

TANGENT SPACES OF BUNDLES AND OF FILTERED DIFFEOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We show that a diffeological bundle gives rise to an exact sequence of internal tangent spaces. We then introduce two new classes of diffeological spaces, which we call **weakly filtered** and **filtered** diffeological spaces, whose tangent spaces are easier to understand. These are the diffeological spaces whose categories of pointed plots are (weakly) filtered. We extend the exact sequence one step further in the case of a diffeological bundle with filtered total space and base space. We also show that the tangent bundle $T^H X$ defined by Hector is a diffeological vector space over X when X is filtered or when X is a homogeneous space, and therefore agrees with the dvs tangent bundle introduced by the authors in a previous paper.

1. INTRODUCTION

Diffeological spaces are elegant generalizations of smooth manifolds which include many more examples, such as orbifolds, singular spaces and function spaces. This makes them convenient for applications ranging from mathematical physics to homological algebra [Wu] and homotopy theory [CW1]. In [CW2], we studied tangent spaces of diffeological spaces, focusing on the internal tangent space $T_x(X)$. The union $T^H X$ of these tangent spaces was given the structure of a diffeological space by Hector [He], but it turns out that in general this diffeology does not have the desired properties. For example, the addition operation $T^H X \times_X T^H X \rightarrow T^H X$ is not smooth in general. In [CW2], we enlarged the diffeology in a way that corrects this problem, and denoted the result $T^{dvs} X$. We gave examples where $T^H X$ is different from $T^{dvs} X$, and examples where they agree, but the precise conditions under which they agree are not known.

In this paper, we have three main results. For the first, we recall some terminology. A **diffeological bundle with fiber F** is a smooth map $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ such that for any smooth map $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B$, the pullback of π along f is a trivial bundle with fiber F .

The first result is:

Theorem 1 (Theorem 3.3). *Suppose $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ is a diffeological bundle. Let $e \in E$ and $b = \pi(e)$, and write $\iota : F \rightarrow E$ for the inclusion of the fiber over b . Then*

$$T_e(F) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} T_e(E) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} T_b(B) \longrightarrow 0$$

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is an exact sequence of vector spaces. Moreover, both $\pi_* : T_e^H(E) \rightarrow T_b^H(B)$ and $\pi_* : T_e^{dvs}(E) \rightarrow T_b^{dvs}(B)$ are subductions.

Diffeological bundles are pervasive, so this result applies to many situations. An immediate corollary is that $T_{eH}^H(G/H)$ and $T_{eH}^{dvs}(G/H)$ agree for any homogeneous space G/H (Corollary 3.4). In fact, we show that the bundles $T^H(G/H)$ and $T^{dvs}(G/H)$ agree (Proposition 4.13).

We can strengthen this theorem under an additional hypothesis. The **germ category** $\mathcal{G}(B, b)$ of a pointed diffeological space (B, b) is the category whose objects are the smooth pointed maps $(U, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$, for U open in some \mathbb{R}^n , and whose morphisms are smooth germs $(U, 0) \rightarrow (V, 0)$ commuting with the maps to (B, b) . We say that a pointed diffeological space (B, b) is **filtered** if the category $\mathcal{G}(B, b)$ is filtered. Manifolds are filtered, as is any irrational torus T_θ and any fine diffeological vector space.

Theorem 2 (Theorem 4.9). *In the setting of Theorem 1, if (E, e) and (B, b) are filtered, then ι_* is injective.*

Note that an inclusion $A \subseteq X$ does not in general induce an injection on tangent spaces.

Our final result also involves filtered diffeological spaces. We say that $T^H X$ is a **diffeological vector space over X** if scalar multiplication $T^H X \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow T^H X$ and addition $T^H X \times_X T^H X \rightarrow T^H X$ are smooth. The diffeology on $T^{dvs} X$ is the smallest diffeology containing Hector's diffeology and making $T^{dvs} X$ into a diffeological vector space over X .

Theorem 3 (Theorems 4.12 and 4.16). *If X is filtered, then $T^H X$ is a diffeological vector space over X . Therefore, $T^H X$ and $T^{dvs} X$ agree. Moreover, each $T_x(X)$ has the fine diffeology.*

Thus, in addition to homogeneous spaces, we have another class of diffeological spaces for which we know that these agree.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we provide a brief summary of diffeological spaces, diffeological bundles and internal tangent spaces. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1, using a lemma which characterizes the zero vectors in an internal tangent space. In Section 4, we define filtered diffeological spaces and weakly filtered diffeological spaces. We give examples of both, and then prove Theorem 2. We give some other properties of weakly filtered diffeological spaces, and conclude with Theorem 3.

Conventions. Throughout this paper, we make the following assumptions, unless otherwise stated. Every vector space is over the field \mathbb{R} of real numbers, and every linear function is \mathbb{R} -linear. All manifolds are smooth, finite-dimensional, Hausdorff, second countable and without boundary, and are equipped with the standard diffeology. Every subset of a diffeological space is equipped with the sub-diffeology, every quotient is equipped with the quotient diffeology, every product is equipped with the product diffeology, and every function space is equipped with the functional diffeology. All maps, sections and germs are assumed to be smooth. We use the word “function” for a set map that may not be smooth.

2. BACKGROUND

In this section, we briefly recall some background on diffeological spaces, including the notion of diffeological bundle and the internal tangent space. For further details, we recommend the standard textbook [I2]. For a concise introduction to diffeological spaces, we recommend [CSW], particularly Section 2 and the introduction to Section 3. The material on tangent spaces is from [CW2].

2.1. Basics.

Definition 2.1 ([So]). A **diffeological space** is a set X together with a specified set of functions $U \rightarrow X$ (called **plots**) for each open set U in \mathbb{R}^n and each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for all open subsets $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$:

- (1) (Covering) Every constant function $U \rightarrow X$ is a plot.
- (2) (Smooth compatibility) If $U \rightarrow X$ is a plot and $V \rightarrow U$ is smooth, then the composite $V \rightarrow U \rightarrow X$ is also a plot.
- (3) (Sheaf condition) If $U = \bigcup_i U_i$ is an open cover and $U \rightarrow X$ is a function such that each restriction $U_i \rightarrow X$ is a plot, then $U \rightarrow X$ is a plot.

