

Recall: classical field theory consists of data:

- M mfd (spacetime mfd)
- a sheaf $M \supset U \xrightarrow{\text{open}} E(U) = \text{space of fields in the spacetime region } U$
- an action functional

$$S: E(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Then $\text{Crit}(S) = \{ \text{critical points of } S \} = \{ \text{classical fields} \}$

e.g. $E(U) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} U \xrightarrow{\gamma} X \\ \cap \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\}$ $S(\gamma) = \text{energy of } \gamma$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{"geodesics"} \\ U \xrightarrow{\gamma} X \end{array} \right\}$

"target mfd"
Riemannian mfd

$$\text{Crit}(S) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fields which satisfy} \\ \text{Euler-Lagrange equations} \end{array} \right\} = EL(U)$$

$$\{ \text{classical observables in } U \} = \text{Obs}^{\text{cl}}(U) = \mathcal{O}(EL(U))$$

↑ functions on $EL(U)$

$M \supset U \xrightarrow{\text{open}} \text{Obs}^d(U) \in \text{Vect}$
 factorization algebra (should be)

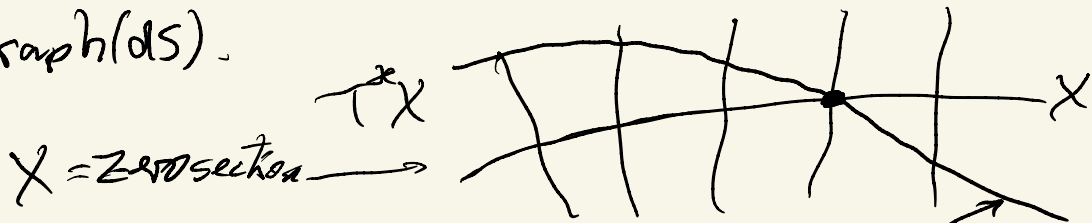
Q: Why should we consider \mathbb{C} -valued factorization algebras in this context?

assume $X = E(U)$ mfd $\dim X < \infty$

$S: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ smooth

$\text{Crit}(S) = \{x \in X \mid dS_x = 0\}$
 $= X \cap \text{graph}(dS)$

$dS \in \Omega^1(X) = T^*(X)$



if X & $\text{graph}(dS)$

intersect transversally in T^*X $\{(x, dS_x) \in T^*X\} = \text{graph}(dS)$

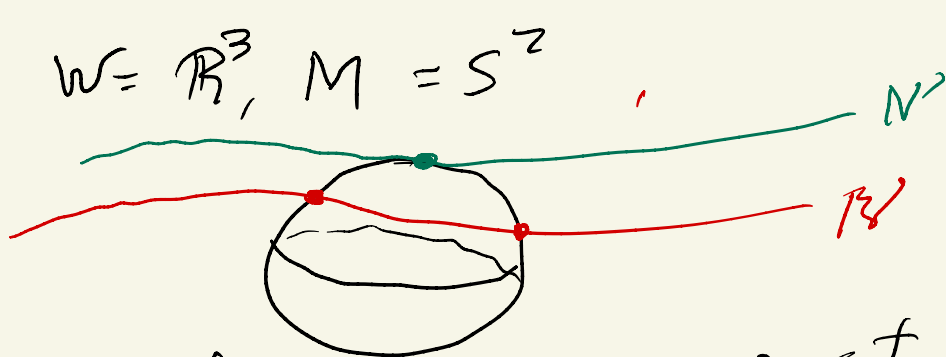
$\Rightarrow X \cap \text{graph}(dS)$ is a submfd of T^*X

Def: M, N submlds of W

$M \pitchfork N$ i.e. M is transversal to N

if for all $x \in M \cap N$, $T_x M + T_x N = T_x W$

Ex: $W = \mathbb{R}^3$, $M = S^2$



~~$M \pitchfork N'$~~

$M \pitchfork N$

Idea: define the derived intersection $M \pitchfork^h N$
or rather $C^\infty(M \pitchfork^h N)$

Q: Can $C^\infty(M \pitchfork N)$ be expressed in terms of $C^\infty(M)$, $C^\infty(N)$ & $C^\infty(W)$?

Lem:

$$M \xrightarrow{i_M} W \rightsquigarrow C^\infty(W) \xrightarrow{i_M} C^\infty(M)$$

↑
algebra hom.

