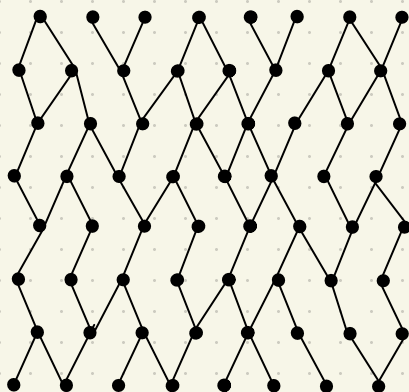


[1] 证明 \mathcal{A} 满足 Euler 公式

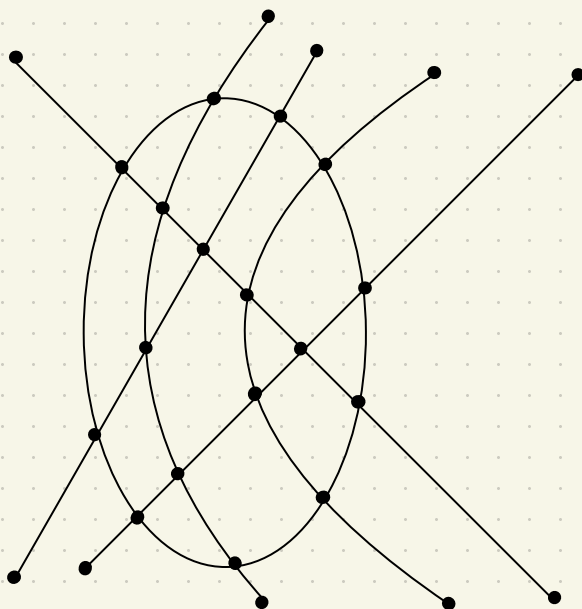
[2] 证明 \mathcal{A} 的 graphical language 为 monoidal category.

平面的可 poset 的 Euler 数.

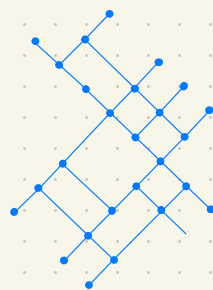
Q



471

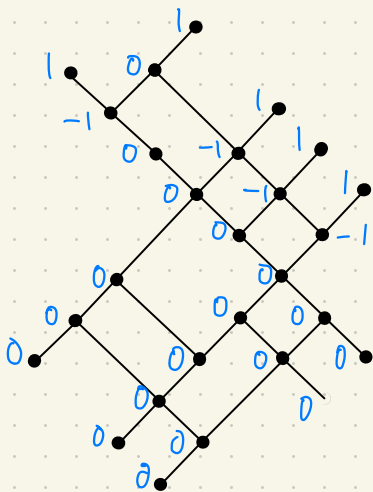
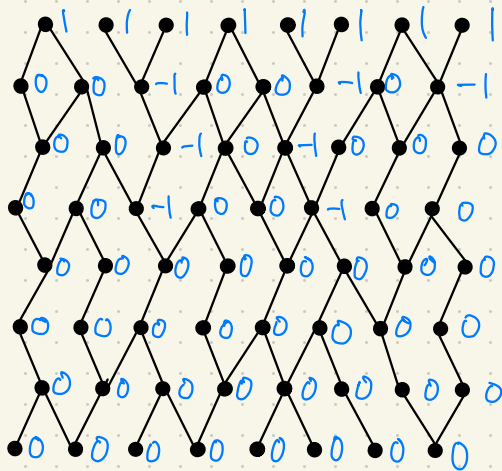


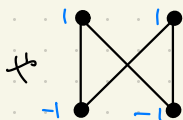
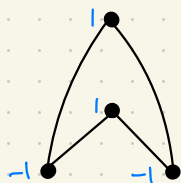
112



的 Euler 数 (2) 1. 471?

Weighting





は $\theta^{\infty} X$

\leadsto Hasse diagram は \mathbb{R}^2 に $\exists x = x^2$,

各面の Boundary は \max と \min Σ

かつとき Euler は

Connected component

の Σ に Σ は?


\leadsto 725-1 Yes


(組合せ論)
 $\Sigma = \uparrow \Sigma$


問題 12 induction により示す。

Prop (induction step)

P : finite poset, 12742.

($\square P$ ) 任意の $q \in P$ 12742, P 12742 $q^+ \subseteq P$ 12742
 $P_q^+ := P \sqcup \{q^+\}$ ($p < q^+ \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} p \leq q$)
 \wedge Euler 数は P のそれと等しい。

($\square P$ ) \vdash a dual

($\square P$ ) 任意の $q < q' \in P$ \wedge $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ 12742.

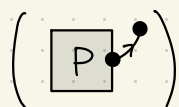
$P_{q, q', n} := P \sqcup \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$

($q_k \leq p \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} q \leq p$ or $p = q_k, \dots, q_n$)
 $p \leq q_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} p \leq q$ or $p = q_1, \dots, q_k$

\wedge Euler 数は P のそれと等しい。

(true q)

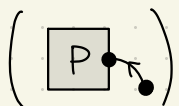
(proof)



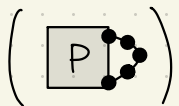
$$f^+ \downarrow = f \downarrow \cup \{f^+\} \neq \emptyset.$$

P is a cone \Rightarrow $k_{f^+} := 0$

$\exists z \in P$, $P_{f^+}^+ \cap P = \{z\}$ is a cone \Rightarrow $k_{f^+} = 0$



P is dual



$\exists z \in P$, $r \in P$ is a cone.