A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between diffeological spaces is **smooth** if for every plot $p : U \rightarrow X$ of X , the composite $f \circ p$ is a plot of Y .

Write Diff for the category of diffeological spaces and smooth maps. Given two diffeological spaces X and Y , we write $C^\infty(X, Y)$ for the set of all smooth maps from X to Y . An isomorphism in Diff will be called a **diffeomorphism**.

Every manifold M is canonically a diffeological space with the plots taken to be all smooth maps $U \rightarrow M$ in the usual sense. We call this the **standard diffeology** on M . It is easy to see that smooth maps in the usual sense between manifolds coincide with smooth maps between them with the standard diffeology.

For a diffeological space X with an equivalence relation \sim , the **quotient diffeology** on X/\sim consists of all functions $U \rightarrow X/\sim$ that locally factor through the quotient map $X \rightarrow X/\sim$ via plots of X . A **subduction** is a map diffeomorphic to a quotient map. That is, it is a map $X \rightarrow Y$ such that the plots in Y are the functions that locally lift to X as plots in X .

For a diffeological space Y and a subset A of Y , the **sub-diffeology** consists of all functions $U \rightarrow A$ such that $U \rightarrow A \hookrightarrow Y$ is a plot of Y .

The **discrete diffeology** on a set is the diffeology whose plots are the locally constant functions.

The category of diffeological spaces is very well-behaved:

Theorem 2.2. *The category Diff is complete, cocomplete and cartesian closed.*

The descriptions of limits, colimits and function spaces are quite simple, and are concisely described in [CSW, Section 2]. The underlying set of a (co)limit is the (co)limit of the underlying sets. The underlying set of the function space from X to Y is the set $C^\infty(X, Y)$.

We can associate to every diffeological space the following topology:

Definition 2.3 ([I1]). Let X be a diffeological space. A subset A of X is **D -open** if $p^{-1}(A)$ is open in U for each plot $p : U \rightarrow X$. The collection of D -open subsets of X forms a topology on X called the **D -topology**.

We will make use of the concepts of diffeological group and diffeological vector space at several points, so we present them here.

Definition 2.4. A **diffeological group** is a group object in Diff. That is, a diffeological group is both a diffeological space and a group such that the group operations are smooth.

Definition 2.5. A **diffeological vector space** is a vector space object in Diff. More precisely, it is both a diffeological space and a vector space such that the addition and scalar multiplication are smooth.

2.2. Diffeological bundles. Diffeological bundles are analogous to fiber bundles, but are more general than the most obvious notion of locally trivial bundle. We review diffeological bundles in this subsection, and refer the reader to [I2] for more details.

Definition 2.6. Let F be a diffeological space. A **diffeological bundle with fiber F** is a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between diffeological spaces such that for every plot $p : U \rightarrow Y$, the pullback $p^*(f)$ of f along p is locally trivial with fiber F . That is, there is an open cover $U = \bigcup_i U_i$ such that for each i the restriction of $p^*(f)$ to U_i is diffeomorphic, over U_i , to $U_i \times F$.

In [I2], diffeological bundles are defined using groupoids, but [I2, 8.9] shows that the definitions are equivalent.

Example 2.7. Every smooth fiber bundle over a manifold is a diffeological bundle.

Proposition 2.8 ([I2, 8.15]). *Let G be a diffeological group, and let H be a subgroup of G . Then the projection $G \rightarrow G/H$ is a diffeological bundle with fiber H , where G/H is the set of left (or right) cosets of H in G with the quotient diffeology.*

Note that we are *not* requiring the subgroup H to be closed.

2.3. The internal tangent space. Let \mathcal{DS}_0 be the category with objects all connected open neighbourhoods of 0 in \mathbb{R}^n for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and morphisms the maps between them sending 0 to 0. Given a pointed diffeological space (X, x) , we define $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$ to be the category with objects the pointed plots $p : (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ such that U is in \mathcal{DS}_0 , and morphisms the commutative triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f} & V \\ & \searrow p & \swarrow q \\ & & X, \end{array}$$

where p and q are in $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$ and f is a map with $f(0) = 0$. We call $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$ the **category of plots of X centered at x** . It is the comma category of the natural functor from \mathcal{DS}_0 to Diff_* , the category of pointed diffeological spaces.

Definition 2.9 ([He]). Let (X, x) be a pointed diffeological space. The **internal tangent space** $T_x(X)$ of X at x is the colimit of the composite of functors $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x) \rightarrow \mathcal{DS}_0 \rightarrow \text{Vect}$, where Vect denotes the category of vector spaces and linear functions, the first functor is the forgetful functor, and the second functor is T_0 , the usual tangent functor at 0. Given a pointed plot $p : (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ and an element $u \in T_0(U)$, we write $p_*(u)$ for the element these represent in the colimit. This construction naturally defines a functor $T : \text{Diff}_* \rightarrow \text{Vect}$.

Remark 2.10. The category of plots of a diffeological space centered at a point is usually complicated, and it is usually more convenient to work with the following variant. This variant plays a central role in the present paper. Let $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ be the category with the same objects as $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$, but with morphisms the germs at 0 of morphisms in $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$. In more detail, morphisms from $p : (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ to $q : (V, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ in $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ consist of equivalence classes of maps $f : W \rightarrow V$, where W is an open neighbourhood of 0 in U and $p|_W = q \circ f$. Two such maps are equivalent if they agree on an open neighbourhood of 0 in U . The internal tangent space can equivalently be defined using $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ in place of $\mathcal{DS}_0/(X, x)$.

It is shown in [CW2, Proposition 3.7] that $T_{(x_1, x_2)}(X_1 \times X_2) \cong T_{x_1}(X_1) \times T_{x_2}(X_2)$ for any pointed diffeological spaces (X_1, x_1) and (X_2, x_2) .

The **internal tangent bundle** TX is the disjoint union of $T_x(X)$ for $x \in X$. It can be equipped with two natural diffeologies, indicated by superscripts: $T^H X$ and $T^{dvs} X$. See [CW2, Subsection 4.1] for the descriptions of these diffeologies. The fibers with the sub-diffeologies are written $T_x^H X$ and $T_x^{dvs} X$, respectively.

3. EXACT SEQUENCES OF TANGENT SPACES

In this section, we show that a diffeological bundle gives rise to an exact sequence of tangent spaces.

In order to prove our main result, we first need a lemma which characterizes the zero vectors in internal tangent spaces.

Lemma 3.1. *Let (X, x) be a pointed diffeological space, let $p_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ be distinct pointed plots, for $i = 1, \dots, k$, and let $u_i \in T_0(U_i)$ be such that $\sum_i (p_i)_*(u_i)$ is zero in $T_x(X)$. Then there exist pointed plots $p_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ for $i = k + 1, \dots, n$, distinct from each other and the earlier plots, finitely many vectors $v_{ij} \in T_0(U_i)$ with*

$$\sum_j v_{ij} = \begin{cases} u_i, & \text{if } i \leq k, \\ 0, & \text{if } i > k, \end{cases}$$

pointed plots $q_{ij} : (V_{ij}, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$, and germs $f_{ij} : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (V_{ij}, 0)$ with $p_i = q_{ij} \circ f_{ij}$ as germs at 0, such that for each $q \in \{q_{ij}\}$,

$$\sum_{\{(i,j)|q_{ij}=q\}} (f_{ij})_*(v_{ij}) = 0$$

in $T_0(V_{ij})$.

Proof. From the description of $T_x(X)$ as a colimit indexed by the category $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$, we can describe $T_x(X)$ as a quotient vector space F/R . Here $F = \bigoplus_r T_0(U_r)$, where the sum is indexed over pointed plots $r : (U_r, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$, and we write an element of the summand indexed by r as (r, v) . The linear subspace R is the span of the “basic relations” $(r, v) - (q, g_*(v))$, where $r : (U_r, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ and $q : (U_q, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ are pointed plots, $g : (U_r, 0) \rightarrow (U_q, 0)$ is a germ with $r = q \circ g$ as germs at 0, and v is in $T_0(U_r)$.

Since $\sum_i (p_i)_*(u_i)$ is zero in $T_x(X)$, $\sum_i (p_i, u_i) \in F$ can be expressed as

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (p_i, u_i) = \sum_{\ell=1}^m (r_\ell, v_\ell) - (q_\ell, (g_\ell)_*(v_\ell))$$

for r_ℓ, q_ℓ, g_ℓ and v_ℓ as in the previous paragraph. Let d be the maximum of the dimensions of the domains U_{r_ℓ} and U_{q_ℓ} of the plots appearing on the right-hand side of this equation. For each ℓ , choose an extension of q_ℓ to a plot s_ℓ where U_{s_ℓ} has dimension larger than d , so q_ℓ is the composite

$$(U_{q_\ell}, 0) \xrightarrow{h_\ell} (U_{s_\ell}, 0) \xrightarrow{s_\ell} (X, x).$$

For example, take $U_{s_\ell} = U_{q_\ell} \times \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ with $h_\ell = i_1$ and $s_\ell = q_\ell \circ \text{pr}_1$, where i_1 and pr_1 are the inclusion into and projection onto the first factor. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k (p_i, u_i) &= \sum_{\ell=1}^m (r_\ell, v_\ell) - (q_\ell, (g_\ell)_*(v_\ell)) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^m [(r_\ell, v_\ell) - (s_\ell, (h_\ell)_*(g_\ell)_*(v_\ell))] - [(q_\ell, (g_\ell)_*(v_\ell)) - (s_\ell, (h_\ell)_*(g_\ell)_*(v_\ell))]. \end{aligned}$$

This is a sum of basic relations, where all of the right-hand terms involve plots s_ℓ that are distinct from all of the plots r_ℓ and q_ℓ appearing in the left-hand terms of each basic relation. Relabel the r_ℓ 's and q_ℓ 's to be $p_1, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_n$, all distinct, and agreeing with the given plots when $i \leq k$. Since we may have had collisions in the relabelling, we label the vectors v_ℓ and $(g_\ell)_*(v_\ell)$ as v_{ij} when they are associated to the plot p_i . Similarly, the germs $h_\ell \circ g_\ell$ and h_ℓ that appear in the above relations are relabelled as f_{ij} , and s_ℓ is relabelled as q_{ij} .

In this new notation,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (p_i, u_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_j (p_i, v_{ij}) - (q_{ij}, (f_{ij})_*(v_{ij})).$$

Since the q_{ij} 's are distinct from all of the p_i 's, it must be the case that the terms $(q_{ij}, (f_{ij})_*(v_{ij}))$ sum to zero, and the last displayed equation of the statement expresses this fact grouped by the q_{ij} 's that happen to agree. Similarly, using that the p_i 's are distinct, and comparing terms on both sides of the equation, gives the other displayed equation in the statement. □

Remark 3.2. It is not hard to show that the previous lemma in fact characterizes the zero tangent vectors. The characterization is complicated because the category $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ is not filtered in general. Compare Remark 4.8.

Theorem 3.3. *Suppose $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ is a diffeological bundle. Let $e \in E$ and $b = \pi(e)$, and write $\iota : F \rightarrow E$ for the inclusion of the fiber over b . Then*

$$T_e(F) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} T_e(E) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} T_b(B) \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of vector spaces. Moreover, both $\pi_ : T_e^H(E) \rightarrow T_b^H(B)$ and $\pi_* : T_e^{dvs}(E) \rightarrow T_b^{dvs}(B)$ are subductions.*

Proof. Since $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ is a diffeological bundle, it is easy to see that π_* is surjective, because plots $(U, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$ lift locally to (E, e) .

Since $\pi \circ \iota$ is constant, $\pi_* \circ \iota_* = 0$.

To complete the proof of exactness, we need to show that if $v \in T_e(E)$ and $\pi_*(v) = 0$, then $v = \iota_*(w)$ for some $w \in T_e(F)$. To illustrate the argument, we first treat the case that $v = s_*(\frac{d}{dt})$ for some pointed plot $s : (\mathbb{R}, 0) \rightarrow (E, e)$, and assume that there exist a pointed plot $q : (V, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$ and a germ $f : (\mathbb{R}, 0) \rightarrow (V, 0)$

such that $f_*(\frac{d}{dt}) = 0$ and $\pi \circ s = q \circ f$ as germs at 0. We may assume that V is an open disk in some Euclidean space. Since π is a diffeological bundle, we have a diffeomorphism $\phi : q^*E \rightarrow V \times F$ commuting with the projections to V . By replacing ϕ with the map $(\text{id}_V \times \psi) \circ \phi$, where ψ is a diffeomorphism $F \rightarrow F$, we can ensure that the following diagram commutes:

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & F \\ & & & \nearrow^{i_2} & \downarrow \iota \\ V \times F & \xrightarrow{\phi^{-1}} & q^*E & \xrightarrow{g} & E \end{array}$$

where $i_2(x) = (0, x)$ and g is the natural map. Define a germ $r : (\mathbb{R}, 0) \rightarrow F$ as the composite

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{(f,s)} q^*E \xrightarrow{\phi} V \times F \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} F,$$

where the first map is understood as a germ at $0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $r(0) = e$, using (1). From the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{(f,s)} & q^*E & \xrightarrow{\phi} & V \times F & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} & F \\ & \searrow f & & & \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \\ & & & & V & & \end{array},$$

it follows that the image of $\frac{d}{dt} \in T_0(\mathbb{R})$ in $T_{(0,e)}(V \times F) \cong T_0(V) \oplus T_e(F)$ is concentrated in the right-hand factor, or, in other words, is fixed by $(i_2 \circ \text{pr}_2)_*$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_* r_* \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right) &= g_*(\phi^{-1})_*(i_2)_*(\text{pr}_2)_* \phi_* (f, s)_* \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right) \\ &= g_*(\phi^{-1})_* \phi_* (f, s)_* \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right) \\ &= g_*(f, s)_* \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right) \\ &= s_* \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and so $s_*(\frac{d}{dt})$ is in the image of ι_* . The first equality uses diagrams (1) and (2).

To handle the general case, let v be of the form $\sum_{i=1}^k (s_i)_*(u_i)$ for pointed plots $s_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (E, e)$ and $u_i \in T_0(U_i)$. Let $p_i = \pi \circ s_i$ for each i . Then, since $\pi_*(v) = \sum_i (p_i)_*(u_i) = 0$, we can apply Lemma 3.1 to obtain $p_i, i = k + 1, \dots, n, v_{ij}, q_{ij}$ and f_{ij} as described there, with $(X, x) = (B, b)$. Since π is a diffeological bundle, we can assume that each p_i for $i > k$ is also of the form $\pi \circ s_i$. For each i and j , choose a diffeomorphism $\phi_{ij} : q_{ij}^*E \rightarrow V_{ij} \times F$, being sure to choose $\phi_{ij} = \phi_{i'j'}$ when $q_{ij} = q_{i'j'}$ and ensuring that $g_{ij} \circ \phi_{ij}^{-1} \circ i_2 = \iota$, where $g_{ij} : q_{ij}^*E \rightarrow E$ is the natural map (cf. (1)). Define $r_{ij} : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (F, e)$ to be $\text{pr}_2 \circ \phi_{ij} \circ (f_{ij}, s_i)$. Observe that for $q \in \{q_{ij}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{pr}_1)_* \left(\sum_{\{i,j \mid q_{ij}=q\}} (\phi_{ij})_*(f_{ij}, s_i)_*(v_{ij}) \right) &= \sum_{\{i,j \mid q_{ij}=q\}} (\text{pr}_1)_*(\phi_{ij})_*(f_{ij}, s_i)_*(v_{ij}) \\ &= \sum_{\{i,j \mid q_{ij}=q\}} (f_{ij})_*(v_{ij}) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, writing g_q for g_{ij} when $q = q_{ij}$, and similarly for ϕ_q ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iota_* \left(\sum_{i,j} (r_{ij})_* (v_{ij}) \right) &= \sum_{i,j} (g_{ij})_* (\phi_{ij}^{-1})_* (i_2)_* (\text{pr}_2)_* (\phi_{ij})_* (f_{ij}, s_i)_* (v_{ij}) \\
 &= \sum_{q \in \{q_{ij}\}} (g_q)_* (\phi_q^{-1})_* (i_2)_* (\text{pr}_2)_* \left(\sum_{\{i,j \mid q_{ij}=q\}} (\phi_{ij})_* (f_{ij}, s_i)_* (v_{ij}) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{q \in \{q_{ij}\}} (g_q)_* (\phi_q^{-1})_* \left(\sum_{\{i,j \mid q_{ij}=q\}} (\phi_{ij})_* (f_{ij}, s_i)_* (v_{ij}) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i,j} (g_{ij})_* (f_{ij}, s_i)_* (v_{ij}) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (s_i)_* \left(\sum_j v_{ij} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k (s_i)_* (u_i) = v,
 \end{aligned}$$

as required.

We next prove that $\pi_* : T_e^H(E) \rightarrow T_b^H(B)$ is a subduction. Let $p : U \rightarrow T_b^H(B)$ be a plot. We must show that it locally lifts to a plot of $T_e^H(E)$. By definition of Hector’s diffeology, p is locally either constant or of the form

$$U \xrightarrow{(\alpha, \beta)} V \times \mathbb{R}^n = TV \xrightarrow{Tq} T^H B,$$

where $n = \dim(V)$, (α, β) is smooth, and $q : V \rightarrow B$ is a plot with V a small ball. We only need to deal with the second case. Since p lands in $T_b^H(B)$, $q \circ \alpha$ is the constant map at b . Since π is a diffeological bundle, we have the following pullback square in Diff, where $h = g \circ \phi^{-1}$ in our earlier notation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V \times F & \xrightarrow{h} & E \\
 \text{pr}_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
 V & \xrightarrow{q} & B.
 \end{array}$$

So there exists a map $\gamma : U \rightarrow F$ such that $h \circ (\alpha, \gamma)$ is the constant map e , and we have the following commutative diagram in Diff:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 U \times F & \xrightarrow{(\alpha, \beta) \times \eta} & TV \times T^H F & \xrightarrow{Th} & T^H E \\
 \uparrow (1_U, \gamma) & & \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow T\pi \\
 U & \xrightarrow{(\alpha, \beta)} & TV & \xrightarrow{Tq} & T^H B,
 \end{array}$$

where $\eta : F \rightarrow T^H F$ is the zero section. Note that the image of the composition $Th \circ ((\alpha, \beta) \times \eta) \circ (1_U, \gamma)$ is in $T_e^H(E)$, and so we have produced the required lift.

