i,$$

$$[w.*] := \text{MultiAdditive}(S) \mathcal{O}\text{quotientModule} \mathcal{O}u : S([v + w]) = \sum_{L:n \rightarrow \{0,1\}} S[u] == S[v] + \sum_{L \neq 0} S[u] = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \mathcal{O}\text{quotientModule} : S : \text{WellDefined},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{O}T\mathcal{O}S : T^\otimes S^\otimes = \text{id} \ \& \ S^\otimes T^\otimes = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}\text{Isomorphic}[1] : \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i}{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i}{IV_i};$$

□

TrivialTensorProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V \in R\text{-MOD} . R \otimes V \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} V$

Proof =

$$A := \Lambda^\otimes(\alpha, v) \in R \times V . \alpha v : R \otimes V \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} V,$$

$$B := \Lambda v \in V . 1 \otimes v : V \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R \otimes V,$$

Assume $v : V$,

$$[v.1] := \mathcal{O}Bv\mathcal{O}A : ABv = A(1 \otimes v) = v;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(=, \rightarrow) : AB = \text{id},$$

Assume $\alpha_i \otimes v_i : R \otimes V$,

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}A\mathcal{O}B\text{MultiHomogen}(\otimes) : BA(\alpha_i \otimes v_i) = B(\alpha_i v_i) = 1 \otimes \alpha_i v_i = \alpha_i \otimes v_i;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := I(=, \rightarrow) : BA = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\text{Isomorphic}[1][2] : R \otimes V \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} V;$$

□

QuotientByTensorProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(R) . \forall V \in R\text{-MOD} . \frac{R}{I} \otimes V \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{V}{IV}$

Proof =

$$A := \Lambda([\alpha], v) \in \frac{R}{I} \times V . [\alpha][v] : \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{R}{I} \otimes V; \frac{V}{IV}\right),$$

$$B := \Lambda[v] \in \frac{V}{IV} . [1] \otimes v : \frac{V}{IV} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{R}{I} \otimes V,$$

Assume $w : IV$,

$$(n, \alpha, u, [1]) :=: \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \alpha : n \rightarrow I . \sum u : n \rightarrow V : w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i,$$

$$[w.*] := \mathcal{O}B\text{MultiAdditive}^{n+1}(\otimes)\text{MultiHomogen}^n(\otimes)\mathcal{O}\text{quotientRingMultiHomogen}^n(\otimes)\mathcal{O}^{-1}B :$$

$$: B[v + w] = [1] \otimes \left(v + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i\right) = [1] \otimes v + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [1] \otimes u_i = [1] \otimes v = B[v];$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{O}\text{QuotientModule} : (B : \text{WellDefined}),$$

Assume $[v] : \frac{V}{IV}$,

$$[v.*] := \mathcal{O}B\mathcal{O}A : A^\otimes B[v] = A^\otimes([1] \otimes v) = [v];$$

$$\leadsto [2] := I(=, \rightarrow) : A^\otimes B = \text{id},$$

Assume $[\alpha] \otimes v : \frac{R}{I} \otimes V$,

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}A\text{MultiHomogen}^2(\otimes)\mathcal{O}\text{quotientRing}(R, I) : BA^\otimes([\alpha] \otimes v) = B[\alpha v] = [1] \otimes \alpha v = [\alpha] \otimes v;$$

$$\leadsto [3] := I(=, \rightarrow) : BA^\otimes = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\text{Isomorphic}[2][3] : \frac{R}{I} \otimes V \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{V}{IV};$$

□

NakayamaTensorCondition :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V \in R\text{-MOD} .$

$$. \left(\forall N \in \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . N = \{0\} \iff N \otimes V = \{0\} \right) \iff \\ \iff \forall I : \text{MaximalIdeal}(R) . IV \neq V$$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $\forall N \in \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . N = \{0\} \iff N \otimes V = \{0\},$

Assume $I : \text{MaximalIdeal}(R),$

$$[2] := \mathcal{C}\text{MaximalIdeal}(I) : \frac{R}{I} \neq \{0\},$$

$$[3] := \text{QuotientByTensorProduct}(V, I)[1][2] : \frac{V}{IV} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} V \otimes \frac{R}{I} \neq \{0\},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{C}\text{quotientModule}[3] : V \neq IV;$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [1] := I(\Rightarrow)I(\forall) : \text{Left} \Rightarrow \text{Right},$$

Assume [2] : $\forall I : \text{MaximalIdeal}(R) . IV \neq V,$

Assume $N : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R),$

Assume [3] : $N \otimes V = \{0\},$

Assume $I : \text{maximalIdeal}(R),$

$$[4] := \mathcal{C}\text{quotientModule}[3]\text{TensotProductIdealQuotient}(V, N; I) :$$

$$: \{0\} = \frac{N \otimes_R V}{I(N \otimes_R V)} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{N}{IN} \otimes_{\frac{R}{I}} \frac{V}{IV},$$

$$[5] := [2](I) : \frac{V}{IV} \neq 0,$$

$$[6] := \text{MaximallQuotientIsField}(I) : \left(\frac{R}{I} : \text{Field} \right),$$

$$[7] := [5][6] : \frac{N}{IN} = \{0\},$$

$$[I.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{quotientModule}[7] : N = IN;$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [4] := I(\forall) : \forall I : \text{MaximalIdeal}(R) . IN = N,$$

$$[2.*] := \text{NakayamaLemma}[4] : N = \{0\};$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [*] := I(\Rightarrow)\mathcal{C}\text{tensrProduct}I(\iff)I(\Rightarrow)I(\iff)[1] : \text{This},$$

□

tensorPower :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$

$$\text{tensorPower}(V) = \mathbf{T}^n(V) := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V$$

ZeroTensorInFGM :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall t \in A \otimes B . \forall [0] : t =_{A \otimes B} 0 .$

: $\exists A' : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{Submodule}(R, A) .$

: $\exists B' : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{Submodule}(R, B) . t =_{A' \otimes B'} 0$

Proof =

...

□

1.3 Tensor Product as Functor

$$\text{tensorMap} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V, W : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$$

$$. \left(\prod_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W_i \right) \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n W_i$$

$$\text{tensorMap}(f) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i := \text{tensorisation} \Lambda v \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i(v_i)$$

$$\text{TensorMapComposition} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod V, W, U : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$$

$$. \forall f : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W_i . \forall g : \prod_{i=1}^n W_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} U_i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ f_i$$

Proof =

Assume $v : \prod_i V_i$,

$$[v.*] := \mathcal{C}^2 \text{tensorMap}^{-1}(f, g) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{compose} :$$

$$: \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i(v_i) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i(f_i(v_i)) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ f_i(v_i);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := I(\forall) \mathcal{C} \text{tensorisation} : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n g_i \circ f_i;$$

□

$$\text{tensorFunctor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R\text{-MOD}^n \xrightarrow{\text{CAT}} R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{tensorFunctor}() = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n := \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n, \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \right)$$

$$\text{TensorMapAdditive} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V, U \in R\text{-MOD}^n .$$

$$. \forall f' : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} U_i . \forall i \in n . \forall g : V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} U_i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f'_i + \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f''_i$$

$$\text{where } f = \Lambda j \in n . \text{if } i == j \text{ then } g + f'_i \text{ else } f'_i, f'' = \Lambda j \in n . \text{if } i == j \text{ then } g \text{ else } f'_i$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{TensorMapHomogen} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V, U \in R\text{-MOD}^n .$$

$$. \forall f : \prod_{i=1}^n V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} U_i . \forall i \in n . \forall \alpha \in A . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f'_i = \alpha \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i$$

$$\text{where } f' = \Lambda j \in n . \text{if } i == j \text{ then } \alpha f_i$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{ExactTensorMapLemma1} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall (V, f) : \text{RightShortExact}^n(R) . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i \twoheadrightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_0^i$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } v : \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i,$$

$$\text{Assume } i : n,$$

$$[i.1] := \text{SurjByExact} \mathcal{O} \text{RightShortExact}(V^i, f^i) : (f_0^i : V_1^i \twoheadrightarrow V_0^i),$$

$$(w_i, [i.*]) := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Surjective}(f^i)(v_i) : \sum w_i \in V_1^i . f_0^i(w_i) = v_i;$$

$$\leadsto (w, [v.1]) := \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \in V_1^i . f_0^i(w_i) = v_i,$$

$$[v.2] := \mathcal{O} \text{TensorFunc}(f_0)[v.1] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i(w_i) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i,$$

$$[v.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{image}[v.2] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(\forall) : \forall v \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_i,$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O} \text{tensorProduct}[1] \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Surjective} : \left(f^i : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i \twoheadrightarrow V_0^i \right);$$

□

$$\text{ExactTensorMapLemma2} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall (V, f) : \text{RightShortExact}^n(R) .$$

$$\ker \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \quad \text{where} \quad N_i = \bigotimes_{j=1}^n \text{if } j == i \text{ then } \text{Im } f_1^i \text{ else } V_0^i$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } \sum_{i=1}^n t_i : \sum_{i=1}^n N_i,$$

$$\text{Assume } i : n,$$

$$(K, v, [i.1]) := \mathcal{O} \text{linearSum} \mathcal{O}(N_i)(t_i) :$$

$$: \sum K \in \mathbb{N} . \sum v : K \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n \text{if } i == j \text{ then } \text{Im } f_1^i \text{ else } V_1^i . t_i = \sum_{k=1}^K \bigotimes_{j=1}^n v_{k,j},$$

$$\text{Assume } k : K,$$

$$[k.1] := \mathcal{O} \text{ChainComplex}(V^i, \varphi^i)(0) : \text{Im } f_1^i \subset \ker f_i,$$

$$[k.2] := \mathcal{O} \ker[k.1](v_{j,i}) = 0 : f_0^i(v_{k,i}) = 0,$$

$$[k.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{tensorMap} \mathcal{O} \text{TensorProduct}[k.2] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_{k,i} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i(v_{k,i}) = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [i.2] := I(\forall) : \forall k \in K . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_{k,i} = 0,$$

$$[i.*] := \mathcal{O} R\text{-MOD} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i, \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_0^i \right) \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i \right) [i.1][i.2] : \bigotimes_{j=1}^n f_0^j(t_i) = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [t.1] := I(\forall) : \forall i \in n . \bigotimes_{j=1}^n f_0^j(t_i) = 0,$$

$$[t.*] := \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i, \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_0^i \right) \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i \right) : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{Subset} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \ker : \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \subset \ker \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i,$$

Assume $i : n$,

$$\text{Assume } v, w : \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i,$$

$$\text{Assume } [i.1] : f_0^i(v_i) = f_0^i(w_i),$$

$$\text{Assume } [i.2] : \forall j \in n . j \neq i \Rightarrow v_j = w_j,$$

$$[i.3] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \ker f_0^i[w.2] : v_i - w_i \in \ker f_0^i,$$

$$[i.4] := \mathcal{C} \text{RightShortExact}(R)(V^i, f^i)[w.3] : v_i - w_i \in \text{Im } f_1^i,$$

$$[i.*] := \mathcal{O}N_i[w.4] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i - \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \in N_i;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := I^4(\forall) : \forall i \in n . \forall v, w \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i . \left(f_0^i(v_i) = f_0^i(w_i) \ \& \ \forall j \in n . j \neq i \Rightarrow . v_i = w_i \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i - \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \in N_i,$$

$$\text{Assume } v, w : \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i,$$

$$\text{Assume } [w.1] : \forall i \in n . f_0^i(v_i) = f_0^i(w_i),$$

$$[w.2] := \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i - \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i = \\ = \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\bigotimes_{j=1}^n \text{if } j < i \text{ then } w_i \text{ else } v_i - \bigotimes_{j=1}^n \text{if } j \leq i \text{ then } w_i \text{ else } v_i \right),$$

$$[w.*] := \prod_{i=1}^n [2](i)[w.2] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i - \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \in \sum_{i=1}^n N_i;$$

$$\leadsto [3] := I(\forall)I(\Rightarrow) : \forall v, w \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i . \left(\forall i \in n . f_0^i(v_i) = f_0^i(w_i) \right) \Rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i - \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \in \sum_{i=1}^n N_i,$$

$$\text{Assume } v : \prod_{i=1}^n V_0^i,$$

$$[v.1] := \text{ExactTensorMap1}(v) : \sum w \in \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_1^i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i,$$

$$G(v) := \left[\bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \right]_{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i} : \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i},$$

$$\text{Assume } u : \prod_{i=1}^n V_1^i,$$

$$\text{Assume } [u.1] : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_1^i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n u_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n v_i,$$

$$[u.*] := [3](w, u)[v.1][v.2] : \left[\bigotimes_{i=1}^n w_i \right] = \left[\bigotimes_{i=1}^n u_i \right];$$

$$\leadsto [u.2] := \mathcal{O} : (F : \text{WellDefined});$$

$$\leadsto G := I(\rightarrow) : \mathcal{L} \left(V_0; \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i} \right),$$

$$g := \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i G^\otimes : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_1^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i},$$

$$\text{Assume } t : \ker \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i,$$

$$[t.1] := \mathcal{O}g(t) : t \in \ker g,$$

$$[t.2] := \mathcal{O}g(t) : g(t) = [t],$$

$$[t.*] := [t.1][t.2] : t \in \sum_{i=1}^n N_i;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{SetEq}[1] \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Subset} : \ker \bigotimes_{i=1}^n f_0^i = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i;$$

□

$$\text{tensorWith} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \xrightarrow{\text{CAT}} R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{tensorWith}(M) = T_M := \left(\cdot \otimes M, \cdot \otimes \text{id}_M \right)$$

$$\text{ExactTensorTHM} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . T_M : \text{RightExact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD})$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

$$\text{Assume } A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 0 : \text{RightShortExact}(R\text{-MOD}),$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{RightShortExact} : \left(0 \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\text{id}_M} M \rightarrow 0 : \right),$$

$$[2] := \text{ExactTensorLemma} : \ker g \otimes \text{id}_M = \text{Im } f \otimes M + B \otimes 0 = \text{Im } f \otimes M,$$

$$[A.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{image}(\text{id}) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{RightShortExact} : A \otimes M \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes M \xrightarrow{g \otimes \text{id}} C \rightarrow 0 : \\ : \text{RightExact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD});$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{RightExact} : \left(T_M : \text{RightExact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD}) \right);$$

□

$$\text{TensorProductDistributive} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B, M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \otimes (A \oplus B) = (M \otimes A) \oplus (M \otimes B)$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

...

□

$$\text{FreeTensoringDecomposition} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall F : \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall E : \text{Basis}(F) .$$

$$. \forall t \in F \otimes M . \exists a \in M^{\oplus E} . t = \sum_{e \in E} a \otimes e$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

...

□

FreeTensoringIsExact :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall F : \text{FreeModule}(R) . T_F : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD})$

Proof =

Assume $0 \xrightarrow{0} A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{ShortExact}(R),$

$[1] := \text{InjectiveByExact}(0 \xrightarrow{0} A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{0} 0) : (f : A \hookrightarrow B),$

$E := \text{FreeHasBasis}(F) : \text{Basis}(F),$

Assume $t : A \otimes F,$

Assume $[2] : f \otimes \text{id}(t) = 0,$

$(a, [1]) := \text{TensorProductDistributive}(A, F) \text{CBasis} E : \sum a : A^{\oplus E} . t = \sum_{e \in E} a_e \otimes e,$

$[3] := [2] \text{CTensorMap}(f, t)[1] : 0 = f \otimes \text{id}(t) = f(a_e) \otimes e,$

$[4] := \text{CBasis}(E)[3] : f(a) = 0,$

$[t.*] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM}[1][4] : a = 0;$

$\sim [2] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM} : f \otimes \text{id} : A \otimes F \hookrightarrow B \otimes F,$

$[A.*] := \text{ExactTensorTHM}[2] : 0 \xrightarrow{0} A \otimes F \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes F \xrightarrow{g \otimes \text{id}} C \otimes F \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{ShortExact}(R);$

$\sim [*] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{Exact} \text{CT}^{-1} \text{TensorWith} : T_F : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD});$

□

ProjectiveTensoringIsExact :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall P : \text{Projective}(R) . T_P : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD})$

Proof =

$(Q, [1]) := \text{CT} : \sum Q \in R\text{-MOD} . P \oplus Q : \text{FreeModule}(R),$

Assume $0 \xrightarrow{0} A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} 0 : \text{ShortExact}(R),$

$[2] := \text{FreeTensoringIsExact}(P \oplus Q)[1] :$

$: 0 \xrightarrow{0} A \otimes (P \oplus Q) \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes (P \oplus Q) \xrightarrow{g \otimes \text{id}} C \otimes (P \oplus Q) \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{ShortExact}(R\text{-MOD}),$

$[3] := \text{InjectiveByExact}[2] : f \otimes \text{id} : A \otimes (P \oplus Q) \hookrightarrow B \otimes (P \oplus Q),$

$[4] := \text{TensorProductDistributive}(P, Q) \text{CT}^{-1} \text{image}(f \otimes \text{id}) : \text{Im } f \otimes \text{id}_{A \otimes P} = B \otimes P,$

$[5] := [4] \text{CRestrict}[4] : f \otimes \text{id}_P = f \otimes \text{id}_{P \oplus Q|A \otimes P},$

$[6] := \text{RestrictionPreservesInj} : f \otimes \text{id}_P : A \otimes P \hookrightarrow B \otimes P,$

$[A.*] := \text{ExactTensorTHM}[2] : 0 \xrightarrow{0} A \otimes P \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes P \xrightarrow{g \otimes \text{id}} C \otimes P \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{ShortExact}(R);$

$\sim [*] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{Exact} \text{CT}^{-1} \text{TensorWith} : T_P : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD});$

□

KroneckerProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall e : \text{Basis}(A) . \forall f : \text{Basis}(B) . \forall T : \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A) . \forall S : \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(B) .$

$(T \otimes S)^{e \otimes f, e \otimes f} = \text{fromBlocks}(\lambda i, j \in \text{rank } A . T_{i,j}^{e,e} S^{f,f}, \text{rank } A \times \text{rank } B, \text{rank } B, \text{rank } B)$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{ImageOfTensor} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A, Bn \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \prod_{i=1}^n A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \text{Im} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \text{Im} T_i$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{TensorMapRank} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$$

$$\forall B : n \rightarrow \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall T : \prod_{i=1}^n : \prod_{i=1}^n A_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B_i . \text{rank} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \text{rank} T_i$$

Proof =

$$[1] := \text{ImageOfTensor}(R, n, A, B, T) : \text{Im} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \text{Im} T_i,$$

$$[2] := \text{RankOfTensorProduct}[1] : \text{rank} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i;$$

□

$$\text{TensorMapTrace} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : n \rightarrow \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$$

$$. \forall T : \prod_{i=1}^n A_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A_i . \text{tr} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \text{tr} T_i$$

Proof =

$$(m, e) := \text{FreeHasBase}(A) : \prod_{k=1}^n \sum m_k \in \mathbb{N} . e : \text{Basis}(m_k, A_k),$$

$$\text{Assume } I : \prod_{k=1}^n m_k,$$

$$[I.1] := \text{CtensorMap}(T) \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \text{C}^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator}(T, e) \text{MultiAdditive}(\bigotimes) \text{MultiHomogen}(\bigotimes) :$$

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_{i, I_i} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i(e_{i, I_i}) = \sum J \in \prod_{i=1}^n . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_{i; J_i, I_i}^{e_i, e_i} e_{J_i} = \sum J \in \prod_{i=1}^n . \prod_{i=1}^n T_{i; J_i, I_i}^{e_i, e_i} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_{J_i},$$

$$[I.*] := \text{BasisOfTensorProduct}[I.1](I) : \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_{i, I_i} \right)_I = \prod_{i=1}^n T_{I_i, I_i}^{e_i, e_i};$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(\forall) : \forall I \in \prod_{i=1}^n m_i . \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_{i, I_i} \right)_I = \prod_{i=1}^n T_{i; I_i, I_i}^{e_i, e_i},$$

$$[*] := \text{Ctrace} \text{CANN}(R) \text{C}^{-1} \text{trace} : \text{tr} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \sum J \in \prod_{i=1}^n m_i . \prod_{i=1}^n T_{i; J_i, I_i}^{e_i, e_i} = \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} T_{i; j, j}^{e_i, e_i} = \prod_{i=1}^n \text{tr} T_i;$$

□

DoubleTensorMapDet :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A . \forall S : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \det T \otimes S = (\det T)^{\text{rank } B} (\det S)^{\text{rank } A}$$

Proof =

$e := \text{FreeHasBasis}(A) : \text{Basis}(\text{rank } A, A),$

$f := \text{FreeHasBasis}(B) : \text{Basis}(\text{rank } B, B),$

Assume $i : \text{rank } A,$

Assume $j : \text{rank } B,$

$[i.j.1] := \text{CTensorMap}(T, \text{id}) \text{CT}^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator} :$

$$: T \otimes \text{id}_B(e_i \otimes f_j) = T(e_i) \otimes f_j = \sum_{a=1}^{\text{rank } A} T_{i,i}^{e,e} e_a \otimes f_j = \sum_{a=1}^{\text{rank } A} T_{i,i}^{e,e} (e_a \otimes f_j),$$

Assume $i' : \text{rank } A,$

Assume $j' : \text{rank } B,$

$[i.j.i'.j'.*] := \text{BasisOfTensorProduct}[i.j.1] : (T \otimes \text{id}_B(e_i \otimes f_j))_{(i',j')} = \delta_{j'}^j T_{i',i}^{e,e};$

$\rightsquigarrow [i.j.*] := I(\forall) : \forall i' \in \text{rank } A . \forall j' \in \text{rank } B . (T \otimes \text{id}(e_i \otimes f_j))_{(i',j')} = \delta_{j'}^j T_{a,i}^{e,e};$

$\rightsquigarrow [1] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator}(T \otimes \text{id}_B) : \forall i, i' \in \text{rank } A . \forall j, j' \in \text{rank } B . (T \otimes \text{id}_B)^{e \otimes f, e \otimes f}_{(i',j'),(i,j)} = \delta_{j'}^j T_{i',i}^{e,e};$

$[2] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{BlockDiagonal}[1] : \left((T \otimes \text{id}_B)^{e \otimes f, e \otimes f} : \text{BlockDaigonal}(\text{rank } B, T^{e,e}) \right),$

$[3] := \text{BlockDiagonalDet}[2] : \det T \otimes \text{id}_B = (\det T)^{\text{rank } B},$

Assume $i : \text{rank } A,$

Assume $j : \text{rank } B,$

$[i.j.1] := \text{CTensorMap}(\text{id}, S) \text{CT}^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator} :$

$$: \text{id}_A \otimes S(e_i \otimes f_j) = e_i \otimes S(f_j) = \sum_{b=1}^{\text{rank } B} S_{b,j}^{f,f} e_i \otimes f_b = \sum_{b=1}^{\text{rank } B} S_{b,j}^{f,f} (e_i \otimes f_b),$$

Assume $i' : \text{rank } A,$

Assume $j' : \text{rank } B,$

$[i.j.i'.j'.*] := \text{BasisOfTensorProduct}[i.j.1] : (\text{id}_A \otimes S(e_i \otimes \text{id}))_{(i',j')} = \delta_{i'}^i S_{j',j}^{f,f};$

$\rightsquigarrow [i.j.*] := I(\forall) : \forall i' \in \text{rank } A . \forall j' \in \text{rank } B . (\text{id}_A \otimes S)(e_i \otimes f_j)_{(i',j')} = \delta_{i'}^i S_{b,i}^{f,f};$

$\rightsquigarrow [4] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator}(\text{id}_A \otimes S) : \forall i, i' \in \text{rank } A . \forall j, j' \in \text{rank } B . (\text{id}_A \otimes S)^{e \otimes f, e \otimes f}_{(i',j'),(i,j)} = \delta_{i'}^i S_{j',j}^{f,f};$

$[5] := \text{CT}^{-1} \text{BlockDiagonal}[1] : \left((\text{id}_A \otimes T)^{e \otimes f, e \otimes f} : \text{BlockDaigonal}(\text{rank } A, S^{f,f}) \right),$

$[6] := \text{BlockDiagonalDet}[2] : \det \text{id}_A \otimes S = (\det S)^{\text{rank } A},$

$[*] := \text{DetProduct}[6][3] : \det T \otimes S = \det(T \otimes \text{id}_A) \det(\text{id}_B \otimes S) = (\det T)^{\text{rank } B} (\det S)^{\text{rank } A};$

□

TensorMapDet :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : n \rightarrow \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall T : \prod_{i=1}^n A_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A_i . \det \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \det(T_i)^{N_i} \quad \text{where} \quad N = \Lambda i \in n . \prod_{j \neq i}^n \text{rank } A_j$$

Proof =

...