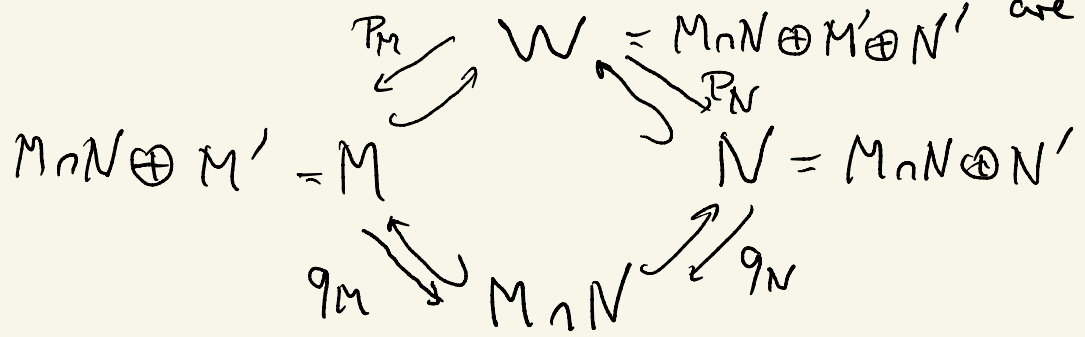
$$\Phi: C^\infty(M) \otimes_{C^\infty(W)} C^\infty(N) \xrightarrow{\cong} C^\infty(M \cap N)$$

$$C^\infty(W) \rightarrow C^\infty(N)$$

$$f \otimes g \longmapsto (f|_{M \cap N}) \cdot (g|_{M \cap N}) \implies C^\infty(M), C^\infty(N) \text{ algebras over } C^\infty(W)$$

is an isomorphism of algebras.

Pf: Using partitions of unity it suffices to prove this locally, i.e. can assume $W \supseteq M, N$ are vector spaces/subspaces.



Surj: $f \in C^\infty(M \cap N)$

$$\Phi \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ C^\infty(M)}}{(q_M^* f)} \otimes \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ C^\infty(N)}}{1} \right) = (q_M^* f)_{|_{M \cap N}} - 1 = f \quad \checkmark$$

inj: $\sum_{i=1}^K f_i \otimes g_i = \sum f_i \otimes (p_N^* g_i)_{|_N} = \sum_{\substack{\parallel \\ f \otimes 1}} f_i (p_N^* g_i)_{|_M} \otimes 1$

$$\begin{matrix} C^\infty(M) \otimes C^\infty(N) \\ \cong \\ C^\infty(W) \end{matrix}$$

where $f = \sum f_i (p_N^* g_i)_{|_M}$

$$f \otimes 1 = (p_N^* f)_{|_M} \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes (p_M^* f)_{|_N} = 1 \otimes q_N^* (f|_{M \cap N})$$

in particular, $0 = \Phi(f \otimes 1) = f|_{M \cap N} \Rightarrow f \otimes 1 = 0 \quad \square$

The lemma above suggests:

Def: for any submfd's $N, M \subset W$

define $C^\infty(\underbrace{N \cap^h M}_{\text{derived intersection}}) := C^\infty(N) \otimes_{C^\infty(W)}^h C^\infty(M)$

This is a derived mld, i.e. a mld equipped with a sheaf of dg algebras.

derived tensor product.

Note: if $M \pitchfork N$, then $C^\infty(N \cap M) = C^\infty(N) \otimes_{C^\infty(W)} C^\infty(M)$

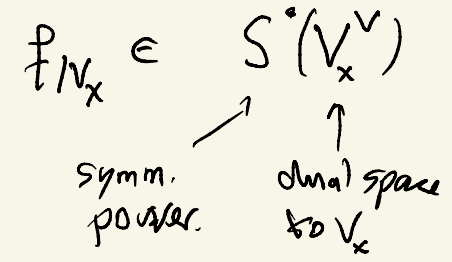
special case: $W = \left. \begin{array}{c} V \\ \downarrow \\ X \end{array} \right\} \text{vector bdl.}$

$M = \text{graph}(\alpha)$
 $\alpha \in \Gamma(X, V)$

$N = X \subset V$ to calculate $C^\infty(X \cap^h \text{graph}(\alpha))$, we need a free resolution of $C^\infty(X)$ as $C^\infty(V)$ -module.

$C^\infty(V) \supset \{f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \nabla f|_{V_x} \text{ is a polynomial function for each } x \in X\}$
 "polynomial"

$$PF(V) = \Gamma(X, S^*(V^*))$$



$$S^*(V_x^*) = \underbrace{S^*(V_x^*)}_x$$

symm. power of vector bdl.

digression:

graded vector space: $V = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} V_k$

differential graded vector space = dg vector space
 = graded vector space + differential d of degree +1.

aka cochain complexes.

dg algebra = graded algebra $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} A_k \\ A_k \cdot A_l \subset A_{k+l} \end{array} \right.$

+ differential d

compatibility condition:

$$\underline{d(ab) = (da)b + (-1)^{|a|} a(db)}$$

$a, b \in A$

d is a graded derivation
of A .