

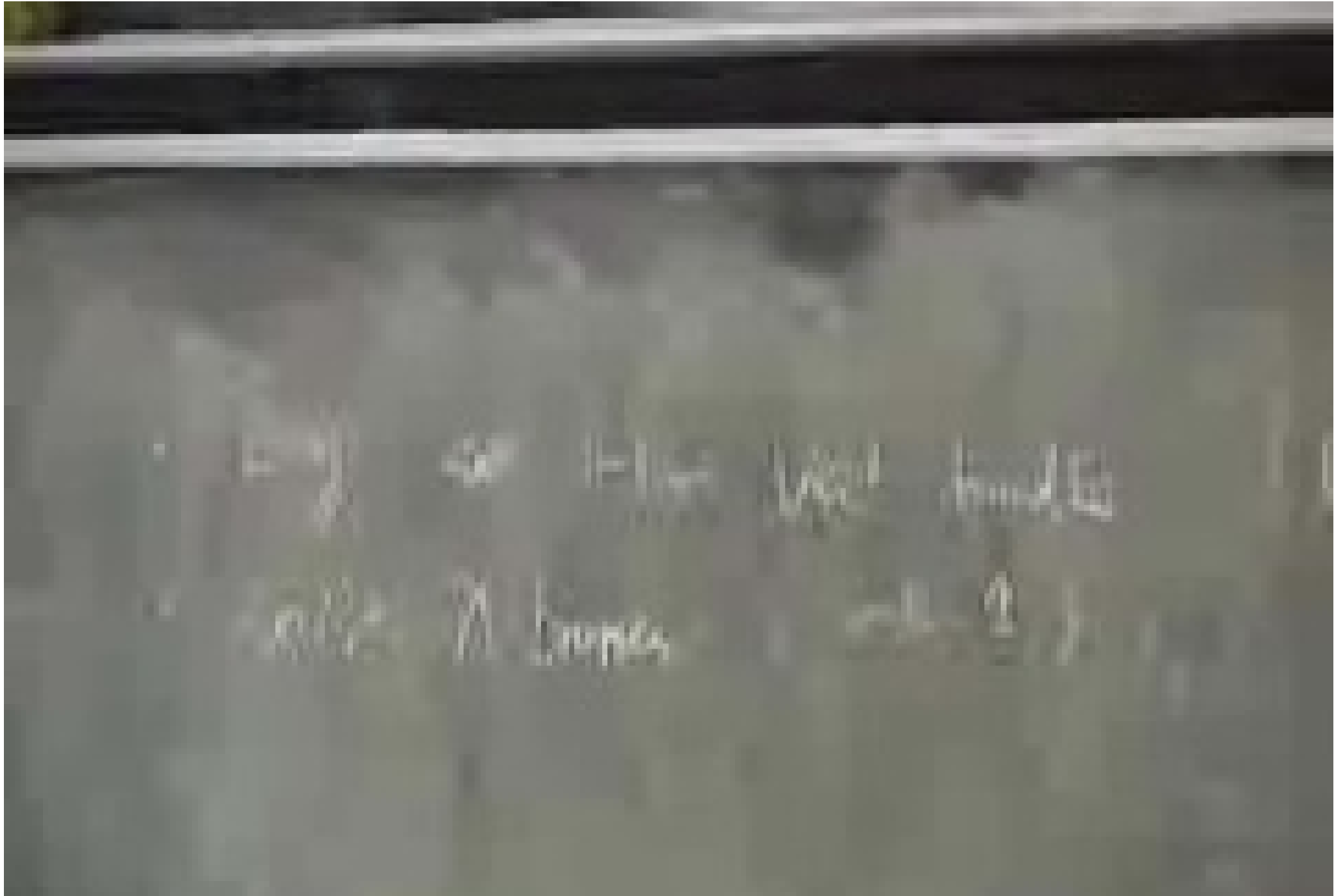
Title: Twisted Generalized Calabi-Yau Manifolds and Topological Sigma Models with Flux (Part 3)

Date: Feb 17, 2005 02:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/05020023>

Abstract: In these lectures, we examine how twisted generalized Calabi-Yau (GCY) manifolds arise in the construction of a general class of topological sigma models with non-trivial three-form flux. The topological sigma model defined on a twisted GCY can be regarded as a simultaneous generalization of the more familiar A-model and B-model. Emphasis will be given to the relation between topological observables of the sigma model and a Lie algebroid cohomology intrinsically associated with the twisted GCY. If time permits, we shall also discuss topological D-branes in this more general setting, and explain how the viewpoint from the Lie algebroid helps to elucidate certain subtleties even for the conventional A-branes and B-branes. The lectures will be physically motivated, although I will try to make the presentation self-contained for both mathematicians and physicists.



