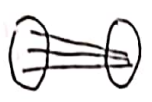


场 $\begin{cases} \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbb{H} \\ \mathbb{O} \end{cases}$ 函数/算子

$\langle U|V \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$
 数域中: $\langle U|V \rangle \in V$
 $\langle U| \in V^*$ 伴随!
 理解: $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} V^* \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \textcircled{2} V^*, V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$
 ↑ 投影

映射
 Morphism 态射



Isomorphism 同态
 Homeomorphism 同胚
 Automorphism 同构

特殊映射 (\hookrightarrow , 常)

交换图

等价关系 \longleftrightarrow 分类 \longleftrightarrow 群分类的关系

典型例子: $\textcircled{1} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong \psi_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1} [k] = \{k + 2\pi n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
 $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong [0, 2\pi) \cong S^1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 = 1)$
 $\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2 \cong S^1 \times S^1 \cong T^2$ (Torus)

多值函数: $\tilde{A} + \pi\phi \longleftrightarrow \tilde{B}$

$[\tilde{A}] = \{ \tilde{A} + \pi\phi \mid \phi \text{ 为 } M \text{ 上的连续函数} \}$

线性空间

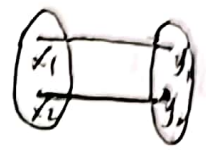
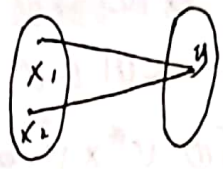
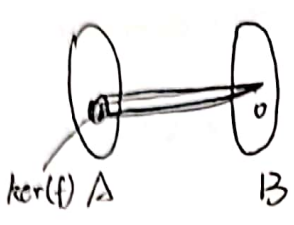
$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$A: \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ (M 维空间 映射到 N 维空间)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1M} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{N1} & a_{N2} & \dots & a_{NM} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_M \end{pmatrix}$$



如果 $M > N$, 在 A 中存在无穷多 x 使 $Ax=0$



$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0$$

(\exists 有无数 x 满足)

$$\ker(f) = \{x \mid Ax=0, x \in A\}$$

$$A \cong A + \ker(f)$$

$$\forall A \rightarrow \forall A + \ker(f) \rightarrow 0$$

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

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

$$x_1 - x_2 \in \ker(f)$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax_1 = y_1 \\ Ax_2 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A(x_1 - x_2) \neq 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \notin \ker(f)$$



结论:

$$1. A/\ker(f) \cong B \quad \text{即双射}$$

$$A/\ker(f) \cong B \cong \text{Im}(f)$$

$$2. \dim(A) - \dim(\ker(f)) = \dim(\text{Im}(f))$$

$$\text{即 } M = (M - N) + N$$

作业:

证明 A 是矩阵 (非方阵), $Z = \text{tr}(e^{-tA^t A}) - \text{tr}(e^{-tAA^t})$. 和 t 无关.

$$\text{结论: } Z = M - N, (A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N})$$

开始.

Topo 相关的基本概念.

1. 空间/set (无义) \Rightarrow 理发师悖论.

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\} \Rightarrow \text{基矢} \\ \text{Hilbert Space.} \\ \text{Unitary Space.} \end{cases} \quad \vec{v} = \sum v_i \vec{e}_i$$



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2. 离散 \rightarrow 点集拓扑
 { 连续

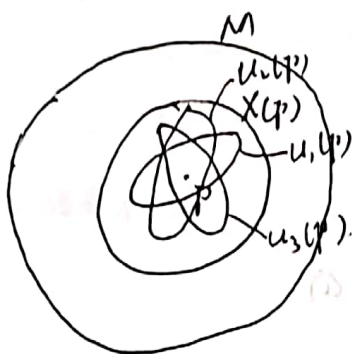
Topo 定义: X 是任意集合, $T = \{U_i\}$, 其中 U_i 是 X 的子集, 满足:

① $\emptyset, X \in T$

② 任意并 $\in T \Rightarrow$ U_i 的任意个并 $\in T$

③ 有限交 $\in T \Rightarrow U_i$ 的有限个交 $\bigcap_{i=1}^N U_i \in T$ ($N \neq \infty$)

The pair (X, T) is a Topology. 或 X 是一个拓扑空间.

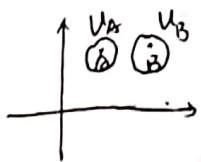


$U_i(p) \subseteq X(p)$

~~拓扑公理~~ $U_i = (-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_i = (-1, 1)$
 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} U_i = \{0\}$

① Neighborhood (邻域/近邻) ①

② Hausdorff Space \rightarrow 空间可分



③ Cover (覆盖)

Open cover (开覆盖)

$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^N A_i$ 开集, $A_i \in X$

特殊: $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} N \rightarrow \infty \\ \textcircled{2} N \rightarrow \text{有限} \Rightarrow \text{Compact (紧致)} \end{cases}$

例如: \mathbb{R} 不是 Compact; \mathbb{R}^2 也不是;
 $[0, 1]$ 是 Compact; $(-1, 1)$ 不是.

