IJMMS 2003:42, 2673–2688
PII. S0161171203011499
http://ijmms.hindawi.com

PROFINITE AND FINITE GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH LOOP AND DIFFEOMORPHISM GROUPS OF NON-ARCHIMEDEAN MANIFOLDS

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Received 22 January 2001 and in revised form 15 June 2001

We investigate p-adic completions of clopen (i.e., closed and open at the same time) subgroups W of loop groups and diffeomorphism groups G of compact manifolds over non-Archimedean fields. We outline two different compactifications of loop groups and one compactification of diffeomorphism groups, describe associated finite groups in projective limits, and discuss relations with the representation theory.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 11F85, 22A05, 46S10.

1. Introduction. The importance of such groups in the non-Archimedean functional analysis, representation theory, and mathematical physics is clear (see [1, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19]). This paper is devoted to one aspect of such groups: their structure from the point of view of the p-adic compactification (see also about Banaschewski compactification in [18]). The p-adic compactifications are constructed below such that they are also groups. This also opens new possibilities for studying their representations as restrictions of representations of p-adic compactifications.

First, we recall basic facts and notation, which are given in detail in [10, 11, 13, 17, 18]. For a diffeomorphism group $\mathrm{Diff}(M)$ of a Banach manifold over a local field $\mathbf{K}$, there are clopen (i.e., closed and open at the same time) subgroups W such that they contain a sequence of profinite subgroups G_n with $G_n \subset G_{n+1}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\bigcup_n G_n$ is dense in W, where $\mathbb{N}$ is the set of natural numbers. A loop group $L_t(M,N)$ is defined as a quotient space of a family of mappings $f : M \to N$ of class C^t of one Banach manifold M into another N over the same local field $\mathbf{K}$ such that $\lim_{z\to s}(\bar{\Phi}^v f)(z;h_1,\dots,h_n;\zeta_1,\dots,\zeta_n) = 0$ for each $0 \le v \le t$, where M and N are embedded into the corresponding Banach spaces X and Y, $\mathrm{cl}(M) = M \cup \{s\}$, $\mathrm{cl}(M)$ and N are clopen in X and Y, respectively, $0 \in N$, $(\bar{\Phi}^v f)(z;h_1,\dots,h_n;\zeta_1,\dots,\zeta_n)$ are continuous extensions of difference quotients, $z \in M$, $h_1,\dots,h_n$ are nonzero vectors in X, $\zeta_1,\dots,\zeta_n \in \mathbf{K}$ such that $z+\zeta_1 h_1+\cdots+\zeta_n h_n \in M$, $n = [v]+\mathrm{sign}\{v\}$. As usual, $[v]$ denotes the integral part of v such that $[v] \le v$ and $\{v\} := v - [v]$ denotes the fractional part of v.

The p-adic completions of clopen subgroups W of loop groups G and diffeomorphism groups G are considered. In the case of the diffeomorphism group,

the p-adic completion produces weakened topology on W relatively to which it remains a topological group. In the case of the loop group, the p-adic completion produces a new topological group V in which the initial group W is embedded as a dense subgroup such that $V \neq W$. The topology on W inherited from V is weaker than the initial one. For the compact manifold M in the case of the diffeomorphism group, the p-adic completion of W produces the profinite group. For the locally compact manifolds M and N in the case of the loop group $L_t(M,N)$, the p-adic completion of W produces its embedding into $\mathbf{Q}_p^{\mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathbf{Q}_p$ denotes the field of p-adic numbers. When W is bounded relatively to the corresponding metric in $L_t(M,N)$, then W is embedded into $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathbb{Z}_p$ denotes the ring of p-adic integers. The group $\mathrm{Diff}(M)$ is perfect and simple, on the other hand, the group $L_t(M,N)$ is commutative. The notation given below and the corresponding definitions are given in detail in [10, 13].

2. p-adic completion of diffeomorphism groups

2.1. Notation and remarks. Let N be a compact manifold over a local field $\mathbf{K}$, that is, $\mathbf{K}$ is a finite algebraic extension of the field of p-adic numbers $\mathbf{Q}_p$ [20]. Let also N be embedded into $B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1)$ as a clopen subset [2, 9], where $\xi \in \mathbb{N}$, $B(X,y,r) := \{z : z \in X; d_X(y,z) \le r\}$ denotes a clopen ball in a space X with an ultrametric d_X. The ball $B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1)$ has the ring structure with coordinatewise addition and multiplication, in particular, $B(\mathbf{Q}_p,0,1) = \mathbb{Z}_p$ is the ring of entire p-adic numbers. The ring $B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1)$ is homeomorphic with the projective limit $B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1) = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k \mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$, where $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ is a finite ring consisting of $|\pi|^{-kc}$ elements such that $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ is equal to the quotient ring $B(\mathbf{K},0,1)/B(\mathbf{K},0,|\pi|^k)$, $\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ is a product of ξ copies of $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$, c is a dimension $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}_p}\mathbf{K}$ of $\mathbf{K}$ over $\mathbf{Q}_p$ as a $\mathbf{Q}_p$-linear space, π is an element of $\mathbf{K}$ such that $p^{-1} \le |\pi| < 1$ and $|\pi|$ is the generator of the valuation group of $\mathbf{K}$ (see also about local fields in [20]). In particular, $B(\mathbf{Q}_p,0,1)/B(\mathbf{Q}_p,0,p^{-k}) = \mathbb{Z}_p/p^k\mathbb{Z}_p = \mathbf{F}_{p^k}$ is a finite ring consisting of p^k elements, $aB := \{x : x = ab, b \in B\}$ for a multiplicative group E and its element $a \in E$ and a subset $B \subset E$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ [18, 20]. For each $m \ge k$ there are the following quotient mappings (ring homomorphisms): $\tilde\pi_m : B(\mathbf{K},0,1) \to \mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-m}}$ and $\tilde\pi^m_k : \mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-m}} \to \mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$. This induces the quotient mappings $\tilde\pi_m : N \to N_m$ and $\tilde\pi^m_k : N_m \to N_k$, where $N_m \subset \mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-m}}$, $\tilde\pi^m_k \circ \tilde\pi_m = \tilde\pi_k$, $\tilde\pi_m(B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1)) = \mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-m}}$ for each $\xi \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let now M and N be two analytic compact manifolds embedded into $B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, 0,1)$ and $B(\mathbf{K}^\xi,0,1)$, respectively, as clopen subsets and $f \in C^t(M,N)$, where $C^t(M,N)$ denotes the space of functions $f : M \to N$ of class C^t, $t \ge 0$. For an integer t it is the space of t-times continuously differentiable functions in the sense of partial difference quotients (see [10, 13, 17]). Then $f = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k f_k$, where $f_k := \tilde\pi_k \circ f$. We introduce the notation $C^t(M,N_k) := \tilde\pi_k \circ C^t(M,N) = \{f_k : f \in C^t(M,N)\}$, hence $C^t(M,N) = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k C^t(M,N_k)$ algebraically without taking into account topologies (or the limit of the inverse sequence, see [5, Section 2.5] and [15, Sections 3.3, 12.202]. Each function $f \in C^t(M,N)$ has a

$C^t(B(\mathbf{K}^\psi,0,1),\mathbf{K}^\xi)$-extension by zero on $B(\mathbf{K}^\psi,0,1)$, hence it has the decomposition $f=\sum_{l,m} f^l_m \bar{Q}_m e_l$ in the Amice polynomial basis $\bar{Q}_m$, where e_l is the standard orthonormal basis in $\mathbf{K}^\xi$ such that $e_l=(0,\dots,0,1,0,\dots)$ with 1 in the lth place, $\mathbb{Z}\ni m_l\ge 0$ for each l, $m=(m_1,\dots,m_\xi)$, $f^l_m\in\mathbf{K}$ are expansion coefficients such that $\lim_{l+|m|\to\infty}|f^l_m|_{\mathbf{K}}J(t,m)=0$, $\bar{Q}_m$ are polynomials on $B(\mathbf{K}^\psi,0,1)$ with values in $\mathbf{K}$, $J(t,m):=\|\bar{Q}_m\|_{C^t(B(\mathbf{K}^\psi,0,1),\mathbf{K})}$. The space $C^t(M,N)$ is supplied with the uniformity inherited from the Banach space $C^t(\mathbf{K}^\psi,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$.