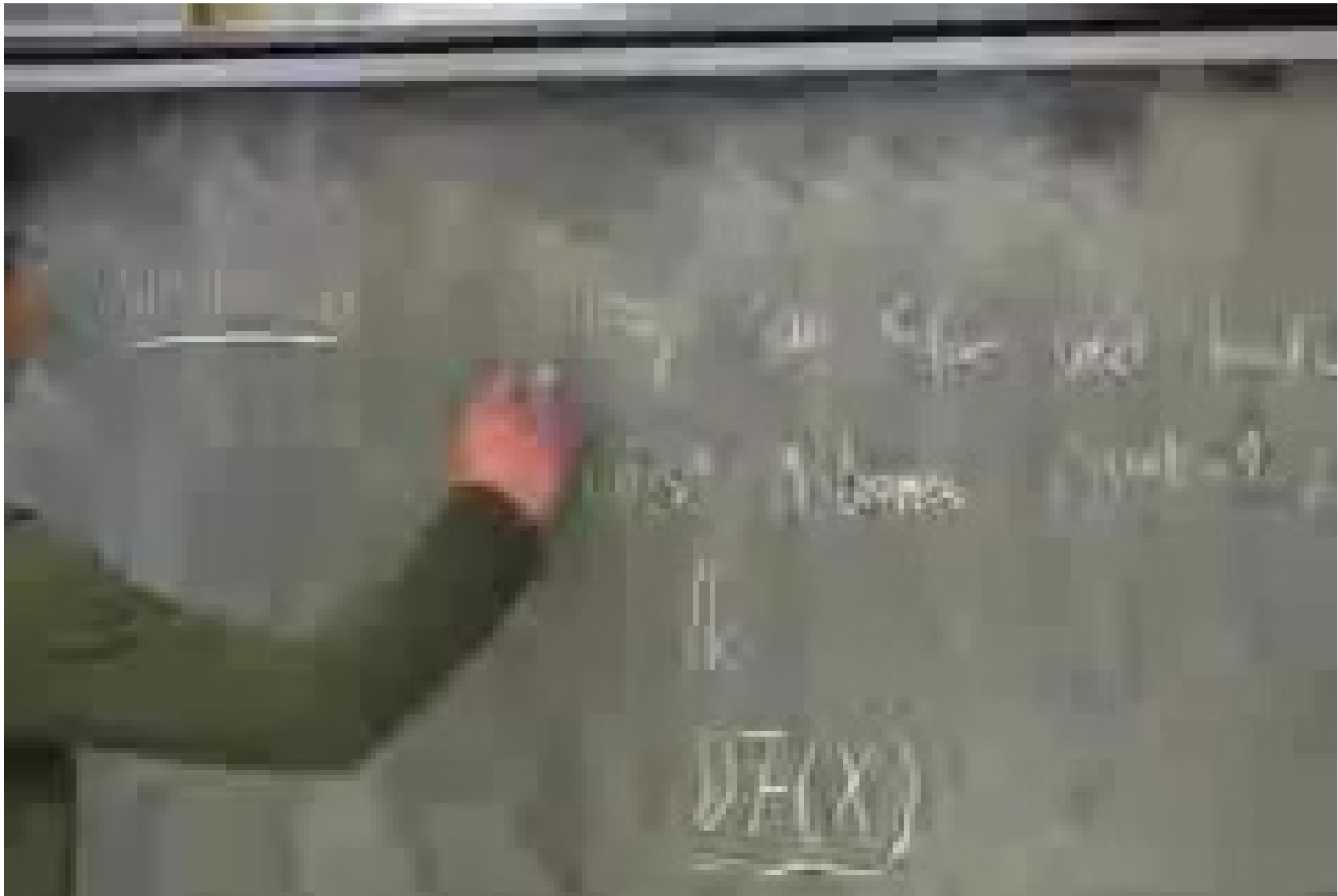


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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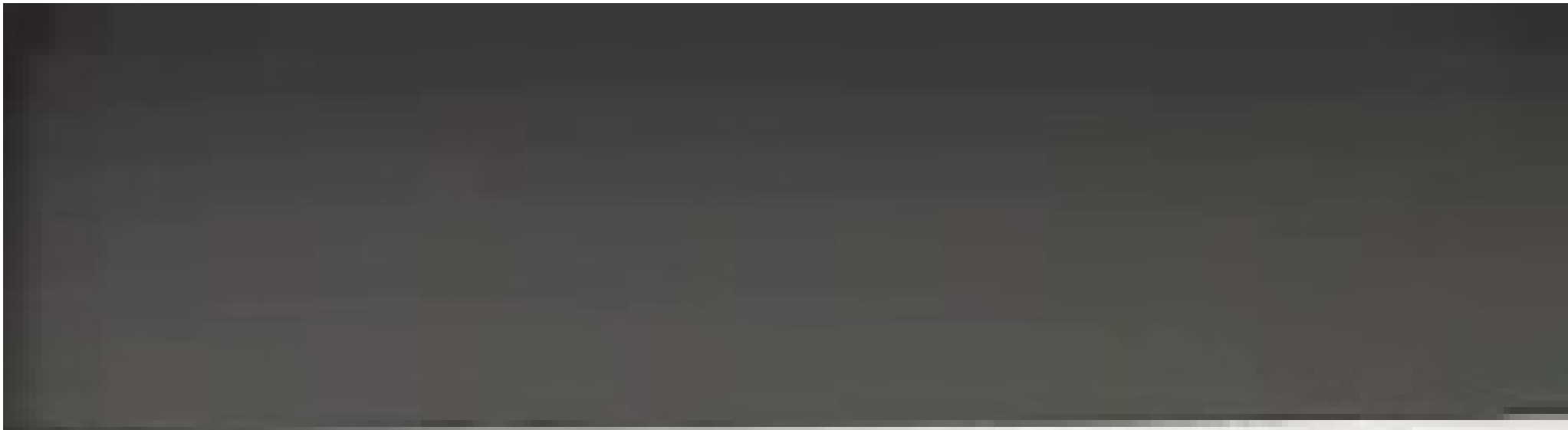
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/15/68

TO: SAC, NEW YORK



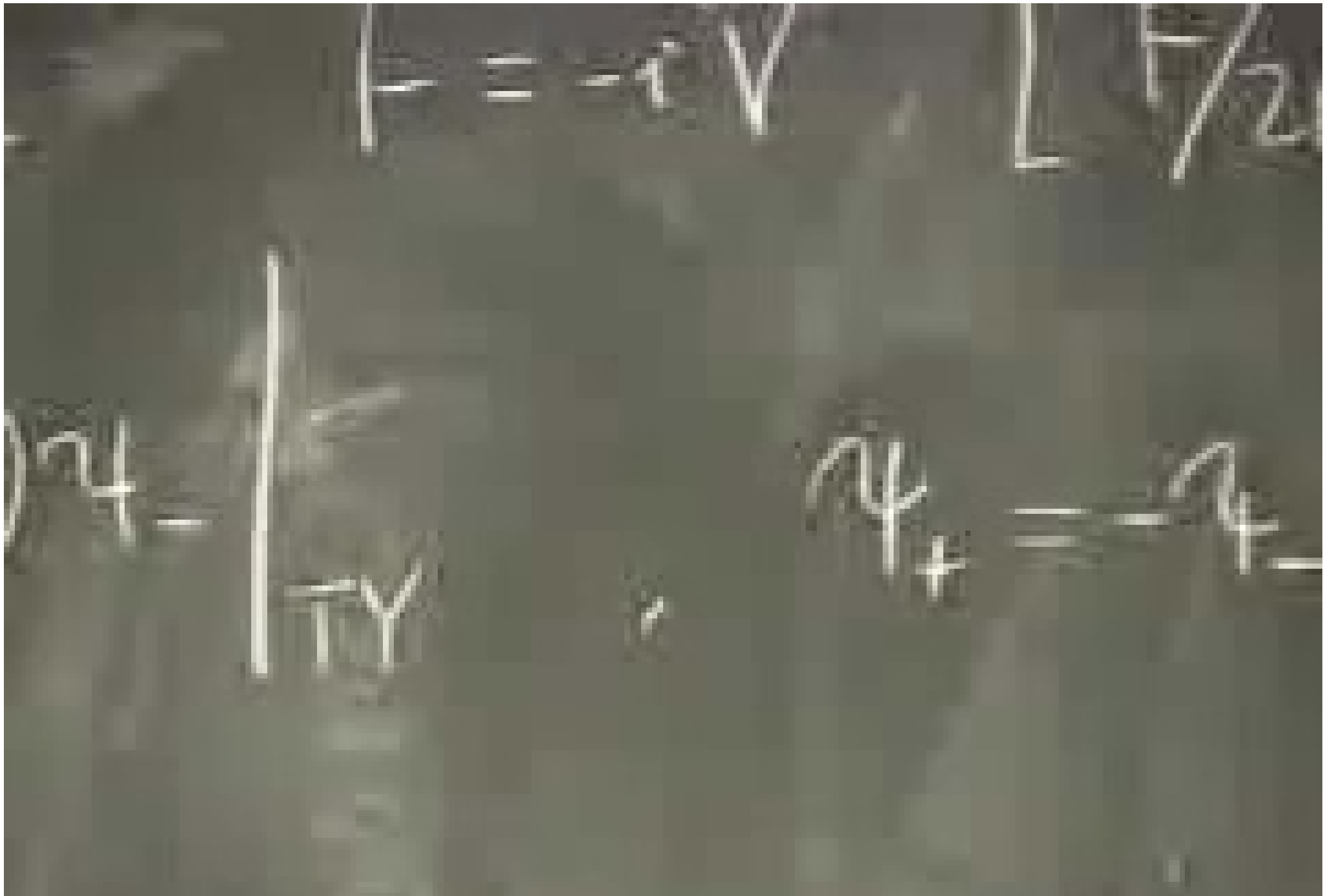


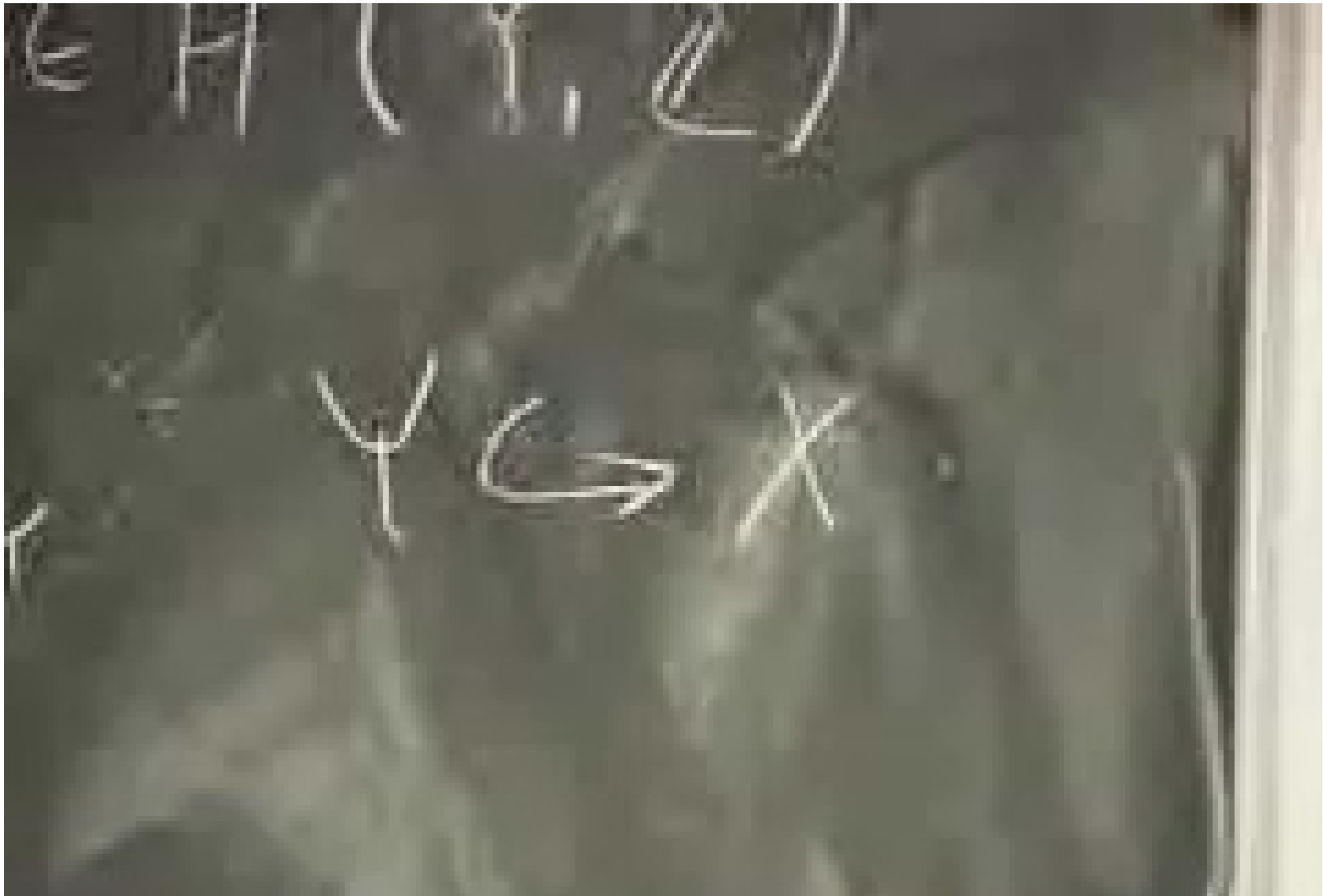


$$\begin{array}{c} \text{②} \rightarrow \text{F} \text{ (4)} \\ \text{②} \rightarrow \text{F} \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{②} \rightarrow \text{F} \\ \text{②} \rightarrow \text{F} \end{array}$$



