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Higher vector bundles and multi-graded symplectic manifolds *

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Abstract

A natural explicit condition is given ensuring that an action of the multiplicative monoid of non-negative reals on a manifold F comes from homoteties of a vector bundle structure on F, or, equivalently, from an Euler vector field. This is used in showing that double (or higher) vector bundles present in the literature can be equivalently defined as manifolds with a family of commuting Euler vector fields. Higher vector bundles can be therefore defined as manifolds admitting certain $\mathbb{N}^n$-grading in the structure sheaf. Consequently, multi-graded (super)manifolds are canonically associated with higher vector bundles that is an equivalence of categories. Of particular interest are symplectic multi-graded manifolds which are proven to be associated with cotangent bundles. Duality for higher vector bundles is then explained by means of the cotangent bundles as they contain the collection of all possible duals. This gives, moreover, higher generalizations of the known "universal Legendre transformation" $\mathsf{T}^*E \simeq \mathsf{T}^*E^*$, identifying the cotangent bundles of all higher vector bundles in duality. The symplectic multi-graded manifolds, equipped with certain homological Hamiltonian vector fields, lead to an alternative to D. Roytenberg's picture generalization of Lie bialgebroids, Courant brackets, Drinfeld doubles and can be viewed as geometrical base for higher BRST and Batalin-Vilkovisky formalisms. This is also a natural framework for studying n-fold Lie algebroids and related structures.

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1 Introduction

The language of super-geometry is nowadays commonly used not only in some models of mathematical physics (e.g. in Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism and topological Quantum Field Theory [1, 34]) or homological algebra but also for some problems viewed earlier as purely geometrical, especially in Poisson geometry and the theory of Lie algebroids. In this context it became evident that many canonical super-manifolds are provided with an additional grading in the structure sheaf. In particular, the problem of finding a proper analog of Drinfeld double Lie algebra for Lie bialgebroids [27] and finding a nice description of Courant algebroids [17] (with BRST complex and the Weil algebra as particular examples) have been solved in the language of such *graded (super)manifolds* by Th. Voronov and D. Roytenberg [32, 33, 40].

On the other hand, in the traditional language of differential geometry, double (or higher) structures have been introduced in the categorical sense. For example, *double vector bundles* have been understood as "vector bundles in the category of vector bundles" (see [29]–[31], [2, 14, 26]) and recognized as the structures of great importance in the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formalism of analytical mechanics [38, 8]. Double structures appeared also in symplectic and Poisson geometry with A. Wiensten's and his collaborators work on symplectic and Poisson groupoids [3, 42, 43] followed by numerous works of his students and systematic studies of K. C. H. Mackenzie [18]–[25], Y. Kosmann-Schwarzbach [15, 16] and others.

We had, however, the feeling that, on one hand, the standard definitions of a double (or higher) vector bundle (cf. [14, 18, 26]), although categorically nice, are operatively too complicated, and, on the other hand, that standard concepts of super-manifold, or even the concept of *N-manifold* as defined and used in [35, 40, 33], are still too general for many purposes. We therefore develop a theory of higher vector bundles in the spirit of algebraically described compatibility condition for a number of vector bundle structures and associate with them canonically derived multi-graded super-manifolds.

Our starting point is the observation that a vector bundle can be characterized only with the use of its homogeneous structure that leads to a much simpler definition of an n-vector bundle (in classical terms). We prove namely that an n-vector bundle can be equivalently characterized as a manifold with n commuting Euler vector fields, i.e. as a manifold with certain $\mathbb{N}$-gradation in the algebra of smooth functions. This implies that an n-vector bundle, as canonically multi-graded, admits its natural superized counterpart – a multi-graded (super)manifold. Both concepts lead to a unified and elegant description of various phenomenons of differential geometry. Of particular interest are symplectic multi-graded manifolds which are proven to be associated with cotangent bundles. Duality for higher vector bundles can be explained by means of these bundles as they contain the collection of all possible duals. In fact, we have higher "Legendre transformations" identifying the cotangent bundles of all these duals. The symplectic multi-graded manifolds, equipped with certain homological Hamiltonian vector fields, lead to an alternative to D. Roytenberg's picture generalization of Lie bialgebroids, Courant brackets, Drinfeld doubles and can be viewed as geometrical base for higher BRST and Batalin-Vilkovisky formalisms. This is also a natural framework for studying n-fold Lie algebroids and related structures. The paper is organized as follows.

We start with finding a simple characterization of those actions of the multiplicative monoid $\mathbb{R}_+$ of non-negative reals on a manifold F that come from homoteties of a vector bundle structure on F. This allows us to identify a vector bundle structure with its homogeneous structure (or, equivalently, its Euler vector field) that clearly simplifies the whole theory, as direct comparison of the additive structures is much more complicated. In particular, a compatibility of two vector bundle structures can be described easily as the commutation of the corresponding Euler vector fields. We show that this compatibility condition is equivalent to the concept of double vector bundle described in categorical terms. In this language, a vector bundle morphism is shown to be just a smooth map intertwining the homoteties and a vector subbundle – as a submanifold which is homotety-invariant.

The n-vector bundles F, whose structure is described in section 4, admit canonical lifts of their Euler vector fields to the tangent and to the cotangent bundles $\mathsf{T}F$ and T^*F, as we show in section 5. In particular, the iterated tangent and cotangent bundles are canonical examples of higher vector bundles. The cotangent bundle T^*F is of particular interest, since it is canonically fibred not only over F but also over all duals $F^*_{(k)}$ of F with respect to all its vector bundle structures $F \to F_{[k]}$.

The side bundles $F_{[k]}$ are canonically $(n-1)$-vector bundles themselves. We prove the existence of a canonical identifications $\mathsf{T}^*F \simeq \mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k)} \simeq \mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(l)}$ which are additionally symplectomorphisms. This can be viewed as a generalization of the celebrated "universal Legendre transformation" $\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*M$. Moreover, the set of higher vector bundles $\{F, F^*_{(1)}, \ldots, F^*_{(n)}\}$ is closed (under natural identifications) with respect to duality. This is a phenomenon observed first for double and triple vector bundles by K. Konieczna, P. Urbański and K. C. H. Mackenzie [14, 23, 25].

In Section 6 we prove that symplectic n-vector bundles, i.e. n-vector bundles equipped with a symplectic form which is linear (1-homogeneous) with respect to all vector bundle structures, take always the form T^*F for certain $(n-1)$-vector bundle F. This, in turn, generalizes the known result that any vector bundle equipped with a linear symplectic form is, in fact, T^*M.

The next two paragraphes are devoted to a natural superization of the previous notions. In this way we get the concept, already implicitly present in the literature, of a multi-graded manifold – a super-manifold $\mathcal{M}$ with an $\mathbb{N}^n$-gradation in the structure sheaf, and the concept of a multi-graded symplectic manifold. The crucial here is the equivalence of categories: we have a precise prescription of passing from a (symplectic) n-vector bundle to the corresponding n-graded (symplectic) manifold and back.

On multi-graded symplectic manifolds one can consider Master Equations, i.e. equations of the form $\{H, H\} = 0$ for Hamiltonians of parity different from the parity of the symplectic Poisson bracket $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$. This leads to higher multi-graded analogs of *Courant algebroid* [17, 33] in the spirit of D. Roytenberg's explanation of what a Courant algebroid is. This gives also a possibility of developing higher BRST and Batalin-Vilkovisky formalisms. The language of multi-graded manifolds is also useful in describing the structures of n-fold Lie algebroids, as has been already observed by T. Voronov [41]. Section 9 is devoted to these questions together with the concept of *Drinfeld n-tuple* – which generalizes the notion of Drinfeld double Lie algebra and double Lie algebroid. We end up with some results on Drinfeld n-tuples, they relations to n-fold Lie algebroids, and examples.

To limit the size of this notes, the questions concerning the higher Dirac structures, higher generalized geometries, etc., we postpone to a separate paper. The authors wish to thank F. Przytycki for helpful discussions on dynamical systems.

2 Vector bundles and homogeneous structures

It is a standard student exercise to show that the additive structure in a real topological vector space determines the homogeneous structure – the multiplication by reals. The converse is also true. The Euler's Homogeneous Function Theorem implies that any differentiable 1-homogeneous function on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is automatically linear. This suggests that the homogeneity, being much simpler notion, can be used instead linearity in differential geometry. Let us remark that all geometric objects in this paper, like manifolds, fibrations, etc., are assumed to be finite-dimensional, paracompact and smooth.

In this section, will use this idea to develop a concept of a vector bundle in terms of its homogeneous structure. To explain how we will understood the latter, let us consider a vector bundle $\pi : E \to M$. The homoteties in E define a smooth action of the commutative monoid $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$ of non-negative reals, $\mathbb{R}_+ = \{a \in \mathbb{R} : a \geq 0\}$, with multiplication:

$$h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times E \to E\,, \quad h_t(e) := h(t, e) = t \cdot e\,.$$

It should be made clear that by smoothness on $\mathbb{R}_+$ we mean that the map can be extended to a smooth map on a neighborhood of $\mathbb{R}_+$ in $\mathbb{R}$, thus the whole $\mathbb{R}$. In fact, the above $\mathbb{R}_+$-action can be extended to a smooth action $\widetilde{h} : \mathbb{R} \times E \to E$ of the multiplicative monoid $\mathbb{R}$ by homoteties with possible negative factors.

Of course, with any smooth action $h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times F \to F$, $h_t \circ h_s = h_{ts}$, of the multiplicative monoid $(\mathbb{R}, \cdot)$ on a smooth manifold F, one can associate a smooth projection $h_0 : F \to F$ (as $h_0^2 = h_0$) onto a closed subset $N = h_0(F)$ of F. In this generality we can define also the *vertical lift* $\mathcal{V}_h : F \to \mathsf{T}F_{|N}$, where $\mathcal{V}_h(x) \in \mathsf{T}_{h_0(x)}F$ is the tangent vector at $t = 0$ represented by the smooth curve $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni t \mapsto x_h(t) := h(t, x) \in F$. In other words,

$$\mathcal{V}_h : F \to \mathsf{T}F\,, \quad \mathcal{V}_h(x) = \dot{x}_h(0) = \mathsf{T}x_h(0, \partial_t). \tag{1}$$

One can easily seen that $\mathcal{V}_h(x) = 0_x$ for $x \in N$. For the action by homoteties on a vector bundle we have also the converse: $\mathcal{V}_h(e_m) = 0 \Rightarrow e_m = 0_m$.

For the terminology, note only that by a *vector subbundle* we always mean a subbundle over a closed submanifold. An important example is the vertical subbundle $\mathsf{V}F_{|0_M}$ in the tangent bundle $\mathsf{T}F$ of a vector bundle F over M over the zero-section 0_M of F which is canonically isomorphic to F. We have the following

Proposition 2.1. *For a vector bundle F, the vertical lift gives a canonical isomorphism of vector bundles $\mathcal{V}_h : F \to \mathsf{V}F_{|0_M} \subset \mathsf{T}F$.*

Proof.- In local coordinates (x^a, y_i) in F, where (x^a) are local coordinates in M and (y_i) are linear coordinates in the typical fiber, we have $h(t, x, y) = (x, ty)$. In the adapted coordinates $(x^a, y_i, \dot{x}^b, \dot{y}_j)$ in $\mathsf{T}F$, the vertical lift reads $\mathcal{V}_h(x, y) = (x, 0, 0, y)$.

□

Note that $\mathsf{V}F_{|N}$ can be defined for any manifold F equipped with a smooth projection onto a subset N as the subset of $\mathsf{T}F_{|N}$ consisting of vectors which are vertical with respect to the projection. Of course, in such generality $\mathsf{V}F_{|N}$ need not be a vector subbundle in $\mathsf{T}F$.

Definition 2.1. A *homogeneous structure* on a smooth manifold F will be understood as a smooth action $h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times F \to F$ of the multiplicative monoid $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$ on F which is *non-singular* in the sense that the vertical lift $\mathcal{V}_h(x)$ vanishes only for points $x \in N = h_0(F)$, i.e. the curves $x_h(t)$ are non-singular for $x \notin N$.

The following theorem shows that the above property of an $\mathbb{R}_+$-action on F determines that this action comes from actual homoteties.

Theorem 2.1. *If $h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times F \to F$ is a homogeneous structure on the manifold F, then there is a unique vector bundle structure on F whose homoteties coincide with h.*

Proof.- Working separately in components, we can assume that F, thus $N = h_0(F)$, is connected. The non-singularity of $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_h$ (having fixed h we will skip the subscript) means that N is exactly the inverse-image by $\mathcal{V}$ of the zero-section: $N = \mathcal{V}^{-1}(0_F)$. The fundamental property of the vertical lift is that it intertwines the $\mathbb{R}_+$-action on F with the actual homoteties in $\mathsf{T}F$:

$$\mathcal{V}(h_s(x)) = s \cdot \mathcal{V}(x). \tag{2}$$

Indeed, we get (2) from the action identity $h_t(h_s(x)) = h_{ts}(x)$ after differentiating both sides with respect to t at $t = 0$.

The monoid action h induces a monoid representation in the tangent spaces T_xF with $x \in N$. To see this, for $x \in N$, put $H_t(x) : \mathsf{T}_xF \to \mathsf{T}_xF$ to be the derivative $H_t(x) = D_xh_t$. It is easy to see that $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni t \mapsto H_t(x)$ is a representation of the monoid $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$ in T_xF. Indeed, differentiating the identity $h_t \circ h_s = h_{st}$ we get $D_xh_t \circ D_xh_s = D_xh_{st}$, i.e.

$$H_t(x) \circ H_s(x) = H_{ts}(x). \tag{3}$$

Now, put $P(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}_{|t=0} H_t(x)$. Differentiating (3) with respect to t at $t = 0$, we get that the linear map $P(x) : \mathsf{T}_xF \to \mathsf{T}_xF$ commutes with $H_s(x)$ and

$$P(x) \circ H_s(x) = H_s(x) \circ P(x) = s \cdot P(x). \tag{4}$$

Moreover, after differentiating the latter with respect to s at $s = 0$, we get $P(x)^2 = P(x)$. This means that $P(x)$ is a projection and that $H_s(x)$ respects the decomposition $\mathsf{T}_xF = K_x \oplus E_x$ of T_xF into the direct sum of the kernel K_x and the image E_x of $P(x)$.

Let us observe that one can interpret $P(x)$ also as the vertical part of the derivative $D_x\mathcal{V} : \mathsf{T}_xF \to \mathsf{T}_{\mathcal{V}(x)}\mathsf{T}F$ with respect to the decomposition of the space tangent to the tangent bundle $\mathsf{T}F$ at the point $\mathcal{V}(x) = 0_x$ of the zero-section into the vertical subspace tangent to the fiber and the horizontal subspace tangent to the zero-section:

$$D_x\mathcal{V} : \mathsf{T}_xF \to \mathsf{T}_{\mathcal{V}(x)}\mathsf{T}F = \mathsf{T}^v_xF \oplus \mathsf{T}^h_xF. \tag{5}$$

Indeed, if we trivialize locally the tangent bundle $\mathsf{T}F$ in a neighborhood U of $x_0 \in N$ in F, say $\mathsf{T}U = U \times V$, $V = \mathsf{T}_{x_0}F$, with coordinates $(x^a, \dot{x}^b)$, then $H_t(x_0) : V \to V$ reads $H_t(x_0) = \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial x}(x_0)$ and

$$P(x_0) = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t \partial x}(0, x_0). \tag{6}$$

On the other hand, $\mathcal{V}(x) = (h(0,x), \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}(0,x))$, so that the projection $\widetilde{\mathcal{V}} : U \to V$ of $\mathcal{V}$ on V has the derivative

$$D_{x_0}\widetilde{\mathcal{V}} = D^v_{x_0}\mathcal{V} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial t}(0, x_0) = P(x_0). \tag{7}$$

The family of vector space projections $P_x = P(h_0(x)) : V \to V, \quad x \in U$, in finite-dimensional vector space V is locally of constant rank. Indeed, the rank of P_x is the trace of P_x which takes integer values and continuously depends on x, thus it is locally constant. In our situation it means that the rank of the projections P_x is constant, say k, on N. By V^1_x denote the image $P_x(V)$. With our local identification, $V^1_x = E_{h_0(x)}$. The intertwining property (2) implies that $\widetilde{\mathcal{V}}(x)$ lies in V^1_x. Indeed, differentiating (2) with respect to s at $s = 0$, we get $D^v_{h_0(x)}(\mathcal{V}(x)) = P(x)(\mathcal{V}(x)) = \mathcal{V}(x)$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{V}(x) \in E_{h_0(x)}. \tag{8}$$

Since $U \ni x \mapsto P_x \in \mathrm{gl}(V)$ is smooth, it is clear that $P_0 := P_{x_0}$ maps V^1_x isomorphically onto $V^1_0 := V^1_{x_0}$ for x sufficiently close to x_0, say from U. This gives a smooth trivialization of the vector bundle $V^1_U = \bigcup_{x \in U} V^1_x$,

$$\Phi_U : V^1_U \to U \times V^1_0, \quad \Phi(x, v_x) = (x, P_0(v_x)),$$

and a smooth map

$$\Psi_U : U \to V^1_0, \quad \Psi_U = P_0 \circ \widetilde{\mathcal{V}}.$$

It is easy to see that $N \cap U = \Psi_U^{-1}\{0\}$ and that Ψ_U is of maximal rank at points of N as the derivative $D_x\Psi_U = P_0 \circ P_x$ is 'onto'.

Hence, due to the Implicit Function Theorem, $N \cap U$ is a submanifold in U, thus the whole N is a closed submanifold in F. This implies in turn that $E = \bigcup_{x \in N} E_x$, locally isomorphic with $(N \cap U) \times V^1_0$, is a smooth vector subbundle in $\mathsf{T}F$ over N. Moreover, $\mathcal{V} : F \to E$ is of maximal rank, thus a local diffeomorphism along N. For, observe that any vector $v \in T_xF$ with $x \in N$, which is annihilated by the derivative $D_x\mathcal{V}$ must be annihilated by $D_x\widetilde{\mathcal{V}}$, thus be tangent to N. But $\mathcal{V}$ embeds N as the zero-section 0_N, so $D_x\mathcal{V}$ is an injection on $T_xN \subset T_xF$. Since $\mathcal{V}_{|N}$ is an embedding, we can even say that $\mathcal{V}$ is a global diffeomorphism on a neighborhood U_N of N in F onto a neighborhood W_0 of the zero-section in E. Hence, $x \mapsto s^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{V}(h_s(x))$ is a diffeomorphism of $h_s^{-1}(U_N)$ onto $s^{-1}W_0$. But, according to (2), the latter map coincides with $\mathcal{V}$ which is therefore a diffeomorphism of $F = \bigcup_{s \geq 1} h_s(V_N)$ onto $E = \bigcup_{s \geq 1} sV_0$, intertwining h_s with the homotety by s. The vector bundle structure on F can be now taken as the pull-back of the vector bundle structure in E by this diffeomorphism.

Uniqueness follows from the fact that homogeneous structure (homoteties) on a vector space completely determines the linear structure, as 1-homogeneous smooth functions, i.e. functions satisfying $f(s \cdot x) = s \cdot f(x)$, are linear. □

Remark 2.1. The monoid $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$ contains an open-dense subset of invertible elements $(\mathbb{R}^*_+, \cdot)$ – the multiplicative group of positive reals. It is clear that any action h of $(\mathbb{R}+, \cdot)$ restricts to a group action of $(\mathbb{R}^*_+, \cdot)$ which has an infinitesimal generator – the Euler (Liouville) vector field Δ_h, where $\Delta_h(x)$ is the vector tangent to the curve $x_h(t)$ at $t = 1$. In the case of a homogeneous structure this is exactly the Euler (Liouville) vector field Δ_E of the vector bundle E. Of course, this vector field is complete and its global flow $Exp(t\Delta_E)$ determines the homogeneous structure: $Exp(t\Delta_E)(x) = e^t \cdot x$. The above theorem can be reformulated in terms of this vector field as follows. Note only that the linear part of a vector field Δ on F at its singular point (zero) x_0 is a well-defined liner map $\mathsf{T}_{x_0}F \to \mathsf{T}_{x_0}F$ which in local coordinates is represented by the Jacobian matrix of partial derivatives of coordinates of Δ near x_0.

Theorem 2.2. *A vector field Δ on a smooth manifold F is the Euler vector field of a vector bundle structure on F if and only if*

(a) Δ is complete and the corresponding flow $\mathbb{R} \mapsto \varphi_t = Exp(t\Delta)$ of diffeomorphisms has the limit $h_0(x) = \lim_{t\to-\infty} \varphi_t$ which is a projection of F onto the set N of singular points of Δ;

(b) For every $x_0 \in N$, the linear part of Δ at x_0 is a projection.

Proof.- One can follow the idea of the above proof for $\mathbb{R}_+$-action but we will sketch an alternative proof in terms of normal hiperbolicity of flows and linearization of vector fields. Since the linear part of the vector field at singular points has only eigenvalues $0, 1$, according to Shoshitaishvili Theorem, at singular points x_0 of Δ we have a local decomopositon of the manifold into the center manifold $W^0(x_0)$ and the unstable manifold $W^+(x_0)$. The manifold $W^0(x_0)$ is invariant, so in our case it is unique, as it has to coincide locally with N. This proves that N is a submanifold and we have, at least locally, a fibration of F into unstable submanifolds over N. But on each $W^+(x_0)$ the linear part of Δ at x_0 is identity, so there are no resonances and Δ is smoothly equivalent to its linear part, i.e. to the Euler vector field on $\mathsf{T}_{x_0}W^0(x_0)$. These linearizations on fibers of the fibrations can be glued together to a linerization of Δ near N, so to a local $\mathbb{R}_+$-action near N. We can pass to the global action thanks to the assumption (a). □

Remark 2.2. Of course, there are singular $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$-actions which therefore do not correspond to vector bundle structures. Take for example $F = \mathbb{R}$ with the action $h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}(t, x) \mapsto t^2 \cdot x$. It is clear that $\mathcal{V}_h$ is trivial: $\mathcal{V}(x) = (0, 0) \in \mathsf{T}\mathbb{R}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 2.1 easily implies the following.

Theorem 2.3. *Every closed submanifold of a vector bundle, which is invariant with respect to homoteties, is a vector subbundle (over a closed submanifold of the base).*

Proof.- Let E be a closed submanifold of a vector bundle F over M which is homotety-invariant. It is easy to see that the $\mathbb{R}_+$-action h by homoteteties, reduced to E, is a homogeneous structure on E. This is because, clearly, $\mathcal{V}_{h_{|E}} = (\mathcal{V}_h)_{|E}$, since the vector tangent to a curve in a submanifold can be naturally viewed as the vector tangent to this curve in the total manifold. This implies that $h_{|E}$ is an action by homoteties with respect to a unique vector bundle structure on E over the closed submanifold $N = h_0(E) \subset M$. This vector bundle structure is a vector subbundle of $\mathsf{V}E_{|0_E} \subset \mathsf{V}F_{|0_F} \simeq F$, thus canonically a subbundle of F. □

Remark 2.3. *A slightly weaker result has been communicated to us by P. Urbański who assumed that the intersection of E with every fiber of F is a vector subspace.*

It should be not surprising that the concept of a morphism in the category of vector bundles can be completely described in terms of the corresponding homogeneous structures.

Theorem 2.4. *A smooth map $\varphi : F^1 \to F^2$ between the total spaces of two vector bundle structures $h_0^i : F^i \to M^i$, $i = 1, 2$, is a morphism of the vector bundles if and only if it commutes with homoteties*

$$\varphi \circ h_t^1 = h_t^2 \circ \varphi\,. \tag{9}$$

Proof.- Note first, that (9) easily implies that φ maps $M^1 = h_0^1(F^1)$ into $M^2 = h_0^2(F^2)$ and fibers into fibers. We therefore can assume then that F^i, $i = 1, 2$, are just vector spaces.

Differentiating (9) with respect to t at $t = 0$, we get

$$D_0\varphi \circ \mathcal{V}^1 = \mathcal{V}^2 \circ \varphi.$$

Since $\mathcal{V}^i : F^i \to \mathsf{T}_0F^i$ are linear isomorphisms,

$$\varphi = (\mathcal{V}^2)^{-1} \circ D_0\varphi \circ \mathcal{V}^1 : F^1 \to F^2$$

is linear. The converse, i.e. that a vector bundle morphism commutes with homoteties is obvious. □

Corollary 2.1. *A smooth map $\varphi : F^1 \to F^2$ between the total spaces of two vector bundle structures is a morphism of the vector bundles if and only if it relates the Euler vector fields:*

$$D_x\varphi(\Delta_{F^1}(x)) = \Delta_{F^2}(\varphi(x)). \tag{10}$$

Proof.- Differentiating (9) with respect to t at $t = 1$, we get (10). Conversely, (10) implies that φ intertwines the flows induced by Δ_{F^1} and Δ_{F^2}, i.e. $\varphi \circ h^1_t = h^2_t \circ \varphi$ for $t > 0$, thus for all $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ by continuity.

□

3 Commuting Euler vector fields and double vector bundles

Consider now two commuting homogeneous structures $h^1, h^2 : \mathbb{R}_+ \times F \to F$, $h^1_t \circ h^2_s = h^2_s \circ h^1_t$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ (or, equivalently two commuting Euler vector fields, $[\Delta^1, \Delta^2] = 0$). Let us denote the corresponding bases $E^i = h^i_0(F)$, $i = 1, 2$. We have, in particular,

$$h^1_t(h^2_0(x)) = h^2_0(h^1_t(x)) \tag{11}$$

which implies that $E^2 = h^2_0(F)$ is invariant with respect h^1. According to Theorem 2.3, this means that E^2 is a vector subbundle of $h^1_0 : F \to E^1$ over the submanifold

$$M = h^1_0(E^2) = h^1_0 \circ h^2_0(F) = h^2_0 \circ h^1_0(F) = h^2_0(E^1) = E^1 \cap E^2. \tag{12}$$

Analogously, E^1 is a vector subbundle of $h^2_0 : F \to E^2$ over M. We will call them *side bundles*. Thus we get the following diagram of vector bundle projections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{h^2_0} & E^2 \\ {\scriptstyle h^1_0}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h^1_0} \\ E^1 & \xrightarrow{h^2_0} & M \end{array} \tag{13}$$

where we write simply h^1_0 also for its restriction to E^2, etc. Note also that E^1, E^2, M are canonically closed submanifolds in F as the zero-sections of the corresponding vector bundle structures. Moreover, according to Proposition 2.1, the vertical and the horizontal arrows describe morphisms of vector bundles.

Let F^i_x be the x-fiber in F of the projection h^i_0. For $x \in M$, let C_x be the kernel of the linear map $h^2_0 : F^1_x \to E^2_x$. This means that C_x is also the kernel of $h^1_0 : F^2_x \to E^1_x$ and $C_x = F^1_x \cap F^2_x$. The submanifold C_x of F carries therefore two structures of a vector space hereditary from F^1_x and F^2_x which, however, coincide according to the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Two real vector space structures on a manifold V with commuting homoteties coincide.*

Proof.- Commutation of the homoteties implies that the vector space structures share the same zero 0. Differentiating the commutation relation $h^1_t(h^2_s(x)) = h^2_s(h^1_t(x))$, with respect to t and s at $t = 0$ and $s = 0$, we get

$$D_0\mathcal{V}^1(\mathcal{V}^2(x)) = D_0\mathcal{V}^2(\mathcal{V}^1(x)),$$

where $\mathcal{V}^i = \mathcal{V}_{h^i}$. But, for a vector space structure, $D_0\mathcal{V}$ is identity on T_0V, so $\mathcal{V}^1 = \mathcal{V}^2$. This in turn implies $h^1 = h^2$ as the vector space structure comes from T_0V by identification $\mathcal{V} : V \to \mathsf{T}_0V$.

□

Let us go back to the commutative diagram of vector bundle morphisms (13). We can reduce the whole picture by fixing $x_0 \in M$ and considering the pull-backs of $\{x_0\}$ with respect to all the projections. This means that we consider the situation when M is just one point which can be then identified as 0 – the only point of the intersection of the vector spaces E^1 and E^2 as submanifolds of F. We know already that $C = F^1_0 \cap F^2_0$ is a common vector subspace of F^1_0 and F^2_0. We will call C the *core* of (h^1, h^2). Since $h^1_0(E^2) = \{0\}$, the vector space E^2 is a subset, thus vector subspace, of F^1_0. Analogously, E^1 is a subspace of F^2_0. Since h^2_0 maps the fiber F^1_0 linearly onto E^2, its kernel C is a

subspace complementary to $E^2 \subset F_0^1$, as h_0^2 is identical on E^2. Thus $F_0^1 = E^2 \oplus C$ and, analogously, $F_0^2 = E^1 \oplus C$. Using trivializations of the vector bundles in question (which always exist as the bases are contractible), we get (13), with $M = \{0\}$, in the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^1 \times E^2 \times C & \xrightarrow{h_0^2} & E^2 \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_0^1} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_0^1} \\ E^1 & \xrightarrow{h_0^2} & \{0\} \end{array} \tag{14}$$

with obvious projections which are linear maps. Note however that the identification $F = E^1 \times E^2 \times C$ is not canonical and depends on the choice of the trivializations. Indeed, if $(\xi_i, \phi_a, \theta_r)$ are linear coordinates in $E^1 \times E^2 \times C$, then a change of the bases in E^1, E^2 results in a change of coordinates,

$$(\xi_i', \phi_a') = \left(\sum_j \tau_i^j \xi_j, \sum_b \rho_a^b \phi_b \right). \tag{15}$$

Further, a change of the trivialization of h_0^1 over E^1 which respects the projection on E^2 results in a change of coordinates,

$$(\xi_i', \phi_a', \theta_r') = \left(\sum_j \tau_i^j \xi_j, \sum_b \rho_a^b \phi_b, \sum_b \alpha_r^b(\xi)\phi_b + \sum_s \beta_r^s(\xi)\theta_s \right). \tag{16}$$

For the other projection we have

$$(\xi_i', \phi_a', \theta_r') = \left(\sum_j \tau_i^j \xi_j, \sum_b \rho_a^b \phi_b, \sum_j \gamma_r^j(\phi)\xi_j + \sum_s \delta_r^s(\phi)\theta_s \right). \tag{17}$$

The changes of coordinates (15) and (16) coincide if and only if they have the common form

$$(\xi_i', \phi_a', \theta_r') = \left(\sum_j \tau_i^j \xi_j, \sum_b \rho_a^b \phi_b, \sum_{b,j} A_r^{bj} \phi_b \xi_j + \sum_s B_r^s \theta_s \right) \tag{18}$$

with τ_i^j, ρ_a^b, A_r^{bj}, and B_r^s constant. But this change of coordinates, reduced to C, is not linear but affine which shows that the bundle $\zeta = (h_0^1, h_0^2) : F \to E^1 \times E^2$ is affine, modelled on the trivial bundle $E^1 \times E^2 \times C$.

Let us go back to the whole generality. The collection of all C_x with $x \in M$ defines a vector bundle C over M – the *core* of (h^1, h^2). If we take $x_0 \in M$ and a local chart $U \subset M$ near x_0, then, using local trivializations of all vector bundles over the pull-backs of U (which are contractible bases), we get from (14) the following local form of (13)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times E^1_{x_0} \times E^2_{x_0} \times C_{x_0} & \longrightarrow & U \times E^1_{x_0} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U \times E^1_{x_0} \times E^2_{x_0} & \longrightarrow & U \end{array} \tag{19}$$

with obvious projections. One important remark is that, again, the decomposition

$$(h_0^2 \circ h_0^1)^{-1}(U) = (h_0^1 \circ h_0^2)^{-1}(U) = U \times E^1_{x_0} \times E^2_{x_0} \times C_{x_0}$$

depends on the choice of the trivializations. A change in trivializations results in a change of local linear coordinates like in (18) but with coefficients depending on $x \in U$:

$$(x_u', \xi_i', \phi_a', \theta_r') = \left(x_u, \sum_j \tau_i^j(x)\xi_j, \sum_b \rho_a^b(x)\phi_b, \sum_{b,j} A_r^{bj}(x)\phi_b\xi_j + \sum_s B_r^s(x)\theta_s \right). \tag{20}$$

In the coordinates $(x_u, \xi_i, \phi_a, \theta_r) \in U \times E^1_{x_0} \times E^2_{x_0} \times C_{x_0}$ the Euler vector fields corresponding to the vector bundle structures h^1 and h^2 read

$$\Delta^1 = \sum_a \phi_a \partial_{\phi_a} + \sum_r \theta_r \partial_{\theta_r}\,, \quad \Delta^2 = \sum_k \xi_k \partial_{\xi_k} + \sum_r \theta_r \partial_{\theta_r}. \tag{21}$$

They clearly commute. The spaces $E^1_{x_0}, E^2_{x_0}, C_{x_0}$ can be described in terms of the Euler vector fields as submanifolds defined by equations $\Delta^1 = 0$, $\Delta^2 = 0$, $\Delta^1 = \Delta^2$, respectively. Note also that the coordinate functions $(x_u, \xi_i, \phi_a, \theta_r)$ are (Δ^1, Δ^2)-homogeneous of bi-degree $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1), (1,1)$, respectively. Conversely, any change of coordinates that respects this bi-degree must be of the form (20) and it preserves Δ^1 and Δ^2. What we get locally is therefore a local form of a *double vector bundle* – the notion introduced by J. Pradines [29, 30, 31] and studied in [2, 14, 41]. This easily implies that also globally double vector bundles and commuting homogeneous structures are the same objects. Summarizing our considerations, we get the following.

Theorem 3.1. *A double vector bundle can be equivalently defined as a smooth manifold equipped with two vector bundle structures whose Euler vector fields Δ^1, Δ^2 commute.*

Theorem 3.2. *Any double vector bundle admits an atlas with charts which are invariant with respect to both homogeneous structures and local coordinates which are (Δ^1, Δ^2)-homogeneous of bi-degrees $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1), (1,1)$. Conversely, every manifold F equipped with an atlas whose charts identify some domains in F with $\prod_{i_1,i_2=0,1} V(i_1, i_2)$, where $V(0,0)$ is a domain in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and $V(1,0), V(0,1), V(1,1)$ are $\mathbb{R}$-vector spaces, and the changes of coordinates respect the bi-degree (i_1, i_2), carries a canonical structure of a double vector bundle with the Euler vector fields which are locally of the form $\Delta^1 = \Delta_{V(0,1)} + \Delta_{V(1,1)}$ and $\Delta^2 = \Delta_{V(1,0)} + \Delta_{V(1,1)}$.*

4 Higher vector bundles

A generalization of the concept of vector bundle and double vector bundle suggested by previous considerations is now straightforward:

Definition 4.1. A smooth *n-tuple vector bundle* (shortly - *n-vector bundle*) is a smooth manifold F equipped with n structures of vector bundles whose corresponding Euler vector fields Δ^i, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, pairwise commute. A morphism between n-vector bundles $(F, \Delta^1, \ldots, \Delta^n)$ and $(F', (\Delta')^1, \ldots, (\Delta')^n)$ *is a smooth map $\varphi : F \to F'$ which relates Δ^k with $(\Delta')^k$, i.e. $D_x\varphi(\Delta^k(x)) = (\Delta')^k(\varphi(x))$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$, $x \in F$.*

Remark 4.1. With respect to the above definition, a non-trivial permutation of the Euler vector fields leads to non-isomorphic n-vector bundles. Sometimes, however, it is convenient to consider *weak isomorphisms*, i.e. isomorphisms up to such a permutation.

An inductive reasoning, completely parallel to that proving Theorem 3.2, gives the following.

Theorem 4.1. *Any n-vector bundle admits an atlas with charts which are invariant with respect to all the homogeneous structures and local coordinates which are $(\Delta^1, \ldots, \Delta^n)$-homogeneous of n-degrees $i = (i_1, \ldots, i_n)$, $i_k = 0, 1$.*

Conversely, every manifold F equipped with an atlas whose charts identify some domains in F with $W = \prod_{i \in \{0,1\}^n} V(i)$, where $V(0)$, $0 = (0, \ldots, 0)$, is a domain in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and $V(i)$, $i \neq 0$, are $\mathbb{R}$-vector spaces, and the changes of coordinates respect the n-degree $i = (i_1, \ldots, i_n)$, carries a canonical structure of an n-vector bundle with the Euler vector fields which are locally of the form

$$\Delta^k = \sum_{i'_k \neq 0} \Delta_{V(i)}\,,$$

where $i'_k = (i_1, \ldots, i_{k-1}, 0, i_{k+1}, \ldots, i_n)$.

It is also a straightforward inductive observation that any smooth change of coordinates in W respecting the n-degrees $(i_1,\dots,i_n)$ of homogeneity must be of the form

$$(v')^j_i = \sum_{\sum i^a = i} \sum_{(j_1,\dots,j_r)} T^j_{(i^1,\dots,i^r;j_1,\dots,j_r)} \prod_a v^{j_a}_{i^a}\,, \tag{22}$$

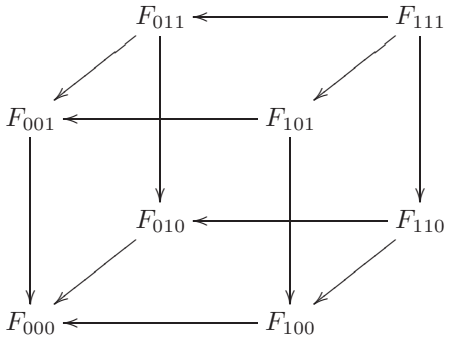
where v^j_i, $j=1,\dots,\dim(V(i))$, are linear coordinates in $V(i)$ and T^*_* are smooth functions on $V(0)$. This shows that our n-bundles coincide with the n-tuple vector bundles described by T. Voronov [41] and the triple vector bundles (for $n=3$) studied by K. Mackenzie [25].

To describe closer the structure of n-vector bundles, let us introduce some conventions. For $i,j\in\{0,1\}^n$, we write $|i|=\sum_k i_k$ and $i\le j$, if $i_k\le j_k$ for all $k=1,\dots,n$. Denote also $\delta^1=(1,0,\dots,0)$, $\delta^2=(0,1,0,\dots,0)$, etc., and $p(i)=\{i-\delta^k\in\{0,1\}^n : i_k=1\}$. Let us write also $\mathbf{1}^n=(1,\dots,1)$ and, for $k=1,\dots,n$, $[k]=\mathbf{1}^n-\delta^k$.

For any $i\in\{0,1\}^n$ the submanifold $F_i=\bigcap_{i_k=0}\{\Delta^k=0\}$ is itself an $|i|$-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields $\{\Delta^k : i_k=1\}$ and bases $F_{i'}$ with $i'\in p(i)$. Thus we get a generalization of the diagram (13), the *characteristic diagram* of the n-vector bundle F, which is a commutative diagram with 2^n vertices F_i and vector bundle morphisms h^k_0 from F_i, with $i_k=1$, to $F_{i'_k}$. In particular, F is the total space of the n vector bundle structures $h^k_0: F\to F_{[k]}$. The intersection of their fibers over the zero-sections give rise to a vector bundle C over the *final base* $M=\bigcap_k F_{[k]}$ – the *core* of the n-vector bundle. The final base M is locally represented by $V(0)$ and fibers of C are locally represented by $V(\mathbf{1}^n)$. The local coordinates of n-degrees $\le i$ form local coordinates on F_i. Note that we can view formally any n-vector bundle as an $(n+1)$-vector bundle by adding a trivial (zero) Euler vector field. In this way, we can regard F_i as an n-vector bundle with trivial Euler vector fields Δ^k with $i_k=0$, i.e. with the Euler vector fields $\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n$ from F but restricted to F_i. Then h^k_0, viewed as a map from F_i, with $i_k=1$, onto $F_{i'_k}$, is a morphism of n-vector bundles. If we remove from the characteristic diagram the total space F (together with the maps from F), then we get a smaller diagram of n-vector bundle morphisms – the *base* of our n-vector bundle which we denote by $B=\mathcal{B}(F)$. It is easy to see that the base does not determine F. There is however a final object – the *base product* – denoted by $\times B$ such that $\mathcal{B}(\times B)=B$ and, for any n-vector bundle F with base B, there is a submersive n-vector bundle morphism $\psi_F: F\to\times B$ which is identical on B. This morphisms can be viewed as "removing the core" operation. For example, the base product for a double vector bundle (13) is the product (or direct sum) of the vector bundles $E^1\times_M E^2\simeq E^1\oplus_M E^2$. In general, $\times\mathcal{B}(F)$ can be identified with the image of the map $(h^1_0,\dots,h^n_0): F\to F_{[1]}\times\ldots\times F_{[n]}$, i.e., locally, $\psi_F: F\to\times\mathcal{B}(F)$ is just the projection modulo the core:

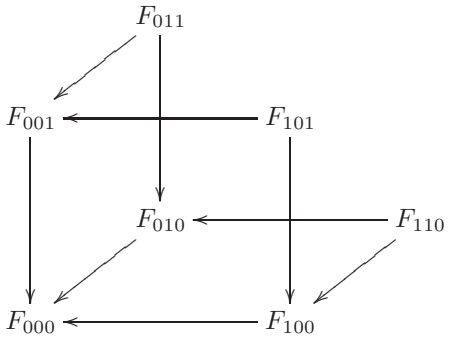
$$\times\mathcal{B}(F)=\prod_{i\in\{0,1\}^n,\, i\ne\mathbf{1}^n} V(i).$$

The coordinate changes in $\times\mathcal{B}(F)$ are projections of the corresponding coordinate changes (22) for F. For instance, the characteristic diagram for the triple vector bundle (cf. [25]) looks like



(23)

whereas its base is:



(24)

More generally, for any $i \in \{0,1\}^n$, one can define also n-manifolds manifolds $F_{<i} = \times\mathcal{B}(F_i)$, which locally looks like

$$F_{<i} = \prod_{j\in\{0,1\}^n,\, j<i} V(j).$$

Denote by $\mathcal{A}^i(F)$ the space of functions on F with n-degree i. It is an $\mathcal{A}^0(F) = C^\infty(M)$-module which is clearly locally free and finite-dimensional, so it can be viewed as the module of sections of some vector bundle $V^i(F)$ over M. For instance, for a double vector bundle F, the module $\mathcal{A}^{(1,1)}(F)$ is locally generated by products of two coordinates of degrees $(1,0)$ and $(0,1)$, and coordinates of degree $(1,1)$, so that the symmetric tensor product $V^{(1,0)}(F) \vee_M V^{(0,1)}(F)$ is a subbundle in $V^{(1,1)}(F)$ and we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \to V^{(1,0)}(F) \vee_M V^{(0,1)}(F) \to V^{(1,1)}(F) \to C \to 0.$$

We can consider also the graded associative and commutative algebra $\mathcal{A}(F) = \bigoplus_{i\in\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathcal{A}^i(F)$ of homogeneous functions (with the convention $\mathcal{A}^i(F) = \{0\}$ if $i \notin \mathbb{N}^n$). Every its part $\mathcal{A}^{(i)}(F) = \bigoplus_{j\le i} \mathcal{A}^j(F)$ is a prototype of a *higher module*: we have canonical operations $\mathcal{A}^j(F) \times \mathcal{A}^k(F) \to \mathcal{A}^{j+k}(F)$ (or $V^j(F) \otimes_M V^k(F) \to V^{j+k}(F)$) for $j + k \le i$ with obvious properties. We can do the same with respect to the total degree and to define, for $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the spaces $\mathcal{A}^m(F) = \bigoplus_{|i|=m} \mathcal{A}^i(F)$ of functions of total degree m, and the corresponding higher modules $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}(F) = \bigoplus_{|i|\le m} \mathcal{A}^i(F)$. They correspond to certain vector bundles $V^m(F)$ and $V^{(m)}(F)$ over M.

