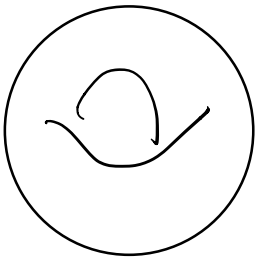


比较 $\int \langle \psi | d|\psi \rangle$, $\int \langle \psi | \frac{\partial}{\partial x} | \psi \rangle d\vec{R}$
 $= \int \langle \psi | \frac{\partial}{\partial x} | \psi \rangle dx$

群与同伦群

manifold \vec{x} $f(\vec{x})$



$$f: \vec{x} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

切空间: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \rightarrow$ Lie 代数.

余切空间: $dx^i \Rightarrow$ 微积分

余切空间 \Rightarrow

}	1元积分. 线	$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow$ 1-form $\in \Omega^1$
	2元积分. 面	$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow$ 2-form $\in \Omega^2$
	3元积分. 体	$\int \text{Sohxydz} \Rightarrow$ 3-form $\in \Omega^3$

长正合序列

N 维流形

$$\Omega^0(M) \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1(M) \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^2(M) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega^N(M) \rightarrow 0$$

d 是一个 Linear-Operator

微积分. \Leftrightarrow Stokes 定理 d 和 \int

$$\int_V dw = \int_V d(w+dy) , d^2 = 0$$

d的便利性. $\langle u|d|n\rangle$ 而不是 $\langle u|\vec{r}|n\rangle \cdot d\vec{r}$

具体计算.

$$1) \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \text{Tr}(u^t du) \Leftrightarrow \text{抽} \int \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{dz}{z}$$

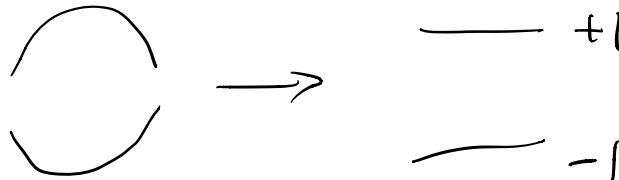
$$2) \int \text{Tr}(u^t du \wedge u^t du) \Leftrightarrow \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q^+ - Q^-$$

理论 对 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ 进行分类

同伦群 (Homotopy group)

$$\pi(X, Y) = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Topo Insulator \rightarrow Lie 代数.
Topo SC



$$H = u^t \lambda u \rightarrow \tilde{H} = u^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$\tilde{H}^+ \tilde{H}^- = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Lie Group.}$$

群论 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{表示论 } g_i \rightarrow \pi(g_i) \\ \text{同构同构基本定理} \end{array} \right.$

群定义: $(G, *)$

$G = \{g_i\}$. g_i 是群元

1) 恒等元 e

例子

加法群 $(\mathbb{R}, +)$

$$a+b = b+a$$

$$a+(-a) = 0$$

$$(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$$

存在 0

2) 逆元 $g_i \rightarrow g_i g_i = e$

3) 在乘法作用下封闭. $g_i \in G, g_j \in G \Rightarrow g_i g_j \in G$.

4) 结合律. $(g_i * g_j) * g_k = g_i * (g_j * g_k)$

例子.

① $(\mathbb{R}, +)$.

② $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

③. $n \times n$ 的 U 矩阵 $U(V)$ 群. $a, e, I_{n \times n}$
 b. $U U^{-1} = I_{n \times n}$
 c. 封闭.
 d. $(U V) G = U (V G)$


④ $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ $\mathbb{Q}(i) = \{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$

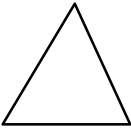
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a + \sqrt{2}b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$.

$(a_1 + \sqrt{2}b_1)(a_2 + \sqrt{2}b_2)$

$= (a_1 a_2 + 2b_1 b_2) + \sqrt{2}(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$

历史上证明五次方程无解析解

⑤  对称操作群. C_{2v}

⑥  C_{3v}

群的基本性质.

