

2021.3.25

★ 磁单极子实空间找不到

在  $K$  空间找到.

★ 绝热不变量.

$$I = \oint \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{q} = nh.$$

↓ 几何相

$$\oint \langle \phi_R | \partial_R | \phi_R \rangle d\vec{R}$$

~  $\vec{p}$  类比.

★ 其它数学中不变量.

拓扑:

① 用邻域.

② 放弃距离.

③ 形变. (映射, mapping).

物理中相关东西.

1:  $L(q_i, \dot{q}_i)$  or  $H(p_i, q_i)$ ,  $M = [q_i, \dot{q}_i]$

2:  $\psi(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \psi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$

3:  $\vec{E}(\vec{x}), \vec{B}(\vec{x})$ .

ref: Nakahara 书第二章.

1: map. 映射

$f: X \rightarrow Y$

$\begin{cases} X: \text{set 集} \\ Y: \text{set.} \end{cases}$

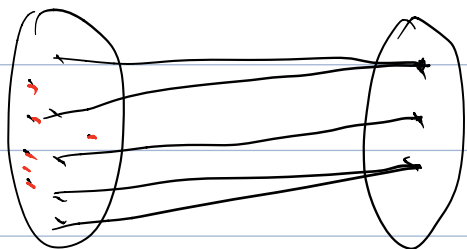
morphism 态射

$\begin{cases} \text{单射} \\ \text{满射} \\ \text{双射} \end{cases}$

单射:  
injective



满射  
surjective

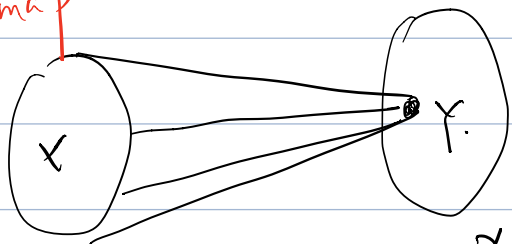


对任一个  $y$ , 有  $x$  与之对应,  $x$  里面可约余.

双射  $\sim$   
bijective  
(一一对应?)

既是单射, 又是满射, 可逆

常数映射  $C: X \rightarrow Y$   
const map



映射到某一个点(数).

$$x \in X \Rightarrow C(x) = y_0 \in Y$$

inclusion map.  $i: A \rightarrow X$ , 其中  $A \subset X$ .  
 $x \in A, i(x) = x \in X$

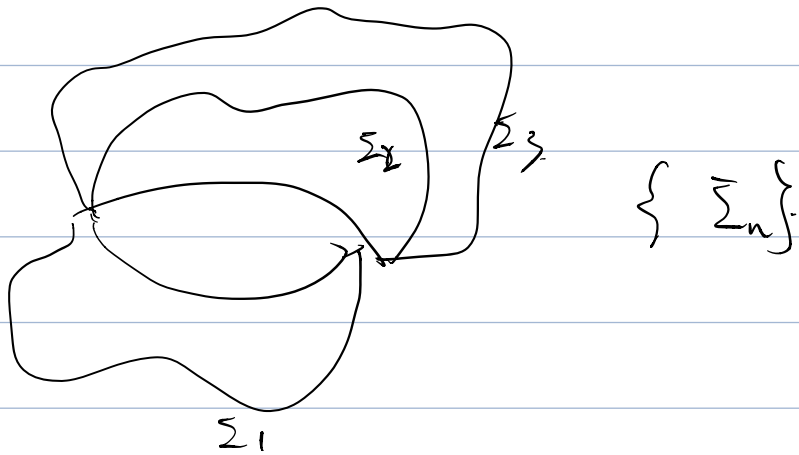
identical map  $\text{id}_X: X \rightarrow X$ .

$$\text{id}_X(x) = x$$

## 等价类

1.  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} + G$ ,  $\{\mathbb{R} + nG\}$

2. Stoke 定理



3.  $\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla\phi$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A}' = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

