

Synthetic Differential Geometry of Chen's Iterated Integrals

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Abstract

Chen's iterated integrals are treated within synthetic differential geometry. The main result is that iterated integrals produce a subcomplex of the de Rham complex on the free path space as well as based path spaces..

1 Introduction

Chen's iterated integrals have been introduced and investigated in [1], [2], [3] and others. As far as we know, there is only one volume on them, namely, [9], though it is unfortunately written not in English but in Japanese. Chen has established two fundamental theorems on them, the first claiming that the cohomology of the bar complex $\mathcal{B}^*(M)$ generated by Chen's iterated integrals on the loop space ΩM of a smooth manifold M is no other than the cohomology of the loop space ΩM , so long as M is simply connected, while the second asserting that

$$\mathcal{F}^{-k} H^0(\mathcal{B}^*(M)) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}\pi_1(M, x_0)/J^{k+1}, \mathbf{R})$$

where \mathcal{F}^{-k} is the filtration determined by Chen's iterated integrals of length k or less, $\mathbf{Z}\pi_1(M, x_0)$ denotes the group ring of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M, x_0)$, and J stands for the kernel of the augmentation mapping $\mathbf{Z}\pi_1(M, x_0) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$. Chen's iterated integrals have been applied successfully to various branches of mathematics, say, to Vassiliev invariants of knots and braids ([8] and [10]), algebraic cycles ([5]) and multiple zeta functions ([4] and [16]).

The principal objective in this paper is to establish that Chen's iterated integrals yield a subcomplex of the de Rham complex on the free path space $\mathcal{P}M$ as well as the path space $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M$ with the starting point based, the path space $\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M$ with the terminating point based and the path space $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2}M$ with

both the starting and terminating points based within our favorite framework of synthetic differential geometry ([7] and [11]). Chen's two fundamental theorems will be dealt with synthetically in subsequent papers.

Even if M is a finite-dimensional smooth manifold, the free path space $\mathcal{P}M$ as well as the path space $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M$ with the starting point based, the path space $\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M$ with the terminating point based and the path space $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2}M$ with both the starting and terminating points based is generally infinite-dimensional in essence, so that we must choose an adequate framework for *infinite-dimensional* differential geometry in order to deal with these spaces. Chen has chosen so-called diffeology, in which plots enable one to do constructions and computations with coordinates. For an excellent volume on diffeology, one is referred to [6]. Since we have chosen synthetic differential geometry and we assume M only to be a microlinear space, we are coerced into doing everything in a coordinate-free way.

In synthetic differential geometry, one has to do everything within an esoteric topos, which alienates many mathematicians. However we could emancipate synthetic differential geometry from topos theory, resulting in *axiomatic differential geometry*, in which Weil functors play a pivotal role. For the first steps in axiomatic differential geometry, one is referred to [12], [13] and [14]. For an excellent investigation on the relationship among a few infinite-dimensional differential geometries (including diffeology) from a standpoint of category theory, one is referred to [15].

2 Preliminaries

The reader is referred to [7] and [11] for synthetic differential geometry. In particular, the reader is assumed to be familiar with the first four chapters of [11].

Notation 1 We denote by M an arbitrary microlinear space.

Notation 2 We denote by I the unit interval $[0, 1]$.

Remark 3 As is discussed in §3.2 of [11], vector fields on M can be viewed from three related but distinct standpoints. The first is to see them orthodoxically as mappings $M \rightarrow M^D$ (sections of tangent bundles), the second is to put them down at mappings $D \times M \rightarrow M$ (infinitesimal flow), and the third is, most radically, to regard them as mappings $D \rightarrow M^M$ (infinitesimal transformation), though we prefer the third viewpoint most.

Notation 4 We denote by $\mathcal{A}^p(M)$ the totality of differential forms on M of degree p , $\mathcal{A}(M)$ designating the totality of differential forms on M .

Notation 5 We denote by \mathbf{d} the exterior differentiation. Given a vector field X on M , we denote by \mathbf{i}_X and \mathbf{L}_X the interior product and the Lie derivative with respect to the vector field X respectively.