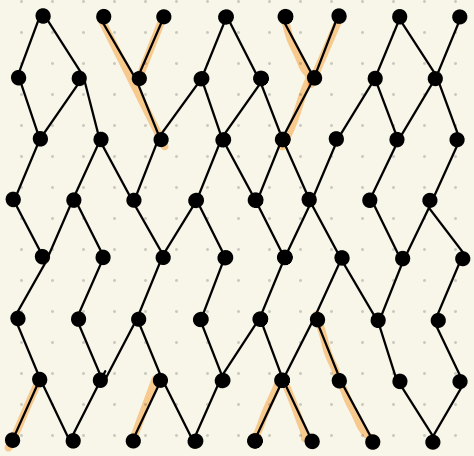
$$\{z \in P_{f, f', n} \mid z \leq r\} \cap P = \{z \in P \mid z \leq r\}$$

$\exists z \in P$, $(\because f < f')$

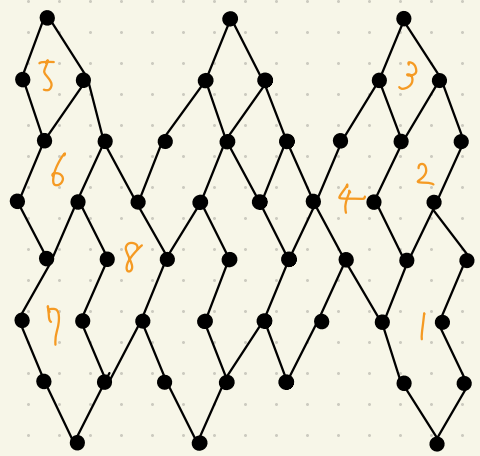
$\exists z \in P$, $\dots, f_m \in P$ is a cone \Rightarrow $k_{f, \dots, f_m} = 0$

P is a (co) cone \Rightarrow $\exists z \in P$ is a cone

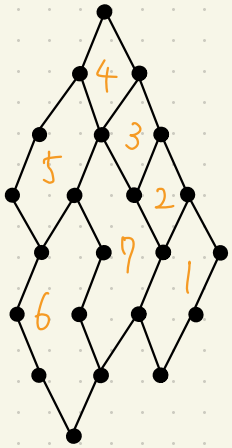
e.g.)



格子図
~~~~~

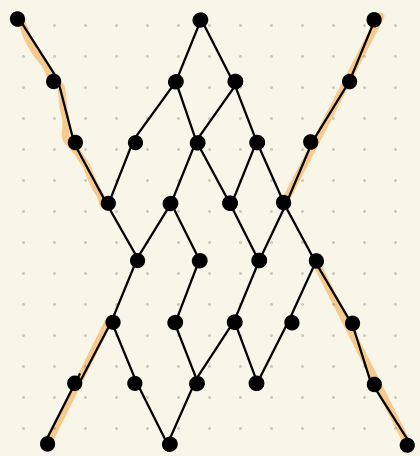


} 変位=切3

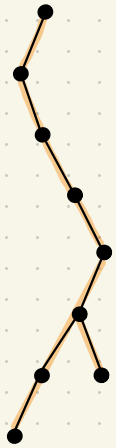


格子図  
~~~~~

格子図
~~~~~

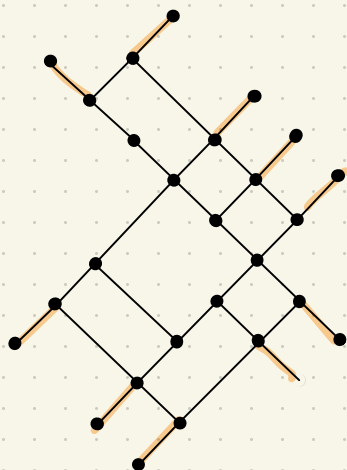


格子図  
~~~~~

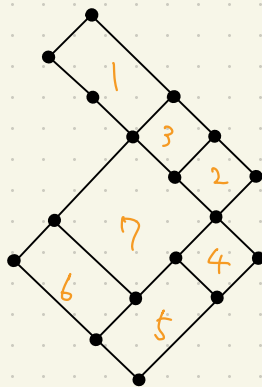


.

e.g.)



