

6/3 (H)
談話会
15:30~

集中講義 6/3 - 6/7 '91
(A) (金)

於阪大理 B346

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量子群 $GL_q(m)$ の話題

$GL(m)/SO(m)$ の量子化と q の帯球函数

Macdonald 対称多項式 $P_\lambda(x; q, t)$, $t = q^{\frac{1}{2}}$

④ 量子群 (Lie 群, Lie 環の拡張)

G, \mathfrak{g}

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(G) \quad G \text{ の座標環} \\ U(\mathfrak{g}) \quad \mathfrak{g} \text{ の包絡環} \end{array} \right\}$ Hopf 代数

$A(G) : U(\mathfrak{g})$ 上の両側加群

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_q(G) = A(G_q) \\ U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \end{array} \right\}$ Hopf 代数の組

$A_q(G) : U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ の両側加群

④ 量子群の枠組 z , (帯) 球函数の "統制" 如何?
(z の場合)

• G -space

$$X \leftarrow G \quad X \times G \rightarrow X$$

$A(X)$: \mathbb{C} -alg $A(G)$: Hopf 代数

$$\rho_G: A(X) \rightarrow A(X) \otimes A(G)$$

\mathbb{C} -algebra hom.

$$(a \otimes b)(a' \otimes b') = aa' \otimes bb'$$

$(A(X), \rho_G)$: $A(X)$ 上 ρ_G 是 co-action 映射
到 $A(G)$ -comodule

$$A(X/G) = \{ \varphi \in A(X) : \rho_G(\varphi) = \varphi \otimes 1 \}$$

G -不变

① 部分群

狭义的部分群 $G \supset K$

$$A(G) \xrightarrow{\text{res}_K} A(K)$$

Hopf 代数 的全射满同态

$$\{ U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{k}) \text{ Hopf subalg. } \}$$

$$\Delta: A(G) \rightarrow A(G) \otimes A(G)$$

$$G \rightrightarrows G \leftarrow G$$

$G \supset H, K$ 狭义的部分群

$$\rho_K^R: A(G) \xrightarrow{\Delta} A(G) \otimes A(G) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{res}_K} A(G) \otimes A(K)$$

$$\rho_H^L: A(G) \xrightarrow{\Delta} A(G) \otimes A(G) \rightarrow A(H) \otimes A(G)$$

$$\cdot X = H \backslash G : A(X) = A(H \backslash G) = \{ \varphi \in A(G) : \rho_H^L(\varphi) = 1 \otimes \varphi \}$$

$$\cdot \mathcal{H} = A(H \backslash G / K) = \{ \varphi \in A(G) : \rho_H^L(\varphi) = 1 \otimes \varphi, \rho_K^R(\varphi) = \varphi \otimes 1 \}$$

$$A_q(G) = A(G_q) \leftrightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{g})$$

$\varphi \in A(G_q)$ $(H, K) = \text{球面}$
带球函数 (zsf)

$$\Leftrightarrow (0) \varepsilon(\varphi) = 1 \quad (\varphi(e) = 1)$$

$$(1) \varphi \in A(H \backslash G / K)$$

$$(2) \forall C \in \text{Cent}(U_q(\mathfrak{g})) \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$C\varphi = \lambda\varphi$$

広義の部分群

$G \supset K$ classical

例として

$\mathbb{R} \subset U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ vector subspace ($K_1 = \text{対角}$)

$J = U_q(\mathfrak{g})\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{R}U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ の

coideal :

$\Delta(J) \subset U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes J + J \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{g})$

④ 話の経緯

($SL_q(2)$ の compact real form)

(0) $G = SU_q(2)$

$K = U(1)$ 対角部分群 (狭義)
(= $u(1)$ の対角)

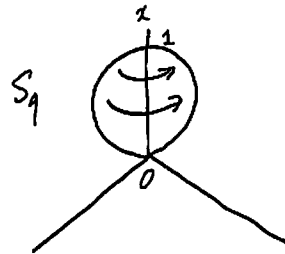
$S_q^2 := K \backslash G$ quantum 2-sphere

$\mathcal{H} = A(K \backslash G / K)$

\Rightarrow zsf は little q -Legendre 多項式

$[0, 1]$ の上の Jackson 積分 (= q -積分) の
直交多項式

$\int_0^1 f(x) d_q x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(cq^k) (cq^k - cq^{k+1})$



G の Haar measure の利用

$\mathcal{H} \cong \mathbb{C}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

は Jackson 積分

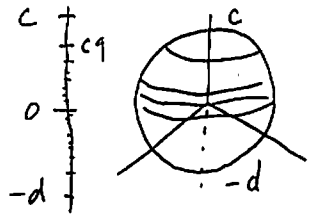
行列要素 : little q -Jacobi
'87-88

(1) Podleś's quantum 2-sphere

\exists family of quantum 2-spheres $S_q^2(c, d)$

$$S_q^2 = S_q^2(1, 0)$$

通常の sphere



$$S_q^2(c, d) \leftarrow G \supset K$$

\Rightarrow zsf is big q -Legendre (N-M)

$[-d, c]$ の q -Jackson 積分

$$\left(= \int_{-d}^c = \int_0^c - \int_0^{-d} \right)$$

(注意) 広義の部分群の存在と実現性:

$$SU(2) \supset K_{c,d} = g U(1) g^{-1}$$

$$K_{c,d} \backslash SU(2) \text{ の } q \text{-量子化 } \Rightarrow S_q^2(c, d)$$

$$K_{c,d} \text{ に対応する } K_{c,d} = \mathbb{C} \theta_{c,d}$$

$$\subset U_q(\mathfrak{su}(2))$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} ; \theta_{c,d} \sim -2\alpha\beta \cdot e + (\alpha\delta + \beta\gamma) \cdot \hbar + 2\gamma\delta \cdot f$$

(2) $SO(2) \backslash SU(2) / SO(2)$ の量子化 (Koorwinder)

$$\begin{cases} K_{(1,0)} = U(1) \\ K_{(1,1)} = SO(2) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_{1,1} \in U_q(\mathfrak{su}(2))$$

\Rightarrow zsf : continuous q -Legendre 多項式

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \underbrace{w(x) dx}_{\text{Riemann 積分}} \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{theta 関数 weight funct}}$$

\rightarrow 量子化 $K_{c,d} \backslash SU(2) / K_{c,d}$ の量子化

\Rightarrow zsf is 2-parameter family of Askey-Wilson polynomials

(K zonal
N-M non-zonal

rank の高^目の場合

$$SO(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus U(n) / SO(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$(GL(n)/SO(n)$
complex form)

- $n=2$: Koenigswinder, N-M
- $n=3$: Ueno-Takebayashi
z.s.f. Macdonald の公式
- Jing-Yamada zsf 1-2, 11-12 conjecture.

$$A_q(GL(n)) = A(GL_q(n)) = \mathbb{C}[t_{ij} \ (1 \leq i, j \leq n), \det_q(T)^{\pm 1}]$$



$$U_q(\mathfrak{so}(n)) = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm \epsilon_1}, \dots, q^{\pm \epsilon_n}, e_1, \dots, e_n, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}]$$

$$\mathfrak{so}(n) = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} E_{ij} \supset \mathfrak{so}(n) = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} (E_{ij} - E_{ji})$$

$$U_q(\mathfrak{so}(n)) = U^- \otimes \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm \epsilon}] \otimes U^+$$

$$U^+ \text{ 側 } \quad L_{ij} \quad (i > j) \leftrightarrow E_{ji}$$

$$U^- \text{ 側 } \quad L^+_{ij} \quad (i < j) \leftrightarrow E_{ji}$$

$$\mathfrak{K} = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} M_{ij}; \quad M_{ij} = L^+_{ij} - S(L^-_{ji})$$

$$\leftrightarrow E_{ji} - E_{ij}$$

\mathfrak{K} は \mathfrak{K} の基底の部分群を生成

$$\mathcal{H} = A_q(K|G/K) = \{ \varphi \in A_q(G); \mathfrak{K}\varphi = 0, \varphi \mathfrak{K} = 0 \}$$

($K = SO(n)$
 $G = GL(n)$)

$$\mathcal{H} \rightarrow A_q(G) \xrightarrow{\text{rest}_{\mathbb{T}}} A(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$$

定理 $\text{rest}_{\mathbb{T}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow A(\mathbb{T})$ is injective,
 $\mathfrak{K} \subset \mathcal{H}$ is 可換

$$\mathcal{H}|_{\mathbb{T}} = \mathbb{C}[x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[(x_1 \dots x_n)^{\pm 1}]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+} \mathcal{H}_{\lambda}; \quad \mathcal{H}_{\lambda} = \mathbb{C} \varphi_{\lambda}$$

$$P_{\mathbb{R}}^+ = \{ (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n; \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n, \lambda_i - \lambda_j \in 2\mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\varphi_\lambda |_{\mathcal{P}} = \text{const. } P_\mu(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2; q^4; q^2) \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)^l$$

$$\lambda = 2\mu + l(1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)$$

$$\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_n \geq 0$$

(Cent U の char \rightarrow radical part Macdonald, def. of q -diff. op. $\sim 16:40$)

量子群 $GL_q(m)$ の話題から

6/4 (火)

15:30-

$$\begin{cases} A_q(GL(m)) \\ U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(m)) \end{cases}$$

- Hopf 代数
- $GL_q(m)$ とその表現 $A_q \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{構造, 表現} \\ U_q \end{array} \right.$
- Capelli 恒等式
- $(GL(m)/SO(m))_q$ と帯球函数.