Let M_ξ denote $\tilde{\pi}_\xi(M)$ and N_ξ denote $\tilde{\pi}_\xi(N)$. For two sets E and F, as usual E^F is the set of all mappings $f:F\to E$.

Lemma 2.1. *Each $f\in C^t(M,N)$ is a projective limit $f=\operatorname{pr-lim}_k f_k$ of polynomials $f_k=\sum_{l,m} f^l_{m,k}\bar{Q}_{m,k}e_l$ on rings $\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ with values in $\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$, where $f^l_{m,k}\in\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ and $\bar{Q}_{m,k}$ are polynomials on $\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ with values in $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$.*

Proof. In view of Section 2.1,

$$f_k=\tilde{\pi}_k\circ f,\qquad \tilde{\pi}_k\circ f(x)=\sum_{l,m}(\tilde{\pi}_k(f^l_m))\times(\tilde{\pi}_k\bar{Q}_m(x))e_l, \tag{2.1}$$

since $\tilde{\pi}_k$ is a ring homomorphism and $\tilde{\pi}_k(e_l)=e_l$. Then $\tilde{\pi}_k(ax^m)=a_kx^m(k)$ for each $a\in\mathbf{K}$ and $x\in B(\mathbf{K}^\psi,0,1)$, where $x^m:=x_1^{m_1},\dots,x_\psi^{m_\psi}$, $x_1,\dots,x_\psi\in B(\mathbf{K},0,1)$; $m:=(m_1,\dots,m_\psi)$, $\mathbb{Z}\ni m_l\ge 0$ for each $l=1,\dots,\psi$, $x=(x_1,\dots,x_\psi)$, $x(k):=\tilde{\pi}_k(x)$, $a_k=\tilde{\pi}_k(a)$ with $a_k\in\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ and $x^m(k)=\tilde{\pi}_k(x^m)$ with $x(k)\in\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$, consequently, $\tilde{\pi}_k(\bar{Q}_m(x))=\bar{Q}_{m,k}(x(k))$. The series for f_k is finite since $\tilde{\pi}_k(a)=0$ for each $a\in\mathbf{K}$ with $|a|<|\pi|^k$ and $\lim_{l+|m|\to\infty}|f^l_m|_{\mathbf{K}}J(t,m)=0$. □

Corollary 2.2. *The uniform space $C^t(M,N_k)$ is isomorphic with the space $N_k^{M_k}$ of all mappings from M_k into N_k. Moreover, $(\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}})^{(\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-k}})}$ is a finite-dimensional module over the ring $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$.*

Proof. From the proof of Lemma 2.1, there is only a finite number of $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$-linearly independent polynomials $\bar{Q}_{m,k}(x(k))$ (i.e., in the module of the ring $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$), since the rings $\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ and $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ are finite, also $z^a=z^b$ for each natural numbers a and b such that $a\equiv b\pmod{(p^k)}$ and each $z\in\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$. The space $C^t(M,N_k)$ is discrete and isomorphic with $N_k^{M_k}$, since M_k and N_k are discrete. □

Corollary 2.3. *The quotient group $\tilde{\pi}_k\circ\operatorname{Diff}^t(M)$ is isomorphic with the symmetric group S_{ξ_k}, where ξ_k is the cardinality of M_k.*

Proof. If $h\in\operatorname{Diff}^t(M)$, then $h_k(M_k)=M_k$ since $h(M)=M$. In view of Corollary 2.2, $\tilde{\pi}_k\circ\operatorname{Diff}^t(M)$ is isomorphic with the following group $\operatorname{Hom}(M_k)$ of all homeomorphisms h_k of M_k, that is, bijective surjective mappings $h_k:M_k\to M_k$. Using an enumeration of elements of M_k, we get an isomorphism of $\operatorname{Hom}(M_k)$ with S_{ξ_k}. □

2.2. Let $C_w(M,N) := \text{pr-lim}_k N_k^{M_k}$ be a uniform space of continuous mappings $f : M \to N$ supplied with a uniformity inherited from products of uniform spaces $\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} N_k^{M_k}$ (see also [5, Section 8.2]). The uniform spaces $C^t(M,N)$ and $C_w(M,N)$ are subsets of **K**-linear spaces $C^t(M,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$ and $C^0(M,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$, respectively. We consider algebraic structures of subsets of the latter **K**-linear spaces as inherited from them.

Corollary 2.4. *The space $C^t(M,N)$ is not algebraically isomorphic with $C_w(M,N)$, when $t > 0$. The uniform space $C_w(M,N)$ is uniformly isomorphic with $C^0(M,N)$, when the latter space is supplied with a weak uniformity inherited from $C^0(M,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$. The space $C_w(M,N)$ is compact.*

Proof. In view of [5, Section 2.5], $C^0(M,N)$ and $C_w(M,N)$ coincide algebraically since the connecting mappings $\tilde{\pi}_n^m$ are uniformly continuous for each $m \geq n$. The space $C^0(M,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$ is **K**-linear and its uniformity is completely defined by a neighbourhood base of zero. The set of all evaluation mappings in points of M produces the base of the topology of $C^0(M,\mathbf{K}^\xi)$. In its weak topology, the latter space is isomorphic with the product $\prod_{x\in M} \mathbf{K}^\xi = \mathbf{K}^{\text{card}(M)}$, since $\text{card}(M) = \text{card}(\mathbb{R}) = \Upsilon$, where $\text{card}(M)$ denotes the cardinality of M. Then $C^0(M,N)$ and $C_w(M,N)$ have embeddings into $B(\mathbf{K},0,1)^{\text{card}(M)}$ as closed bounded subspaces. The latter space is uniformly homeomorphic with $\text{pr-lim}_k (\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}})^{M_k}$, which is compact by the Tychonoff theorem [5, Theorem 3.2.4]. Since $C^0(M,N) \neq C^t(M,N)$ for $t > 0$, then $C_w(M,N)$ and $C^t(M,N)$ are different algebraically. □

2.3. Let $\text{Diff}_w(M) := \text{pr-lim}_k \text{Hom}(M_k)$ be supplied with the uniformity inherited from $C_w(M,M)$. The group $\text{Diff}_w(M)$ is called the p-adic compactification of $\text{Diff}^t(M)$. The following theorem shows that this terminology is justified.

Theorem 2.5. *The group $\text{Diff}_w(M)$ is a compact topological group and it is the compactification of $\text{Diff}^t(M)$ in the weak topology. If $t > 0$, then $\text{Diff}^t(M)$ does not coincide with $\text{Diff}_w(M)$.*

Proof. Since $\text{Diff}^t(M) \subset C^t(M,M)$, then $\text{Diff}^t(M)$ has the corresponding embedding into $C_w(M,M)$. Since $C_w(M,M)$ is compact and $\text{Hom}(M)$ is a closed subset in $C_w(M,M)$, then due to Corollary 2.4, $\text{Hom}(M) \cap C_w(M,M) = \text{Diff}_w(M)$ is compact. The space $C^t(M,M)$ is dense in $C^0(M,M)$, consequently, $\text{Diff}^t(M)$ is dense in $\text{Diff}_w(M)$. If $t > 0$, then $\text{Diff}^t(M) \neq \text{Hom}(M)$, hence the two groups $\text{Diff}^t(M)$ and $\text{Diff}_w(M)$ do not coincide algebraically. It remains to verify that $\text{Diff}_w(M)$ is the topological group in its weak topology. If $f,g \in C^t(M,N)$, then $\tilde{\pi}_k(\bar{Q}_m(g(x))) = \bar{Q}_{m,k}(g_k(x(k)))$, consequently,

$$\tilde{\pi}_k(f \circ g) = \sum_{l,m} \tilde{\pi}_k(f_m^l)\bar{Q}_{m,k}(g_k(x(k)))e_l \tag{2.2}$$

and inevitably $(f \circ g)_k = f_k \circ g_k$. On the other hand, $\tilde{\pi}_k(x) = x(k)$ hence