$$(G - F) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = (G - F)$$





$$F \Rightarrow F + B | Y$$

$$H \rightarrow \frac{F + B \cdot V}{H \cdot V} = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$B \rightarrow B + \frac{1}{V}$$

$$V \rightarrow V - \frac{1}{V}$$

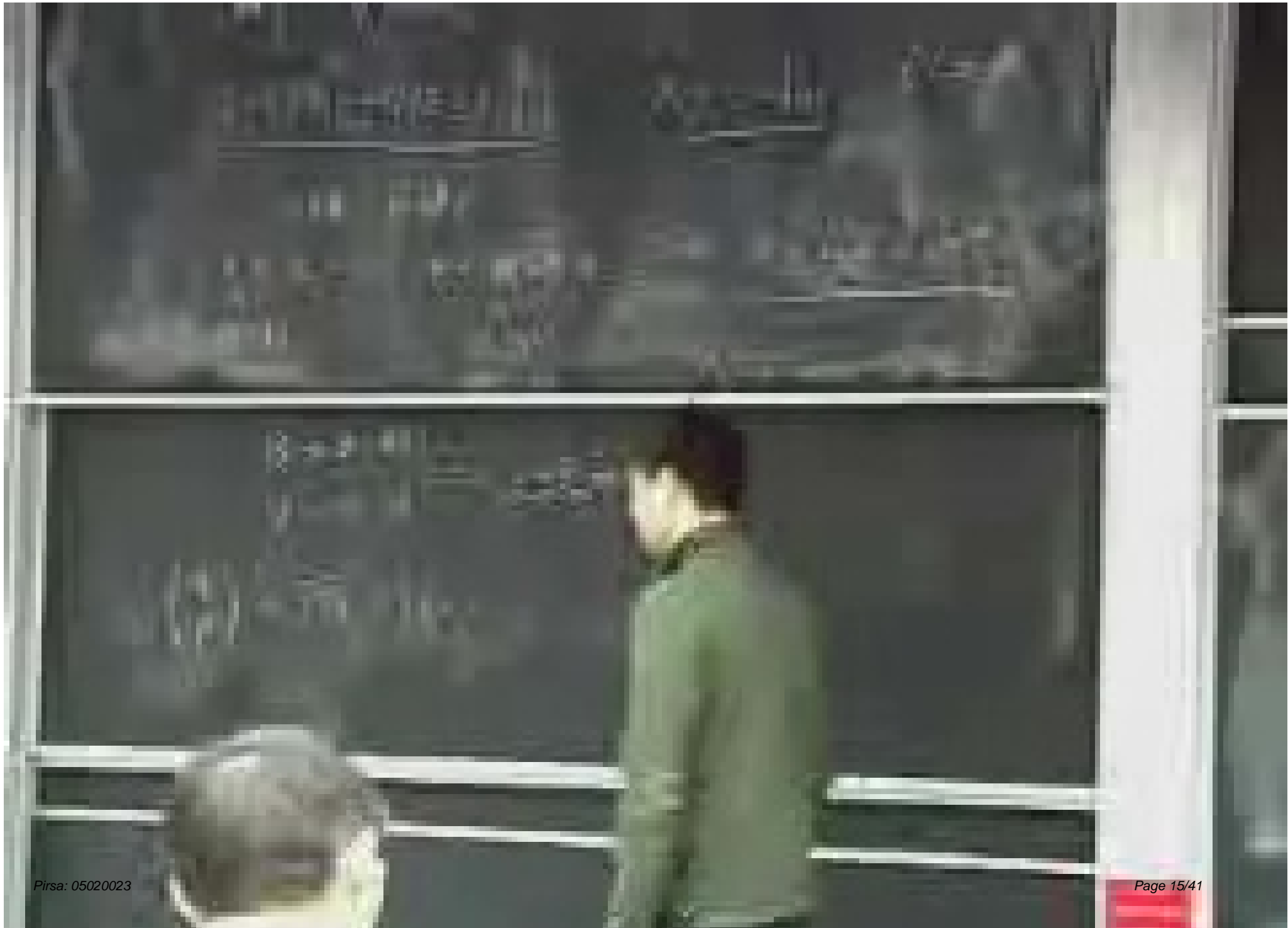
$$B \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$$

