

Twitter thread by @judijasa
 Title: The logarithmic chain complex
 Slide Nr: 001

The conventional sum, $+$, and multiplication, \times , are abelian products with distributivity. For example, if, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in (\mathbb{R}, +, \times)$, then,

$$\alpha \times (\beta + \gamma) = \alpha \times \beta + \alpha \times \gamma. \quad (1)$$

Formally, these two products form a *ring*. As aspiring goldsmiths we shall try to make chains out of these rings. Let, $\overset{0}{\times}$, and, $\overset{1}{\times}$, denote two products that behave like the conventional sum and multiplication, respectively. The set of products¹,

$$\alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} \beta \doteq \log^{-1} \left(\log(\alpha) \overset{n}{\times} \log(\beta) \right), \quad (2)$$

for, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, forms a sequence of abelian groups and homomorphisms. Note that, $\overset{n+1}{\times}$, is distributive in, $\overset{n}{\times}$. Proof by induction: Assume,

$$\alpha \overset{n}{\times} (\beta \overset{n-1}{\times} \gamma) = (\alpha \overset{n}{\times} \beta) \overset{n-1}{\times} (\alpha \overset{n}{\times} \gamma), \quad (3)$$

then,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} (\beta \overset{n}{\times} \gamma) &= \log^{-1} \{ \log(\alpha) \overset{n}{\times} \log(\beta \overset{n}{\times} \gamma) \} \\ &= \log^{-1} \{ \log(\alpha) \overset{n}{\times} [\log(\beta) \overset{n-1}{\times} \log(\gamma)] \} \\ &\stackrel{(3)}{=} \log^{-1} \{ [\log(\alpha) \overset{n}{\times} \log(\beta)] \overset{n-1}{\times} [\log(\alpha) \overset{n}{\times} \log(\gamma)] \} \\ &= \log^{-1} \{ \log(\alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} \beta) \overset{n-1}{\times} \log(\alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} \gamma) \} \\ &= (\alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} \beta) \overset{n}{\times} (\alpha \overset{n+1}{\times} \gamma). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

This covers the proof for, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Left to the reader is the proof for, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^-$.

In future posts, I will share more trivia about this object and discuss possible applications.

¹Details such as the base of the log function and its algebraic role are discussed later on.