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# Пример

Поля, Ур-я,  
Симметри

Канон.  
ноб.

$$\mathbb{C}P^{N-1} = S^{2N-1} / U(1)$$

$G = PSU(N)$   
гобальная

$\mathcal{M}$

↑  
пространство  
комплексных  
корней

↑  
Канон.  
симметри

$$= \bar{\mu}^{-1}(r) / U(1)$$

$s \equiv \mu: \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
пр-во  
↑  
комплексных  
корней

$$z^a, \bar{z}^a \quad a=1, \dots, N$$

$$\parallel$$

$$x^{2a-1} + i x^{2a}$$

← NOVA

$$x^m \quad m=1, \dots, 2N$$

$$\int x^m = \psi^m \iff \delta z^a = \theta^a, \delta \bar{z}^a = \bar{\theta}^a$$

$$\psi^{2a-1} + i \psi^{2a} = \theta^a, \psi^{2a-1} - i \psi^{2a} = \bar{\theta}^a \quad U(N)$$

$U(N)$  - группа гуров попу на  $\mathbb{C}^N = \mathbb{R}^{2N}$

$$\left( \Omega_{U(N)}(\mathbb{R}^{2N}), \delta \right)$$

$$\underline{\sigma \in \text{Lie } U(N) \oplus \mathbb{C}}$$

$$(\sigma_{ab})_{a,b=1, \dots, N}$$

$$\delta z^a = \theta^a, \quad \delta \bar{z}_a = \bar{\theta}_a$$

$$\delta \theta^a = \sigma^a_b z^b$$

$$\delta \bar{\theta}_a = -\sigma^b_a \bar{z}_b$$

$$\delta \sigma = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{a=1}^n dz^a \wedge d\bar{z}_a$$

$$\delta \Omega = 0$$

$$\Omega_0 = \delta(-\bar{z}\theta + \bar{\theta}z) = \theta\bar{\theta} - \bar{z}\sigma z$$



смысл имеет до  $\mathbb{P}^1$  или  $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$  WFS  
 $\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int \omega_{FS}^{n-1} = ?$   
 $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$

deg=1  
 deg=1

deg=2

$$\Omega = \sum_{a=1}^n \theta^a \bar{\theta}_a - \sum_{a,b=1}^n \sigma^a_b z^b \bar{z}_a + n \text{Tr} \sigma$$

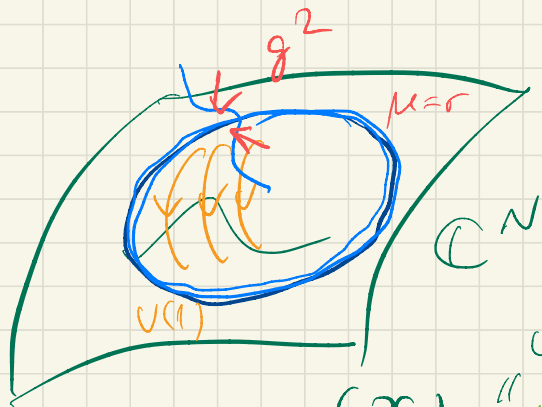
$\Omega$  - замкнутая 2-форма на  $\mathbb{C}^n$

$\mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$

напомнить уравнение  $\mu = \sum_a z^a \bar{z}^a = r$

поделим на  $U(1)$  семействам

$$\begin{aligned} z^a &\mapsto e^{i\varphi} z^a \\ \bar{z}^a &\mapsto e^{-i\varphi} \bar{z}^a \end{aligned}$$



$(x) \parallel \psi^m \parallel \psi^{m_2}$   
ω<sub>U(1)}</sub>  $dx^{m_1} \dots dx^{m_k}$

