

$A : U(n) \text{ 場}$

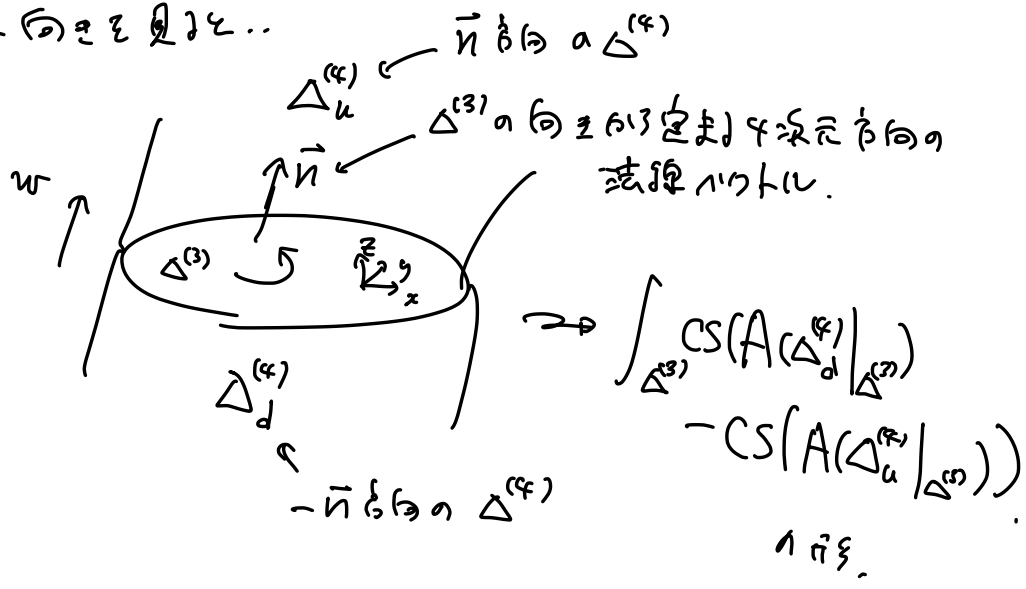
$ch_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{i}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{M_4} \text{tr } F^2 \quad F = dA + A^2$

$$\int_{M_4} \text{tr } F^2 = \sum_{\Delta^{(4)}} \int_{\Delta^{(4)}} d \text{CS}(A(\Delta^{(4)}))$$

$$= \sum_{\Delta^{(4)}} \int_{2\Delta^{(4)}} \text{CS}(A(\Delta^{(4)}))$$

これは $\int_{\Delta^{(3)}} (\text{CS}(A) - \text{CS}(A'))$ の 4 重 (2重) 積分

向き (向) を 区別して...



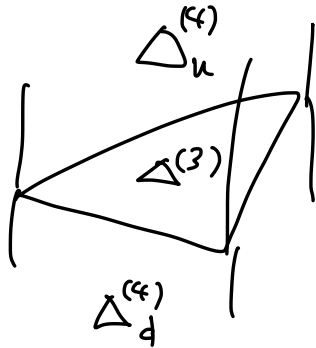
よって $\Delta^{(3)}$ に向き ϵ 定めよう.

$$ch_2 = -\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\Delta^{(3)}} \int_{\Delta^{(3)}} (CS(A(\Delta_d^{(4)})) - CS(A(\Delta_u^{(4)})))$$

ここで.

ホッジ変換 ϵ .

$$A(\Delta_d^{(4)}) \Big|_{\Delta^{(3)}} = g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} (A(\Delta_u^{(4)}) + d) g_{\Delta^{(3)}} \quad \epsilon \text{ 変換}$$

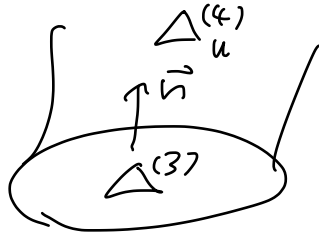


$$\begin{aligned} &\leadsto CS(A(\Delta_d^{(4)})) - CS(A(\Delta_u^{(4)})) \Big|_{\Delta^3} \\ &= -d \operatorname{tr} [dg_{\Delta^{(3)}} g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} A(\Delta_u^{(4)})] - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} [dg_{\Delta^{(3)}} g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-2}] \end{aligned}$$

よって.