Remark 6 *We have a natural pairing*

$$\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \omega \rangle = d_1 \dots d_p \omega(\gamma)$$

for any $(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p) \in M^{D^p} \times D^p$ and any $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$. Indeed, differential forms can be characterized as mappings on $M^{D^p} \times D^p$ abiding by certain properties, for which the reader is referred to Proposition 2 in §4.2 of [11].

The following is one of the three Cartan formulas for differential forms and will be used in our discussions.

Theorem 7 *Given a vector field X on M , we have*

$$\mathbf{L}_X = \mathbf{di}_X + \mathbf{di}_X$$

3 Simple Integrals

Notation 8 *We denote by $\mathcal{P}M$ the set*

$$\mathcal{P}M = M^I$$

Notation 9 *We denote by φ the mapping $\varphi : I \times \mathcal{P}M \rightarrow M$ defined by*

$$\varphi(t, \theta) = \theta(t)$$

for any $(t, \theta) \in I \times \mathcal{P}M$.

Notation 10 *Given $t \in I$, we denote by $\iota_t : \mathcal{P}M \rightarrow I \times \mathcal{P}M$ the mapping*

$$\theta \in \mathcal{P}M \mapsto (t, \theta) \in I \times \mathcal{P}M$$

Notation 11 *Given $t \in I$, we denote by φ_t the mapping*

$$\varphi \circ \iota_t : \mathcal{P}M \rightarrow M$$

Notation 12 *We denote by $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ the vector field*

$$(d, (t, \theta)) \in D \times (I \times \mathcal{P}M) \mapsto (t + d, \theta) \in I \times \mathcal{P}M$$

on $I \times \mathcal{P}M$.

Notation 13 *Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer and $t \in I$, we write*

$$(\omega)_t^* \in \mathcal{A}^{p-1}(\mathcal{P}M)$$

for

$$\iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega$$

Proposition 14 *Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$ and $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$ with p_1 and p_2 being positive integers, we have*

$$(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2)_t^* = (\omega_1)_t^* \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \varphi_t^* \omega_1 \wedge (\omega_2)_t^*$$

for any $t \in I$.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2)_t^* \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} (\varphi^* \omega_1 \wedge \varphi^* \omega_2) \\ &= \iota_t^* \left(\mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_1 \wedge \varphi^* \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \varphi^* \omega_1 \wedge \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 \right) \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_1 \wedge \iota_t^* \varphi^* \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \iota_t^* \varphi^* \omega_1 \wedge \iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 \\ &= (\omega_1)_t^* \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \varphi_t^* \omega_1 \wedge (\omega_2)_t^* \end{aligned}$$

■

Definition 15 *Given a mapping $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{PM})$ with p being a natural number and $s, t \in I$, we define*

$$\int_s^t \tilde{\omega}(u) \mathbf{d}u \in \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{PM})$$

to be such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \int_s^t \tilde{\omega}(u) \mathbf{d}u \right\rangle \\ &= \int_s^t \langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \tilde{\omega}(u) \rangle \mathbf{d}u \end{aligned}$$

for any $(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p) \in (\mathcal{PM})^{D^p} \times D^p$.

It is easy to see that

Proposition 16 *Given a mapping $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{PM})$ with p being a natural number and $s, t \in I$, we have*

$$\mathbf{d} \int_s^t \tilde{\omega}(u) \mathbf{d}u = \int_s^t \mathbf{d}\tilde{\omega}(u) \mathbf{d}u$$

Now we are ready to give a definition of Chen's single integral, which is the starting point of his iterated integrals.