① $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{1, -1\}$ or $\{1, \sigma_n\}$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} & 1 & \sigma_x \\ \hline 1 & 1 & \sigma_x \\ \sigma_x & \sigma_x & 1 \end{array}$$

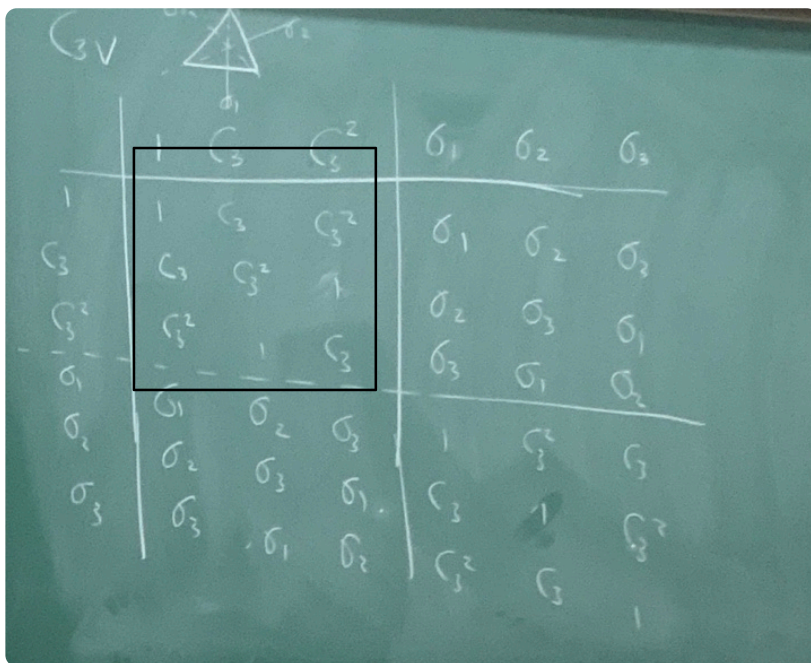
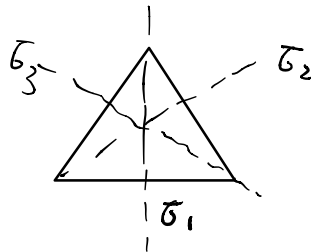
$$\textcircled{D} \mathbb{K}_4 = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 1 & -1 & i & -i \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 & i & -i \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -i & i \\ i & i & -i & -1 & 1 \\ -i & -i & i & 1 & -1 \end{array}$$

每一行、每一列都是相同元素

④. 重排定理

C_3V .



b). 子群.

Subgroup.

c) 陪集

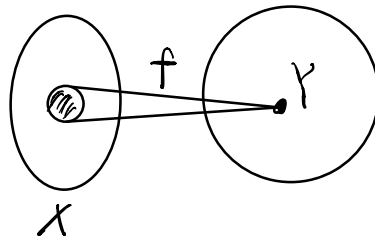
HCG

群 \rightarrow 表示

\downarrow
子群

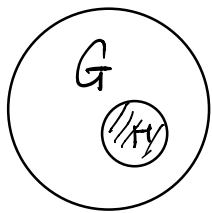
\downarrow
陪集 (coset)

线性代数.



$$[x] = \{x + x' \mid x' \in \ker f\}$$

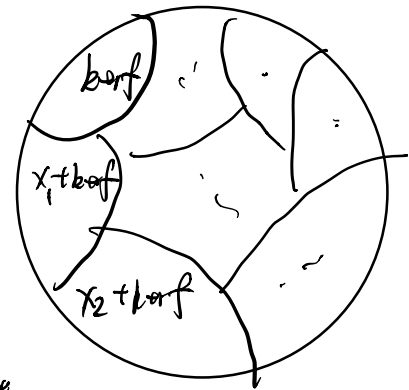
因为 $f(x) = 0$



$H \rightarrow \ker(f)$
 G 按 H 分类

$$G = \overline{\bigcup (a_i H)}$$

小空间 + 等价类



Lagrange 定理

$$\frac{|G|}{|H|} = N, \quad \underline{N \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