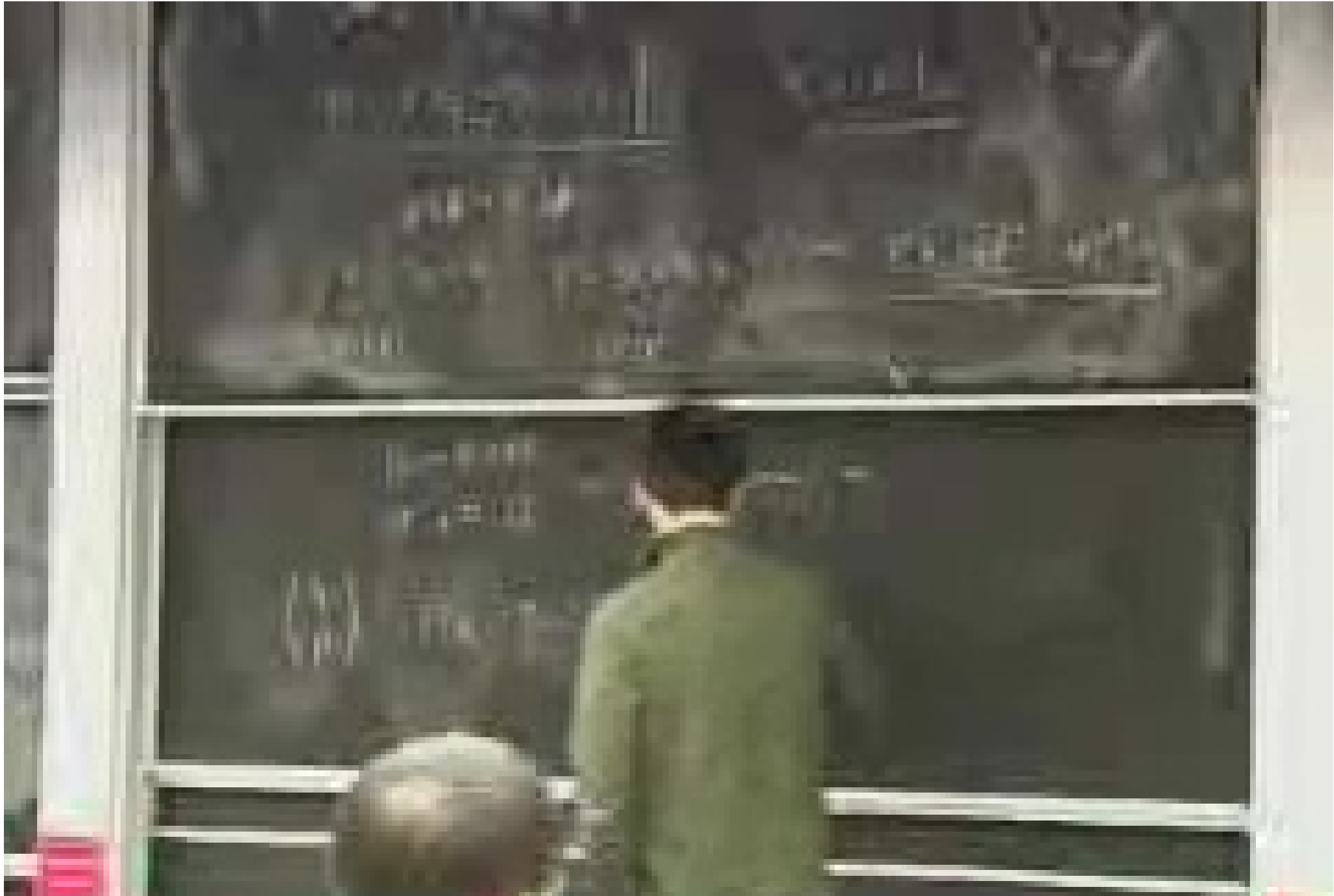
$$\Rightarrow E$$

$$V \rightarrow V \rightarrow A$$

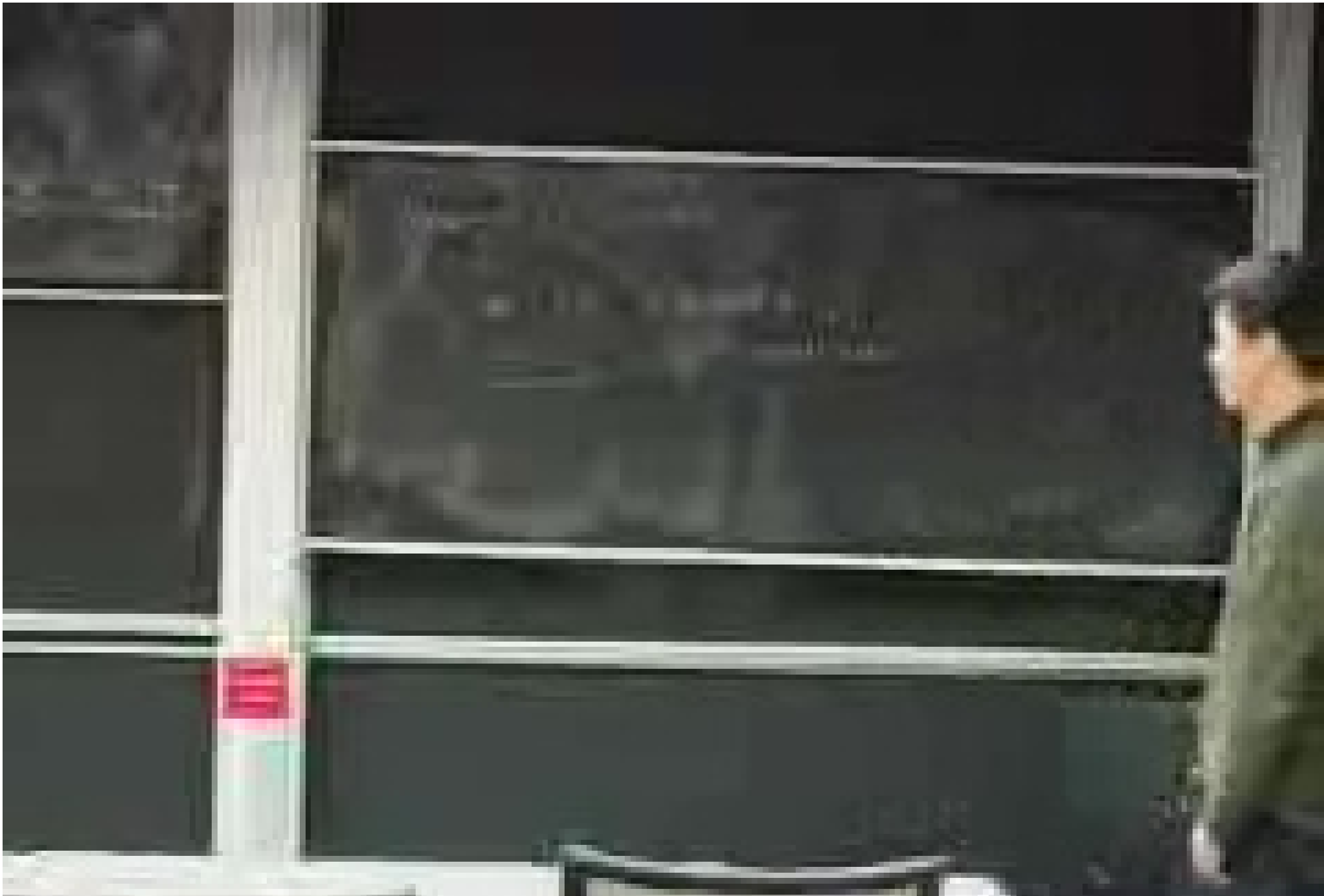
$$\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ P \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\in TY = (T, \text{val})$$









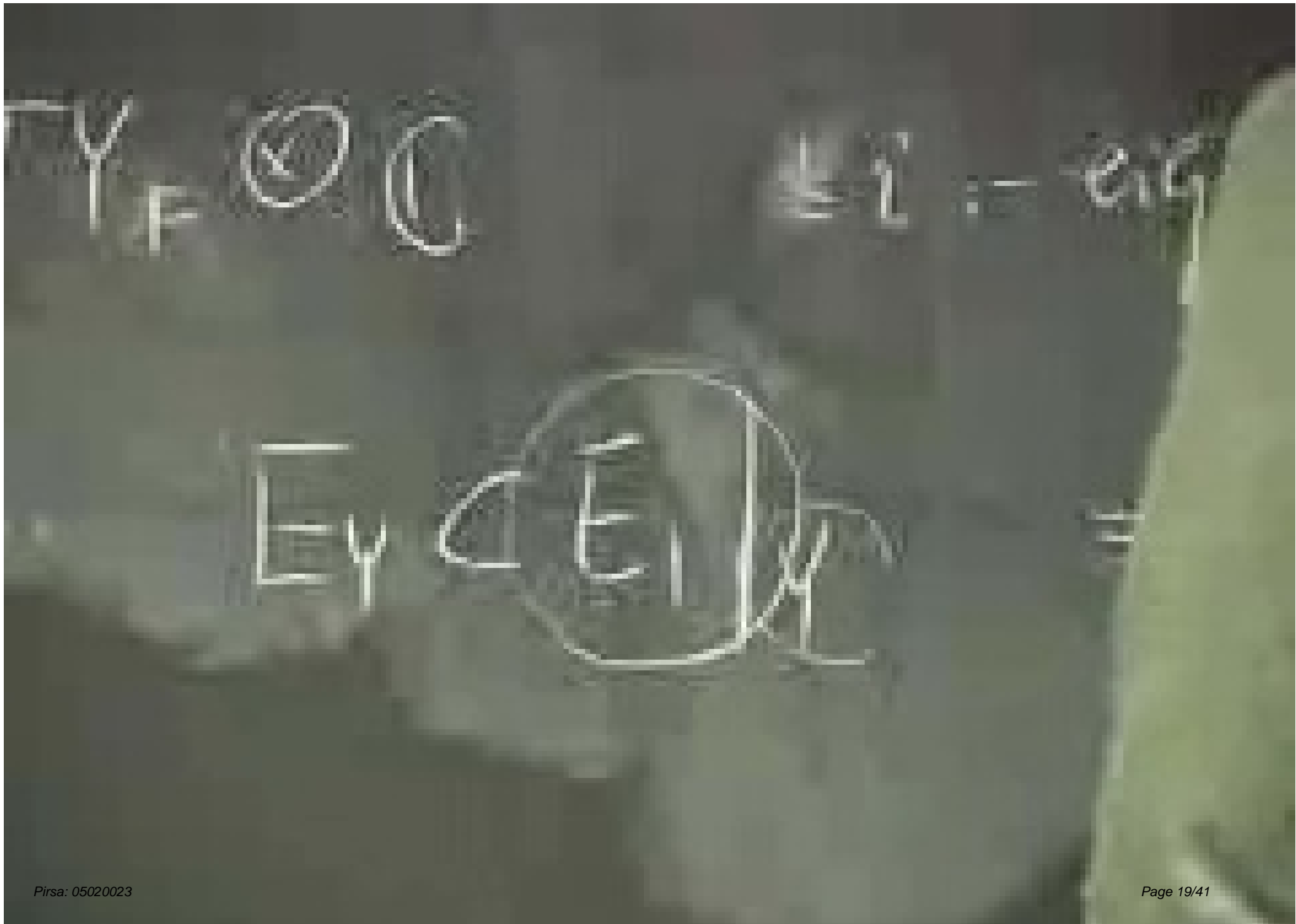
(Y, F)

