

Factorization algebras

M mfd of dim n

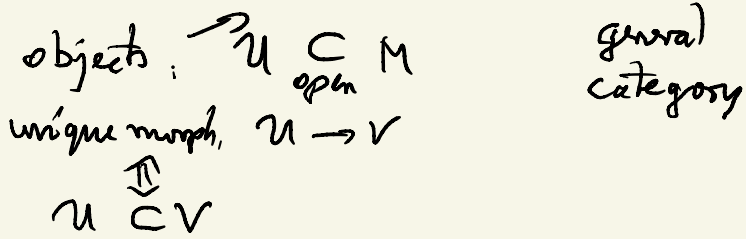
construction: $M \supset_{\text{open}} \mathcal{U} \xrightarrow{\quad} F(\mathcal{U})$

for $\mathcal{U} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightsquigarrow$ map between $F(\mathcal{U})$ and $F(\mathcal{V})$

math. object
e.g. set, vector space
top. space,
chain cx.

Q: Suppose $\{\mathcal{U}_a\}_{a \in A}$ is an open covering of $V \subset M$
Can you recover $F(V)$ from knowing
 $F(\text{intersections of } \mathcal{U})$ and maps between these
induced by inclusions?

list of examples of functors $F: \text{Open}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$



- 1) $F(U) = C^\infty(U)$ vector space
- 2) X smooth mfd; $F(U) = C^\infty(U, X) = \{f: U \rightarrow X \mid \text{smooth}\}$
- 3) $F(U) = C_c^\infty(U) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{compactly supported} \\ \text{functions} \end{matrix} \right\}$ vector space set covariant!

$\text{supp}(f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) = \text{closure}(\{x \in U \mid f(x) \neq 0\})$

- 4) X top. space, base point $*$ $\in X$

$F(U) = \text{map}_c(U, X)$ top. space (compact-open topology)

$\text{supp}(f: U \rightarrow X) = \text{clos}(\{x \in U \mid f(x) \neq *\})$ covariant!

5) $E \xrightarrow{p} M$ vector bundle

$$F(U) := \Gamma(U, E) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{smooth } f: U \rightarrow E \\ \text{vector space} \end{array} \right\} \left/ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ is a section,} \\ \text{i.e. } p \circ f = \text{id}_U \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F(U) = \Omega^k(U) = \Gamma(U, \wedge^k T^*M) \quad k\text{-forms}$$

$$F(U) = (\Omega^*(U), d) \leftarrow \text{chain cx} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{the } dR\text{-} \\ \text{complex of } U \end{array} \right)$$

$$F(U) = H_{dR}^k(U) \quad k\text{-th de Rham cohomology}$$

$$6) F(U) = \text{Conf}(U) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{configurations of} \\ \text{finitely many points} \\ \text{in } U \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{top. space}$$

$$F(U) = C_x(\text{Conf}(U))$$

\uparrow singular chain cx.

$$F(U) = H_x(\text{Conf}(U))$$

$$\rightarrow) F(\mathcal{U}) = \text{Obs}(\mathcal{U}) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{observables measurable} \\ \text{in } \mathcal{U} \subset M \\ \mathbb{R}^n \text{ space frame} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ex 1 in detail: $F(\mathcal{U}) = C^\infty(\mathcal{U})$ vector space

$$U_1, U_2 \in \text{Open}(M)$$

$$V = U_1 \cup U_2 \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \xleftarrow{j_1} & U_1 & \xleftarrow{i_1} \\ & & U_1 \cap U_2 \\ \xleftarrow{j_2} & U_2 & \xleftarrow{i_2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C^\infty(V) & \xrightarrow{j_1^*} & C^\infty(U_1) & \xrightarrow{i_1^*} & C^\infty(U_1 \cap U_2) \\ & \searrow j_2^* & & \nearrow i_2^* & \\ & & C^\infty(U_2) & & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{exact sequence: } 0 \rightarrow C^\infty(V) \xrightarrow{j_1^* \times j_2^*} C^\infty(U_1) \times C^\infty(U_2) \xrightarrow{i_1^* - i_2^*} C^\infty(U_1 \cap U_2) \rightarrow 0$$

$$C^\infty(V) \xrightarrow{\cong} \ker(C^\infty(U_1) \times C^\infty(U_2) \xrightarrow{f_1 - f_2} C^\infty(U_1 \cap U_2))$$

generally: $\{U_a\}_{a \in A}$ open cover of V

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C^\infty(V) & \xrightarrow{\text{restriction}} & \prod_{a \in A} C^\infty(U_a) \xrightarrow{g} \prod_{a < b} C^\infty(U_a \cap U_b) \\
 & & \downarrow h \\
 & & \prod_{a, b \in A} C^\infty(U_a \cap U_b) \\
 & & \uparrow \\
 & & \text{two maps given by} \\
 & & \begin{array}{ccc}
 \prod_{a \in A} f_a & \longmapsto & (g_{ab})_{a < b} \\
 \uparrow \cong & & \downarrow \\
 \prod_{a \in A} C^\infty(U_a) & \longmapsto & (h_{ab})_{a < b}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f & \longmapsto & (f_a)_{a \in A} \\
 & & \uparrow \\
 & & \ker(g-h) \\
 C^\infty(V) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \ker(g-h)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{ab} &:= f_a|_{U_a \cap U_b} \\
 h_{ab} &:= f_b|_{U_a \cap U_b}
 \end{aligned}$$

More generally if $F(U) = C^\infty(U, X)$ smooth mfd (Ex 2)

Then $C^\infty(V, X) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{equal} \left(\prod_{a \in A} C^\infty(U_a, X) \xrightarrow{g} \prod_{a \in b} C^\infty(U_a, X) \xrightarrow{h} \right)$

Def: A, B sets $g, h: A \rightarrow B$

equalizer of g and h is defined by

$$\text{equal} \left(A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{g} \\ \xrightarrow{h} \end{array} B \right) = \{ a \in A \mid g(a) = h(a) \}$$

Def: A presheaf on M with values in a category \mathcal{C} is a contravariant functor

$$F: \text{Open}(M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

A presheaf is a sheaf if for any cover $\{U_a\}_{a \in A}$ of $V \subset M$ the map

$$F(V) \longrightarrow \text{equal} \left(\prod_{a \in A} F(U_a) \rightrightarrows \prod_{a < b} F(U_a \cap U_b) \right)$$

is an isomorphism.

This requires that the category \mathcal{C} admits categorical products + equalizers
 (we constructed them explicitly in Set & Vect;
 in general they are characterized by categories
 universal properties)

Examples, non-examples:

1. $F(U) := \Gamma(U, E)$

sheaf

in particular:

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bdl.

$\Omega^k(U) = F(U)$

sheaf of k -forms on M

$$2. \Omega_{\text{closed}}^k(\mathcal{M}) = \{ \omega \in \Omega^k(\mathcal{M}) \mid d\omega = 0 \}$$

↑ de Rham diff

$$\Omega_{\text{exact}}^k(\mathcal{M}) = \text{image}(d: \Omega^{k-1}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Omega^k(\mathcal{M}))$$

sheaves?

$\Omega_{\text{closed}}^k(\mathcal{M})$ is sheaf

$\Omega_{\text{exact}}^k(\mathcal{M})$ is not!

counter-example:

$$V = S^1$$

open cover:
of V

$$U_1 = S^1 - \{1\}$$

$$U_2 = S^1 - \{-1\}$$

$$TR = H_{\text{dR}}^1(S^1)$$