↑  
ком. в. в.  $U(1)$  - орбит

нужно удовлетворе  
от  $\psi$  в. в.  $U(1)$   
орбит

Для уравнения рунга  $(X, h)$ -мультимет

$$\delta X = h$$

$$\delta h = 0$$

уравнение  $U(N)$ -  
invariant

$$e^{i h(\mu - r) - \frac{1}{4} g^2 h^2} - i X \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial X} \psi$$

$$\parallel \delta (g_{mn} V_{\bar{\phi}}^m \psi^n)$$

$\int_{\mathbb{C}^n}$

$$\exp \left( i \delta \left( X(\mu - r) - \frac{1}{4} g^2 X \cdot h \right) \right) d\bar{\phi} d\psi dX dh$$

$$dx dy \underbrace{(\Omega)(x, \psi, \sigma)}_{\parallel \text{Lie} U(N) \otimes \mathbb{C}}$$

$$\exp(\Omega)$$

оператор  
в канонической  
форме  
как  $S^{2d-1} (r > 0)$

$$d\phi / \text{vol}(U) \int d^2z d\bar{z} d\theta d\bar{\theta} e^{t(\theta\bar{\theta} - \bar{z}\theta z) + i g_3 \chi (\mu - \nu) - \frac{g^2}{4} h^2} = e^S$$

$$\frac{dx dh}{d\bar{\phi} d\gamma} e^{-i g_3 \chi (\bar{z}\theta + \bar{\theta} z)} e^{-2i\phi\theta\bar{\theta} - \phi\bar{\phi}\bar{z}z} e^{-i\eta(\bar{z}\theta - \bar{\theta}z)} g_2 \text{Tr} F = 0$$

$\bar{\theta} \rightarrow -\bar{\theta}$   
 $\theta \rightarrow -\theta$   
 $\chi \rightarrow -\chi$

← не правилим инвариантом  $\eta \rightarrow -\eta$   
 следовательно группа  $U(1)$

$g^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_{CP^{N-1}} e^{\omega_{FS} - \mu(\bar{\sigma})}$$

$$V(\phi) = i\bar{\phi} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \bar{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) \int d\chi \chi = 1$$

g-инвариант

$\mu: CP^{N-1} \rightarrow \text{Lie } SU(N)^*$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sigma - \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \sigma \cdot 1$$

$$(\bar{z}\theta + \bar{\theta}z) \int d\theta^1 \dots d\theta^N d\bar{\theta}_1 \dots d\bar{\theta}_N \frac{\theta^N}{\theta_1} \dots \frac{\theta^1}{\theta_N}$$

Σχε οδιν μνλντμνλν

$$(\bar{\Phi}, \eta)$$

↑  
φερμικη

$$\bar{\Phi} \in \text{Lie } U(1) \otimes \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Tr} \sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{\Phi} &= \eta \\ \delta \eta &= [\Phi, \bar{\Phi}] \end{aligned}$$

δυσ Ρατζεβα-Πονεβα για φερμιονικη  
μαθητ κανον. ζρητη

↑  
αδμεβα ευμμετρη

$$dc d\phi \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{\text{vol } G}$$

$$d\bar{c} d\lambda e^{i\delta(\dots)}_{\text{BRST}}$$

$$\delta c = 0$$

$$\delta \bar{c} = \lambda$$

οβηκηκε αυεαυα δυκωβ

λ λατρ. μινιμικαβ για βοζονικη φηνηαση  
κανον.



$t_a \Theta^a$  - группа в  $X$   
 со значениями  
 в  $\text{Lie } G$

gauge fixing  
 section

$$\begin{cases} 2 \frac{\delta \Theta^a}{\delta \phi} = \delta^a_b \\ \text{Lie}_{\frac{\delta \Theta^a}{\delta \phi}} \Theta^a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$V: \text{Lie } G \rightarrow \text{Vect}(X)$