□

1.4 Flatness

$\text{Flat} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . ?R\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{Flat} \iff T_M : \text{Exact}$

$\text{ProjectiveIsFlat} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall P : \text{Projective}(R) . P : \text{Flat}(R)$

$\text{Proof} =$

...

□

$\text{NonFlatQuotient} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall I : \text{ProperIdeal}(R) . \forall a \in R^\times . \forall [0] : a \in I . \frac{R}{I} ! \text{Flat}(R)$

$\text{Proof} =$

$[1] := [0] \mathcal{A} \text{ProperIdeal}[0] : a \notin R^*,$

$(b, [2]) := \mathcal{A} \text{ProperIdeal}(I) : \sum b \in R . b \notin I,$

$C := 0 \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{a} R \xrightarrow{\pi(a)} \frac{R}{(a)} \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{ShortExact},$

$[3] := \mathcal{A} \text{TensorProduct}[2] : [1] \otimes b \neq_{\frac{R}{I} \otimes R},$

$[4] := \mathcal{A} \text{TrivialModule} : R \otimes \frac{R}{I} \neq \{0\},$

$[5] := \mathcal{A} \text{TensorProduct} \mathcal{A} \text{quotientModule} \mathcal{A} \text{tensorsMap} : a \otimes \text{id}_{R \otimes \frac{R}{I}} = 0,$

$[6] := \mathcal{A}^{-1} \text{Exact}[5][4] : C \otimes \frac{R}{I} ! \text{Exact},$

$[*] := \mathcal{A}^{-1} \text{Flat}[6] : \frac{R}{I} ! \text{Flat};$

□

$\text{FlatDirectSum} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall X \in \text{SET} . \forall M : X \rightarrow \text{Flat}(R) . \bigoplus_{x \in X} M_x : \text{Flat}(R)$

$\text{Proof} =$

$\text{Assume } (V, f) : \text{ShortExact}(R\text{-MOD}),$

$[1] := \mathcal{A} \text{Flat}(M, V) : \forall i \in n . M_i \otimes (V, f) : \text{Exact},$

$[2] := \text{ExactDirectSum}[1] : \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n (M_i \otimes (V, f)) : \text{Exact} \right),$

$[(V, f).*] := \text{TensorProductDistributive}[2] : \left(\left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \right) \otimes (V, f) : \text{Exact} \right);$

□

$$\text{FlatTensorProduct} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall M : n \rightarrow \text{Flat}(R) . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i : \text{Flat}(R)$$

Proof =

$$\sigma := \lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall M : n \rightarrow \text{Flat}(R) . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i : \text{Flat}(R) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{C}\text{tensorProduct}\mathcal{O}^{-1}\sigma : \sigma(1),$$

Assume $n : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $[n.1] : \sigma(n)$,

Assume $M : (n+1) \rightarrow \text{Flat}(R)$,

$$[M.1] := \mathcal{O}\sigma[n.1](M_{[n]} : (T_{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i} : \text{Exact}),$$

$$[M.2] := \mathcal{C}\text{Flat}(M_{n+1}) : (T_{M_{n+1}} : \text{Exact}),$$

$$[M.*] := \text{ExactCompose}[M.1][M.2]\text{TensorProductAssoc}(M) :$$

$$: T_{\bigotimes_{i=1}^{n+1} M_i} = T_{M_{n+1} \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i} = T_{M_{n+1}} T_{\bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i} : \text{Exact};$$

$$\leadsto [n.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\sigma\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Flat} : \sigma[n+1];$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\text{NaturalSet}(\mathbb{N})(n, M) : \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i : \text{Flat}(R) \right);$$

□

$$\text{FlatBySubmodules} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} .$$

$$. \forall [0] : \forall N : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{Submodule}(R, M) . N : \text{Flat}(R) . M : \text{Flat}(R)$$

Proof =

Assume $(V, f) : \text{ShortExact}(R\text{-MOD})$,

$$\text{Assume } \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \otimes v_i : M \otimes V_2,$$

$$N := \text{span}(m) : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)\text{Submodule}(R, M),$$

$$[m.1] := [0](N) : (N : \text{Flat}(R)),$$

$$[m.*] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM}(m_i \otimes v_i) \text{InjectiveByExactness}(f_2 \otimes \text{id}_N) \mathcal{C}\text{Flat}(R)(N) :$$

$$: \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \otimes f_2(v_i) = 0 \iff \sum_{i=1}^k v_i \otimes m_i = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM}I(\forall) : (f_2 \otimes \text{id}_M : V_2 \otimes M \hookrightarrow V_1),$$

$$\text{Assume } \sum_{i=1}^k v_i \otimes m_i : V_0 \otimes M,$$

$$N := \text{span}(m) : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)\text{Submodule}(R, M),$$

$$[m.1] := [0](N) : (N : \text{Flat}(R)),$$

$$[m.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{SurjectiveSurjectiveByExactness}\mathcal{C}\text{Flat}(R)(N)(V, f) :$$

$$: \exists \sum_{i=1}^{k'} v'_i \otimes m'_i \in V_1 \otimes M . f_1 \otimes \text{id}_N \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k'} v'_i \otimes m'_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i \otimes m_i;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Surjective} : f_1 \otimes \text{id}_M : M \otimes V_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \otimes V_0,$$

$$\text{Assume } \sum_{i=1}^k v_i \otimes m_i : \ker f_1 \otimes \text{id}_M,$$

$$N := \text{span}(m) : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \text{Submodule}(R, M),$$

$$[m.1] := [0](N) : (N : \text{Flat}(R)),$$

$$[m.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{Exact}\mathcal{C}\text{Flat}(R)(N)(V, f) : \exists \sum_{i=1}^{k'} v'_i \otimes m'_i \in V_2 \otimes M . f_2 \otimes \text{id}_N \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k'} v'_i \otimes m'_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i \otimes m_i;$$

$$\leadsto [V.*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Exact}[1][2] : (M \otimes (V, f) : \text{Exact});$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Flat}\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Exact}I(\forall) : (M : \text{Flat}(R));$$

□

$$\text{RatsAreFlatButNotProjective} :: \mathbb{Q} : \text{Flat}(\mathbb{Z}) \ \& \ \mathbb{Q} ! \text{Projective}(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

$$\text{Assume } N : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(\mathbb{Z}) \ \& \ \text{Submodule}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}),$$

$$\left(n, \frac{a}{b}, [1] \right) := \mathcal{C}N : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}^n . N = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right),$$

$$[2] := [1]\mathcal{C}\mathbb{Q} : N \subset \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i},$$

$$[3] := \text{CyclicSubsetIsCyclic}[2] : (N : \text{Cyclic}),$$

$$[4] := \text{InfiniteCyclic}[3] : N \cong_{\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD}} \mathbb{Z},$$

$$[N.*] := \text{FreeIsProjective} \ \text{ProjectiveIsFlat} : (N : \text{Flat}(\mathbb{Z}));$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \text{FlatBySubmodules} : (\mathbb{Q} : \text{Flat}(\mathbb{Z})),$$

$$\text{Assume } \varphi : \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD}} \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\text{Assume } \frac{a}{b} : \mathbb{Q},$$

$$\text{Assume } [2] : \varphi \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \neq 0,$$

$$n := \varphi \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) : \mathbb{Z}^\times,$$

$$[3] := \mathcal{C}\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z})(\varphi)\mathcal{O}^{-1}(n) : n\varphi \left(\frac{a}{nb} \right) = \varphi \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) = n,$$

$$[4] := \text{InjMult} : \varphi \left(\frac{a}{nb} \right) = 1,$$

$$[5] := \mathcal{C}\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD} : 2\varphi \left(\frac{a}{2nb} \right) = \varphi \left(\frac{a}{nb} \right) = 1,$$

$$[6] := \text{DivisorsOfUnity}[5] : 2 = 1,$$

$$[\varphi.*] := I(\perp)[6] : \perp;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := I(\forall)I(=, \rightarrow)E(\perp) : \forall \varphi : \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD}} \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\text{Assume } [4] : (\mathbb{Q} : \text{Projective}(\mathbb{Z})),$$

$$(X, P, [5]) := \mathcal{C}\text{Projective}[4] : \sum X \in \text{SET} . \sum P \in \mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD} . \mathbb{Q} \oplus P \cong X^{\mathbb{Z}},$$

$$\text{Assume } x : X,$$

$$f := \iota_{\mathbb{Q}}\pi_x : \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}\text{-MOD}} \mathbb{Z},$$

$$[x.*] := [2](f) : f = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [5] := \mathcal{C}\text{Product} : \iota_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0,$$

$$[6] := \mathcal{C}\text{Injective}(\iota)\text{ZeroKernelTHM}[5] : \mathbb{Q} = \{0\},$$

$$[4.*] := I(\perp)[6] : \perp;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := E(\perp) : \mathbb{Q} ! \text{Projective}(R);$$

□

1.5 Covariant Scalar Extension

Bimodule :: $\prod R, S \in \text{RING} . ? \sum M \in \text{SET} . (M \times M \rightarrow M) \times (R \times M \rightarrow M) \times (S \times M \rightarrow M)$
 $(M, +, \odot_1, \odot_2) : \text{Bimodule} \iff (M, +, \odot_1) \in R\text{-MOD} \ \& \ (M, +, \odot_2) \in S\text{-MOD} \ \&$
 $\& \forall \alpha \in R . \forall \beta \in S . \forall a \in M . \beta \odot_2 (\alpha \odot_1 a) = \alpha \odot_1 (\beta \odot_2 a)$

bimoduleCategory :: $\text{RING}^2 \rightarrow \text{CAT}$

bimoduleCategory $(R, S) = (R, S)\text{-MOD} := (\text{Bimodule}, R\text{-MOD} \cap S\text{-MOD}, \circ, \text{id})$

leftTensorBimodule :: $\prod R, S \in \text{ANN} . (R, S)\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow (R, S)\text{-MOD}$

leftTensorBimodule $(V, M) = V \otimes_R M :=$

$:= (V \otimes_R M, +, \cdot, \Lambda s \in S . \text{tensorization}(\Lambda v \in V . \Lambda m \in M . (sv) \otimes m))$

rightTensorBimodule :: $\prod R, S \in \text{ANN} . (R, S)\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow (R, S)\text{-MOD}$

rightTensorBimodule $(V, M) = M \otimes_R V :=$

$:= (M \otimes_R V, +, \cdot, \Lambda s \in S . \text{tensorization}(\Lambda v \in V . \Lambda m \in M . m \otimes (sv)))$

TensorCommutates :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall V \in (R, S)\text{-MOD} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \otimes_R V \cong_{(R, S)\text{-MOD}} V \otimes_R M$

Proof =

...

□

TensorAssociativityLaw :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall V \in (R, S)\text{-MOD} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall B \in S\text{-MOD} .$

$(A \otimes_R V) \otimes_S B \cong_{(R, S)\text{-MOD}} A \otimes_R (V \otimes_S B)$

Proof =

...

□

morphismExtension :: $\prod R, S \in \text{ANN} . (S \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} R) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow (R, S)\text{-MOD}$

morphismExtension $(\varphi, M) = M_\varphi := (M, +, \cdot, \Lambda s \in S . \Lambda m \in M . \varphi(s)m)$

BasisOfCovariantExtension :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : S \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} R . \forall F : \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall E : \text{Basis}(F) .$
 $. E \otimes 1 : \text{Basis}(S, F \otimes_R S_\varphi)$

Proof =

Assume $t : F \otimes_R S_\varphi,$

$(s, [1]) := \text{FreeTensotingDecomposition}(E, t) : \sum s : S^{\oplus E} . t = \sum_{e \in E} e \otimes s_e,$

$[t.*] := \text{rightTensorBimodule} : t = \sum_{e \in E} s_e e \otimes 1;$

$\leadsto [1] := \text{span}^{-1} : (F \otimes_R S = \text{span}_S(E \otimes 1)),$

Assume $s : S^{\oplus E},$

Assume $[2] : sE \otimes 1 = 0,$

Assume $e : E,$

$[3] := [2](e) : e \otimes s_e = 0,$

$[e.*] := \text{Basis}(E)[3] : s_e = 0;$

$\leadsto [s.*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : s = 0;$

$\leadsto [*] := \text{Basis}[1] : (E \otimes 1 : \text{Basis}(F \otimes S));$

□

FreeCovariantExtension :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : S \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} R . \forall F : \text{FreeModule}(R) . F \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{FreeModule}(S)$

Proof =

...

□

FreeCovariantExtensionRank :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : S \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} R . \forall F : \text{FreeModule}(R) .$

$. \text{rank}_S F \otimes_R S_\varphi = \text{rank}_R F$

Proof =

...

□

ProjectiveCovariantExtension :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : S \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} R . \forall P : \text{Projective}(R) .$

$. P \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{Projective}(S)$

Proof =

$(Q, [1]) := \text{Projective}(P) : \sum Q \in R\text{-MOD} . Q \oplus P : \text{FreeModule}(R),$

$[2] := \text{FreeCovariantExtension}(R, S, \varphi, Q \oplus P) : (Q \oplus P \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{FreeModule}(S)),$

$[3] := \text{TensorProductDistributive}(S_\varphi, P, Q) : Q \otimes_R S_\varphi \oplus P \otimes_R S_\varphi \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} Q \oplus P \otimes S_\varphi,$

$[4] := \text{leftBimodule}[3] : Q \otimes_R S_\varphi \oplus P \otimes_R S_\varphi \cong_{S\text{-MOD}} Q \oplus P \otimes S_\varphi,$

$[*] := \text{Projective} : (P \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{Projective}(S));$

□

CovariantExtensionDistributive :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : R \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} S . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} .$

$$. (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (B \otimes_R S_\varphi) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} (A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R S_\varphi$$

Proof =

$$X := \text{tensorize}_S \left(\Lambda \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \otimes \alpha_i \in A \otimes_R S_\varphi . \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \otimes \beta_i \in B \otimes_R S_\varphi . \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m a_i \otimes b_j \otimes \alpha_i \beta_j \right) : \\ . (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \xrightarrow{S\text{-MOD}} (A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R S_\varphi,$$

$$Y := \Lambda \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \otimes b_i \otimes s_i \in (A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R S_\varphi . \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \otimes 1) \otimes (b_i \otimes s) :$$

$$: (A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R S_\varphi \xrightarrow{S\text{-MOD}} (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (B \otimes_R S_\varphi),$$

Assume $t : (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (B \otimes_R S_\varphi),$

$$(n, a, b, \alpha, \beta, [1]) := \mathcal{C}^3 \text{tensorProduct}(t) :$$

$$: \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum a : n \rightarrow A . \sum b : n \rightarrow B . \sum \alpha, \beta : n \rightarrow S . t = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes (b_i \otimes \beta_i),$$

$$[t.*] := [1] \mathcal{C} S\text{-MOD} \mathcal{C} X \mathcal{C} Y \text{MultiHomogen}^{2n}(\dots, \alpha)[1] :$$

$$: YX(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n YX((a_i \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes (b_i \otimes \beta_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n Y(a_i \otimes b_i \otimes \alpha_i \beta_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \otimes 1) \otimes (b_i \otimes \alpha_i \beta_i) = \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes (b_i \otimes \beta_i) = t;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(=, \rightarrow) : YX = \text{id},$$

Assume $t : A \otimes_R B \otimes_R S_\varphi,$

$$(n, a, b, s, [1]) := \mathcal{C} \text{tensorProduct}(t) :$$

$$: \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum a : n \rightarrow A . \sum b : n \rightarrow B . \sum s : n \rightarrow S . t = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \otimes b_i \otimes s_i,$$

$$[t.*] := [1] \mathcal{C} S\text{-MOD}(XY) \mathcal{C} Y \mathcal{C} X[1] :$$

$$: XY(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n XY(a_i \otimes b_i \otimes s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n X((a_i \otimes 1) \otimes (b_i \otimes s_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \otimes b_i \otimes s_i = t;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := I(=, \rightarrow) : XY = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{Isomorphic}[2][3] : (A \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (B \otimes_R S_\varphi) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} (A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R S_\varphi;$$

□

CovariantExtensionDistributive2 :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : R \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} S . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$

$$. \bigotimes_{i=1}^n (A_i \otimes_R S_\varphi) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \right) \otimes_R S_\varphi$$

Proof =

...

□

FlatCovariantExtension :: $\forall R, S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \varphi : R \xrightarrow{\text{ANN}} S . \forall M : \text{Flat}(R) . M \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{Flat}(S)$

Proof =

Assume $(V, f) : \text{ShortExact}(S\text{-MOD})$,

[1] := **TensorAssociativityLaw** $(R, S, \varphi, M, V) :$

$:(M \otimes_R S_\varphi) \otimes_S (V, f) = M \otimes_R (S \otimes_S (V, f))_\varphi = M \otimes_R (V, f)_\varphi,$

[2] := **ExactInAllStructures** $((V, f), \varphi) : ((V, f)_\varphi : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD})),$

[3] := $\mathcal{O}\text{Flat}(M)[2] : (M \otimes_R (V, f)_\varphi : \text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD})),$

[*] := **ExactInAllStructures**[3] : $(M \otimes_R (V, f)_\varphi : \text{Exact}(S\text{-MOD}));$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\text{Flat}(S) : (M \otimes_R S_\varphi : \text{Exact}(S));$

□

FractionTensorZeroCondition :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall \Sigma : \text{MultiplicativeSubset}(R) . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} .$

$. \forall m \in M . \forall \sigma \in \Sigma . m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} = 0 \iff \exists \sigma' \in \Sigma : \sigma' m = 0$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} = 0,$

$(M', S, [2]) := \text{ZeroTensorInFGM}[1] :$

$:\sum M', S : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . M' \subset M \ \& \ S \subset \Sigma^{-1}R \ \& \ , m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} =_{M' \otimes S} 0,$

$(\varsigma, [3]) := \text{FGFractionSet}(S)[2] : \sum \varsigma \in \Sigma . S \subset \frac{R}{\sigma\varsigma},$

$\varphi := \Lambda r \in R . \frac{r}{\sigma\varsigma} : R \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{R}{\sigma\varsigma},$

$I := \ker \varphi : R\text{-MOD},$

$C := I \hookrightarrow R \xrightarrow{\varphi} \frac{R}{\sigma\varsigma} : \text{ShortExact},$

Assume $a : I,$

[a.1] := $\mathcal{O}(a)(I) : \frac{a}{\sigma\varsigma} = 0,$

$(\alpha, [a.*]) := \mathcal{O}\Sigma^{-1}R[a.1] : \sum \alpha \in \Sigma . \alpha a = 0;$

$\leadsto (\alpha, [4]) := \sum \alpha I \rightarrow \Sigma . \forall a \in I . a\alpha_a = 0,$

[5] := **TensorProductRightExact** $(M, C) : (M \otimes C : \text{RightExact}),$

[6] := $\mathcal{O}\text{RightExact}(M \otimes C)[1] : m \otimes \varsigma \in M \otimes I,$

$(\varsigma', a, [7]) := [4][6] : \sum \varsigma' \in \Sigma . \varsigma\varsigma' m = 0,$

[1.*] := $\mathcal{O}\text{MultiplicativeSubset}(\Sigma)(\varsigma, \varsigma') : \varsigma\varsigma' \in \Sigma;$

$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : \text{Left} \Rightarrow \text{Right},$

Assume $(\sigma', [2]) : \sum \sigma' \in \Sigma : \sigma' m = 0,$

[2.*] := **MultiHomogen** $(\sigma')[2]\text{MultiHomogen}(0) : m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} = \sigma' m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma\sigma'} = 0 \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma\sigma'} = 0;$

$\leadsto [*] := I(\iff)[1]I(\Rightarrow) : \text{This},$

□

FractionFormTensor :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall \Sigma : \text{MultiplicativeSubset}(R) . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall t \in M \otimes \Sigma^{-1}R .$
 $. \exists m \in M : \exists \sigma \in \Sigma : t = m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma}$

Proof =

...

