

# Some remarks on the generalization of atlases

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December 4, 2023

## Abstract

We generalize atlases for flat stacks over smooth bundles by constructing local-global bijections between modules of differing order. We demonstrate an adjunction between a special mixed module and a holonomy groupoid.

## 1 Notation and Conventions

Throughout,  $Strat_M^{\{*\}} \subseteq Man$  will denote a point-for-point stratification on a manifold  $M$ .<sup>1</sup> We will let  $Strat_M^\Delta$  denote the conical stratification,  $Strat_{U_\alpha}^{u_i}$  will denote an open (portable) cover of a parameter space, which is dependent upon the character  $i$  for topological realization.

Call every  $u_i$  a *covering sieve*, and let every

$$U_\alpha = \bigcup_i \alpha_i \in s_i \times s_i$$

Let, for every path  $x \rightarrow -x$ , there be a corresponding value  $\Psi_\theta : \mathcal{X} \rightrightarrows \mathcal{Y}$ . In other words, we define a *polar path* (of polarity 1), by the map

$$\Pi_x : \pi \xrightarrow{x^{-1}} -\pi$$

by *inducing* an isomorphism,

$$Id_x \simeq y \cdot i \in x_i$$

To explicitly define induction, as a first-principle operator, would be difficult, though not entirely intractable. Recall from the adjunction

$$Hom(x, y) \xrightarrow{\sim} x \otimes y$$

that there is a path

$$min \rightarrow \max(exp(\pm x \times y))$$

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<sup>1</sup>Compare this notation with [6], section 2.1

where, for every  $n$ th order operation,

$$x \otimes_n y$$

there is a rank  $n$  retract, consisting of  $2n$  arrows  $\ker(x) \rightarrow \text{im}(x) \sim \ker(y) \rightarrow \text{im}(y)$ . Let  $\mathcal{H}^2$  denote the upper half-plane, and

$$\mathcal{H}^1 \simeq \mathbb{A}^1$$

hold by isometry between the cross product of diagonals

$$\sqrt{\Delta^2}(x \times x) \cdot (y \times y) \simeq \text{Pull}_\delta(\text{Hom}(x, y))$$

**Definition 1.** Let  $\mathcal{C}_\infty$  be an infinite ordered chain. Let every morphism be injective, and surjective, and therefore a bijection. We let, for every  $\varepsilon \in (x \in X) \times (y \in Y)$ , there is a corresponding fraction,  $\frac{1}{n} \simeq \delta$ .

Call every map  $A \xrightarrow{\delta} B$  of generalized spaces a  $\delta$ -pushout, and call its inverse  $\delta^{-1}$  a  $\delta$ -pullback.

The  $\hookrightarrow$  will denote a monomorphism, and  $\twoheadrightarrow$  will denote an epimorphism.

## 2 Lucid sets and inner homs

Let  $\mathcal{C} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{SET}$  be a perfect immersion. Call the image of a distinguished character  $i \in \mathcal{C}$  a *lucid* map, if its pullback is an etale object in the  $\mathcal{C}$ -category, which we will later enrich.

Let there be a bijection between an index  $\mathfrak{A}$ , and a category  $\mathcal{C}$ , and another between  $\mathcal{C}_{SET}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ . Let the index generate a class of open submersions

$$U_{\alpha_i, *}: x \hookrightarrow y \cap *$$

**Proposition 1.** There is a  $\delta$ -pushout for every element  $x_i \in \mathcal{C}$ .

**Example 1.** The  $\mathcal{C}^1$  space has a mirror with Holder continuity  $\mathcal{C}^\infty \rightarrow |\mathcal{C}|_\pm$ . This allows the bi-crossed module of inner homs

$$\amalg_i x \star y$$

to have a one-to-one bijection with orbital elements, which, as have been previously shown, act as local isotropy groupoid realizations.