is

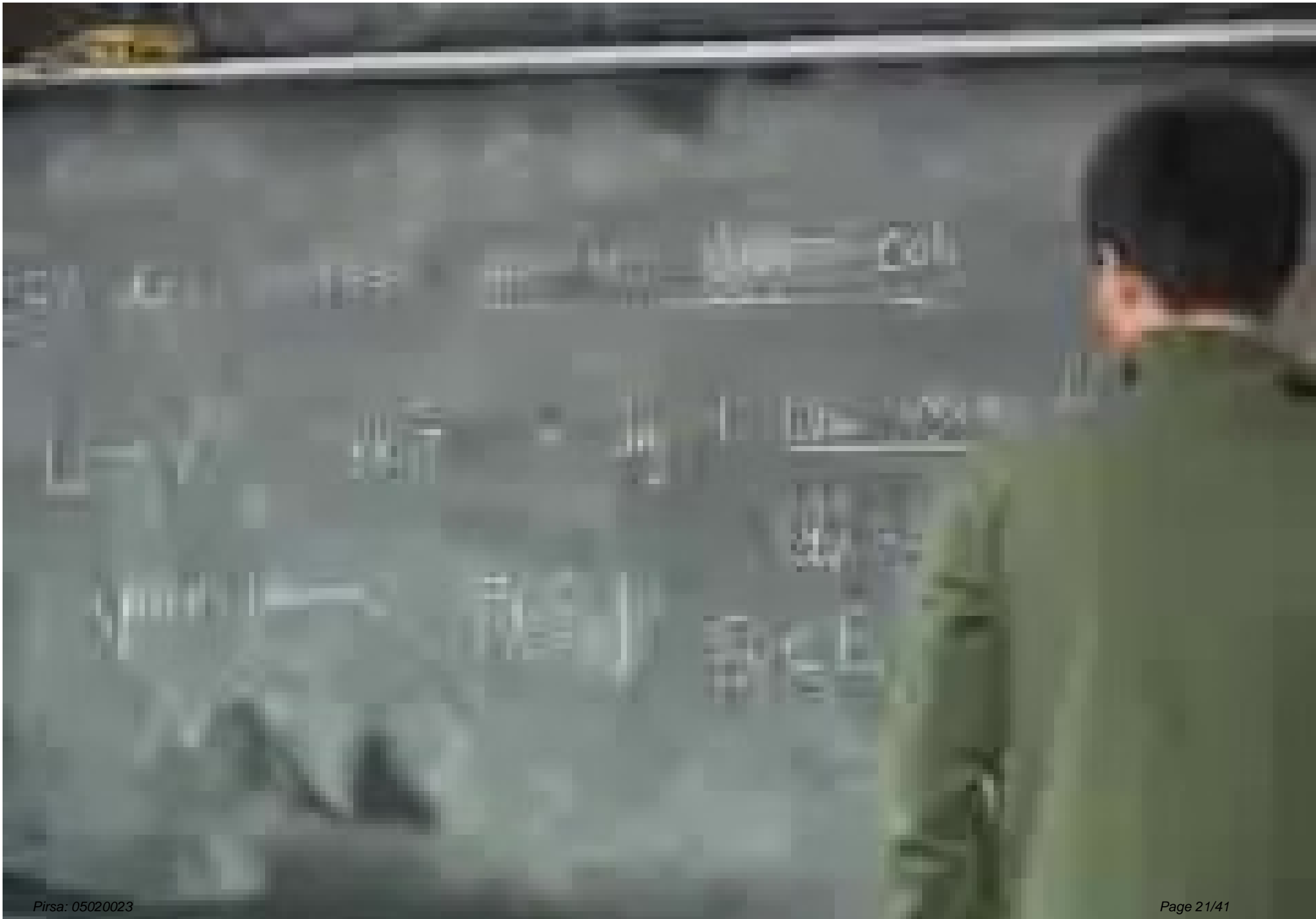
Lyapunov

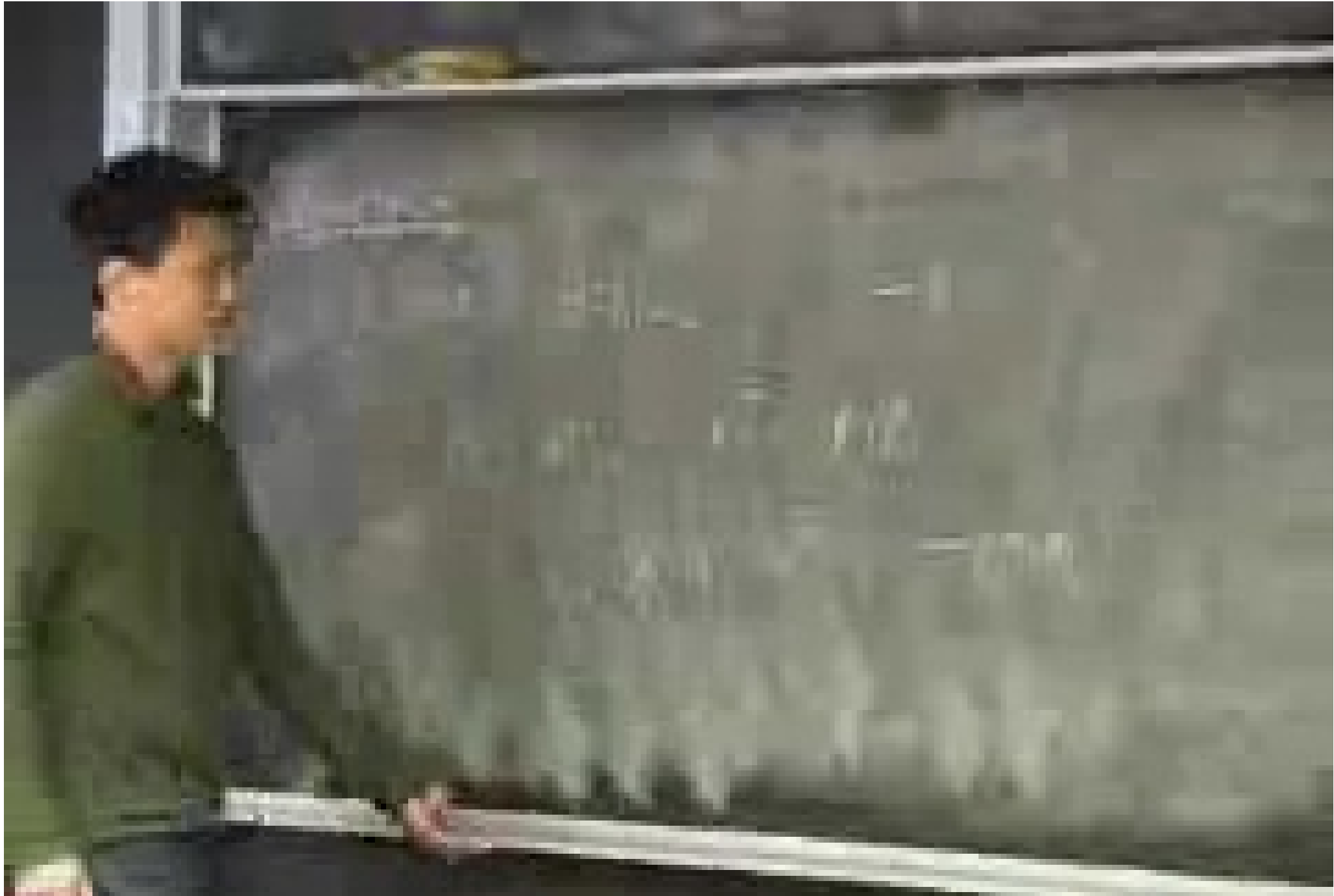
Control

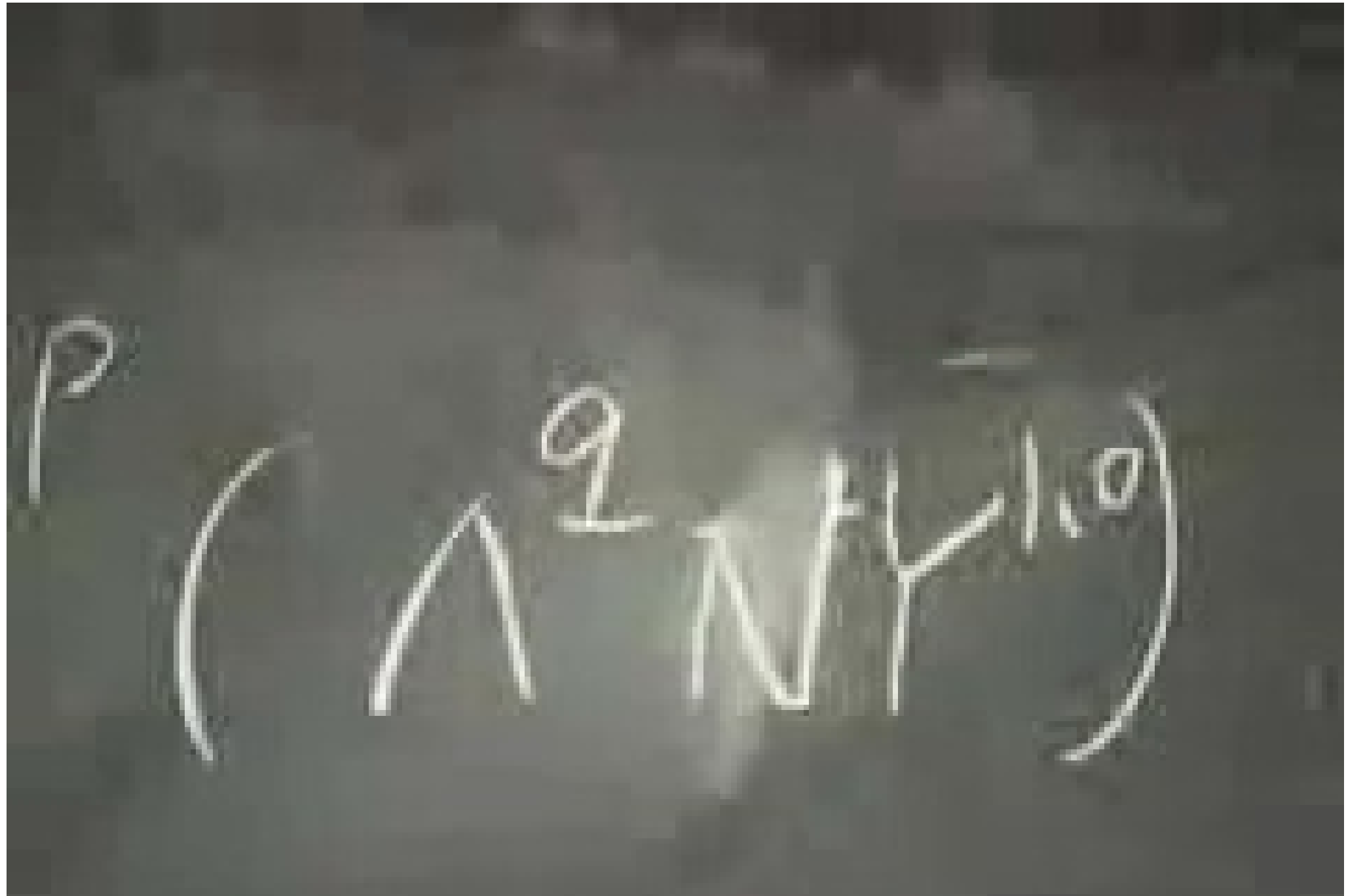






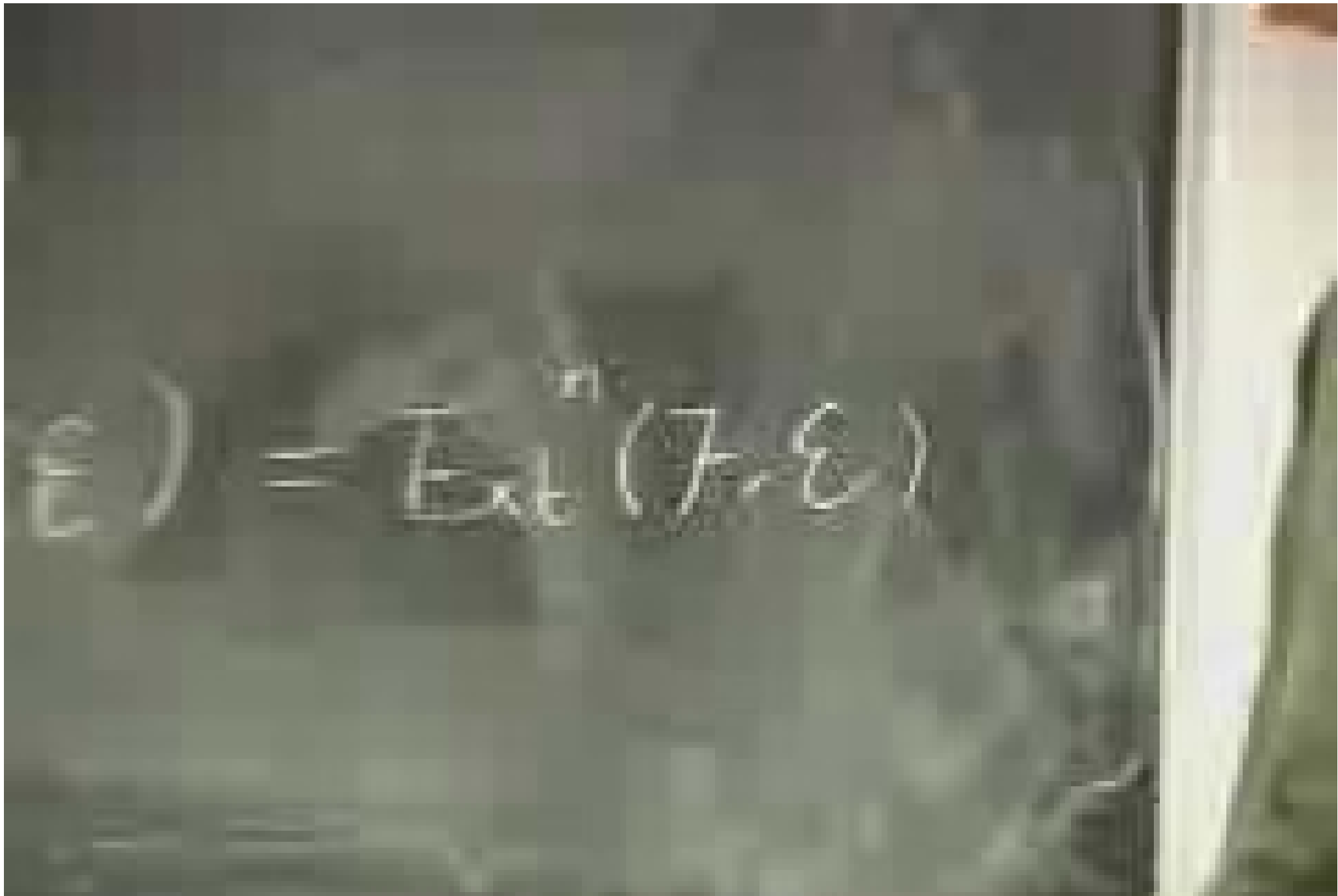










