

Projective Mapping of Grassmannian Complex to Tangent Complex in Weight 2 and Weight 3

Rabia Essa*

Department of Mathematics, Government College of Education, Pakistan.

*E-mail: rabiaessa09@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

We consider projective differential mapping in the Grassmannian complex and take the tangent to the Bloch-Suslin complex for weight $q = 2$ and tangent to the Goncharov complex for weight $q = 3$. We define morphisms from the Grassmannian complex to the tangent of the Bloch-Suslin and Goncharov complexes. We show that the introduced morphisms are well-defined and that the diagrams (by connecting two complexes) are commutative. We use the functional equations of the groups $TB_2(L)$ and $TB_3(L)$ as our main tool.

Keywords: Projective Mapping, Tangent Complex, Cross Ratio, Grassmannian Complex.

INTRODUCTION

Cathelineau describes the tangential version of the polylogarithm. He defines the tangent group $TB_2(F)$ and also writes its functional equations. Siddiqui defines the ν^h truncated polynomial ring by $F[\epsilon]_y := F[\epsilon]/\epsilon^y$ over the n -dimensional affine space $A''_{F[\epsilon]_y n}$. He also finds the Siegel cross-ratio, its identities, and the triple ratio over the n -dimensional affine space. He describes the projected five-term relation in $TB_2(F)$ and defines the geometric configurations for the tangent complex to the Bloch-Suslin complex.

He finds the morphisms between the tangent and Grassmannian complexes and introduces the $TB_3(F)$ group, which satisfies the three-term relation, inversion relation, and also reproduces Cathelineau's 22-term relation. He defines commutativity between the Grassmannian complex and the tangential complex of weights 2 and 3, and also proves that the Grassmannian complex forms a bicomplex with Cathelineau's tangential complex. He also defines $TB_n(F)$, which is analogous to $B_n(F)$ for any n .

In this work, we aim to find the projective morphisms between the Grassmannian complex and the tangent complex in weights 2 and 3 and show that the result is commutative.

OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of this research are:

- To identify the projective morphisms between Grassmannian complexes and tangent complexes of weights 2 and 3.
- To verify the commutativity between the Grassmannian complex and the tangent complex for weights 2 and 3.

METHODOLOGY

First we will define projective maps between Grassmannian and tangential complex in weight 2 and 3 and then we will verify their well definiteness and commutativity.

For weight 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_4(\mathbb{A}_{F[e]_2}^2) & \xrightarrow{d'} & C_3(\mathbb{A}_{F[e]_2}^1) \\ \downarrow \pi_{1,e}^2 & & \downarrow \pi_{0,e}^2 \\ T\mathcal{B}_2(F) & \xrightarrow{\partial_e} & F \otimes F^\times \oplus \wedge^2 F \end{array} \quad \text{a}$$

where d' , $\pi_{1,e}^2$ and ∂_e are known functions. So, our first work is to define the map $\pi_{0,e}^2$ then will prove that the above diagram is commutative by using siegal cross ratio,two term and inversion relation.

For weight 3

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_6(\mathbb{A}_{F[e]_2}^3) & \xrightarrow{d'} & C_5(\mathbb{A}_{F[e]_2}^2) & \xrightarrow{d'} & C_4(\mathbb{A}_{F[e]_2}^1) \\ \downarrow \pi_{2,e}^3 & & \downarrow \pi_{1,e}^3 & & \downarrow \pi_{0,e}^3 \\ T\mathcal{B}_3(F) & \xrightarrow{\partial_e} & (T\mathcal{B}_2(F) \otimes F^\times) \oplus (F \otimes \mathcal{B}_2(F)) & \xrightarrow{\partial_e} & (F \otimes \wedge^2 F^\times) \oplus (\wedge^3 F) \end{array} \quad \text{b}$$

In above diagram the known functions are ∂_e , $\pi_{2,e}^3$ and d' . So we will define the maps $\pi_{0,e}^3$ and $\pi_{1,e}^3$ then show that left and right squares of the above diagram are commutative.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

For weight 2

$$\pi_{0,e}^2 \circ d' = \partial_e \circ \pi_{1,e}^2 \quad \text{A}$$

For weight 3

$$\pi_{0,e}^3 \circ d' = \partial_e \circ \pi_{1,e}^3 \quad \text{B}$$

$$\pi_{2,e}^3 \circ \partial_e = d' \circ \pi_{1,e}^3$$

In this study we connect Grassmannian complex and tangential complex projectively and find vertical and horizontal morphisms, the above relation A for weight 2 shows that the projective mapping between Grassmannian complex to tangent complex in weight 2 is commutative and diagram [a] is projectively commutative. Also relation B for weight 3 verify that the product of projective maps of right and left square of the above diagram [b] is commutative.

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