**Example 2.** The counting operad  $x \star_+ y$  induces a transitive relationship,

$$\mathcal{R}_{xy} : \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i \rightarrow y_i$$

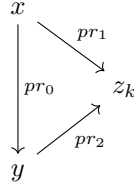
on the set of open objects in the collective isotropy group module,

$$\bigcup_i \mathcal{G}_{x_i}$$

**Example 3.** As the fiber  $x \rightrightarrows y$  splits, we obtain morphisms  $pr_0$ ,  $pr_1$ , and  $pr_2$ , inducing a conical foliation on an abstract space. The critical point may be written  $z_k$ , where the harmonic function

$$\sum_{n=\aleph_0}^{n=\aleph_\omega} \alpha_n \frac{1}{n} + \alpha_{n-1} \frac{1}{n+1} \dots \alpha_\emptyset \frac{1}{n+\infty}$$

gives us the value of  $k$ .



Recall that, for a totally lossless projection of a perfect map, there exists a perfect inverse. In formal terms:

$$\text{Axiom 1. } (Perf(x) \hookrightarrow Perf(y)) \longrightarrow Perf((x \cdot y)^{-1})$$

In fact, by this we mean strictly

$$Perf(x, y) \implies Perf(x, y, \cdot, -)$$

So, for  $\mathcal{C}$  a small category, whose objects are etale, the topological realization

$$c \in \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \{*\}$$

, we are given (for free), a logical implication

$$c \implies \mathcal{C}_{SET}$$

be “remembering” the inner hom constructed in example 1.

Some topics of interest for this implication may include portability, which further implies holonomy if the underlying stratification element is a manifold. Thus, as a result, it may be worth considering orbifolds as well, leading to a more nuanced theory of orbispaces.

I am inclined to state that, at the macroscopic level, everything that is observed is portable; i.e., it exhibits actions which are derivatives with respect to time. This is to say, everything observed in the *practical* world, is a submodule of the enriched vector space overlying the stack  $\mathcal{A}$  from which the topology is derived.

**Proposition 2.** Let

$$Hol_n \simeq (\mathcal{A} \rightrightarrows Strat_\bullet^\omega)$$

Then, there is an arithmetic mapping

$$n \longrightarrow \bullet$$

which is locally contractible if it is simply connected.

**Remark 1.**  $Hol_n$ , of course, denotes the holonomy groupoid of Ehresmann, with rank  $n$  isomorphisms. Recall that a rank  $n$  isomorphism is a cutting of a fiber  $q$  into  $n$  isotropic (of equal arity) segments.

**Proposition 3.**  $\mathcal{A} \Rightarrow Strat_{\bullet}^{\omega}$  may be extended to a logical implication

$$\mathcal{A} \Leftarrow Strat_{\bullet}^{\omega}$$

*Proof.* The inverse,  $Id_n^{-1}$  may be composed with  $Id_n$  to yield the null groupoid.<sup>2</sup>  $\square$

### 3 Classifying spaces, atlases, and diffeomorphisms

Let  $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_+$  be an additive, polar mapping. Let there be a manifold  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_+$  generated by taking the first derivative of a tangent fiber at any arbitrary point, with respect to time.

Let there be a Haefliger classifying space,

$$\Gamma^q \cdot BG$$

such that  $\pi_q(\varepsilon) \implies \vec{\partial}U_{q_i \in \alpha}$ .

Suppose that the implication splits as  $\Pi_{\mathcal{R}} = x_y, y^x$

Then,

**Proposition 4.** *There is a canonical bijection*

$$((x_y \times y^x) \cdot (y^x \times x_y)) \leftrightarrow \pi_n(\Psi_{\theta})$$

Recall from [4] the van Est theorem:

**Theorem 1.** *If  $G$  is (topologically)  $p_0$ -connected, the map induced by  $VE$  in cohomology is an isomorphism for  $p \leq p_0$  and injective for  $p = p_0 + 1$ , in the map:*

$$VE_{k-hom} : C_{k-hom}^p(\mathfrak{v}) \rightarrow C_{k-hom}^p(v)$$

That is to say, for two  $p$ -cochains obeying the (generalized) cocycle condition, there is a totally lossless projection<sup>3</sup>

$$\mathfrak{v}_p \hookrightarrow v_p$$

such that

$$\mathfrak{v}_p^n \cdot v_p^n = \sum_{i=0}^n fib_{pro}(v_i)$$

<sup>2</sup>Consult [1] for the relevant literature. It is a masterful work of art. [2] is highly recommended as well, but not, of course, necessary.

<sup>3</sup>See [5]

Let  $\mathcal{G}_0 = Id_{x \in X}$  for some  $x \in \mathcal{G} \cap X$ . This identity extends to a classifying space,  $B\mathcal{G}$ , by way of a categorical stratification,  $Strat_{\mathcal{G}}^x$ , via the map

$$Strat_{\mathcal{G}}^x \cdot \Gamma^q$$

for  $q \neq n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Here,  $x_i^n$  denotes the  $q$ th orbital of a point-like object in a topological stack. We may extend this to a map of displays:

$$\phi_{\mathfrak{X} \Rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}} : (x_i^n)^q \longrightarrow \tilde{x}_j$$

, where  $\tilde{x}_j$  denotes the  $j$ th representative generator of a jet bundle  $\mathcal{J}_x(\phi)$ .

Denote by  $\tilde{X} Mix_{T_x} \mathcal{J}^n$  the mixed module obtained by flattening a section of a topological space  $X$  to a discrete foliation  $\tilde{X} \simeq \mathcal{F}_{x_i}$  over the tangent space of a jet bundle of order  $n$ .

**Proposition 5.** *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} Mix_{T_x} \mathcal{J}^n & \xrightarrow{|\sim|} & \mathfrak{X} \\ fib(x_i) \downarrow & & \downarrow pr_0 \\ S^n & \xrightarrow{pr_1} & \mathfrak{Y} \times (x_i \circ Id_{\delta}) \end{array}$$

*is commutative, and the projections are totally lossless.*

*Proof.* Assume  $\mathfrak{X}$  is perfect. Then,  $\mathfrak{Y} \times (x_i \circ Id_{\delta})$  must be perfect also. Since we have the quotient uniformity

$$\tilde{X} Mix_{T_x} \mathcal{J}^n / \sim = |x_i| \in \mathfrak{X}$$

serving as the geometric realization for each tangent fiber

$$T_{x_i} \in fib(\mathfrak{X})$$

, where  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a topological space, we conclude our proof by noting that, for every section of  $T_{x_i}$ , there is a  $\delta$ -pullback  $\phi^{-1}T_{x_i}$ .  $\square$

At this point, we may construct a gerbe,  $\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{X}}^{Hol}$  by inducing a levelwise, piecewise differentiable structure on the tangent bundle. This is given by the formula

$$\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{X}}^{Hol} = \{\mathfrak{X} \times_{x_i} \mathfrak{X} | x_i \in \sum_{i=0}^n X_i \{\partial^0 x + \partial x + \partial^2 x + \dots + \partial^n x\}\}$$

Further yet, there is a diffeomorphism

$$\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{X}}^{Hol} \simeq \mathcal{J}^n(T_x x_i(fib(x)))$$

on connections parameterized by the  $n$ th order jet bundle over a typical fiber of  $x$ . This is because of the famous link between the structure sheaf,  $\mathcal{O}_X$  of a stack of which  $x$  is a germ, and the orbit group,  $\mathcal{O}_x$  of a topological stack including  $x$  as a *point-like* object.

**Definition 2.** Call  $A$  an atlas if it is obtained by a composition of transition maps

$$A = \int_0^n (\phi(\partial^n(x_i)) \circ \phi^{-1}(\partial^n(x_i)) \circ \dots \circ \phi(\partial^0(x_i)) \circ \phi^{-1}(\partial^0(x_i)))$$

**Example 4.** Consider an atlas  $A$  where every natural transformation  $\phi^{-1} \Rightarrow \phi$  is totally lossless. This is called the perfect atlas.

**Example 5.** Let  $A$  be an atlas, and let every  $x_i$  belong to the category  $\text{Strat}_M$  of stratified manifolds, with an unspecified stratification. Then, a corner,  $\partial(\mu(x + y))$ , is the orthogonal pseudo-orthogonal stratification of an atlas  $A$ , written  $A(\text{Strat}_M^\square)$ .

**Proposition 6.** There is an adjunction

$$\mathcal{G}_X^{\text{Hol}} \leftrightarrow_{\bar{X}} \text{Mix}_{T_x} J^n$$

*Proof.* This follows from the famous “tensor-hom” adjunction. □

## 4 References

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