$\tilde{\pi}_k(\mathrm{id}(x)) = \mathrm{id}_k(x(k))$, where $\mathrm{id}(x) = x$ for each $x \in M$. Therefore, for $f = g^{-1}$ we have $(f \circ g)_k = f_k \circ g_k = \mathrm{id}_k$, hence $\tilde{\pi}_k(g^{-1}) = g_k^{-1}$. The associativity of the composition $(f_k \circ g_k) \circ h_k = f_k \circ (g_k \circ h_k)$ of all functions $f_k, g_k, h_k \in \mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$, together with other properties given above, means that $\mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$ is the algebraic group, since $f = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k f_k$, $g = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k g_k$, and $h = \mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k h_k$ also satisfy the associativity axiom, each f has the inverse element $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \mathrm{id}$, and $e = \mathrm{id}$ is the unit element. By the definition of the weak topology in $\mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$, for each neighbourhood of $e = \mathrm{id}$ in $\mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$ there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and a subset $W_k \subset \mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$ such that $e_k \in W_k$ and $e \in \tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(W_k) \subset W$. But $\mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$ is discrete, hence there are neighbourhoods $V_k \subset \mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$ and $U_k \subset \mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$ of e_k such that $V_k U_k \subset W_k$, for example, $V_k = \{e_k\}$ and $U_k = \{e_k\}$, since $e_k \in W_k$, hence there are neighbourhoods $e \in V \subset \mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$ and $e \in U \subset \mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$ such that $VU \subset W$, where $V = \tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(V)$, $U = \tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(U)$, and $VU = \{h : h = f \circ g,\ f \in V,\ g \in U\}$. If W' is a neighbourhood of f^{-1}, then $V := W' f^{-1}$ is the neighbourhood of e and there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(e_k) =: U \subset V^{-1}$ since $e_k^{-1} = e_k$ and $\tilde{\pi}_k$ is the homomorphism. Therefore, $fU := W$ is the neighbourhood of f such that $W^{-1} \subset W'$, which demonstrates the continuity of the inversion operation $f \mapsto f^{-1}$. □

2.4. Notes. Each projection $\tilde{\pi}_k : B(C^t(M, \mathbf{K}^\xi), 0, 1) \to (\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}})^{M_k}$ produces the quotient metric ρ_k in the $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$-module $(\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-k}})^{M_k}$ such that

$$\rho_k(f_k, g_k) := \inf_{z, \tilde{\pi}_k(z)=0} \|f - g + z\|_{C^t(M, \mathbf{K}^\xi)}, \tag{2.3}$$

where $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}} := B(\mathbf{K}, 0, 1)/B(\mathbf{K}, 0, |\pi|^k)$ is the quotient ring and $\tilde{\pi}_k$ is induced by such quotient mapping from $B(\mathbf{K}, 0, 1)$ onto $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$. If $B(C^t(M, \mathbf{K}^\xi), 0, 1)$ embeds into $\prod_k \tilde{\pi}_k(B(C^t(M, \mathbf{K}^\xi), 0, 1))$ and supplies the latter space with the box topology given by the following norm $\|f - g\|' := \sup_k \rho_k(f_k, g_k)$, then it produces the uniformity in $B(C^t(M, \mathbf{K}^\xi), 0, 1)$ equivalent with the initial one.

Theorem 2.5 means that the p-adic completion $\mathrm{Diff}_w(M)$ is a profinite group. It is the projective limit of the finite groups $\mathrm{Hom}(M_k)$. If the compact manifold M is decomposed into the disjoint union $M = \bigcup_i B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, x_i, r_i)$ of clopen balls, then orders of the latter groups are divisible by $(|\pi|^{-a})!$, where $a = \sum_i l_i$, $l_i = k - \max_l\{l : |\pi|^{-l} \le r_i\}$, $x_i \in B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, 0, 1)$, $0 < r_i \le 1$, since $\mathrm{card}(M_k)$ is divisible by $|\pi|^{-a}$. Then the representations of symmetric groups known from the classical works of Littlewood and Weyl [7, 21] with the help of the projective limit decompositions produce finite-dimensional representations of the diffeomorphism groups.

3. p-adic completion of loop groups.

At first, we recall shortly the main details of definitions from [13].

3.1. Definitions and notes. Let X be a Banach space over $\mathbf{K}$. Suppose that M is an analytic manifold modeled on X with an atlas $\mathrm{At}(M)$ consisting of disjoint

clopen charts (U_j,ϕ_j), $j\in\Lambda_M$, $\Lambda_M\subset\mathbb{N}$. That is, U_j and $\phi_j(U_j)$ are clopen in M and X, respectively, $\phi_j: U_j\to\phi_j(U_j)$ are homeomorphisms, $\phi_j(U_j)$ are bounded in X.

Then $C^t(M,Y)$ for M with a finite atlas $\mathrm{At}(M)$, $\mathrm{card}(\Lambda_M)<\aleph_0$, denotes a Banach space of functions $f: M\to Y$ with an ultranorm

$$\|f\|_t=\sup_{j\in\Lambda_M}\|f\,|_{U_j}\|_{C^t(U_j,Y)}<\infty, \tag{3.1}$$

where Y is the Banach space over $\mathbf{K}$, $0\le t\in\mathbb{R}$, their restrictions $f|_{U_j}$ are in $C^t(U_j,Y)$ for each j.

By $C_0^t(M,Y)$ we denote a completion of a subspace of cylindrical functions restrictions of which on each chart $f|_{U_l}$ are finite $\mathbf{K}$-linear combinations of functions $\{\bar{Q}_{\bar{m}}(x_{\bar{m}})q_i|_{U_l}: i\in\beta,m\}$ relatively to the following norm:

$$\|f\|_{C_0^t(M,Y)}:=\sup_{i,m,l}|\,a(m,f^i\,|_{U_l})\,|\,J_l(t,m), \tag{3.2}$$

where multipliers $J_l(t,m)$ are defined as follows:

$$J_l(t,m):=\|\bar{Q}_{\bar{m}}\,|_{U_l}\|_{C^t(\phi_l(U_l)\cap\mathbf{K}^n,\mathbf{K})}, \tag{3.3}$$

$m=(m_i:i)$ with components $m_i\in\mathbb{N}_0$, nonzero components of m are $m_{i_1},\dots,m_{i_n}$ with $n\in\mathbb{N}$, $\bar{m}:=(m_{i_1},\dots,m_{i_n})$ for each $m\ne 0$, $x_{\bar{m}}:=(x^{i_1},\dots,x^{i_n})\in\mathbf{K}^n\hookrightarrow X$, $\bar{Q}_0:=1$.

Let N be an analytic manifold modeled on Y with an atlas:

$$\mathrm{At}(N)=\{(V_k,\psi_k): k\in\Lambda_N\}, \tag{3.4}$$

such that $\psi_k: V_k\to\psi_k(V_k)\subset Y$ are homeomorphisms, $\mathrm{card}(\Lambda_N)\le\aleph_0$, and $\theta: M\to N$ is a $C^{t'}$-mapping, also $\mathrm{card}(\Lambda_M)<\aleph_0$, where V_k are clopen in N, $t'\ge\max(1,t)$ is the index of a class of smoothness, that is, for each admissible (i,j)

$$\theta_{i,j}\in C_*^{t'}(U_{i,j},Y), \tag{3.5}$$

with $*$ either empty or taking the value 0, respectively,

$$\theta_{i,j}:=\psi_i\circ\theta|_{U_{i,j}}, \tag{3.6}$$

where $U_{i,j}:=[U_j\cap\theta^{-1}(V_i)]$ are nonvoid clopen subsets. We denote by $C_*^{\theta,\xi}(M,N)$, for $0\le\xi\le\infty$, a space of mappings $f: M\to N$ such that

$$f_{i,j}-\theta_{i,j}\in C_*^{\xi}(U_{i,j},Y). \tag{3.7}$$

In view of formulas (3.4), (3.5), (3.6), and (3.7), we supply it with an ultrametric

$$\rho_*^{\xi}(f,g) = \sup_{i,j} ||f_{i,j} - g_{i,j}||_{C_*^{\xi}(U_j,Y)}, \tag{3.8}$$

for each $0 \le \xi < \infty$.