Definition 17 Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer and $s, t \in I$, we define

$$\int_s^t \omega \in \mathcal{A}^{p-1}(\mathcal{P}M)$$

to be

$$\int_s^t (\omega)_u^* \mathbf{d}u$$

Notation 18 Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer, we write

$$\int \omega \in \mathcal{A}^{p-1}(\mathcal{P}M)$$

for

$$\int_0^1 \omega$$

Proposition 19 Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer and $t \in I$, we have

$$\mathbf{d}(\omega)_t^* = \iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega - (\mathbf{d}\omega)_t^*$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{d}(\omega)_t^* \\ &= \mathbf{d}\iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{d}\mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega \\ &= \iota_t^* \left(\mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} - \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \mathbf{d} \right) \varphi^* \omega \\ & \quad [\text{By Theorem 7}] \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega - \iota_t^* \mathbf{i}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \mathbf{d}\varphi^* \omega \\ &= \iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega - (\mathbf{d}\omega)_t^* \end{aligned}$$

■

Corollary 20 Let $t \in I$ and $d \in D$. Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer, we have

$$\mathbf{d} \int_t^{t+d} \omega = - \int_t^{t+d} \mathbf{d}\omega - \varphi_t^* \omega + \varphi_{t+d}^* \omega$$

Proof. It suffices to show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \mathbf{d} \int_t^{t+d} \omega \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), - \int_t^{t+d} \mathbf{d}\omega - \varphi_t^* \omega + \varphi_{t+d}^* \omega \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

for any $(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p) \in M^{D^p} \times D^p$, which follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \mathbf{d} \int_t^{t+d} \omega \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle \partial(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \int_t^{t+d} \omega \right\rangle \\
&= \int_t^{t+d} \langle \partial(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), (\omega)_u^* \rangle \mathbf{d}u \\
&= d \langle \partial(\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), (\omega)_t^* \rangle \\
&= d \langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \mathbf{d}(\omega)_t^* \rangle \\
&= d \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega - (\mathbf{d}\omega)_t^* \right\rangle \\
&\text{[By Proposition 19]} \\
&= \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), d\iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega \right\rangle - d \langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), (\mathbf{d}\omega)_t^* \rangle \\
&= \langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \varphi_{t+d}^* \omega - \varphi_t^* \omega \rangle - \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \int_t^{t+d} \mathbf{d}\omega \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), - \int_t^{t+d} \mathbf{d}\omega - \varphi_t^* \omega + \varphi_{t+d}^* \omega \right\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

■

Corollary 21 *Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer, we have*

$$\mathbf{d} \int_s^t \omega = - \int_s^t \mathbf{d}\omega - \varphi_s^* \omega + \varphi_t^* \omega$$

for any $s, t \in I$. In particular,

$$\mathbf{d} \int \omega = - \int \mathbf{d}\omega - \varphi_0^* \omega + \varphi_1^* \omega$$

Proof. Let us define a function $F : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to be

$$F(u) = \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \mathbf{d} \int_s^u \omega + \int_s^u \mathbf{d}\omega + \varphi_s^* \omega - \varphi_u^* \omega \right\rangle$$

for any $u \in I$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(u+d) - F(u) \\
&= \left\langle (\gamma; d_1, \dots, d_p), \mathbf{d} \int_u^{u+d} \omega + \int_u^{u+d} \mathbf{d}\omega + \varphi_u^* \omega - \varphi_{u+d}^* \omega \right\rangle \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

by dint of the above corollary, which implies that

$$F'(u) = 0$$

for any $u \in I$. Since

$$F(s) = 0$$

holds trivially, we are done. ■

It is easy to see that

Proposition 22 *Given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer and $s, s', t, t' \in I$, we have*

$$\int_s^t \omega = \int_s^{s'} \omega + \int_{s'}^{t'} \omega + \int_{t'}^t \omega$$

4 Iterated Integrals

Definition 23 *Given $s_1, \dots, s_k, t \in I$ and $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M), \dots, \omega_k \in \mathcal{A}^{p_k}(M)$ with p_1, \dots, p_k being positive integers, we define*

$$\int_{s_1, \dots, s_k}^t \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1 + \dots + p_k - k}(\mathcal{P}M)$$

by induction on k to be

$$\int_{s_k}^t \left(\left(\int_{s_1, \dots, s_{k-1}}^u \omega_1 \dots \omega_{k-1} \right) \wedge (\omega_k)_u^* \right) \mathbf{d}u$$

By way of example, we have

$$\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 = \int_{s_2}^t \left(\left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \right) \mathbf{d}u$$

Notation 24 *Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M), \dots, \omega_k \in \mathcal{A}^{p_k}(M)$ with p_1, \dots, p_k being positive integers, we write*

$$\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k$$

for

$$\int_{0, \dots, 0}^1 \omega_1 \dots \omega_k$$

Notation 25 *Since the space $\mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ with p being a natural number is a Euclidean \mathbb{R} -module, any mapping $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ and any $t \in I$ give rise to a unique $\mathbf{D}_t \tilde{\omega} \in \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ such that*

$$\tilde{\omega}(t+d) - \tilde{\omega}(t) = d \mathbf{D}_t \tilde{\omega}$$

for any $d \in D$.

It is easy to see that

Proposition 26 *Let us suppose that we are given $\omega \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$ with p being a positive integer and $t \in I$. Let $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ be the mapping $s \in I \mapsto \varphi_s^* \omega$. Then we have*

$$\mathbf{D}_t(\tilde{\omega}) = \iota_t^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega$$

The following two are no other than variants of the fundametal theorem in calculus.

Proposition 27 *Given $s, t \in I$ and a mapping $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ with p being a natural number, we have*

$$\mathbf{D}_t \left(\int_s^t \tilde{\omega}(u) \, \mathbf{d}u \right) = \tilde{\omega}(t)$$

Proposition 28 *Given $s, t \in I$ and a mapping $\tilde{\omega} : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^p(\mathcal{P}M)$ with p being a natural number, we have*

$$\int_s^t \mathbf{D}_u \tilde{\omega}(u) \, \mathbf{d}u = \tilde{\omega}(t) - \tilde{\omega}(s)$$

It is easy to see that

Proposition 29 *Given mappings $\tilde{\omega}_1 : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(\mathcal{P}M)$ and $\tilde{\omega}_2 : I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(\mathcal{P}M)$ with p_1 and p_2 being natural numbers, we have*

$$\mathbf{D}_t(\tilde{\omega}_1(t) \wedge \tilde{\omega}_2(t)) = \mathbf{D}_t \tilde{\omega}_1(t) \wedge \tilde{\omega}_2(t) + \tilde{\omega}_1(t) \wedge \mathbf{D}_t \tilde{\omega}_2(t)$$

for any $t \in I$.

Lemma 30 *Let $s_1, s_2, t \in I$. Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$ and $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$ with p_1 and p_2 being positive integers, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{s_2}^t (\omega_1)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \, \mathbf{d}u + \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 \right) \, \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \left(\int_{s_1}^t \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2 - \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have

$$\mathbf{D}_u \left(\left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \right) = (\omega_1)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 + \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 \right)$$

so that the desired formula follows by dint of Proposition 28. ■

Theorem 31 *Let $s_1, s_2, t \in I$. Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$ and $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$ with p_1 and p_2 being positive integers, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2}^t \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \\
&\quad - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 - (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^t \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2
\end{aligned}$$

In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \int \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&= - \int (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) + (-1)^{p_1} \int \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \\
&\quad - \varphi_0^* \omega_1 \wedge \int \omega_2 - (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_1^* \omega_2
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&= \mathbf{d} \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&= \int_{s_2}^t \left\{ \left(\mathbf{d} \int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* + (-1)^{p_1-1} \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \mathbf{d} (\omega_2)_u^* \right\} \mathbf{d}u \\
& \text{[By Proposition 16]} \\
&= \int_{s_2}^t \left(\mathbf{d} \int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u + (-1)^{p_1-1} \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \mathbf{d} (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&= \int_{s_2}^t \left(- \int_{s_1}^u \mathbf{d}\omega_1 - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 + \varphi_u^* \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1-1} \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 - (\mathbf{d}\omega_2)_u^* \right) \mathbf{d}u
\end{aligned}$$

[By Proposition 19 and Corollary 21]

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) - (\varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \right) \\
&+ \int_{s_2}^t (\varphi_u^* \omega_1) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u - (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_2 \right) \mathbf{d}u \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \\
&- (\varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right) + \int_{s_2}^t (\varphi_u^* \omega_1) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&- (-1)^{p_1} \left\{ \left(\int_{s_1}^t \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2 - \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 - \int_{s_2}^t (\omega_1)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \mathbf{d}u \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

[By Lemma 30]

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \\
&+ \left\{ \int_{s_2}^t (\varphi_u^* \omega_1) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2}^t (\omega_1)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \mathbf{d}u \right\} \\
&- (\varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right) + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 - (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^t \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2 \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2}^t \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \\
&- (\varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right) + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 - (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^t \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_2
\end{aligned}$$

■

Lemma 32 *Let $s_1, s_2, s_3, t \in I$. Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$, $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$ and $\omega_3 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_3}(M)$ with p_1, p_2 and p_3 being positive integers, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_3 \mathbf{d}u + \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_3 \right) \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_3 - \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^{s_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_3}^* \omega_3 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D}_u \left(\left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_3 \right) \\ &= \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_3 + \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Theorem 33 *Let $s_1, s_2, s_3, t \in I$. Given $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$, $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$ and $\omega_3 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_3}(M)$ with p_1, p_2 and p_3 being positive integers, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 \\ &= - \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\ &+ (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2, s_3}^t (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\omega_2 \wedge \omega_3) - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2, s_3}^t \omega_2 \omega_3 \\ &+ (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2) \wedge \left(\int_{s_3}^t \omega_3 \right) - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^{s_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_3}^* \omega_3 \\ &+ (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_3 \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{d} \int \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 \\ &= - \int (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\ &+ (-1)^{p_1} \int (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int \omega_1 (\omega_2 \wedge \omega_3) \\ &- \varphi_0^* \omega_1 \wedge \int \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_1^* \omega_3 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 \\
&= \mathbf{d} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&= \int_{s_3}^t \left\{ \left(\mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \mathbf{d} (\omega_3)_u^* \right\} \mathbf{d}u \\
& \quad [\text{By Proposition 16}] \\
&= \int_{s_3}^t \left(\mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \mathbf{d} (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
&= \int_{s_3}^t \left(\begin{aligned} & - \int_{s_1, s_2}^u (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2}^u \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \\ & - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2}^u \omega_2 + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 \\ & - (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \end{aligned} \right) \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_3 - (\mathbf{d}\omega_3)_u^* \right) \mathbf{d}u \\
& \quad [\text{By Theorem 31 and Proposition 19}] \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2, s_3}^t (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2, s_3}^t \omega_2 \omega_3 \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 \wedge \int_{s_3}^t \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^u \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \left(\iota_u^* \mathbf{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \varphi^* \omega_3 \right) \mathbf{d}u \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2, s_3}^t (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2, s_3}^t \omega_2 \omega_3 \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2 \wedge \int_{s_3}^t \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\
& \quad + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & - \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_3 \mathbf{d}u \\ & + \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_3 - \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^{s_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_3}^* \omega_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
& \quad [\text{By Lemma 32}]
\end{aligned}$$

we keep on.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2, s_3}^t (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 \\
&- (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_3 \mathbf{d}u \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (-1)^{p_2} \int_{s_3}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge \varphi_u^* \omega_2 \wedge (\omega_3)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \right) \\
&- \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2, s_3}^t \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2) \wedge \left(\int_{s_3}^t \omega_3 \right) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^{s_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_3}^* \omega_3 \\
&= - \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t (\mathbf{d}\omega_1) \omega_2 \omega_3 + (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\mathbf{d}\omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_2, s_3}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 (\mathbf{d}\omega_3) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1} \int_{s_2, s_3}^t (\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \omega_3 - (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \int_{s_1, s_3}^t \omega_1 (\omega_2 \wedge \omega_3) - \varphi_{s_1}^* \omega_1 \wedge \int_{s_2, s_3}^t \omega_2 \omega_3 \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1} \left(\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\varphi_{s_2}^* \omega_2) \wedge \left(\int_{s_3}^t \omega_3 \right) + (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_t^* \omega_3 \\
&- (-1)^{p_1+p_2} \left(\int_{s_1, s_2}^{s_3} \omega_1 \omega_2 \right) \wedge \varphi_{s_3}^* \omega_3
\end{aligned}$$