5 The tangent lift, the phase lift, and duality

In this section we show how to lift Euler vector fields to the tangent and the cotangent bundle. For the tangent and cotangent lifts of vector fields we refer to [44, 11, 12]. Note only that both lifts respect the Lie bracket.

Applying the tangent functor to homoteties associated with a homogeneous structure $h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times E \to E$ we get a new homogeneous structure $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}h$, $(\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}h)_t = \mathsf{T}(h_t)$. Indeed, $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}h : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathsf{T}E \to \mathsf{T}E$ is clearly a smooth action of $(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$ and the non-singularity assumption is preserved. In the adapted local coordinates in $\mathsf{T}E$ we have

$$\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}h(t, x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y}) = (x, ty, \dot{x}, t\dot{y}). \tag{25}$$

Thus the projection $(\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}h)_0$ maps $\mathsf{T}E$ onto $\mathsf{T}M$ and the corresponding Euler vector field is the *(complete) tangent lift* of the Euler vector field of h,

$$\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Delta_E = \sum_k y_k\partial_{y_k} + \sum_k \dot{y}_k\partial_{\dot{y}_k}. \tag{26}$$

Note that the tangent lift $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Delta_E$ is linear, i.e. commutes with the Euler vector field of the tangent bundle $\Delta_{\mathsf{T}E}$, and on E it reduces to Δ_E. Moreover, the tangent lifts of commuting vector fields commute, so we get the following.

Theorem 5.1. *The tangent bundle of an n-vector bundle $(F, \Delta^1, \ldots, \Delta^n)$ is canonically an $(n+1)$-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields $\mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}\Delta^1, \cdots, \mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}\Delta^n, \Delta_{\mathsf{T}F}$. The corresponding side bundles are F and $\mathsf{T}F_{[k]}$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$, respectively. In particular, the iterated tangent bundle $\mathsf{T}^{(n)}M = \mathsf{T}\mathsf{T}\cdots\mathsf{T}M$ is canonically an n-vector bundle with $(\mathsf{T}^{(n)}M)_i \simeq (\mathsf{T}^{(|i|)}M)$.*

If $\prod_{i\in\{0,1\}^n} V(i)$ are local charts in F as in Theorem 4.1, then we have $V_{\mathsf{T}F}((i,0)) = V_{\mathsf{T}F}((i,1)) = V(i)$, $i > 0$, for factors of local charts in $\mathsf{T}F$. In particular, $(\mathsf{T}F)_{(i,0)} = F_i$ and $(\mathsf{T}F)_{(i,1)} = \mathsf{T}F_i$.

The "phase functor" has not as good properties as the tangent one, since, in general, it associates only relations with smooth maps. Therefore the cotangent lift $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}\Delta_E$ of Δ_E, which by definition is the hamiltonian vector field of the linear function ι_{Δ_E} on T^*E represented by Δ_E, is not an Euler vector field. We get, however, an Euler vector field, denoted by $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E$ and called the *phase lift* of Δ_E, if we add the Euler vector field Δ_{T^*E} of the cotangent bundle,

$$\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E = \mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}\Delta_E + \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*E}\,. \tag{27}$$

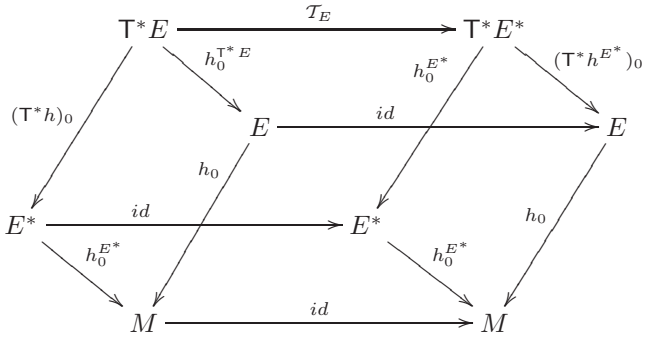
In the adapted local coordinates,

$$\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}\Delta_E(x, y, p, \pi) = \sum_k y_k\partial_{y_k} - \sum_j \pi_j\partial_{\pi_j}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E(x, y, p, \pi) &= (\sum_k y_k\partial_{y_k} - \sum_j \pi_j\partial_{\pi_j}) + (\sum_j \pi_j\partial_{\pi_j} + \sum_a p_a\partial_{p_a}) \\ &= \sum_k y_k\partial_{y_k} + \sum_a p_a\partial_{p_a}.\end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

The Euler lift $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E$ is linear, i.e. commutes with Δ_{T^*E}, and on E it reduces to Δ_E. The base of the corresponding homogeneous structure T^*h is canonically identified with the dual bundle E^* which is canonically embedded in T^*E. The homogeneous structure T^*h will be called the *phase lift* of h. It commutes with the standard homogeneous structure h^{T^*E} on T^*E. Thus the cotangent bundle T^*E is canonically a double vector bundle with respect to the pair of commuting Euler vector fields $(\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E, \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*E})$. It is well known that there is a canonical isomorphism of double vector bundles (cf. [7, 14, 13]) being simultaneously a symplectomorphism of the canonical symplectic structures:



(29)

which in local coordinates reads

$$\mathcal{T}_E(x, y, p, \pi) = (x, \pi, p, -y) \tag{30}$$

and identifies $(\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*E}, \mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E)$ with $(\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_{E^*}, \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*E^*})$. This isomorphism, called sometimes a *Legendre transform*, has been first discovered by W. M. Tulczyjew [36] for $E = \mathsf{T}M$ in the context of Legendre transformation in analytical mechanics. Since $\mathcal{T}_E$ is a symplectomorphism, we get additionally that the canonical symplectic form ω_E on T^*E is 1-homogeneous not only with respect to Δ_{T^*E} but also with respect to the phase lift $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E$. These properties completely determine the vector field $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta_E$ if its restriction to E is given. Namely, we have the following.

Proposition 5.1. *Any vector field X on T^*M which commutes with the Euler vector field Δ_{T^*M} and satisfies $\mathcal{L}_X\omega_M = a\cdot\omega_M$, where $a\in\mathbb{R}$ and ω_M is the canonical symplectic form on T^*M, is tangent to M and completely determined by a and its restriction to M. In particular, the cotangent lift $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}Y$ is the unique linear and hamiltonian extension to T^*M of a vector field Y on M.*

Proof.- Write $X=\sum_j\left(f_j(x,p)\partial_{x^j}+g_j(x,p)\partial_{p_j}\right)$ in local Darboux coordinates (x^j,p_k). The property $[X,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*M}]=0$ implies easily that f_j are of 0-homogeneous and g_j are 1-homogeneous with respect to Δ_{T^*M}, i.e. $f_j(x,p)=f_j(x)$ and $g_j(x,p)=\sum_k g_j^k(x)p_k$. Now,

$$a\cdot\sum_j \mathrm{d}p_j\wedge\mathrm{d}x^j=\mathcal{L}_X\omega_M=\sum_{j,k}\left(g_j^k(x)+\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x^j}(x)\right)\mathrm{d}p_k\wedge\mathrm{d}x^j,$$

i.e.

$$g_j^k(x)=a\cdot\delta_j^k-\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x^j}(x).$$

Thus, for a given a, the vector field X is completely determined by its restriction $\sum_j f_j(x)\partial_{x^j}$ to M. □

Since the phase lift of an Euler vector field is Euler, the cotangent bundle of an n-vector bundle $(F,\Delta^1,\ldots,\Delta^n)$ is canonically an $(n+1)$-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^1,\cdots,\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^n,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F}$ due to the following proposition.

Proposition 5.2. *The phase lifts T^*X and T^*Y of vector fields X,Y on M commute if and only if X and Y commute.*

Proof.- The linear functions ι_X,ι_Y on T^*M, corresponding to commuting vector fields X and Y, commute with respect to the symplectic Poisson bracket, so that they hamiltonian vector fields $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}X$ and $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}Y$ commute. The cotangent lifts $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}X$ and $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}Y$ are linear vector fields on T^*M, so they commute with the Euler vector field Δ_{T^*M}. Hence

$$[\mathsf{T}^*X,\mathsf{T}^*Y]=[\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}X+\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*M},\mathsf{T}^*Y+\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*M}]=0.$$

Conversely, if T^*X and T^*Y commute, then $[X,Y]=[\mathsf{T}^*X,\mathsf{T}^*Y]_{|M}=0$. □

In homogeneous local coordinates (x^j) on F, put $g_k(x^j)$ to be the degree of x^j with respect to Δ^k, $\Delta^k(x^j)=g_k(x^j)x^j$. Then, in the adapted local coordinates (x^j,p_s) in T^*F,

$$\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^k=\sum_k g_k(x^j)x^j\partial_{x^j}+\sum_k(1-g_k(x^j))p_j\partial_{p_j}. \tag{31}$$

If $\prod_{i\in\{0,1\}^n}V(i)$ are local charts in F as in Theorem 4.1, then we have $V_{\mathsf{T}^*F}(\mathbf{1}^n,1)=\mathsf{T}^*V(0)$ and

$$V_{\mathsf{T}^*F}((i,0))=V(i),\quad V_{\mathsf{T}^*F}((i,1))=V(\mathbf{1}^n-i)^*,\ i>0,$$

for factors of local charts in T^*F. In particular, $(\mathsf{T}^*F)_{(i,0)}=F_i$. The side bundles of the $(n+1)$-vector bundle T^*F are F and $F^*_{(k)}$, $k=1,\ldots,n$, where $F^*_{(k)}=(F,\Delta^1,\ldots,\Delta^n)^*_{\Delta^k}$ is the vector bundle dual to the vector bundle structure $h_0^k:F\to F_{[k]}$ determined by the Euler vector field Δ^k, respectively. But, according to (29), $\mathsf{T}^*F\simeq\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k)}$, $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^k\simeq\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k)}}$, so

$$(\mathsf{T}^*F,\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^1,\ldots,\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^n,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F},)\simeq(\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k)},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(1)}},\ldots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}}), \tag{32}$$

where we use the convention $F=F^*_{(n+1)}$ and $\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}}=\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F}$. The dual bundle $F^*_{(k)}$ is canonically an n-vector bundle (with respect to the restrictions of the corresponding Euler vector fields):

$$(F^*_{(k)},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(1)}},\ldots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k-1)}},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k+1)}},\ldots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}}).$$

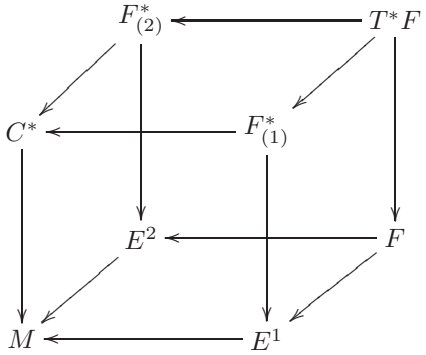
One can also easily derive the fact that the set of n-vector bundles

$$(F,\Delta^1,\ldots,\Delta^n)^*=\{F,F^*_{(1)},\ldots,F^*_{(n)}\},$$

the *set of duals* of the n-vector bundle $(F,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n)$, is closed with respect to passing to the dual bundles with respect to any of the vector bundle structure on them (cf. [14, 25]). The corresponding isomorphisms respect the n-bundle structures, if we accept the weak isomorphisms related to reordering of the Euler vector fields (or, better to say, by fixing the original order $\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(1)}},\dots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}}$). In fact, for $k,l=1,\dots,n$, $l\neq k$,

$$(F^*_{(k)},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(1)}},\dots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k-1)}},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k+1)}},\dots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}})^*_{\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(l)}}} = \left(\prod_{i_k=0}V(i)\times\prod_{i_k=1}V(i)^*\right)^*_{\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(l)}}} =$$
$$\left(\prod_{i_k,i_l=0}V(i)\times\prod_{i_k=1,(\mathbf{1}^n-i)_l=0}V(i)^*\right)\times\left(\prod_{i_k=0,i_l=1}V(i)^*\times\prod_{i_k=1,(\mathbf{1}^n-i)_l=1}V(i)\right) =$$
$$\prod_{i_l=0}V(i)\times\prod_{i_l=1}V(i)^* = (F^*_{(l)},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(1)}},\dots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(l-1)}},\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(l+1)}},\dots,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(n+1)}})\,. \tag{33}$$

This implies that the set of duals of an n-vector bundle contains $(n+1)$-elements, if we accept weak isomorphisms, or $(n+1)!$ elements, if we count permutations of the n-vector bundle structures. For example, if we start with a double vector bundle (13) with the core C, then we get the following triple vector bundle:



Our observation can be summarized as follows.