3.2. For infinite atlases we use the traditional procedure of inductive limits of spaces. For M with the infinite atlas, $\mathrm{card}(\Lambda_M) = \aleph_0$, and Y is the Banach space over $\mathbf{K}$; we denote by $C_*^{\theta,\xi}(M,Y)$, for $0 \le \xi \le \infty$, a locally $\mathbf{K}$-convex space, which is the strict inductive limit

$$C_*^{\theta,\xi}(M,Y) := \mathrm{str\text{-}ind}\left\{C_*^{\theta,\xi}(U^E,Y), \pi_E^F, \Sigma\right\}, \tag{3.9}$$

where $E \in \Sigma$, Σ is the family of all finite subsets of Λ_M directed by the inclusion $E < F$ if $E \subset F$, $U^E := \bigcup_{j\in E} U_j$.

For mappings from one manifold into another $f : M \to N$ we therefore get the corresponding uniform spaces denoted by $C_*^{\theta,\xi}(M,N)$.

We introduce the notation

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi,M) &:= C_0^{\theta,\xi}(M,M) \cap \mathrm{Hom}(M), \\ \mathrm{Diff}^{\xi}(M) &= C^{\theta,\xi}(M,M) \cap \mathrm{Hom}(M), \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

which are called groups of diffeomorphisms (and homeomorphisms for $0 \le \xi < 1$), $\theta = \mathrm{id}$, $\mathrm{id}(x) = x$ for each $x \in M$, where $\mathrm{Hom}(M) := \{f : f \in C^0(M,M)$, f is bijective, $f(M) = M$, f and $f^{-1} \in C^0(M,M)\}$ denotes the usual homomorphism group.

3.3. Notes. Henceforth, ultrametrizable separable complete manifolds $\bar{M}$ and N are considered. Since a large inductive dimension $\mathrm{Ind}(\bar{M}) = 0$ (see [5, Theorem 7.3.3]), $\bar{M}$ does not have boundaries in the usual sense. Therefore,

$$\mathrm{At}(\bar{M}) = \{(\bar{U}_j, \bar{\phi}_j) : j \in \Lambda_{\bar{M}}\} \tag{3.11}$$

has a refinement $\mathrm{At}'(\bar{M})$, which is countable, and its charts $(\bar{U}'_j, \bar{\phi}'_j)$ are clopen, disjoint, and homeomorphic with the corresponding balls $B(X, y_j, \bar{r}'_j)$, where

$$\bar{\phi}'_j : \bar{U}'_j \longrightarrow B(X, y'_j, \bar{r}'_j) \quad \forall j \in \Lambda'_{\bar{M}} \tag{3.12}$$

are homeomorphisms (see [5, 9]). For $\bar{M}$ we fix such $\mathrm{At}'(\bar{M})$.

We define topologies of groups $G(\xi,\bar{M})$ and locally $\mathbf{K}$-convex spaces $C_*^{\xi}(\bar{M},Y)$ relatively to $\mathrm{At}'(\bar{M})$, where Y is the Banach space over $\mathbf{K}$. Therefore, we suppose also that $\bar{M}$ and N are clopen subsets of the Banach spaces X and Y, respectively. Up to the isomorphism of loop semigroups, we can suppose that $s_0 = 0 \in \bar{M}$ and $y_0 = 0 \in N$.

For $M=\bar{M}\setminus\{0\}$ let $\mathrm{At}(M)$ be consisted of charts (U_j,ϕ_j), $j\in\Lambda_M$, while $\mathrm{At}'(M)$ consists of charts (U'_j,ϕ'_j), $j\in\Lambda'_M$, where due to formulas (3.11) and (3.12) we define

$$\begin{aligned} &U_1=\bar{U}_1\setminus\{0\},\quad \phi_1=\bar{\phi}_1\big|_{U_1},\qquad U_j=\bar{U}_j,\quad \phi_j=\bar{\phi}_j,\quad \forall j>1,\\ &0\in\bar{U}_1,\ \Lambda_M=\Lambda_{\bar{M}},\qquad U'_1=\bar{U}'_1\setminus\{0\},\qquad \phi'_1=\bar{\phi}'_1\big|_{U'_1},\\ &U'_j=\bar{U}'_j,\quad \phi'_j=\bar{\phi}'_j,\quad \forall j>1,\ j\in\Lambda'_M=\Lambda'_{\bar{M}},\ \bar{U}'_1\ni 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

3.4. Definitions and notes. Let the spaces be the same as in Section 3.2 (see formulas (3.9) and (3.10)) with the atlas of M defined by conditions (3.13). Then we consider their subspaces of mappings preserving marked points:

$$\begin{aligned} &C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M,s_0),(N,y_0))\\ &:=\{f\in C_0^{\theta,\xi}(\bar{M},N):\lim_{|\zeta_1|+\cdots+|\zeta_k|\to 0}\bar{\Phi}^{v}(f-\theta)(s_0;h_1,\dots,h_k;\zeta_1,\dots,\zeta_k)=0\\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\forall v\in\{0,1,\dots,[t],t\},\ k=[v]+\mathrm{sign}\{v\}\}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

for each $v\in\{[t]+ny,t+ny\}$, and the following subgroup:

$$G_0(\xi,M):=\{f\in G(\xi,\bar{M}):f(s_0)=s_0\} \tag{3.15}$$

of the diffeomorphism group.

With the help of them we define the following equivalence relations K_ξ : $fK_\xi g$ if and only if the following sequences exist:

$$\{\psi_n\in G_0(\xi,M):n\in\mathbb{N}\}, \tag{3.16}$$

$$\{f_n\in C_0^{\theta,\xi}(M,N):n\in\mathbb{N}\}, \tag{3.17}$$

$$\{g_n\in C_0^{\theta,\xi}(M,N):n\in\mathbb{N}\}, \tag{3.18}$$

such that

$$f_n(x)=g_n(\psi_n(x))\quad\forall x\in M,\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty}f_n=f,\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty}g_n=g. \tag{3.19}$$

Due to condition (3.19) these equivalence classes are closed, since $(g(\psi(x))'=g'(\psi(x))\psi'(x)$, $\psi(s_0)=s_0$, $g'(s_0)=0$ for $t+s\geq 1$. We denote them by $\langle f\rangle_{K,\xi}$. Then for $g\in\langle f\rangle_{K,\xi}$ we write $gK_\xi f$ also. We denote the quotient space $C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M,s_0),(N,y_0))/K_\xi$ by $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$, where $\theta(M)=\{y_0\}$.

3.5. Let as usually $A\vee B:=A\times\{b_0\}\cup\{a_0\}\times B\subset A\times B$ be the wedge product of pointed spaces (A,a_0) and (B,b_0), where A and B are topological spaces with

marked points $a_0 \in A$ and $b_0 \in B$. Then the composition $g \circ f$ of two elements $f, g \in C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M, s_0), (N, y_0))$ is defined on the domain $\bar{M} \vee \bar{M} \setminus \{s_0 \times s_0\} =: M \vee M$.