□

FractionsAreFlat :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall \Sigma : \text{MultiplicativeSubset}(R) . \Sigma^{-1}R : \text{Flat}(R)$

Proof =

Assume $A, B : R\text{-MOD},$

Assume $f : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B,$

Assume $m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} : \ker \left(f \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R} \right),$

$[1] := \mathcal{C} \ker \mathcal{C} \text{tensorMap} : 0 = f \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R} \left(m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} \right) = f(m) \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma},$

$(\sigma', [2]) := \text{FractionZeroTensorCondition} : \sum \sigma' \in \Sigma . \sigma' f(m) = 0,$

$[A.*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{kernel} \mathcal{C} : \sigma' m \in \ker f;$

$\leadsto [1] := I^3(\forall) : \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall m \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} \in \ker f \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R} . \exists \sigma' \in \Sigma : \sigma' m \in \ker f,$

Assume $(V, f) : \text{ShortExact}(R\text{-MOD}),$

$[2] := [1](V_2, V_1, f_2) : \forall v \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} \in \ker(f_2 \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R}) . \exists \sigma' \in \Sigma . \sigma' v = 0,$

$[3] := \text{ZeroFractionTensorCondition}[2] : \ker(f_2 \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R}) = \{0\},$

$[4] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM}[3] : f_3 \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R} : V_2 \otimes \Sigma^{-1}R \hookrightarrow V_1 \otimes \Sigma^{-1}R,$

Assume $v \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} : \ker(f_1 \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R}),$

$(\sigma', [5]) := [1] \left(V_1, V_0, f_1, v \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma} \right) : \sum \sigma' \in \Sigma . f_1(\sigma' v) = 0,$

$(w, [6]) := \mathcal{C} \text{ShortExact}(f_1) : \sum w \in V_2 . f_2(w) = \sigma' v,$

$[v.*] := \mathcal{C} \text{tensorMap}[6] \text{MultiHomogeb} : f_2 \otimes \text{id}_{\Sigma^{-1}R} w \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma \sigma'} = \sigma' v \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma \sigma'} = v \otimes \frac{1}{\sigma};$

$\leadsto [V.*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{Exact}[4] : ((V, f) \otimes \Sigma^{-1}R : \text{Exact});$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{Flat} : \left(\Sigma^{-1}R : \text{Flat}(R) \right);$

□

1.6 Composition Algebra

TensorBilinearProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall V, W, U, X, Y, Z \in R\text{-MOD} .$
 $. \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V, W; U) . \forall B \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y; Z) . \exists ! C : \mathcal{L}(V \otimes X, W \otimes Y; U \otimes Z) :$
 $: \forall v \in V . \forall x \in X . \forall w \in W . \forall y \in Y . C(v \otimes x, w \otimes y) = A(v, x) \otimes B(w, y)$

Proof =

...

□

TensorBilinearProduct2 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall W : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall V : n \times m \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$

$. \forall A : \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(V_i; W_i) . \exists ! C : \mathcal{L}\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_n; \bigotimes_{i=1}^n W_n\right) :$
 $: \forall v \in \prod_{i,j=1}^{m \times n} V_{i,j} . C\left(\bigotimes_{j=1}^n v_{i,j}\right)_{i=1}^m = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_n(v_i)$

Proof =

...

□

bilinearMapTensorProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \prod W : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$

$. \prod V : n \times m \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(V_n; W_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_n; \bigotimes_{i=1}^n W_n\right)$

bilinearMapTensorProduct (A) = $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i := \text{TensorBilinearProduct2}$

BilinearFuncTensorProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \times m \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$

$. \forall A : \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(V_i; R) . \forall v \in \prod_{i,j=1}^{m \times n} V_{i,j} . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \left(\bigotimes_{j=1}^n v_{i,j} \right)_{i=1}^m = \prod_{i=1}^n A_i(v_i)$

Proof =

...

□

NondegenerateNensorProductCondition :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V : n \times m \rightarrow k\text{-VS} .$

$. \forall A : \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(V_i; k) . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i : \text{Nondegenerate} \left(k, \bigotimes_{i=1}^n V_i \right) \iff \forall i \in n . A_i : \text{Nondegenerate}(k, V_i)$

Proof =

...

□

DualTensorProduct :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V, W \in k\text{-VS} . (V \otimes W)^* \cong_{k\text{-VS}} V^* \otimes W^*$

Proof =

...

□

SelfdualTensorProduct :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . (V \otimes V^*)^* \cong_{k\text{-VS}} V^* \otimes V$

Proof =

...

□

TensorProductReflexive :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . (V \otimes V^*)^* \cong_{k\text{-VS}} V^* \otimes V$

Proof =

...

□

DulMappingTensorProduct :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V, W, X, Y \in k\text{-VS} . \forall f : V \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} W . \forall g : X \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} Y .$
 $\cdot (f \otimes g)^* \cong_{k\text{-VS}} f^* \otimes g$

Proof =

...

□

compositionAlgebra :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-ALG}$

compositionAlgebra (V) = CA(V) :=

$:= (V \otimes V^*, \cdot, +, \text{tensorisation} \Lambda v \otimes f, w \otimes g \in V \otimes V^* . f(w)(v \otimes g))$

asOperator :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{CA}(V) \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALG}} \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}$

asOperator $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes f_i \right) := \Lambda w \in V . \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(w) v_i$

InclusionOdCompositionAlgebras :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-VS} . \text{asOperator} : \text{CA}(V) \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}$

Proof =

...

□

CompositionAlgebraIsOperators :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-VS} . \forall [0] : \dim V < \infty . \text{asOperator} : \text{CA}(V) \xleftarrow{k\text{-ALG}} \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}$

Proof =

...

□

CompositionAlgebraIsNotOperators :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-VS} . \forall [0] : \dim V = \infty . \text{id} \notin \text{asOperator}(\text{CA}(V))$

Proof =

...

□

2 Tensorial Algebras

2.1 Tensor Algebra

$$\text{TensorAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum T : R\text{-ALGE} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} T$$

$$(T, \iota) : \text{TensorAlgebra} \iff \forall A \in R\text{-ALGE} . \forall \varphi : MR\text{-MOD} A . \exists ! f : T \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A : \varphi = \iota f$$

$$\text{IsomorphicTensorAlgebras} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (T, \iota), (T', \iota') : \text{TensorAlgebra}(M) . \\ . T \cong_{R\text{-ALGE}} T'$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{TensorAlgebraUniverslInjective} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (T, \iota) : \text{TensorAlgebra}(M) . \iota : M \hookrightarrow T$$

Proof =

$$A := \text{leggedAlgebra}(M) : R\text{-ALGE},$$

$$\varphi := \Lambda m \in M . (0, m) : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A,$$

$$(f, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorAlgebra}(T, \iota) : \sum f : T \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A . \iota f = \varphi,$$

$$\text{Assume } m : M,$$

$$\text{Assume } [1] : \varphi(m) = 0,$$

$$[2.*] := \mathcal{O}\varphi : m = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM} : (\varphi : M \hookrightarrow A),$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{C}\text{MonoComp}[1][2] : (\iota : M \hookrightarrow T);$$

□

$$\text{tensorAlgebra} :: R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z}_+)$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebra}(M) = M^\otimes := \left(\mathbb{Z}, \left(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} M^{\otimes n}, \otimes \right), \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . M^{\otimes n} \right)$$

$$\text{tensorImbedding} :: \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\otimes$$

$$\text{tensorImbedding}(m) = \iota_{M^\otimes}(m) := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \text{if } n == 1 \text{ then}$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraMap} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y \rightarrow X^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} Y^\otimes$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraMap}(f) = f^\otimes := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorAlgebra}(M^\otimes, \iota_{M^\otimes})(f)$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraFunctor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \text{Covariant}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-ALGE})$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraFunctor}() := (\text{tensorAlgebra}, \text{tensorAlgebraMap})$$

TensorAlgebraTheorem :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^\otimes : \text{TensorAlgebra}(M)$

Proof =

Assume $A : R\text{-ALGE}$,

Assume $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A$,

Assume $n : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $m : n \rightarrow M$,

$f \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n m_i \right) := \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi(m_i) : M$;

$\leadsto f := \mathcal{C}M^\otimes : M^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A$,

[1] := $\mathcal{C}\text{tensorProduct} \mathcal{O}f : (f : M^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A)$,

[2] := $\mathcal{C}\text{tensorProduct} \mathcal{O}f : (f : M^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A)$,

[3] := $\mathcal{O}f \mathcal{C}\iota_{M^\otimes} : \iota_{M^\otimes} f = \varphi$,

Assume $f' : M^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A$,

Assume [4] : $\varphi = \iota_{M^\otimes} f'$,

$[f'.*] := \mathcal{O}f : f = f'$;

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{TensorProduct} : (M^\otimes : \text{TensorAlgebra})$,

□

TensorAlgebraKer :: $\forall X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y . \ker f^\otimes = \langle \ker f \rangle_{Y^\otimes}$

Proof =

...

□

TensorMapSurjective :: $\forall X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y . (f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y) \rightarrow (f^\otimes : X^\otimes \twoheadrightarrow Y^\otimes)$

Proof =

...

□

FromBasisToTensorMapExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall A \in R\text{-ALGE} . \forall E : \text{Basis}(M) . .$
 $. \forall f : E \rightarrow A . \exists ! f' : M^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A$

Proof =

...

□

TensorAlgebraBasis :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall E : \text{Basis}(M) .$

$. \left\{ \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_i \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, e : n \rightarrow E \right\} : \text{Basis}(M^\otimes)$

Proof =

...

□

FreeTensorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . M^\otimes : \text{FreeAssociativeAlgebra}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

FlatTensorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{Flat}(R) . M^\otimes : \text{Flat}(R)$

Proof =

$(Q, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\text{Flat}(R) : \sum Q \in R\text{-MOD} . Q \oplus M : \text{FreeModule}(R),$

$[2] := \text{FreeTensorAlgebra}[1] : ((Q \oplus M)^\otimes : \text{FreeModule}(R)),$

$\alpha := \Lambda m \in M . (0, m) : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Q \oplus M,$

$\beta := \Lambda(q, m) \in Q \oplus M . m : Q \oplus M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M,$

$[3] := \mathcal{O}\alpha\beta : \alpha^\otimes\beta^\otimes = \text{id},$

$[4] := \text{IsomorphismDecompTHM}[3] : (Q \oplus M)^\otimes \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \ker \beta^\otimes \oplus M^\otimes,$

$[*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Flat}[2][4] : (M^\otimes : \text{Flat}(R));$

□

CovariantExtensionOfTensorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \omega : R \xrightarrow{\text{RING}} S .$
 $. \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . (M \otimes_\omega S)^{\otimes_S} \cong_{S\text{-ALGE}} M^{\otimes_R} \otimes_\omega S$

Proof =

...

□

TensorAlgebraIsPolynomial :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^\otimes : \text{PolynomialGradedAlgebra}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

DerivationTensorAlgebraExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \in M^* .$
 $. \exists! D \in \mathcal{D}(M^\otimes) . D|_M = f$

Proof =

...

□

SkewDerivationTensorAlgebraExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \in M^* .$
 $. \exists! D \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M^\otimes) . D|_M = f$

Proof =

...

□

PseudoCyclic :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . ?R\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{PseudoCyclic} \iff \forall N \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . N : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \Rightarrow \exists Z \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . Z : \text{CyclicModule}(R)$

CommutativeTensorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{PseudoCyclic}(R) . M^\otimes \in R\text{-CALGE}$

Proof =

Assume $n, m : \mathbb{Z}_+$,

Assume $x : n \rightarrow M$,

Assume $y : m \rightarrow M$,

$N := \left\langle \{x_i | i \in n\} \cup \{y_i | i \in m\} \right\rangle_M : \text{Submodule}(M)$,

$[1] := \mathcal{O}N : \left(N : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \right)$,

$(Z, [2]) := \mathcal{O}\text{PseudoCyclic}(M)(N, [1]) : \sum Z \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . Z : \text{CyclicModule}(R) \ \& \ N \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} Z$,

$(z, [3]) := \mathcal{O}\text{Cyclic}(Z) : \sum z \in M . Z = Rz$,

$(\alpha, \beta, [4]) := [3]\mathcal{O}N\mathcal{O}x\mathcal{O}y : \sum \alpha : n \rightarrow R . \sum \beta : m \rightarrow R . x = \alpha z \ \& \ y = \beta z$,

$[n.*] := [4]\mathcal{O}\text{MultiHomogen}^{2(n+m)}[4] :$

$$: \bigotimes_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^m y_j = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^m \beta_j z = \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \prod_{j=1}^m \beta_j \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n+m} z = \bigotimes_{j=1}^m \beta_j z \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z = \bigotimes_{j=1}^m y_j \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^n x_i;$$

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{O}M^\otimes : \forall t, s \in M^\otimes . ts = st$,

$[*] := \mathcal{O}R\text{-CALGE}[1] : M^\otimes \in R\text{-CALGE}$;

□

TensorAlgebraOfIntegralDomain :: $\forall R : \text{IntegralDomain} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule}(R) . M^\otimes : \text{IntegralDomain}$

Proof =

Assume $n, m : \mathbb{Z}_+$,

Assume $x : M_n^\otimes$,

Assume $y : M_m^\otimes$,

$E := \text{FreeHasBasis}(M) : \text{Basis}(M)$,

$(\alpha, [1]) := \text{TensorAlgebraBasis}(M)(x) : \sum \alpha : (n \rightarrow E) \rightarrow R . x = \sum_{e:n \rightarrow E} \alpha_e \bigotimes_{i=1}^n e_i$,

$(\beta, [2]) := \text{TensorAlgebraBasis}(M)(y) : \sum \alpha : (m \rightarrow E) \rightarrow R . x = \sum_{e:m \rightarrow E} \beta_e \bigotimes_{i=1}^m e_i$,

$[3] := \mathcal{O}\text{tensorAlgebra}[1][2] : x \otimes y = \sum_{e:m+n \rightarrow E} \alpha_{e|n} \beta_{e+n} \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n+m} e_i$,

$[n.*] := \mathcal{O}\text{IntegralDomain}(R)[3] : x \otimes y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 | y = 0$;

$\leadsto [4] := \mathcal{O}M^\otimes : \forall x, y \in M^\otimes . x \otimes y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 | y = 0$,

$[*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}\text{IntegralDomain}[4] : (M^\otimes : \text{IntegralDomain})$;

□

TensorAlgebraQuotient :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(R) . \frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes} \cong_{\frac{R}{I}\text{-ALGE}} \left(\frac{M}{IM} \right)^{\otimes \frac{R}{I}}$

Proof =

Assume $[m] : \frac{M}{IM},$

$\varphi[m] := [m]_{\frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes}} : \frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes};$

$\rightsquigarrow \varphi := I(\rightarrow) : \frac{M}{IM} \xrightarrow{\frac{R}{I}\text{-MOD}} \frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes},$

$(f, [1]) := \mathcal{A}\text{TensorAlgebra} \left(\frac{M}{IM} \right) (\varphi) : \sum f : \left(\frac{M}{IM} \right)^\otimes \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} \frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes} . \varphi = \iota f,$

$\psi := \phi^! \left(\frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes} \right)_1 : \frac{M}{IM} \xrightarrow{\frac{R}{I}\text{-MOD}} \frac{M^\otimes}{(IM)^\otimes},$

$[2] := \mathcal{A}\psi \mathcal{A}\phi : \psi : \text{Surjective},$

$[3] := \text{SurjectiveTensorExtension}[2] : (f : \text{Surjective}),$

Assume $t : \text{Homogeneous} \left(\frac{M}{IM} \right)^\otimes,$

Assume $[4] : f(t) = 0,$

$d := \deg t : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$(k, m, [5]) := \mathcal{A}t : \sum k \in \mathbb{N} . m : k \rightarrow d \rightarrow M . t = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigotimes_{j=1}^d [m_{i,j}],$

$(m', [6]) := [4][5] : \sum m' : k \rightarrow d \rightarrow (IM)^\otimes . \sum_{i=1}^k \bigotimes_{j=1}^d (m_{i,j} + m'_{i,j}) \in (IM)^\otimes,$

$[7] := \text{MultiAdditive}(\otimes)[6] : \forall i \in k . \forall j \in d . m_{i,j} \in IM,$

$[t.*] := [5][7] : t = 0;$

$\rightsquigarrow [*] := \mathcal{A}\text{Isomorphic} \mathcal{A}\text{Iso}[3] \text{ZeroKernelTHM} : \text{This};$

□

DerivationTensorAlgebraExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall f \in M \rightarrow M_n^\otimes .$
 $. \exists ! D \in \mathcal{D}^n(M^\otimes) . D|_M = f$

Proof =

...

□

SkewDerivationTensorAlgebraExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \in M \rightarrow M_n^\otimes .$
 $. \exists ! D \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^n(M^\otimes) . D|_M = f$

Proof =

...

□

2.2 Mixed Tensor Algebra

$$\text{mixedTensorAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z}_+^2)$$

$$\text{mixedTensorAlgebra}(M) = M^{\otimes,*} := M^{\otimes} \otimes (M^*)^{\otimes}$$

$$\text{totalDegree} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{Homogeneous}(M^{\otimes,*}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$$

$$\text{totalDegree}(h) = \overline{\deg} h := i + j \quad \text{where} \quad (i, j) = \deg h$$

$$\text{DecomposableTensor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ?M^{\otimes,*}$$

$$t : \text{DecomposableTensor} \iff \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : \exists m : M^p$$

$$\text{contraction} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod p, q \in \mathbb{N} . p \rightarrow q \rightarrow M_{p,q}^{\otimes,*} \rightarrow M_{p-1,q-1}^{\otimes,*}$$

$$\text{contraction}(k, l, t) = \text{tr}_{k,l} t := \text{tensorize} \left(\Lambda v \in M^p . \Lambda f \in (M^*)^q . f_j(v_i) \bigotimes_{i=1}^{p-1} \widehat{v}_{k,i} \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{1-1} \widehat{f}_{l,j} \right)$$

$$\text{BasisContraction} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall E : \text{Basis}(M) . \forall p, q \in \mathbb{N} .$$

$$. \forall \sum_{e \in E^p} \sum_{f \in (E^*)^q} \alpha_{e,f} \bigotimes_{i=1}^p e_i \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^q f_i . \forall i \in p . \forall j \in q .$$

$$. \text{tr}_{i,j} \alpha_{t,s} \bigotimes_{i=1}^p e_{t_i} \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^q e_{s_i}^* = \sum_{e' \in E^{p-1}} \sum_{f' \in (E^*)^{q-1}} \left(\sum e \in E_p . \sum f \in E_q^* . e_i^* = f_j \ \& \ \widehat{e}_i = e' \ \& \ \widehat{f}_j = f' . \alpha_{e,f} \right) \bigotimes_{i=1}^p e'_i \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^q f'_i$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{mixedTensorMap} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M, N \in R\text{-MOD} . \left(M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N \right) \rightarrow (M^{\otimes,*} \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} N^{\otimes,*})$$

$$\text{mixedTensorMap}(T) = T^{\otimes,*} := T^{\otimes} \otimes (T_*^{-1})^{\otimes}$$

$$\text{MixedTensorFunctor} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . (\text{mixedTensorAlgebra}, \text{mixedTensorMap}) : \\ : \text{Covariant}(\text{groupoid}(R\text{-MOD}), R\text{-ALGE})(\mathbb{Z}_+^2)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{Tensorial} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod a, b, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . ?M_{a,b}^{\otimes,*} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M_{p,q}^{\otimes,*}$$

$$T : \text{Tensorial} \iff \forall A \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . TM^{\otimes,*} = M^{\otimes,*}T$$

2.3 Exterior Algebra

$$\text{alternator} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^{\otimes} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^{\otimes}$$

$$\text{alternator}(t) = \wedge(t) := \mathcal{C}\text{TensorAlgebra} \Lambda k \in \mathbb{N} . \lambda m \in M^k . \sum_{\sigma \in S^n} (-1)^{\sigma} \bigotimes_{i=1}^k m_{\sigma(i)}$$

$$\text{exteriorPower} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{exteriorPower}(M, n) = M^{\wedge n} := \frac{M_n^{\otimes}}{\ker \wedge}$$

$$\text{exteriorAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow \text{SkewAlgebra} R(\mathbb{Z}_+)$$

$$\text{exteriorAlgebra}(M) = M^{\wedge} := \frac{M^{\otimes}}{M^{\otimes} \{a \otimes a\} M^{\otimes}}$$

$$\text{ExteriorAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum E : \text{SkewAlgebra}(R) . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} E$$

$$(E, \iota) : \text{ExteriorAlgebra} \iff \forall A : \text{SkewAlgebra}(R) . \forall \varphi : M R\text{-MOD} A . \exists ! f : T \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A : \varphi = \iota f$$

$$\text{IsomorphicExteriorAlgebras} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (E, \iota), (E', \iota') : \text{ExteriorAlgebra}(M) . \\ . T \cong_{R\text{-ALGE}} T'$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{ExteriorAlgebraUniversalInjective} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (E, \iota) : \text{TensorAlgebra}(M) . \\ . \iota : M \hookrightarrow T$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{exteriorImbedding} :: \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^{\wedge}$$

$$\text{exteriorImbedding}(m) = \iota_{M^{\wedge}}(m) := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \text{if } n == 1 \text{ then } m \text{ else } 0$$

$$\text{ExteriorAlgebraTheorem} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^{\wedge} : \text{ExteriorAlgebra}(M)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{exteriorAlgebraMap} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y \rightarrow X^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} Y^{\wedge}$$

$$\text{exteriorAlgebraMap}(f) = f^{\wedge} := \mathcal{C}\text{ExteriorAlgebra}(M^{\wedge}, \iota_{M^{\wedge}})(f)$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraFunctor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \text{Covariant}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-ALGE})$$

$$\text{tensorAlgebraFunctor}() := (\text{exteriorAlgebra}, \text{exteriorAlgebraMap})$$

exteriorProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(M^\wedge, M^\wedge)$

exteriorProduct $(t, s) = t \wedge s := \wedge(t \otimes s)$

TensorAlgebraKer :: $\forall X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y . \ker f^\wedge = \langle \ker f \rangle_{Y^\wedge}$

Proof =

...

□

TensorMapSurjective :: $\forall X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : X \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} Y . (f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y) \rightarrow (f^\otimes : X^\wedge \twoheadrightarrow Y^\wedge)$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorAlgebraBasis :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall E : \text{Basis}(M) .$

$. \left\{ \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, e : \text{Injective} \ \& \ \text{Ascending}(n, (E, o)) \right\} : \text{Basis}(M^\otimes)$

where $o = \text{WellOrderingPrinciple}(E)$

Proof =

...

□

FreeExteriorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . M^\wedge : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorHPAlgebraRank :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ .$

$. \forall [0] : \text{rank } M = n . \text{rank } M_k^\wedge = C_n^k$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorAlgebraRank :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ .$

$. \forall [0] : \text{rank } M = n . \text{rank } M^\wedge = 2^n$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorProductDirectSum :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall M : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} .$

$$\left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \right)^\wedge \cong_{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z}_+)} \bigotimes_{i=1}^{\widetilde{n}} M_i^\wedge$$

Proof =

Assume $A : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $B : B\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $a : A$,

Assume $b : B$,

$$\varphi(a, b) := a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b : A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} B^\wedge;$$

$$\leadsto \varphi := \mathcal{I}\text{ExteriorAlgebra}(A \oplus B) : (A \oplus B)^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} B^\wedge,$$

$$T := \pi_A^\wedge \wedge \pi_B^\wedge : \mathcal{L}(A^\wedge, B^\wedge; (A \oplus B)^\wedge),$$

$$\psi := \text{tensorize}(T) : A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} B^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} (A \oplus B)^\wedge,$$

Assume $n, m : \mathbb{Z}_+$,

Assume $t : n \rightarrow \text{Homogeneous}(A^\wedge)$,

Assume $t' : m \rightarrow \text{Homogeneous}(A^\wedge)$,

Assume $s : n \rightarrow \text{Homogeneous}(B^\wedge)$,

Assume $s' : m \rightarrow \text{Homogeneous}(B^\wedge)$,

$$k := i, j \mapsto \deg s_i \deg t'_j : n \times m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{I}\text{skewTensorProduct} \mathcal{O} \psi : \psi \left((t_i \otimes s_i)(t'_j \otimes s'_j) \right) = \psi((-1)^{k_{i,j}} t_i \wedge t'_j \otimes s_i \wedge s'_j) =$$

$$= (-1)^{k_{i,j}} \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t_i} (t_{i,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t'_j} (t'_{j,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s_i} (0, s_{i,l}) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s'_j} (0, s'_{j,l}),$$

$$[2] := \mathcal{O} \psi \mathcal{I}\text{exteriorProduct} : \psi(t_i \otimes s_i) \psi(t'_j \otimes s'_j) = \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t_i} (t_{i,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s_i} (0, s_{i,l}) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t'_j} (t'_{j,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s'_j} (0, s'_{j,l}) =$$

$$= (-1)^{k_{i,j}} \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t_i} (t_{i,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg t'_j} (t'_{j,l}, 0) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s_i} (0, s_{i,l}) \wedge \bigwedge_{l=1}^{\deg s'_j} (0, s'_{j,l}),$$

$$[*] := [1][2] : \psi \left((t_i \otimes s_i)(t'_j \otimes s'_j) \right) = \psi(t_i \otimes s_i) \psi(t'_j \otimes s'_j);$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{I}R\text{-ALGE} : \psi : A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} B^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} (A \oplus B)^\wedge,$$

Assume $(a, b) : A \oplus B$,

$$[(a, b).*] := \mathcal{O} \varphi \mathcal{O} \psi \mathcal{I}\text{directSum} : \psi \varphi(a, b) = \psi(a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b) = (a, 0) + (0, b) = (a, b),$$

$$(a, b).* := \mathcal{O} \psi \mathcal{O} \varphi \mathcal{I}\text{tensorProduct} : \varphi \psi(a \otimes 1) = \varphi(a, 0) = a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 0 = a \otimes 1,$$

$$(a, b).* := \mathcal{O} \psi \mathcal{O} \varphi \mathcal{I}\text{tensorProduct} : \varphi \psi(1 \otimes b) = \varphi(0, b) = 0 \otimes a + 1 \otimes b = 1 \otimes b;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \mathcal{I}\text{exteriorAlgebra} \mathcal{I}\text{tensorProduct} : \varphi \psi = \text{id} \ \& \ \psi \varphi = \text{id},$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{I}\text{Isomotphic}[2] : \text{This};$$

□

CovariantExtensionOfExteriorAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall S \in \text{ANN} . \forall \omega : R \xrightarrow{\text{RING}} S .$
 $. \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . (M \otimes_{\omega} S)^{\wedge S} \cong_{S\text{-ALGE}} M^{\wedge R} \otimes_{\omega} S$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorAlgebraIsPolynomial :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^{\wedge} : \text{PolynomialGradedAlgebra}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

SkewDerivationExteriorAlgebraExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \in M^* .$
 $. \exists ! D \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M^{\wedge}) . D|_M = f$

Proof =

...

□

skewExtension :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^* \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \tilde{D}(M^{\wedge})$

skewExtension (f) = $D_f := \mathcal{D}\text{SkewDerivarionExteriorAlgebraExtension}(f)$

skewBilinearExtension :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M, U \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(U, M; R) \rightarrow U \rightarrow \tilde{D}(M^{\wedge})$

skewBilinearExtension (T, u) = $D_{T,u} := D_f$ **where** $f = \Lambda m \in M . T(u, m)$

skewBilinearExteriorAsComp :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M, U \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(U, M; R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall u : n \rightarrow U .$

$$. D_T^{\wedge} \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} D_{T, u_{n-i}}$$

Proof =

...

□

skewBilinearExteriorAppByDet :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M, U \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(U, M; R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall m \in n .$

$$. \forall u : m \rightarrow U . \forall v : n \rightarrow M . D_T^{\wedge} \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m u_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) = (-1)^m \sum_{k:m \rightarrow n} (-1)^{|k|} \det \Lambda i, j \in m . T(u_i, v_{k_i})$$

Proof =

...

□

skewBilinearExteriorAppByDet2 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M, U \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T \in \mathcal{L}(U, M; R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$

$$. \forall u : n \rightarrow U . \forall v : n \rightarrow M . D_T^{\wedge} \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}} \det \Lambda i, j \in n . T(u_i, v_i)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{ExteriorAlgebraQuotient} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(R) . \frac{M^\wedge}{(IM)^\wedge} \cong_{\frac{R}{I}\text{-ALGE}} \left(\frac{M}{IM}\right)^{\wedge_{\frac{R}{I}}}$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

$$\text{SkewDerivationExteriorAlgebraExtension} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall f \in M^{\wedge n*} . \\ . \exists ! D \in \widetilde{\mathcal{D}}^n(M^\wedge) . D_{|M^{\wedge n}} = f$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

$$\dots$$

$$\square$$

$$\text{Decomposable} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ?M^\wedge$$

$$x : \text{Decomposable} \iff \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : \exists m : p \rightarrow M . x = \bigwedge_{i=1}^p m_i$$

2.4 Determinant Identities

DeterminantTHM :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} \forall T \in \text{End}_{k\text{-VS}}(V) . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) .$

$$. T^\wedge \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i \right) = \det T \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i$$

Proof =

...
□

complementaryIncreasingSequence :: $\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \mathbf{Increasing}(n, 2n) \rightarrow \mathbf{Increasing}(n, 2n)$

complementatyIncreasingSequence (I) = $I^\complement := \Lambda i \in n . \mathbf{if} \ i = 1 \ \mathbf{then} \ u(1) \ \mathbf{else} \ u(I^\complement(n-1) + 1)$
where $u = \Lambda i \in 2n . \mathbf{if} \ i \in \text{Im } I \ \mathbf{then} \ u(i+1) \ \mathbf{else} \ i$

IndependentIncreasing :: $\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?\mathbf{Increasing}^2(n, 2n)$

$I, J : \mathbf{IndependentIncreasing} \iff I \perp J \iff \text{Im } I \cap \text{Im } J = \emptyset$

independentAsPermutation :: $\prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \mathbf{IndependentIncreasing}(n) \rightarrow S_{2n}$

independentAsPermutation (I, J) = $I \oplus J := \Lambda i \in 2n . \mathbf{if} \ i \leq n \ \mathbf{then} \ I(n) \ \mathbf{else} \ J(i-n)$

IndependentComplements :: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall I : n \uparrow 2n . (I, I^\complement) : \mathbf{IndependentIncreasing}(n)$

Proof =

...
□

LaplaceDeterminantIdentity :: $\forall R \in \mathbf{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{2n \times n} .$

$$. \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^\complement} \det(A_{I_i, j})_{i, j=1}^n \det(A_{I_i^\complement, j})_{i, j=1}^n = 0$$

Proof =

$$K := \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^\complement} : \mathbb{Z},$$

[1] := $\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge) \mathcal{C}M^\wedge \mathbf{determinantTHM} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \mathbf{ExteriorAlgebraFunctor}$

$\mathcal{C}R\text{-ALGE}(M^\wedge, M^\wedge)(A \oplus A)_e^\wedge \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge, M^\wedge) \mathcal{C}^{-1} K \mathbf{DeterminantTHM} \mathbf{SingularDeterminantTHM} :$

$$: \left(\sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^\complement} \det(A_{I_i, j})_{i, j=1}^n \det(A_{I_i^\complement, j})_{i, j=1}^n \right) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{2n} e_i = \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^\complement} \det(A_{I_i, j})_{i, j=1}^n \det(A_{I_i^\complement, j})_{i, j=1}^n \bigwedge_{i=1}^{2n} e_i =$$

$$= \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} \det(A_{I_i, j})_{i, j=1}^n \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i} \wedge \det(A_{I_i^\complement, j})_{i, j=1}^n \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i^\complement} = \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} A_{e_I}^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i} \wedge A_{e_{I^\complement}}^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i^\complement} =$$

$$= \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (A \oplus A)_e^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i} \wedge (A \oplus A)_e^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i^\complement} = \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (A \oplus A)_e^\wedge \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i} \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_{I_i^\complement} \right) =$$

$$= (A \oplus A)_e^\wedge \left(K \bigwedge_{i=1}^{2n} e_i \right) = \det(A \oplus A) K \bigwedge_{i=1}^{2n} e_i = 0,$$

[*] := $\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge)[1] : \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^\complement} \det(A_{I_i, j})_{i, j=1}^n \det(A_{I_i^\complement, j})_{i, j=1}^n = 0;$

□

IncreasingSwapLemma :: $\forall n : \text{Even} . \forall I : n \uparrow 2n . (-1)^{I \oplus I^c} = (-1)^{I^c \oplus I}$

Proof =

$$\sigma := \prod_{k=1}^n (k, n - k + 1) : S_{2n},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{O}\sigma \mathcal{I} \text{independentAsPermutation} : I \oplus I^c \sigma = I^c \oplus I,$$

$$[2] := \mathcal{I} \text{Even} \mathcal{I} \text{SignByTransposition}(\sigma) : (-1)^\sigma = 1,$$

$$[*] := \text{SignIsHomo}[1][2] : (-1)^{I^c \oplus I} = (-1)^{\sigma I \oplus I^c} = (-1)^\sigma (-1)^{I \oplus I^c} = (-1)^{I \oplus I^c};$$

□

SpecialLaplaceDeterminantIdentity :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n : \text{Even} . \forall k \in n . \forall A \in R^{2n \times n} .$

$$\sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n : k \in \text{Im } I} (-1)^{I \oplus I^c} \det(A_{I_{i,j}})_{i,j=1}^n \det(A_{I_{i^c,j}^c})_{i,j=1}^n = 0$$

Proof =

$$(s, I) := \text{enumerate}\{I : n \uparrow 2n : k \in \text{Im } I\} : \sum s \in \mathbb{N} . s \rightarrow n \uparrow 2n,$$

$$[1] := \text{LaplaceDeterminantIdentity}(R, n, A) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} I^c \text{IncreasingSwapLemma}(n, I) :$$

$$: 0 = \sum_{I : n \uparrow 2n} (-1)^{I \oplus I^c} \det(A_{I_{i,j}})_{i,j=1}^n \det(A_{I_{i^c,j}^c})_{i,j=1}^n =$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^s (-1)^{I_t \oplus I_t^c} \det(A_{I_{t,i,j}})_{i,j=1}^n \det(A_{I_{t,i^c,j}^c})_{i,j=1}^n - \sum_{t=1}^s (-1)^{I_t^c \oplus I_t} \det(A_{I_{t,i,j}})_{i,j=1}^n \det(A_{I_{t,i^c,j}^c})_{i,j=1}^n =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{t=1}^s (-1)^{I_t \oplus I_t^c} \det(A_{I_{t,i,j}})_{i,j=1}^n \det(A_{I_{t,i^c,j}^c})_{i,j=1}^n,$$

$$[*] := \text{Argue for the ring } \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_+^{n \times n}] \text{ and apply homomorphism } x_{i,j} \mapsto A_{i,j}[1] : \text{This};$$

□

DeterminantPermutation :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall I : n \uparrow 2n . \forall A : R^{2n \times 2n} . \det A_{I \oplus I^c, \cdot} = (-1)^{I \oplus I^c} \det A$

Proof =

...

□

Antiminor :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{2n \times 2n} \rightarrow (n \uparrow 2n)^2 \rightarrow R$

$$\text{Antiminor}(A, I, J) = \Gamma_{I,J}(A) := (-1)^{|I|+|J|} \det A_{I^c, J^c}$$

AntiminorSummationTHM :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{2n \times 2n} . \forall k \in n . \forall I, J : (k \uparrow n) .$

$$\sum_{K : n - k \uparrow n} \Gamma_{I,K}(A) \det A_{J,K} = \text{if } I == J \text{ then } \det A \text{ else } 0$$

Proof =

...

□

exteriorPowerOfTheMatrix :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod k \in n . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R^{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \times \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}}$

$$\text{exteriorPowerOfTheMatrix}(A) = A^{\wedge k} := \left(A_{e,e}^{\wedge k} \right)^{e^{\wedge k}, e^{\wedge k}}$$

ExteriorDeterminantMult :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \forall k \in n . \exists U \in R^{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \times \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}} .$
 $. UA^{\wedge k} = \det AI = A^{\wedge k}U$

Proof =

Assume $I : k \uparrow n$,

$[I.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{ExteriorAlgebraFunctor} : A_{e,e}^{\wedge k} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k e_{I_i} = \sum_{J:k \rightarrow 2n} \det A_{I,J} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k e_{J_i};$

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{C}\text{exteriorPowerOfTheMatrix} : \forall I, J : k \uparrow n . A_{I,J}^{\wedge k} = \det A_{I,J},$

$U := \Lambda I, J : k \uparrow n . \Gamma_{I,J}(A) : R^{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \times \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}},$

$[*] := \text{AntiminatorSummationTHM} \circ U[1] : \text{This};$

□

IrreducibleDeterminant :: $\forall n \in \text{ANN} . \det(x_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^n : \text{Irreducible } \mathbb{Z} \left[\mathbb{Z}_+^{n \times n} \right]$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorPowerDeterminant :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \forall k \in n .$

$. \det A^{\wedge k} = (\det A)^{\frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!}}$

Proof =

$X(x) := (x_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^n : \left(\mathbb{Z} \left[\mathbb{Z}_+^{n \times n} \right] \right)^{n \times n},$

$d(x) := \det X(x) : \mathbb{Z} \left[\mathbb{Z}_+^{n \times n} \right],$

$(U, [1]) := \text{ExteriorDeterminantMult} \left(X(x) \right)^{\wedge k} :$

$: \sum U(x) \in \left(\mathbb{Z} \left[\mathbb{Z}_+^{n \times n} \right] \right)^{\frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \times \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}} . U(x) \left(X(x) \right)^{\wedge k} = \det X(x) I,$

$[2] := \text{DetHomo}[1] : \det U(x) \det \left(X(x) \right)^{\wedge k} = \left(\det X(x) \right)^{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}} = \left(d(x) \right)^{\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}},$

$[3] := \text{IrreducibleDeterminant}(n) : (d(x) : \text{Irreducible}),$

$(p, q, s, [4]) := [2][3] : \sum p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \sum s \in \{1, -1\} .$

$. \det U(x) = sd^p(x) \ \& \ \det X^{\wedge k}(x) = sd^q(x) \ \& \ p + q = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$

$[5] := \text{Use special dummy matrices } e_1 \mapsto \alpha e_1 \text{ and } E : p = \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} \ \& \ s = 1,$

$[*] := \text{Map dummy variable to the enties of } A[4][5] : \text{This};$

□

2.5 Interior Product

$$\text{leftExteriorMult} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge$$

$$\text{leftExteriorMult}(m, t) = L_m(t) := m \wedge t$$

$$\text{dualExteriorApp} :: \prod R \in \text{Ann} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(M^{*\wedge}, M^\wedge; M^\wedge)$$

$$\text{dualExteriorApp}(f, v) = f(v) := \mathcal{C}M^\wedge \mathcal{C}M^{*\wedge} \wedge f : \text{Decomposable}(M^{*\wedge}) . \wedge v : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) .$$

$$\cdot \sum_{I: \deg f \uparrow \deg v} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{\deg f}} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(v_{I_{\sigma(i)}}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\deg v - \deg f} v_{I_i^c}$$

$$\text{interiorProduct} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^\wedge \rightarrow ? \left(M^{*\wedge} \xrightarrow{E\text{-ALGE}} M^{*\wedge} \right)$$

$$\text{interiorProduct}(a, f, v) = \mathbf{i}_a(f)(v) := f(a \wedge v)$$

$$\text{InteriorProductComposition} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall a, b \in M^\wedge . \mathbf{i}_{a \wedge b} = \mathbf{i}_b \circ \mathbf{i}_a$$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } f : M^{*\wedge},$$

$$\text{Assume } v : M^\wedge,$$

$$[f.*] := \mathcal{C}\mathbf{i} : \mathbf{i}_{a \wedge b}(f)(v) = f(a \wedge b \wedge v) = \mathbf{i}_a(f)(b \wedge v) = \mathbf{i}_b(\mathbf{i}_a(f))(v);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := I(\rightarrow, =) : \mathbf{i}_a \mathbf{i}_b = \mathbf{i}_{a \wedge b};$$

□

$$\text{NonAnnihilatingInteriorProductExists} :: \forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall t \in V^{*\wedge 2} . \exists x \in V : \mathbf{i}_x(t) \neq 0$$

Proof =

$$E := \text{FreeHasBasis}(V^*) : \text{Basis}(V^*),$$

$$o := \text{WellOrderingTHM}(E) : \text{WellOrderingTHM}(E),$$

$$(\alpha, [1]) := \text{ExteriorAlgebraBasis}(E)(t) : \alpha \in k^{\oplus E \times E} . t = \sum_{f \in E} \sum_{g >_o f} \alpha_{f,g} f \wedge g,$$

$$f := \min_o \{f \in E : \exists g \in E . \alpha_{f,g} \neq 0\} : E,$$

$$(e, [2]) := \text{CanonicalIsoTHM}(f) : \sum e \in V . e^{**} = f^*,$$

$$[3] := \mathcal{C}\mathbf{i}_e(t)[1][2] : \mathbf{i}_e(t) = \sum_{g \in E} \alpha_{f,g} g,$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{C}\text{Basis} \mathcal{O} f[3] : \mathbf{i}_e(t) \neq 0;$$