階数 \rightarrow 高. case & contrade
R 行列

§0 Hopf 代数

阿部英一, ホップ代数 (岩波)

係数体 \mathbb{C} とし明記する.

1° 定義と " $< \infty$ " の例

$$M = \text{Mat}(n) \quad n \times n \quad \simeq \mathbb{C}^{n^2}$$

座標 $t_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq n)$

$$t_{ij} : \text{Mat}(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{linear}$$

$$A = (a_{\mu\nu})_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow a_{ij}$$

$$G = GL(m) \subset M.$$

座標環

$$A(M) = \mathbb{C}[t_{ij} \ (1 \leq i, j \leq n)]$$

$$A(G) = A(M) [\det(T)^{-1}]$$

$$T = (t_{ij})_{ij} \in \text{Mat}(n, A(M))$$

行列の積 \rightarrow 座標環の言葉に翻訳される。

(1) 積 $G \times G \rightarrow G \quad (x, y) \mapsto xy$

\Rightarrow 余積 $\Delta: A(G) \rightarrow A(G \times G)$

coproduct
comultiplication
 \mathbb{C} -alg hom

\downarrow
 φ

$$(\Delta\varphi)(x, y) = \varphi(xy)$$

$$A(G \times G)$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$A(G) \otimes A(G)$$

$$\uparrow (\varphi \otimes \varphi)(x, y)$$

$$= \varphi(x) \varphi(y)$$

(2) 単位元 $\{e\} \hookrightarrow G$

\Rightarrow counit $\varepsilon: A(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \mathbb{C}$ -alg hom

$$\varepsilon(\varphi) = \varphi(e)$$

(3) 逆元 $G \rightarrow G, x \mapsto x^{-1}$

\Rightarrow antipode

$$S: A(G) \rightarrow A(G)$$

$$S(\varphi)(x) = \varphi(x^{-1})$$

$(A(G), \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ は抽象化して得られた: Hopf 代数

例 $G = GL(n)$

$$\Delta(t_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ik} \otimes t_{kj}$$

$$\varepsilon(t_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$S(t_{ij}) = \tilde{t}_{ij} \det(T)^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{t}_{ij} = (-1)^{ij} \det(T_{\hat{i} \hat{j}})$$

$$x = (x_{\mu\nu})_{\mu\nu}$$

$$t_{ij}(x) = x_{ij}$$

$$t_{ij}(xy) = \sum x_{ik} y_{kj}$$

$$= \sum t_{ik}(x) t_{kj}(y)$$

$$= (\sum t_{ik} \otimes t_{kj})(x, y)$$

定義 0.1 (A, Δ, ε) は \mathbb{C} -bialgebra

\Leftrightarrow (0) $A: \mathbb{C}$ -alg ($\ni 1$)

(1) $\Delta: A \rightarrow A \otimes A \quad \mathbb{C}$ -alg hom

coassociative

$$(\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta$$

(2) $\varepsilon: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \mathbb{C}$ -alg hom

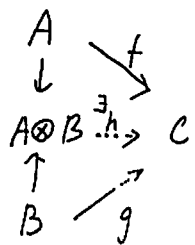
$$(\varepsilon \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta = \text{id}, (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta = \text{id}$$

注意

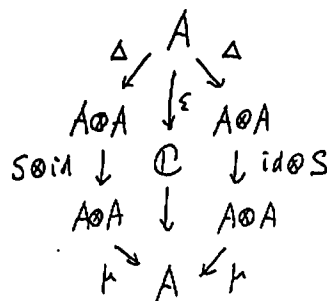
(1) $A \otimes B$ には, $\{ \text{何} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{何} \}$ の積 ε と Δ は \mathbb{C} -alg となる

$$(a \otimes b)(a' \otimes b') = aa' \otimes bb'$$

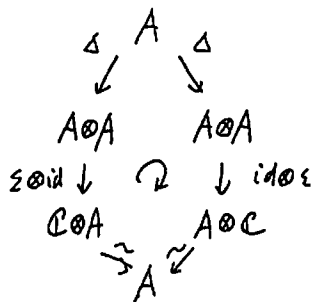
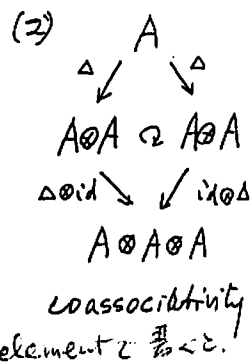
$$(a \otimes 1) (a' \in A), (1 \otimes b) (b \in B) \text{ は可換}$$



$[f(A), g(B)] = 0$
 $\Rightarrow F$ of universality



$\varphi(x^{-1}x) = \varphi(e)1 = \varphi(x \cdot x^{-1})$



comultiplication $\Delta(\varphi) = \sum_i \varphi_i^1 \otimes \varphi_i^2$

algebra $\sum_i \varepsilon(\varphi_i^1) \varphi_i^2 = \mathbb{1}(\varphi) = \sum_i \varphi_i^1 \varepsilon(\varphi_i^2)$

命题 0.3 : A : bialgebra 等价于

(0) antipode S 存在且唯一 \rightarrow

(1) antipode S 的性质与

(i) $S(\varphi\psi) = S(\psi)S(\varphi)$, $S(1) = 1$
 \mathbb{C} -alg of anti-hom

(ii) $\Delta(\varphi) = \sum_i \varphi_i^1 \otimes \varphi_i^2$

$\Rightarrow \Delta(S(\varphi)) = \sum_i S(\varphi_i^2) \otimes S(\varphi_i^1)$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{1}(S(\varphi)) = \varepsilon(\varphi) \end{array} \right.$

coalg of anti-hom

(iii) A : commutative $\Rightarrow S^2 = Id$

(iv) A : co-commutative $\Rightarrow S^2 = id.$

(3) A $\mu: A \otimes A \rightarrow A$
 $\tau: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow A$
 self dual 自根代数.

定义 0.2 (A, Δ, ε) bialgebra

$S: A \rightarrow A$ 为 antipode

\Leftrightarrow (0) S : \mathbb{C} -linear

(1) $\mu \circ (S \otimes id) \circ \Delta = \tau \circ \varepsilon = \mu \circ (id \otimes S) \circ \Delta$

定義 0.4 antipode $\varepsilon \mapsto \text{bialy. } \neq$
Hopf alg ε 的.

注意 (1) 一般 $\varepsilon \neq \text{id}$

(2) $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ 的 Hopf alg $\Rightarrow S$ 可逆

$\Rightarrow (A, \tau \circ \Delta, \varepsilon, S^{-1}) \neq$ Hopf alg

$$\tau: A \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes A$$

$$\varphi \otimes \psi \rightarrow \psi \otimes \varphi$$

補題 0.5

(1) C : coalg, A : alg

$$H = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(C, A)$$

$$f, g: C \rightarrow A$$

$$f * g = \mu_A \circ (f \otimes g) \circ \Delta_C$$

$$\delta = \eta_A \circ \varepsilon_C$$

と定めると

$(H, *, \delta)$ は \mathbb{C} -alg.

