


Lecture #6

December 2020



Теория представлений алгебры

sl_2

и ее проявления в решениях инстантонных исчислительных задач

$\Psi(\vec{v}) =$



волновая функция
сферическая функция
конформный блок

$\sum_{\vec{k}}$

топ заряды

\vec{k}
 g



\int
 $\mathcal{M}_{\vec{k}}$

универсальные классы
эквивариантных
когомологических

хим. активность (fugacity)

$$\mathcal{M} = \prod_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{M}_{\vec{k}}$$

Примеры универсальных классов

1)

1

2)

полином Черна касательного
расслоения

$c_m(T\mathcal{M})$

3) A-род $(\tau\mathcal{M})$

4) elliptic genus $(\tau\mathcal{M})$

5) exp

$$\sum \chi_k dh_k(\mathcal{E}_x) \Big|_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_x = \frac{s'(0) \times \pi}{g}$$

6) GW

$$\phi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\vec{k}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} s^{-1}(0) \\ \dots \\ g \end{array} \right]_{\vec{k}}$$

$x \in X$

$\mathcal{E}_x =$ расслоение, ассоциированное с evaluation map

$$g = \text{Maps}(X, G)$$

$$g \rightarrow G_x$$

$\pi \in \text{Rep}(G)$

из представлений



$k \in \mathbb{C}$

$R_i \in \text{Rep}(g)$

$R_i \in \text{Rep}(G)$
 $v_i \in R_i$

$\langle V_1(z_1) \dots V_n(z_n) \rangle$
 $R_n \ni v_n$

Компактный флок
 $(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}_N})_k$

∞ -dim
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^r$
...

$$\left[\int_{g: \Sigma \rightarrow G} \mathcal{D}g \ e^{\textcircled{k} S_{\text{WZW}}(g, \bar{A})} \right]_{g \rightarrow gh} = \Psi(\bar{A})$$

$$S_{\text{WZW}}(g, \bar{A}) = S_{\text{WZW}}(g) + \int_{\Sigma} \text{Tr } \underline{\underline{g^{-1} dg \wedge \bar{A}}}$$

$$\int_{\Sigma} \text{Tr}(\bar{g}^{-1} d\bar{g} \wedge + \bar{g}^{-1} d\bar{g}) +$$

пусть назовем $\int_{\Sigma} d^{-1} \text{Tr}(\bar{g}^{-1} d\bar{g})^2$



$$\partial M^3 = \Sigma$$

$$\Psi(\bar{A}) = e^{k \int_{WZW} S(h, \bar{A})}$$

↑
коэффициент

h_1, h_2

$$\Psi(\bar{h}^{-1} \bar{A} h + \bar{h}^{-1} \bar{\partial} h)$$

\mathbb{Z} как про (мероморфизм) сечение

$\mathbb{Z}^{\otimes k}$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{flat}}(\Sigma, G) \subset \text{Bun}_G^e(\Sigma) = \{ \bar{A} \mid \bar{A}^{-1} \bar{\partial} \bar{A} + \bar{h}^{-1} \bar{\partial} h \}$$

Базовый пример

Инстантные задачи

$$N_f = 2N_c$$

$$SU(N_c)$$

$$N_c = N$$

Калибровочная теория

$$\vec{q} = (q_0, \dots, q_{N-1}) \in (\mathbb{C}^+)^N$$

$\mathcal{M}_{\vec{k}}$

- инстанты в присутствии
поверхностной
дефекта

$$\xi_1, \xi_2$$

$$\Omega = d\gamma \quad \vec{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^N$$

$$\prod_{f=1}^{2N} C_{m_f}(\xi)$$

Эв. разложения

$$(m_1, \dots, m_{2N}) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} (m_1^+ \dots m_N^+) \\ (m_1^- \dots m_N^-) \end{matrix}$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_N)$$

$$\sum_i a_i = 0$$

$$\langle v_1(0) v_2(0) v_3(1) v_4(0) \rangle$$

$$(\widehat{\mathcal{A}}_N)_k$$

$$k = \frac{\xi_2}{\xi_1}$$

$$q = q_0 \dots q_{N-1}$$

Остальные активности
(параметры 2-мерной теории
на дефекте) \rightarrow "спиновые
переменные"