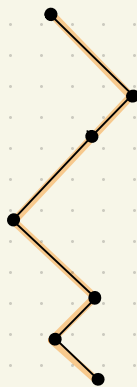
枝型9子
~~~~~



↓ 枝型9子 .

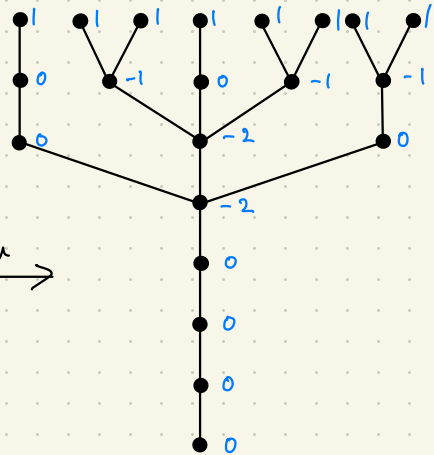
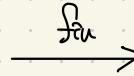
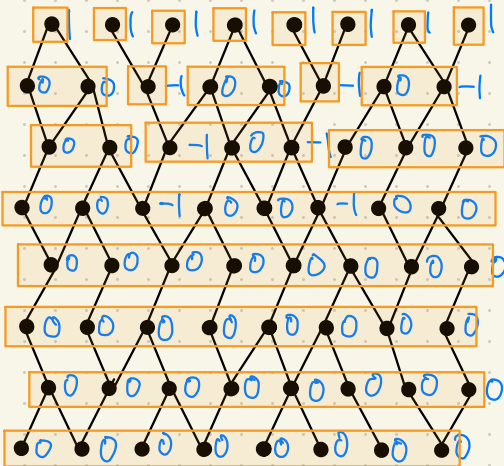
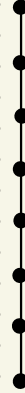
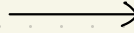
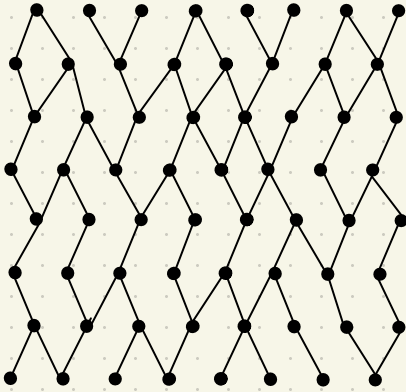
.

枝型9子  
~~~~~



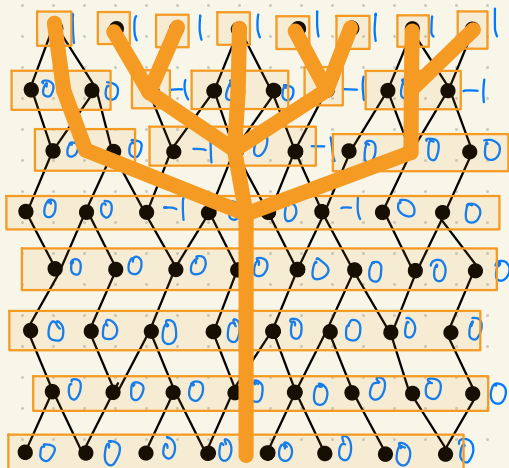
2日目 ~ 3702 - 4.

→ 本を折る。

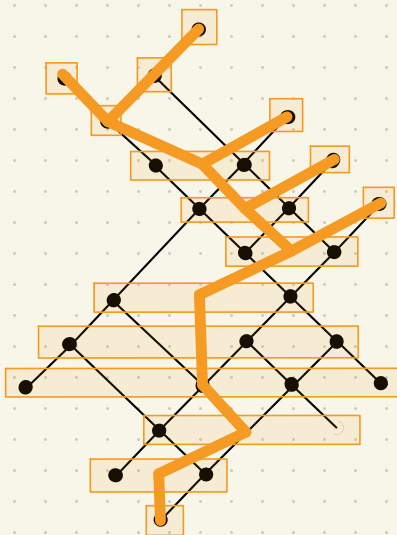


(discrete fibration ◦ final)

e.g.1



e.g.2



2 graphical language.

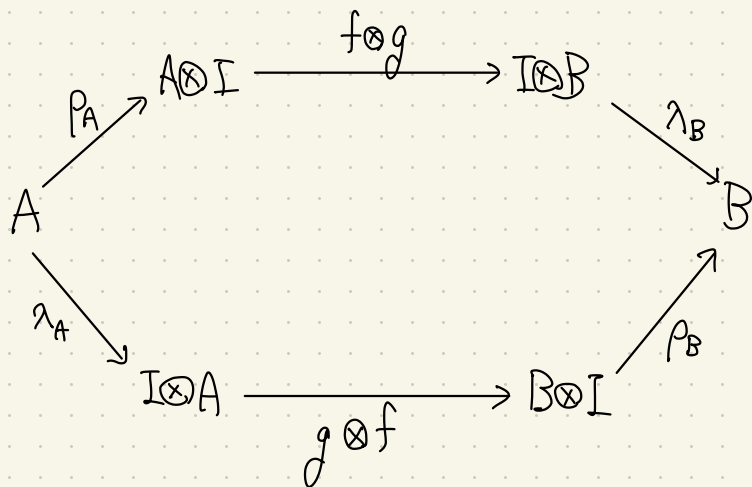
monoidal category = 直感的計算のTTL.

えい、E47" - ショー.

$(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho) = \text{monoidal category}$