$\Theta^1, \dots, \Theta^k \in \text{Lie } G$

одна из возможных  
 представлений  $g$  - invariant metric on  $X$

$\lambda = g(V(\bar{\phi}), \cdot) \in \Omega^1(X)$

$\delta \lambda = g(V(\gamma), \cdot) + \underbrace{g(V(\bar{\phi}), V(\phi))}_{\gamma_a \Theta^a} + dg(V(\bar{\phi}), \phi) \phi$

# Интервал спомину

$$\int dz d\bar{z} d\theta d\bar{\theta} \exp(\theta\bar{\theta} - \bar{z}\tilde{\theta}z) - \phi \bar{z}z$$

$$\cancel{d\theta d\bar{\theta} d\eta} \cancel{d\chi d\hbar} e^{i\hbar(\mu-r)} (\bar{z}\theta + \bar{\theta}z)' \cdot (\bar{z}\theta - \bar{\theta}z)$$

$$g_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{\bar{\phi} \theta \theta_a}$$

$$\left( \bar{z} \theta_a \right) \left( \bar{\theta}_b z^b \right)$$

$$e^{-\phi \bar{\phi}}$$

суперинтеграл

$$g_{mn} V^m(\phi) V^n(\bar{\phi})$$

Бордизм

Гривок Можно отыскать кванты  $(\chi, h, \bar{\phi}, \eta)$

$$S \rightarrow S + i g \int d^4 x (\bar{\phi} \chi) \quad \text{с } \bar{\phi}^a \chi^a$$

$$= S + i g (\bar{\phi} h + \eta \chi) \quad \text{и сд } \bar{\phi}^* = h.$$

$g \rightarrow \infty \quad \bar{\phi} = h = 0, \eta = \chi = 0$  (при аксиальной симметрии кванты  $\phi$ )

$$-S \rightarrow -S_0 = \theta \bar{\theta} - \bar{z} (\vec{\sigma} + \phi \cdot \vec{1}) z - \phi r$$

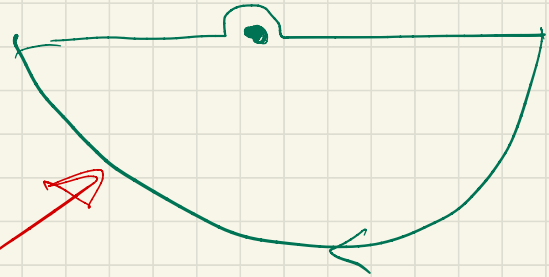
$$\int d\theta d\bar{\theta} dz d\bar{z} \int \frac{d\phi}{\det(\vec{\sigma} + \phi \cdot \vec{1})} e^{-S_0} = \int e^{+i r \cdot \phi}$$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$  область нулевого значения

$$\tilde{\sigma} = 0$$

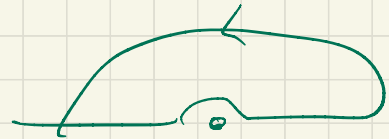
$$\mathbb{R} \int \frac{d\phi e^{-ir\phi}}{(\phi + i0)^N}$$

