

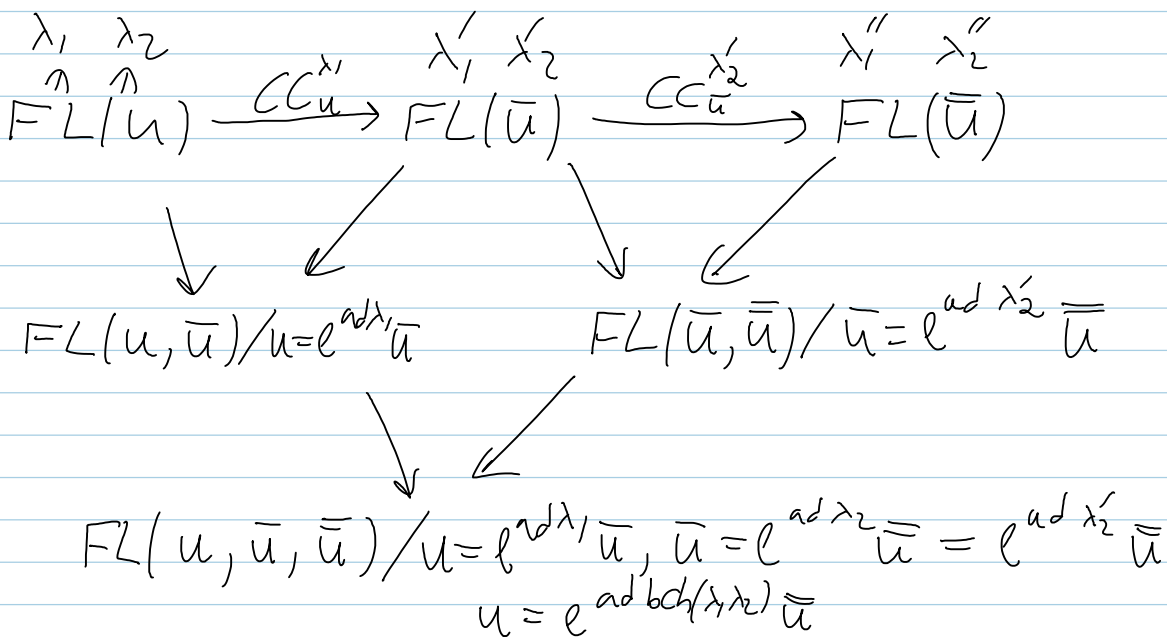
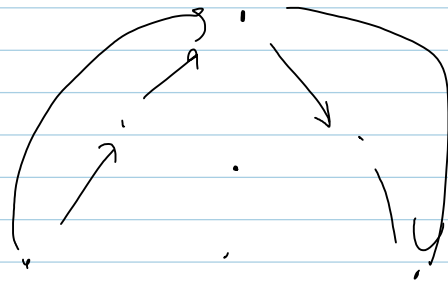
The hard action axiom for the tree-level MGA

November-30-12
8:32 AM

$$\lambda // hta^{xu} = \lambda // (u \mapsto e^{ad_{\lambda x}(\bar{u})}) // \bar{u} \rightarrow u$$

$$hta^{xu} // hta^{yu} // hm_z^{xy} \stackrel{?}{=} hm_z^{xy} // hta^{zu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda // hta^{xu} // hta^{yu} // hm_z^{xy} \\ &= \lambda // (u \mapsto e^{ad_{\lambda x}(\bar{u})}) // (\bar{u} \mapsto e^{ad_{\tilde{\lambda} y}(\bar{u})}) // \bar{u} \rightarrow u // hm_z^{xy} \\ &= \lambda \dots \dots ? \end{aligned}$$



The wheel-level property:

$$J_u(\text{bch}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)) = J_u(\lambda_1) // CC_u^{\lambda_2} // CC_u^{\lambda_1} + J_u(\lambda_2 // CC_u^{\lambda_1})$$

In the A-T language: $j: \text{TAut}_n \rightarrow \text{tr}_n$ with

$$j(gh) = j(g) + g j(h)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-(a+b)} = \frac{1}{1-a-b} = \frac{1/1-a}{1-\frac{b}{1-a}} = \frac{1}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{b}{1-a}}$$