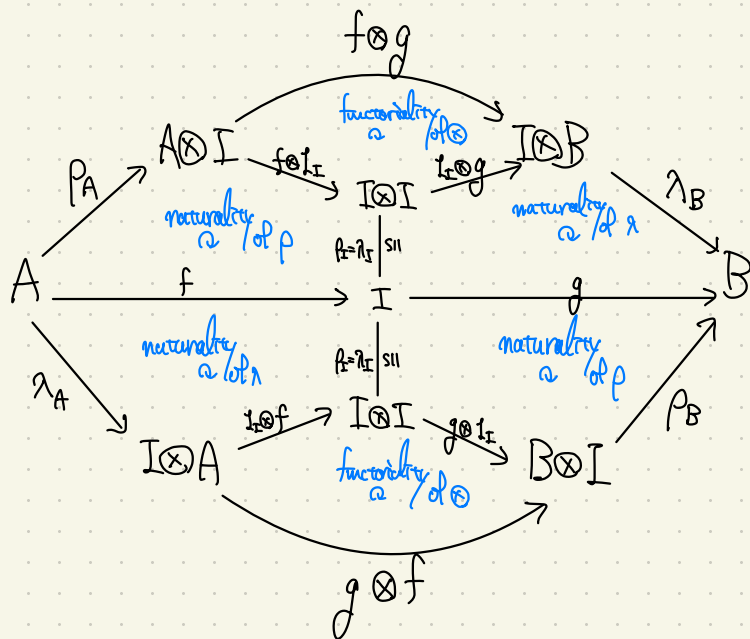
例は、 $A \xrightarrow{f} I$

$I \xrightarrow{g} B$ ならば、



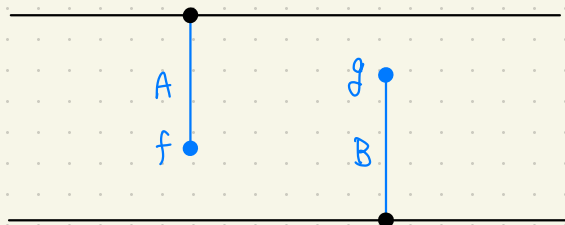
2つの射が一致するか？

Q diagram chase (2 of 3) proof



① graphical language

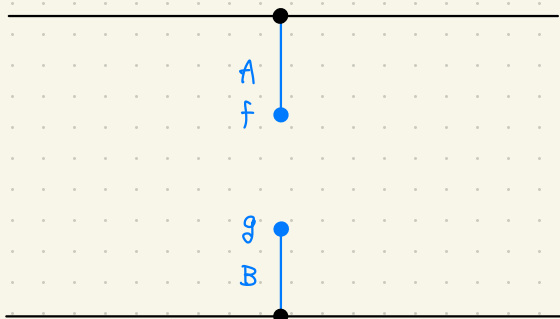
(連続的(=連続) = 同射を可算)



\leadsto

$$\begin{array}{c} A \otimes I \\ f \otimes g \downarrow \\ I \otimes B \end{array}$$

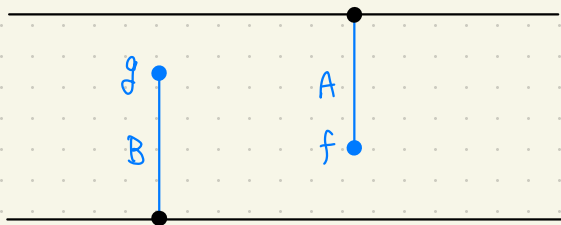
\parallel



\leadsto

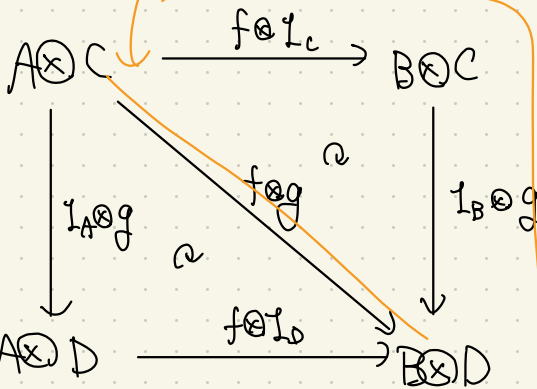
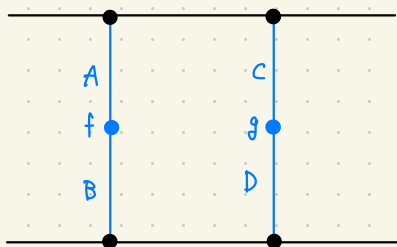
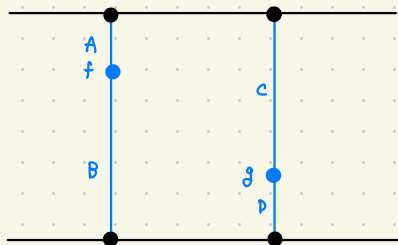
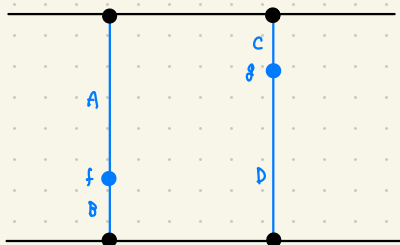
$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ f \downarrow \\ I \\ g \downarrow \\ B \end{array}$$

\parallel



\leadsto

$$\begin{array}{c} I \otimes A \\ f \otimes g \downarrow \\ B \otimes I \end{array}$$



(\otimes a functoriality)

定式化可能。

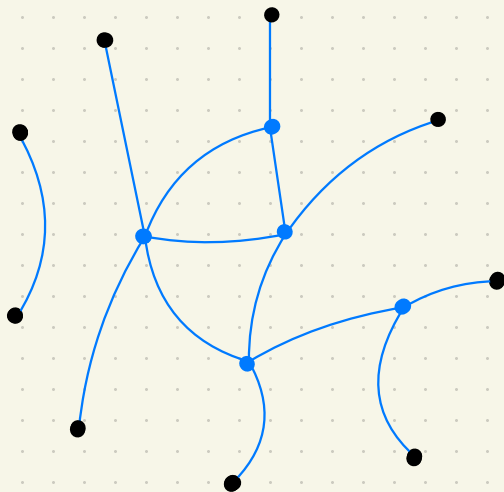
Def (graph space)

@ graph space \mathcal{G} は, \mathcal{G} の Hausdorff space G と \mathbb{R}^n finite subset $G_0 \subseteq G$ と \mathbb{R}^n subset $\partial G \subseteq G_0$ の組 $\square = (G, G_0, \partial G)$ として,

• $G \setminus G_0$ は $(0,1)$ の \mathbb{R} 区間和と同相.

