

Tensor products.

V, W vector spaces/ k

Pick bases $\{v_i\}_{i \in I}$, $\{w_j\}_{j \in J}$ for V, W

Def (First version) The **tensor product**
 $V \otimes W = V \otimes_k W$ is defined as the
vector space with basis $\{v_i \otimes w_j\}_{(i,j) \in I \times J}$.

If $v = \sum_i \lambda_i v_i \in V$, $w = \sum_j \mu_j w_j \in W$

define $v \otimes w = \sum_{(i,j) \in I \times J} \lambda_i \mu_j \cdot v_i \otimes w_j$

Note 1) The map

$$\alpha: V \times W \longrightarrow V \otimes W$$
$$(v, w) \longmapsto v \otimes w$$

is a bilinear map. (check!)

2) If U is any vector space and

$\beta: V \times W \longrightarrow U$ is a bilinear map then we get a linear map

$$\bar{\beta}: V \otimes W \longrightarrow U$$

given by $\bar{\beta}(v_i \otimes w_j) = \beta(v_i, w_j)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & V \times W & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & V \otimes W \\
 & \searrow & & \downarrow \bar{\beta} \\
 & & & U \\
 \beta & \nearrow & & \\
 & & &
 \end{array}$$

commutes: $\beta(v_i, w_j) = \bar{\beta}(v_i \otimes w_j)$
 $= \bar{\beta} \circ \alpha(v_i, w_j).$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Bil}(V \times W, U) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_k(V \otimes W, U) \\
 \beta & \longmapsto & \bar{\beta}
 \end{array}$$

Def (second version) Given vector spaces V, W , their tensor product is a pair $(V \otimes W, \alpha)$ where $V \otimes W$ is a v.sp. and α is a bilinear map $\alpha: V \times W \rightarrow V \otimes W$ such that given any pair (U, β) where

U is a v.sp. & $\beta: V \times W \rightarrow U$ is a bil. map $\exists!$ linear map $\bar{\beta}: V \otimes W \rightarrow U$

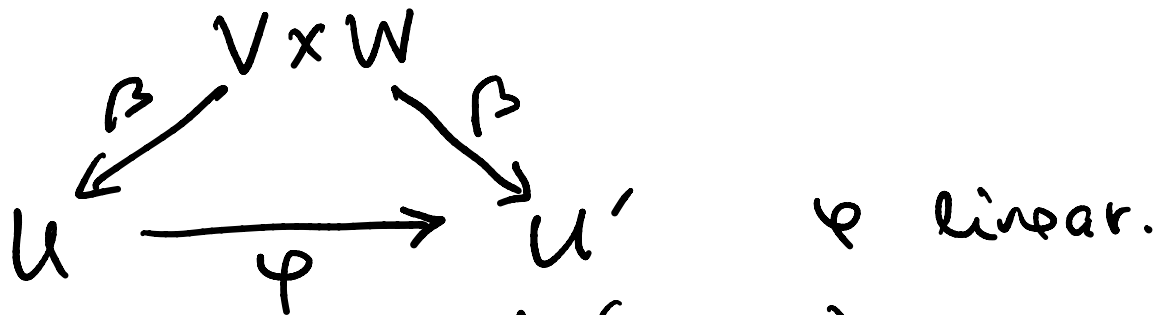
s.t.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} V \times W & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & V \otimes W \\ & \searrow \beta & \downarrow \bar{\beta} \\ & & U \end{array}$$
 commutes.

Note Fix V, W consider

$\mathcal{B}(V, W)$ = category with

objects: pairs (U, β) U v.s.p.
 $\beta: V \times W \rightarrow U$

& morphism $\varphi: (U, \beta) \rightarrow (U', \beta')$ is a bil.
commutative diagram:



Then the tensor product $(V \otimes W, \alpha)$ is an initial object in $\mathcal{B}(V, W)$.

⇒ Uniqueness up to unique isomorphism.

Existence: Define

$$V \otimes W = \frac{F}{S}, \quad d: V \times W \rightarrow V \otimes W$$
$$(v, w) \mapsto (v, w) + S$$

$F =$ vector space with basis $V \times W$

$$S = \text{span}_k \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, w) - (\lambda_1 (v_1, w) + \lambda_2 (v_2, w)) \\ &(v, \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2) - (\lambda_1 (v, w_1) + \lambda_2 (v, w_2)) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &v, v_1, v_2 \in V \\ &w, w_1, w_2 \in W, \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Check: If $\beta: V \times W \rightarrow U$ is bilinear map, it extends (being a function from a set) to a linear map $\hat{\beta}: F \rightarrow U$.

β bilinear $\implies S \subset \ker \hat{\beta}$

So get induced linear map

$\bar{\beta}: V \otimes W \rightarrow U$. Can check $\bar{\beta}$ is unique s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V \times W & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & V \otimes W \\
 \beta \searrow & & \downarrow \bar{\beta} \\
 & & U
 \end{array}$$

commutes.

Ex. A an algebra with
multiplication map $m: A \times A \rightarrow A$.
 m is bilinear, $(a, b) \mapsto ab$
hence induces a linear map

$$\bar{m}: A \otimes A \rightarrow A$$

(Conversely, any linear map $A \otimes A \rightarrow A$
pulls back via $A \times A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ to
a bilinear map $A \times A \rightarrow A$.)

$$\text{Bil}(V \times W, U) \cong \text{Hom}_k(V \otimes W, U)$$

Ex. $k^n \oplus k^m \cong k^{n+m}$

$$k^n \otimes_k k^m \cong k^{n \cdot m}$$

$$\dim(V \otimes_k W) = (\dim V)(\dim W).$$

Adjunction . First:

$$\text{Bil}(V \times W, U) \cong \text{Hom}_k(V, \text{Hom}_k(W, U))$$

$$\Phi \longmapsto (v \mapsto (w \mapsto \Phi(v, w)))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Hom}_k(V, \text{Hom}_k(W, U)) \cong \text{Hom}_k(V \otimes W, U)}$$

So $- \otimes W$ is left adjoint to $\text{Hom}(W, -)$

(\otimes, Hom) -adjointness

$- \otimes W \dashv \text{Hom}(W, -)$

$\text{Vect} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{- \otimes W} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{Hom}(W, -)} \end{array} \text{Vect}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda \otimes v \mapsto \lambda v \\ k \otimes v \cong v \\ k \end{array}$$

A k -alg, V an A -module

$$(ab) \cdot v = a \cdot (b \cdot v) \quad 1 \cdot v = v$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \otimes V \rightarrow V \\ k \\ a \otimes v \mapsto a \cdot v \end{array}$$

Bonus:

A monoid in $(\underline{\text{Set}}, \times, *) = \text{Monoid}$

A monoid in $(\underline{\text{Vect}}, \otimes_k, k) = k\text{-algebra}$.

A monoid in $(\text{H-Mod}, \otimes_k, k) = \text{H-module algebra}$
 \uparrow
Hopf
alg