$$r > 0$$



$$\frac{r^{N-1}}{(N-1)!}$$

$$r < 0$$



$$\bar{z}z = r$$

$$\text{we need residue} = 0$$

$$\tilde{\sigma} = \text{diag}(m_1, \dots, m_N)$$

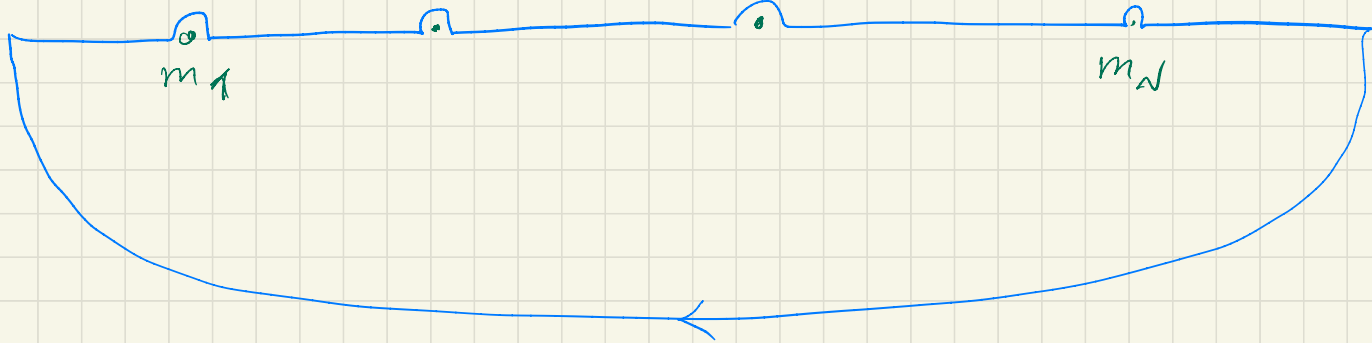
$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i = 0$$

$$\int \frac{d\phi}{\prod_{i=1}^N (m_i + \phi_{+i0})} e^{-ir\phi} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{e^{+ir m_k}}{\prod_{i \neq k} (m_i^0 - m_k)}$$

$\int_{\mathbb{C}P^{N-1}}$

$$\exp(\omega_{FS} - \mu(\tilde{\sigma}))$$

Gaussian integral  
"z" (z=0)



$$\mathbb{C}P^{N-1} = \left\{ (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) \mid z_i \in \mathbb{C}, \text{odno} \neq 0 \right\}$$

Fixed points  
 $(0 \dots 0 : 1 : 0 \dots 0)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $k$   
 $k=1, \dots, N$

PGL(N)

$$z^a \rightarrow g^a_b z^b$$

U

top  $g = \text{diag}(e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_N})$

PSU(N)

$$g g^T = 1$$

$$g \sim g e^{i\phi}$$

"  
 $SU(N)/\mathbb{Z}_N$

coxparameters

$\omega_{PS}$

$$\mu: \mathbb{C}P^{N-1} \rightarrow \text{Lie } SU(N)^+$$

$$\mu(z_1, \dots, z_N) = \left\| z^a \bar{z}^b - \frac{1}{N} r \cdot \delta^a_b \right\|_{a,b=1}^N$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{a=1}^N z^a \bar{z}^a = r$$

$$\omega_{FS} + \mu(\tilde{\sigma}) =$$

$$= \omega_{FS} + \sum_{a,b} \underbrace{z^a \bar{z}_b \tilde{\sigma}^b_a}$$

$$\sum z^a \bar{z}_a = r$$

$$z^1 = \dots = z^{k-1} = z^{k+1} = \dots = z^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\sum_a \tilde{\sigma}^a_a = 0$$

$$Z(\tilde{\sigma}) = \int_{\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}} e^{\omega_{FS} + \mu(\tilde{\sigma})} + \delta(g_{FS}(V(\tilde{\sigma}^*), \cdot))$$

degenerates

$$\tilde{\sigma}^* \in \text{Lie PSU}(N)$$

$$[\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}^*] = 0$$

параметр, как  $g_i$

vector field, generating PSU(N) generators on  $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^k \rightarrow g_5 \tilde{\sigma}^k$$

$$g_5 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\int e^{i \omega_{FS} \text{tr}(\tilde{\sigma})}$$

$$e^{-g_5 \|V(\tilde{\sigma}^*)\|^2} \text{ + 2-form}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{e^{i r m_k}}{\prod_{i \neq k} (m_i - m_k)}$$



консервирует меру

$$\text{окрело } V(\tilde{\sigma}^*) = 0$$

$$[\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}^*] = 0$$

определено?