The corresponding result for the *dvs* diffeology then follows from [CW2, Remark 4.7]. □

As a special case, we have:

Corollary 3.4. *Let G be a diffeological group, let H be a subgroup of G , and let e be the identity element. Then the natural maps $\iota : H \hookrightarrow G$ and $\pi : G \rightarrow G/H$ induce the following exact sequence of vector spaces:*

$$T_e(H) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} T_e(G) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} T_{eH}(G/H) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Moreover, $T_{eH}^H(G/H) = T_{eH}^{dvs}(G/H)$ and $\pi_* : T_e(G) \rightarrow T_{eH}(G/H)$ is a subduction.

Proof. As $\pi : G \rightarrow G/H$ is a diffeological bundle with fiber H , most of this follows directly from Theorem 3.3. We just need to prove that $T_{eH}^H(G/H) = T_{eH}^{dvs}(G/H)$. First note that $T_e^H(G) = T_e^{dvs}(G)$, by [CW2, Theorem 4.15]. By Theorem 3.3, both $\pi_* : T_e^H(G) \rightarrow T_{eH}^H(G/H)$ and $\pi_* : T_e^{dvs}(G) \rightarrow T_{eH}^{dvs}(G/H)$ are subductions. Since both maps have the same underlying function, it follows that $T_{eH}^H(G/H) = T_{eH}^{dvs}(G/H)$. \square

Example 3.5. For θ an irrational number, the irrational torus T_θ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}/(\mathbb{Z} + \theta\mathbb{Z})$. It follows immediately from Corollary 3.4 that $T_{[0]}(T_\alpha) = \mathbb{R}$. See [CW2, Example 3.23] for a direct computation.

We don't know whether the function ι_* is injective in general in either Theorem 3.3 or Corollary 3.4. We show in Theorem 4.9 that it is injective under stronger hypotheses. In Proposition 4.13, we generalize the last statement of Corollary 3.4.

4. FILTERED DIFFEOLOGICAL SPACES

In this section, we introduce filtered and weakly filtered diffeological spaces. For example, manifolds are filtered, and diffeological groups are weakly filtered. Our main result is that the inclusion map $\iota : F \rightarrow E$ of a diffeological bundle with filtered total space and base space induces an injection on tangent spaces, extending the exact sequence from the previous section. We also show that when X is filtered, Hector's internal tangent bundle $T^H X$ is a diffeological vector space over X , $T^H X$ agrees with $T^{dvs} X$, and each $T_x(X)$ has the fine diffeology (Definition 4.14).

We say that a category \mathcal{C} is **weakly filtered** if it is non-empty, and for any two objects C and D in \mathcal{C} there exists an object E and morphisms $C \rightarrow E$ and $D \rightarrow E$. \mathcal{C} is **filtered** if it is weakly filtered and for any two parallel morphisms $f, g : C \rightarrow D$ in \mathcal{C} there exists a morphism $h : D \rightarrow E$ such that $h \circ f = h \circ g$. Equivalently, \mathcal{C} is filtered if every finite diagram in \mathcal{C} has a cocone.

Definition 4.1. A pointed diffeological space (X, x) is **(weakly) filtered** if the germ category $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ introduced in Remark 2.10 is (weakly) filtered. A diffeological space X is **(weakly) filtered** if (X, x) is (weakly) filtered for every $x \in X$.

Lemma 4.2.

- (1) *If U is open in \mathbb{R}^n and u is in U , then (U, u) is filtered.*
- (2) *If $(X_1, x_1), \dots, (X_n, x_n)$ is a finite family of pointed diffeological spaces, then $(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i, (x_i))$ is (weakly) filtered if and only if each (X_i, x_i) is.*
- (3) *Being (weakly) filtered is local: if (X, x) is a pointed diffeological space, and A is a D -open neighbourhood of x in X , then (X, x) is (weakly) filtered if and only if (A, x) is.*
- (4) *If (X, x) is a (weakly) filtered pointed diffeological space, and (Y, y) is a retract of (X, x) in Diff_* , then (Y, y) is also (weakly) filtered.*

It follows from (1) and (3) that manifolds are filtered.

Proof. (1) follows from the fact that the germ category $\mathcal{G}(U, u)$ has a terminal object, and the rest are straightforward. \square

The next proposition allows us to determine another class of filtered diffeological spaces. We say that a pointed map $\pi : (E, e) \rightarrow (B, b)$ has the **unique germ lifting property** if each germ $g : (U, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$ lifts to a unique germ $f : (U, 0) \rightarrow (E, e)$ with $g = \pi \circ f$ as germs at 0. This is the case when π is a diffeological bundle with discrete fiber.

Proposition 4.3. *If (E, e) is filtered and $\pi : (E, e) \rightarrow (B, b)$ has the unique germ lifting property, then (B, b) is filtered.*

Proof. Suppose $D : I \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(B, b)$ is a finite diagram. For each object i of I , we have a pointed plot $D_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$. By assumption, this lifts to a pointed plot $D'_i : (U'_i, 0) \rightarrow (E, e)$ after restriction to an open neighbourhood U'_i of 0 in U_i . For each morphism $\alpha : i \rightarrow j$ of I , $D(\alpha) : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (U_j, 0)$ is a germ, and thus defines a germ $D'(\alpha) : (U'_i, 0) \rightarrow (U'_j, 0)$. By uniqueness of germ lifting, $D'(\alpha)$ is a morphism in $\mathcal{G}(E, e)$, and so D' is a functor $I \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(E, e)$. Since (E, e) is filtered, this functor has a cocone $c'_i : D'(i) \rightarrow C$. Then $c_i : D(i) \rightarrow \pi \circ C$ is a cocone for D , showing that $\mathcal{G}(B, b)$ is filtered. \square

Corollary 4.4. *If G is a Lie group and H is a subgroup such that the sub-diffeology is discrete, then G/H is filtered.*

Example 4.5. For θ an irrational number, the irrational torus T_θ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}/(\mathbb{Z} + \theta\mathbb{Z})$ and is therefore filtered. The sub-diffeology on $\mathbb{Z} + \theta\mathbb{Z}$ is discrete, but the sub-topology is not.