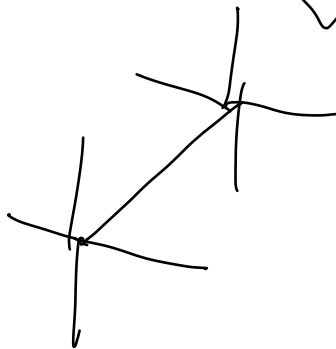
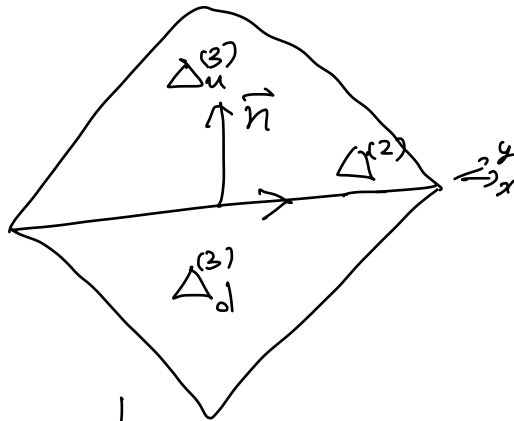
$$ch_2 = +\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\Delta^{(3)}} \int_{\Delta^{(3)}} d \operatorname{tr} [dg_{\Delta^{(3)}} g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} A(\Delta_u^{(4)})] - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} [g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} dg_{\Delta^{(3)}}]$$

$$1st = \sum_{\Delta^{(3)}} \int_{\Delta^{(3)}} d\text{tr} [dg_{\Delta^{(3)}} g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} A(\Delta_u^{(4)})].$$



$$= \sum_{\Delta^{(3)}} \int_{\partial\Delta^{(3)}} \text{tr} [dg_{\Delta^{(3)}} g_{\Delta^{(3)}}^{-1} A(\Delta_u^{(4)})].$$

これは、 $\Delta^{(2)}$ の和 (=、向きは --- -- 複数の \mathbb{R}^3 に含まれる)。



4D の cube 分解.

$$0 \leq x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \leq 1$$

body は $x_i = 0 \sim 1$ の \square . $\rightarrow 4 \times 2 = 8$ 分.

ex. $x_4 = 1$ の \square : $0 \leq x_1, x_2, x_3 \leq 1$.



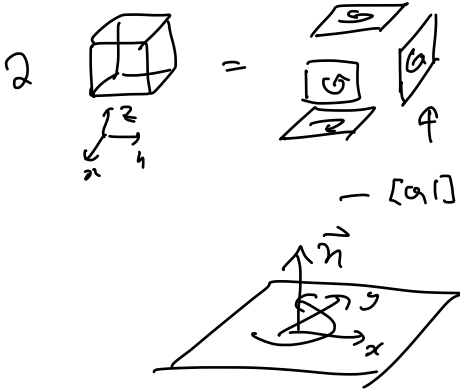
$[x_1, x_2, x_3, 1]$ は左の面 \rightarrow .

右の面 \rightarrow 正. $[x_1, x_2, x_3, 0]$ は負.

$$2 [0, 1] = [1] - [0] \text{ 符号}$$

$$2 [0, 1]^4 = \begin{pmatrix} \{1\} \times [0, 1]^3 - \{0\} \times [0, 1]^3 \\ - [0, 1] \times \{1\} \times [0, 1]^2 + [0, 1] \times \{0\} \times [0, 1]^2 \\ + [0, 1]^2 \times \{1\} \times [0, 1] - [0, 1]^2 \times \{0\} \times [0, 1] \\ - [0, 1]^3 \times \{1\} + [0, 1]^3 \times \{0\} \end{pmatrix}$$

3D



右の面 $[0, 1]^3$ の 1 の符号.