Let $M = \bar{M} \setminus \{0\}$ be as in Section 3.3. We fix an infinite atlas $\tilde{A}t'(M) := \{(\tilde{U}'_j, \phi'_j) : j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\phi'_j : \tilde{U}'_j \to B(X, y'_j, r'_j)$ are homeomorphisms,

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} r'_{j(k)} = 0, \qquad \lim_{k\to\infty} y'_{j(k)} = 0, \tag{3.20}$$

for an infinite sequence $\{j(k) \in \mathbb{N} : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\mathrm{cl}_{\bar{M}}[\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \tilde{U}'_{j(k)}]$ is a clopen neighbourhood of 0 in $\bar{M}$, where $\mathrm{cl}_{\bar{M}} A$ denotes the closure of a subset A in $\bar{M}$. In $M \vee M$ we choose the following atlas $\tilde{A}t'(M \vee M) = \{(W_l, \xi_l) : l \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\xi_l : W_l \to B(X, z_l, a_l)$ are homeomorphisms,

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} a_{l(k)} = 0, \qquad \lim_{k\to\infty} z_{l(k)} = 0, \tag{3.21}$$

for an infinite sequence $\{l(k) \in \mathbb{N} : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\mathrm{cl}_{\bar{M}\vee\bar{M}}[\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} W_{l(k)}]$ is a clopen neighbourhood of 0×0 in $\bar{M} \vee \bar{M}$ and

$$\mathrm{card}\,(\mathbb{N} \setminus \{l(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}) = \mathrm{card}\,(\mathbb{N} \setminus \{j(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}). \tag{3.22}$$

Then we fix a $C(\infty)$-diffeomorphism $\chi : M \vee M \to M$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(W_{l(k)}) &= \tilde{U}'_{j(k)} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ \chi(W_l) &= \tilde{U}'_{\kappa(l)} \quad \forall l \in (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{l(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}), \end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

where

$$\kappa : (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{l(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{j(k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}) \tag{3.24}$$

is a bijective mapping for which

$$|\pi| \le \frac{a_{l(k)}}{r'_{j(k)}} \le |\pi|^{-1}, \qquad |\pi| \le \frac{a_l}{r'_{\kappa(l)}} \le |\pi|^{-1}. \tag{3.25}$$

This induces the continuous injective homomorphism

$$\chi^* : C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M \vee M, s_0 \times s_0), (N, y_0)) \longrightarrow C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M, s_0), (N, y_0)) \tag{3.26}$$

such that

$$\chi^*(g \vee f)(x) = (g \vee f)(\chi^{-1}(x)) \quad \forall x \in M, \tag{3.27}$$

where $(g \vee f)(y) = f(y)$ for $y \in M_2$ and $(g \vee f)(y) = g(y)$ for $y \in M_1$, $M_1 \vee M_2 = M \vee M$, $M_i = M$ for $i = 1, 2$. Therefore,

$$g \circ f := \chi^*(g \vee f) \tag{3.28}$$

may be considered as defined on M also, that is, to $g \circ f$ there corresponds the unique element in $C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M,s_0),(N,y_0))$.

3.6. The composition in $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ is defined due to the following inclusion $g \circ f \in C_0^{\theta,\xi}((M,s_0),(N,y_0))$ (see formulas (3.23), (3.24), (3.25), (3.26), (3.27), and (3.28)) and then using the equivalence relations K_ξ (see condition (3.19)).

It is shown below that $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ is the monoid, which we call the loop monoid.

3.7. Note and definition. For a commutative monoid $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ with the unity and the cancellation property there exists a commutative group $L_\xi(M,N)$ equal to the Grothendieck group. This group is the quotient group $F/\mathcal{B}$, where F is a free abelian group generated by $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ and $\mathcal{B}$ is a closed subgroup of F generated by elements $[f+g]-[f]-[g]$, f and $g \in \Omega_\xi(M,N)$, $[f]$ denotes an element of F corresponding to f. The natural mapping

$$y : \Omega_\xi(M,N) \longrightarrow L_\xi(M,N) \tag{3.29}$$

is injective. We supply F with a topology inherited from the Tychonoff product topology of $\Omega_\xi(M,N)^{\mathbb{Z}}$, where each element z of F is

$$z = \sum_f n_{f,z}[f], \tag{3.30}$$

$n_{f,z} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for each $f \in \Omega_\xi(M,N)$,

$$\sum_f |n_{f,z}| < \infty. \tag{3.31}$$

In particular $[nf]-n[f] \in \mathcal{B}$, where $1f = f$, $nf = f \circ (n-1)f$ for each $1 < n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f+g := f \circ g$. We call $L_\xi(M,N)$ the loop group.

3.8. Let, as in Sections 2.1 and 3.3, $\bar{M}$ and N be two compact manifolds.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ be the commutative loop monoids, then the quotient mappings $\tilde{\pi}_k$ induce the corresponding inverse sequence $\{\Omega(M_k,N_k) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\Omega^w(M,N) := \text{pr-lim}_k \Omega(M_k,N_k)$ is a commutative compact topological monoid, where $\tilde{\pi}_k : \Omega_\xi(M,N) \to \Omega(M_k,N_k)$, $\tilde{\pi}_k^l : \Omega(M_l,N_l) \to \Omega(M_k,N_k)$ are surjective mappings for each $l \geq k$, $\Omega(M_k,N_k) = \{f_k : f_k \in N_k^{M_k}, f_k(s_{0,k}) = y_{0,k}\}/K_{\xi,k}$, $K_{\xi,k}$ is an equivalence relation induced by an equivalence relation K_ξ. Moreover, $\Omega^w(M,N)$ is a compactification of $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$.*

Proof. In view of Corollary 2.2, $\tilde{\pi}_k(C_0^\xi(M,N))$ is isomorphic with $\{f_k : f_k \in N_k^{M_k}, f_k(s_{0,k}) = y_{0,k}\}$, where the quotient mapping is denoted by $\tilde{\pi}_k$ for both M and N, since it is induced by the same ring homomorphism $\tilde{\pi}_k : B(\mathbf{K},0,1) \to B(\mathbf{K},0,1)/B(\mathbf{K},0,|\pi|^k)$, $s_{0,k} := \tilde{\pi}_k(s_0)$ and $y_{0,k} := \tilde{\pi}_k(y_0)$. Then

$\tilde{\pi}_k(G_0(t,M))$ is isomorphic with $\mathrm{Hom}_0(M_k) := \{\psi_k : \psi_k \in \mathrm{Hom}(M_k), \psi_k(s_{0,k}) = s_{0,k}\}$ (see Section 3.4). All of this is also applicable with the corresponding changes to classes of smoothness C^ξ (or $C(\xi)$ in the notation of [13], where $\xi = (t,s)$). If f and g are two K_ξ-equivalent elements in $C_0^\xi(M,N)$, that is, there are sequences f_n and g_n in $C_0^\xi(M,N)$ converging to f and g, respectively, and also a sequence $\psi_n \in \mathrm{Diff}_0^\xi(M)$ such that $f_n(x) = g_n(\psi_n(x))$ for each $x \in M$, then $\tilde{\pi}_k(f_n) =: f_{n,k}$ and $g_{n,k} := \tilde{\pi}_k(g_n)$ converge to $\tilde{\pi}_k(f)$ and $\tilde{\pi}_k(g)$, respectively, and also $\psi_{n,k} := \tilde{\pi}_k(\psi_n) \in \mathrm{Hom}_0(M_k)$. From the equality $f_{n,k}(x(k)) = g_{n,k}(\psi_{n,k}(x(k)))$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x(k) \in M_k$, it follows that the equivalence relation K_ξ induces the corresponding equivalence relation $K_{\xi,k}$ in $\tilde{\pi}_k(C_0^t(M,N))$ such that the classes $\langle \tilde{\pi}_k(f)\rangle_{K,\xi,k}$ of $K_{\xi,k}$-equivalent elements are closed. Each element $f_k \in \tilde{\pi}_k(C_0^\xi(M,N))$ is characterized by the equality $f_k(s_{0,k}) = y_{0,k}$. Each $\Omega(M_k,N_k)$ is the finite discrete set, since each $N_k^{M_k}$ is the finite discrete set. This induces the quotient mapping $\tilde{\pi}_k : \Omega_t(M,N) \to \Omega(M_k,N_k)$ and surjective mappings $\tilde{\pi}_k^l : \Omega(M_l,N_l) \to \Omega(M_k,N_k)$ for each $l \geq k$. It produces the inverse sequence of finite discrete spaces, hence the limit of the inverse sequence is compact and totally disconnected. It remains to verify that $\Omega^w(M,N)$ is a commutative topological monoid with unit element and the cancellation property.