4 представления

$$\mathfrak{sl}_2 \quad L_+, L_-, L_0$$

$$[L_0, L_{\pm}] = \pm L_{\pm}$$

$$[L_+, L_-] = 2L_0$$

quadrupel operator

$$\mu \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$L_- = -\partial_z$$

$$L_0 = -z\partial_z + \mu$$

$$L_+ = -z^2\partial_z + 2z\mu$$

$$\left(f(z) (dz)^{-\mu} \right) \mapsto f\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) \cdot (dz)^{-\mu} (cz+d)^{2\mu}$$

$$z \mapsto \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

как
антепри
OK

$$\text{Verma} \quad V_{\mu} = \{ f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z] \} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} z^n (dz)^{-\mu} =$$

$$V_\mu = \mathbb{C}[L_+] \cdot 1$$

$$\tilde{V}_{\tilde{\mu}} = \left\{ f(z) (dz)^{-\tilde{\mu}} \mid f(z) \in z^{2\tilde{\mu}} \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}] \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{C}[L_-] \quad z^{2\tilde{\mu}}$$

$$L_+^{\tilde{\mu}} = z^2 \partial_z + 2\tilde{\mu}z$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_\mu &\rightarrow \tilde{V}_{\tilde{\mu}} \\ z &\rightarrow -z^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{\alpha, \mu} = \left\{ f(z) (dz)^{-\mu} \mid f(z) \in z^{\alpha} \mathbb{C}[z, z^{-1}] \right\}$$

$$\alpha, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{Spec } L_0 = \alpha + \mathbb{Z}$$

$$L_+ L_- + L_- L_+ - 2L_0^2 = 2\mu(\mu+1)$$

$$z \mapsto -z^{-1}$$

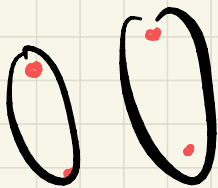
$$\alpha \mapsto -\alpha$$

$$(V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes V_3)^{g_2}$$

$$g_2 \cdot \left(f(z_1, z_2, z_3) (dz_1)^{\mu_1} (dz_2)^{-\mu_2} (dz_3)^{\mu_3} \right) = 0$$

? ↑

Σ plus μ_1 μ_2 μ_3



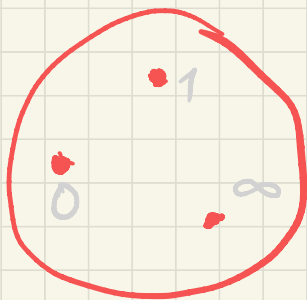
$$\frac{z_{12}}{z_{13}} \frac{z_{43}}{z_{42}} - \text{unbranched}$$

$$z_i \mapsto \frac{az_i + b}{cz_i + d}$$

$i=1, \dots, 4$

$$\frac{dz_1 dz_2}{(z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

unbranched SL_2



$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} d_2 + d_3 = -\mu_1 \\ d_1 + d_2 = -\mu_3 \\ d_1 + d_3 = -\mu_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{dz_1 dz_2}{(z_1 - z_2)^2} \right)^{d_3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dz_1 dz_3}{z_{13}^2} \right)^{d_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dz_2 dz_3}{z_{23}^2} \right)^{d_1}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2 - \mu_3}{2}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1 - \mu_3}{2}, \quad d_3 = \frac{\mu_3 - \mu_1 - \mu_2}{2}$$

$$f = z_{12}^{\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3} z_{13}^{\mu_1 + \mu_3 - \mu_2} z_{23}^{\mu_2 + \mu_3 - \mu_1} \in V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes V_3$$

$$f = z_{12}^{\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3} z_{13}^{\mu_1 + \mu_3 - \mu_2} z_{23}^{\mu_2 + \mu_3 - \mu_1} \in V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes V_3$$

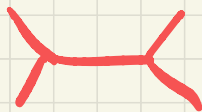
Typico

$$|z_1| \ll |z_2| \ll |z_3|$$

$$V_{\mu_1} \otimes H_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \otimes \tilde{V}_{\mu_3}$$

$$f = z_3^{\mu_3} (1 - z_2/z_3)^{\mu_2 + \mu_3 - \mu_1} (1 - z_1/z_2)^{\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3}$$