左陪集 left coset aH

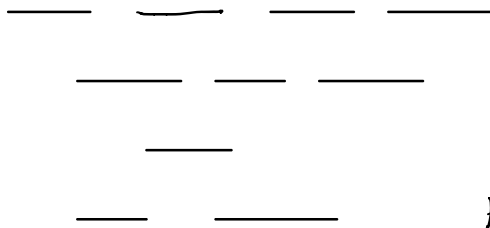
右陪集 right coset Ha

如果左陪集 = 右陪集, 则 H 被称为正规子群.

商群 $G/H \cong M$

表示 \rightarrow 简并度.

$$GH = HG. \quad G \text{ 对称操作.}$$

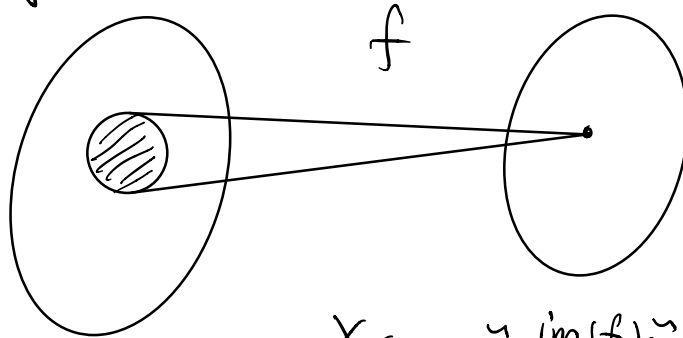


$$g_i \psi_{ng} = \sum_k C_{nk}^{ig} \psi_{nk}.$$

$$H \psi_{ng} = E_n \psi_{ng}, \quad 1 \leq n \leq L_n$$

不可约表示 \rightarrow 简并度

群同态/群同构.



X .

$$\frac{X}{\ker(f)} \cong \text{im}(f) \cong Y.$$

$$\dim(\ker(f)) + \dim(Y) = \dim(X)$$

$$\ker(f) \hookrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\text{投影/同态}} Y \cong \text{im}(f)$$

群表示 同态的进程. 保运算, 不保结构

$$g_i \rightarrow T(g_i)$$

$$T(g_i) T(g_j) \equiv T(g_i g_j) = T(g_k)$$

eg, $T(1) = 1.$

$$H \hookrightarrow G \rightarrow G/H$$

总结:

Linear algebra: $f: X \rightarrow Y$

$$X / \ker(f) \cong \text{im}(f) \subseteq Y.$$

$f: G \rightarrow G'$ 为群同态.

$$G / \ker(f) \cong \text{im}(f) \subseteq G'$$

同伦群及其在物理中的应用.

Ref: 1) Ueda 书 chap 12)

2) Nakahara 书, chap 4. (1980s)

3). Soft matter Physics (2001) chap 12

目的: 证明 $X \rightarrow Y$ 不等价的 mapping 个数.

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

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{dz}{z} = 1, \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{dz}{z^n} = n.$$

$f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ 不等价个数 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

方法: $G/H \cong \pi(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\text{textbook}} \pi_n(Y) = S^n \rightarrow Y$

同伦群 = 群元 = mapping $f(x) = y_0 \in Y$ 等价关系

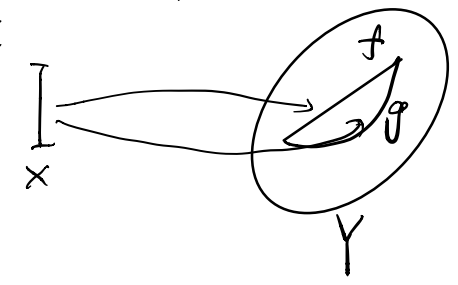
群的恒元 $\rightarrow e = \text{const map } f: X \rightarrow Y$