From the equality $M = \bar{M} \setminus \{s_0\}$, it follows that $M_k = \bar{M}_k$, since for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $x \in M$ such that $x + B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, 0, |\pi|^k) \ni s_0$. Moreover, M_k and N_k are finite discrete spaces. Then $\tilde{\pi}_k(M \vee M) = M_k \vee M_k$ (see Section 3.5). The composition operation is defined on threads $\{\langle f_k\rangle_{K,\xi,k} : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of the inverse sequence in the following way. There is a fixed C^∞-diffeomorphism $\chi : M \vee M \to M$. Let $x \in M$, then $\tilde{\pi}_k(x) \in M_k$ and $\chi^{-1}(U) \in M \vee M$, where $U := \tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(x + B(\mathbf{K},0,|\pi|^k) \cap M$. On the other hand, $\chi^{-1}(U)$ is a disjoint union of balls of radius $|\pi|^{2k}$ in $B(\mathbf{K}^{2m},0,1)$, hence there is defined a surjective mapping $\chi_k : M_{2k} \vee M_{2k} \to M_k$ induced by χ, $\tilde{\pi}_k$, and $\tilde{\pi}_{2k}$ such that $\chi_k(\chi^{-1}(U)) = \tilde{\pi}_k(x)$. If f and $g \in C^\xi(M,N)$, then $f \vee g \in C^\xi((M \vee M),N)$ and $\chi(f \vee g) \in C^\xi(M,N)$ as in [13, Section 2.6]. Hence $\chi_k(f_{2k} \vee g_{2k}) \in C^\xi(M_k,N_k)$ and inevitably $\chi_k(\langle f_{2k} \vee g_{2k}\rangle_{K,\xi,2k}) = \chi_k(\langle f_{2k}\rangle_{K,\xi,2k} \vee \langle g_{2k}\rangle_{K,\xi,2k}) \in \Omega(M_k,N_k)$.

There exists one-to-one correspondence between the elements $f \in C_w(\bar{M},N)$ and $\{f_k : k\} \in \{N_k^{M_k} : k\}$. Therefore, $\text{pr-lim}_k\, \Omega(M_k,N_k)$ algebraically is the commutative monoid with the cancellation property. Let U be a neighbourhood of e in $\Omega^w(M,N)$, then there exists $U_k = \tilde{\pi}_k^{-1}(V_k)$ such that V_k is open in $\Omega(M_k,N_k)$, $e \in U_k$, and $U_k \subset U$. On the other hand, there exists $U_{2k} = \tilde{\pi}_{2k}^{-1}(V_{2k})$ such that V_{2k} is open in $\Omega(M_{2k},N_{2k})$, $e \in U_{2k}$, and $U_{2k} + U_{2k} \subset U_k$. Therefore, $(f + U_{2k}) + (g + U_{2k}) \subset f + g + U_k \subset f + g + U$ for each $f,g \in \Omega^w(M,N)$, consequently, the composition in $\Omega^w(M,N)$ is continuous. Since $C_0^\xi(M,N)$ is dense in $C_{0,w}(\bar{M},N)$, then $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ is dense in $\Omega^w(M,N)$. □

3.9. Note. The compactification of $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ given above is not unique. Another compactification is given below. The second is larger than the first one.

Using the Grothendieck construction, we get a compactification $L^w(M,N) = \bar{F}/\bar{B}$ of a loop group $L_\xi(M,N)$, where $\bar{F}$ is a closure in $(\Omega^w(M,N))^{\mathbb{Z}}$ of a free commutative group F generated by $\Omega^w(M,N)$ and $\bar{B}$ is a closure of a subgroup B generated by all elements $[a+b]-[a]-[b]$, since the product of compact spaces is compact by the Tychonoff theorem [5].

3.10. Let now $s_0 = 0$ and $y_0 = 0$ be two marked points in the compact manifolds $\bar{M}$ and N embedded into $\mathbf{K}^\psi$ and $\mathbf{K}^\xi$, respectively. Define the following C^∞-diffeomorphism $\mathrm{inv}: (\mathbf{K}^\psi)' \to (\mathbf{K}^\psi)'$ for $(\mathbf{K}^\psi)' := \mathbf{K}^\psi \setminus \{x :$ there exists j with $x_j = 0\}$ such that $\mathrm{inv}(x_1,\dots,x_\psi) := (x_1^{-1},\dots,x_\psi^{-1})$, where $x_j \in \mathbf{K}$, $j = 1,\dots,\psi$. Let $M' = M \cap (\mathbf{K}^\psi)'$, where $M = \bar{M} \setminus \{s_0\}$ as in Section 3.3. Then $\mathrm{inv}(M')$ is locally compact, noncompact, and unbounded in $\mathbf{K}^\psi$, since M' is locally compact and noncompact. Let $\mathbf{K}^* = \mathbf{K} \setminus \{0\}$ then evidently $(\mathbf{K}^\psi)'$ is equal to $(\mathbf{K}^*)^\psi$. Let the disjoint union of $\tilde{x}_j + \mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-\mathbf{k}}}$ be chosen equal to $\tilde{\pi}_k((\mathbf{K}^\psi)') := (\mathbf{K}^\psi)'_k$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\{B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, x_j, 1) : j\}$ is the disjoint covering of $(\mathbf{K}^\psi)'$ and $\tilde{x}_j = x_j + B(\mathbf{K},0,|\pi|^{-k}) = \tilde{\pi}_k(x_j)$. Therefore, $\tilde{\pi}_k(\mathrm{inv}(M')) = (\mathrm{inv}(M'))_k$ is a discrete infinite subset in $\tilde{\pi}_k((\mathbf{K}^\psi)')$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Analogously, $\tilde{\pi}_k(\mathrm{inv}(M' \vee M')) = (\mathrm{inv}(M' \vee M'))_k \subset [\tilde{\pi}_k((\mathbf{K}^\psi)')]^2$. There exists a C^∞-diffeomorphism $\chi : M \vee M \to M$ such that $\mathrm{inv} \circ \chi \circ \mathrm{inv}$ is the C^∞-diffeomorphism of $\mathrm{inv}(M' \vee M')$ with $\mathrm{inv}(M')$ and it induces bijective mappings χ_k of $\mathrm{inv}((\mathrm{inv}(M' \vee M'))_k)$ with $\mathrm{inv}((\mathrm{inv}(M'))_k)$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\hat{\pi}^l_k \circ \chi_l = \chi_k$ for each $l \geq k$, where $\hat{\pi}^l_k := \mathrm{inv} \circ \tilde{\pi}^l_k \circ \mathrm{inv}$. This produces inverse sequences of discrete spaces $\mathrm{inv}((\mathrm{inv}(M'))_k) =: \hat{M}_k$, $\mathrm{inv}((\mathrm{inv}(M' \vee M'))_k) = \hat{M}_k \vee \hat{M}_k$ and their bijections χ_k such that $\text{pr-lim}_k \hat{M}_k$ is homeomorphic with M' and $\text{pr-lim}_k \chi_k$ is equal to χ up to the homomorphism, since $\text{pr-lim}_k \mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-\mathbf{k}}} = B(\mathbf{K}^\psi, 0, 1)$ (see also about admissible modifications and polyhedral expansions in [12]). If $\psi \in G_0(\xi, \bar{M})$, then $\hat{\psi} \in \mathrm{Diff}^\xi(\hat{M})$. Let $J_{f,k} := \{h_k : h_k = f_k \circ \psi_k,\ \psi_k \in \mathrm{Hom}(\hat{M}_k),\ \psi_k(s_{0,k}) = s_{0,k}\}$ for $f_k \in N_k^{\hat{M}_k}$ with $\lim_{x\to 0} f_k(x) = 0$, then $J_{f,k}$ is closed and $\hat{\pi}_k(\langle f\rangle_{K,\xi}) \subset J_{f,k}$. Therefore, g_k and f_k are $\hat{K}_{\xi,k}$-equivalent if and only if there exists $\psi_k \in \mathrm{Hom}(\hat{M}_k)$ such that $\psi_k(s_{0,k}) = s_{0,k}$ and $g_k(x) = f_k(\psi_k(x))$ for each $x \in \hat{M}_k$. Let $\Omega(\hat{M}_k, N_k) := \hat{\pi}_k(\Omega_\xi(M,N))$.