We show in Corollary 4.19 that fine diffeological vector spaces are also filtered.

Remark 4.6. If (E, e) is weakly filtered and $\pi : (E, e) \rightarrow (B, b)$ is a map such that germs $(U, 0) \rightarrow (B, b)$ lift to (E, e) (not necessarily uniquely), then a similar argument shows that (B, b) is weakly filtered. This applies, for example, when π is a subduction such that $\pi^{-1}(b) = \{e\}$.

Example 4.7. A **diffeological orbifold** is a diffeological space which is locally diffeomorphic to a quotient of a Euclidean space by a linear action of a finite group. By the previous remark, orbifolds are weakly filtered. However, orbifolds are not filtered in general. For example, $\mathbb{R}/O(1)$ is not filtered. Indeed, the quotient map $q : (\mathbb{R}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}/O(1), [0])$ is a plot which has two endomorphisms, $\pm 1 : (\mathbb{R}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$. It is not hard to see that the plot q does not factor as a germ at 0 through another plot r in a way that coequalizes the two endomorphisms.

The remark below will be used in the proof of the following theorem.

Remark 4.8. Recall that the internal tangent space $T_x(X)$ is the colimit of the functor $\mathcal{G}(X, x) \rightarrow \text{Vect}$ sending a pointed plot $(U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ to $T_0(U)$. Let $T_x^{set}(X)$ be the result of taking the colimit in the category of sets instead of vector spaces. It is a standard fact that the forgetful functor from Vect to Set preserves filtered colimits, so when (X, x) is filtered, the natural function $T_x^{set}(X) \rightarrow T_x(X)$ is actually a bijection. In particular, this implies that if $\sum_{i=1}^k (p_i)_*(u_i) = 0 \in T_x(X)$, where $p_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ are pointed plots and $u_i \in T_0(U_i)$, then there exist a

pointed plot $q : (V, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ and germs $f_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (V, 0)$ such that $p_i = q \circ f_i$ as germs at 0 and $\sum_i (f_i)_*(u_i) = 0 \in T_0(V)$. Compare this to the more complicated characterization of zero vectors in Lemma 3.1.

For diffeological bundles with filtered total space and base space, we can extend the exact sequence of Theorem 3.3.

Theorem 4.9. *Suppose $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ is a diffeological bundle. Let $e \in E$ and $b = \pi(e)$, and write $\iota : F \rightarrow E$ for the inclusion of the fiber over b . If (E, e) and (B, b) are filtered, then*

$$0 \longrightarrow T_e(F) \xrightarrow{\iota_*} T_e(E) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} T_b(B) \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of vector spaces. Moreover, both $\pi_ : T_e^H(E) \rightarrow T_b^H(B)$ and $\pi_* : T_e^{dvs}(E) \rightarrow T_b^{dvs}(B)$ are subductions.*

Note that if A is a subset of X with the sub-diffeology, the inclusion does not in general induce an injection on tangent spaces [CW2, Example 3.20].

Proof. We only need to show that ι_* is injective. Let $v \in T_e(F)$ be represented as $v = \sum_{i=1}^k (p_i)_*(u_i)$ for pointed plots $p_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (F, e)$. Suppose $\iota_*(v) = 0$. Then, since (E, e) is filtered, there are commuting diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (U_i, 0) & \xrightarrow{p_i} & (F, e) \\ f_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota \\ (V, 0) & \xrightarrow{q} & (E, e), \end{array}$$

where q is a pointed plot, each f_i is a germ, and $\sum_i (f_i)_*(u_i) = 0$. The germ f_i is a morphism between the pointed plots $\pi \circ \iota \circ p_i$ and $\pi \circ q$ in $\mathcal{G}(B, b)$. The former is constant, and so the 0 germ is also a morphism between these pointed plots. Therefore, since (B, b) is filtered, we can extend the diagram to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (U_i, 0) & \xrightarrow{p_i} & (F, e) \\ f_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota \\ (V, 0) & \xrightarrow{q} & (E, e) \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ (W, 0) & \xrightarrow{r} & (B, b), \end{array}$$

where g is a germ with $g \circ f_i$ constant for each i , and r is a pointed plot. Without loss of generality, assume W is a ball. Then, since π is a diffeological bundle, taking the pullback of π along r gives a trivial bundle, and we get

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U_i & \xrightarrow{p_i} & F & \xlongequal{\quad} & F \\ f_i \downarrow & & \downarrow i_2 & & \downarrow \iota \\ V & \xrightarrow{q'} & W \times F & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & E \\ & \searrow g & \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow \pi \\ & & W & \xrightarrow{r} & B, \end{array}$$

where $i_2(x) = (0, x)$ for $x \in F$, and we have suppressed basepoints. (As in the proof of Theorem 3.3, we may need to adjust the map α to make the upper-right square commute. We may also need to shrink V and the U_i , since f_i is a germ.) The map q' is induced by the maps $g : V \rightarrow W$ and $q : V \rightarrow E$, and the top-left square commutes by the universal property of the pullback. Let $s : V \rightarrow F$ be the composite $\text{pr}_2 \circ q'$. Since $g \circ f_i$ is constant, $q' \circ f_i$ lands in $\{0\} \times F$. Thus $i_2 \circ s \circ f_i = i_2 \circ \text{pr}_2 \circ q' \circ f_i = q' \circ f_i = i_2 \circ p_i$. Since i_2 is injective, $s \circ f_i = p_i$. Thus the germs f_i are morphisms in $\mathcal{G}(F, e)$ and the relation $\sum_i (f_i)_*(u_i) = 0$ shows that the original vector v is zero in $T_e(F)$. \square

We don't know whether ι_* is an induction in general.

Before getting to our result about tangent bundles, we make some observations about weakly filtered diffeological spaces.

Proposition 4.10. *Every diffeological group is weakly filtered.*

Proof. By using the left or right multiplication map, it is clear that (G, e) is isomorphic to (G, g) in Diff_* for any $g \in G$, where e denotes the identity element of G . So it is enough to show that (G, e) is weakly filtered. For any pointed plots $p : (U, 0) \rightarrow (G, e)$ and $q : (V, 0) \rightarrow (G, e)$, define $r : U \times V \rightarrow G$ by $r(u, v) = p(u)q(v)$, $f : U \rightarrow U \times V$ by $f(u) = (u, 0)$, and $g : V \rightarrow U \times V$ by $g(v) = (0, v)$. Then these functions are all smooth and they satisfy $r(0, 0) = e$, $p = r \circ f$, and $q = r \circ g$. \square

We will see in Example 4.17 that diffeological groups are not in general filtered.