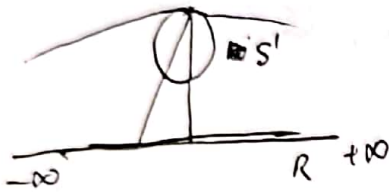
~~紧致~~



④ one-point compactification $\Leftrightarrow S^n = \mathbb{R}^n \cup \{\infty\}$

问: \mathbb{R} 和 S^1 是否一样?

$$S^1 - \{\infty\} = \mathbb{R}^1 \Rightarrow S^1 \cong \mathbb{R}^1 \cup \{\infty\}$$



⑤ Connectness (连通性)

空间多少块

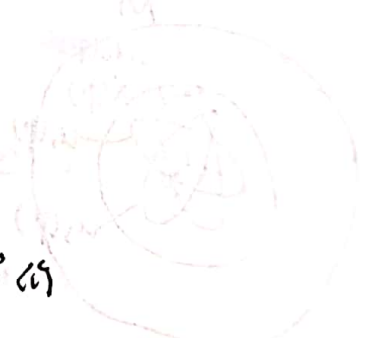
$$A = \bigcirc \dots + \bigcirc$$



⑥ Isomorphism (同态) 群同态

Homeomorphism (同胚) 空间同胚 \Rightarrow 空间等价的

Isomorphism (同构) 群同构

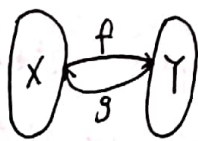


同胚:
双射



~~双射~~

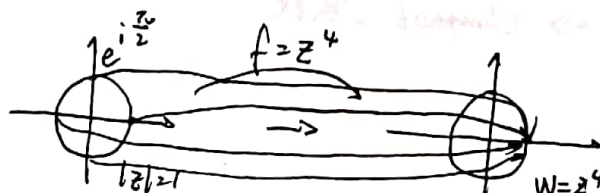
$f: X \rightarrow Y$ 是连续的, 且 $f^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$ 是连续的.



$$f \circ g = id_Y \quad (\text{identity map})$$

$$g \circ f = id_X$$

$f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$



f^{-1} 不存在

两个空间非同胚.



3. Topo invariant (拓扑不变量)

Z^0 or Z_k 物理

- * # Euler number, ~~代数数~~ ^{chem} 欧拉数 (数)
- * Algebra structure (Group, Ring).
- * Connected, Compactness, Hausdorff property
- * 其它

问: 如何判断 X 与 Y 同胚? (很难, 不知道)

或如果 $X \cong Y$, 上述性质保持 (不变量相同).

- * 反之, 不一定对.
- * 上述性质不同, X 与 Y 肯定不同胚.

例子:

① $[-1, 1]$ 与 $(-1, 1)$ 不同胚 (紧致性不同), 但 $(-1, 1) \cong \mathbb{R}$ ($y = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x$)

② $A \cong B, B \cong C \Rightarrow A \cong C$.

③ $D^2 = \{x^2 + y^2 < 1 \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \cong \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \right), f^{-1}$ 存在.

4. Euler 示性数

Euler Characteristic

1. 空间可以同胚于圆盘.

2. 第一个例子 Euler 示性数

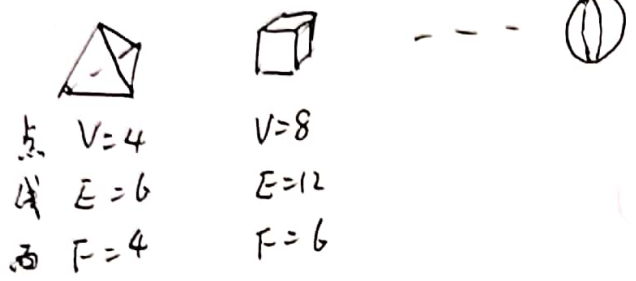
3. 推广 \Rightarrow Gauss Bonnet Number

Chem # / TKNN #



k -多面体 (polyhedron) $\chi(k) = \text{点} - \text{边} + \text{面} = V - E + F$



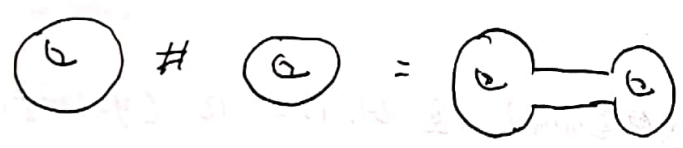
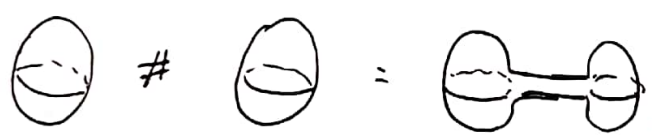