□

DecomposableByAnnihilator :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge^2} . \exists x \in V .$

$. \forall [0]x \neq 0 . \forall [00]v \wedge x = 0 . v : \mathbf{Decomposable}(V^{\wedge})$

Proof =

$(E, [1]) := \mathbf{BasisExtension}(\{x\})[0] : \sum E \subset V . \{x\} \cap E : \mathbf{Basis}(V),$

$o := \mathbf{WellOrderingTHM}(E) : \mathbf{WellOrderingTHM}(E),$

$(\alpha, [2]) := \mathbf{ExteriorAlgebraBasis}(E)(t) : \alpha \in k^{\oplus \{x\} \cup E \times \{x\} \cup E} . t = \sum_{f \in E} \alpha_{x,g} x \wedge f + \sum_{g >_o f} \alpha_{f,g} f \wedge g,$

$[3] := [00][1][2] : 0 = v \wedge x = \sum_{f \in E} \sum_{g >_o f} \alpha_{f,g} f \wedge g \wedge x,$

$[4] := \mathbf{ExteriorAlgebraBasis} \mathcal{C} \mathbf{Basis} : \forall f, g \in E . \alpha_{f,g} = 0,$

$[5] := [4][3] : t = x \wedge \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_{x,e} e,$

$[i] := \mathcal{C} \mathbf{Decomposable}[5] : \mathbf{This};$

□

InteriorProductAntiderivation :: $\forall R \in \mathbf{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall a \in M . \mathbf{i}_a \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M^{*\wedge})$

Proof =

Assume $f, g : \mathbf{Decomposable}(M^{*\wedge}),$

$p := \deg f : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$q := \deg g : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$N := p + q : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $v : \mathbf{Decomposable}(M^{\wedge}),$

$m := \deg v : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$M := m + 1 : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$[v, *] := \mathcal{C} \mathbf{i}_a(f \wedge g)(v) \mathcal{C} \mathbf{leftExteriorMult}(f \wedge g, a \wedge v) \mathcal{C} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} \mathcal{C} :$

$: \mathbf{i}_a(f \wedge g)(v) = (f \wedge g)(a \wedge v) =$

$= \sum_{I:N \rightarrow M} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} f_{(\sigma I)^{-1}(1)}(a) \prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap p} f_i(v_{I\sigma(i)})$

$\prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap [q]+p} g_i(v_{I\sigma(i)}) \bigwedge_{i \in (I^c)^{-1}\{1\}} a \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in I^c \cap [m]+n} v_i +$

$+ \sum_{I:N \rightarrow M} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} g_{(\sigma I)^{-1}(1)}(a) \prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap p} f_i(v_{I\sigma(i)})$

$\prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap [q]+p} g_i(v_{I\sigma(i)}) \bigwedge_{i \in (I^c)^{-1}\{1\}} a \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in I^c \cap [m]+n} v_i =$

$\sum_{I:N \rightarrow M} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} f_{(\sigma I)^{-1}(1)}(a) \prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap p} f_i(v_{I\sigma(i)})$

$\prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap [q]+p} g_i(v_{I\sigma(i)}) \bigwedge_{i \in (I^c)^{-1}\{1\}} a \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in I^c \cap [m]+n} v_i +$

$+ (-1)^p \sum_{I:N \rightarrow M} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} (-1)^{I^* \sigma} g_{(\sigma I)^{-1}(1)}(a) \prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap q} f_i(v_{I\sigma(i)})$

$\prod_{i \in (\sigma I)^{-1}([1]+n) \cap [p]+q} g_i(v_{I\sigma(i)}) \bigwedge_{i \in (I^c)^{-1}\{1\}} a \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in I^c \cap [m]+n} v_i =$

$\mathbf{i}_a(f)(v) + (-1)^p \mathbf{i}_a(g)(v);$

$\leadsto [(f, g).*] := \mathcal{C} M^{\wedge} : \mathbf{i}_a(f \wedge g) = \mathbf{i}_a(f) + (-1)^p \mathbf{i}_a(g);$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M^{*\wedge}) : \iota_a \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M^* \wedge);$

□

ExtDecomposableProperty :: $\forall k : \text{NonBinary} . \forall V : k\text{-VS} . \forall x \in V^{\wedge 2} . x \wedge x = 0 \iff x : \text{Decomposable}(V)$
Proof =
Assume [1] : $x \wedge x = 0$,
Assume [2] : $x \neq 0$,
 $(f, [3]) := \text{NonAnnihilatingInteriorProductExists}(x, [2]) \text{CanonicalIsomorphismTHM} :$
 $: \sum f \in V^* . \mathbf{i}_f(x) \neq 0$,
 $[4] := \mathcal{O}k\text{-VS}(V^{\wedge}, V^{\wedge})(\mathbf{i}_f)[1] \mathcal{O}\tilde{\mathcal{D}}(V^{\wedge}) \mathcal{O}V^{\text{wedge}} : 0 = \mathbf{i}_f(0) = \mathbf{i}_f(x \wedge x) = \mathbf{i}_f(x) \wedge x + x \wedge \mathbf{i}_f(x) = 2\mathbf{i}_f(x) \wedge x$,
 $[2.*] := \text{DecomposableByAnnihilator}[2] : (x : \text{Decomposable}(V));$
 $\leadsto [2] := I(\Rightarrow) : x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x : \text{Decomposable}(V)$,
 $[3] := \mathcal{O}V^{\wedge} : x = 0 \Rightarrow x : \text{Decomposable}(V)$,
 $[1.*] := E(|) \text{LEM}[2][3] : \left(x : \text{Decomposable}(V) \right);$
 $\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : x \wedge x = 0 \Rightarrow x : \text{Decomposable}(V)$,
 $[4] := \mathcal{O}\text{Decomposable}(V) \mathcal{O}V^{\wedge} I(\Rightarrow) : (x : \text{Decomposable}(V)) \Rightarrow x \wedge x = 0$,
 $[*] := [3][4] : \text{This};$
 \square

DecomposableByMatrix :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall t \in V_2^{\wedge} .$
 $. \forall \alpha : \dim V \times \dim V \rightarrow k . \forall [0] : t = \alpha_{i \wedge j} e_i \wedge e_j . \text{rank } \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V)$

Proof =
Assume [1] : $\text{rank } \alpha = 1$,
 $(C, \beta, [2]) := \mathcal{O}\text{rank } \alpha[1] : \sum C \in \text{GL}(k, \dim V) . \star \beta \in k \dim V . C^{-1} \alpha C = \Lambda i, j \in \dim V . \delta_1^j \beta_i$,
 $f := C e : \text{Basis}(V)$,
 $[3] := \mathcal{O}f[2] \mathcal{O}V^{\wedge} : t = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim V} \beta_i f_1 \wedge f_i = f_1 \wedge \sum_{i=1}^{\dim V} \beta_i f_i$,
 $[1.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Decomposable} : \left(t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \right);$
 $\leadsto [8] := I(\Rightarrow) : \text{rank } \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V);$
 \square

InteriorProductMapping :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall \varphi : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall a \in A^{\wedge} . \varphi^{*\wedge} \mathbf{i}_a = \mathbf{i}_{\varphi^{\wedge}(a)} \varphi^{*\wedge}$

Proof =
Assume $f : B^{*\wedge}$,
Assume $v : A^{\wedge}$,
 $[f.*] := \dots : \varphi^{*\wedge} \mathbf{i}_a(f)(v) = \varphi^{*\wedge}(f)(a \wedge v) = f\left(\varphi^{\wedge}(a \wedge v)\right) =$
 $= f\left(\varphi^{\wedge}(a) \wedge \varphi^{\wedge}(v)\right) = \mathbf{i}_{\varphi^{\wedge}(a)}(f)\left(\varphi^{\wedge}(v)\right) = \varphi^{*\wedge} \mathbf{i}_{\varphi^{\wedge}(a)}(f)(v);$
 $\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : \text{This};$
 \square

InteriorProductDerivations :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall a \in M^{\wedge} . \forall f \in M^* . \tilde{D}_f \mathbf{i}_a = \mathbf{i}_{D_f(a)} + \mathbf{i}_a \tilde{D}_f$

Proof =
 \dots
 \square

2.6 Mixed Exterior Algebra

mixedExteriorAlgebra :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-ALGE}$

mixedExteriorAlgebra (M) = $M^{\wedge,*} := M^{\wedge} \otimes M^{*\wedge}$

exteriorPower :: $\prod k : \text{NumberField} . \prod V \in R\text{-VS} . V^{\wedge,*} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow V^{\wedge,*}$

exteriorPower ($t, 0$) = $t^0 := 1 \otimes 1$

exteriorPower (t, n) = $t^n := \frac{1}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n t$

AnticommutativeMixedProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall p, p', q, q' \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall t \in M_{(p,q)}^{\wedge,*} . \forall s \in M_{(p',q')}^{\wedge,*} .$
 $. t \wedge s = (-1)^{pp'+qq'} s \wedge t$

Proof =

...

□

MixedExteriorBinomialFormula :: $\forall k : \text{NumberField} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall x, y \in M^{\wedge,*} .$
 $. (x + y)^k = \sum_{n+m=k} x^n y^m$

Proof =

...

□

dualExteriorInnerProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(M^{*\wedge}, M^{\wedge}; R)$

dualExteriorInnerProduct (f, v) = $\langle f, v \rangle := \mathcal{C} M^{\wedge,*} \mathcal{C} M^{*\wedge}$

$\Lambda f : \text{Decomposable}(M^*) . \Lambda v : \text{Decomposable}(M) . \text{if } \deg f = \deg v . \text{then } \det(f_i(v_j))_{i,j=1}^{\deg f} \text{ else } 0$

mixedExteriorInnerProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{InnerProduct}(M^{\wedge,*})$

mixedExteriorInnerProduct (f, v) = $\langle f, v \rangle := \mathcal{C} M^{\wedge,*} \Lambda f \in M^{*\wedge} . \Lambda v \in M^{\wedge} . \Lambda g \in M^{*\wedge} . \Lambda w \in M^{\wedge} .$
 $. \langle f, w \rangle \langle g, v \rangle$

MixedInteriorProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^{\wedge,*} \rightarrow M^{\wedge,*} \rightarrow M^{\wedge,*}$

$T : \text{MixedInteriorProduct} \iff \forall a, b, c \in M^{\wedge,*} . \langle T(a)(b), c \rangle = \langle b, ac \rangle$

MixedInteriorProductUnique :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T, S : \text{MixedInteriorProduct}(M, R) . T = S$

Proof =

...

□

mixedInterioreProduct :: $\prod k : \text{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-VS} . \text{MixedInteriorProduct}(V)$

mixedInteriorProduct (a, b) = $\mathbf{i}_a(b) := L_a^*(b)$

DegreeOfmixedInteriorProcut :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall a : \text{Homogeneous}(M^{\wedge,*}) . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+ .$

$\forall [0] : \deg a = (n, m) . \deg \mathbf{i}_a = (-n, -m)$

Proof =

...

□

MixedInteriorProductComposition :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall a, b \in M^{\wedge,*} . \mathbf{i}_a \mathbf{i}_b = \mathbf{i}_{ab}$

Proof =

...

□

diagonalSubalgebra :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-ALGE}$

diagonalSubalgebra $(M) = M^\Delta := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} M_{(n,n)}^{\wedge,*}$

mixedExteriorMap :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . (A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B) \times (B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A) \rightarrow A^{\wedge,*} \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} B^{\wedge,*}$

mixedExteriorMap $(f, g) = (f, g)^{\wedge,*} := f^\wedge \otimes g^{*\wedge}$

MixedExteriorMapTHM :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall \phi : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall \psi : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A .$

$\forall a \in A^{\wedge,*} . (\psi, \phi)^{\wedge,*} \mathbf{i}_a = \mathbf{i}_{(\phi, \psi)^{\wedge,*} a} (\psi, \phi)^{\wedge,*}$

Proof =

...

□

asExteriorLinearMap :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M^{\text{wedge},*} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \mathcal{L}(M^\wedge, M^\wedge)$

asExteriorLinearMap $(x) = T_x := \Lambda t \in M^\wedge . f_i(t) v_i$ **where** $x = f_i \otimes v_i$

boxproduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . (n \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M) . M_n^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M_n^\wedge$

boxProduct $(\phi) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \phi_i := \mathcal{I} M^\wedge \Lambda \bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \in M_n^\wedge . \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \phi_i(v_{\sigma(i)})$

PermutationPreservesBoxProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall \phi : n \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M .$

$\forall \sigma \in S_n . \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \phi_{\sigma(i)} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \phi_i$

Proof =

...

□

BoxProductDistributivity :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall x : n \rightarrow M \otimes M^* .$

$$T_{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_{x_i}$$

Proof =

Assume $f : n \rightarrow M^*$,

Assume $u : n \rightarrow M$,

Assume $[1] : x = u \otimes f$,

Assume $\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i : \text{Decomposable}(M)$,

$[1.*] := [1] \mathcal{A} \text{mixedExteriorAlgebra} \mathcal{A} \text{asExteriorLinearMap} \mathcal{A} \text{dualExteriorInnerProduct} \mathcal{A} \det \mathcal{A} M^\wedge$
 $\mathcal{A}^{-1} \text{asExteriorLinearMap} \mathcal{A}^{-1} \text{bixProduct} :$

$$\begin{aligned} & : T \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) = T \left(\prod_{i=1}^n u_i \otimes f_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) = T \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i \otimes \bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) = \\ & = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right) \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i = \det (f_i(v_j))_{i,j=1}^n \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \left(\prod_{i=1}^n f_i(v_{\sigma(i)}) \right) \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i = \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i(v_{\sigma(i)}) u_i = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \bigwedge_{i=1}^n T_{x_i}(v_{\sigma(i)}) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_{x_i} \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i \right); \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{A} M^\wedge : T_{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n T_{x_i};$$

□

exteriorCompositionProduct :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(M^{\wedge,*}, M^{\wedge,*}; M^{\wedge,*})$

exteriorCompositionProduct $(f \otimes v, g \otimes u) = f \otimes v \circ g \otimes u := (g_i(v_i)) f_i \otimes u_i$

compositionProductProperty :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \otimes v, g \otimes u \in \text{Im } M^{\wedge,*} . T_{f \otimes v \circ g \otimes u} = T_{f \otimes v} \circ T_{g \otimes u}$

Proof =

...

□

InteriorProductOfMixedProductFormula :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall x \in M \otimes M^* .$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall y : n \rightarrow M \otimes M^* . \mathbf{i}_x \prod_{i=1}^n y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, y_i \rangle \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \hat{y}_{i,j} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n (y_i \circ x \circ y_j + y_j \circ x \circ y_i) \prod_{k=1}^{n-2} \hat{y}_{(i,j),k}$$

Proof =

Assume $f : M^*$,

Assume $v : M$,

Assume $g : n \rightarrow M^*$,

Assume $u : n \rightarrow M$,

Assume $[1] : x = v \otimes f$,

Assume $[2] : y = u \otimes g$,

$[\dots *] := [1][2] \mathcal{CI} \mathcal{I} \text{ABEL}(M^{\wedge,*}) \mathcal{C} M^{\wedge} \mathcal{C} M^{\star \wedge} [1][2] :$

$$\begin{aligned} : \mathbf{i}_x \prod_{i=1}^n y_i &= \mathbf{i}_{v \otimes f} \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i \otimes \bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i = \sum_{i,j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} f(u_i) g_i(v) \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} \hat{u}_{i,k} \otimes \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} f_i = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \langle v \otimes f, u_i \otimes g_i \rangle \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} \hat{u}_{i,k} \otimes \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} \hat{f}_{j,k} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n (-1)^{2i+2j+1} f(u_i) g_j(v) v_j \otimes g_i \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} \hat{u}_{i,k} \otimes \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-1} f_{(i,j),k} + \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{2i+2j} f(u_i) g_j(v) v_j \otimes g_i \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-2} \hat{u}_{(i,j),k} \otimes \bigwedge_{k=1}^{n-2} \hat{f}_{(i,j),k} = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, y_i \rangle \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \hat{y}_{i,j} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n (y_i \circ x \circ y_j + y_j \circ x \circ y_i) \prod_{k=1}^{n-2} \hat{y}_{(i,j),k}; \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C} M \otimes M^* : \text{This};$

□

InteriorProductOfMixedProductFormula :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall x \in M \otimes M^* .$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall y \in M \otimes M^* . \mathbf{i}_x y^n = \langle x, y \rangle y^{n-1} - (y \circ x \circ y) y^{n-2}$$

Proof =

...

□

2.7 Algebraic Poincare Duality

asLinearMapInDegrees :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod V \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . M_{(p,q)}^{\wedge,*} \xleftrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \mathcal{L}(V_p^\wedge, V_q^\wedge)$

asLinearMapInDegrees (v) = $T_{v|V^\wedge p}^{V^\wedge q} := T_v^{p,q}$

TraceInnerProduct :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall x \in V_{(p,q)}^{\wedge,*} . \forall y \in V_{(q,p)}^{\wedge,*} .$

$$\text{tr } T_x^{p,q} \circ T_y^{q,p} = \langle x, y \rangle$$

Proof =

...

□

CompositionIsomorphism :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . T^{p,p} : (V_p^\Delta, \circ) \xleftrightarrow{k\text{-ALGE}} \mathcal{L}(V^{\wedge p}; V^{\wedge p})$

Proof =

...

□

unitTensor :: $\prod k : \text{Field} . \prod V \in k\text{-FDVS} . V^{\wedge,*}$

unitTensor () = $\wp := T^{-1}(\text{id}_{V^\wedge})$

unitTensorOfDegree :: $\prod k : \text{Field} . \prod V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \prod p \in \dim V . V_p^\Delta$

unitTensorOfDegree () = $\wp_p := (T^{p,p})^{-1}(\text{id}_{V_p^\wedge})$

UnitTensorDecomposition :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \wp = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim V} \wp_i$

Proof =

...

□

UnitTensorPower :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p \in \dim V . \wp_p = \wp_1^p$

Proof =

...

□

UnitTensorTraceRelation :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p \in \dim V . \forall w \in V_p^\Delta . \langle \wp_p, w \rangle = \text{tr } T_w^{p,p}$

Proof =

...

□

UnitTensorMult :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p, q \in \dim V . \wp_p \wp_q = C_{p+q}^p \wp_{p+q}$

Proof =

...

□

UnitTensorIneriorMult :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall p, q \in \dim V . \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_p} \mathfrak{F}_q = C_{\dim V - q + p}^p \mathfrak{F}_{q-p}$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $p = 1$,

[5.*] := **UnitTensorPower**(q)**InteriorProductOfMixedPower**($\mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_1, q$)**UnitTensorTraceRelation** \mathcal{C}

$\text{id } \mathcal{C}^{-1}$ **binomialCoefficient** :

$$: \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_1} (\mathfrak{F}_q) = \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_1} (\mathfrak{F}_1^q) = \left(\langle \mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_1 \rangle \mathfrak{F}_1^{1-1} - \mathfrak{F}_1^{\circ 3} \mathfrak{F}_1^{q-2} \right) = \left((\dim V) \mathfrak{F}_1^{q-1} - (p-1) \mathfrak{F}_1^{q-1} \right) =$$

$$(\dim V - q + 1) \mathfrak{F}_{q-1} = C_{\dim V - q + 1}^1 \mathfrak{F}_{q-1};$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : p = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_p} \mathfrak{F}_q = C_{\dim v - q + p}^p \mathfrak{F}_{q-p},$$

Assume $n : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume [2] : $\forall k \in n . p = n \Rightarrow \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_p} \mathfrak{F}_q = C_{\dim v - q + p}^p \mathfrak{F}_{q-p}$,

Assume [3] : $p = n + 1$,

[$n.*$] := **UnitTensorMultMixedExtrioorProductComp**[1][2][3] \mathcal{C} **BinomialCoefficient** :

$$: \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_p} \mathfrak{F}_q = \frac{1}{p} \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_1 \mathfrak{F}_n} \mathfrak{F}_q = \frac{1}{p} \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_1} \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_n} \mathfrak{F}_q = \frac{1}{p} C_{\dim V - q + n}^n \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_1} \mathfrak{F}_{q-n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} C_{\dim V - q + n}^n (\dim V - q + p) \mathfrak{F}_{q-p} = \frac{(\dim V - q + p)!}{(\dim V - q)! p!} \mathfrak{F}_{q-p} = C_{(\dim V - q + p)!}^{p!} \mathfrak{F}_{q-p};$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\mathbf{NaturalSet}(\dim V)[1]I(\Rightarrow) : \mathbf{This};$$

□

flatPoincareIsomorphism :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . \prod e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . V^\wedge \xleftarrow{k\text{-ALGE}} V^{*\wedge}$

$$\mathbf{flatPoincareIsomorphism}(t) = D_{\flat e} t := \mathbf{i}_t \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\dim V} e_i^*$$

sharpPoincareIsomorphism :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . \prod e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . V^{*\wedge} \xleftarrow{k\text{-ALGE}} V^\wedge$

$$\mathbf{sharpPoincareIsomorphism}(t) = D_{\sharp e} t := \mathbf{i}_t \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\dim V} e_i$$

flatPoincareIsomorphismScalarMult :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall \alpha \in k^* .$

$$. D_{\flat \alpha e} = \alpha^{-\dim V} D_{\flat e}$$

...

□

flatPoincareIsomorphismScalarMult :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall \alpha \in k^* .$

$$. D_{\sharp \alpha e} = \alpha^{\dim V} D_{\sharp e}$$

...

□

flatPoincareIsomorphismExteriorMult :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall x, y \in V^\wedge .$

$$. D_{be}(x \wedge y) = \mathbf{i}_y D_{be}(x)$$

...