■

In general, we have

Theorem 34 *Let $s_1, \dots, s_k, t \in I$. Given $\omega_i \in \mathcal{A}^{p_i}(M)$ with p_i being a positive integer ($1 \leq i \leq k$), we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{d} \int_{s_1, \dots, s_k}^t \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} \int_{s_1, \dots, s_k}^t \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_i+1} \int_{s_1, \dots, s_k}^t \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} \left(\int_{s_1, \dots, s_{i-1}}^{s_i} \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} \right) \wedge (\varphi_{s_i}^* \omega_i) \wedge \left(\int_{s_{i+1}, \dots, s_k}^t \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \right) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1+\dots+p_{k-1}+k+1} \left(\int_{s_1, \dots, s_{k-1}}^t \omega_1 \dots \omega_{k-1} \right) \wedge (\varphi_t^* \omega_k)
\end{aligned}$$

In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_i+1} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \\
&- (\varphi_0^* \omega_1) \wedge \left(\int \omega_2 \dots \omega_k \right) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1+\dots+p_{k-1}+k+1} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{k-1} \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_k)
\end{aligned}$$

Corollary 35 Given $\omega_i \in \mathcal{A}^{p_i}(M)$ ($0 \leq i \leq k+1$) with p_i being a positive integer ($1 \leq i \leq k$) and p_0 and p_{k+1} being non-negative integers, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \left((\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \right) \\
&= (\varphi_0^* (\mathbf{d}\omega_0)) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_0+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} (\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+p_0+p_1+\dots+p_i+1} (\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&- (-1)^{p_0} (\varphi_0^* (\omega_0 \wedge \omega_1)) \wedge \left(\int \omega_2 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_0+p_1+\dots+p_{k-1}+k+1} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{k-1} \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* (\omega_k \wedge \omega_{k+1})) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_0+p_1+\dots+p_k+k} (\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \mathbf{d}\omega_{k+1})
\end{aligned}$$

so that the graded submodule of the de Rham module on $\mathcal{P}M$ linearly generated by differential forms of the form $(\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1})$ is closed under exterior differentiation, constituting a subcomplex of the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}M)$.

Definition 36 The subcomplex in the above corollary is called the Hochschild complex associated with the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(M)$.

We conclude this section with the following simple proposition.

Proposition 37 *Let $s_1, s_2, s'_1, s'_2, t, t' \in I$. Let $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_1}(M)$ and $\omega_2 \in \mathcal{A}^{p_2}(M)$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 &= \int_{s'_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right) \\ \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 &= \int_{s_1, s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s_1, s'_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\ \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 &= \int_{s_1, s_2}^{t'} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s_1, t'}^t \omega_1 \omega_2\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Here we deal only with the first formula. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 &= \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s'_1}^u \omega_1 + \int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s'_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u + \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \int_{s_1, s'_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 &= \int_{s_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \int_{s_2}^{s'_2} \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u + \int_{s'_2}^t \left(\int_{s_1}^u \omega_1 \right) \wedge (\omega_2)_u^* \mathbf{d}u \\ &= \int_{s_1, s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s_1, s'_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2\end{aligned}$$

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Corollary 38

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&= \int_{s'_1, s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s'_1, s'_2}^{t'} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s'_1, t'}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&+ \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s'_2}^{t'} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{t'}^t \omega_2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{s_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&= \int_{s'_1, s_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^t \omega_2 \right) \\
&= \int_{s'_1, s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s'_1, s'_2}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&+ \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s'_2}^{t'} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{t'}^t \omega_2 \right) \\
&= \int_{s'_1, s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s'_1, s'_2}^{t'} \omega_1 \omega_2 + \int_{s'_1, t'}^t \omega_1 \omega_2 \\
&+ \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s_2}^{s'_2} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{s'_2}^{t'} \omega_2 \right) + \left(\int_{s_1}^{s'_1} \omega_1 \right) \wedge \left(\int_{t'}^t \omega_2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

■

5 Based Path Spaces

Let us begin by fixing our notation.