Theorem 3.2. *The set of $\Omega(\hat{M}_k, N_k)$ forms an inverse sequence $S = \{\Omega(\hat{M}_k, N_k); \hat{\pi}^l_k; k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that* $\text{pr-lim} S =: \Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$ *is an associative topological loop monoid with the cancellation property and unit element e. There exists an embedding of $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ into $\Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$ such that $\Omega_\xi(M,N)$ is dense in $\Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$.*

Proof. Let U'_i be an analytic disjoint atlas of $\mathrm{inv}(M')$, $f \in C^\xi(\mathrm{inv}(M'), \mathbf{K})$, $\psi \in \mathrm{Diff}^\xi(\mathrm{inv}(M'))$, then each restriction $f|_{U'_i}$ has the form $f|_{U'_i}(x) = \sum_m f_{i,m} \bar{Q}_{i,m}(x)$ for each $x \in U'_i$, where $\bar{Q}_{i,m}$ are basic Amice polynomials for U'_i, $f_{i,m} \in \mathbf{K}$. Therefore f is a combination $f = \nabla_i f|_{U'_i}$ of its restrictions $f|_{U'_i}$, hence

$$\hat{\pi}_k(f \circ \psi(x)) = \sum_m [\hat{\pi}_k(f_{i,m}) \nabla_{(i,\psi_k(x(k)) \in \hat{\pi}_k(U'_k))} \bar{Q}_{i,m,k}(\psi_k(x(k)))] \qquad (3.32)$$

and inevitably

$$\hat{\pi}_k((f\circ\psi)(x)) = f_k\circ\psi_k(x(k)), \tag{3.33}$$

where $\bar{Q}_{i,m,k} := \hat{\pi}_k(\bar{Q}_{i,m})$, $x\in \mathrm{inv}(M')$ and $x(k)=\hat{\pi}_k(x)$.

As in [13, Section 2.6.2] and Section 3.5 we choose an infinite atlas $\mathrm{At}'(M) := \{(U'_j,\phi'_j) : j\in\mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\phi'_j : U'_j \to B(X,y'_j,r'_j)$ are homeomorphisms, $\lim_{k\to\infty} r'_{j(k)}=0$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} y'_{j(k)}=0$ for an infinite sequence $\{j(k)\in\mathbb{N} : k\in\mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\mathrm{cl}_{\bar{M}}[\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} U'_{j(k)}]$ is a clopen neighbourhood of zero in $\bar{M}$. We take $|y'_{j(k)}|>r'_{j(k)}$ for each k, hence $\mathrm{inv}(B(X,y'_j,r'_j)\cap X') = B(X,y'^{-1}_j,r'^{-1}_j)\cap X'$ and $\bigcup_k \mathrm{inv}(U'_{j(k)}\cap X')$ is open in X'. For an atlas $\mathrm{At}'(M\vee M) := \{(W_l,\xi_l) : l\in\mathbb{N}\}$ with homeomorphisms $\xi_l : W_l \to B(X,z_l,a_l)$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} a_{l(k)}=0$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} z_{l(k)}=0$ for an infinite sequence $\{l(k)\in\mathbb{N} : k\in\mathbb{N}\}$ such that $\mathrm{cl}_{\bar{M}\vee\bar{M}}[\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} W_{l(k)}]$ is a clopen neighbourhood of 0×0 in $\bar{M}\vee\bar{M}$ we also choose $|z_l|>a_l$ for each l. We can choose the locally affine mapping χ such that $\bar{\Phi}^n\chi\equiv 0$ for each $n\ge 2$ (see the notation of Section 3.5) and $B(X',y'^{-1}_l,r'^{-1}_l)$ are diffeomorphic with $\mathrm{inv}(U'_l\cap X')$ and $B(X'\vee X',z_l^{-1},a_l^{-1})$ are diffeomorphic with $\mathrm{inv}(W_l\cap(X'\vee X'))$.

This induces the diffeomorphisms $\hat{\chi} := \mathrm{inv}\circ\chi\circ\mathrm{inv} : \hat{M}\vee\hat{M}\to\hat{M}$ and $\hat{\chi}^* : C_0^{\xi}((\hat{M}\vee\hat{M},\infty\times\infty),(N,y_0)) \to C_0^{\xi}((\hat{M},\infty),(N,y_0))$, since each $\Phi^n(f\vee g)(\hat{\chi}^{-1})$ has an expression through $\Phi^l(f\vee g)$ and $\Phi^j(\hat{\chi}^{-1})$ with $l,j\le n$ and n subordinated to ξ, where $\hat{M} := \mathrm{inv}(M')$ and the conditions defining the subspace $C_0^{\xi}((\hat{M},\infty),(N,y_0))$ differ from that of $C_0^{\xi}((M,s_0),(N,y_0))$ by substitution of $\lim_{x\to s_0}$ on $\lim_{|x|\to\infty}$. Then $\lim_{|x|\to\infty}|\hat{\chi}(x)|=\infty$, consequently, there exists $k_0\in\mathbb{N}$ such that $\hat{\chi}_k : \hat{M}_k\vee\hat{M}_k\to\hat{M}_k$ are bijections for each $k\ge k_0$, where $\hat{\chi}_k := \hat{\pi}_k\circ\hat{\chi}$. If $\psi\in \mathrm{Diff}^{\xi}(\bar{M})$ and $\psi(0)=0$, then $\lim_{|x|\to\infty}\hat{\psi}(x)=\infty$ and $\lim_{|x|\to\infty}\hat{\psi}^{-1}(x)=\infty$. Then considering $\hat{\psi}_k$ we get an equivalence relation $K_{\xi,k}$ in $\{f_k : f_k\in N_k^{\hat{M}_k}, \lim_{|x|\to\infty} f_k(x)=0\}$ induced by K_{ξ}, where $\hat{M}_k$ is supplied with the quotient norm induced from the space X, since $X'\subset X$, $x\in\hat{M}_k$. Let J_k denote the quotient mapping corresponding to $K_{\xi,k}$. Therefore, analogously to [13, Section 2.6] we get that $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ are commutative monoids with the cancellation property and the unit elements e_k, since $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k) = \{f_k : f_k\in C^0(\hat{M}_k,N_k), \lim_{|x|\to\infty} f_k(x)=0\}/\hat{K}_{\xi,k}$ and the mappings $\hat{\pi}_k^l : (\mathbf{K}^{\psi})'_l \to (\mathbf{K}^{\psi})'_k$ and mappings $\tilde{\pi}_k^l : \mathbf{S}^{\xi}_{|\pi|^{-l}}\to\mathbf{S}^{\xi}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ induce mappings $\hat{\pi}_k^l : \Omega(\hat{M}_l,N_l)\to\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ for each $l\ge k$. Let the topology in $\{f_k : f_k\in C^0(\hat{M}_k,N_k), \lim_{|x|\to\infty} f_k(x)=0\}$ be induced from the Tychonoff product topology in $N_k^{\hat{M}_k}$, and let $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ be in the quotient topology. The space $N_k^{\hat{M}_k}$ is metrizable by the Baire metric $\rho(x,y) := p^{-j}$, where $j=\min\{i : x_i\ne y_i,\ x_1=y_1,\dots,x_{i-1}=y_{i-1}\}$, $x=(x_l : x_l\in N_k,\ l\in\mathbb{N})$, $\hat{M}_k$ as enumerated as $\mathbb{N}$. Therefore, $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is metrizable and the mapping $(f_k,g_k)\to f_k\vee g_k$ is continuous, hence the mapping $(J_k(f_k),J_k(g_k))\to J_k(f_k)\circ J_k(g_k)$ is also continuous. Then $J_k(w_{0,k})$ is the unit element, where $w_{0,k}(\hat{M}_k)=0$. Hence $\Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$ is a commutative monoid with the cancellation property and with unit element. Certainly, $\prod_k\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is a topological monoid and pr-lim$S$ is a closed subset in this topological totally disconnected

monoid. For each $f \in C_0^{\xi}(M,N)$ there exists an inverse sequence $\{f_k : f_k = \hat{\pi}_k(f),\ k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that $f(x) = \text{pr-lim}_k f_k(x(k))$ for each $x \in M'$, but M' is dense in M. Therefore, there exists an embedding $\Omega^{\xi}(M,N) \hookrightarrow \Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$. Since $C^{\xi}(M,N)$ is dense in $C_0^0(M,N)$, then $\Omega^{\xi}(M,N)$ is dense in $\Omega^{i,w}(M,N)$. □