т.е. периодических точек

делится макс. тем

числом точек

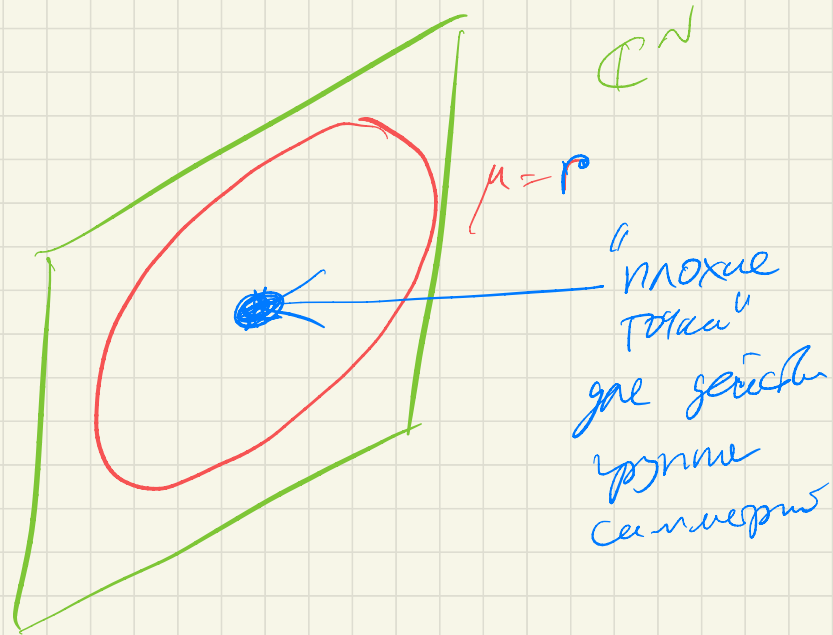
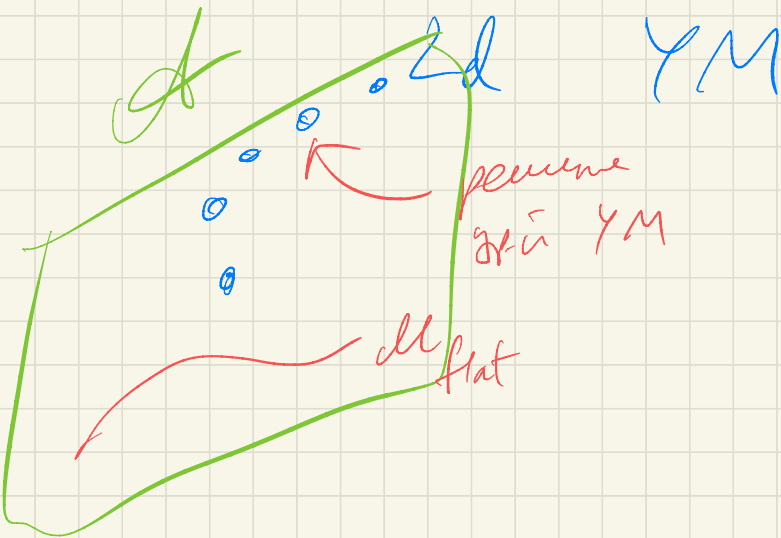
$$\mu(\tilde{\sigma})|_k = r \cdot \tilde{\sigma}^k_k$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^k_k = m_k$$



Квартежи трюк (есть нонпарка)

$N=2$   $d=2$  super Yang-Mills  $\longleftrightarrow$



# Бонелл непрерывный пример

$$\mathbb{C}^{N+M}$$

$$U(1)$$



$$G = \frac{U(N) \times U(1)}{U(1)}$$

$$\sum_{a=1}^N z^a \bar{z}_a \quad r < 0 \quad - \sum_{b=1}^M z^{N+b} \bar{z}_{N+b} = \mathbb{R}$$

(rk N vector bundle over  $\mathbb{C}P^0$ )

$$\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{r > 0} \mathcal{O}(-1) \text{ на } \mathbb{C}P^{N+1}$$

$\mathcal{M}'$  — кривые сечения  $\mathcal{M}$