$[0, 1]^3$ の \square の 中点 の 1 の符号の 行列の符号を 2 乗する.

$$(e_1, e_2, e_3, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} e_4$$

$[0, 1]^3 \times \{1\}$ は $\rightarrow 1$

(2) 同様. $[0,1]^3$ は 基底 e_1, e_2, e_3 を基底とする.

$$\text{基底}([0,1]^3 \text{ の基底 } \times \{e_1\}) \rightarrow [0,1]^4 \text{ の基底} =: \tilde{e} \quad \text{と} \quad \text{し}.$$

$$\det(e_1, e_2, e_3, \tilde{e}) > 0 : \text{正} \\ < 0 : \text{負}$$

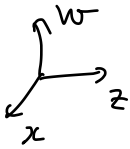
ex

$$[0,1]^3 \times \{1\} : \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow \text{負}$

$$[0,1] \times \{1\} \times [0,1]^2 : \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow -1 \rightarrow \text{負}$

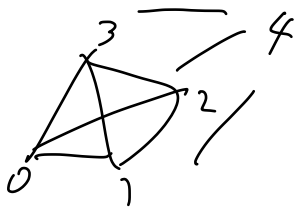


$$\{1\} \times [0,1]^3 : \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \text{正}$$

同様.

$$2 [0,1,2,3,4] = [1,2,3,4] - [0,2,3,4] + [0,1,3,4] - [0,1,2,4] + [0,1,2,3]$$

$\text{と} \text{同} \rightarrow \text{正}$



$$\ominus [0,1]^3 \times \{0\} = \text{正}$$

$$\partial \square^{(k)} = \sum_{\square^{(3)} \in \partial \square^{(k)}} \pm \square^{(3)}$$

④に. $n \geq 3$ の $\square^{(3)}$ は 12 対 12 , 24 対 24 対 $\square^{(4)}$ の 2 対あり.

ex

$$[x_1, x_1+1] \times [x_2, x_2+1] \times [x_3, x_3+1] \times \{x_4\}$$

$1 = 4$ 対 12 , 24 対 24 .

$$[x_1, x_1+1] \times [x_2, x_2+1] \times [x_3, x_3+1] \times [x_4-1, x_4]$$

$$[x_1, x_1+1] \times [x_2, x_2+1] \times [x_3, x_3+1] \times [x_4, x_4+1]$$

(-1) $(+1)$

$$\sum_{\square^{(4)}} \int_{\square^{(4)}} \text{CS}(A_{\square^{(4)}}(x))$$

局所自明化は $\square^{(4)}$ に指定.

$$= \sum_{\square^{(4)}} \int_{\partial \square^{(4)}} \text{CS}(A_{\square^{(4)}}(x))$$

$= 4 \in \square^{(3)}$ w/ 向き. \pm 向き指定あり.

① $\square^{(3)}$ の向き Σ . $\square^{(3)}$ の局所座標の \pm 方向は \tilde{e} で定めた。

② $\square^{(3)}$ に接する $\square^{(4)}$ は 2 つあり、その正負は、

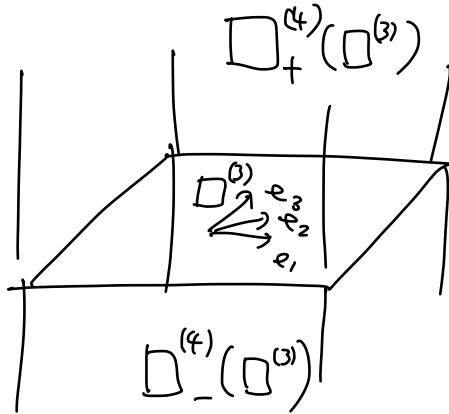
$$(\square^{(3)} \text{ の中点} \rightarrow \square^{(4)} \text{ の中点}) = \tilde{e}$$

その方向は \tilde{e} と決めた。

$$\det(e_1, e_2, e_3, \tilde{e}) > 0 \Rightarrow +1$$

$$< 0 \Rightarrow -1$$

よって $\square_+^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})$, $\square_-^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})$ と決めた。



この表記で、

$$\sum_{\square^{(4)}} \int_{\partial \square^{(4)}} CS(A_{\square^{(4)}}) = \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} CS(A_{\square_+^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} - CS(A_{\square_-^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})})$$