Theorem 5.2. *The cotangent bundle T^*F of an n-vector bundle $(F,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n)$ is canonically an $(n+1)$-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields $\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^1,\cdots,\mathsf{T}^*\Delta^n,\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F}$ and the side bundles F and $F^*_{(1)},\dots,F^*_{(n)}$-the dual bundles of F with respect to all the vector bundle structures on F. There are canonical isomorphisms of the $(n+1)$-vector bundles $\mathsf{T}^*F\simeq\mathsf{T}^*F^*_{(k)}$. Moreover, the duals of the n-vector bundle $F^*_{(k)}$ are canonically isomorphic to $F,F^*_{(1)},\dots,F^*_{(k-1)},F^*_{(k+1)},\dots,F^*_{(n)}$. In particular, the iterated cotangent bundles $(\mathsf{T}^*)^{(n)}M=\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*\cdots\mathsf{T}^*M$ are canonically n-vector bundles.*

6 Symplectic and Poisson n-vector bundles

Definition 6.1. A *symplectic n-vector bundle* is an n-vector bundle $(F,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n)$ equipped with a symplectic form Ω which is 1-homogeneous with respect to all vector bundle structures:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta^k}\Omega=\Omega,\quad k=1,\dots,n\,, \tag{34}$$

where $\mathcal{L}$ denotes the Lie derivative.

An example of a symplectic vector bundle is the cotangent bundle T^*M with the canonical symplectic form ω_M. Consequently, the cotangent bundle of any $(n-1)$-vector bundle $(E,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^{n-1})$ is a canonical example of a symplectic n-vector bundle. Indeed, we know already that the canonical symplectic structure ω_M is 1-homogeneous with respect to Δ_{T^*F} and with respect to any phase lift.

Theorem 6.1. *Any symplectic n-vector bundle $(F,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n,\Omega)$, $n\geq 1$, is canonically isomorphic to the cotangent bundle over each of its side bundles $F_{[k]}$, equipped with the canonical symplectic form:*

$$(F,\Delta^1,\dots,\Delta^n,\Omega)\simeq(\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]},\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^1_{|F_{[k]}}),\dots,\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k-1}_{|F_{[k]}}),\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}},\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k+1}_{|F_{[k]}}),\dots,\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^n_{|F_{[k]}}),\omega_{F_{[k]}}),$$

$k = 1, \dots, n$. *In particular, all symplectic n-vector bundles*

$$(\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^1_{|F_{[k]}}), \dots, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k-1}_{|F_{[k]}}), \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}}, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k+1}_{|F_{[k]}}), \dots, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^n_{|F_{[k]}}), \omega_{F_{[k]}})$$

$k = 1, \dots, n$, *are canonically isomorphic.*

Proof.- Since Ω is a 1-homogeneous symplectic form on the vector bundle $h^k_0 : F \to F_{[k]}$, we have a canonical isomorphism $\varphi_k : (F, \Omega) \to (\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}, \omega_{F_{[k]}})$ of symplectic vector bundles which identifies Δ^k with $\Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}}$. But $F_{[k]}$ is an $(n-1)$-vector bundle with respect to the restrictions of $\Delta^1, \dots, \Delta^{k-1}, \Delta^{k+1}, \dots, \Delta^n$, so $\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}$, thus F, is a symplectic n-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields

$$\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^1_{|F_{[k]}}), \dots, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k-1}_{|F_{[k]}}), \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}}, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^{k+1}_{|F_{[k]}}), \dots, \mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^n_{|F_{[k]}}).$$

Since φ_k is identity on $F_{[k]}$, the vector field $\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^j_{|F_{[k]}})$ coincides with $(\varphi_k)_*(\Delta^j)$ on $F_{[k]}$. But the linear vector field $X = (\varphi_k)_*(\Delta^j)$ on the cotangent bundle $\mathsf{T}^*F_{[k]}$, which additionally satisfies $\mathcal{L}_X\omega_{F_{[k]}} = \omega_{F_{[k]}}$ is completely determined by its values on $F_{[k]}$, so

$$\mathsf{T}^*(\Delta^j_{|F_{[k]}}) = (\varphi_k)_*(\Delta^j).$$

□

Definition 6.2. A *Poisson n-vector bundle* is an n-vector bundle $(F, \Delta^1, \dots, \Delta^n)$ equipped with a Poisson tensor Λ which is linear, i.e. homogeneous of degree -1, with respect to all vector bundle structures:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta^k}\Lambda = -\Lambda, \quad k = 1, \dots, n\,. \tag{35}$$

Of course, any symplectic n-vector bundle is automatically a Poisson n-vector bundle. Since any linear Poisson structure on a vector bundle E corresponds to a de Rham derivative in the Grassmann algebra $A(E^*)$ associated with the dual bundle, we can associate with any Poisson n-vector bundle F the de Rham derivatives d_k in $A(F^*_{(k)})$. For Poisson structures, homogeneity of degree -1 we call linearity, since the corresponding Poisson bracket is closed on linear (1-homogeneous) functions. This is exactly the Lie algebroid bracket on section of the dual bundle. Thus we can state the following.

Proposition 6.1. *Any Poisson n-vector bundle F induces Lie algebroid structures on all dual vector bundles $F^*_{(k)} \to F_{[k]}$.*

The Lie algebroid structures on all duals of an n-vector bundle F we will call *concordant*, if they are obtained in the above way – from a Poisson n-vector bundle structure on F.

7 Multi-graded manifolds

A graded manifold is a super-manifold equipped with an additional grading in the structure sheaf. The coordinate transformations are required to preserve this grading. The calculus on graded manifolds has been developed e.g. in [40, 33, 28]. Our aim is to describe super-manifolds graded by n-tuples of non-negative integers (i.e. by $\mathbb{N}^n$).

Definition 7.1. Let G be an abelian semigroup, $G \ni g \mapsto p_g \in \mathbb{N}, g \in G$, be any function such that $p_g \neq 0$ only for finitely many $g \in G$, and let $g \mapsto \tilde{g}$ be a semigroup homomorphism $G \to \mathbb{Z}_2$. A *G-graded manifold* $\mathcal{M}$ of dimension (p) is a super-manifold whose local coordinates (x_i) can be chosen homogeneous with respect to a G-gradation in the structure sheaf which agrees with the $\mathbb{Z}_2$-gradation, i.e. such that the G-degrees coincide with the parity:

$$x_i x_j = (-1)^{\widetilde{g}(x^i)\widetilde{g}(x_j)} x_j x_i,$$

and the changes of coordinates respect the gradation.

Note also that, if G is an abelian monoid (with additive notation) then the local coordinates of degree $0 \in G$ give rise naturally to a graded submanifold M of $\mathcal{M}$ which is a standard (non-graded) smooth manifold together with a projection $\mathcal{M} \to M$. For other concepts of graded differential geometry we refer to [33, 40] or to [28]. Especially, the concept of degree-shifting functor $[h]$ we borrow from the latter. Let $h \in G$. The degree-shifting functor $[h]$ acts on the category of G-graded vector spaces and assigns to a G-graded space $V = \oplus_{g\in G} V_g$ the space $W = \oplus_{g\in G} W_{g+h}$, where W_{g+h} consists of the same elements as V_g but has degree $g + h$. Any functor on G-graded vector spaces gives rise to an operation on G-graded vector bundles. Note that the shift operator $[h]$ has the effect of decreasing the degree of fibre coordinates of a G-graded vector bundle $\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{M}$ by $h \in G$. In all our cases G will be the group $\mathbb{Z}^n$ (or its sub-semigroup) and $g = (g_1, \ldots, g_k) \mapsto \tilde{g} = (g_1 + \ldots + g_k)\, mod\, 2$.

For a G-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ we denote by $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M}) = \bigoplus_{g\in G} \mathcal{A}^g(\mathcal{M})$ the G-graded algebra of smooth functions on $\mathcal{M}$.

Definition 7.2. An *n-graded manifold* is an $\mathbb{N}^n$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ which admits an atlas with local coordinates of degrees $\leq \mathbf{1}^n = (1, \ldots, 1) \in \mathbb{N}^n$.

Similarly as in the case of n-vector bundles, we have the algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M}) = \bigoplus_{i\in\mathbb{N}^n} \mathcal{A}^i(\mathcal{M})$ of polynomial functions. The difference is that this graded associative algebra is graded commutative instead of being just commutative. The $\mathcal{A}^0(\mathcal{M}) = C^\infty(M)$-modules $\mathcal{A}^i(\mathcal{M})$ and the higher modules $\mathcal{A}^{(i)}(\mathcal{M})$, as well as the corresponding vector bundles $V^i(\mathcal{M})$ and $V^{(i)}(\mathcal{M})$ are defined completely analogously. We can also pass to to the corresponding objects with respect to the total degree.

Remark 7.1. Passing from $\mathbb{N}^n$- or $\mathbb{Z}^n$-degree i to the *total degree* $|i| = \sum_k i_k$ allows us to associate with every n-graded manifold an *N-manifold of degree n*, in the terminology introduced by P. Ševera [35] and exploited by D. Roytenberg [32, 33].

A convenient way to describe the $\mathbb{N}^n$-gradation in an n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ is to consider the Euler vector fields $\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}}$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$, whose eigenvalues represent the degrees of homogeneous functions $g(f) = (g_1(f), \ldots, g_n(f))$. In local coordinates (x^j),

$$\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}} = \sum_j g_k(x^j) x^j \partial_{x^j}, \tag{36}$$

so f is of degree $i \in \mathbb{N}^n$ if $\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}}(f) = i_k f$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$. we have a fundamental correspondence between n-vector bundles and n-graded manifolds.

Theorem 7.1. *With every n-vector bundle $F = (F, \Delta^1, \ldots, \Delta^n)$ one can canonically associate an n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}_F = \mathrm{gr}(F, \Delta^1, \ldots, \Delta^n)$ such that local coordinates in F of n-degree $i \leq \mathbf{1}^n$ correspond to graded local coordinates in $\mathcal{M}_F$ of degree i. This correspondence gives an equivalence of the corresponding categories.*

Proof.- Assume that an n-vector bundle F is given by an atlas in which local coordinates v^j_i's transform as in (22). Passing from F to a super-manifold structure requires a slight caution because in general the transformation formula (22) does not work in a super-manifold context.

Let us introduce coordinates θ^j_i, of degree $i \in \{0, 1\}^n$ on a domain $V_{(0)} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, corresponding to the coordinates v^j_i. Let us fix an order $\prec$ on the set $\{0, 1\}^n$ such that $\delta^1 \prec \ldots \prec \delta^n$. Let $J(i) = (j_1, \ldots, j_{|i|})$ be the growing sequence of those $k = 1, \ldots, n$, for which $i_k = 1$. Let $[i^1, \ldots, i^r] \in \{\pm 1\}$ be the sign of the permutation $(J^1, \ldots, J^r)$ of the set $J(i) = J^1 \cup \ldots \cup J^r$, where $J^a = J(i^a)$ and $i = i^1 + \ldots + i^r$. We claim that the following change of coordinates

$$(\theta')^j_i = \sum_{\substack{0<i^1\prec\ldots\prec i^r \\ \sum_a i^a = i}} \sum_{(j_1,\ldots,j_r)} [i^1, \ldots, i^r]\, T^j_{(i^1,\ldots,i^r;j_1,\ldots,j_r)}\, \theta^{j_1}_{i^1} \ldots \theta^{j_r}_{i^r}, \tag{37}$$

satisfies the cocycle condition. This is so because of the following easy properties of the introduced sign

$$[i^{\sigma_1}, \ldots, i^{\sigma_r}]\theta^{j_{\sigma_1}}_{i^{\sigma_1}} \ldots \theta^{j_{\sigma_r}}_{i^{\sigma_r}} = [i^1, \ldots, i^r]\theta^{j_1}_{i^1} \ldots \theta^{j_r}_{i^r} \tag{38}$$

for any permutation σ and

$$[i^{1,1}+\ldots+i^{1,s},i^2,\ldots,i^r][i^{1,1},\ldots,i^{1,s}]=[i^{1,1},\ldots,i^{1,s},i^2,\ldots,i^r]. \tag{39}$$

One can obtain the corresponding n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}_F$ also by means of applying the degree-shifting functors ([28], Proposition 2.2.27).

Conversely, given a n-graded manifold one easily recover the non-graded transformation functions T^*_*, which produce n-vector bundle F. Also the morphisms in the considered categories are in one-to-one correspondence if we apply the rules analogous to the rules just described for the coordinate changes. In particular, the rule (37) describes graded diffeomorphisms. □

Similarly like in the n-vector bundle case, any n-graded manifolds gives rise to a commutative diagram of graded vector bundle projections $\tau_{(i,i')}:\mathcal{M}_i\to\mathcal{M}_{i'}$, where $i\in\mathbb{N}^n$, $i'\in p(i)$, and $\mathcal{M}_i$ is the graded submanifold of $\mathcal{M}$ with local coordinates reduced to those whose degrees are $\leq i$. Of course, $\mathcal{M}_i$ is canonically an $|i|$-graded manifold. In this way we get graded vector bundles $\tau^k:\mathcal{M}\to\mathcal{M}_{[k]}$ and the dual bundles $\sigma^k:\mathcal{M}^*_{(k)}\to\mathcal{M}_{[k]}$.

Given an n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ let us denote by $\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M})$ the de-gradation of $\mathcal{M}$, i.e. an n-vector bundle F such that $\mathrm{gr}(F)=\mathcal{M}_F$. If A is a subset of $\{1,\ldots,n\}$, $\#A=k$, we can consider F as $(n-k)$-vector bundle with respect to the Euler vector fields Δ^s with $s\notin A$. We denote it by ${}_AF$ and define ${}_A\mathcal{M}:=\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M},\Delta^A)$ as $(n-k)$-graded manifold associated with ${}_AF$, i.e. $\mathrm{gr}({}_AF,\Delta^A)={}_A\mathcal{M}$. Note that the final base of ${}_AF$ (and so the support of ${}_A\mathcal{M}$) has $\#A$-vector bundle structure. If A, B are disjoint subsets of $\{1,\ldots,n\}$ then ${}_{A\cup B}\mathcal{M}={}_A({}_B\mathcal{M})$, since both sides are $(n-\#A-\#B)$-graded manifolds associated with $(n-\#A-\#B)$-vector bundle ${}_{A\cup B}F$.