Notation 39 Let $x_1, x_2 \in M$. We denote by $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M$, $\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M$ and $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2}M$ the spaces

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M &= \{\theta \in \mathcal{P}M \mid \theta(0) = x_1\} \\
\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M &= \{\theta \in \mathcal{P}M \mid \theta(1) = x_2\} \\
\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2}M &= \{\theta \in \mathcal{P}M \mid \theta(0) = x_1 \text{ and } \theta(1) = x_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

Notation 40 For simplicity, we use the same notation $\varphi : I \times \mathcal{P}_{x_1}M \rightarrow M$, $\varphi : I \times \mathcal{P}^{x_2}M \rightarrow M$ and $\varphi : I \times \mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2}M \rightarrow M$ for the restrictions of $\varphi : I \times \mathcal{P}M \rightarrow M$.

By replacing $\mathcal{P}M$ by $\mathcal{P}_{x_0, x_1}M$ throughout in the previous two sections, we have corresponding but simpler results. In particular, we have

Theorem 41 *Let $x_1 \in M$. Given $\omega_i \in \mathcal{A}^{p_i}(M)$ ($1 \leq i \leq k+1$) with p_i being a positive integer ($1 \leq i \leq k$) and p_{k+1} being a non-negative integer, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \left(\left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \right) \\
&= \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+p_1+\dots+p_i+1} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1}) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1+\dots+p_{k-1}+k+1} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{k-1} \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* (\omega_k \wedge \omega_{k+1})) \\
&+ (-1)^{p_1+\dots+p_k+k} \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \mathbf{d}\omega_{k+1})
\end{aligned}$$

so that the graded submodule of the de Rham module on $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M$ linearly generated by differential forms of the form $(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k) \wedge (\varphi_1^* \omega_{k+1})$ is closed under exterior differentiation, constituting a subcomplex of the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}_{x_1}M)$.

Theorem 42 *Let $x_2 \in M$. Given $\omega_i \in \mathcal{A}^{p_i}(M)$ ($0 \leq i \leq k$) with p_i being a positive integer ($1 \leq i \leq k$) and p_0 being a non-negative integer, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{d} \left((\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \right) \\
&= (\varphi_0^* (\mathbf{d}\omega_0)) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+p_0+p_1+\dots+p_{i-1}} (\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+p_0+p_1+\dots+p_i+1} (\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge \left(\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \right) \\
&- (-1)^{p_0} (\varphi_0^* (\omega_0 \wedge \omega_1)) \wedge \left(\int \omega_2 \dots \omega_k \right)
\end{aligned}$$

so that the graded submodule of the de Rham module on $\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M$ linearly generated by differential forms of the form $(\varphi_0^* \omega_0) \wedge (\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k)$ is closed under exterior differentiation, constituting a subcomplex of the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}^{x_2}M)$.

Theorem 43 *Let $x_1, x_2 \in M$. Given $\omega_i \in \mathcal{A}^{p_i}(M)$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) with p_i being a positive integer ($1 \leq i \leq k$), we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{d} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{p_1 + \dots + p_{i-1} + i} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\mathbf{d}\omega_i) \omega_{i+1} \dots \omega_k \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{p_1 + \dots + p_i + i + 1} \int \omega_1 \dots \omega_{i-1} (\omega_i \wedge \omega_{i+1}) \omega_{i+2} \dots \omega_k \end{aligned}$$

so that the graded submodule of the de Rham module on $\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2} M$ linearly generated by differential forms of the form $\int \omega_1 \dots \omega_k$ is closed under exterior differentiation, constituting a subcomplex of the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}_{x_1}^{x_2} M)$.

Definition 44 *The subcomplex in the above theorem is called the bar complex associated with the de Rham complex $\mathcal{A}(M)$.*

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