$\square^{(3)}$ に対する τ^{-1} の変換 Σ .

$$A_{\square_{+}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} = g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_{-}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} + d) g_{\square^{(3)}} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow CS(A_{\square_{+}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})}) - CS(A_{\square_{-}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})})$$

$$= -d \operatorname{tr} \left[d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square_{-}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} \left[d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} \right]^3.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\square^{(4)}} \operatorname{tr} F^2 = \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} -d \operatorname{tr} \left[d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square_{-}^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} \left[d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} \right]^3.$$

$$\sum_{\square^{(4)}} \text{tr} F^2 = \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} -d \text{tr} [d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})}] - \frac{1}{8} \text{tr} [d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1}]^3$$

$$= \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} - \text{tr} [d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})}] + \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} - \frac{1}{8} \text{tr} [d g_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1}]^3$$

第1項 $\Sigma \square^{(2)}$ の和を2番目に移す。

$\square^{(2)}$ は $\square^{(3)}$ の境界 $\square^{(2)}$ であり、 $\square^{(3)}$ は存在する。

ex $[x_1, x_{1+1}] \times [x_2, x_{2+1}] \times \{x_3\} \times \{x_4\}$

\rightarrow $[x_1, x_{1+1}] \times [x_2, x_{2+1}] \times [x_3, x_3] \times \{x_4\}$ \leftarrow $+$

 " $\times [x_3, x_{3+1}] \times \{x_4\}$ \leftarrow $-$

 " $\times \{x_3\} \times [x_4, x_4]$ \leftarrow $+$

 " $\times \{x_3\} \times [x_4, x_{4+1}]$ \leftarrow $-$

$A_{\square^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})}$ は $\square^{(3)}$ の境界 $\square^{(2)}$ であるか？

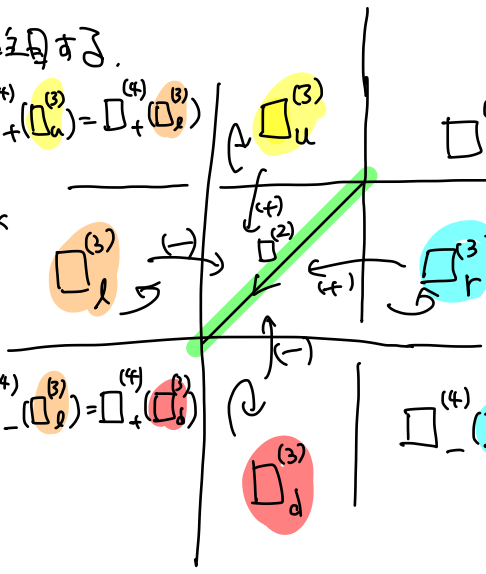
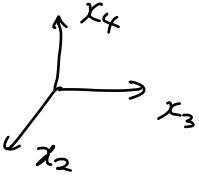
$u \in \mathcal{O}^{(2)}$ には $\exists \mathbb{Z}^2$ 対応.

$$\mathcal{O}_2^{(4)} := \mathcal{O}_+^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_u^{(3)}) = \mathcal{O}_+^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_\ell^{(3)})$$

$$=: \mathcal{O}_1^{(4)}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_+^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_r^{(3)}) = \mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_u^{(3)})$$

$[\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_{i+1}] \times$



$$\mathcal{O}_3^{(4)} := \mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_\ell^{(3)}) = \mathcal{O}_+^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_d^{(3)})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_r^{(3)}) = \mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}(\mathcal{O}_d^{(3)}) =: \mathcal{O}_4^{(4)}$$

$\mathcal{O}^{(2)}$ への \mathbb{Z}^2 対応.