(\mathbb{R} 区間 \mathbb{R}^n 上の geometric realization)

• ∂G の "size" は 1.



Def (progressive plane graph)

progressive plane graph (between the level a and b) is,

graph space $\Gamma = (G, G_0, \partial G) \in$

$a < b$ 実数 \in

$g: \Gamma \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times [a, b]$: conti embedding

is

① $G \setminus G_0$ is k connected component e
is

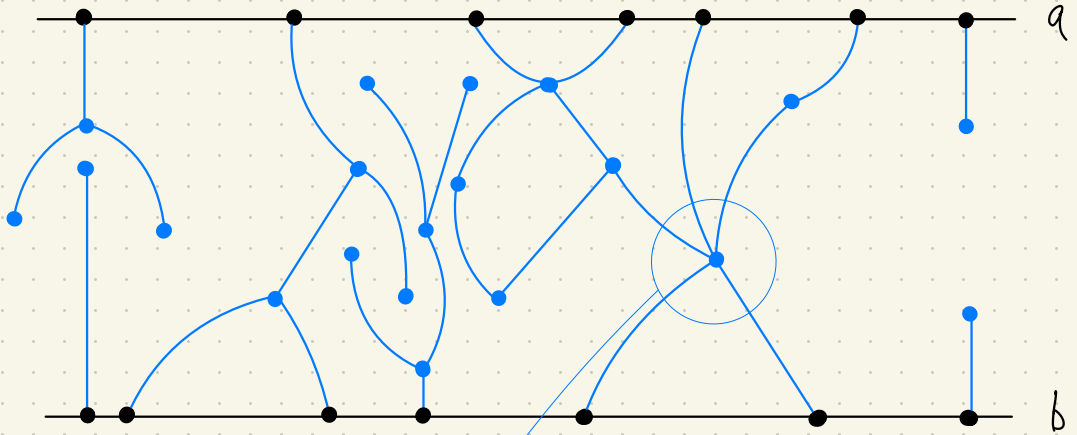
$$e \xrightarrow{\iota} \Gamma \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R} \times [a, b] \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} [a, b]$$

is injective

② $g(\partial G) = \mathbb{R} \times \{a, b\}$

$\forall z \in \mathbb{R} \times (a, b)$

e.g.)



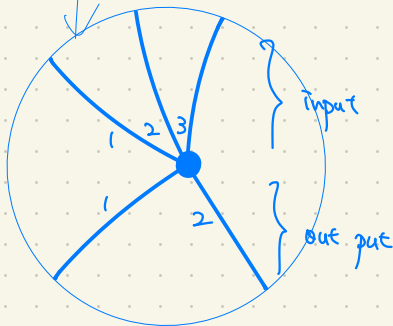
件子を知りた - 1

\rightsquigarrow domain $\dots \mathbb{R} \times \{a\} \subseteq \alpha$ node
 codomain $\dots \mathbb{R} \times \{b\} \subseteq \alpha$ node

$\} \subseteq \exists \alpha$ linear order

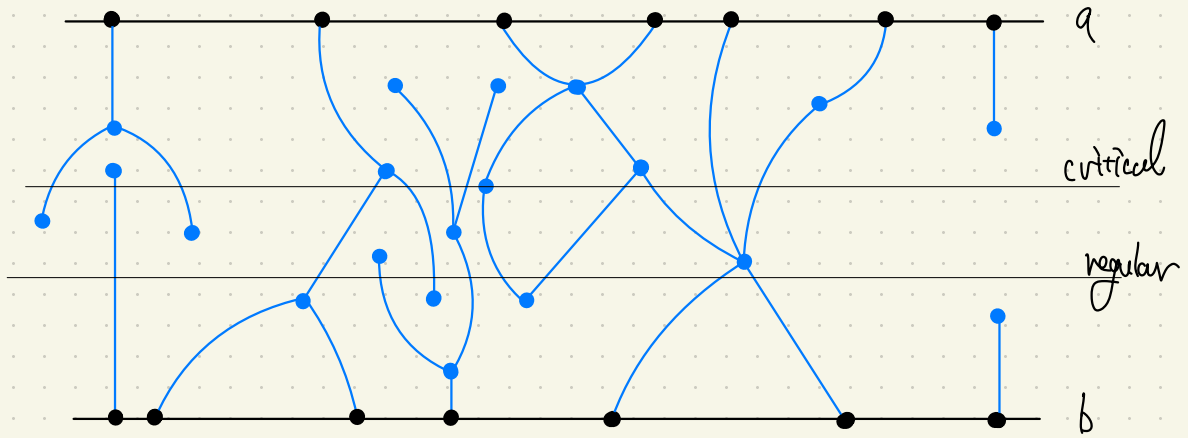
\exists path $\subseteq \alpha$ \mathbb{Q}