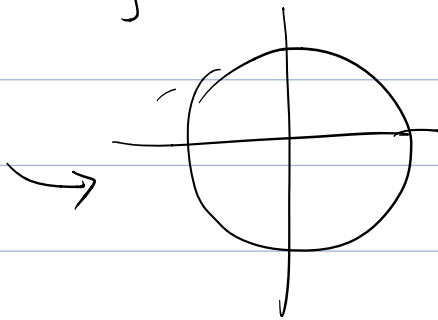
等价类定义:

商群：等价类的集合：

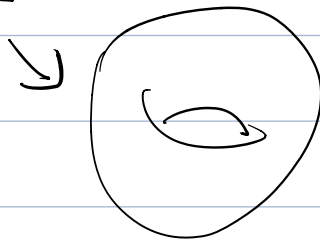
等价类. 典型例子.  $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$

$$\psi_k : [k] = \{k + 2\pi n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}/\sim \cong [0, 2\pi) \cong S^1$$



$$\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2 \cong S^1 \times S^1 \cong T^2$$



线性空间变换.

$$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\in \mathbb{R}^n$

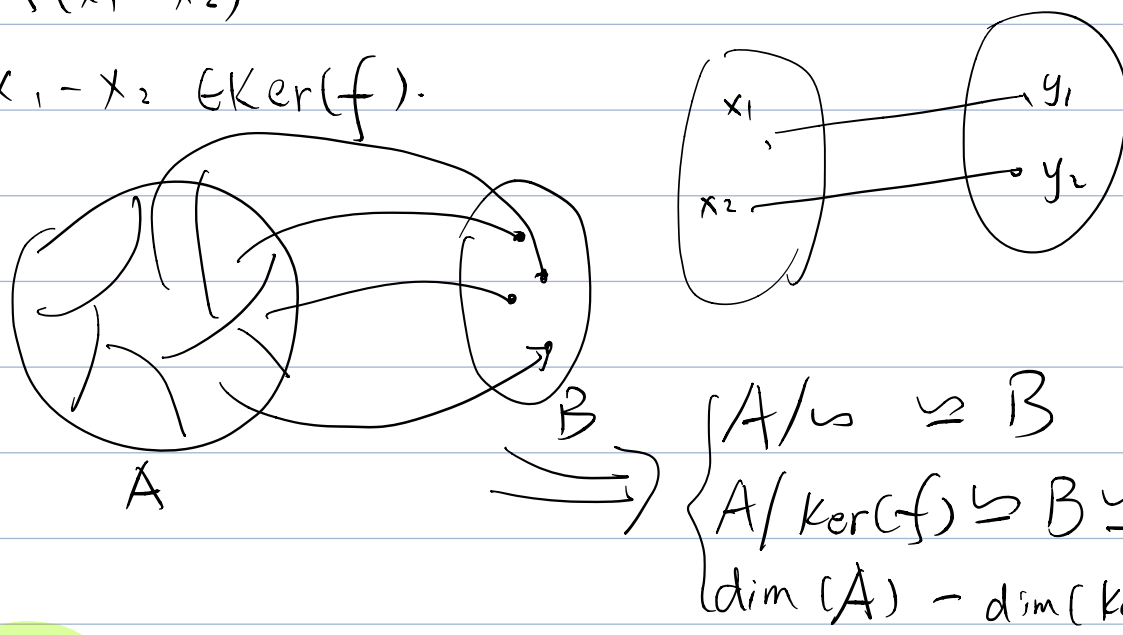
If  $m > n$ . 在  $A$  中存在  $\infty$  的  $x$ , 使  $Ax = 0$

$$\begin{cases} Ax_1 = y \\ Ax_2 = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ax_1 - Ax_2 &\neq 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 &\in \text{Ker}(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$A(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \in \text{Ker}(f)$$



$$\begin{cases} A/\sim \cong B \\ A/\text{Ker}(f) \cong B \cong \text{im}(f) \\ \dim(A) - \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) \\ = \dim(\text{im}(f)) \end{cases}$$

作业: A 矩阵 (不是方阵)  $= \dim(\text{im}(f))$

$$Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-tA^+A}) - \text{Tr}(e^{-tAA^+})$$

和  $t$  无关, 而且为  $Z$ .

结论  $m-n$  if  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ .