

Cap. 9 resumen y cont

Resumen $N \in \mathbb{Z} > 0$

$$\mathcal{A}_N := \mathbb{C} \langle \psi_i, \psi_i^* \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2, |i| < N \rangle / \langle \text{ferm} \rangle$$

$$\cong \text{Mat}_{2^{2N} \times 2^{2N}}(\mathbb{C})$$

y el único \mathcal{A}_N -módulo simple

$$\text{es } \wedge V_N^* = \bigoplus_{\vec{j}=0}^{2^N-1} \wedge^{\vec{j}} V_N^*$$

$$\text{con } V_N^* := \bigoplus_{\vec{j} \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2, |\vec{j}| < N} \mathbb{C} \psi_{\vec{j}}^*$$

$$\psi_i^* \cdot \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_j}^* = \psi_i^* \wedge \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_j}^*$$

$$\psi_i \circ \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_j}^* = \sum_{z=1}^j (-1)^z [\psi_i, \psi_{i_z}^*] \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_z}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_j}^*$$

$$|vac\rangle = \psi_{1/2}^* \wedge \psi_{3/2}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{N-1/2}^*$$

$$T_2: \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}_N) \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}_N)$$

$$g \mapsto (a \mapsto g a g^{-1})$$

hom. de groupes con

$$\text{Ker}(T_2) = \mathbb{C}^* \cdot 1_{\mathcal{A}}$$

$$W_N := V_N \oplus V_N^*$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bigoplus_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z} + i/2 \\ |j| \leq N}} \mathbb{C} \varphi_j \end{array}$$

$$G(W_N) = \{g \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}_N) \mid T_g(W_N) = W_N\} \\ \subseteq \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A}_N)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(W_N) = \left\{ T \in GL(W_N) \mid \begin{array}{l} [T(w), T(w')]_+ = [w, w']_+ \\ \forall w, w' \in W_N \end{array} \right\} \\ \subseteq GL(W_N)$$

Teorema $\pi: G(W_N) \rightarrow O(W_N)$

$$g \mapsto \hat{T}_g|_{W_N}$$

es un homomorfismo *surjective*
 con $\text{Ker}(\pi) = \mathbb{C}^* I_{W_N}$. □

Si $g = (g_{ij})_{\substack{i, j \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2 \\ |i|, |j| \leq N}} \in GL(V_N)$

definimos entonces \hat{g} con $\hat{g}_{ij} = g_{-i, -j}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{g}^{-T} & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{pmatrix} \in O(W_N)$$

$\therefore GL_N \hookrightarrow O(W_N), g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-T} \end{pmatrix}$
 hom. injetivo de grupos

$$\tilde{G}_N := \pi^{-1} \left(\underbrace{\iota(GL(U_N))}_{\subset O(W_N)} \right)$$

Lema $g \in GL(U_N)$, entonces existe $\tilde{g} \in \tilde{G}_N$

$$G.g \circ \pi(\tilde{g}) = \iota(g)$$

$$\bullet \tilde{g} \cdot \varphi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_{i_r}^*$$

$$(*) \bullet = g \varphi_{i_1}^* \wedge g \varphi_{i_2}^* \wedge \dots \wedge g \varphi_{i_r}^*$$

Dem. $\mathcal{A}_N \cong \text{Mat}_{2^{2N}, 2^{2N}}(\mathbb{C})$

$$2^{2N} = \dim \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_N$$

entonces existe $\tilde{g} \in \mathcal{A}_N$ tal que

$$\tilde{g} \cdot \text{cumpla } (*)$$

además \tilde{g} es invertible (!)

Tenemos que verificar que:

$$T_{\tilde{g}}(\psi_i^*) = g \psi_i^* \quad \forall i$$

Para eso calculamos:

$$\underbrace{T_{\tilde{g}}(\psi_i^*)}_{\in \mathcal{A}_N} \cdot (\psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*)$$

$$= \tilde{g} \psi_i^* \tilde{g}^{-1} \cdot (\psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*)$$

$$= \tilde{g} \cdot \psi_i^* \cdot (\tilde{g}^{-1} \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*)$$

$$= \tilde{g} (\psi_i^* \wedge \tilde{g}^{-1} \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*)$$

$$= \tilde{g} \psi_i^* \wedge \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*$$

$$= \tilde{g} \psi_i^* \cdot (\underbrace{\psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*}_{\forall \in \text{base de } \tilde{U}})$$

$$\implies \tilde{g} \psi_i^* = T_{\tilde{g}}(\psi_i^*) \quad \square$$

Para $u \in \widehat{F}_N$ definimos

$$\text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(|u\rangle) := \{v \in V_N^* \mid v \cdot |u\rangle = 0\}$$

$\subseteq V_N^*$
subespaço,

Por exemplo se

$$v_1, \dots, v_r \in V_N^* \text{ non}$$

lin. independentes entonces

$$\text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(v_1 \wedge v_2 \wedge \dots \wedge v_r) \\ = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathbb{C} v_i =: V$$

$$[v_i \wedge v_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge v_{i+r} = 0]$$

\Rightarrow $n_i \cdot v \in V_N \setminus V$ sentences

(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r) non lin. ind.

$$\Rightarrow v \wedge v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_r \neq 0$$

Lemma a) ~~Par~~ $v \in \mathbb{F}_N$, $g \in GL(V_N^*)$

sea $\tilde{g} \in \tilde{G}_N$ t.q. $\pi(\tilde{g}) = c(g)$
sentences

$$\text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(\tilde{g}v) = g \cdot \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(v)$$

b) Si $0 \neq v = v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_r \in \wedge^r V_N^*$
 entonces

$$\text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(\tilde{g}v) = \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(v)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{g}v \in \mathbb{C}^* \cdot v$$

Dom: a) Sea $a \in \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(v)$

$$\Rightarrow a \wedge v = 0$$

entonces

$$\begin{aligned} g a \wedge (\tilde{g}v) &= \tilde{g} a \tilde{g} v \\ &= \tilde{g}(a \wedge v) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(v) \subset \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(\tilde{g}v)$$

La otra inclusión es similar.

b) $U \subseteq V$ claro

$V \subseteq U$ Por hipótesis y nuestras observaciones tenemos

$$\tilde{g} \cdot v = g v_1 + \dots + g v_r$$

$$\mathbb{C} g v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C} g v_r = \mathbb{C} v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C} v_r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists h = (h_{ij}) \in GL_r(\mathbb{C}) \text{ t.q.}$$

$$g v_i = \sum_{j=1}^r h_{ji} v_j \quad \forall i=1, \dots, r$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_1 | \dots | \psi_r \rangle = \det(\mathcal{L})$$

$$|\psi_1 \rangle \dots |\psi_r \rangle \quad \square$$

Cor Sea $U_r := \tilde{G}_N(\psi_{+1/2-r}^\dagger, \dots, \psi_{N-1/2}^\dagger)$

$$(|r \in 1-N, \dots, N-1 \rangle)$$

$$|0 \rangle = |vac \rangle$$

Entonces el mapeo

$$\alpha_r : U_r \longrightarrow G^r(r, V_N^\dagger)$$

$$\tilde{g} \cdot |r\rangle \mapsto \text{Ann}_{V_N^*}(\tilde{g}|r\rangle)$$

es suryectivo

$$\alpha_r(\tilde{g}|r\rangle) = \alpha_r(\tilde{g}'|r\rangle)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{g}'|r\rangle \in \mathcal{P}^* \tilde{g}^*|r\rangle,$$

(fácil del Lemma)

Olo ([Kac, Ej 14.32])