\exists inner node α input, output ϵ, \exists \mathbb{Q} linear order



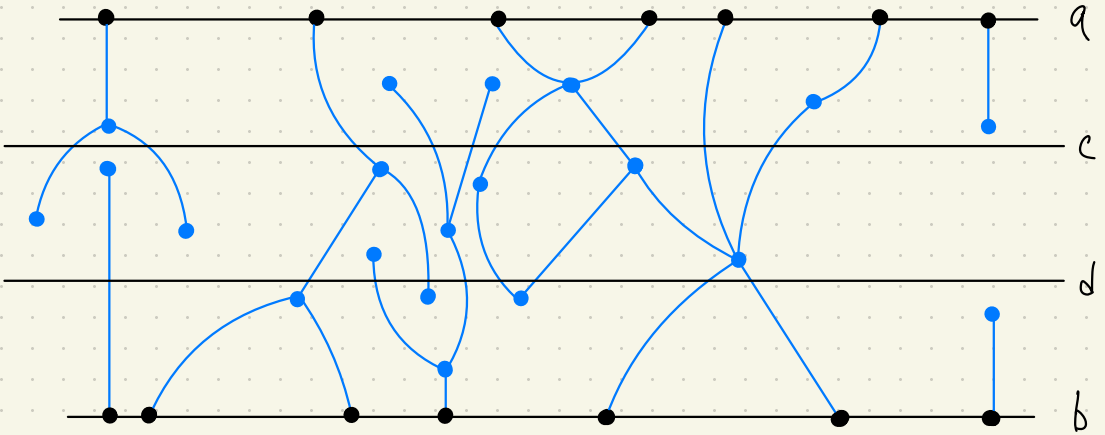
$r \in [a, b] \ni \text{level} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \ni \text{inner node}$ ~~critical~~ $r \in \text{critical level}$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n$
 critical $r \in \text{regular level}$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n$

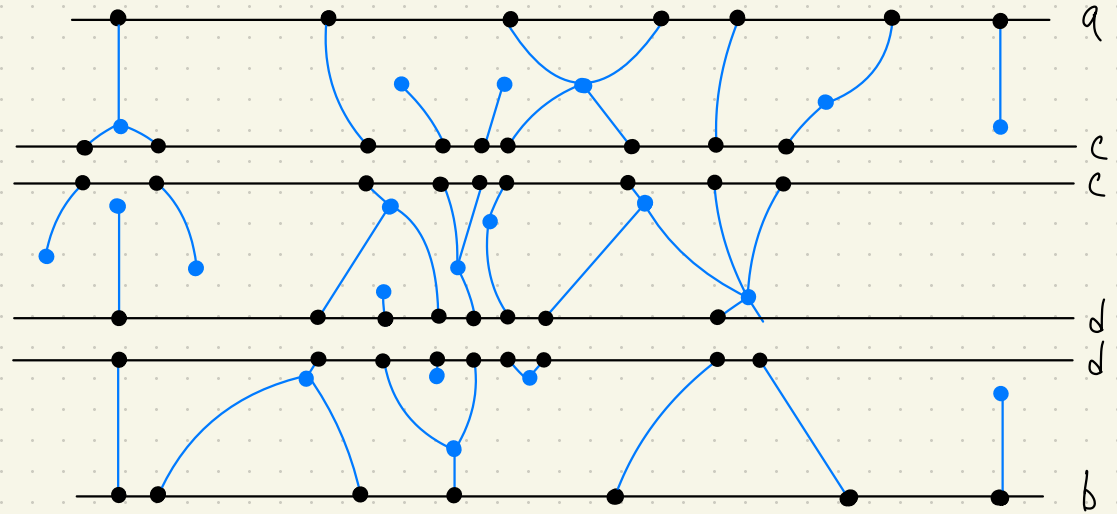


regular level $c < d$ に対して, $c \sim d$ の制限

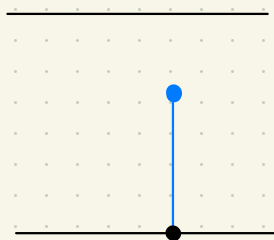
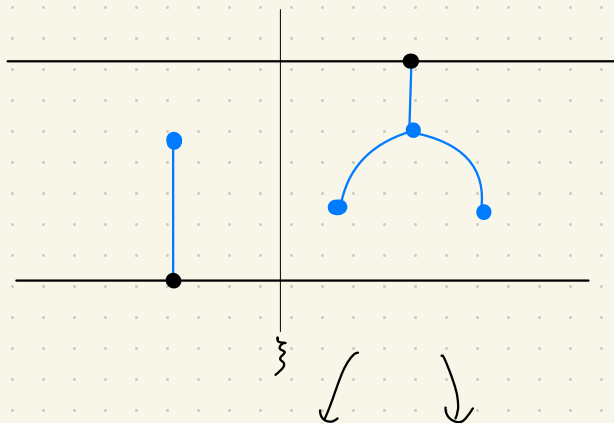
$P[c, d]$ が得られる.



} 分解

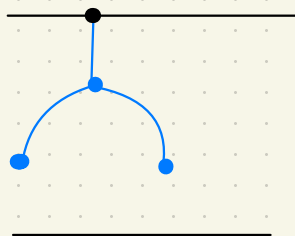


另 a 向 $\pm \infty$ 分解无妨.