$$z_2^{(\mu_1 - \mu_3) + \mu_2} (1 - z_1/z_3)^{\mu_1 + \mu_3 - \mu_2}$$



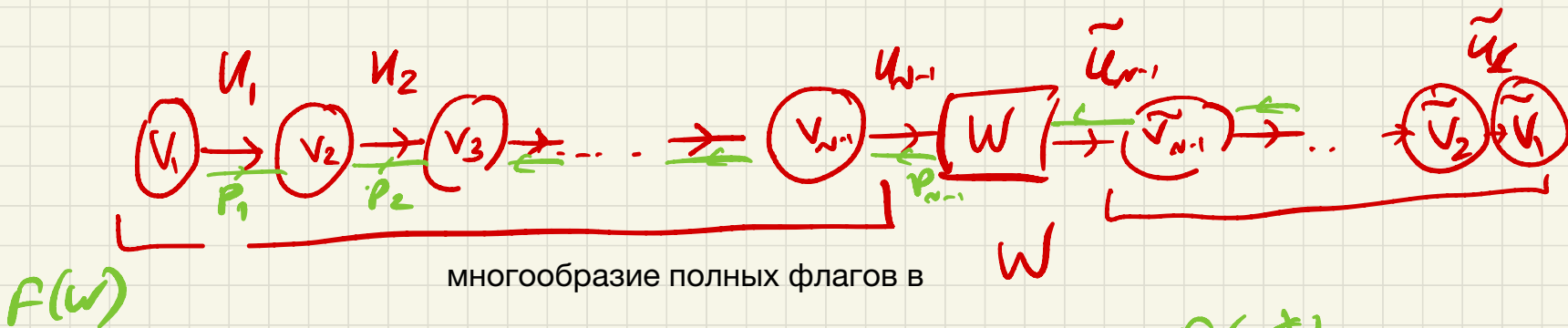
gnc

4 точки

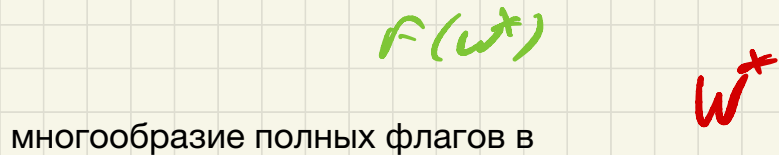
$$|z_1| \ll |z_2| \ll |z_3| \ll |z_4|$$

$$\left(V_{\mu_1} \otimes H_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \otimes H_{\mu_3, \mu_2, \mu_1} \otimes \tilde{V}_{\mu_4} \right) \delta_2$$

КВАНТОВАНИЕ КОЛЧАНОВ



$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_i = i \quad i=1, \dots, N-1$$

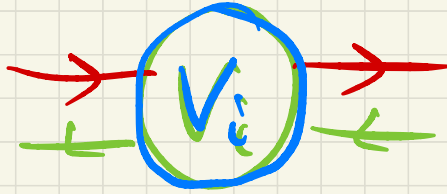


$$U_i : V_i \rightarrow V_{i+1}, \quad P_i : V_{i+1} \rightarrow V_i$$

$$F(W) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\vec{s}}^{A_{N-1}} \quad \vec{s} \in \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$$

$$\tilde{U}_i : \tilde{V}_{i+1} \rightarrow \tilde{V}_i, \quad \tilde{P}_i : \tilde{V}_i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_{i+1}$$

$$F(W^*) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\vec{s}}^{A_{N-1}} \quad \vec{s} \in \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$$



$$\zeta_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\mu_i = P_i U_i - U_{i-1} P_{i-1} = \zeta_i \cdot 1 V_i$$

квантуем...

$$P_i \sim \frac{\delta}{\delta u_i}$$

$$G_N = GL(V_1) \times \dots \times GL(V_{N-1})$$

$g_1 \qquad \qquad \qquad g_{N-1}$

$$\hat{\mu}_i \cdot \Psi[u_i] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \Psi[g_{i+1} u_i g_i^{-1}] \prod_i (\det g_i)^{\zeta_i} \\ \Psi[u_i] = \end{array} \right]$$

$$g_i = \exp(P_i)$$

$$\forall (g_i) \in G_N^{\text{inf}}$$

$$\tilde{\Psi}[\tilde{u}_i] = \tilde{\Psi}(g_i \tilde{u}_i \delta_{ij}^{-1}) \prod_i (\det g_i)^{J_i}$$

$$\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \text{Lie } GL(W)$$

$$J_b^a = \sum_{m=1}^{N-1} u_{N-1|m}^a \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{N-1|m}^b} - \delta_b^a \cdot v(J)$$

$$u_i : v_i \rightarrow v_{i+1}$$

$$u_i = \left\| \begin{matrix} A \\ u_{i|n} \end{matrix} \right\|_{n=1 \dots i} \quad A = (1, \dots, i+1)$$

Потребуем голоморфность ψ на $F(W)^\circ$

в окрестности точки

✓ Вспомогательная база e_1, \dots, e_N
в W пространстве

$$U_{i|a}^A = \delta_a^A \Leftrightarrow W_i = \mathbb{C}e_i$$

$$(W_1 \subset W_2 \subset W_3 \subset \dots \subset W_{N-1} \subset W)$$

$$W_1 = \mathbb{C}e_1$$

$$W_2 = \mathbb{C}e_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}e_2$$

⋮

$$W_i = \mathbb{C}e_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}e_i$$

$$W_i = \text{im}(U_{N-1}, \dots, U_i) \subset W$$

$$W_i = U_{N-1}, \dots, U_i (v_i)$$

структура \Leftrightarrow

$$\dim W_i = i$$

$$F(W)^\circ \subset \left\{ u_i \mid (u_i) \sim (g_{i+1} u_i \bar{g}_i) \right\} = F(W)$$