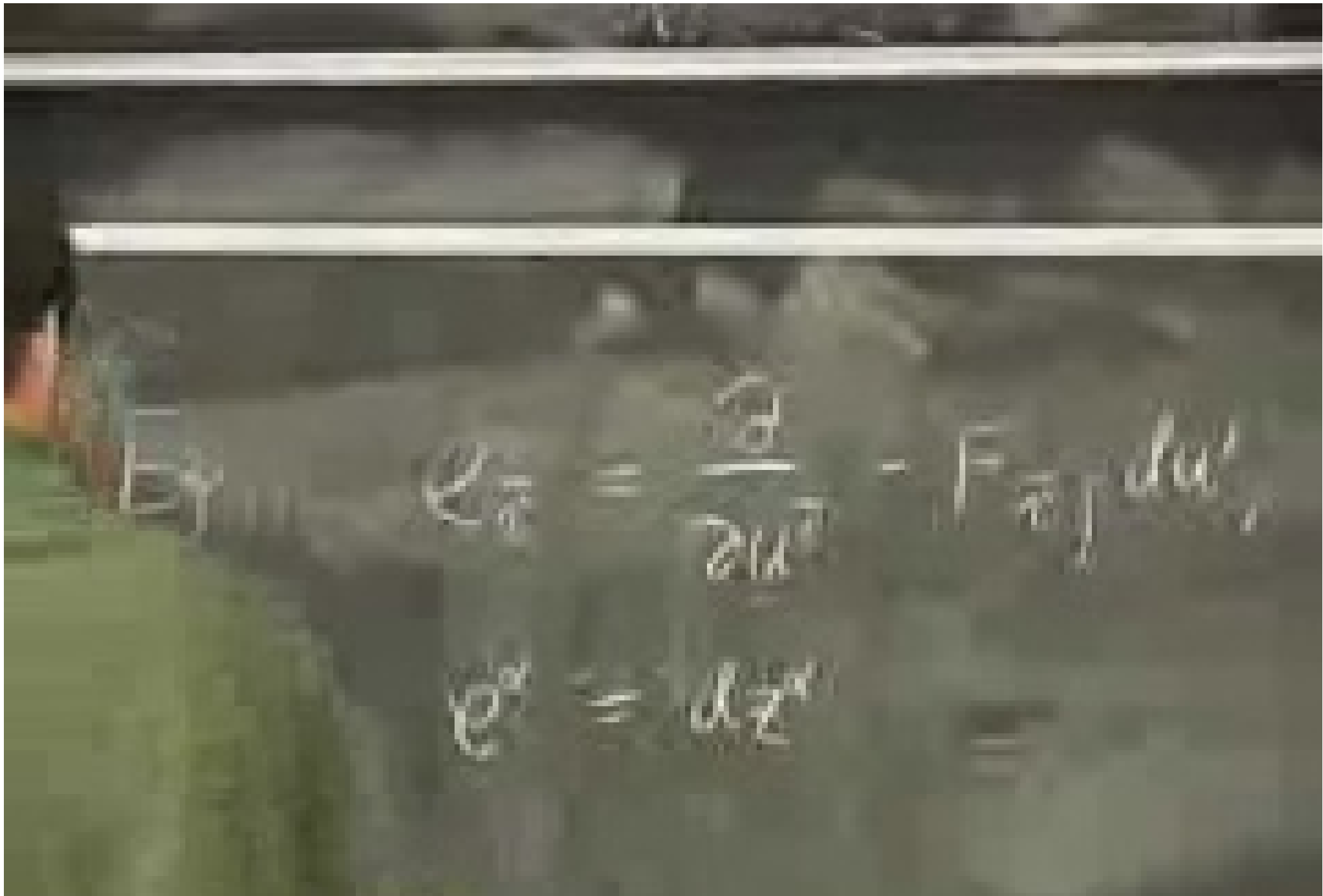


IN = 100%

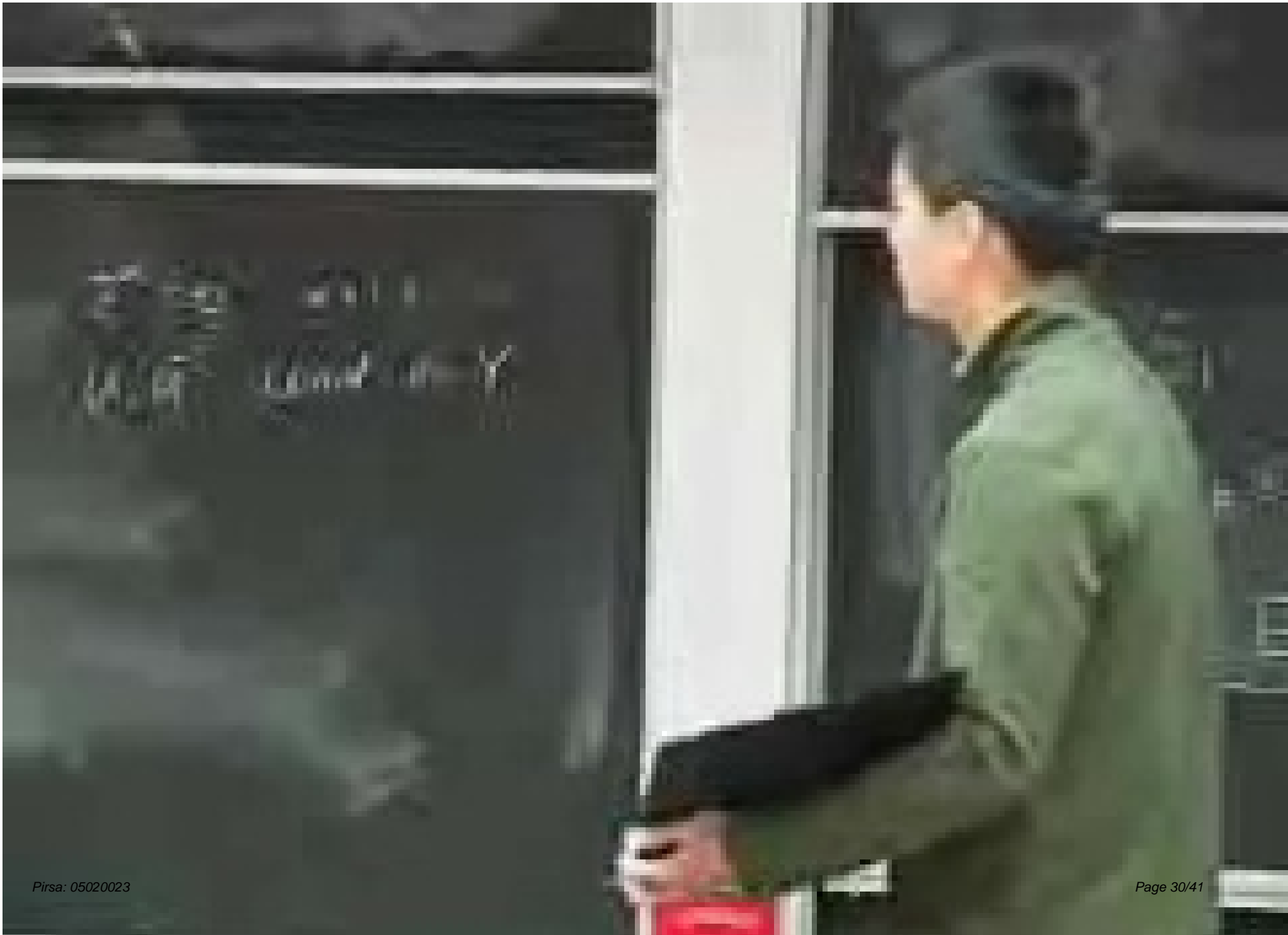
$E_M$

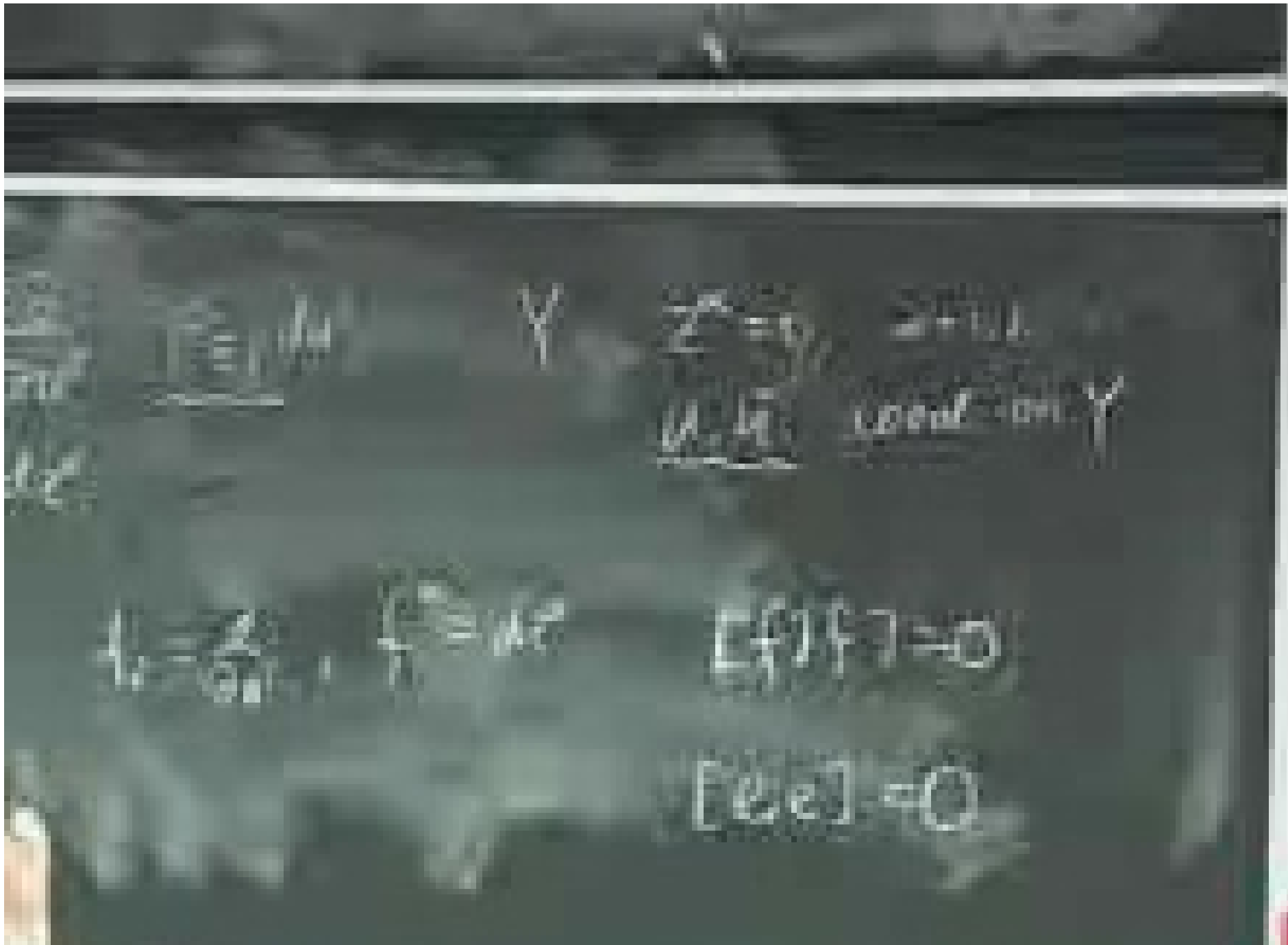
$$Q_{21} = \frac{Q}{2kx^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dW}{2kx^2}$$

$$Q^2 = dx^2$$











$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

$$= m v \frac{dv}{dt} = m v \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$