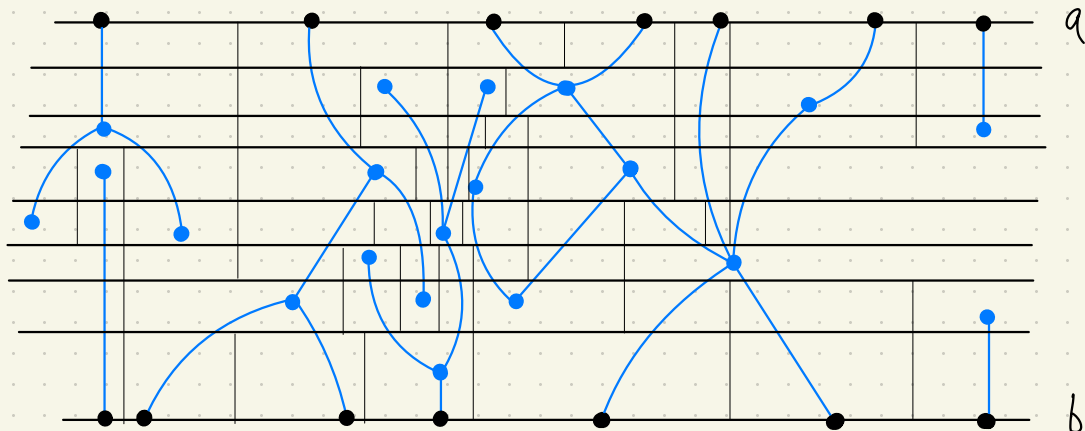
$(-\infty, \xi) \times [a, b]$

\otimes

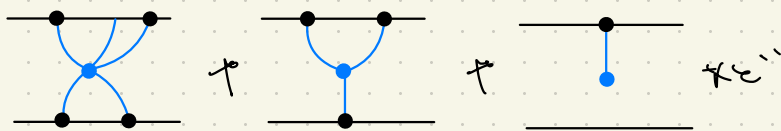


$(\xi, +\infty) \times [a, b]$

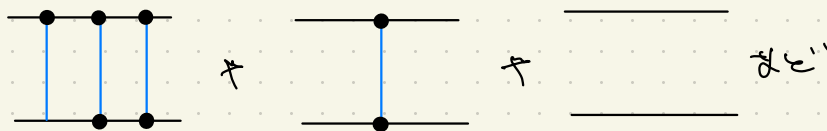
+分解可能 各々は単純形になる.



単純形 I --- prime: inner node の "5分" の
連結 progressive plane graph.



単純形 2 --- invertible: inner node の "1分" の



Handwritten text: $\frac{1}{2}$ formula.

Def (elementary ppg)

ppg is prime & invertible $\alpha \otimes \alpha^{-1}$ is elementary ppg $\alpha \otimes \alpha^{-1}$.

Lemma $\alpha \otimes \alpha^{-1}$ ppg Γ between the level a and b

$\alpha \otimes \alpha^{-1} \notin$ regular level α by $u_1 < u_2 < \dots < u_n$
in \mathbb{R} . ($u_0 := a, u_{n+1} := b \in \mathbb{C}$)

$\Gamma[u_k, u_{k+1}]$ elementary ppg ($k=0, \dots, n$)
is true.

① critical level $\alpha \pm \epsilon \alpha^{-1}$
 $\epsilon \in \mathbb{C}$

PPG Γ with valuation (v_0, v_1) is a 2, 2,

$$v(\Gamma) \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C}) \approx \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{本質は,} \\ \text{dg}(\mathcal{C}) \text{ --- coherence of} \\ \text{本質は} \\ \text{本質は} \end{array} \right)$$

@ Γ : prime $\#3$. unique $\#$ inner node x
 a value $v_1(x) \in \frac{1}{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$.

@ Γ : invertible $\#5$, $\#2 \subset \#3$ edge e_1, \dots, e_k is a 2, 2,
 $v_0(e_1) \otimes \dots \otimes v_0(e_k)$ a Identity.

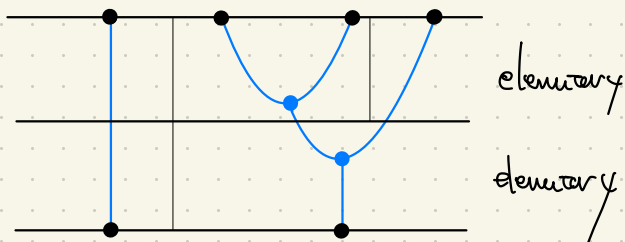
@ Γ : elementary $\#5$. prime & invertible a
 tensor is a 2, 2, 2. \exists a value a tensor $\in \frac{1}{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$.

$$v \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \right) := v \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \right) \otimes v \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \right)$$

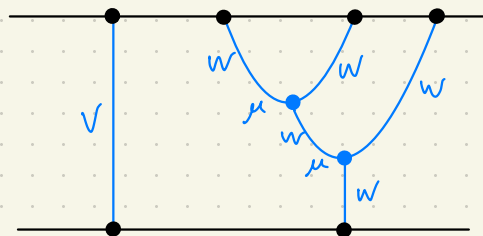
(coherence 除いて well-defined に注意!!)

(本質は, $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ の 結合性 \rightarrow 2, 2, 2 本質は 2, 2, 2
 2, 2, 2)

Q 一般に ppg の elementary ppg の value を合成する性質.