2) 逆 = $\varphi^{-1}(s) = \varphi^{-1}(s)$ $g, v \rightarrow Y$

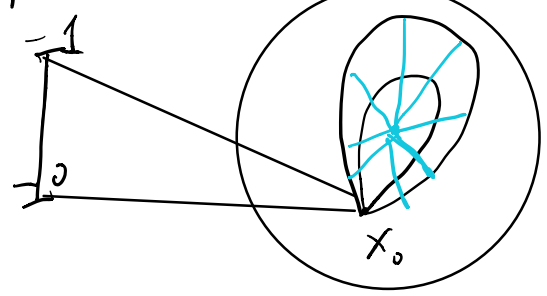
3) 封闭 $n, m \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \circ \varphi^{-1} &= \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1}(s) \\ &= \begin{cases} \varphi_1(2s) & 0 \leq s \leq 1/2 \\ \varphi_2(2s-1) & 1/2 < s \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

4). 结合律:



path.



$$\begin{cases} \bar{F}(x, t) \\ \bar{F}(x, 0) = f(x) \\ \bar{F}(x, 1) = g(x) \end{cases}$$

有光滑映射 $\bar{F}(x, t)$, 使 ∂ 可积

同伦关系

$$C \rightarrow C'$$

$\exists \bar{F}(x, t)$ 光滑过程

$$\begin{cases} \bar{F}(x, 0) = C(x) \\ \bar{F}(x, 1) = C'(x) \end{cases}$$

$x_0 = \text{base point.}$

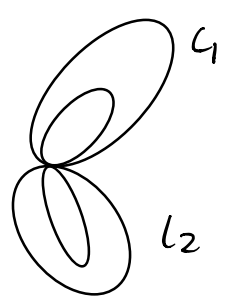
Topological insulator $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \rightarrow S^n \\ Y \rightarrow \text{Lie Algebra} \end{array} \right.$

定义 $[C] = \{C' - C \mid \text{all } C'\}$

$$C_1 \cdot C_2 = \begin{cases} C_1(3s) & \\ C_2(2s-1) & \end{cases}$$

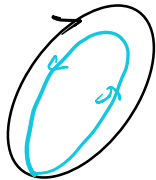
$[C_1 \cdot C_2] = [C_1] \cdot [C_2]$

$$C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3 = \begin{cases} C_1(3s) & 0 \leq s \leq 1/3 \\ C_2(3s-1) & 1/3 \leq s \leq 2/3 \\ C_3(3s-2) & 2/3 \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



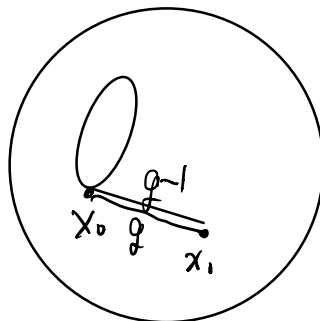
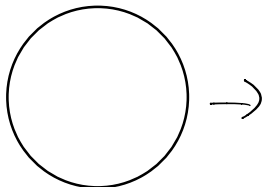
$(l_1 \cdot l_2) \cdot l_3 = l_1 \cdot (l_2 \cdot l_3)$ 结合律.

逆元 $[l \cdot l^{-1}] = [e]$



x_0, x_1 是基点.

$S^1 \rightarrow Y \quad \pi_1(Y, x_0) \quad \pi_1(Y, x_1) \quad g \cdot l \cdot g^{-1}$



1) $\pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

2) $\pi_1(S^2) = 0$

3) $\pi_n(X, X \otimes Y) = \pi_n(X) \otimes \pi_n(Y)$

下一节保 Topo defect 应用. $\pi_n(G/H)$