It follows from Proposition 4.10 that any homogeneous space G/H is weakly filtered, as is the function space $C^\infty(X, N)$, where X is any diffeological space with compact D -topology, and N is a manifold.

Recall that for an arbitrary pointed diffeological space (X, x) , not every internal tangent vector $v \in T_x(X)$ can be written as $p_*(u)$ for some pointed plot $p : (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ and $u \in T_0(U)$. When this is possible for every v , we say that $T_x(X)$ is **1-representable**. See [CW2, Remark 3.8] for more background.

Here is a key property of weakly filtered pointed diffeological spaces:

Proposition 4.11. *Let (X, x) be weakly filtered. Then the internal tangent space $T_x(X)$ is 1-representable.*

Proof. Let $\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i)_*(u_i) \in T_x(X)$ be any internal tangent vector, where $p_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ is a pointed plot and $u_i \in T_0(U_i)$ for each i . By induction on n using the definition of weakly filtered, there exists a pointed plot $q : (U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ together with germs $f_i : (U_i, 0) \rightarrow (U, 0)$ such that $p_i = q \circ f_i$ as germs at 0. Then $\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i)_*(u_i) = q_*(\sum_{i=1}^n (f_i)_*(u_i))$, and hence $T_x(X)$ is 1-representable. \square

It follows that not every diffeological space is weakly filtered. For example, if X is the union of the axes in \mathbb{R}^2 with the sub-diffeology, and x is the origin, then (X, x) is not weakly filtered, since $T_x(X)$ is not 1-representable (see [CW2, Example 3.19]).

When X is weakly filtered, each $T_x(X)$ is 1-representable, and so by [CW2, Remark 4.4], scalar multiplication $\mathbb{R} \times T^H X \rightarrow T^H X$ is smooth. When X is filtered, addition is also smooth:

Theorem 4.12. *If X is filtered, then $T^H X$ is a diffeological vector space over X . Therefore, $T^H X$ and $T^{dvs} X$ agree.*

Proof. Since scalar multiplication is smooth when X is weakly filtered, it suffices to show that addition $T^H X \times_X T^H X \rightarrow T^H X$ is smooth. That is, if p_1 and p_2 are plots $U \rightarrow T^H X$ such that $\pi \circ p_1 = \pi \circ p_2$, then $p_1 + p_2 : U \rightarrow T^H X$ is smooth. As smoothness is a local property, it is enough to show that for each u in U , $p_1 + p_2$ is smooth in a neighbourhood of u in U . By translating U , one can assume that $u = 0$, so from now on, we work locally around $0 \in U$ and choose $x = \pi(p_i(0)) \in X$ as our basepoint. By definition, each p_i is locally of the form $Tq_i \circ f_i$, where f_i has codomain TV_i and $q_i : V_i \rightarrow X$ is a plot. (In general, one needs constant plots as well, but since each $T_x(X)$ is 1-representable, plots of the above form suffice.) Since we are working locally, we can assume that each p_i equals $Tq_i \circ f_i$, giving the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & TV_i & \xrightarrow{Tq_i} T^H X \\
 f_i \nearrow & \downarrow \pi_i & \downarrow \pi \\
 U & V_i & \xrightarrow{q_i} X.
 \end{array}$$

By translating V_1 and V_2 if necessary, we can assume that $\pi_i(f_i(0)) = 0$ for each i and therefore that q_1 and q_2 are pointed plots. Because X is weakly filtered, by shrinking U , V_1 and V_2 if necessary, we see that q_1 and q_2 factor through a further pointed plot q , so we can assume that $V_1 = V_2 = V$ and $q_1 = q_2 = q$. So we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & TV & \xrightarrow{Tq} T^H X \\
 \begin{array}{l} f_1 \nearrow \\ f_2 \nearrow \end{array} & \downarrow \pi_V & \downarrow \pi \\
 U & \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} g_1 \\ \leftarrow g_2 \end{array}]{} V & \xrightarrow{q} X,
 \end{array}$$

where $g_i := \pi_V \circ f_i$. From $\pi \circ p_1 = \pi \circ p_2$, we deduce that $q \circ g_1 = q \circ g_2$. Since X is filtered, by shrinking U and V if necessary, there exist a plot $r : W \rightarrow X$ and a map $h : V \rightarrow W$ such that $h \circ g_1 = h \circ g_2$ and $r \circ h = q$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & TV & \xrightarrow{Th} & TW & \xrightarrow{Tr} & T^H X \\
 \begin{array}{l} f_1 \nearrow \\ f_2 \nearrow \end{array} & \downarrow \pi_V & & \downarrow \pi_W & & \downarrow \pi \\
 U & \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} g_1 \\ \leftarrow g_2 \end{array}]{} V & \xrightarrow{h} & W & \xrightarrow{r} & X.
 \end{array}$$

Now $\pi_W \circ Th \circ f_1 = \pi_W \circ Th \circ f_2$, so it makes sense to form $Th \circ f_1 + Th \circ f_2$. This is smooth, and therefore so is $p_1 + p_2 = Tr \circ (Th \circ f_1 + Th \circ f_2)$.

$T^{dvs} X$ is defined to be the completion of $T^H X$ to a diffeological vector space over X . It follows that $T^H X$ and $T^{dvs} X$ agree. □

While diffeological groups are weakly filtered, we will see in Example 4.17 that they are not always filtered. Nevertheless, in [CW2, Theorem 4.15] we used the group multiplication to show that for every diffeological group G , $T^H G = T^{dvs} G$. Now we extend this result to any homogeneous space:

Proposition 4.13. *For every homogeneous space X , we have $T^H X = T^{dvs} X$.*

Note that this proposition generalizes the last statement of Corollary 3.4.