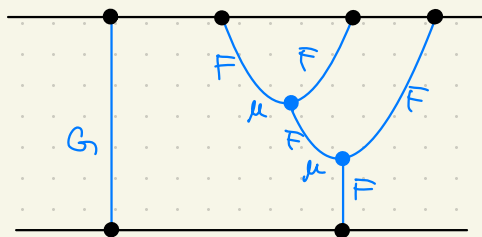
$V \otimes C$



#3.

$$\begin{aligned} V \otimes W \otimes W \otimes W \\ \downarrow I_V \otimes \mu \otimes I_V \\ V \otimes W \otimes W \\ \downarrow I_V \otimes \mu \\ V \otimes W \end{aligned}$$

C^E



#3

$$\begin{aligned} G \circ F \circ F \circ F \\ \downarrow G \mu_F \\ G \circ F \circ F \\ \downarrow G \mu \\ G \circ F \end{aligned}$$

(elementary ppg の分解) の存在. 存在 共通部分 がある. 部分の 変換 したいと する \leadsto

Prop (非可逆 不變量 = c) $\sim \mathbb{F}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_2$ 関数性

\square : elementary ppg between the level a and b

$a < u < b$: regular \exists .

$$v(\square) = v(\square[u, b]) \circ v(\square[a, u])$$

(proof) $\square \in \text{prime}$, invertible $\Rightarrow \square \sim \square_1 \otimes \square_2$
 $\exists u, u \cap \square \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \square$ is induction.

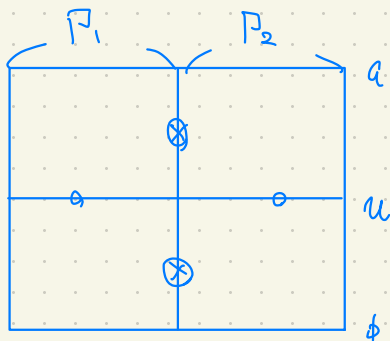
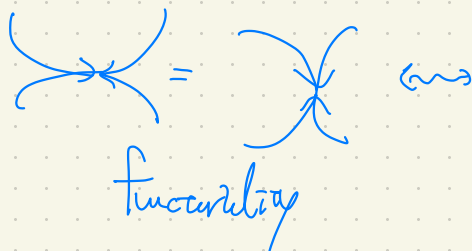
$$\square = \square_1 \otimes \square_2 \quad \exists,$$

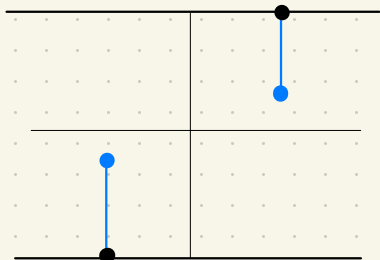
$$v(\square) = v(\square_1) \otimes v(\square_2)$$

$$= (v(\square_1[u, b]) \circ v(\square_1[a, u])) \otimes (v(\square_2[u, b]) \circ v(\square_2[a, u]))$$

$$= (v(\square_1[u, b]) \otimes v(\square_2[u, b])) \circ (v(\square_1[a, u]) \otimes v(\square_2[a, u]))$$

$$= v(\square[u, b]) \circ v(\square[a, u])$$





どうして？

Def (deformation of progressive plane graph)

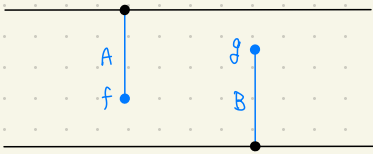
\mathcal{P} : graph space a deformation of progressive plane graph

e.g. $h: \mathcal{P} \times [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times [a,b] : \text{cont}$

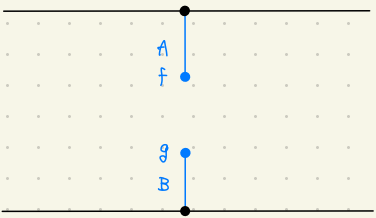
2nd def. $\forall t \in [0,1] \quad h(-,t): \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times [a,b]$

: progressive plane graph.

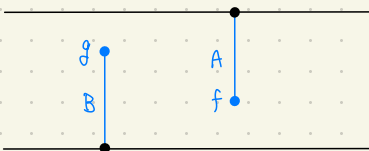
e.g.)



$t = 0$



$t = 0.5$



$t = 1$

Thm (deformation is a \mathbb{Z} -valued)

$$h: \mathbb{R} \times [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times [a,b]$$

: deformation of ppg

$$\exists \epsilon > 0, \quad v(h(-,0)) = v(h(-,1))$$

(proof) $[0,1]$: connected set.

$v(h(-,t))$ on $[0,1]$ is locally constant &

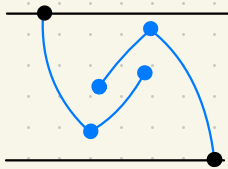
\mathbb{Z} -valued.

for $t \in [0,1]$ $\exists \epsilon > 0$,

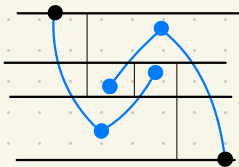
$h(-,t)$ is prime & irreducible rational is

for $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $(t-\epsilon, t+\epsilon) \cap [0,1]$

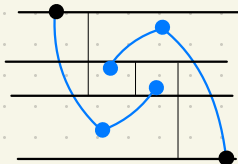
is \mathbb{Z} -valued prime & irreducible is \mathbb{Z} -valued.



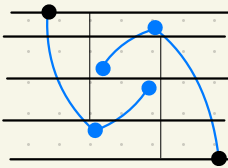
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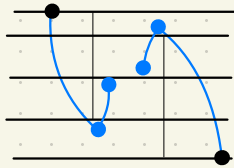
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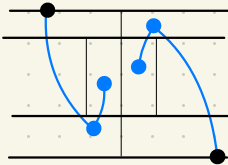
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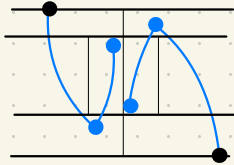
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