

Slogan: Infinite algebraic structures are best understood when topologies are present. topological groups, locally compact abelian groups, topological vector spaces, adic rings, Examples: etc., etc.

Example: Let G be a compact group. A continuous unitary reducible representation of G is Finite - d'mensuel G can be reconend from its continuous finile-dimensional representations: Rep (G) \longrightarrow Vect $G \cong Aut^{\otimes}(w)^{\sigma = id}$



1. Statements like the Isomorphism Theorems are FALSE. $\xrightarrow{\circ} \mathbb{R}^{\circ} \xrightarrow{\to} \mathbb{R}^{\circ} \xrightarrow{\circ} 0$ LCA is not abelin quasiabelin my some how alg.

2. Homological/Comotopical algebra is SUBTLE and FRAGILE. C^{on}(M, IR) C^w(M, IR) BV - formlism Appendix of Costello-Guillin Differentisher metrospanes (R)

3. Tensor products have poor formal properties. & of Banada, Frechet is camplex.

4. Categorification is mysterious. What even is a "boological higher category"?

Condensed pyknotic structures try to Not looking for a conservation repair these issues is a fundamental Nay, by "doing algebra" relative to a category that's "as good as" that of sets, but of a topological nature. functor to IR should not be Ab 0 _____



 $r N \rightarrow X$ Salient properties: Map (KHL,X) $(1) X(K \sqcup L) = X(K) \times X(L)$ R Map(S,X) Map(S/R,X) 2 X (ø) = * sheaf and the $X(\mathscr{K}) \longrightarrow X(\mathscr{K})$ $(3) R \subseteq S \times S$ closed equiv. ~~~> $\chi(S) \longrightarrow \chi(R) \times \chi(R)$ relation

Defn A pyknotic set is a sheaf XeC X: Comp ---- Set X(K) ot x : C^{op} ---- Set Ymor Map(4,X) for the topology given by quotients.

Helpful observation = compact Hausdaff Every compactum is a quotient space. of a Free Compactum \$(S) = Stone-Čech TCompactification He closure of opens 18 5Hill open.

 $IR^{S}(K) = Map(K, IR^{S}) = locally constat$ fus. mKIR(K) = Map(K, IR) = cfr fasmK $M_{ap}^{ch}(K,\mathbb{R})/M_{ap}^{k}(K,\mathbb{R})$

Defn A pyknotic set is a functor X : Free " -- Set Such that (1) X(K ~ L) = X(K) × X(L) (2) X (\$\$\$\$) = *

Defn The underlying set of X D $\chi(\star)$





Example :



TVS Pyk (Vect R) File" - Vect R Pyk (DVectir)

X : Scheme / Variety $\operatorname{Custr}(X, \mathcal{D}^{\flat}(\overline{\mathbf{q}}_{\boldsymbol{\ell}})) \simeq \operatorname{Fun}(\operatorname{Exit}(X), \mathcal{D}^{\flat}\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_{\boldsymbol{\ell}})$