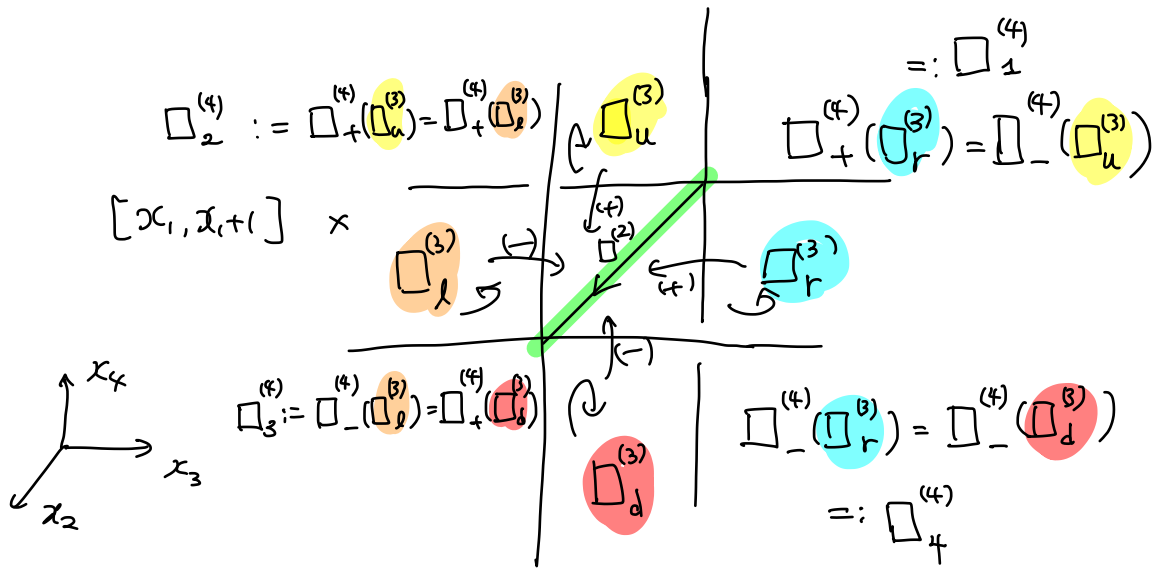
$$\sum_{\mathcal{O}^{(3)}} \int_{\mathcal{O}^{(3)}} -\text{tr} [d\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}^{(3)}} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\mathcal{O}^{(4)}}(\mathcal{O}^{(3)})]$$

$$= \sum_{\mathcal{O}^{(2)}} \int_{\mathcal{O}^{(2)}} -\text{tr} [d\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_r^{(3)}} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_r^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}}(\mathcal{O}_r^{(3)}) + d\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_u^{(3)}} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_u^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}}(\mathcal{O}_u^{(3)}) - d\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_\ell^{(3)}} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_\ell^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}}(\mathcal{O}_\ell^{(3)}) - d\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_d^{(3)}} \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{O}_d^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\mathcal{O}_-^{(4)}}(\mathcal{O}_d^{(3)})]$$

$\mathcal{O}_r/u/\ell/d$ は $\mathcal{O}^{(2)}$ -dep. \mathbb{Z}^2 への $\mathcal{O}^{(2)}$ 対応.

$A_{\mathcal{O}_\mu^{(4)}} \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ $A_{\mathcal{O}_4^{(4)}}$ まで.





$\mathcal{G}_{\square^{(3)}} \circ \tau^{-1}$ は

$$A_{\square_+^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} = \mathcal{G}_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_-^{(4)}(\square^{(3)})} + d) \mathcal{G}_{\square^{(3)}}$$

f_1, f_2 .

- $A_{\square_1^{(4)}} = \mathcal{G}_{\square_r^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_4^{(4)}} + d) \mathcal{G}_{\square_r^{(3)}}$

- $A_{\square_3^{(4)}} = \mathcal{G}_{\square_d^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_4^{(4)}} + d) \mathcal{G}_{\square_d^{(3)}}$