(2) A : bialg $\Rightarrow \exists S \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(A, A)$ 可逆

S : antipode $\Leftrightarrow S$ は $*$ 可逆 η id_A $\circ \tau$ の逆:

$$S * \delta_A = \delta = \text{id}_A * S$$

16

例 2. $G = \mathbb{C} \rtimes \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ 直積 affine 変換群
 (h, a) $(ax+1)$ group

$$(h, a)(h', a') = (h + ah', aa'), \quad e = (0, 1)$$

$$A(G) = \mathbb{C}[h, a^{\pm 1}]$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(a) = a \otimes a & \varepsilon(a) = 1 \\ \Delta(h) = h \otimes 1 + a \otimes h & \varepsilon(h) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon(h) = S(h) \cdot 1 + \underbrace{S(a)}_{a^{-1}} h$$

$$\therefore S(h) = -a^{-1}h$$

$$A_q(G) = \mathbb{C}[h, a^{\pm 1}; ab = qba]$$

\Rightarrow algebra 的 \Rightarrow

$$S(h) = -a^{-1}h$$

$$S^2(h) = -S(h)S(a^{-1})$$

$$= -a^{-1}ha = -q^{-1}h.$$

13] 3 σ_j : Lie alg.

$U = U(\sigma_j)$: σ_j of universal enveloping algebra

$$\Delta: U \rightarrow U \otimes U, \quad \varepsilon: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(X) = X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X \\ \varepsilon(X) = 0 \\ S(X) = -X \end{cases} \quad (X \in \sigma_j)$$

$$\begin{cases} X(\varphi\psi) = (X\varphi)\psi + \varphi(X\psi) & \text{derivation rule} \\ X(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

coproduct の役割 ε 表は 2.1.3.

coproduct $\Rightarrow U$ -module の tensor 積

\langle 一般に Hopf alg $U \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rangle$

(0) $\varepsilon: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ \mathbb{C} は left U -module
(\mathbb{C} -alg hom)

U の 自由表現 ($a \cdot 1 = \varepsilon(a)1$)

(1) M, N : U の left U -modules

$M \otimes N$ は U の left U -module str. あり.

$$a(u \otimes v) = \sum (a_i^1 u) \otimes (a_i^2 v)$$

$$(\Delta(a) = \sum a_i^1 \otimes a_i^2, \quad a \in A)$$

Δ の coassociativity

$$\Rightarrow (L \otimes M) \otimes N \simeq L \otimes (M \otimes N)$$

$$(u \otimes v) \otimes w \leftrightarrow u \otimes (v \otimes w)$$

$$\varepsilon: \mathbb{C} \otimes M \simeq M \simeq M \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

(2) M : left U -module

$$M^V = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M, \mathbb{C}) \ni f$$

$$(af)(u) = f(S(a)u)$$

反傾表現,

M, N left U -module

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M, N) \ni f$$

$$(a \cdot f)(u) = \sum a_i^1 f(S(a_i^2)u)$$

U の left U -module

$$N \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M, N)$$

$$\text{Hom}_U(\mathbb{C}, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M, N)) = \text{Hom}_U(M, N)$$

etc.
functorial

(3) 一般に $M \otimes N \neq N \otimes M$.

例4 有限群 G

$$A(G) = \{ \varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; \text{字像} \} \text{ Hopf alg}$$

$$A(G)^\vee = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(A(G), \mathbb{C}) \text{ Hopf alg}$$

$\cong \mathbb{C}[G]$ 群環

$A(G)$

$U(\mathfrak{g})$

\mathfrak{g} = 種. $n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots$

2° Hopf 代數の間の pairing

$$U(\mathfrak{g}) \times A(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(P, \varphi) = (\tilde{P}\varphi)(e)$$

\uparrow P 是对应于左不变微分作用素

($U(\mathfrak{g})$: e $1 \geq 2 \geq \dots$ distribution)

定義 0.6 A, U : Hopf alg.

$$(\cdot, \cdot): U \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ Hopf 代數の pairing}$$

\Leftrightarrow (0) (\cdot, \cdot) is bilinear

$$(1) (ab, \varphi) = (a \otimes b, \Delta_A(\varphi)) \leftarrow (U \otimes U \times A \otimes A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}) \text{ pairing}$$

$$(1_U, \varphi) = \varepsilon_A(\varphi)$$

$$(2) (a, \varphi\psi) = (\Delta_U(a), \varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$(a, 1_A) = \varepsilon_U(a)$$

$$(3) (a, S_A(\varphi)) = (S_U(a), \varphi)$$

$$a, b \in U, \varphi, \psi \in A$$

$$(\cdot, \cdot): U \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \mapsto (a, \cdot): U \rightarrow A^\vee = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(A, \mathbb{C}) \\ \varphi \mapsto (\cdot, \varphi): A \rightarrow U^\vee = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(U, \mathbb{C}) \end{array} \right.$$

(非退化性は当面仮定して)

3° 表現

座標環 A 右(左) A -comodule

包絡環 U 左(右) U -module

定義 0.7 M : \mathbb{C} -vector space

$$\rho: M \rightarrow M \otimes A: \mathbb{C}\text{-linear}$$

(M, ρ) right A -comodule

$$\Leftrightarrow (1) \begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\rho} & M \otimes A \\ \rho \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \Delta \\ M \otimes A & \rightarrow & M \otimes A \otimes A \\ & & \rho \otimes \text{id} \end{array}$$

$$(2) \begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\rho} & M \otimes A \\ \uparrow ? & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \varepsilon \\ M \otimes \mathbb{C} & \xleftarrow{\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon} & M \otimes A \end{array}$$

$$A = A(G)$$

$$\text{左 } G\text{-module } G \times M \rightarrow M$$

$$\varphi: M \rightarrow A(G)M = M \otimes A(G)$$

$$u \mapsto (g \mapsto gu)$$

G 上 M 值函数

$$(1) (gh)u = g(hu)$$

$$(2) eu = u$$

注意 $M = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{C}u_i$ $g \in G$

$$g \cdot u_j = \sum_i u_i \underbrace{\varphi_{ij}(g)}_{A(G)} \quad \text{column finite}$$

$$p: M \rightarrow M \otimes A(G)$$

$$p(u_j) = \sum_i u_i \otimes \varphi_{ij}$$

表示の行の要素

$$\Phi = (\varphi_{ij})_{i,j \in I} \in \text{Mat}(I; A)$$

(M, p) : 右 A -comodule

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta(\varphi_{ij}) = \sum_k \varphi_{ik} \otimes \varphi_{kj} \\ \varepsilon(\varphi_{ij}) = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow \Phi(gh) = \Phi(g)\Phi(h), \Phi(e) = I)$$

だから \Rightarrow だけ

$$\Phi \in GL(I, A) \text{ だけ}$$

$$\Phi^{-1} = S(\Phi) = (S(\varphi_{ij}))_{i,j \in I}$$

例 $\Delta: \underbrace{A}_M \rightarrow \underbrace{A \otimes A}_M$ $\Delta: \underbrace{A}_M \rightarrow \underbrace{A \otimes A}_M$
 A は 右 A -comodule A は 左 A -comodule
 (右列表現) (左列表現)

• $(\cdot, \cdot): U \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ Hopf alg の pairing ε 用. A -comodule の "微分表現" を考えたい. ε を用いて.

(M, p) : 右 A -comodule

$$p: M \rightarrow M \otimes A$$

$$a \in U, u \in M$$

$$a \cdot u = (id \otimes a) \circ p(u)$$

$$M \xrightarrow{p} M \otimes A \xrightarrow{id \otimes a} M \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong M$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_a$

だから M は 左 U -module

(right A -comodules) \rightarrow (left U -modules)
 (left) ————— (right —

例 A は両側 U -module
 左 U -module の str \leftrightarrow 右 A 表現
 右 " \leftrightarrow 左 " "

① $A \rightarrow U^v$ は injective
 \Rightarrow 上の functor は fully faithful

4° 量子 G -space と U -symmetry とは algebra

$A = A(G)$ G の "座標環" Hopf alg
 $B = A(X)$ X の " " " G -alg

$$X \leftarrow G \quad X * G \rightarrow X$$

$$P_G : A(X) \rightarrow A(X) \otimes A(G)$$

X : right G -space

$$\leftarrow \begin{cases} P_G : \mathbb{C}\text{-alg hom} \\ (A(X), P_G) : \text{右 } A\text{-comodule} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow A(X)$: 左 U -module の構造を与.

