

To the Diffeology

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We both using index notation and musical isomorphisms.

1 Tensor Analysis

Definition 1.1 (Tensor Product). Let V and W are vector space over \mathbb{F} . The **Tensor product** of V and W , $V \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} W$ with isomorphic to $V \times W$ by bilinear map

$$V \times W \ni (v, w) \mapsto v \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} w \in V \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} W$$

in universal sence. We usually skip writting \mathbb{F} on \otimes when we fix a field or ring.

Proposition 1.2 (Transformation of Basis). Let $v \in V$, a finite dimensional vector over \mathbb{F} . Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_{\dim V}\}$ and $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{\dim V}\}$ are basis for V . Then there uniquely exists $\{a^1, \dots, a^{\dim V}\}$ and $\{b^1, \dots, b^{\dim V}\}$ as subset of \mathbb{F} the coefficients that

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim V} a^i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim V} b^i \bar{e}_i.$$

Covariant and Contravariant: Consider a map $\Lambda \in \text{Hom}(V; V)$ that $\Lambda^{ij} : e_i \mapsto \bar{e}_j$. Then coefficients transform associatively $\bar{\Lambda}_{ij} : a_i \mapsto b_j$. Here $\bar{\Lambda}_{ij} \Lambda^{ij} = \text{id}$. (Caution: It can multiplying as matrix but it cannot composite as linear map since Λ is on V and $\bar{\Lambda}$ is on V^* .)

Note (Coefficient). Consider $\varphi_v : V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ that $x \mapsto \langle x, v \rangle$, for inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$. That $\varphi_v \in V^*$, that is $\varphi_v = v^\flat$. So coefficients correspond to covector, and conversely coefficient of covector can be corresponded to vector.

Remark 1.3 (Jacobian). If coordinate transform Λ is smooth and invertible; $\Lambda \in \text{Diff.Aut}(V)$

Definition 1.4 (Multilinear Map). Let V be a **vector space over** field \mathbb{F} . Let $V^* := \text{Hom}(V; \mathbb{F})$, be a **dual space** of V . Consider $T : \underbrace{V \times \dots \times V}_{p\text{-copies}} \times \underbrace{V^* \times \dots \times V^*}_{q\text{-copies}} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is **multi-**

linear if it is linear for each slot. i.e. $T \in \text{Hom}(\underbrace{V \times \cdots \times V}_p \times \underbrace{V^* \times \cdots \times V^*}_q; \mathbb{F})$, and denote $\mathcal{T}_q^p(V; \mathbb{F})$, called $\binom{p}{q}$ -**Tensor space** over \mathbb{F} , and T is called $\binom{p}{q}$ -tensor over \mathbb{F} .

Proposition 1.5 (Basis of Tensor Space). Let $\mathcal{B} = \{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be a (hamel) **basis** for n -dimensional vector space V , and $\mathcal{B}^* = \{\varepsilon^i\}_{i=1}^n$ is dual basis of \mathcal{B} . For $T \in \mathcal{T}_q^p(V)$, consider

$$T_{b_1 \dots b_q}^{a_1 \dots a_p} = T(\varepsilon^{a_1}, \dots, \varepsilon^{a_p}, e_{b_1}, \dots, e_{b_q}) \in \mathbb{F}$$

the **coefficients** of tensor T .

Definition 1.6 (Tensor Fields). Let M be a smooth manifold.

2 Differential Topology

Immersion Submersion.

3 Categorical Languages

4 Diffeology

References

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- [4] Victor Guilmmllemin, and Alan Pollack. *Differential Topology*. Vol. 370. American Mathematical Soc., 2010
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