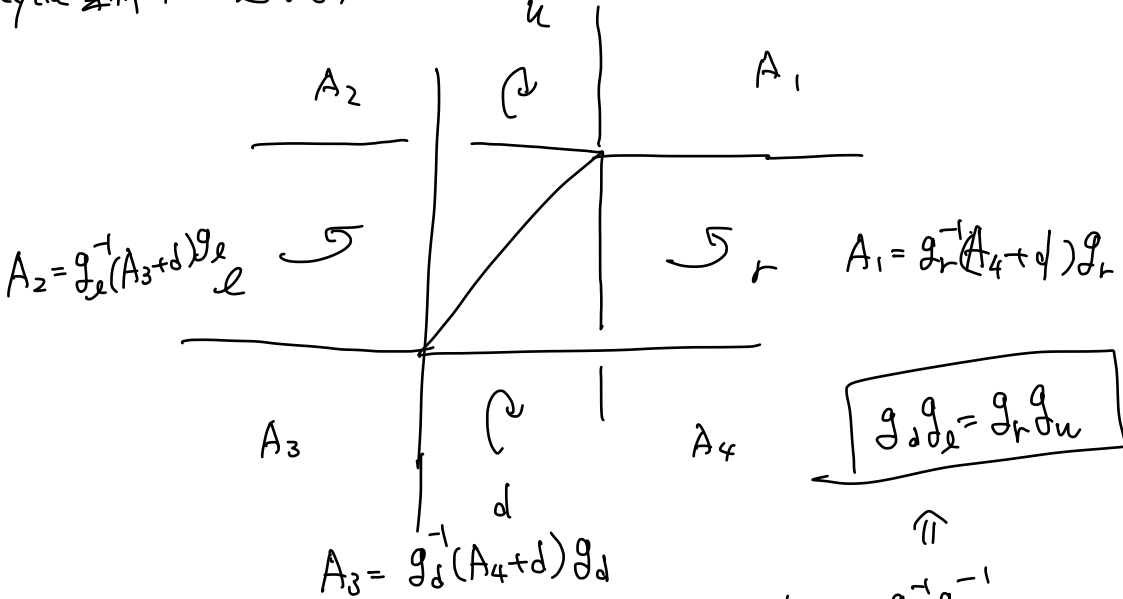
§ 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 (**) &= \sum_{\square^{(2)}} \int_{\square^{(2)}} -\text{tr} \left[dg_{\square_r^{(3)}} g_{\square_r^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square_4^{(4)}} \right. \\
 &\quad + dg_{\square_u^{(3)}} g_{\square_u^{(3)}}^{-1} g_{\square_r^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_4^{(4)}} + d) g_{\square_r^{(3)}} \\
 &\quad - dg_{\square_d^{(3)}} g_{\square_d^{(3)}}^{-1} g_{\square_d^{(3)}}^{-1} (A_{\square_4^{(4)}} + d) g_{\square_d^{(3)}} \\
 &\quad \left. - dg_{\square_d^{(3)}} g_{\square_d^{(3)}}^{-1} A_{\square_4^{(4)}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{\square^{(2)}} \int_{\square^{(2)}} -\text{tr} \left[(dg_{\square_r} g_{\square_r}^{-1} + g_{\square_r} dg_{\square_u} g_{\square_u}^{-1} g_{\square_r}^{-1} - g_{\square_d} dg_{\square_d} g_{\square_d}^{-1} g_{\square_d}^{-1} - dg_{\square_d} g_{\square_d}^{-1}) A_{\square_4} \right. \\
 \left. + dg_{\square_u} g_{\square_u}^{-1} g_{\square_r}^{-1} dg_{\square_r} - dg_{\square_d} g_{\square_d}^{-1} g_{\square_d}^{-1} dg_{\square_d} \right]$$

Cocycle 条件 注意す了.

$$A_2 = g_u^{-1} (A_1 + d) g_u$$



$$g_d g_l = g_r g_u$$

だれどどど

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_4 &= g_r A_1 g_r^{-1} = g_r g_u A_2 g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} = g_r g_u g_l^{-1} A_3 g_l g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} \\
 &= g_r g_u g_l^{-1} g_d^{-1} A_4 g_d g_l g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