$a \in U$ に対し

$$\begin{cases} (1) \Delta_U(a) = \sum_i a_i^1 \otimes a_i^2 \\ \Rightarrow a \cdot (\varphi \psi) = \sum_i (a_i^1 \cdot \varphi)(a_i^2 \cdot \psi) \quad \varphi, \psi \in A(X) \\ (2) a \cdot 1 = \varepsilon_U(a) \cdot 1 \end{cases}$$

定義 0.8 \mathbb{C} -algebra $B (= A(X))$ が

左 U -module の構造を与え、上の条件 (1), (2) が成立するとき B は U -symmetry とは algebra といふ。

§1. 量子群 $GL_q(n)$

$$q \in \mathbb{C}^x, \quad q^4 \neq 1 \text{ (固定)}$$

1° $Mat_q(n) \in$ 導入.

これは発見的方法

① quantum affine n -space

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

$$A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n; x_i x_j = q x_j x_i \text{ (} i < j \text{)}]$$

$$= T(V) / (x_i \otimes x_j - q x_j \otimes x_i, i < j)$$

$$(V = \bigoplus \mathbb{C} x_i)$$

$$\mathbb{C}_q^n \leftarrow \text{Mat}_q(n), \text{Mat}_q(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_q^n$$

と対応する $A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$ と \mathbb{C}_q^n .

要請 (0) $A(\text{Mat}_q(n)) = \mathbb{C}[t_{ij}, (i, j \leq n) ; (*)]$

some relations

(1) $\exists p_R : A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) \rightarrow A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) \otimes A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$
 \mathbb{C} -alg hom

$$p_R(x_j) = \sum x_i \otimes t_{ij}$$

(2) $\exists p_L : A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) \rightarrow A(\text{Mat}_q(n)) \otimes A(\mathbb{C}_q^n)$

$$p_L(x_i) = \sum t_{ij} \otimes x_j$$

この条件から t_{ij} の交換関係が導かれる。

$$x_j' = p_R(x_j) = \sum_i x_i \otimes t_{ij} \quad \text{とおく}$$

$i < j$ ならば $0 = x_i' x_j' - q x_j' x_i'$

$$= \sum_{\mu, \nu} x_\mu x_\nu \otimes t_{\mu i} t_{\nu j} - q \sum_{\mu, \nu} x_\nu x_\mu \otimes t_{\nu j} t_{\mu i}$$

$$= \sum_{\mu} x_\mu^2 \otimes (t_{\mu i} t_{\mu j} - q t_{\mu j} t_{\mu i}) +$$

$$+ \sum_{\mu < \nu} x_\mu x_\nu \otimes (t_{\mu i} t_{\nu j} + q^{-1} t_{\nu i} t_{\mu j} - q t_{\nu j} t_{\mu i} - t_{\nu i} t_{\mu j})$$

(2次: $x_i^2, x_i x_j (i < j)$)
 \Rightarrow base

p_R の条件

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_{ki} t_{kj} = q t_{kj} t_{ki} & i < j \\ t_{ij} t_{kl} - t_{kl} t_{ij} = q t_{il} t_{jk} - q^{-1} t_{jk} t_{il} & \begin{matrix} i < j, k < l \\ i < k, j < l \end{matrix} \end{cases}$$

$$k \begin{array}{|cc|} \hline & \begin{matrix} i & j \end{matrix} \\ \hline t_{ki} & t_{kj} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{matrix} a & b \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a \xleftarrow{q} b \\ (ab = qba) \end{matrix}$$

$$i \begin{array}{|cc|} \hline & \begin{matrix} j & l \end{matrix} \\ \hline a & b \\ \hline c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \quad k$$

$$ad - da = qbc - q^{-1}cb$$

p_L の条件

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a \\ \uparrow q \\ c \end{matrix} \quad k$$

$$ad - da = qcb - q^{-1}bc$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} (q+q^{-1})bc = (q+q^{-1})cb \\ \Rightarrow bc = cb \end{matrix} \right] \quad (q^2 \neq 1)_{27}$$

定義 1.1.

$A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$ C-alg.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{生成元 } t_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq n) \\ \text{關係式 } a \stackrel{q}{\leftarrow} b, \quad \begin{array}{l} a \\ \uparrow q \\ c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (a \ b) \\ (c \ d) \end{array} \quad i < j \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} bc = cb \\ ad - da = (q - q^{-1})bc. \end{array} \right\}$$

命題 1.2.

$A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$ は次の $\{ \}$ を bialgebra, 構造定数 q .

$$\Delta(t_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ik} \otimes t_{kj}, \quad \varepsilon(t_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$$

$T = (t_{ij})_{ij}$ 1つの表現

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{C} x_i$$

行列要素が生成元 t_{ij} .

$$A = (a_{ij})_{ij} \in \text{Mat}(m, \mathbb{N})$$

$$t^A = t_{11}^{a_{11}} t_{12}^{a_{12}} \dots t_{1n}^{a_{1n}} \dots t_{n1}^{a_{n1}} t_{nn}^{a_{nn}} \quad (\text{行列式})$$

定理 1.3. $A(\text{Mat}_q(n)) = \bigoplus_{A \in \text{Mat}(n, \mathbb{N})} \mathbb{C} t^A$

(証明は留學 t_{ij} の q - q^{-1} による)

$$x_i x_j = q_{ij} x_j x_i \quad (i < j)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_{ii} = 1 \\ q_{ij} = q_{ji}^{-1} \end{cases}$$

multi-parametric.

—17:40.

6/5 (水) 15:30-

(注) Th1.39 格の充分解(4)
Diamond lemma (Bergman ... ?) 使用

$A(\text{Mat}_q(m))$

$$\mathbb{C}_q^n \leftarrow \text{Mat}_q(m)$$

2° R 行列の関係

$$A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) = T(V) / (x_i \otimes x_j - q x_j \otimes x_i ; i < j)$$

$$V \otimes V \supset V_{\square} = \bigoplus_{i < j} (x_i \otimes x_j - q x_j \otimes x_i) \quad \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

$$A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) = S_q(V) = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{\infty} S_q(V)_d$$

$$S_q(V)_d \quad d=0 \quad \mathbb{C}$$

$$d=1 \quad V$$

$$d=2 \quad V \otimes V / V_{\square}$$

$$d \quad V^{\otimes d} / V_{\square} \otimes V^{\otimes d-2} + V \otimes V_{\square} \otimes V^{\otimes d-3} + \dots + V^{\otimes d-2} \otimes V_{\square}$$

今, V is sym. bilinear form \langle , \rangle ?

$$\langle x_i, x_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \text{ と } T \text{ 3 } \text{ と } q \text{ 2 } \text{ } \{ 2, 3 \} \text{ と } \{ 1, 2 \}$$

$$V \otimes V = V_{\square} \oplus V_{\square} \xrightarrow{\sim} 2\varepsilon_1$$

$$V_{\square} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{C} x_i \otimes x_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} (q x_i \otimes x_j + x_j \otimes x_i)$$

対応する projection τ $pr_{\square}, pr_{\square}$ と τ

$$p_R : A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) \rightarrow A(\mathbb{C}_q^n) \otimes \mathcal{A} \quad \mathcal{A} = A(\text{Mat}_q(m))$$

$$V \otimes V \rightarrow V \otimes V \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

\downarrow

$$V_{\square} \xrightarrow{p_R} V_{\square} \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

$$p_R(V_{\square}) \subset V_{\square} \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

$$(pr_{\square} \otimes id) \circ p_R \circ pr_{\square} = 0$$

この等式の計算

$$V \otimes V / V_{\square} \cong V_{\square} \quad x_i^2, x_i x_j$$

$$x_i \otimes x_j \mapsto \sum x_{\mu} \otimes x_{\nu} \otimes t_{\mu} t_{\nu} : T_1, T_2$$

(p_R 定義)

$$T = (t_{ij})_{i,j} \in \text{End}(V) \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes t_{ij}$$

$$T_1, T_2 \in \text{End}(V \otimes V) \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

$$T_1 = T \otimes \text{id}_V, \quad T_2 = \text{id}_V \otimes T$$

$$\begin{cases} T_1 = \sum e_{ij} \otimes \text{id} \otimes t_{ij} \\ T_2 = \sum \text{id} \otimes e_{ij} \otimes t_{ij} \\ T_1 T_2 = \sum e_{ij} \otimes e_{kl} \otimes t_{ij} t_{kl} \end{cases}$$

$$P_R \text{ の条件} \Leftrightarrow \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square} = 0$$

$$P_L \text{ の条件} \Leftrightarrow \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square} = 0$$

