Today: 1st correct formula for
- Lax calculus

Recall $F(x^2, h) \cong K(A B, k, 1) \cong B D^{h}(h^2, d)$

Case study for $D^{h}(0, 0, 0, p^3)$ composites, $x \approx k$

Exercise result: have $w_{ij} F(x^2, h) \rightarrow R^2 / 0 \approx \delta^i_{2j}$

Inducing com moves $g_{ij}^{l}(F(x^2, h))$

Then $h^k(F(x^2, h)) \rightarrow \delta^i_{2j}$ by $w_{ij}$ of $\beta^l_{-1}$

Relative we: $w_{ij} = w_{ij}$

$w_{ij} - w_{ij} + w_{ij} = 0$

- Really not so bad: easy to calculate column ($\delta^i_{2j}$?)

Prop (F, column): consider bijection $R^2 \rightarrow \delta^i_{2j} F(x^2, h) \rightarrow \delta^i_{2j}$

(wants to be one-to-one)

- Bijection was $w_{ij}$: map $w_{ij}$ of $\beta^l_{-1}$

- Identity $R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ (upper 4-plane), making bijection

So homotopy is surjective

Some special segment for $h^k$ Ethe collapse: (of)

(0) $F(x^2, h)$ structure $- \delta^i_{2j}$ with $1$

- Leave $0$ till later

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not obvious there are $N$ isosys, can from $N_2$ are not obvious. $T_i$, $K_i = \mathbb{P}^3_{k_i}$; isosys on $C$, $\mathfrak{c} = N_2$ acts on $N_1$ in $\mathcal{A}(F)$.

\[ \overline{\mathfrak{c}} \]

Also, $N_2(F)$ acts on $N_1$ (see F, colin page).

\[ \mathcal{A}(F) \]

Proof: We have a commutative diagram of

\[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \to & C(T) \to C(T_C) \to C(T) \to 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \to & C(T) \to C(T_C) \to C(T) \to 0 \end{array} \]

Consider $C(T_C)$ as a module over $C(T)$. We can now use the previous results to obtain $\frac{N_1}{K_1} \to \frac{N_2}{K_2}$.

Apply $\mathcal{F}_k(-1) = \mathcal{F}_k(U_0 \cap I, J) = C_k(\mathcal{F}_k(I, J))$.

Recall a TCFT: let $M = \mathfrak{c}$ be a

$\mathfrak{c}$-module $M$ is finite dimensional and can to construct $\mathfrak{c}_1$.

Now $M(\mathfrak{c}_1)$ are modules of $\mathfrak{c}$-modules, let one

coordinate from $\frac{N_1}{K_1}$ to $\frac{N_2}{K_2}$.

\[ (\text{what?}) \]

Recall a TCFT is a $\mathfrak{c}$-module functor $C_k(M) \to \mathcal{F}_k(U_0 \cap I, J) = \mathcal{F}_k$. Next, let $\mathfrak{c}_1, I, J \to \mathcal{F}(I) \otimes \mathcal{F}(J)$.

We will now construct a stable $\mathfrak{c}$-module $\mathcal{F}(I) \otimes \mathcal{F}(J)$.

\[ \mathfrak{c}_1 \]

\[ \to \text{shift to witness 1000 chain map.} \]

\[ \text{weld 75 TI} \]

75 TFT
In physics, a map from \( C(M_1) \) to \( C(M_2) \).

Example: A field theory is a \( \sigma \)-functor from \( C(M_1) \) to \( C(M_2) \),

where objects of \( M_1 \) are 1-maps \( \psi \) in \( M_1 \).

For spaces \( \psi \) by definition,

- known \( \psi \)-assignment; \( \sigma \)-assignment?

String loop: \( E(S^1) = \text{Hom}(LM) \); so \( E(S^1) = \text{Hom}(\text{Map}(S^1, M_1), \text{Map}(S^1, M_2)) \).

& \( E(T) = \text{Hom}(\text{Map}(T, M_1), \text{Map}(T, M_2)) \).

Unless specified, define: "D-brane".

\( \sigma \)-maps \( \psi \) on \( M_1 \) be specified; \( \psi \) \( \text{Map}(T, M) \).

Then \( E\left( \frac{2}{3} \right) = \text{Hom}(\text{Map}(\left( \frac{2}{3} \right), M) \).

FEB 14 2008
The image contains a page with handwritten mathematical content. The text is in English and appears to be a proof or explanation of a mathematical concept. Due to the handwriting style, some parts may be difficult to read. The content seems to involve functions, set theory, and possibly some algebraic properties. The page references a theorem or proposition and includes steps or conditions that are typical in a mathematical proof. The specific details are as follows:

- The page contains symbols, equations, and text that are typical in a mathematical exposition, indicating a step-by-step explanation of a proof or a theorem.
- The handwriting is slightly tilted and the lines are slightly slanted, which can make it challenging to transcribe accurately.
- There are references to set notation, functions, and possibly some algebraic manipulations.

Without a clearer image or more legible handwriting, it's difficult to provide an exact transcription. However, it is evident that the page is part of a larger mathematical work, likely from a textbook or a research paper, discussing a specific mathematical result.