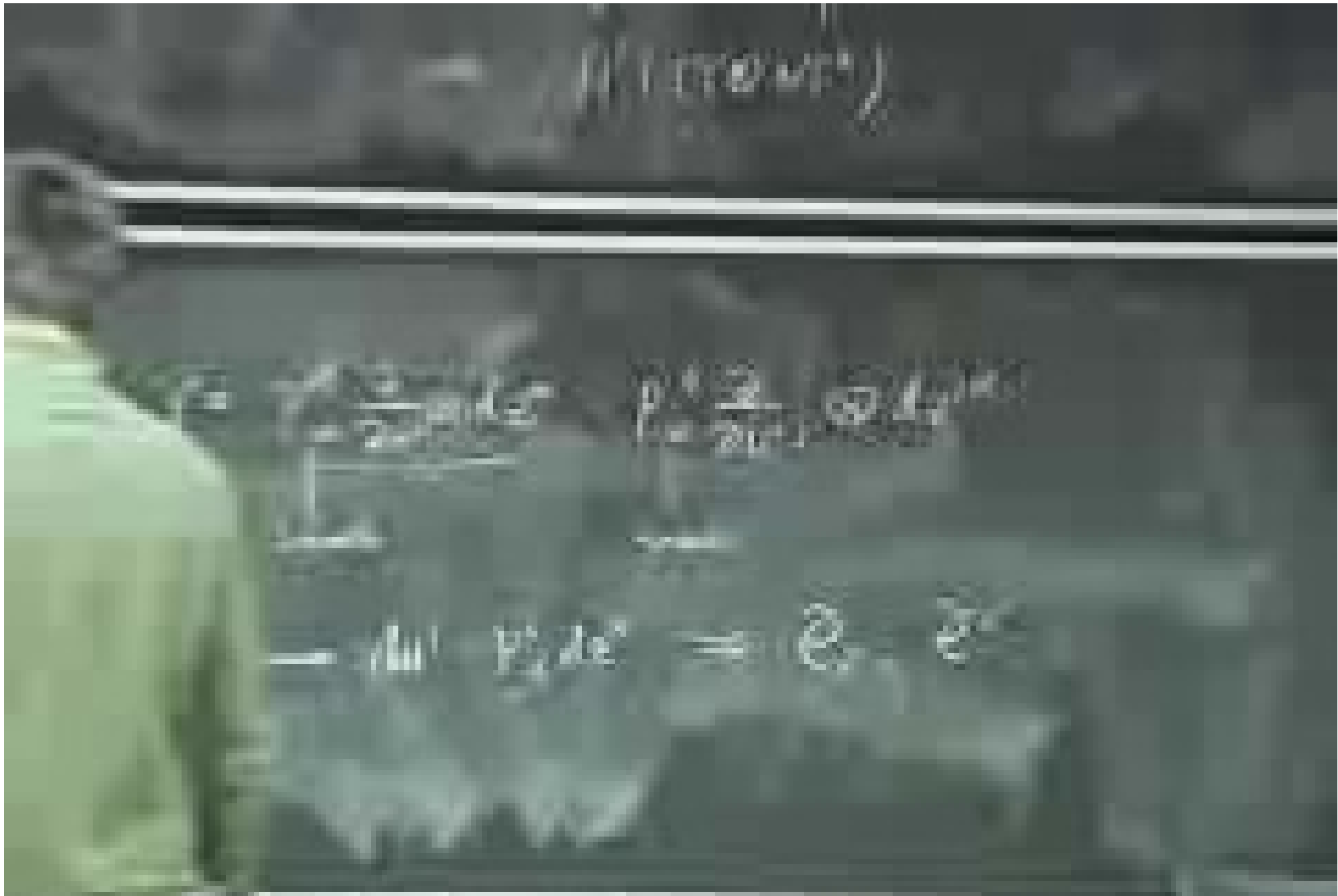
$$\text{d}(\frac{1}{r}) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \text{d}r$$

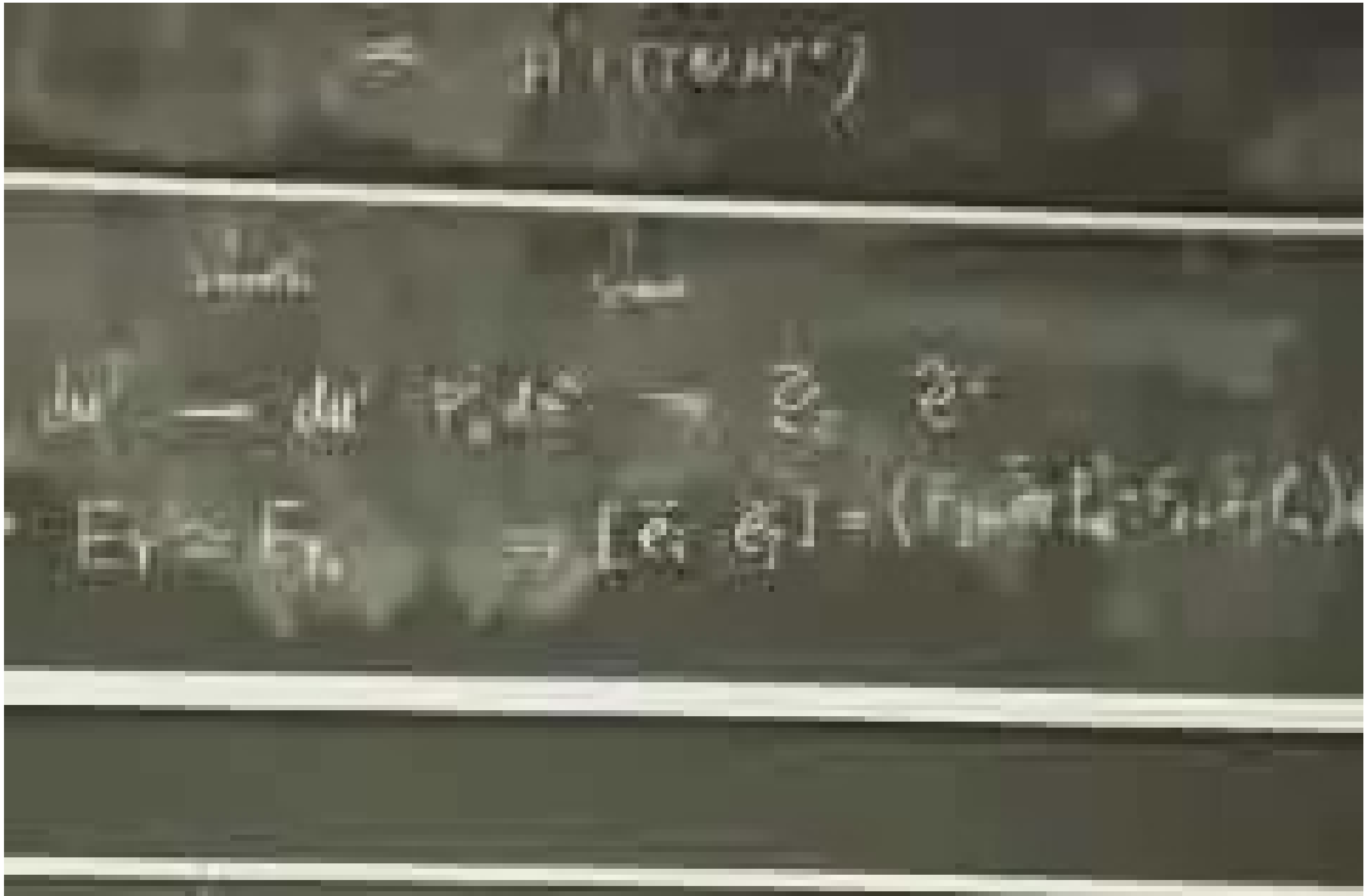
$$r = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow \text{d}r = -\frac{1}{r^2} \text{d}r$$

PS:  $\frac{1}{r}$  is a cycle

1.  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
2.  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3}$   
3.  $= -\frac{2}{x^3}$

1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x$   
2.  $= \frac{2x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x}$





Grady du Randt @ dE

$$d\mu^i \rightarrow d\mu^i$$

$$E_Y \sim E_{Y_0}$$

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$du$  $du$  $EY$  $EY_0$