むしろにすると

$$P_R \& P_L \Leftrightarrow \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 = T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 = T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square} = \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 \text{pr}_{\square} = \text{pr}_{\square} T_1 T_2 \\ \uparrow \\ P_R \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{一般に } f = \alpha \text{pr}_{\square} + \beta \text{pr}_{\square}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0) \quad \alpha \neq \beta \quad 1 = 7.12$$

$$P_R \& P_L = f T_1 T_2 = T_1 T_2 f$$

注意

$$q = 1 \quad \text{pr}_{\square} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tau)$$

$$\text{pr}_{\square} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \tau)$$

$$\tau = \text{pr}_{\square} - \text{pr}_{\square}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau^2 = \text{id}, \\ \tau_{12} \tau_{23} \tau_{12} = \tau_{23} \tau_{12} \tau_{23} \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_{12} = \tau \otimes \text{id}, \quad \tau_{23} = \text{id} \otimes \tau$$

$$V \otimes V \otimes V$$

補題 1.4

$$\check{R} \in \text{End}(V \otimes V)$$

$$\check{R} = q \text{pr}_{\square} - q^{-1} \text{pr}_{\square} \quad \text{とおく}$$

$$(1) \check{R}_{12} \check{R}_{23} \check{R}_{12} = \check{R}_{23} \check{R}_{12} \check{R}_{23} \quad (\text{braid relation})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\check{R} - q)(\check{R} + q^{-1}) = 0 \quad \text{i.e. } \check{R} \text{ は可逆?} \\ \check{R}^{-1} = \check{R} - (q - q^{-1}) \text{id}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2) S = \alpha \text{pr}_{\square} + \beta \text{pr}_{\square} \quad \& 12$$

$$S_{12} S_{23} S_{12} = S_{23} S_{12} S_{23}$$

$$\& \text{及定数}, S = \text{const. id}, \text{const. } \check{R}, \text{const. } \check{R}^{-1}$$

$$1 = P_{L,R}$$

証明は地道にやる。

具体形

$$pr_{\square} = \frac{1}{q+q^{-1}} \left(\sum_{i \neq j} q^{-\varepsilon(i-j)} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} \right) + \sum_i e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii}$$

$$pr_{\square} = \frac{1}{q+q^{-1}} \left(\sum_{i \neq j} q^{\varepsilon(i-j)} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} - \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} \right)$$

e_{ij} は \mathbb{Z} 上の基底 $e_{ij}(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq j \\ x_i & k = j \end{cases}$

$$\varepsilon(i) = \begin{cases} +1 & i > 0 \\ 0 & i = 0 \\ -1 & i < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\check{R} = q \sum_i e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii} + \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} + (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i < j} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj}$$

以下

$$P (= \tau) = \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} \in \text{End}(V \otimes V) \quad \text{flip}$$

$$R^+ = \check{R}P = q \sum_i e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii} + \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i < j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji}$$

$$R^- = \check{R}^{-1}P = q^{-1} \sum_i e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii} + \sum_{i \neq j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} - (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i < j} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj}$$

$R^\varepsilon (\varepsilon = \pm)$ は Yang-Baxter 方程式を満たす。

$$R_{12}^\varepsilon R_{13}^\varepsilon R_{23}^\varepsilon = R_{23}^\varepsilon R_{13}^\varepsilon R_{12}^\varepsilon$$

$$V \otimes V \otimes V$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} & R_{12}^+ P_{12} P_{23}^+ P_{23} R_{12}^+ P_{12} \\ & = R_{12}^+ R_{13}^+ R_{23}^+ \times P_{12} P_{23} P_{12} \end{aligned} \right)$$

spectral parameter $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ R 行列

$$R(x) = x R^+ - x^{-1} R^-$$

$$R_{12}(xy^{-1}) R_{13}(xz^{-1}) R_{23}(yz^{-1}) = R_{23}(yz^{-1}) R_{13}(xz^{-1}) R_{12}(xy^{-1})$$

注意 $\left. \begin{aligned} & (R_{12}^+)^{-1} = R_{21}^- \\ & {}^t R_{12}^\varepsilon = R_{21}^\varepsilon \\ & R^+ - R^- = (q - q^{-1}) P \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$R(q) = (q^2 - q^{-2}) pr_{\square} P$$

$$R(q^{-1}) = (q - q^{-2}) pr_{\square} P$$

$$R(\pm 1) = \pm (q - q^{-1}) P$$

① $A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$ の生成元 の関係式は

$$\check{R}_{12} T_1 T_2 = T_1 T_2 \check{R}_{12}$$

$$\text{or } R_{12}^+ T_2 T_1 = T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+$$

と書ける。

(命題 1.1 の証明)

$$\exists \Delta : A(\text{Mat}_q(n)) \rightarrow A(\text{Mat}_q(n)) \otimes A(\text{Mat}_q(n))$$

C-aly hom.

$$\Delta(t_{ij}) = \sum_k t_{ik} \otimes t_{kj}$$

$$\Delta(T) = T \otimes T$$

$$R_{12}^+ T_2 T_1 = T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+$$

← 読み方 左辺は A の元

$$\Rightarrow R^+ \Delta(T_2) \Delta(T_1) = \Delta(T_1) \Delta(T_2) R^+$$

左辺

$$= R_{12}^+ (T_2 \otimes T_2) (T_1 \otimes T_1)$$

$$= R_{12}^+ (T_2 T_1) \otimes (T_2 T_1)$$

$$= T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+ \otimes (T_2 T_1)$$

$$= T_1 T_2 \otimes T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+ = \Delta(T_1) \Delta(T_2) R_{12}^+ = \text{右辺} //$$

$$A = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{kl} \otimes A_{j,l}^{i,k}$$

$$= (A_{j,l}^{i,k})_{j,l}^{i,k}$$

$$A_{j,l}^{i,k} = \sum_{\mu,\nu} R_{\mu\nu}^{+ik} t_{\nu l} t_{\mu j}$$

3° 交代テンソル表現と quantum minors

$$A(\mathbb{C}^n) = S_q(V) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n; x_i x_j = q x_j x_i (i < j)]$$

$\sim V_{\mathbb{B}}$

$$\Lambda_q(V) = \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n; y_i^2 = 0, y_i y_j = q y_j y_i (i < j)]$$

$$S_q(V) \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x_1 x_2 (pr_{\mathbb{B}})_{12} = 0$$

$$V \otimes V \xrightarrow{pr_{\mathbb{B}}} V_{\mathbb{B}} \subset V \otimes V$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} pr_{\mathbb{B}}(x_i \otimes x_j) \\ = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} x_{\alpha} \otimes x_{\beta} (pr_{\mathbb{B}})_{i,j}^{\alpha\beta} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{or } x_1 x_2 R(q^{-1}) = 0$$

$$P_R : S_q(V) \rightarrow S_q(V) \otimes A$$

$$P_R(x_j) = x_i \otimes t_{ij}$$

aly. hom

(命題 1.1 の証明と同様)

1) 同様

$$\Lambda_q(V) \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$: y_1 y_2 R(q) = 0$$

命題 1.5

$$\exists \rho: S_q(V) \rightarrow S_q(V) \otimes A(\text{Mat}_q(m))$$

C-alg. hom $\rho(x_j) = \sum x_i \otimes t_{ij}$

$$\exists \rho: \Lambda_q(V) \rightarrow \Lambda_q(V) \otimes A(\text{Mat}_q(m))$$