□

flatPoincareIsomorphismScalarMult :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall f, g \in V^{*\wedge} .$

$$. D_{\#e}(f \wedge g) = \mathbf{i}_g D_{\#e}(f)$$

...

□

PoincareIsometry :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) .$

$$. \forall v \in V^\wedge . \forall f \in V^{*\wedge} . \langle D_{\#e}f, D_{be}v \rangle = \langle f, v \rangle$$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $(v : \text{Homogeneous}(V^\wedge)) ,$

Assume [2] : $(f : \text{Homogeneous}(V^{*\wedge})) ,$

$p := \deg v : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume [3] : $\deg g = p,$

[4] := $\mathcal{C}D_{\#}\mathcal{C}D_b\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{mixedExteriorInnerProduct}\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{mixedInteriorProduct}\mathcal{C}\text{MixedInteriorProduct}$
 $\mathcal{C}M^\Delta\mathcal{C}\text{MixedIneriorProductUnitTensorInteriorMult}\mathcal{C}\text{mixedExteriorInnerProduct} :$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_{\#e}f, D_{be}v \rangle &= \left\langle \mathbf{i}_f \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i, \mathbf{i}_v \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^* \right\rangle = \left\langle \mathfrak{F}_{n-p}, \mathbf{i}_f \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i \otimes \mathbf{i}_v \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^* \right\rangle = \langle \mathfrak{F}_{n-p}, \mathbf{i}_{f \otimes v} \mathfrak{F}_n \rangle = \\ &= \langle (f \otimes v) \mathfrak{F}_{n-p}, \mathfrak{F}_n \rangle = \langle \mathfrak{F}_{n-p}(f \otimes v), \mathfrak{F}_n \rangle = \langle f \otimes v, \mathbf{i}_{\mathfrak{F}_{n-p}} \mathfrak{F}_n \rangle = \langle f \otimes v, \mathfrak{F}_p \rangle = \langle f, v \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}V^\wedge \mathcal{C}V^{*\wedge} : \text{This};$$

□

FlatPoincareDuality :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall p \in \dim V .$

$$. D_{be|V_p^\wedge}^* = (-1)^{p(n-p)} D_{be|V_{n-p}^\wedge}$$

Proof =

Assume $v : V_p^\wedge,$

Assume $u : V_{n-p}^\wedge,$

$[v.*] := \mathcal{C}D_b\mathcal{C}\text{InteriorProduct}\mathcal{C}\text{exteriorProduct}\mathcal{C}\text{InteriorProduct}\mathcal{C}^{-1}D_b :$

$$\begin{aligned} : \langle D_{be}v, u \rangle &= \left\langle \mathbf{i}_v \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^*, u \right\rangle = \left\langle \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^*, v \wedge u \right\rangle = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \left\langle \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^*, u \wedge v \right\rangle = \\ &= (-1)^{p(n-p)} \left\langle \mathbf{i}_v \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^*, v \right\rangle = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \langle D_{be}u, v \rangle = \langle v, (-1)^{p(n-p)} D_{be}u \rangle; \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\text{DualMap} : D_{be|V_p^\wedge}^* = (-1)^{p(n-p)} D_{be|V_{n-p}^\wedge},$$

□

SharpPoincareDuality :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall p \in \dim V .$

$$. D_{\#e|V_p^{*\wedge}}^* = (-1)^{p(n-p)} D_{\#e|V_{n-p}^{*\wedge}}$$

Proof =

...

□

FlatPoincareSemiinversion :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall p \in \dim V .$

$$. D_{be|V_p^\wedge} D_{\#e|V_{n-p}^\wedge} = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \text{id}$$

Proof =

...

□

SharpPoincareSemiinversion :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall p \in \dim V .$

$$. D_{\#e|V_p^\wedge} D_{be|V_{n-p}^\wedge} = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \text{id}$$

Proof =

...

□

FlatPoincareNaturality :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V, U \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall \varphi : V \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} U .$

$$. \varphi^\wedge D_{b\varphi(e)} = D_{be} \varphi^{-1*^\wedge}$$

Proof =

...

□

SharpPoincareNaturality :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V, U \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V, \dim V) . \forall \varphi : V \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} U .$

$$. \varphi^{-1*^\wedge} D_{\#e} = D_{\# \varphi(e)} \varphi$$

Proof =

...

□

NaturalPoincareIsomorphism :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . V^{\wedge,*} \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} V^{\wedge,*}$

NaturalPoincareIsomorphism (t) = $D_{\natural}(t) := \mathbf{i}_t(\varnothing)$

NaturalPIDecomposition :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis} k . \forall v \in V^\wedge . \forall f \in V^{*\wedge} .$

$$. D_{\natural} v \otimes f = D_{be}(v) \otimes D_{\#e}(f)$$

Proof =

...

□

NaturalPIMult :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall t, s \in V^{*,\wedge} . D_{\natural}(t \cdot s) = \mathbf{i}_t D_{\natural}(s)$

Proof =

...

□

PoincareInvolution :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . V^{*,\wedge} \rightarrow V^{*,\wedge}$

PoincareInvolution (\cdot) = $\omega_{\natural} := \mathcal{C} V^{\wedge,*} \Lambda p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \Lambda v \in V^{\wedge p} . \Lambda f \in V^{*\wedge q} . (-1)^{q(n-p)+p(n-q)} v \otimes f$

$$n = \dim V$$

BalancedPoincareIsometry :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall t, s \in V^{\wedge,*} . \langle D_{\natural} t, D_{\natural} s \rangle = \langle t, s \rangle$

Proof =

...

□

BalancedPoincareDuality :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} .$

$. D_{\natural}^* = \omega_{\natural} \circ D_{\natural}$

Proof =

...

□

FlatPoincareSemiinversion :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . D_{\natural}^{\circ 2} = \omega_{\natural}$

Proof =

...

□

FlatPoincareNaturality :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V, U \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall \varphi : V \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} U .$

$. \varphi^{\wedge,*} D_{\natural} = D_{\natural} \varphi^{\wedge,*}$

Proof =

...

□

intersectionProduct :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . \prod e : \mathbf{Basis}(V) . V^{\wedge} \times V^{\wedge} \rightarrow V^{\wedge}$

intersectionProduct $(t, s) = t \cap_e s := D_{\sharp e}^{-1} t \wedge D_{\sharp e}^{-1} s$

IntersectionProductAnticommutate :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V) . \forall t, s : \mathbf{Homogeneous}(V^{\wedge}) .$

$. \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall q \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall [0] : \deg t = p . \forall [00] : \deg s = q . t \cap_e s = (-1)^{(n-p)(n-q)} s \cap_e t \quad \text{where } n = \dim V$

Proof =

...

□

IntersectionProductWithBasis :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \mathbf{Basis}(V) . \forall t : V^{\wedge} .$

$. t \cap_e \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i = t$

Proof =

...

□

PoincareAlgebraHomo :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V) . \forall t, s \in V^\wedge .$

$$. D_{be}(t \cap_e s) = D_{be}(t) \wedge D_{be}(s)$$

Proof =

$$n := \dim V : \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{I} \text{intersectionProduct}(V, e) \text{FlatPoincarePseudoInverse}^2(V, e) \mathcal{I} \mathcal{L}(V^\wedge, L^\wedge; L^\wedge)(\wedge) \mathcal{I}(-1) :$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{be}(t \cap_e s) &= D_{be} D_{\#e} \left(D_{\#e}^{-1}(t) \wedge D_{\#e}^{-1}(s) \right) = \sum_{p,q=0}^n (-1)^{(2n-p-q)(p+q-n)} D_{\#e}^{-1}(t_p) \wedge D_{\#e}^{-1}(s_q) = \\ &= \sum_{p,q=0}^n (-1)^{(2n-p-q)(p+q-n)} \left((-1)^{p(n-p)} D_{be} t_p \wedge (-1)^{q(n-q)} s_q \right) = \sum_{p,q=0}^n (-1)^{2np+2nq-2p^2-2q^2} D_{be} t_p \wedge D_{be} s_q = \\ &= D_{be} t \wedge D_{be} s; \end{aligned}$$

□

PoincareAlgebraHomo2 :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V) . D_{be} : (V^\wedge, \cap_e) \xrightarrow{k\text{-ALGE}} (V^\wedge, \wedge)$

Proof =

...

□

externalProduct :: $\prod k : \text{Field} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . \prod e : \text{Basis}(V) . V^{(\dim V)-1} \rightarrow V$

$$\text{externalProduct}(v) = [v]_e := D_{be} \bigwedge_{i=1}^{\dim V - 1} v_i$$

ExternalProductOrthogonality :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V) .$

$$. \forall v : (\dim V - 1) \rightarrow V . \forall i \in \dim V - 1 . \langle [v]_e, v_i \rangle = 0$$

Proof =

...

□

LagrangIdentity :: $\forall k : \text{Field} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall e : \text{Basis}(V) . \forall v : (n - 1) \rightarrow V . \forall f : (n - 1) \rightarrow V^* .$

$$. \langle [f]_{e^*}, [v]_e \rangle = \det \left(f_i(v_j) \right)_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \quad \text{where} \quad n = \dim V$$

Proof =

...

□

2.8 Pfaffian

leftDiffeomult :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{Alternating}(M, R) \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge$

leftDiffeomult $(T, m, t) = \Lambda_{T,m}(t) := L_m(t) + D_{T,m}(t)$

AlternatingDiffeomult :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \forall m \in M . \Lambda_{T,m}^2 = 0$

Proof =

Assume $t : \text{Alternating}(M, R)$,

$[t.*] := \mathcal{C}\Lambda_{T,m}\mathcal{C}\text{exteriorAlgebra}(M)\mathcal{C}D_{T,m}\mathcal{C}\text{Alternating}(M, r)(T)\mathcal{C}\text{ABEL}(M^\wedge) :$

$: \Lambda_{T,m}^2(t) = \Lambda_{T,m}(L_m(t) + D_{T,m}(t)) = L_m^2(t) + L_m D_{T,m}(t) + D_{T,m} L_m(t) + D_{T,m}^2(t) =$

$= m \wedge m \wedge t + m \wedge D_{T,m}(t) + D_{T,m}(m \wedge t) = m \wedge D_{T,m}(t) + T(m, m) \wedge t - m \wedge D_{T,m}(t) = 0;$

$\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : \Lambda_{T,m}^2 = 0,$

□

DiffeomultExteriorAsComp :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall u : n \rightarrow M .$

$. \Lambda_T^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_i = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \Lambda_{T, u_{n-i}}$

Proof =

...

□

higherDiffeomult :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{Alternating}(M, R) \rightarrow M^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge$

higherDiffeomult $(T, t) = \Omega_T(t) := \Lambda_T^\wedge(t)(1)$

higherAntidiffeomult :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{Alternating}(M, R) \rightarrow M^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\wedge$

higherAntidiffeomult $(T, t) = \bar{\Omega}_T(t) := \Omega_{-T}(t)$

DiffeomultDecomp :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \forall t \in M^\wedge . \forall m \in M .$

$. \Omega_T(m \wedge t) = \Lambda_{T,m} \Omega_T(t)$

Proof =

...

□

DiffeomultAndAntiderivationCommute :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) .$

. $\forall D \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(M) . D\Omega_T = \Omega_T D$

Proof =

Assume $t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge),$

Assume $[0] : \deg t = 0,$

$[1] := \mathcal{C}\Omega_T : \Omega_T(t) \in R,$

$[t.*] := \mathcal{C}\text{MapOfDegree}(M^\wedge, -1)(D)[1] : D\omega_T(t) = 0 = \omega_T D(t);$

$\leadsto [0] := I(\forall) : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \deg t = 0 \Rightarrow D\omega_T(t) = \omega_T D(t),$

Assume $n : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $[1] : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \deg t \leq n \Rightarrow D\omega_T(t) = \omega_T D(t),$

Assume $t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge),$

Assume $[2] : \deg t = n + 1,$

$(m, s, [3]) := \mathcal{C}\text{Decomposable}(t) : \sum m \in M . \sum s : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . t = m \wedge s,$

$[4] := [2][3] : \deg s = n,$

$[5] := [3]\mathcal{C}\text{SkewDerivation}(D)\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge, M^\wedge)(\Omega_T)\text{DiffeomultComp}(T)\mathcal{C}\Lambda_{T,m} :$

$: \Omega_T D(t) = \Omega_T D(m \wedge s) = \Omega_T \left(D(m)s - m \wedge D(s) \right) =$

$= D(m)\Omega_T(s) - \Lambda_{T,m}\Omega_T(s) = D(m)\Omega_T(s) - m \wedge \Omega_T(D(s)) - D_{T,m}\Omega_T(D(s)),$

$[6] := [3]\text{DiffeomultDecomp}\mathcal{C}\Lambda_{T,m}\mathcal{C}\text{skewDerivation}(D)\text{SkewDerivationAnticommutate}(D_{T,m}, D)[1](s, [4]) :$

$: D\Omega_T(t) = D\Omega_T(m \wedge s) = D \left(m \wedge \Omega_T(s) + D_{T,m}\Omega_T(s) \right) =$

$= D(m)\Omega_T(s) - m \wedge D\Omega_T(s) + DD_{T,m}\Omega_T(s) = D(m)\Omega_T(s) - m \wedge D\Omega_T(s) - D_{T,m}D\Omega_T(s) =$

$= D(m)\Omega_T(s) - m \wedge \Omega_T(D(s)) - D_{T,m}\Omega_T(D(s)),$

$[1.*] := [5][6] : \Omega_T D(t) = D\Omega_T(t);$

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{C}\text{NaturalSet}(\mathbb{Z}_+)[0][1] : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \Omega_T D(t) = D\Omega_T(t),$

$[*] := \mathcal{C}M^\wedge[1] : \Omega_T D = D\Omega_T;$

□

DiffeomultInverse :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \Omega_T^{-1} = \overline{\Omega}_T$

Proof =

Assume $t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge)$,

Assume $[0] : \deg t = 0$,

$[1] := \mathcal{C}\Omega_T\mathcal{C}\overline{\Omega}_T(t) : \Omega_T(t) = t = \overline{\Omega}_T(t)$,

$[t.*] := [1]^2 : \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = t \ \& \ \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = t$;

$\leadsto [0] := I(\forall) : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \deg t = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = t$,

Assume $n : \mathbb{Z}_+$,

Assume $[1] : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \deg t \leq n \Rightarrow \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = t$,

Assume $t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge)$,

Assume $[2] : \deg t = n + 1$,

$(m, s, [3]) := \mathcal{C}\text{Decomposable}(t) : \sum m \in M . \sum s : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . t = m \wedge s$,

$[4] := [2][3] : \deg s = n$,

$[5] := [3]\text{DiffeomultComp}^2(T)\mathcal{C}\overline{\Omega}_T\mathcal{C}^2\Lambda_{T,m}\text{DiffeomultAndAntiderivativeCommute}\mathcal{C}\text{ABEL}(M^\wedge) :$

$: \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(m \wedge s) = \Omega_T\left(m \wedge \overline{\Omega}_T(s) - D_{T,m}\overline{\Omega}_T(s)\right) =$

$= m \wedge \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(s) + D_{T,m}\Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T\overline{\Omega}_T(s) - \Omega_T D_{T,m}\overline{\Omega}_T(s) = m \wedge s + D_{T,m}\Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(s) - D_{T,m}\Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(s) = t$,

$[6] := [3]\text{DiffeomultComp}^2(T)\mathcal{C}\overline{\Omega}_T\mathcal{C}^2\Lambda_{T,m}\text{DiffeomultAndAntiderivativeCommute}\mathcal{C}\text{ABEL}(M^\wedge) :$

$: \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(m \wedge s) = \overline{\Omega}_T\left(m \wedge \Omega_T(s) + D_{T,m}\Omega_T(s)\right) =$

$= m \wedge \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(s) - D_{T,m}\overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(s) - \overline{\Omega}_T D_{T,m}\Omega_T(s) = m \wedge s + D_{T,m}\overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(s) - D_{T,m}\overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(s) = t$,

$[1.*] := [5][6] : \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = t \ \& \ \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = t$;

$\leadsto [1] := \mathcal{C}\text{NaturalSet}(\mathbb{Z}_+)[0][1] : \forall t : \text{Decomposable}(M^\wedge) . \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T(t) = t \ \& \ \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T(t) = t$,

$[*] := \mathcal{C}M^\wedge[1] : \Omega_T\overline{\Omega}_T = \text{id} \ \& \ \overline{\Omega}_T\Omega_T = \text{id}$;

□

PfaffTHM :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall m : n \rightarrow M .$

$$. \det \Lambda i, j \in n . T(m_i, m_j) = \pi_0^2 \Omega_T \bigwedge_{i=1}^n m_i$$

Proof =

$$x := \bigwedge_{i=1}^n m_i : M^\wedge,$$

$$[1] := \text{SkewExtTiotAppByDet2}(T) \text{SkewExtensionExteriorComp} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \pi_0 \text{DiffeomultExteriorAsComp}(T) :$$

$$: \det \Lambda i, j \in n . T(m_i, m_j) = (-1)^{n(n-3)/2} D_{T,x}^\wedge(x) = (-1)^{n(n-3)/2} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} D_{T,m_{n-i}} \bigwedge_{i=1}^n m_i =$$

$$= (-1)^{n(n-3)/2} \pi_0 \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (L_{m_{n-i}} + D_{T,m_{n-i}}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^n m_i = (-1)^{n(n-3)/2} \pi_0 \Lambda_{T,x}^\wedge(x),$$

$$\bar{x} := \bar{\Omega}_T(x) : M^\wedge,$$

$$[2] := \text{DiffeomultInverse}(T) \mathcal{O}(\bar{X}) \mathcal{C} \Omega_T \text{DiffeomultExteriorComp} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \Omega_T :$$

$$: \Lambda_{T,x}^\wedge(x) = \Lambda_{T,x}^\wedge(\Omega_T(\bar{x})) = \Lambda_{T,x}^\wedge \Lambda_{T,\bar{x}}^\wedge(1) = \Lambda_{T,x \wedge \bar{x}}^\wedge(1) = \Omega_T(x \wedge \bar{x}),$$

$$[3] := \mathcal{C} \bar{\Omega}_T \mathcal{O}(\bar{x}) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{genAlgebra} : \bar{x} \in \langle \{m_i | i \in n\} \rangle,$$

$$[4] := \mathcal{C} \text{exteriorAlgebra}[3] : x \wedge \bar{x} = \pi_0(\bar{x})x,$$

$$[6] := [1][2][4] : \det \Lambda i, j \in n . T(m_i, m_j) = (-1)^{n(n-3)/2} \pi_0(\Omega_T(x)) \pi_0(\bar{\Omega}_T(x)),$$

$$(F, [7]) := \text{DiffeomultExteriorComp} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{MapOfDegree} : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod i \in n .$$

$$. F_i : \text{MapOfDegree}(M^\wedge, n - 2i) . \Lambda_x^\wedge = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i,$$

$$[8] := \mathcal{C} \bar{x}[7] : \Lambda_{\bar{x}}^\wedge = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i F_i,$$

$$[9] := [8][7] \mathcal{C}^{-1} \pi_0 : \pi_0(\bar{\Omega}_T(x)) = (-1)^{n/2} \pi_0(\Omega_T(x)),$$

$$[10] := \mathcal{C}(-1) : n : \text{Even} \Rightarrow (-1)^{n/2} = (-1)^{k(k-2)/3},$$

$$[11] := [8][7] : n : \text{Odd} \Rightarrow \pi_0(\Omega_T(x)) = 0 = \pi_0(\bar{\Omega}_T(x)),$$

$$[12] := \text{OddOrEven}[10][11] : \pi_0 \Omega_T(x) = (-1)^{n(n+3)/2} \pi_0(\bar{\Omega}_T(x)),$$

$$[*] := [12][6] : \det \Lambda i, j \in n . T(m_i, m_j) = \pi_0^2(\Omega_T(x));$$

□

pfaffian :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \prod e : \text{Basis}(M) . \text{Alternating}(M, R) \rightarrow R$$

$$\text{pfaffian}(T) = \text{pf}_e T := \pi_0 \left(\Omega_T \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i \right)$$

PfaffianProperty :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall e : \text{Basis}(M) . \forall T : \text{Alternating}(M, R) . \text{pf}_e^2 T = \det T^e$$

Proof =

...