点 $V=4$ $V=8$
 线 $E=6$ $E=12$
 面 $F=4$ $F=6$

$$\chi(\text{四面体}) = \chi(\text{立方体}) = \dots = \chi(\text{球})$$

如果 $X \sqcup K$, 则 $\chi(X) = \chi(K)$

Connect Sum 连通和 # $\chi(X \# Y) = \chi(X) + \chi(Y) - 2$



$$\chi(\text{球}) = 0$$

$$\chi(\text{球} \# \text{球}) = -2$$

亏格 $\chi(K) = 2 - 2g$ } g : 洞的个数
 g : genus

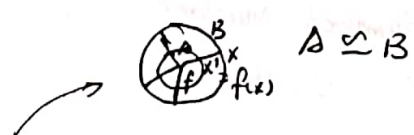
Euler示性数的意义: 用一个整数分类同胚关系.

物理: Euler # \rightarrow TKNN # \Leftrightarrow Gauss-Bonnet ~~Theorem~~ Theorem.

推论若 $\chi(X) \neq \chi(Y)$, 则 X 和 Y 不同胚。

空间 + 结构

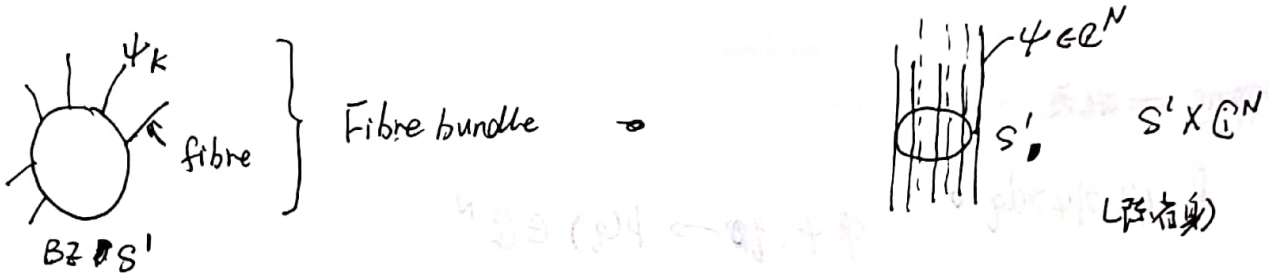
流形 manifold.



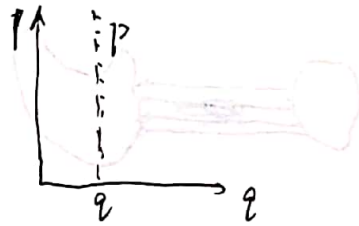
“不能用一张纸包住一个鸡蛋” $\Rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$

若一个空间的局部是 k^n 同胚, 则其为流形。

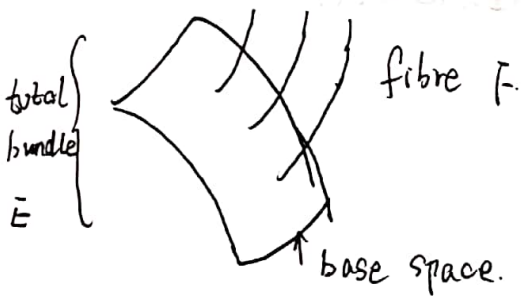
Fibre bundle (纤维丛)



(Q, q) 相空间 $\Rightarrow Q \times P$ 直积,
 $p = p(q)$



Fibre bundle: locally, direct product; globally, not.



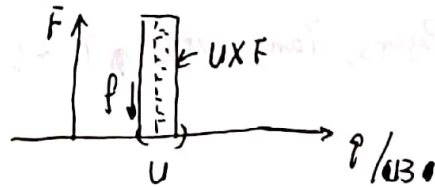
F: fibre (ψ_k or p)

E: total bundle

B, base space (S^1 of k , q in C^M)

E: $\begin{cases} \text{locally } \cong B \times F \\ \text{globally not} \end{cases}$

$f: E \rightarrow B$ (projection $\Rightarrow N \rightarrow 1$)



$h: f^{-1}(U) \cong U \times F$

Geometry phase. $\oint P dq$

$$\vec{p} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\sigma} = B_x \cos\phi \sigma_x + B_y \sin\phi \sigma_y + B_z \sigma_z = \hbar c \phi$$



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