C-alg. hom $\rho(y_j) = \sum y_i \otimes t_{ij}$

これらは $S_q(V)$, $\Lambda_q(V)$ を $A(\text{Mat}_q(m))$ -comodule として
構造を与える。

$$S_q(V) = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{\infty} S_q(V)_d, \quad S_q(V)_d \subset S_q(V)$$

sub-comodule

$$\text{BP} \exists \rho(S_q(V)_d) \subset S_q(V)_d \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

$$S_q(V)_d \quad d\text{-次 対称テンソル表現}$$

$$= V_{\underbrace{\square \dots \square}_d} = V(d\varepsilon_1)$$

$$\Lambda_q(V) = \bigoplus_{d=0}^n \Lambda_q(V)_d,$$

$$\Lambda_q(V)_d = \bigoplus_{i_1 < \dots < i_d} \mathbb{C} y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_d}$$

sub-comodule

$$\Lambda_q(V)_d = V_{\underbrace{\square \dots \square}_d} = V(\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_d)$$

$$y_i^2 = 0; \quad y_j y_i = -q y_i y_j \quad (i < j)$$

quantum minors

$$\Lambda_q(V)_r = \bigoplus_{i_1 < \dots < i_r} \mathbb{C} y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_r}$$

$$I = \{i_1 < \dots < i_r\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\} \quad 1 \leq r \leq n$$

$$y_I = y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_r} \quad \text{と書く}$$

$$\rho: \Lambda_q(V)_r \rightarrow \Lambda_q(V)_r \otimes \mathcal{A}$$

base $(y_I)_{|I|=r}$ に対応する行列要素を ξ_J^I と書く:
($|I|=|J|=r$)

$$\rho(y_I) = \sum_J y_J \otimes \underbrace{\xi_J^I}_{\mathcal{A}}$$

とすると

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\xi_J^I) = \sum_{|K|=r} \xi_K^I \otimes \xi_J^K \\ \xi(\xi_J^I) = \delta_{I,J} \end{cases}$$

$$\rho(y_j) = \sum_i y_i \otimes t_{ij}$$

$$J = \{j_1 < \dots < j_r\} \quad 1 \leq r \leq n$$

$$\rho(y_J) = \rho(y_{j_1}) \dots \rho(y_{j_r})$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k_1} y_{k_1} \otimes t_{k_1 j_1} \right) \dots \left(\sum_{k_r} y_{k_r} \otimes t_{k_r j_r} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_r} y_{k_1} \dots y_{k_r} \otimes t_{k_1 j_1} \dots t_{k_r j_r} \quad (*) \dots 39$$

k_1, \dots, k_r の中に重複があるときは

$$y_{k_1} \dots y_{k_r} = 0.$$

それ以外には

$$\exists w \in \mathcal{S}_r; \{k_1, \dots, k_r\} = \{i_1 < \dots < i_r\}$$

$$k_\nu = i_{w(\nu)}$$

$$y_{k_1} \dots y_{k_r} = (-q)^{l(w)} y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_r}$$

$$l(w) = \#\{(i, j), 1 \leq i < j, w(i) > w(j)\}$$

転置回数

$$(*) = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_r} y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_r} \otimes \sum_{w \in \mathcal{S}_r} (-q)^{l(w)} t_{i_{w(1)} j_1} \dots t_{i_{w(r)} j_r}$$

$$\therefore \xi_J^I = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{S}_r} (-q)^{l(w)} t_{i_{w(1)} j_1} \dots t_{i_{w(r)} j_r}$$

一般に

$$A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq r}$$

$$\det_q(A) = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{S}_r} (-q)^{l(w)} a_{w(1)1} \dots a_{w(r)r}$$

と $\mathbb{F}\langle q \rangle$ (quantum determinant)

$$\xi_J^I = \det_q \left(T_{J,I}^I \right)$$

また

$$I, J \subset \{1, \dots, n\} \quad |I| = |J| = r$$

$$\xi_J^I = \det_q(T_J^I) \quad T_J^I = (t_{i_\mu j_\nu})_{\mu, \nu}$$

$$I = \{i_1 < \dots < i_r\}$$

$$J = \{j_1 < \dots < j_r\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\xi_J^I) = \sum_{|K|=r} \xi_K^I \otimes \xi_J^K \\ \varepsilon(\xi_J^I) = \delta_{I,J} \end{cases}$$

$r < 1 < r = n$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\det_q(T)) = \det_q(T) \otimes \det_q(T) \\ \varepsilon(\det_q(T)) = 1 \end{cases}$$

@ Laplace 展開

$$I, J \subset \{1, \dots, n\} \quad |I| = |J| = r$$

$$I = I_1, I_2, \quad |I_1| = r_1, \quad |I_2| = r_2, \quad r_1 + r_2 = r$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}_q(I_1, I_2) \xi_J^I = \sum_{J_1 \cup J_2 = J} \xi_{J_1}^{I_1} \xi_{J_2}^{I_2} \operatorname{sgn}_q(J_1, J_2)$$

$$|J_\nu| = r_\nu$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}_q(I, J) = \begin{cases} 0 & I \cap J \neq \emptyset \\ (-q)^{l(I, J)} & I \cap J = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$l(I, J) = \#\{(i, j) \in I \times J; i > j\}$$

証明

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_{J_1}, y_{J_2}) &= p(y_{J_1}) p(y_{J_2}) \\ &= \left(\sum_{I_1} y_{I_1} \otimes \xi_{J_1}^{I_1} \right) \left(\sum_{I_2} y_{I_2} \otimes \xi_{J_2}^{I_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \dots \quad \text{E 置 < (この } I \text{ の分割の式が出る)} \quad \square$$

• 特別の場合として

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}_q(\hat{i}, j) \det_q(T) = \sum_k \xi_{\hat{i}}^{\hat{k}} t_{kj} \operatorname{sgn}_q(\hat{k}, k) \\ \operatorname{sgn}_q(i, \hat{j}) \det_q(T) = \sum_k t_{ik} \xi_{\hat{j}}^{\hat{k}} \operatorname{sgn}_q(k, \hat{k}) \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{i} = \{1, \dots, \hat{i}, \dots, n\}$$

このとき

$$\tilde{t}_{ij} = \xi_{\hat{j}}^{\hat{i}} (-q)^{i-j}$$

と置く

$$\tilde{T} = (\tilde{t}_{ij})_{ij}$$

$$\square \rightarrow \square \quad \tilde{T} T = T \tilde{T} = (\det_q T) \cdot \text{Id} \quad \square \quad 42$$

定理 1.6

$$(1) \det_q(T) \in \text{Cent}(A(\text{Mat}_q(m)))$$

(2) $q \neq 1$ の中根 \mathbb{Z} は \square

$$\text{Cent}(A(\text{Mat}_q(m))) = \mathbb{C}[\det_q(T)]$$

1) (1) を示す

$$\begin{aligned} T(\det_q T) &= T(\tilde{T} T) = (T \tilde{T}) T \\ &= \det_q(T) \cdot T \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{E 置 } t_{ij} \det(T) = \det(T) t_{ij} \quad \square$$

② Plücker relation が成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi \rangle & \quad \xi_{12}^{12} \xi_{34}^{12} - q \xi_{13}^{12} \xi_{24}^{12} + q^2 \xi_{14}^{12} \xi_{23}^{12} = 0. \\ & \quad \text{E 置 } \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

4° $A(GL_q(m))$

$$A(GL_q(m)) = A(Mat_q(m)) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\det_q(T)^{\pm 1}]} \mathbb{C}[\det_q(T)^{\pm 1}]$$

$$= \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} A(Mat_q(m)) \det_q(T)^m$$

Δ, ε は自然! \hookrightarrow alg. \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} $\neq \phi$.

命題 1.7

$$\exists! S: A(GL_q(m)) \rightarrow A(GL_q(m))$$

\mathbb{C} -alg q anti-hom

s.t.

$$S(t_{ij}) = \tilde{t}_{ij} \det_q(T)^{-1}$$

$$S(\det_q(T)) = \det_q(T)^{-1}$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{Ch 1.5.2 } A(GL_q(m)) \text{ is Hopf algebra.}$

$$\forall T \quad S(T) = (S(t_{ij})) = \tilde{T} \det_q(T)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore S(T)T = TS(T) = id$$

$$R_{12}^+ T_2 T_1 = T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow S(T_2)S(T_1)R_{12}^+ = R_{12}^+ S(T_1)S(T_2) \quad \square \quad 44$$

§ 2 $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(m))$ とその中心元

$$A_q(GL(m)) \leftrightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(m))$$