Proof. Again, it is enough to show that addition $T^H X \times_X T^H X \rightarrow T^H X$ is smooth. Assume that X is diffeomorphic to G/H , where G is a diffeological group and H is a subgroup, and let $\pi : G \rightarrow X$ be the quotient map. It is straightforward to check that we have a commutative square

$$\begin{CD} TG \times_G TG @>>> TG \\ @V{\pi_* \times \pi_*}VV @VV{\pi_*}V \\ T^H X \times_X T^H X @>>> T^H X, \end{CD}$$

where both horizontal functions are vector addition. By [CW2, Theorem 4.15], the top function is smooth, so it suffices to show that every plot $p : U \rightarrow T^H X \times_X T^H X$ locally lifts to a plot $q : U \rightarrow TG \times_G TG$. Recall that the plot p is equivalent to plots $p_1, p_2 : U \rightarrow T^H X$ such that

$$(3) \quad \pi_X \circ p_1 = \pi_X \circ p_2,$$

where $\pi_X : T^H X \rightarrow X$ is the natural projection. Observe that any plot of $T^H X$ locally lifts to a plot of TG , since the plots of $T^H X$ are generated by Tr for r a plot of X , and the plots of X locally lift to G since X has the quotient diffeology. Thus, for any $u \in U$, there exists an open neighbourhood V of u in U such that $p_i|_V$ lifts to a plot $q_i : V \rightarrow TG$ for each i . Consider the map $g : V \rightarrow G$ sending v to $(\pi_G(q_2(v)))^{-1} \cdot (\pi_G(q_1(v)))$, where $\pi_G : TG \rightarrow G$ is the projection. By (3), $g(v)$ is in H for $v \in V$. Let q'_2 be the composite

$$V \xrightarrow{(q_2, g)} TG \times G \xrightarrow{1 \times \sigma} TG \times TG \longrightarrow TG,$$

where $\sigma : G \rightarrow TG$ is the zero section, and the last map is induced by the multiplication of G . It is easy to see that $\pi_G \circ q_1 = \pi_G \circ q'_2$, and that $\pi_* \circ q'_2 = p_2|_V$. Therefore, $q := (q_1, q'_2)$ is a lift of $p|_V$. □

Our next result makes use of the following concept:

Definition 4.14. Let V be a vector space. The **fine** diffeology on V is the smallest diffeology on V making it into a diffeological vector space (Definition 2.5).

For example, the fine diffeology on \mathbb{R}^n is the standard diffeology.

Remark 4.15. The fine diffeology is generated by the injective linear functions $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V$ ([I2, 3.8]). That is, the plots of the fine diffeology are the functions $p : U \rightarrow V$ such that for each $u \in U$, there is an open neighbourhood W of u in U , an injective linear function $i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V$, for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and a smooth function $f : W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $p|_W = i \circ f$.

Theorem 4.16. *If (X, x) is filtered, then $T_x(X)$ is a fine diffeological vector space.*

Proof. By the previous theorem, Hector’s diffeology and the dvs diffeology agree, and the dvs diffeology makes each $T_x(X)$ into a diffeological vector space, so it is enough to show that Hector’s diffeology is contained in the fine diffeology. In other words, we need to show that any plot $p : U \rightarrow T_x(X)$ factors locally as a smooth function to a finite-dimensional vector space K (with the standard diffeology) followed by a linear function $K \rightarrow T_x(X)$.

Our argument parallels the proof of Theorem 4.12. Every plot of $T_x(X)$ is locally of the form $Tq \circ f$, where $q : V \rightarrow X$ is a plot and $f : U \rightarrow TV$ is smooth:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & TV & \xrightarrow{Tq} & T^H X \\
 & \nearrow f & \downarrow \pi_V & & \downarrow \pi \\
 U & & V & \xrightarrow{q} & X.
 \end{array}$$

By translating U and V , we can assume that $0 \in U$, $0 \in V$, $\pi_V(f(0)) = 0$ and $q(0) = x$. The plot $Tq \circ f$ must land in $T_x(X)$, so $q \circ \pi_V \circ f$ must be constant at x . That is, $\pi_V \circ f$ can be viewed as a morphism in $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$ from the constant plot to q . The 0 germ is also a morphism between these pointed plots. Since X is filtered, by shrinking U and V if necessary, there exist a pointed plot $r : (W, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ and a pointed map $h : (V, 0) \rightarrow (W, 0)$ such that $h \circ \pi_V \circ f$ is constant and $r \circ h = q$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & TV & \xrightarrow{Th} & TW & \xrightarrow{Tr} & T^H X \\
 & \nearrow f & \downarrow \pi_V & & \downarrow \pi_W & & \downarrow \pi \\
 U & & V & \xrightarrow{h} & W & \xrightarrow{r} & X.
 \end{array}$$

Then $Th \circ f$ is a smooth function landing in the finite-dimensional vector space T_0W , providing the required local factorization. □

Example 4.17. In earlier work [CW2, Example 4.24], we showed that $T_0(\prod_{\omega} \mathbb{R})$ and $T_0(C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}))$ are not fine, where M is a manifold of dimension at least 1. It follows that the diffeological vector spaces $\prod_{\omega} \mathbb{R}$ and $C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$ are not filtered.

Our final result is that fine diffeological vector spaces are filtered, using the following sufficient condition for a weakly filtered diffeological space to be filtered. We say that a diffeological space X is **injectively generated at x** if each pointed plot $(U, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$ factors as a germ at 0 through an injective pointed plot $(V, 0) \rightarrow (X, x)$. We say that X is **injectively generated** if it is injectively generated at x for each $x \in X$, i.e., if every plot locally factors through an injective plot.

Lemma 4.18. *If (X, x) is a weakly filtered pointed diffeological space and is injectively generated at x , then (X, x) is filtered.*

Proof. Given $f, g : r \rightarrow p$ in $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$, by assumption, there is $q \in G$, which is injective, together with a morphism $h : p \rightarrow q$ in $\mathcal{G}(X, x)$. The injectivity of q implies that $h \circ f = h \circ g$. □

Corollary 4.19. *Every fine diffeological vector space is filtered.*

Remark 4.20. Here is another application of Proposition 4.10, Theorem 4.16 and Lemma 4.18. If G is a diffeological group such that $T_e(G)$ is not fine, then G is not injectively generated at e . In particular, neither $\prod_{\omega} \mathbb{R}$ nor $C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$, with M a manifold of dimension at least 1, is injectively generated at 0.

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