Un argumento similar demuestra:

$$\text{Sea } \mathcal{V}_0 = \mathcal{G}h_\infty |vac\rangle \subset \mathcal{F}_0$$

$$\gamma) \text{Gr}_{0, \infty} := \left\{ V \subset \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2} \mathbb{C} \psi_j^* \mid \right.$$

$$\left. V \supset V_{\mathbb{Z}}^* \right\}$$

$$\lim_{\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \infty} (\dim V / V_{\mathbb{Z}} - \mathbb{Z}) = 0$$

$$V_{\mathbb{Z}} := \bigoplus_{j \geq \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} \psi_j^*$$

entonces el mapeo

$$\alpha_0: \mathcal{U}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{0, \infty}, v \mapsto \text{Ann}_{V_{\mathbb{Z}}^*}(v)$$

es suprayectivo γ

$$\alpha_0(\nu) = \alpha_0(\nu') \Leftrightarrow \nu' \in \mathbb{C}^* \cap \mathcal{D},$$

9.2. Relaciones de Plücker y identidad bilineal

Sea $N \in \mathbb{Z} > 0$

$\gamma \ni \mathcal{I}_r$ el conjunto de todos
las sucesiones

$$\underline{I} = (i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r)$$

con $i_j \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$, $-N + \frac{1}{2} \leq i_1$

$$i_r \leq N - 1/2$$

φ y a brevedades

$$\psi_I^* := \psi_{i_1}^* \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{i_r}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow (\psi_I^*)_{I \in \mathcal{I}_r} \text{ base } \Lambda^r \bigvee_N^*$$

Similarment al Cap. 6(?)

podemos demostrar que

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}_r} \psi_I^* \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_N | r \right\}$$

\Leftarrow

$$\sum_{\substack{i \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2 \\ |i| < N}} \psi_{-i} \nu \otimes \psi_i^* \nu = 0$$

$$\Lambda^{r-1} V_N^* \otimes \Lambda^{r+1} V_N^*$$

De hecho, la rel. trivial es equivalente a que los componentes ν_{\pm} de ν cumplan las rel. de Plücker:

Para eso calculamos

$$\psi_{-i} \nu \otimes \psi_i^* \nu =$$

$$\sum_{\underline{I}, \underline{I}' \in \mathcal{J}_r} v_{\underline{I}} v_{\underline{I}'} \psi_{\underline{I}} \psi_{\underline{I}'}^* \otimes \psi_{\underline{I}}^* \psi_{\underline{I}'}^*$$

Por eso, $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{J}_{r-1}$, $\mathcal{K} \in \mathcal{J}_{r+1}$

el coeficiente de $\sum \psi_{\mathcal{I}} v \otimes \psi_{\mathcal{I}'}^*$ es

$$\text{en } \psi_{\mathcal{J}}^* \otimes \psi_{\mathcal{K}}^* \in \wedge^{r-1} V_N^* \otimes \wedge^{r+1} V_N^*$$

(salvo un signo)

una relación de Plücker:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r+1} (-1)^{i+r-1} v_{(\check{1}, \check{2}, \dots, \check{r-1}, i, \check{r+1}, \dots, \check{r})} \otimes v_{(2, \dots, r, i, r+1, \dots, r)}$$

9.3. \bar{C} -funciones y polinomios de caracter

Res $\bar{\Phi} : \bar{F}_0 \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{U}_m^* \\ \uparrow \\ \text{diag. de Maya} \end{array}$$

$$\mapsto$$

$S_{\mathcal{U}(m)}$
 \uparrow
pol. de car.

$$\mathcal{U}_0 = \text{Gibbs}(\text{vac})$$

sol. pol. de la jerarquía KP
el las rel. de Hirota

Para $f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$

se tiene

$$f(x) = \sum_{\gamma} \left(S_{\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}) f \Big|_{x=0} \right) S_{\gamma}(x)$$

cond. de Plücker
de f

γ f es una función \mathbb{C}

\Leftrightarrow las $S_{\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}) f \Big|_{x=0}$
cumplen las relaciones de
Plücker □