1° $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(m))$

定義 2.1. $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(m))$

generators: $q^{\pm \varepsilon_1}, q^{\pm \varepsilon_n}, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}$

relations: $q^h q^{h'} = q^{h+h'} q^{h'}$, $q^0 = 1$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} P^* = \mathbb{Z} \varepsilon_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z} \varepsilon_n \\ q^h \quad (h \in P^*) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{free } \mathbb{Z}\text{-module} \\ \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \text{ orthonormal basis} \\ \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$q^h e_i q^{-h} = q^{\langle h, \alpha_i \rangle} e_i \quad \alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$$

$$q^h f_i q^{-h} = q^{-\langle h, \alpha_i \rangle} f_i$$

$$e_i f_j - f_j e_i = \frac{q^{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}} - q^{-\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}}}{q - q^{-1}} \delta_{ij}$$

$$|i-j| > 1 : [e_i, e_j] = [f_i, f_j] = 0$$

$$|i-j|=1 : \begin{cases} e_i^2 e_j - (q + q^{-1}) e_i e_j e_i + e_j e_i^2 = 0 \\ f_i^2 f_j - (q + q^{-1}) f_i f_j f_i + f_j f_i^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Hopf代数の構造

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(q^h) = q^h \otimes q^h, & \varepsilon(q^h) = 1 \\ \Delta(e_i) = e_i \otimes q^{-\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}} + 1 \otimes e_i, & \varepsilon(e_i) = 0 \\ \Delta(f_i) = f_i \otimes 1 + q^{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}} \otimes f_i, & \varepsilon(f_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

↑に Hopf代数の構造について
Hopf代数の pairing

$$(\cdot, \cdot): U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n)) \times A_q(\mathrm{GL}(n)) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

2次元空間の基底が唯一存在する。

生成元への値

$$(q^h, T) = \mathrm{diag}(q^{\langle h, \varepsilon_1 \rangle}, \dots, q^{\langle h, \varepsilon_n \rangle})$$

$$(e_i, T) = e_{i+1, i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} (i+1)$$

$$(f_i, T) = e_{i, i+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} (i)$$

simple roots e_i, f_i の基底

一般に root に対応する元の基底について

明日, R-matrix を用いて述べる。

17:30.

6/6 (木) 15:30-

その文献は

G.M. Bergman: The diamond lemma for ring theory

Adv. in Math. 29 (1978) 178-218

最初 510-2

2° RTF の枠組

$$A_q = A_q(\mathrm{GL}(n))$$

$$U_q \times A_q \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; U_q \rightarrow A_q^\vee = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(A_q, \mathbb{C})$$

= image of U_q である。

$$L_{ij}^+, L_{ij}^- (1 \leq i, j \leq n) \in A_q^\vee$$

$$L^+ = (L_{ij}^+)_{ij} \quad L_{ij}^+ = 0 (i \geq j) \quad \text{上三角}$$

$$L^- = (L_{ij}^-)_{ij} \quad L_{ij}^- = 0 (i < j) \quad \text{下三角}$$

$n=2$

$$R^+ = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 11 & 12 & 21 & 22 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 22 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} q & & & \\ & 1 & q^{-1} & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & q \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

← $(q - q^{-1})f$ (おぼろ)

q^{ε_1} q^{ε_2}

表現行列

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} q^{\epsilon_i} & (q-q^{-1})\epsilon_i \\ \hline 0 & q^{\epsilon_i} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{と } T \text{ と } \tau} \text{pairing の表 } \rightarrow R^+$$

$$(L_{ij}^+, \tau_{\alpha\beta}) = R_{ij}^+ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta(L_{ij}^+) = \sum_k L_{ik}^+ \otimes L_{kj}^+, \quad \varepsilon(L_{ij}^+) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (L_{ij}^+, \varphi\psi) = \sum_k (L_{ik}^+ \varphi)(L_{kj}^+ \psi) \\ (L_{ij}^+, 1) = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow δ_{ij} があるから存在する check. (T の交換関係は compatible.)

$$\begin{cases} (L_1^+, T_2) = R_{12}^+ \\ \Delta(L^+) = L^+ \otimes L^+, \quad \varepsilon(L^+) = id \end{cases}$$

$$R_{12}^+ T_2 T_1 = T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+$$

$$(L_0^+, R_{12}^+ T_2 T_1) = R_{12}^+ (L_0^+, T_2) (L_0^+, T_1) = R_{12}^+ R_{02}^+ R_{01}^+$$

$$(L_0^+, T_1 T_2 R_{12}^+) = R_{01}^+ R_{02}^+ R_{12}^+ \quad \Big) \text{ YBE.}$$

命題 2.2

$$\exists! L^+ = (L_{ij}^+), L^- = (L_{ij}^-) \in \text{Mat}(n; A_q^-)$$

s.t.

$$(1) (L_1^\pm, T_2) = R_{12}^\pm$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \Delta(L^\pm) = L^\pm \otimes L^\pm \\ \varepsilon(L^\pm) = id \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad q^{\epsilon_i}, e_i, f_i \text{ と } \text{対応} \quad \left| \quad R^+ = q \sum_{i,j} e_i \otimes e_j + \sum_{i,j} e_i \otimes e_j + (q-q^{-1}) \sum_{i < j} e_i \otimes e_j \right.$$

$$(L_{ii}^+, T) = \text{diag}(1, \dots, q, \dots, 1)$$

$$i < j \quad (L_{ij}^+, T) = (q-q^{-1}) e_j$$

$$\Delta(L_{ii}^+) = L_{ii}^+ \otimes L_{ii}^+ \quad \varepsilon(L_{ii}^+) = 1$$

$$\therefore L_{ii}^+ = q^{\epsilon_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(L_{i,i+1}^+) &= L_{ii}^+ \otimes L_{i,i+1}^+ + L_{i,i+1}^+ \otimes L_{i,i+1}^+ \\ &= q^{\epsilon_i} \otimes L_{i,i+1}^+ + L_{i,i+1}^+ \otimes q^{\epsilon_{i+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(L_{i,i+1}^+, T) = e_{i+1, i}$$

$$L_{i,i+1}^+ q^{-\epsilon_{i+1}} \quad \text{と } f_i \quad (\text{pairing } \pm \text{ pairing})$$

$$L_{i,i+1}^+ = (q-q^{-1}) f_i q^{\epsilon_{i+1}}$$

同樣

$$\begin{cases} L_{ii}^- = q^{-\varepsilon_i} \\ L_{i+1,i}^- = -(q-q^{-1})q^{-\varepsilon_{i+1}} e_i \end{cases}$$

$$L^+ = \begin{pmatrix} q^{\varepsilon_1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & q^{-\varepsilon_n} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad L^- = \begin{pmatrix} q^{-\varepsilon_1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & q^{-\varepsilon_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

① L_{ij}^+, L_{ij}^- 交換關係

$$\Delta: A_q \rightarrow A_q \otimes A_q$$

↓

$$h: A_q^v \otimes A_q^v \subset (A_q \otimes A_q)^v \xrightarrow{\Delta^v} A_q^v$$

$$A_q^v \text{ is } \mathbb{C}\text{-alg}, \cup_q \rightarrow A_q^v.$$

命題 2.3

$$(1) \begin{cases} R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^+ = L_2^+ L_1^+ R_{12}^+ \\ R_{12}^- L_1^- L_2^- = L_2^- L_1^- R_{12}^- \\ R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^- = L_2^- L_1^+ R_{12}^+ \end{cases}$$

$$L_{ii}^+ L_{ii}^- = L_{ii}^- L_{ii}^+ = 1.$$

$$(2) L(x) = x L^+ - x^{-1} L^- \quad x: \text{spectral parameter}$$

$$R_{12}(xy^{-1}) L_1(x) L_2(y) = L_2(y) L_1(x) R_{12}(xy^{-1})$$

50

$$(1) (L_1^+ L_2^+, T_3) = (L_1^+ \otimes L_2^+, T_3 \otimes T_3) = R_{13}^+ R_{23}^+$$

$$(R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^+, T_3) = R_{12}^+ R_{13}^+ R_{23}^+$$

$$(L_2^+ L_1^+ R_{12}^+, T_3) = R_{23}^+ R_{13}^+ R_{12}^+$$

∴ 生成元の値は等しい。

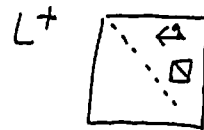
$$M_{12} = R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^+$$

$$\Delta(M_{12}) = M_{12} \otimes (R_{12}^+)^{-1} M_{12}$$

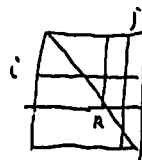
$$N_{12} = L_2^+ L_1^+ R_{12}^+ \text{ is } \Delta\text{-invariant} \quad //$$

注意

$$\text{上 } (1) \Rightarrow [L_{ik}^+, L_{kj}^+] = -(q-q^{-1}) L_{ij}^+ q^{\varepsilon_k} \quad (i < k < j)$$



$$[a, d] = -(q-q^{-1})bc$$



$$i < j: L_{ij}^+ = (q-q^{-1}) E_{ji} q^{\varepsilon_j}$$

$$j < i: L_{ij}^- = -(q-q^{-1}) q^{\varepsilon_j} E_{ji}$$

$$E_{i, i+1} = e_i, \quad E_{i+1, i} = f_i$$

51

$$\begin{aligned} i < k < j \\ i > k > j \end{aligned} \quad E_{ij} = E_{ik}E_{kj} - q^{\pm} E_{kj}E_{ik}$$

とたの2 神符. ±h のと 同い. 1 = ±h.