cocycle 条件: $g_d g_e = g_r g_u$

$$\Rightarrow dg_d g_e + g_d dg_e = dg_r g_u + g_r dg_u$$

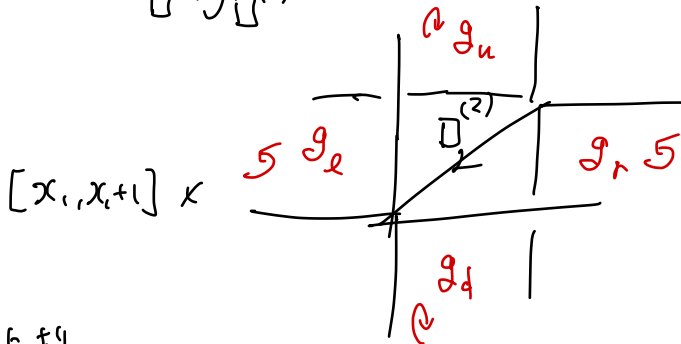
$$\Leftrightarrow dg_d + g_d dg_e g_e^{-1} = dg_r g_u g_e^{-1} + g_r dg_u g_e^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow dg_d g_d^{-1} + g_d dg_e g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1} = dg_r \underbrace{g_u g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1}}_{g_r^{-1}} + g_r dg_u \underbrace{g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1}}_{g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1}}$$

f.1. A_4 の 12 個 3 軸 1 軸!

f.2.

$$(*) = \sum_{\square^{(2)}} \int_{\square^{(2)}} -\text{tr} [dg_u g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} dg_r - dg_e g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1} dg_d]$$



2次元図.

$$\frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \int_{M_4} \text{tr} F^2 = \frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} -\frac{1}{3} \text{tr} (dg_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1})^3$$

$$+ \frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\square^{(2)}} \int_{\square^{(2)}} -\text{tr} (dg_u g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} dg_r - dg_e g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1} dg_d)$$

→ 後述. $g = \gamma \Lambda \gamma^{-1}$ (2. 3) に変形.

$$\frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \int_{M_4} \text{tr} F^2 = \frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\square^{(3)}} \int_{\square^{(3)}} -\frac{1}{3} \text{tr} (dg_{\square^{(3)}} g_{\square^{(3)}}^{-1})^3$$

$$+ \frac{-1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{\square^{(2)}} \int_{\square^{(2)}} -\text{tr} (dg_u g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} dg_r - dg_e g_e^{-1} g_d^{-1} dg_d)$$

(Lüscher Commun. Math. Phys. 85, 39-48 (1982)

Baal Commun. Math. Phys. 85, 529-547 (1982)

cocycle 条件:

$$g_d g_e = g_r g_u$$

(\square) -)

$$\rightarrow \gamma_d \Lambda_d \gamma_d^{-1} \gamma_e \Lambda_e \gamma_e^{-1} = \gamma_r \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \gamma_u \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1}$$

g : θ - gap $\in \mathbb{R}$ (2d)

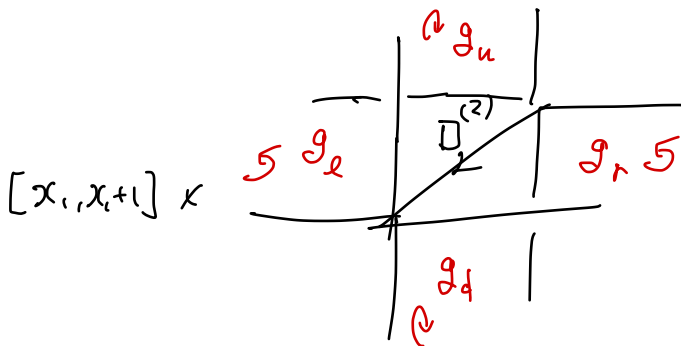
$$g = \gamma \Lambda \gamma^{-1} \quad \forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{12\pi} \text{tr} [g^{-1} dg]^3 = dB_\theta,$$

$$\text{tr} [-d\gamma^{-1} g d\gamma \Lambda^{-1}]$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{tr} [\gamma^{-1} d\gamma \Lambda \gamma^{-1} d\gamma \Lambda^{-1}] + \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{tr} [g_\theta \Lambda \gamma d\gamma]^2$$

\uparrow
 \Rightarrow 0. $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^2$?