Базис b w e_1, \dots, e_N



1 w^* $\tilde{e}^1, \dots, \tilde{e}^N$

$$\tilde{e}^a(e_b) = \delta^a_b$$

$$\Pi_i: \Lambda^i V_i \rightarrow \Lambda^i W$$

\cong
 \in

$$\Pi_i = \Lambda^i (u_{N-1} u_{N-2} \dots u_i)$$

Π_i - i -вектор в W , определенный с точностью до скалярного множителя

$$\Pi_i = \sum_{1 \leq a_1, \dots, a_i \leq N} \det \left((u_{N-1}, \dots, u_i) \right)_{k, \ell=1}^{a_k} e_{a_1, \dots, a_i}$$

$$F(W)^0 = \left\{ \bigwedge_{i=1}^{N-1} \tilde{\pi}_0^i(\pi_i) \neq 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, N-1 \right\}$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_0^i = \tilde{e}^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \tilde{e}^i \in \wedge^i W^*$$

$$\pi_i = \wedge^i (u_{N-1} \dots u_i) \in \wedge^i W \otimes (\wedge^i V_i)^{-1}$$

$$\Omega = \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \left(\tilde{\pi}_0^i(\pi_i) \right)^{-s_i}$$

beste taken, uno
gna $\pi_i = \pi_i^0 =$

$$u_i \rightarrow s_{i+1} u_{i+1}^{-1} \quad \pi_i \rightarrow \pi_i (\det s_i)^{-1} \quad \Omega = 1 = e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_i$$

$$J_b^a \Omega = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} -\zeta_i \frac{\tilde{\Pi}_0^i(e_b \wedge \tilde{e}^a \pi_i)}{\tilde{\Pi}_0^i(\pi_i)} \cdot \Omega$$

$$b < a \Rightarrow J_b^a \Omega = 0$$

$$a = b \Rightarrow J_a^a \Omega = \left(\sum_{i=a}^{n-1} (-i \zeta_i) \right) \Omega$$

" μ_a

$$V_{\vec{\mu}} = \mathbb{C} [J_b^a]_{a < b} \cdot \Omega$$

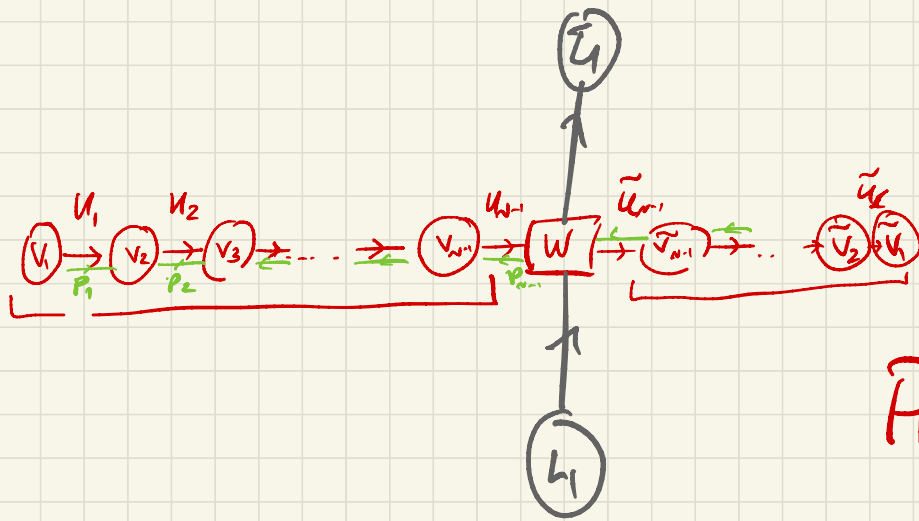
→ Ker μ_a
урядуно
все

Аналогично

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\tilde{\pi}^i(\pi_i^0) \right)^{\tilde{\nu}_i} = \tilde{\Omega}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{J}^a,)_{a \geq 1} \tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{\nu}_{\mu}$$

модуль группы
Сирингера в a



$$J_6^a = -\tilde{z}_6 \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_6}$$

$$\vec{H}_{\vec{\mu}} = \prod \tilde{z}_a^{\mu_a} \mathbb{C}(\vec{\tilde{z}}, \vec{\tilde{z}}^{\top})$$

$$H_{\vec{\mu}} = \prod_{a=1}^N z^{\mu_a} \mathbb{C}(z^a, z^{-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^X$$

$$J_1^a = z^a \frac{\partial}{\partial z^a}$$

$$\Psi(z_1, \dots, z_N) = \prod_{a=1}^N z^{\mu_a} \cdot f(z^1, \dots, z^N)$$

↑
homomorphism
срещи 0