□

PfaffianChangeOfBasis :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

. $\forall e, e' : \text{Basis}(M) . \text{pf}_{e'} T = \det C_{e \rightarrow e'} \text{pf}_e T$

Proof =

$[*] := \varphi \text{pf}_{e'} T \varphi^{-1} C_{e \rightarrow e'} \varphi^{-1} \text{exteriorAlgebraFunctorDeterminantTHM} \varphi R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge, R)(\Omega \pi_0) \varphi^{-1} \text{pf}_e T :$

$$\begin{aligned} : \text{pf}_{e'} T &= \pi_0 \Omega \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^p e'_i \right) = \pi_0 \Omega \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^p C_{e \rightarrow e'} e_i \right) = \pi_0 \Omega \left(C_{e \rightarrow e'}^\wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^p e_i \right) = \pi_0 \Omega \left((\det C_{e \rightarrow e'}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^p e_i \right) = \\ &= (\det C_{e \rightarrow e'}) \pi_0 \Omega \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^p e_i \right) = \det C_{e \rightarrow e'} \text{pf}_e T; \end{aligned}$$

□

matrixPfaffian :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \text{AlternatingMatrix}(R, n) \rightarrow R$

matrixPfaffian (A) = pf A := pf_e A_{e,e}

BlockDiagonalPfaffian1 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : \text{AlternatingMatrix}(R, n) .$

. $\forall B : \text{AlternatingMatrix}(R, m) . \text{pf } A \oplus B = \text{pf } A \text{pf } B$

Proof =

$[1] := \varphi \text{matrixPfaffian}(A \oplus B) \varphi \text{pfaffian} \varphi \Omega \varphi A \oplus B :$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf}(A \oplus B) &= \pi_0 \left(\Omega_{(A \oplus B)_{e,e}} \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n+m} e_i \right) = \pi_0 \prod_{i=1}^{n+m} (L_{e_i} + T_{(A \oplus B)_{e,e,e_i}}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n+m} e_i = \\ &= \pi_0 \prod_{i=1}^n (L_{e_i} + T_{(A \oplus B)_{e,e,e_i}}) \prod_{i=n+1}^{n+m} (L_{e_i} + T_{B_{e,e,e_i}}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n+m} e_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, [2]) := \varphi \text{pf } B[1] : \sum x : m \rightarrow R^{n+m^\wedge} . \text{pf}(A \oplus B) = \pi_0 \prod_{i=1}^n (L_{e_i} + T_{(A \oplus B)_{e,e,e_i}}) \left(\text{pf } B \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i + \sum_{i=1}^m e_{i+1} \wedge x_i \right),$$

$$(y, [*]) := \varphi T \varphi^{-1} \text{pf } A \varphi \pi_0 [2] : \sum y : m \rightarrow R^{n+m^\wedge} . \text{pf}(A \oplus B) = \pi_0 \left(\text{pf } A \text{pf } B + \sum_{i=1}^m e_{i+1} \wedge y_i \right) = \text{pf } A \text{pf } B,$$

□

doublyReducedMatrix :: $\prod X \in \text{SET} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . X^{n \times n} \rightarrow n \times n \rightarrow X^{(n-2) \times (n-2)}$

doublyReducedMatrix (A, (i, j)) = $\widehat{A}_{((i,j))} := \widehat{\widehat{A}_{(i,j)}}_{(j,i)}$

PfaffianFormula :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A : \text{AlternatingMatrix}(R, n) .$

. $\text{pf } A = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i A_{1,i} \text{pf } \widehat{A}_{((1,i))}$

Proof =

...

□

2.9 Symmetric Algebra

$$\text{SymmetricAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum S : R\text{-CALGE} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} S$$

$$(S, \iota) : \text{SymmetricAlgebra} \iff \forall A \in R\text{-CALGE} . \forall \varphi : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A . \exists ! f : S \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}} A : \varphi = \iota f$$

$$\text{IsomorphicTensorAlgebras} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (S, \iota), (S', \iota') : \text{SymmetricAlgebra}(M) . \\ . T \cong_{R\text{-CALGE}} T'$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{SymmetricAlgebraUniversalInjective} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \\ . \forall (S, \iota) : \text{SymmetricAlgebra}(M) . \iota : M \hookrightarrow T$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{symmetricAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-CALGE}$$

$$\text{symmetricAlgebra}(M) = M^\vee := \frac{M^\otimes}{\langle \{x \otimes y - y \otimes x \mid x, y \in M\} \rangle}$$

$$\text{symmetricProduct} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(M^\vee, M^\vee; M^\vee)$$

$$\text{symmetricProduct}([t], [s]) = [t] \vee [s] := [t \otimes s]$$

$$\text{symmetricEmbedding} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^\vee$$

$$\text{symmetricEmbedding}(m) = \iota_M^\vee(m) := [\iota_M^\otimes(m)]$$

$$\text{SymmetricAlgebraTHM} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . (M^\vee, \iota_M^\vee) : \text{SymmetricAlgebra}(R, M)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{symmetricMapping} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M, N \in R\text{-MOD} . (M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N) \rightarrow (M^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-CALGE}} N^\vee)$$

$$\text{symmetricMapping}(f) = f^\vee := \mathcal{C}\text{SymmetricAlgebra}(R, M)(M^\vee)(f \iota_N^\vee)$$

$$\text{symmetricFunctor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \xrightarrow{\text{CAT}} R\text{-CALGE}$$

$$\text{symmetricFunctor}() := (\text{symmetricAlgebra}, \text{symmetricMap})$$

BasisOfSymmetricAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . \forall E : \text{Basis}(R) .$
 $. \left\{ \bigvee_{i=1}^n e_i \mid e : \text{Nondecreasing}(n, (E, o)) \right\} : \text{Basis}(M^\vee) \quad \text{where} \quad o = \text{wellOrderingTHM}(E)$

Proof =

...

□

FreeSymmetricAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . M^\vee : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule}(R) . M^\vee : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricAlgebraDirectSum :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \forall M : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \right)^\vee \cong_{R\text{-CALGE}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n M_i^\vee$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricAlgebraPoincareSeries :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. P(M^\vee)(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^n} \quad \text{where} \quad n = \text{rank } M$

Proof =

[1] := **SymmetricAlgebraBasis** : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \dim R_n^\vee = 1,$

[2] := **seriesOfPoincare**[1] : $P(R^\vee)(x) = \frac{1}{1-x},$

[3] := **FreeAsSum**(M) : $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n R,$

[4] := **SymmetrcAlgebraDirectSum** : $M^\wedge \cong_{R\text{-CALGE}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n R^\wedge,$

[*] := **PoincareSeriesProduct**[2][4] : $P(M^\vee)(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^n};$

□

SymmetricAlgebraDimension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \dim M_p^\vee = \binom{n+p-1}{p} \quad \text{where} \quad n = \text{rank } M$$

Proof =

[1] := **SymmetricAlgebraPoincareSeries**(M)**FractionDiff** **GeometricSeries** **SeriesDiff** \mathcal{O}^{-1} **binom** :

$$\begin{aligned} P(M^\wedge)(x) &= \frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \frac{d^{(n-1)}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{1}{(n-1)!(1-x)} = \frac{d^{(n-1)}}{dx^{n-1}} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \frac{x^p}{(n-1)!} = \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+p-1)!}{(n-1)!p!} x^p = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+p-1}{p} x^p, \end{aligned}$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}\text{PoincareSeries}[1] : \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \dim M_p^\vee = \binom{n+p-1}{p};$$

□

ProjectiveSymmetricAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : \text{Projective}(R) . M^\vee : \text{Projective}$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricCovariantExtension :: $\forall A, B \in \text{ANN} . \forall \omega A \xrightarrow{\text{RING}} B . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} .$

$$. M^\vee \otimes_\omega B \cong_{B\text{-ALGE}} (M \otimes_\omega B)^\vee$$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricDerivationExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f \in M^* . \exists ! D \in \mathcal{D}(M^\vee) : D|_{M_1^\vee} = f$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricGeneralisedDerivationExtension :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$

$$. \forall f \in \left(M_n^\wedge\right)^* . \exists ! D \in \mathcal{D}^n(M^\vee) : D_{M_n^\vee} = f$$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricAlgebraQuotient :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(R) . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \left(\frac{M}{IM}\right)^\vee \cong_{\frac{R}{I}\text{-ALGE}} \frac{M^\vee}{IM^\vee}$

Proof =

...

□

2.10 Algebraic Differentiation

DifferentialOperator :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \text{MapOfDegree}(M^\vee, n)$

$F : \text{DifferentialOperator} \iff F \in \nabla^n M \iff \exists ! f \in (M_n^\vee)^* : \forall k : \text{After}(n) .$

$$. \forall m : k \rightarrow M . F \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^k m_i \right) = \sum_{I: n \uparrow k} f \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m m_{I_i} \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{k-n} m_{I_i^c}$$

DifferentialOperatorComposition :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in \nabla^n(M) .$
 $. \forall B \in \nabla^m(M) . AB \in \nabla^{n+m}(M)$

Proof =

$$(a, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\nabla^n(M)(A) : \sum a : M_n^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R . \dots ,$$

$$(b, [2]) := \mathcal{C}\nabla^m(M)(A) : \sum b : M_m^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R . \dots ,$$

Assume $K : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $[3] : K \geq n + m$,

Assume $x : K \rightarrow M$,

$[K . * . 1] := [1](K, x) \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge)(b)[3][2](K - n, \dots) \text{RearrangeArange}(\dots) :$

$$: AB \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K x_i \right) = B \left(\sum_{I: n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n} x_{I_i^c} \right) = \sum_{I: n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) B \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n} x_{I_i^c} =$$

$$= \sum_{I: n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) \sum_{J: m \uparrow K-n} b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{J_i} \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n-m} x_{J_i^c} =$$

$$= \sum_{L: n+m \uparrow K} \left(\sum_{H: n \uparrow n+m} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{L_{H_i}} \right) b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{L_{H_i^c}} \right) \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n-m} x_{L_i^c},$$

$$f := \mathcal{C}M_{n+m}^\vee \Lambda x : (n+m) \rightarrow M . \sum_{H: n \uparrow n+m} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{H_i} \right) b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{H_i^c} \right) : M_{n+m}^\vee \rightarrow R,$$

$[K . * . 2] := \mathcal{O}f \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M_a^\wedge, R)(a) \mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M_m^\wedge, R)(b) : \left(f : M_{n+m}^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R \right);$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\nabla^{n+m}(M) : AB \in \nabla^{n+m}(M);$

□

DifferentialOperatorsCommutate :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} .$

$. \forall A \in \nabla^n(M) . \forall B \in \nabla^m(M) . AB = BA$

Proof =

$(a, [1]) := \mathcal{C}\nabla^n(M)(A) : \sum a : M_n^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R . \dots ,$

$(b, [2]) := \mathcal{C}\nabla^m(M)(A) : \sum b : M_m^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R . \dots ,$

Assume $K : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $[3] : K \geq n + m$,

Assume $x : K \rightarrow M$,

$[K.*] := [1](K, x)\mathcal{C}R\text{-MOD}(M^\wedge)(b)[3][2](K - n, \dots)\text{RearrangeArange}(\dots) :$

$$\begin{aligned} : AB \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K x_i \right) &= B \left(\sum_{I:n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n} x_{I_i^c} \right) = \sum_{I:n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) B \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n} x_{I_i^c} = \\ &= \sum_{I:n \uparrow K} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{I_i} \right) \sum_{J:m \uparrow K-n} b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{I_{J_i}^c} \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n-m} x_{I_{J_i}^c} = \\ &= \sum_{L:n+m \uparrow K} \left(\sum_{H:n \uparrow n+m} a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{L_{H_i}} \right) b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{L_{H_i}^c} \right) \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n-m} x_{L_i^c} = \\ &= \sum_{L:n+m \uparrow K} \left(\sum_{H:m \uparrow n+m} b \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m x_{L_{H_i}^c} \right) a \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_{L_{H_i}} \right) \right) \bigvee_{i=1}^{K-n-m} x_{L_i^c} = \\ &= BA \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K x_i \right); \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}M^\vee I(=, \rightarrow) : AB = BA;$

□

ExtensionToDifferentialOperator :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$

$. \forall f \in M_n^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R . \exists ! A \in \nabla^n(M) . A|_{M_n^\vee} = f$

Proof =

...

□

DifferentialOperatorsAsFunctional :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} .$

$. \left(M_n^\vee \right)^* \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \nabla^n(M)$

Proof =

algebraOfDifferentialOperators :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow R\text{-CALGE}(\mathbb{Z})$

algebraOfDifferentialOperators $(M) = \nabla M := \left(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n M, \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{if } n \geq 0 \text{ then } \nabla^n M \text{ else } 0 \right)$

$$\text{partialDifferentiation} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod X \in \text{SET} . X \rightarrow \nabla^1 R^X$$

$$\text{partialDifferential}(\alpha) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} := \mathcal{O}\text{ExtensionToDifferentialOperators}(e_\alpha^*)$$

$$\text{higherPartialDifferentiation} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod X \in \text{SET} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . (n \hookrightarrow X \ \& \ n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \nabla R^X$$

$$\text{higherPartialDifferential}(\alpha, m) = \frac{\partial^{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n \partial x_{\alpha_i}^{m_i}} := \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\alpha_i}} \right)^{m_i}$$

$$\text{HigherPolynomialDifferentiation} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall \alpha : n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall \beta : n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ .$$

$$\cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)^{\alpha_i} \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^{\vee \beta_i} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i!}{(\beta_i - \alpha_i)!} \bigwedge_{i=1}^n e_i^{\vee \beta_i - \alpha_i}$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{standartDifferentialOperator} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod X \in \text{SET} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . (n \hookrightarrow X \ \& \ n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \nabla R^X$$

$$\text{standartDifferentialOperator}(\alpha, m) = D^{\alpha, m} := \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i!} \frac{\partial^{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n \partial x_i}$$

$$\text{MultinomialComposition} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall X \in \text{SET} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall \alpha, \beta : n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ . D^\alpha D^\beta = \binom{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} D^{\alpha + \beta}$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{permanent} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R$$

$$\text{permanent}(A) = \text{perm}(A) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} A_{i, \sigma(i)}$$

$$\text{bilinearAsDifferential} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{L}(A, B; R) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \nabla B$$

$$\text{bilinearAsDifferential}(\gamma, a) = D_a^\gamma := \text{ExtensionToDifferentialOperators}(\Lambda b \in B . \gamma(a, b))$$

$$\text{PermanentComposition} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall a : n \rightarrow A . \forall b : n \rightarrow B .$$

$$\cdot \prod_{i=1}^n D_{a_i}^\gamma \bigwedge_{i=1}^n b_i = \text{perm}(\gamma(a_i, b_i))_{i,j=1}^n$$

Proof =

...

□

2.11 Grassmann Algebra

`exteriorComultiplication` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} A^\wedge$

`exteriorComultiplication` () = $\Delta := \mathcal{C}A^\wedge \Lambda a \in A . a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a$

Assume $a, b : A$,

[1] := $\mathcal{C}\Delta\mathcal{C}\text{twistedTensorProduct}$:

: $\Delta(a \wedge b)(a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a)(b \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b) = (a \wedge b) \otimes 1 + a \otimes b - b \otimes a + 1 \otimes (a \wedge b),$

[2] := $\mathcal{C}\Delta\mathcal{C}\text{twistedTensorProduct}\mathcal{C}A^\wedge$:

: $\Delta(b \wedge a)(b \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b)(a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a) = (b \wedge a) \otimes 1 + b \otimes a - a \otimes b + 1 \otimes (b \wedge a) =$
 $= -(a \wedge b) \otimes 1 - a \otimes b + b \otimes a - 1 \otimes (a \wedge b),$

$[a, b.*] := \mathcal{C}\Delta[1][2] : \Delta(a \wedge b + b \wedge a) = \Delta(a \wedge b) + \Delta(b \wedge a) = 0;$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\Delta\mathcal{C}E^\wedge : \text{WellDefined}(\Delta);$

□

`exteriorCounit` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} R$

`exteriorCounit` () = $\eta := \mathcal{C}R\text{-ALGE}(A^\wedge, R)(0)$

`exteriorAntipode` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\wedge \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} A^\wedge$

`exteriorAntipode` () = $\sigma := \mathcal{C}R\text{-ALGE}(A^\wedge, R)(-\text{id}_A)$

`ExteriorAlgebraIsASkewCoalgebra` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . (A^\wedge, \Delta, \eta) \in R\text{-SCOALG}(\mathbb{Z})$

`Proof` =

...

□

`ExteriorAlgebraIsATwistedHopfAlgebra` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\wedge \in \widetilde{R\text{-HOPF}}$

`Proof` =

...

□

`ExteriorAlgebraMapIsAHopfMorphism` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$

$. f^\wedge : A^\wedge \xrightarrow{\widetilde{R\text{-HOPF}}} B^\wedge$

`Proof` =

...

□

disjointSequenceSum :: $\prod A \in \text{ABEL} \prod n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ .$

$$. \left(\sum k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \sum [0] : k + l = 0 . \left(\left(k \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) \times \left(l \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) \right) \rightarrow A \right) \rightarrow A$$

disjointSequenceSum(F) = $\sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow n} F(I, J) :=$

$$:= \sum (I, J) \in \left\{ (I, J) \in \left(k \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) \times \left(l \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) : \text{Im } I \cap \text{Im } J = \emptyset \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : k + l = n \right\} . F(I, J)$$

ComultiplicationOfExteriorProduct :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall a : n \rightarrow A .$

$$. \Delta \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow n} (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right)$$

Proof =

$$\sigma := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall m \in n . \forall a : m \rightarrow A . \Delta \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow n} (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{C} \Delta \mathcal{C}^{-1} (-1)^{I,J} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{disjointSequenceSum} : \sigma(1),$$

Assume $m : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $[2] : \sigma(m)$,

Assume $a : (m+1) \rightarrow A$,

$$\mathcal{I} := \left\{ (I, J) \in \left(k \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) \times \left(l \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) : \text{Im } I \cap \text{Im } J = \emptyset \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : k + l = m \right\} : \text{SET},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_+ := \left\{ (I, J) \in \left(k \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) \times \left(l \uparrow [n]_{\mathbb{N}} \right) : \text{Im } I \cap \text{Im } J = \emptyset \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : k + l = m + 1 \right\} : \text{SET},$$

$$(s, [3]) := \mathcal{C} R\text{-ALGE}(A^\wedge, A^\wedge \otimes A^\wedge) \mathcal{C} \Delta \mathcal{C} R\text{-ALGE}(A^\wedge) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \mathcal{C}^{-1} \text{disjointSequenceSum} :$$

$$: \sum s : \mathcal{I}_+ \rightarrow \{-1, 1\} .$$

$$. \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i \right) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \Delta(a_i) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (a_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a_i) = \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow (m+1)} s_{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) ;$$

□

$$[4] := [2](a_{|m}) : \Delta \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m a_i \right) = \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow m} (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right),$$

$$[5] := [1] \mathcal{C} R\text{-ALGE}(A^\wedge, A^\wedge \widetilde{\otimes} A^\wedge) [2] :$$

$$: \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow (m+1)} s_{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) = \Delta \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i \right) = \Delta \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m a_i \right) \Delta(a_{m+1}) =$$

$$= \left(\sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow m} (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) \right) \left((a_{m+1} \otimes 1) + (1 \otimes a_{m+1}) \right),$$

Assume $(I, J) : \mathcal{I}$,

$$\begin{aligned} [6] &:= \mathcal{C}\text{twistedTensorProduct} : (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) (a_{m+1} \otimes 1) = \\ &= (-1)^{I,J} (-1)^{|J|} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } (I \sqcup (m+1))} a_{(I \sqcup (m+1))_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in J} a_{J_j} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [7] &:= \mathcal{C}\text{twistedTensorProduct} : (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right) (1 \otimes a_{m+1}) = \\ &= (-1)^{I,J} \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } (I \sqcup (m+1))} a_{(I \sqcup (m+1))_i} \right) \otimes \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } (J \sqcup (m+1))} a_{(J \sqcup (m+1))_j} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$[8] := \mathcal{C}\text{permutatioSign} \mathcal{C}\text{doubleIncreasingAsPermutation} : (-1)^{I,J} (-1)^{|J|} = (-1)^{I \sqcup (m+1), J},$$

$$[9] := \mathcal{C}\text{permutationSign} \mathcal{C}\text{doubleIncreasignAsPermutation} : (-1)^{I,J} = (-1)^{I, J \sqcup (m+1)},$$

$$\left[(I, J). * \right] := [3][6][7][8][9] : s_{I \sqcap (m+1), J} = (-1)^{I \sqcap (m+1), J} \ \& \ s_{I, J \sqcap (m+1)} = (-1)^{I, J \sqcap (m+1)};$$

$$\leadsto [m.*] := I(\forall)[3] \mathcal{C}^{-1} \sigma : \sigma(m+1);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C} \mathbb{N} \mathcal{C} \sigma : \text{This};$$

□

$$\text{exteriotDualProduct} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} A^{\wedge*} \otimes A^{\wedge*} \rightarrow A^{\wedge*}$$

$$\text{exteriorDualProduct}(f, g) = f \wedge g := \Delta_A(f \otimes g) \mu_R$$

$$\text{ExteriorDualProductAction} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall a : n \rightarrow A .$$

$$. \forall f, g \in A^{\wedge*} (f \wedge g) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \sum_{I \sqcup J \uparrow n} (-1)^{I,J} f \left(\bigwedge_{i \in \text{dom } I} a_{I_i} \right) g \left(\bigwedge_{j \in \text{dom } J} a_{J_j} \right)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{GrassmannAlgebra} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \xrightarrow{\text{CAT}} \widetilde{R\text{-HOPF}}$$

$$\text{GrassmannAlgebra}(A) = \mathfrak{G}(A) := \mathfrak{D}(A^{\wedge})$$

$$\text{GrassmannIsomorphism} :: \forall R \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall A : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \mathfrak{G}(A) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}(\mathbb{Z})} A^{\wedge}$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{StrongGrassmannIsomorphism} :: \forall R \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall A : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \mathfrak{G}(A) \cong_{\widetilde{R\text{-HOPF}}} A^{*\wedge}$$

Proof =

...