$$g = \gamma \Lambda \gamma^{-1} \text{ a.e.}, \quad \log_{\theta} g = \gamma \log_{\theta} \Lambda \gamma^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} dg &= d\gamma \Lambda \gamma^{-1} + \gamma d\Lambda \gamma^{-1} + \gamma \Lambda d\gamma^{-1} & \Lambda^{-1} d\Lambda &= d\Lambda \Lambda^{-1} \\ &= \gamma (d\Lambda + \gamma^{-1} d\gamma \Lambda - \Lambda \gamma^{-1} d\gamma) \gamma^{-1} & &= d \log \Lambda. \end{aligned}$$

$$g^T dg = \gamma (\Lambda^{-1} d\Lambda + \Lambda^{-1} \gamma^{-1} d\gamma \Lambda - \gamma^{-1} d\gamma) \gamma^{-1} = \gamma^T d \log \Lambda \gamma^{-1} + g^{-1} d\gamma \gamma^{-1} g - d\gamma \gamma^{-1}$$

$$dg g^{-1} = \gamma (d\Lambda \Lambda^{-1} + \gamma^T d\gamma - \Lambda \gamma^T d\gamma \Lambda^{-1}) \gamma^{-1} = \gamma d \log \Lambda \gamma^{-1} + d\gamma \gamma^{-1} - g d\gamma \gamma^{-1} g^{-1}$$

*9.

$$\text{tr} [d\vartheta_u g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} d\vartheta_r] = \text{tr} \left[\begin{aligned} &\gamma_u (d \log \Lambda_u + \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_u - \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_u \Lambda_u^{-1}) \gamma_u^{-1} \\ &+ \gamma_r (d \log \Lambda_r + \Lambda_r^{-1} \gamma_r^{-1} d\gamma_r \Lambda_r - \gamma_r^{-1} d\gamma_r) \gamma_r^{-1} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} = \text{tr} &\left[\begin{aligned} &\gamma_u d \log \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r d \log \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &+ \gamma_u d \log \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r \Lambda_r^{-1} \gamma_r^{-1} d\gamma_r \Lambda_r \\ &- \gamma_u d \log \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &+ d\gamma_u \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r d \log \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &+ d\gamma_u \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r \Lambda_r^{-1} \gamma_r^{-1} d\gamma_r \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &- d\gamma_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &- \gamma_u \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_u \Lambda_u^{-1} \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r d \log \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &- \gamma_u \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_u \Lambda_u^{-1} \gamma_u^{-1} \gamma_r \Lambda_r^{-1} \gamma_r^{-1} d\gamma_r \Lambda_r \gamma_r^{-1} \\ &+ \gamma_u \Lambda_u \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_u \Lambda_u^{-1} \gamma_u^{-1} d\gamma_r \gamma_r^{-1} \end{aligned} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

→ h...

$$g = r \Lambda r^{-1} \rightarrow \log_{\theta} g := r \log_{\theta} \Lambda r^{-1}.$$

$$\Rightarrow d \log_{\theta} g = r d \log_{\theta} \Lambda r^{-1} + dr \log_{\theta} \Lambda r^{-1} + r \log_{\theta} \Lambda dr^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{"} \\ \nearrow \\ g^{-1} dg = dg g^{-1} ? \end{array}$$

= ~~dr~~ ~~dr~~ ~~dr~~ ~~dr~~.

$$\begin{aligned} dg_u g_u^{-1} g_r^{-1} dg_r &= d \log_{\theta_u} g_u \cdot d \log_{\theta_r} g_r. \\ &= d [\log_{\theta_u} g_u \ d \log_{\theta_r} g_r] \\ &\text{rdrdrdrdrdr. ?} \end{aligned}$$

$$g^{-1} dg = r d \log \Lambda r^{-1} + r \Lambda^{-1} r^{-1} dr \Lambda r^{-1} - dr r^{-1}$$

$$dg g^{-1} = r d \log \Lambda r^{-1} + dr r^{-1} - r \Lambda r^{-1} dr \Lambda^{-1} r^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow g^{-1} dg &= d \log_{\theta} g + r \Lambda^{-1} r^{-1} dr \Lambda r^{-1} - dr r^{-1} \\ &\quad - dr \log_{\theta} \Lambda r^{-1} - r \log_{\theta} \Lambda dr^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = X + \sum_{\mu} s_{\mu} \hat{\mu}, \quad 0 \leq s_{\mu} \leq 1$$