Example 7.1. With a vector bundle E over M we associate the $\mathbb{N}$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}_E$. Local coordinates (x^a) on M and a basis of local sections of the dual bundle E^* give rise to local homogeneous coordinates (x^a,y^i) on E. The local coordinates on $\mathcal{M}_E$ are (x^a,ξ^i) of degrees, respectively, 0 and 1, and the same change of coordinates as described by the definition of the vector bundle E^*. Thus, with every i-section ν from the Grassmann algebra $A(E^*)$ we associate a function ι_ν of degree i on $\mathcal{M}_E$ in an obvious way, so that $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M}_E)\simeq A(E^*)$. A Lie algebroid structure on E is the same as a linear Poisson structure on E^*, or the same as a homological vector field Q, $[Q,Q]=0$, in $\mathcal{M}_E$.

The *graded tangent bundle* $\mathbb{T}\mathcal{M}$ of an n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ is by definition the $(n+1)$-graded manifold associated with the tangent bundle $\mathsf{T}(\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M}))$ of the n-vector bundle $\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M})$ being de-gradation of $\mathcal{M}$, i.e. $\mathcal{M}=\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M})}$. The degree of ∂_{x^j} as a function on $\mathsf{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ is $-g(x^j)\in-\mathbb{N}^n$. Similarly, to obtain an $(n+1)$-vector bundle associated with $\mathsf{T}^*\mathrm{dgr}(\mathcal{M})$ – the graded cotangent bundle $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ – we have to define the degree of ∂_{x^j} as $(\mathbf{1}^n-g(x^j),1)\in\mathbb{N}^{n+1}$. One can also say that the grading in $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ is induced by the Euler vector fields $\Delta_{\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}}$ and the phase lifts $\mathbb{T}^*(\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}})$ which, in the standard adapted local coordinates (x^j,p_j) have the form $\Delta_{\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}}=\sum_j p_j\partial_{p_j}$ and

$$\mathbb{T}^*(\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}})=\sum_j\left(g_k(x^j)x^j\partial_{x^j}+(1-g_k(x^j)p_j\partial_{p_j}\right).$$

The bases of the corresponding projections are $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}^*_{(k)}$, $k=1,\ldots,n$ and this set of n-graded manifolds is closed with respect to the corresponding dualities.

We say that an r-form (resp., an r-vector field) α is of weight $i\in\mathbb{Z}^n$, $w(\alpha)=i$, if $\mathcal{L}_{\Delta^k_{\mathcal{M}}}(\alpha)=i_k\alpha$, $k=1,\ldots,n$. Note that with this convention the weight of $\mathrm{d}x^j$ is $w(x^j)=g(x^j)\in\mathbb{N}^n$, but the degree of $\mathrm{d}x^j$ as a function in $\mathbb{T}\mathcal{M}$ is $(g(x^j),1)\in\mathbb{N}^{n+1}$. Similarly, the weight of ∂_{x^j} is $-w(x^j)=-g(x^j)\in\mathbb{Z}^n$, but the degree of ∂_{x^j} as a function in $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ is $(\mathbf{1}^n-g(x^j),1)\in\mathbb{N}^{n+1}$.

8 Multi-graded symplectic and Poisson manifolds

Definition 8.1. A *n-graded symplectic (resp. Poisson) manifold* is an n-graded manifold equipped with a symplectic form of weight $\mathbf{1}^n$ (resp., a Poisson tensor of weight $-\mathbf{1}^n$).

Recall that a differential 2-form ω can be locally written in local coordinates (x^i) as

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j} dx^i\,\omega_{i,j}\,dx^j. \tag{40}$$

A 2-from ω on $\mathcal{M}$ is called symplectic, if $d\omega = 0$ and ω is non-degenerate. The latter means that the induced homomorphism of $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M})$-modules

$$\tilde{\omega} : \Gamma(\mathbb{T}\mathcal{M}) \to \Gamma(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}), \quad X \mapsto i_X\omega,$$

is invertible. For any $(n-1)$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$, the n-graded manifold $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ posses a canonical symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{M}}$ of weight $\mathbf{1}^n$. Indeed, fixing local coordinates (x^j) in $\mathcal{M}$, one can easily seen that the 2-form $\omega_{\mathcal{M}}$ which in the adapted coordinates (x^j, p_s) in $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ reads

$$\omega_{\mathcal{M}} = \sum_j \mathrm{d}p_j\mathrm{d}x^j$$

is well defined, symplectic and, since $w(\mathrm{d}p_j) = \mathbf{1}^n - w(\mathrm{d}x^j)$, of weight $\mathbf{1}^n$. Note that for any vector field X on $\mathcal{M}$ we can define its phase lift $\mathbb{T}^*X = \mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}X + \Delta_{\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}}$ exactly like in the standard case. Here, $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}X$ is the cotangent lift of X – the hamiltonian vector field of the linear function on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ associated with X. The phase lifts are linear, i.e. commute with $\Delta_{\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}}$ and satisfy $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{T}^*X}\omega_{\mathcal{M}} = \omega_{\mathcal{M}}$. We have also full analogs of Propositions 5.1 and 5.2.

It is well known that any symplectic vector bundle (E, Δ_E, Ω), i.e. a vector bundle (E, Δ_E) equipped with a symplectic form which is 1-homogeneous with respect to the Euler vector field, $\mathcal{L}_{\Delta_E}\Omega = \Omega$ is canonically isomorphic to the cotangent bundle over the base of E with the canonical symplectic form $(E, \Delta_E, \Omega) \simeq (\mathsf{T}^*M, \Delta_{\mathsf{T}^*M}, \omega_M)$. A similar fact holds for symplectic N-manifolds of degree 1 in the terminology of D. Roytenberg or *1-graded symplectic manifolds* in our terminology: every 1-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$ equipped with a symplectic form Ω of weight 1 ($\mathcal{L}_{\Delta_{\mathcal{M}}}\Omega = \Omega$) is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{T}^*M$ equipped with the canonical symplectic form (cf. [33, Proposition 3.1]). We can generalize this fact, i.e. we have the following graded version of Theorem 6.1.

Theorem 8.1. *Any n-graded symplectic manifold is canonically isomorphic to the graded cotangent bundle $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ of an $(n-1)$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$, equipped with the canonical symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{M}}$. Moreover, we have canonical symplectomorphisms*

$$(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}, \omega_{\mathcal{M}}) \simeq (\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}^*_{(k)}, \omega_{\mathcal{M}^*_{(k)}}). \tag{41}$$

Proof.- The proof is completely parallel to that of Theorem 6.1 and we omit it. □

Recall (cf. [9, 10]) that a graded Poisson bracket of degree i on a $\mathbb{Z}^n$-graded associative commutative algebra $\mathcal{A} = \oplus_{k\in\mathbb{Z}^n}\mathcal{A}^k$ is a graded bilinear map $\{\cdot,\cdot\} : \mathcal{A}\times\mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$ of degree $i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that

1. $\{a,b\} = -(-1)^{(|a|+|i|)(|b|+|i|)}\{b,a\}$ (graded anticommutativity),
2. $\{a,bc\} = \{a,b\}c + (-1)^{(|a|+|i|)|b|}b\{a,c\}$ (graded Leibniz rule),
3. $\{\{a,b\},c\} = \{a,\{b,c\}\} - (-1)^{(|a|+|i|)(|b|+|i|)}\{b,\{a,c\}\}$ (graded Jacobi identity), where $|a|$ denotes the total degree of a, etc.

A homogeneous element q of degree k with the parity opposite to the parity of i we call *homological* if $\{q,q\} = 0$. It induces a cohomology operator $\mathrm{d}_q = \{q,\cdot\}$ of odd total degree $|k+i|$ on $\mathcal{A}$.

The bracket $\{\cdot,\cdot\} = \{\cdot,\cdot\}_{\mathcal{M}}$ on $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M})$ associated with the canonical symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{M}}$ and represented locally by the Poisson tensor $\Lambda_{\mathcal{M}} = \sum_j \partial_{p_j}\partial_{x^j}$ is a graded Poisson bracket of degree $-\mathbf{1}^n$. Since the algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M})$ is non-negatively graded, negative degrees mean simply 0. Recall also (cf. [32, 33])that with any linear Poisson structure Λ on a vector bundle E, thus a de Rham differential D_Λ on the Grassmann algebra $A(E^*)$ of multi-sections of the dual bundle, one can associate a function H_Λ on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E$ such that $\iota_{D_\Lambda(\nu)} = \{H_\Lambda, \iota_\nu\}_{\mathcal{M}_E}$. Here, we clearly identify $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M}_E)$ with basic functions on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E$. In our terminology, $H_\Lambda = \iota_{D_\Lambda}$ is the linear function on $\mathbb{T}^*(\mathcal{M}_E)$ associated with the

homological vector field D_Λ on $\mathcal{M}_E$, so $\{H_\Lambda, \cdot\}$ is the cotangent lift $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}\mathrm{d}_\Lambda$. In local homogeneous coordinates (x, y) on E and (x, θ, p, ξ) on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E$, every Λ of weight -1 is of the form

$$\Lambda = \sum_{a,r} \rho^r_a(x)\partial_{y^r} \wedge \partial_{x^a} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{r,s} C^u_{r,s}(x) y^u \partial_{y^r} \wedge \partial_{y^s},$$

so

$$H_\Lambda = \sum_{a,r} \rho^r_a(x)\xi^r p_a - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{r,s} C^u_{r,s}(x)\theta_u \xi^r \xi^s\,.$$

In other words the function H_Λ is a homological Hamiltonian whose hamiltonian vector field $Q_\Lambda = \{H_\Lambda, \cdot\}$ is the cotangent lift of the de Rham derivative d_Λ. This Hamiltonian can be also viewed as the function ι_Λ on $\mathsf{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E$ associated with the Poisson tensor $\Lambda \in A(E)$. The Hamiltonian H_Λ has not only total degree 3 but it is homogenous of 2-degree $(1, 2)$. In some terminology one says also that Λ determines a *Lie algebroid structure* on E and that $(\mathcal{M}, Q_\Lambda)$ is a *Q-manifold* or *Lie antialgebroid* in the language of [1, 39, 40, 41]. To find a generalization for Poisson n-bundles (F, Λ) let us recall that in this case the Poisson tensor Λ determines (concordant) Lie algebroid structures on all all vector bundles $F^*_{(k)} \to F_{[k]}$, i.e. (by definition *concordant*) homological vector fields $q_{[k]}$ of degree δ^n on $\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}}$. We will say that a vector field on an n-graded manifold is *unital* if its homogeneous parts have weights $\delta^1 = (1, 0, \ldots, 0)$, $\delta^2 = (0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0)$, etc. Observe that any unital vector fields $q_{[k]}$ on the side bundle $\mathcal{N}_{[k]}$ of an $(n+1)$-graded symplectic manifold $\mathcal{N}$ defines the *induced* vector field $(q_{[k]})_{[s]}$ on $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$, $s = 1, \ldots, n+1$, defined as the restriction of the cotangent lift $\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}} q_{[k]}$ to $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{N}_{[k]} \simeq \mathcal{N}$. If we consider the $(n+1)$-graded symplectic manifold $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_F$, then $\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}} = \mathcal{N}_{[k]}$. We have the following.

Proposition 8.1. *Homological vector fields $q_{[k]}$ of degree δ^n on $\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}} = \mathcal{N}_{[k]}$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$, are concordant if and only if their cotangent lifts coincide (up to the identification $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}} \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(s)}}$), i.e., if and only if $(q_{[k]})_{[s]} = q_{[s]}$ for all $k, s = 1, \ldots, n$.*

Proof.- The cotangent lifts, uniquely determined by their restrictions to $\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}} = \mathcal{N}_{[k]}$, can be easily seen as represented by the Hamiltonian vector field with the Hamiltonian H_Λ associated with Λ. □

9 Higher Courant structures, higher Lie algebroids, and Drinfeld n-tuples

A *Lie bialgebroid*, as introduced in [27], is a pair of Lie algebroid structures Λ, Λ^* on a vector bundle E and its dual E^* and satisfying certain compatibility condition. This compatibility condition has been recognized in [32] as the commutation of the corresponding homological Hamiltonians $\{H_\Lambda, H_{\Lambda'}\} = 0$ on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_{E^*}$. This means exactly that the Hamiltonian $H = H_\Lambda + H_{\Lambda'}$ of total degree 3 is homological and concentrated in 2-degrees $(1, 2) + (2, 1)$, i.e. the corresponding hamiltonian vector field Q is concentrated in weights $(1, 0) + (0, 1)$. The total weight of Q is 1, but there are homological vector field of total weight 1 and 2-degrees $(-1, 2)$ or $(2, -1)$. They lead to the concept of *quasi Lie bialgebroids*. The *derived bracket* (in the terminology of Y. Kosmann-Schwarzbach)

$$\{X, Y\}_Q = \{\{X, H\}, Y\} = -(-1)^{|x|+n}\{Q(X), Y\},$$

is closed on functions representing sections of $E \times_M E^*$ and gives a standard model of a *Courant bracket* [4, 5] in its non-symmetric version or a *Courant algebroid* [4, 17, 32]. Note however that the concept of Courant algebroid is more general and based on graded symplectic manifolds of degree 2 which are not bi-graded in general. The whole structure, i.e. $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_E$ with the canonical symplectic Poisson bracket and the homological hamiltonian and unital vector field Q – the *Drinfeld double* of the original Lie bialgebroid – is a natural generalization of the Drinfeld double Lie algebra [6].

A natural generalization of the above concepts is as follows.

Definition 9.1. An *n-Courant structure* is an n-graded symplectic manifold $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega)$ equipped with a homological Hamiltonian of total degree $(n + 1)$. A *Drinfeld n-tuple* is an n-Courant structure whose homological hamiltonian vector field is unital.