□

ExteriorDualProductAction :: $\forall R \in \mathbf{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall a : n \rightarrow A .$

$$. \forall f : m \rightarrow A^* \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \det \left(f_i(m_j) \right)_{i,j=1}^n$$

Proof =

$$\wp := \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall m \in n . \forall a : m \rightarrow A . \forall f : m \rightarrow A^* . \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n f_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \det(f_i(a_j))_{i,j=1}^n : \mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{Type},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{C}^{-1} \det \mathcal{C}^{-1} \wp : \wp(0) \ \& \ \wp(1),$$

Assume $m : \mathbb{N}$,

Assume $[2] : \wp(m)$,

Assume $a : (m+1) \rightarrow A$,

Assume $f : (m+1) \rightarrow A^*$,

$$g := \bigwedge_{j=1}^m \widehat{f}_{1,j} : (m+1) \rightarrow A^{\wedge*},$$

$[m.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1}(g) \mathbf{ExteriorDualProductAction} \mathcal{O}(g) \mathcal{C} \wp[2] \mathbf{DeterminantDecomposition} :$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} f_i \right) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i \right) = (f_1 \wedge g) \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i f_1(a_i) g \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^n \widehat{a}_{i,j} \right) = \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i f_1(a_i) \det \left(\widehat{f}_{1,j}(\widehat{a}_{i,l}) \right)_{j,l}^m = \det(f_i(a_j))_{i,j=1}^n; \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto [*] := [1] \mathcal{C} \mathbb{Z}_+ : \mathbf{This};$$

□

ExterirorIntegrals :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall [0] : \dim V = n . \int_{V^\wedge}^l = \int_{V^\wedge}^r = V_n^\wedge$

Proof =

...

□

GrassmannIntegrals :: $\forall k : \mathbf{Field} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall [0] : \dim V = n . \int_{\mathfrak{G}(V)}^l = \int_{\mathfrak{G}(V)}^r = \mathfrak{G}_n(V)$

Proof =

...

□

integral0fBerezin :: $\prod k : \mathbf{Field} . \prod V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . \prod e : \mathbf{Basis}(n, V) . \int_{\mathfrak{G}(V)}^l$

$$\mathbf{integral0fBerezin} \left(\sum_{I \subset n} \alpha_I \bigwedge_{i \in I} e_i \right) = \mathbf{B}_e \sum_{I \subset n} \alpha_I \bigwedge_{i \in I} := \alpha_n$$

2.12 Graded Duality In Symmetric Algebras

`symmetricComultiplication` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} A^\vee \widetilde{\otimes} A^\vee$

`symmetricComultiplication` () = $\Delta := \mathcal{C}A^\vee \Lambda a \in A . a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a$

`Assume` $a, b : A$,

[1] := $\mathcal{C}\Delta \mathcal{C}\text{TensorProduct}$:

: $\Delta(a \vee b)(a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a)(b \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b) = (a \vee b) \otimes 1 + a \otimes b + b \otimes a + 1 \otimes (a \vee b),$

[2] := $\mathcal{C}\Delta \mathcal{C}\text{twistedtensorProduct} \mathcal{C}A^\wedge$:

: $\Delta(b \vee a)(b \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b)(a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a) = (b \vee a) \otimes 1 + b \otimes a + a \otimes b + 1 \otimes (b \vee a) =$
 $= (a \vee b) \otimes 1 + a \otimes b + b \otimes a + 1 \otimes (a \vee b) =,$

$[a, b.*] := \mathcal{C}\Delta[1][2] : \Delta(a \vee b - b \vee a) = \Delta(a \vee b) - \Delta(b \vee a) = 0;$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{C}\Delta \mathcal{C}E^\wedge : \text{WellDefined}(\Delta);$

□

`SymmetricCounit` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} R$

`exteriorCounit` () = $\eta := \mathcal{C}R\text{-ALGE}(A^\vee, R)(0)$

`exteriorAntipode` :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} A^\vee$

`symmetricAntipode` () = $\sigma := \mathcal{C}R\text{-ALGE}(A^\vee, R)(-\text{id}_A)$

`SymmetricAlgebraIsACocommutativeCoalgebra` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} (A^\vee, \Delta, \eta) \in R\text{-CCOALG}(\mathbb{Z})$

`Proof` =

...

□

`SemmetricAlgebraIsAHopfAlgebra` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^\vee \in R\text{-HOPF}(\mathbb{Z})$

`Proof` =

...

□

`SymmetricAlgebraMapIsAHopfMorphism` :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall f : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$

$. f^\vee : A^\vee \xrightarrow{R\text{-HOPF}(\mathbb{Z})} B^\vee$

`Proof` =

...

□

DifferentialOperatorsAsGradedDuals :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$\nabla A \cong_{R\text{-ALGE}(\mathbb{Z})} \mathfrak{D}(A)$$

Proof =

...

□

symmetricDualEmbedding :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A \in R\text{-MOD} . A^{*\vee} \xrightarrow{R\text{-HOPF}(\mathbb{Z})} \mathfrak{D}(A^\vee)$

symmeticDualEmbedding (f) = $\lambda(f) := \varGamma R\text{-HOPF}(\mathbb{Z}) \varGamma \mathfrak{D}(A)(f)$

SymmetricDualAction :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall a : n \rightarrow A . \forall f : n \rightarrow A^* .$

$$. \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i \right) \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \text{perm}(f_i(a_j))_{i,j=1}^n$$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricDualBasisAction1 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall x : \text{Bais}(n, A) .$

$$. \forall p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ . \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n (\text{d}x_i)^{p_i} \right) \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_i^{p_i} \right) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i!$$

Proof =

...

□

SymmetricDualBasisAction2 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall x : \text{Bais}(n, A) .$

$$. \forall p, q : n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall [0] : p \neq q . \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n (\text{d}x_i)^{p_i} \right) \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^n x_i^{q_i} \right) = 0$$

Proof =

...

□

2.13 Plücker's Equations

DecomposableByHighDegree :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge(n-1)} . t : \text{Decomposable}(V)$
 $n = \dim V$

Proof =

$\mathbb{P} := \Lambda m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \dim V = m \Rightarrow \forall t \in V^{\wedge(m-1)} . t : \text{Decomposable}(V) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$

$[0] := \mathcal{OP}\mathcal{C}\text{exteriorPower}(0) : \mathbb{P}(0),$

Assume $n - 1 : \mathbb{N},$

Assume $[1] : \mathbb{P}(n - 1),$

Assume $V : k\text{-FDVS},$

Assume $[01] : \dim V = n,$

Assume $t : t \in V^{\wedge(n-1)},$

$e := \text{FreeHasBasis}(V) : \text{Basis}(V, n),$

$(\alpha, [2]) := \text{ExteriorAlgebraBasis}(V, e)\mathcal{C}\text{Basis} : \sum \alpha : k^n . t = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bigwedge_{j \neq i} e_j,$

$U := \text{span}\{e_i\}_{i=2}^n : \text{VectorSubspace}(V),$

Assume $[00] : \exists i \in \overline{2n} . \alpha_i \neq 0,$

$(u, [3]) := [1](U)\mathcal{C}\text{Decomposable}[00] : \sum u : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(U, n - 2) . \sum_{i=2}^n \alpha_i \bigwedge_{j \neq i, 1} e_j = \bigwedge_{i=0}^{n-1} u_i,$

$(w, [4]) := \text{BasisExtension}(U, u) : \sum w \in U . w \oplus u : \text{Basis}(U, n - 1),$

$(\beta, [5]) := \mathcal{C}U^{\wedge n-1}\text{ExteriorAlgebraBasis}(U, w \oplus u) : \alpha_1 \bigwedge_{i=2}^n e_i = \beta w \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i,$

$[6] := [2]\mathcal{C}V^{\wedge}[3][5]\mathcal{C}V^{\wedge} :$

$: t = \alpha_n \sum_{i=1}^n \bigwedge_{j \neq i} e_j = e_1 \wedge \left(\sum_{i=2}^n \alpha_i \bigwedge_{j \neq 1, i} e_j \right) + \alpha_1 \bigwedge_{i \neq 1} e_i = e_1 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i + \beta w \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i = (e_1 + \beta w) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i,$

$[00.*] := \mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Decomposable}[6] : (t : \text{Decomposable}(V));$

$\leadsto [00] := I(\Rightarrow) : (\exists i \in \overline{2n} . \alpha_i \neq 0) \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V),$

$[10] := [2]\mathcal{C}^{-1}\text{Decomposable}I(\Rightarrow) : (\forall i \in \overline{2n} . \alpha_i = 0) \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V),$

$n.* := \text{LEM}[00][10] : (t : \text{Decomposable}(V));$

$\leadsto [*] := \mathcal{CN}\mathcal{OP} : \text{This};$

□

tensorRank :: $\prod k : \text{Numeric} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . V^{\wedge} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$

tensorRank $(t) = \text{rank } t := \min\{\dim U : U \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V \ \& \ t \in U^{\wedge}\}$

tensorAnnihilator :: $\prod k : \text{Numeric} . \prod V : k\text{-FDVS} . V^{\wedge} \rightarrow \text{VectorSubspace}(V^*)$

tensorAnnihilator $(t) = \text{Ann } t := \{f \in V^* . \mathbf{i}(f)(t) = 0\}$

DecomposableByRank :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \dim V . \forall t \in V^{\wedge n} . \forall [0] : t \neq 0$
 $. t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \iff \text{rank } t = n$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $(t : \text{Decomposable}(V))$,

$(v, [2]) := \mathcal{A}\text{Decomposable}[1] : \sum v : n \rightarrow V . t = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i,$

$[3] := [2][0] : (v : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(V, n))$,

$U := \text{span}\{v_i\}_{i=1}^n : \text{VectorSubspace}(V),$

$[4] := [2]\mathcal{O} : t \in U^\wedge,$

$[5] := [3]\mathcal{O} : \dim U = n,$

$[1.*] := \text{ExteriorPowerRank}[4][5][0] : \text{rank } t = n;$

$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \Rightarrow \text{rank } t = n,$

Assume [2] : $\text{rank } t = n,$

$(U, [3]) := \mathcal{A}\text{tensorRank}(t)[2] : \sum U \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V . t \in U^\wedge \ \& \ \dim U = n,$

$[2.*] := \text{ExteriorPowerRank}[3]\mathcal{A}^{-1}\text{Decomposable} : (t : \text{Decomposable});$

$\leadsto [*] := I(\Rightarrow)I(\iff)[1] : (t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \iff \text{rank } t = n);$

□

RankAnnTHM :: $\forall k : \text{numeric} . \forall V : k\text{-FDVS} . \forall t \in V^\wedge . \text{Ann}(t) + \text{rank}(t) = \dim V$

Proof =

$n := \text{rank } t : \mathbb{N},$

$(U, [1]) := \mathcal{A}\text{tensorRank}[t] : \sum U \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V . t \in U^\wedge \ \& \ \dim U = n,$

$u := \text{FreeHasBasis}[1] : \text{Basis}(U),$

$(w, [2]) := \text{BasisExtension}(u) : \sum w : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(V, n) . u \oplus w : \text{Basis}(V),$

$e := u \oplus w : \text{Basis}(V),$

$d := \deg t : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $\beta : n \rightarrow k,$

Assume [4] : $\beta \neq 0,$

$f := \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u_i^* : V^*,$

$v := \sum_{f=1}^n \beta_i u_i^1 : V,$

$[5] := \mathcal{O}(v)[4] : v \neq 0,$

$(u', [6]) := \text{OrthogonalBasisExtension}(v)[5] : \sum u' : (n-1) \rightarrow V . v \oplus u' : \text{Basis}(V) \ \& \ \forall i \in (n-1) . f(u'_i) = 0,$

$[7] := \mathcal{O}f\mathcal{O}v : f(v) \neq 0,$

$$(\alpha, \gamma, [3]) := \text{ExteriorAlgebraBasis}(t)[1] : \sum \alpha : \text{Skew}(d-1, n, k) . \sum \gamma : \text{Skew}(d, n, k) .$$

$$.t = \sum_{m=1}^{d-1} \sum_{I:m \uparrow n-1} \alpha_I v \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^m u'_{I_i} + \sum_{m=1}^{d-1} \sum_{I:m \uparrow n-1} \gamma_I \bigwedge_{i=1}^m u'_{I_i},$$

$$[8] := [3] \mathcal{O} \beta \mathcal{O} \text{interiorProduct}[6] :$$

$$: \mathbf{i}(f)(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{d-1} \sum_{I:m \uparrow n-1} \alpha_I \mathbf{i}(f)v \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^m u'_{I_i} + \sum_{m=1}^{d-1} \sum_{I:m \uparrow n-1} \gamma_I \mathbf{i}(f) \bigwedge_{i=1}^m u'_{I_i} = \sum_{m=1}^{d-1} \sum_{I:m \uparrow n-1} f(v) \alpha_I \bigwedge_{i=1}^m u'_{I_i},$$

$$U' := \text{span}\{u'_i\}_{i=1}^n : \text{VectorSubspace}(U),$$

$$\text{Assume } [9] : \mathbf{i}(f)(t) = 0,$$

$$[10] := [9][8] : \alpha = 0,$$

$$[11] := [3][10] : t \in U'^\wedge,$$

$$[12] := \mathcal{O}U'[11] : \text{rank } t = n-1,$$

$$[9.*] := [12] \mathcal{O}(n) \text{PrivIneq} : \perp;$$

$$\leadsto [\beta.*] := E(\perp) : \mathbf{i}(f)(t) \neq 0;$$

$$\leadsto [5] := I(\forall) \mathcal{O}^{-1} U^* \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Ann } t : U^* \perp \text{Ann } t = \{0\},$$

$$W := \text{span}\{w_i\}_{i=1}^n : \text{VectorSubspace}(V),$$

$$[6] := \mathcal{O}(W) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Ann}(t) : \forall f \in W^* . f \in \text{Ann } t,$$

$$[7] := \mathcal{O} \dim[6] : \dim \text{Ann } t \geq \dim V - n,$$

$$[8] := [5] \text{NonintersectDim} : \dim \text{Ann}(t) + \dim U^* \leq \dim V,$$

$$[*] := \mathcal{O}U[8][7] \text{DoubleIneq} : \dim \text{Ann}(t) + \text{rank}(t) = \dim V;$$

□

$$\text{SkewMatrixRank} :: \forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall \alpha : \text{SkewMatrix}(k, n) . \text{rank } \alpha = \text{rank} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \alpha_{i,j} e_i \wedge e_j$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

$$t := \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \alpha_{i,j} e_i \wedge e_j : k^{n\wedge},$$

$$\text{Assume } \beta : \ker \alpha,$$

$$f := \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i e_i^* : k^{n*},$$

$$[1] := \mathcal{O} \ker \alpha(\beta) \mathcal{O} \text{matrixMultiplication} \mathcal{O} \text{SkewMatrix}(\alpha) \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{exteriorMultiplication} :$$

$$: 0 = \alpha\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \alpha_{i,j} \right) e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \alpha_{i,j} (\beta_i e_j - \beta_j e_i) = \mathbf{i}(f)(t),$$

$$[f.*] := \mathcal{O}^{-1} \text{Ann } f : f \in \text{Ann } t;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := \text{IsoDim} : \dim \ker \alpha = \dim \text{Ann } t,$$

$$[*] := \text{RankKerTHM}(\alpha) \text{RankAnnTHM}(t)[1] : \text{rank } t = \text{rank } \alpha;$$

□

$$\text{BivectorRank} :: \forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge 2} . \text{rank } t : \text{Even}$$

$$\text{Proof} =$$

...

□

ProductTensorRank :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall U, W \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V . \forall [0] : U \cap W = \{0\} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+ .$
 $\forall t \in U^{\wedge n} . \forall s \in W^{\wedge m} . \forall [00] : t \neq 0 \neq s . \text{rank } t \wedge s = \text{rank } t + \text{rank } s$

Proof =

...
 \square

SumTensorRank :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-VS} . \forall U, W \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V . \forall [0] : U \cap W = \{0\} . \forall n, m : \mathbb{N} .$
 $\forall t \in U^{\wedge n} . \forall s \in W^{\wedge m} . \forall [00] : (n, m) \neq (1, 1) . \text{rank}(t + s) = \text{rank } t + \text{rank } s$

Proof =

...
 \square

mapOfPlücker :: $\prod k : \text{Numeric} . \prod V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . V^{\wedge n} \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} V^* \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} V^{\wedge(n-1)}$
 $\text{mapOfPlücker}(t, f) = p_t(f) := \mathbf{i}(f)(t)$

dualMapOfPlücker :: $\prod k : \text{Numeric} . \prod V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . V^{\wedge n} \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} V^{*\wedge(n-1)} \xrightarrow{k\text{-VS}} V$
 $\text{dualMapOfPlücker}(t, s) = b_t(s) := \mathbf{i}(s)(t)$

PlückerDuality :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge n} . \exists \sigma \in \{-1, +1\} . p_t^* = s b_t$

Proof =

Assume $F : V^{\wedge(n-1)*},$

$(m, f, [1]) := \text{FiniteExteriorDuality}(F) : \sum m \in \mathbb{N} . \sum f : m \rightarrow (n-1) \rightarrow V^* . F = \mathbf{i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} \right),$

$s := \sum_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} : V^{*\wedge(n-1)},$

Assume $g : V^*,$

$[g.*] := \mathcal{O} \text{dualMap} \mathcal{O} p_t \mathcal{O} k\text{-ALGEi} \mathcal{O} V^{\wedge} :$

$$\begin{aligned} p_t^* F(f) &= F(p_t g) = \mathbf{i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} \right) \mathbf{i}(g)(t) = \mathbf{i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m g \wedge \bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} \right) (t) = \\ &\mathbf{i} \left((-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} \right) \wedge g \right) (t) = \mathbf{i}(g) \left((-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \bigwedge_{j=1}^{n-1} f_{i,j} \right) (t) = (-1)^{n-1} \mathbf{i}(g) \mathbf{i}(s)(t) = \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} g(b_t(s)) = (-1)^{n-1} \epsilon(b_t(s))(g); \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto [F.*] := I(=, \rightarrow) \text{NaturalIsomorphism}(V) : p_t^*(F) = (-1)^{n-1} b_t(s);$

$\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) \text{ExteriorDuality}(V) : p_t^* = b_t;$

\square

PlückerRankLemma :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge n} . \text{rank } p_t = \text{rank } t$

Proof =

$[1] := \mathcal{O} \text{Ann } t \mathcal{O} \ker p_t : \text{Ann } t = \ker p_t,$

$[*] := \text{RankAnnTHM}(t) \text{RankkerTHM}(p_t) : \text{rank } p_t = \text{rank } t;$

\square

DualPlückerRankLemma :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge n} . \text{rank } b_t = \text{rank } t$

Proof =

[1] := **PlückerRankLemma**(k, V, n, t) : $\text{rank } p_t = \text{rank } t$,

[*] := **DualRankTheorem**[1]**PlückerDuality**(k, V, n, t) : $\text{rank } b_t = \text{rank } t$;

□

PlückerEquations :: $\forall k : \text{Numeric} . \forall V \in k\text{-FDVS} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall t \in V^{\wedge n} .$

$\left(t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \right) \iff \forall \xi \in V^{*\wedge(n-1)} . b_t(\xi) \wedge t = 0$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $\left(t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \right)$,

$(v, [2]) := \text{Decomposable}[1] : \forall v : n \rightarrow V . t = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n v_i$,

[*] := $\text{Decomposable}[2] : \forall \xi \in V^{*\wedge(n-1)} . b_t(\xi) \wedge t = 0$;

$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : \left(t : \text{Decomposable} \right)(V) \Rightarrow \forall \xi \in V^{*\wedge(n-1)} . b_t(\xi) \wedge t = 0$,

Assume [2] : $\forall \xi \in V^{*\wedge(n-1)} . b_t(\xi) \wedge t = 0$,

$N := \text{rank } t : \mathbb{Z}_+$,

$(U, [3]) := \text{Decomposable}[3] : \sum U \subset_{k\text{-VS}} V . t \in U^\wedge \ \& \ \dim U = N$,

[4] := **DualPlückerRankLemma**(t) $\mathcal{O}N$: $\text{rank } b_t = N$,

[5] := $\text{Decomposable}[4] : \text{Im } b_t \subset U$,

[6] := [3][4][5] : $\text{Im } b_t = U$,

$u := \text{VectorSpaceIsFree}(U)\text{FreeHasBasis}(U) : \text{Basis}(U)$,

$(\alpha, [7]) := \text{ExteriorBasis}(u)(t)[3] : \sum \alpha : (n \uparrow N) \rightarrow k . t = \sum_{I:(n \uparrow N)} \alpha_I \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_{I_i}$,

Assume $i : N$,

$(f, [8]) := \text{Decomposable}[6](u_i) : \sum f \in V^{*\wedge(n-1)} . b_t(f) = u_i$,

[9] := [8][7][2](f) : $\sum_{I:(n \uparrow N)} u_i \wedge \alpha_I \bigwedge_{i=1}^n u_{I_i} = u_i \wedge t = b_t(f) \wedge t = 0$,

[*.1] := [9] Decomposable : $\forall I : n \uparrow N . i \notin \text{Im } I \Rightarrow \alpha_I = 0$;

$\leadsto [8] := I(\forall) : \forall i \in N . \forall I : n \uparrow N . (\alpha_I \neq 0) \Rightarrow (i \in \text{Im } I)$,

Assume [9] : $t \neq 0$,

[10] := [9][3] : $\alpha \neq 0$,

[11] := [10][8] : $N = n$,

[9.*] := $\text{DecomposableByRank}$: $\left(t : \text{Decomposable} \right)(V)$;

$\leadsto [9] := I(\Rightarrow) : t \neq 0 \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V)$,

[10] := $\text{Decomposable}^{-1} \text{Decomposable} : t \Rightarrow t : \text{Decomposable}(V)$,

[2.*] := $E(|)\text{LEM}(t = 0)[9][10] : \left(t : \text{Decomposable}(V) \right)$;

$\leadsto [*] := I(\Rightarrow)[1]I(\iff) : \text{This}$;

□

3 Noncommutative Tensor Product