Corollary 3.3. *The inverse sequence of loop monoids induces the inverse sequence of loop groups* $S_L := \{L(\hat{M}_k,N_k);\hat{\pi}_k^l,\mathbb{N}\}$. *Its projective limit* $L^{i,w}(M,N) := \text{pr-lim}\, S_L$ *is a commutative topological totally disconnected group and* $L_{\xi}(M,N)$ *has an embedding in it as a dense subgroup.*

Proof. Due to the Grothendieck construction, the inversion operation $f_k \mapsto f_k^{-1}$ is continuous in $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$, and homomorphisms $\hat{\pi}_k^l$ and $\hat{\pi}_k$ have continuous extensions from loop submonoids onto loop groups $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$. Each monoid $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is totally disconnected, since $N_k^{\hat{M}_k}$ is totally disconnected and $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is supplied with the quotient ultrametric, hence the free abelian group F_k generated by $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is also totally disconnected and ultrametrizable, consequently, $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is ultrametrizable. Evidently, their inverse limit is also ultrametrizable and the equivalent ultrametric can be chosen with values in $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{K}} := \{|z| : z \in \mathbf{K}\}$, where $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{K}} \cap (0,\infty)$ is discrete in $(0,\infty) := \{x : 0 < x < \infty,\ x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Then the projective limit (i.e., weak) topology of $L^{i,w}(M,N)$ is induced by the weak topology of $C^0(M,\mathbf{K})$. When M and N are nontrivial, then certainly this weak topology is strictly weaker than that of $L_0(M,N)$. □

Theorem 3.4. *For each prime number* p, *the loop group* $L_{\xi}(M,N)$ *in its weak topology inherited from* $L^{i,w}(M,N)$ *has a* p*-adic completion isomorphic with* $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\aleph_0}$.

Proof. If $\mathbf{K}$ is a finite algebraic extension of the field $\mathbf{Q}_p$, then the projective ring homomorphism $\tilde{\pi}_k : B(\mathbf{K},0,1) \to \mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-k}}$ induces the following mapping $\hat{\pi}_k(f(x)) = f_k(x(k))$ for each $f \in B(C^{\xi}(M,\mathbf{K}^{\xi}),0,1)$. Using pavings of $\mathbf{K}$ and $C^{\xi}(M,\mathbf{K}^{\xi})$ by disjoint unions of balls, we get $\tilde{\pi}_k$ on $\mathbf{K}$ and $\hat{\pi}_k$ on $C^{\xi}(M,N)$, respectively, where $\tilde{\pi}_k(x) := \bar{x} := x + B(\mathbf{K},0,|\pi|^k)$ for each $x \in \mathbf{K}$ (see also Sections 3.3 and 3.10). Then the condition

$$\lim_{|x|\to\infty} f(x) = 0 \tag{3.34}$$

implies the condition

$$\lim_{|x(k)|\to\infty} f_k(x(k)) = 0. \tag{3.35}$$

Therefore, $\text{supp}(f_k) := \hat{M}_k^f := \{x(k) : f_k(x(k)) \neq 0\}$ is a finite subset of the discrete space $\hat{M}_k$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then evidently, $\hat{\pi}_k(\langle g\rangle_{K,\xi})$ is a closed subset in $N_k^{\hat{M}_k}$ for each $g \in C_0^{\xi}((\hat{M},\infty),(N,0))$, since the support of each limit point f_k of $\hat{\pi}_k(\langle g\rangle_{K,\xi})$ is the finite subset in $\hat{M}_k$. Let k_0 be such that $N_{k_0} \neq \{0\}$, then

this is also true for each $k \geq k_0$. If $f_k \notin \hat{\pi}_k(\langle w_0\rangle_{K,\xi})$ and $k \geq k_0$, then $f_k^{\vee n} \notin \hat{\pi}_k(\langle w_0\rangle_{K,\xi})$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $f_k^{\vee n} := f_k \vee \cdots \vee f_k$ denotes the n-times wedge product, since

$$\|f^{\vee n}\|_{C^\xi} \geq \|f\|_{C^\xi} > 0, \qquad \|f_k^{\vee n}\|_{C(\mathbf{K}_k^\psi,\mathbf{K}_k^\xi)} \geq \|f\|_{C(\mathbf{K}_k^\psi,\mathbf{K}_k^\xi)} > 0, \tag{3.36}$$

where $C(\mathbf{S}^\psi_{|\pi|^{-\mathbf{k}}},\mathbf{S}^\xi_{|\pi|^{-\mathbf{k}}}) = \tilde{\pi}_k(B((C^\xi(\mathbf{K}^\psi,\mathbf{K}^\xi),0,1))$ is the quotient module over the ring $\mathbf{S}_{|\pi|^{-\mathbf{k}}}$. Each $\hat{\pi}_k(\langle f\rangle_{K,\xi})$ can be presented as the following composition $v_1b_1+\cdots+v_lb_l$ in the additive group $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$, where each b_i corresponds to $\hat{\pi}_k(\langle g_i\rangle_{K,\xi})$ and the embedding of $\Omega(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ into $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$, $v_i \in \{-1,0,1\}$, $l = \mathrm{card}(\hat{M}_k^f)$, $\hat{M}_k^{g_i}$ are singletons for each $i = 1,\ldots,l$. Using the group $\mathrm{Hom}_0(N_k)$ we get that $L(\hat{M}_k,N_k)$ is isomorphic with $\mathbb{Z}^{n_k}$, where $n_k = \mathrm{card}(N_k) > 1$. In view of Corollary 3.3, $L_\xi(M,N)$ has the p-adic completion isomorphic with $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\aleph_0}$, since $\mathbb{Z}$ is dense in $\mathbb{Z}_p$ and $\mathrm{pr\text{-}lim}_k\,\mathbb{Z}^{n_k} = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0}$. □

3.11. Note. Using quotient mappings $\eta_{p,s} : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}/p^s\mathbb{Z}$ we get that $L_\xi(M,N)^{\aleph_0}$ has the compactification equal to $\prod_{p\in\mathcal{P}}\mathbb{Z}_p^{\aleph_0}$, where $\mathcal{P}$ denotes the set of all prime numbers $p > 1$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$. These compactifications produce characters of $L_\xi(M,N)$, since each compact abelian group has only one-dimensional irreducible unitary representations [6]. On the other hand, there are irreducible continuous representations of compact groups in non-Archimedean Banach spaces [19]. Among them there are infinite-dimensional [3, 4, 16]. Moreover, in their initial topologies diffeomorphism and loop groups also have infinite-dimensional irreducible unitary representations [13, 11].

Acknowledgment. The problem about p-adic completions of diffeomorphism and loop groups of manifolds on non-Archimedean Banach spaces over local fields was formulated by B. Diarra after reading articles of S. V. Ludkovsky on such groups. Then S. V. Ludkovsky investigated this problem and all his results and proofs were thoroughly corrected due to the discussions with B. Diarra.

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