We know already that $(\mathcal{N},\Omega)=(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M},\omega_{\mathcal{M}})$ for an $(n-1)$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$. Let $\{\cdot,\cdot\}$ be the symplectic Poisson bracket on $(\mathcal{N},\Omega)=(\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M},\omega_{\mathcal{M}})$. This Poisson bracket is a graded Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{N})$ of degree $-\mathbf{1}^n$, i.e. of total degree $-n$. It is a general algebraic fact that the *derived bracket* $\{X,Y\}_H=\{\{X,H\},Y\}$ of any homological Hamiltonian $H\in\mathcal{A}^{n+1}(\mathcal{N})$ of the total degree $(n+1)$ (or of any homological hamiltonian and vector field Q of total weight 1) is then a *Leibniz bracket* of total degree $(1-n)$. In classical terms, this bracket can be interpreted as a *n-Courant algebroid*, i.e. as a bracket on $\mathcal{A}^{(n-1)}(\mathcal{N})$ – the module of sections of the vector bundle $\mathcal{C}=V^{(n-1)}(\mathcal{N})$ over M. Note that the symplectic Poisson bracket also gives rise to certain operations on subbundles of $\mathcal{C}=V^{(n-1)}(\mathcal{N})$, namely $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{j,k}:V^j(\mathcal{N})\otimes_M V^k(\mathcal{N})\to V^{j+k-n}(\mathcal{N})$, or, globally, to a graded operation

$$\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle:\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{N})\otimes_M\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{N})\to\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{N})$$

of degree $-\mathbf{1}^n$ on the graded vector bundle

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{N})=\bigoplus_{|i|<n}{}_MV^i(\mathcal{N}).$$

If we do not insist on working with multi-graded symplectic manifolds, which means – cotangent bundles – and we admit symplectic graded N-manifolds of degree n in the terminology of D. Roytenberg [33], then, analogously, we get a notion of a *Courant algebroid of degree n*. In this context, however, the concept of Drinfeld n-tuple makes no sense.

Recently, the double Lie algebroids, as introduced by K. C. Mackenzie [18] – [22], have been recognized by T. Voronov [41] as double Q-manifolds and generalized to n-fold Q-manifolds, i.e. n-graded manifolds $\mathcal{M}_F$ (associated with an n-vector bundle F) and endowed with a homological unital vector field Q. This means that $Q=Q_1+\cdots+Q_n$, where $Q_1,\ldots,Q_n$ are commuting homological vector fields of n-degrees, respectively, $\delta^1,\ldots,\delta^n$.

More precisely, an *n-fold Lie algebroid* is an n-vector bundle F equipped with Lie algebroids structures on the vector bundles $h_0^k:F\to F_{[k]}$, $k=1,\ldots,n$, and satisfying certain compatibility conditions. In particular, all morphism in the characteristic diagram should be Lie algebroid morphisms. An elegant way to describe these conditions is to pass to the corresponding n-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}=\mathcal{M}_F$. Then, we can interpret these Lie algebroid structures as homological vector fields Q_k of weight 1 on the corresponding 1-graded manifolds and finally, due to the commutativity of Lie algebroid morphisms, as a homological and unital vector field on the n-graded total space $\mathcal{M}$. The compatibility conditions reduce now to the fact that the vector fields Q_k commute. Equivalently, the total vector field $Q=Q_1+\cdots+Q_n$ is unital and homological, so we end up with the following (see [41]).

Definition 9.2. An *n-fold Lie algebroid* is an n-graded manifold with a homological and unital vector field.

Observe that n-fold Lie algebroid is a particular case of a Drinfeld $(n+1)$-tuple.

Proposition 9.1. *There is a one-to-one correspondence between n-fold Lie algebroids* $(\mathcal{M},Q)$ *and* $(n+1)$*-Drinfeld tuples* $(\mathsf{T}^*\mathcal{M},\widetilde{Q})$ *such that* $\widetilde{Q}$ *has trivial summand of weight* δ^{n+1}*.*

Proof.- Let us put $\widetilde{Q}=\mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}^*Q$. Then, as easily seen, $\widetilde{q}$ is a Hamiltonian and homological vector field on $\mathsf{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ of weight $(0,w(Q))$. Conversely, if $\widetilde{Q}$ is a Hamiltonian and unital vector field on $\mathsf{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ with the trivial summand of weight δ^{n+1}, then $\widetilde{Q}=\mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}^*Q$ for some unital vector field Q on $\mathcal{M}$. Moreover, since $\mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}^*[Q,Q]=[\widetilde{Q},\widetilde{Q}]=0$, then Q is homological. □

Let F, $\mathcal{M}_F$, Q be as above and let $i,j\in\{0,1\}^n$, $i<j$. We claim that the vector field Q induces $(|j|-|i|)$-fold Lie algebroid structure on the $(|j|-|i|)$-vector bundle whose total space is F_j and final base is F_i. Because Q is tangent to $\mathcal{M}_j$ it is enough to verify the claim for $\mathcal{M}=\mathcal{M}_F$, i.e. for $j=\mathbf{1}^n$. Moreover, an inductive reasoning shows that we may also assume that $|i|=1$ since an $(n-|i|)$-vector bundle can be reached in $|i|$ steps in which we simply forget about an Euler vector field. Note that the $(n-1)$-graded manifold ${}_{\{k\}}\mathcal{M}$ associated with the $(n-1)$-vector bundle ${}_{\{k\}}F$ defined by Euler vector fields $\{\Delta^s\}$, $s\neq k$, can be obtained from $\mathcal{M}_F$ by applying the parity changing functor to the super vector bundle $\mathcal{M}\to\mathcal{M}_{[k]}$, i.e. ${}_{\{k\}}\mathcal{M}=\Pi_{\mathcal{M}_{[k]}}\mathcal{M}$. The vector field $\tilde{Q}:=Q-Q_k$ is a linear vector field

with respect to the vector bundle $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}_{[k]}$. The following general fact implies that we can pass from $\tilde{Q}$ to a vector field $\bar{Q}$ on ${}_{\{k\}}\mathcal{M}$.

Lemma 9.1. *Let $\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{M}$ be a super vector bundle and $Vect_0(\mathcal{E})$ denotes the Lie algebra of linear vector fields on $\mathcal{E}$. There exist a canonical $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M})$-linear isomorphism of Lie algebras*

$$\phi : Vect_0(\mathcal{E}) \to Vect_0(\Pi_{\mathcal{M}}\mathcal{E}). \tag{42}$$

Proof.- Let $\{\eta_i\}$ and $\{\mu_i\}$ be the corresponding local linear coordinates on $\mathcal{E}$ and $\Pi_{\mathcal{M}}\mathcal{E}$, respectively, and let $\tilde{i} := \tilde{\eta}_i$, so $\tilde{\mu}_i = \tilde{i} + 1$. The Lie algebra $Vect_0(\mathcal{E})$ is locally spanned by the vector fields $\eta_i\partial_{\eta_j}$. The following formula

$$\phi(\eta_i\partial_{\eta_j}) = (-1)^{\tilde{i}+\tilde{j}}\mu_i\partial_{\mu_j}$$

does not depend on the choice of local coordinates. In fact, if $\eta'_i = \sum_j \eta_j T_{ji}(x)$, $T_{ji}(x) \in \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{M})$, describes transformations of fiber coordinates of $\mathcal{E}$ then also $\mu'_i = \sum_j \mu_j T_{ji}(x)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \eta'_i\partial_{\eta'_j} &= \sum_k \eta'_i \frac{\partial \eta_k}{\partial \eta'_j}\partial_{\eta_k} = \sum_{l,k} \eta_l T_{li}(x) T^{jk}(x)\partial_{\eta_k} \\ &= \sum_{l,k} (-1)^{\tilde{l}(\tilde{i}+\tilde{l}+\tilde{k}+\tilde{j})} T_{il}(x) T^{jk}\eta_l\partial_{\eta_k}, \end{aligned}$$

because the parity of $T_{ij}(x)$ is $\tilde{i} + \tilde{j}$. Hence

$$\phi(\eta'_i\partial_{\eta'_j}) = \sum_{l,k} (-1)^{\tilde{i}+\tilde{j}} \mu_l T_{il}(x) T^{jk}(x)\partial_{\mu_k} = (-1)^{\tilde{i}+\tilde{j}}\mu'_i\partial_{\mu'_j}.$$

It is also easy to calculate that ϕ preserves the Lie bracket of vector fields. □

It follows from above lemma that $\bar{Q}$ is a homological vector field on ${}_{\{k\}}\mathcal{M}$ and so induces a $(n-1)$-fold Lie algebroid structure on ${}_{\{k\}}F$. Thus we get the following.

Proposition 9.2. *An n-fold Lie algebroid structure on an n-vector bundle F induces canonically, for $i, j \in \{0,1\}^n$, $i < j$, an $(|j|-|i|)$-fold Lie algebroid structure on the $(|j|-|i|)$-vector bundle whose total space is F_j and the final base is F_i.*

A natural way of constructing n-fold Lie algebroids can be based on the following trivial observation.

Theorem 9.1. *If $(\mathcal{M}, Q)$ is an n-fold Lie algebroid, then $(\mathbb{T}\mathcal{M}, \mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}Q + \mathrm{d})$, where d is the de Rham differential on $\mathbb{T}\mathcal{M}$, is an $(n+1)$-fold Lie algebroid.*

Proof.- Since the tangent lift of vector fields respects the Schouten brackets [11], $\mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}Q$ is a homological vector field with components of weights $\delta^1, \ldots, \delta^n$. Moreover, any tangent lift, which locally reads

$$\sum_a \left(f^a(x)\partial_{x^a} + \sum_b \frac{\partial f^a}{\partial x^b}\dot{x}^b\partial_{\dot{x}^a} \right),$$

commutes with the de Rham vector field $\mathrm{d} = \sum_a \dot{x}^a\partial_{x^a}$ of weight δ^{n+1}, so $Q + \mathrm{d}_{\mathsf{T}}$ is homological and unital. □

The question now is: what is the higher analogue of a Lie bialgebroid? Our answer is obvious: it corresponds to a Drinfeld n-tuple. Recall that a Drinfeld n-tuple is an n-graded symplectic manifold with a homological Hamiltonian and unital vector field. Let us take an n-graded symplectic manifold $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega)$. We know already that $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega) = (\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}, \omega_{\mathcal{M}})$ for an $(n-1)$-graded manifold $\mathcal{M}$. If $Q = Q_1 + \cdots + Q_n$ is the decomposition of the homological vector field of a Drinfeld n-tuple on $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega) = (\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}, \omega_{\mathcal{M}})$ into homogeneous parts of weights $\delta^1, \ldots, \delta^n$. It is easy to see that $[Q, Q] = 0$ implies $[Q_r, Q_s] = 0$ for all $r, s = 1, \ldots, n$, i.e. all vector fields Q_k are homological and pair-wise commuting. Moreover, for any $s \neq r$, the vector field Q_r is tangent to $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$ and projectable to the vector field $q^r_{[s]}$ with respect to the canonical projection $\mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{N}_{[s]}$.

Therefore, $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$ posses canonically n commuting homological vector fields $q^r_{[s]}$, $r,k=1,\dots,n$ – the restrictions of $Q_1,\dots,Q_n$. Here, for technical convenience, we list n vector fields for each base, but clearly $q^r_{[r]}=0$, i.e. $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$ is canonically an $(n-1)$-fold Lie algebroid. But the collection of all $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$ is a collection of $(n-1)$-graded manifolds $\mathcal{M},\mathcal{M}^*_{(1)},\dots\mathcal{M}^*_{(n-1)}$, closed with respect to duality. As a matter of fact, according to the graded analog of Proposition 5.1, the vector field Q_r is the cotangent lift of $q^r_{[s]}$ for $s\neq r$. The compatibility condition for all the $(n-1)$-fold Lie algebroids structures on $\mathcal{M},\mathcal{M}^*_{(1)},\dots\mathcal{M}^*_{(n-1)}$ is expressed by saying that they come from projections of certain homological hamiltonian and unital vector field on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$, i.e. from the Drinfeld n-tuple. We can say that n-tuple Lie algebroid corresponds to a Drinfeld n-tuple, exactly like Lie bialgebra (or Lie bialgebroid) corresponds to a Drinfeld double Lie algebra (or Lie algebroid). In particular, these structures are compatible with the base structure $\mathcal{BN}$, i.e. the projections of $q^r_{[k]}$ and $q^r_{[s]}$ on $\mathcal{N}_{[k,s]}$ coincide, where $[k,s]\in\{0,1\}^n$ has zeros exactly at positions $k,s=1,\dots,n$. The pair of homological vector fields: $q^k_{[s]}$ on $\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$, and $q^s_{[k]}$ on $\mathcal{N}_{[k]}$, where $E=\mathcal{N}_{[s]}$ and $E^*=\mathcal{N}_{[k]}$ are regarded as dual vector bundles over $N_{[k,s]}$ – the de-graded manifold $\mathcal{N}_{[k,s]}$, forms a Lie bialgebroid. Indeed, Q_k and Q_s are the cotangent lifts of $q^k_{[s]}$ and $q^s_{[k]}$ to $\mathcal{N}\simeq\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{N}_{[s]}\simeq\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{N}_{[k]}$, so in $\mathsf{T}^*E\simeq\mathsf{T}^*E^*$ they are represented by commuting and homological Hamiltonians H_k and H_s of degrees $(2,1)$ and $(1,2)$. According to the result of D. Roytenberg [32], this means exactly that we deal with a Lie bialgebroid. It is not true, however, that in general all these Lie bialgebroid structures produce a Drinfeld n-tuple even under a natural condition saying that the vector fields $q^r_{[k]}$ and $q^r_{[l]}$ induced from algebroid structures on $N_{[k]}\to N_{[r,k]}$ and $N_{[l]}\to N_{[r,l]}$ coincide on $\mathcal{N}_{[k,l]}$, as shows the following example.

Example 9.1. Consider a trivial double vector bundle $M=\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^2\times\mathbb{R}\times\{*\}$ over a point $\{*\}$ with 1-dimensional core and trivial side bundles of rank 1 and 2. Then $\mathcal{N}:=\mathbb{T}^*M$ carries a 3-vector bundle structure. Let us denote by v_{011}, v_{101} and $v^{(1)}_{001},v^{(2)}_{001}$ the fiber coordinates on the core and the side vector bundles $N_{[1,3]}$ and $N_{[1,2]}$, respectively. Let $\{e^{(1)}_{001},e^{(2)}_{001},e_{011}\}$ be the corresponding dual basis of sections of the bundle $N_{[1]}\to N_{[1,3]}$. We endow this bundle with a structure of Lie algebroid by setting the anchor to zero and $\mathcal{A}(N_{[1,3]})$-linear Lie bracket as follows:

$$[e^{(1)}_{001},e^{(2)}_{001}]:=v_{010}\cdot e_{011},$$

$[e^{(k)}_{001},e_{011}]:=0$ for $k=1,2$. Obviously, this is a nilpotent Lie bracket. The induced homological vector field $q^3_{[1]}$ on $\mathcal{N}_{[1]}$ in the corresponding graded local coordinates $\{\theta^a_i\}$, $i\in\{0,1\}^3$, has the form

$$q^3_{[1]}=\theta_{010}\theta^{(1)}_{001}\theta^{(2)}_{001}\partial_{\theta_{011}}.$$

Let us assume that the other 5 vector bundles $N_{[k]}\to N_{[k,l]}$ carries the zero Lie algebroid structure. Then of course the 3 pairs of Lie algebroids $(N_{[k]},N_{[l]})$ over $N_{[k,l]}$ constitute a Lie bialgebroid. Note that the restriction of $q^3_{[1]}$ to $N_{[1,2]}$ is zero, so the vector fields $q^r_{[k]}$ coincide on intersections, i.e. $q^r_{[k]}|N_{[k,l]}=q^r_{[l]}|N_{[k,l]}=0$ for distinct r,k,l. However they do not come from Drinfeld 3-tuple on $\mathcal{N}$ because the hamiltonian $h^3_{[1]}=\theta_{010}\theta^{(1)}_{001}\theta^{(2)}_{001}\theta_{100}$ associated with $q^3_{[1]}$ is not zero while $h^3_{[2]}=0$.

The following theorem gives sufficient conditions.

Theorem 9.2. *Let $\mathcal{M}$ be an $(n-1)$-graded manifold. A Drinfeld n-tuple on $\mathcal{N}=\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ is equivalent to a collection of Lie bialgebroid structures on all the pairs of dual vector bundles $N_{[k]}$ and $N_{[s]}$ over the common base $N_{[k,s]}$, $k\neq s$, related to homological unital vector fields $q^s_{[k]}$ and $q^k_{[s]}$, respectively, which satisfy the compatibility condition*

$$(q^r_{[k]})_{[s]}=q^r_{[s]}\quad for\quad r\neq k \tag{43}$$

with the convention $q^s_{[s]}=0$.

Proof.- The vector field $q^r_{[k]}$ is of degree 1 with respect to the Euler vector field Δ^r, so of degree 0 with respect to Δ^s, $s\neq r$. Similar statement is true for the vector field $Q^r_{[k]}$ – the (unique) linear Hamiltonian extension of $q^r_{[k]}$ to $\mathcal{N}$, i.e. $Q^r_{[k]}=\mathrm{d}^*_{\mathsf{T}}(q^r_{[k]})$. According to the graded version of Proposition

5.1, the vector field $Q^r_{[k]}$ coincides with $Q^r_{[s]}$ for $k, s \neq r$, so that Q_r defined as $Q^r_{[s]}$ for some (thus all) $s \neq r$ is of degree δ^r. Since $Q^r_{[s]}$ and $Q^s_{[r]}$, $r \neq s$, commute because they correspond to the given bialgebroid structure on $(N_{[s]}, N_{[r]})$, the vector fields Q_r pairwise commute and $Q = Q_1 + \cdots + Q_n$ gives rise to a Drinfeld n-tuple on $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}$ which induces prescribed bialgebroid structures. □

Since, for a fixed r, the vector fields $q^r_{[k]}$, $k \neq r$, are concordant, we can also characterize a Drinfeld n-tuple in terms of Poisson structures.

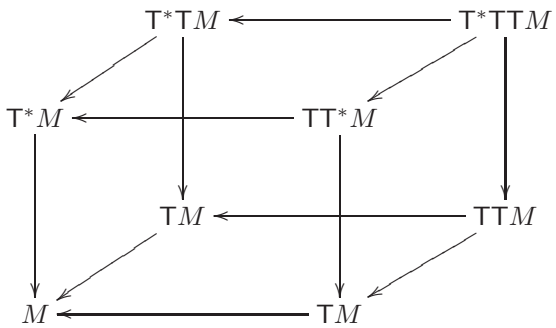
Theorem 9.3. *A Drinfeld n-tuple is a collection of Poisson $(n-1)$-vector bundles in duality: (F, Λ) and $(F^*_{(k)}, \Lambda_k)$, $k = 1, \ldots, n-1$, which are compatible in the sense that the corresponding Hamiltonians H_Λ and H_{Λ_k}, $k = 1, \ldots, n-1$, interpreted as functions on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_F \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathcal{M}_{F^*_{(k)}}$, commute with respect to the symplectic Poisson bracket.*

Let us end up with some words about reduction. Since we deal, in fact, with a homological Hamiltonian system $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega, H)$ on a symplectic super-manifold $(\mathcal{N}, \Omega)$, the reduction should be understood as the Hamiltonian reduction with respect to a coisotropic and n-graded submanifold $\mathcal{N}_0$. If we assume that the Hamiltonian H is constant on leaves of the characteristic foliation $\mathcal{F}$ of $\mathcal{N}_0$ and the quotient $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_0/\mathcal{F}$ is a well-defined multi-graded manifold, then the restriction of Ω to $\mathcal{N}_0$ projects to a symplectic form Ω' on $\mathcal{N}'$, the homological Hamiltonian H projects to a homological Hamiltonian H' on $\mathcal{N}'$ and we end up with a new homological Hamiltonian system $(\mathcal{N}', \Omega', H')$ – new n-Courant or new Drinfeld n-tuple structure. Of course, this picture covers the reduction associated with the moment map of a Hamiltonian group action: this is only the choice of the coisotropic submanifold which is determined by the moment map μ – the inverse-image $\mu^{-1}(\{0\})$. Note only that this group action should respect the graded structure, i.e. it should commute with the Euler vector fields.

Example 9.2. Consider the canonical symplectic triple vector bundle

$$\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}\mathsf{T}M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}\mathsf{T}^*M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*M$$

with the characteristic diagram



The tangent bundle $\tau_M : \mathsf{T}M \to M$ is canonically Lie algebroid. The corresponding homological vector fields on $\mathbb{T}M$ is the de Rham vector field D_M which in local coordinates $(x, \dot{x})$ (we do not distinguish coordinates in $\mathsf{T}M$ and $\mathbb{T}M$, etc., for simplicity) has the form $D_M = \sum_a \dot{x}^a \partial_{x^a}$, so the corresponding hamiltonian of degree $(2,1)$ on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}M$ is $H_{(2,1)} = \sum_a \dot{x}^a p_a$. It is well known that Lie algebroid structures on T^*M such that, together with D_M, give a Lie bialgebroid come from Poisson structures $\Lambda = \frac{1}{2}\sum_a \Lambda_{ab}(x)\partial_{x^a} \wedge \partial_{x^b}$ on M. The corresponding Hamiltonian on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}^*M \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}M$ of degree $(1,2)$ is associated with the tangent lift $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda$ of Λ by $H_{(1,2)} = \iota_{\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda}$, i.e.

$$H_{(1,2)} = \sum_{a,b} \Lambda_{ab}(x) p_a \dot{p}_b + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{a,b,c} \frac{\partial \Lambda_{ab}}{\partial x^c}(x) \dot{x}^c \dot{p}_b \dot{p}_a \,.$$

Take now a Lie group action $G \times M \to M$ which is free and proper, so that the space of orbits M/G is a manifold, and which preserves Λ, so that Λ projects onto a Poisson structure Λ' on M/G. Let

(y^s) be a basis in the Lie algebra $\mathcal{G}$ of G and let $Y^s = \sum_a f^s_a(x)\partial_{x^a}$ be the corresponding fundamental vector fields of this action. Preserving Λ by the action means that the Schouten brackets $[Y^s, \Lambda]$ vanish. By means of the tangent functor, the action of G can be extended to an action of the group $\mathsf{T}G$ on $\mathsf{T}M$. The Lie algebra of $\mathsf{T}G$ is $\mathsf{T}\mathcal{G}$ and the fundamental vector fields of this action are the tangent and vertical lifts, $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$ and $\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$, of the fundamental vector fields of the action of G (cf. [11]). Since d_T respects the Schouten bracket and $[\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y, \mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda] = \mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}[Y, \Lambda]$ (see [11]), the extended action preserves $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $\mathsf{T}M/\mathsf{T}G \simeq \mathsf{T}(M/G)$ and that the canonical projection $\mathsf{T}M \to \mathsf{T}M/\mathsf{T}G \simeq \mathsf{T}(M/G)$ is a Poisson map of $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda$ onto $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}(\Lambda')$.

Consider now the phase prolongation of the $\mathsf{T}G$ action, $\mathsf{T}G \times \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \to \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M$. It is a Hamiltonian action with a canonical equivariant moment map $\mu : \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \to (\mathsf{T}\mathcal{G})^*$. The Hamiltonians associated with $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$ and $\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$ are, respectively, $\iota_{\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}$ and $\iota_{\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}$ so that the submanifold N_0 consisting of common zeros of all functions $\iota_{\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}$ and $\iota_{\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}$, is a coisotropic submanifold of $\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M$. Since these functions are linear, it is a vector subbundle of $\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \to \mathsf{T}M$. But $\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M$ is canonically a symplectic double vector bundle with the other projection onto T^*M and N_0 is a vector subbundle also with respect to the other bundle structure. This is because the tangent lifts of vector fields are linear and the vertical lifts are homogeneous of degree -1, so $\mathrm{d}^*_\mathsf{T}\Delta_{\mathsf{T}M}(\iota_{\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}) = 0$ and $\mathrm{d}^*_\mathsf{T}\Delta_{\mathsf{T}M}(\iota_{\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}) = -\iota_{\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s}$, thus the corresponding homoteties do not leave N_0. The manifold N_0 has therefore its graded counterpart $\mathcal{N}_0$ being a bigraded coisotropic submanifold of $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}M$. The characteristic distribution on $\mathcal{N}_0$ is spanned by the (super) vector fields $\mathrm{d}^*_\mathsf{T}\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$ and $\mathrm{d}^*_\mathsf{T}\mathrm{v}_\mathsf{T}Y^s$. They preserve the Hamiltonian $H = H_{(2,1)} + H_{(1,2)}$ associated with the Lie bialgebroid structure (D_M, D_Λ) and the Hamiltonian reduction leads to the bi-graded symplectic manifold $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}(M/G)$ with the reduced homological hamiltonian H' associated with the Lie bialgebroid structure $(D_{M/G}, D_{\Lambda'})$.

We can go further to the iterated tangent bundle $\mathsf{TT}M$ which is a double vector bundle with respect to projections $\tau_{\mathsf{T}M}$ and $\mathsf{T}\tau_M$ onto TM. It is also canonically a double Lie algebroid corresponding to the homological vector field $q = D_{\mathsf{T}M} + \mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}(D_M)$ on $\mathbb{TT}M$ which in local coordinates $(x, \dot{x}, \bar{x}, \ddot{x})$ takes the form

$$q = \sum_a (\bar{x}^a\partial_{x^a} + \ddot{x}^a\partial_{\dot{x}^a}) + \sum_a (\dot{x}^a\partial_{x^a} + \ddot{x}^a\partial_{\bar{x}^a}) .$$

It corresponds to the linear function ι_q on $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{TT}M$ which in the adapted local coordinates $(x, \dot{x}, \bar{x}, \ddot{x}, p, \dot{p}, \bar{p}, \ddot{p})$ of degrees, respectively,

$$(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1), (0,1,1), (1,0,1), (0,0,1),$$

reads

$$\iota_q = H_{(1,2,1)} + H_{(2,1,1)} = \sum_a (\bar{x}^a p_a + \ddot{x}^a\dot{p}_a) + \sum_a (\dot{x}^a p_a + \ddot{x}^a\bar{p}_a) .$$

A homological Hamiltonian $H_{(1,1,2)}$ of degree $(1,1,2)$ can be obtained from the iterated tangent lift $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\Lambda$ which is linear with respect to both vector bundle structures:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{(2,1,1)} \;=\; & \sum_{a,b} \Lambda_{ab}(x)\,(\ddot{p}_b p_a + \dot{p}_b\bar{p}_a) + \sum_{a,b,c}\left(\frac{\partial\Lambda_{ab}}{\partial x^c}(x)\dot{x}^c\dot{p}_a\ddot{p}_b + \frac{\partial\Lambda_{ab}}{\partial x^c}(x)\bar{x}^c\bar{p}_a\ddot{p}_b\right) + \\ & \sum_{a,b,c}\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial\Lambda_{ab}}{\partial x^c}(x)\ddot{x}^c + \sum_d \frac{\partial^2\Lambda_{ab}}{\partial x^c\partial x^d}(x)\bar{x}^d\dot{x}^c\right)\ddot{p}_b\ddot{p}_a . \end{aligned}$$

It clearly commutes with ι_q, so $H = H_{(2,1,1)} + H_{(1,2,1)} + H_{(1,1,2)}$ represents a Drinfeld triple. The corresponding double Lie algebroid structures on the side bundles are: $(\mathbb{TT}M, D_{\mathsf{T}M} + \mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}D_M)$, $(\mathbb{TT}^*M, \mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}D_\Lambda + D_{\mathsf{T}^*M})$, and $(\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}M, \mathrm{d}^*_\mathsf{T}D_M + D_{\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}D_\Lambda})$.

Extending the tangent lift action $G \times \mathsf{T}M \to \mathsf{T}M$ to the iterated tangent lift action $\mathsf{TT}G \times \mathsf{TT}M \to \mathsf{TT}M$ and taking its phase prolongation $\mathsf{TT}G \times \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{TT}M \to \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{TT}M$ (which is canonically Hamiltonian), we get a momentum map $\mu_1 : \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{TT}M \to (\mathsf{TT}\mathcal{G})^*$ and the corresponding coisotropic submanifold $N_1 = \mu_1^{-1}(\{0\})$. This submanifold is 3-homogeneous with respect to the triple vector bundle structure on $\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{TT}M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{T}M \simeq \mathsf{T}^*\mathsf{TT}^*M$, so it has its graded counterpart $\mathcal{N}_1$ in the 3-graded symplectic manifold $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{TT}M \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{T}M \simeq \mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{TT}^*M$. Like above, the homological Hamiltonian H is constant on the characteristic distribution of the coisotropic manifold $\mathcal{N}_1$ and we get a reduction to the 3-graded

symplectic manifold $\mathbb{T}^*\mathbb{TT}(M/G)$ with the reduced homological hamiltonian H' associated with the three homological vector fields $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}D_{\Lambda'}$, $D_{\mathsf{T}(M/G)}$, and $\mathrm{d}_\mathsf{T}D_{M/G}$ on $\mathbb{TT}(M/G)$.

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