以下

$$U_q = \mathbb{C}[L_{ij}^{\pm}, \text{命題 2.3 の (1)}]$$

実は $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n))$ と同じ

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n)) \rightarrow U_q \text{ の } \mathbb{Z}^2 \\ E_{ij} \text{ 上 } \text{如く定義} L_{ij} \text{ 命題 2.3 の交換関係 } \\ \text{[山本, PBW]} \quad \text{と } \pm h \text{ の } \end{array} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_q \times A_q \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ の } \mathfrak{g}$$

A_q は 両側 U_q -module str $\pm t$

左 U_q -module (左 正則表現)

$$L_i^{\pm} T_2 = T_2 R_{12}^{\pm}$$

右 U_q -module (右 " ")

$$T_2 L_i^{\pm} = R_{12}^{\pm} T_2$$

(注意) $S(L^{\pm})$?

L^{\pm} は 三角行列?

$$L^{\pm} S(L^{\pm}) = id = S(L^{\pm}) L^{\pm}$$

$S(L^{\pm})$ は L^{\pm} の Neumann 級数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} L^{\pm k}$ の逆.

3° RTF の $C_k (k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$

$$A = (A_{ij})_{i,j} \in \text{Mat}(n, U_q) \quad \text{1-対 } L$$

$$\text{tr}_q(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n q^{n-2i+1} A_{ii} \quad (\text{quantum trace})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n q^{\langle 2\rho, \varepsilon_i \rangle} A_{ii}$$

$$2\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j \quad (i < j)$$

$q \neq 0$

$$= (n-1)\varepsilon_1 + (n-3)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (-n+1)\varepsilon_n$$

$$(L^+ S(L^-))_{ij} = \sum_k L_{ik}^+ S(L^-)_{kj}$$

$$C_1 = \text{tr}_q(L^+ S(L^-)) = \sum_{i,j} q^{\langle 2\rho, \varepsilon_i \rangle} L_{ij}^+ S(L^-)_{ji}$$

$$C_k = \text{tr}_q((L^+ S(L^-))^k) \quad (k=0, 1, \dots)$$

定理 2.4 $C_k \in \text{Cent}(U_q) \quad (k=0,1,\dots)$

④ U_q 的 adjoint 表现.

$$\text{ad} : U_q \rightarrow \text{End}(U_q) \quad \mathbb{C}\text{-alg. hom}$$

$$a \in U_q, \Delta(a) = \sum_i a_i^1 \otimes a_i^2 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\text{ad}(a)x = \sum_i a_i^1 x S(a_i^2). \quad (\text{left } U_q\text{-module})$$

命题 2.5 ε 及 ad^{-1} 在 U_q 中 U_q -symmetry 的 \mathbb{C} -algebra 的 ε 是:

$$\begin{cases} \text{ad}(a)(xy) = \sum_i \text{ad}(a_i^1)x \text{ad}(a_i^2)y \\ \text{ad}(a)1 = \varepsilon(a) \end{cases}$$

于是:

$$\text{Cent}(U_q) = \{c \in U_q; \text{ad}(a)c = \varepsilon(a)c \quad \forall a \in U_q\}$$

(注) $\Delta(a) = a \otimes a, \quad \varepsilon(a) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ad}(a)x = axa^{-1}$$

$$\cdot \Delta(b) = b \otimes 1 + a \otimes b, \quad \varepsilon(b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ad}(b) = bx - axa^{-1}b$$

$$\cdot \Delta(b) = b \otimes a^{-1} + 1 \otimes b, \quad \varepsilon(b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ad}(b)x = [b, x]a$$

54..

补题 2.6 $X = L^+ S(L^-) \in \text{Mat}(n, U_q)$

且 $X \in U_q$

$$\mathfrak{g}_q = \bigoplus_{i,j} \mathbb{C} X_{ij} \quad (\text{在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上是 } \sum_{i,j} \mathbb{C} X_{ij} \text{ 的实张成})$$

$$\subset U_q$$

且 ad^{-1} 是 U_q -submodule

(注) q 的 ε 及 ad^{-1} 的 U_q -symmetry 的 \mathbb{C} -algebra 的 ε 是:

$$\mathfrak{g}_q = V(\varepsilon_1)^\vee \otimes V(\varepsilon_1) = V(0) + V(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_n)$$

(证明)

$$R_{12}^+ L_1^+ X_2 = R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^+ S(L_2^-)$$

$$= L_2^+ L_1^+ R_{12}^+ S(L_2^-)$$

$$= L_2^+ S(L_2^-) R_{12}^+ L_1^+ = X_2 R_{12}^+ L_1^+$$

$$R_{12}^+ L_1^+ L_2^- = L_2^- L_1^+ R_{12}^+$$

$$S(L_2^-) \square S(L_2^-)$$

$$\therefore L_1^+ X S(L_1^+) = (R_{12}^+)^{-1} X_2 R_{12}^+$$

$$\Delta(L^+) = L^+ \otimes L^+$$

$$\cdot \text{ad}(L_1^+) X_2 = (R_{12}^+)^{-1} X_2 R_{12}^+$$

$$\text{ad}(L_1^-) X_2 = (R_{12}^-)^{-1} X_2 R_{12}^-$$

55

補題 2.7

$$A \in \text{Mat}(n; U_q)$$

$$B_{12} = (R_{12}^\pm)^{-1} A_2 (R_{12}^\pm) \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

とおく

$$t_q^{(2)} B = (t_q A) id_2 \quad \langle \text{自明に検証} \rangle$$

$$ad(L_1^\pm) X_2 = (R_{12}^\pm)^{-1} X_2 R_{12}^\pm$$

$$t_q^{(2)} : ad(L_1^\pm) t_q(X) = t(X) id_1 = t_q(X) \varepsilon(L_1^\pm)$$

$$\therefore t_q(X) \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$$

(2) 同様

$$ad(L_1^\pm) X_2^k = (R_{12}^\pm)^{-1} X_2^k R_{12}^\pm$$

$$\therefore C_k = t_q(X^k) \in \text{Cent}(U_q) \quad \square \square \quad \text{2.4.}$$

$$X_{n,1} = q^{\varepsilon_n} S(L_{n,1}^-)$$



highest wt vect for $V(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_n)$

注意 $C_0 = [n] = \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}}$

$$C_1 = \sum_{i,j} q^{\langle 2\rho, \varepsilon_i \rangle} L_{ij}^+ S(L_{ji}^-)$$

$$C_1 |_{V(\lambda)} = \sum_{i \dots} q^{2\langle \lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_i \rangle} \quad q^{\lambda + \rho}$$

$$C_k |_{V(\lambda)} = \text{Hall-Littlewood polynomial}$$

$$P_{\square} (q^{2(\lambda + \rho)}; q^{-2})$$

$$\sum_{|\lambda|=k} \frac{1}{m_\lambda!} (1-q^{-1})^{l(\lambda)} q^{2(\lambda + \rho)}$$

$$4^\circ z(x) \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$$

$$L(x) = xL^+ - xL^-$$

$$\frac{1}{q - q^{-1}} L(q^s)_{ij} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} E_{j,i} + \delta_{ij} s$$

$$z(x) = \frac{1}{(q - q^{-1})^n} \sum_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n} (-q)^{l(w)} L_{w(n),n}(x q^{-n+1}) \dots L_{w(1),1}(x)$$

と定めて

定理 2.8 $z(x) \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$

$$z(x) = (-)^n x^{-n} Z_0 + (-)^{n-1} x^{-n+2} Z_1 + \dots + x^n Z_n$$

$$Z_k \in \text{Cent}(U_q) \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$$

(证明类似)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_q \otimes \Lambda_q(V) & \xrightarrow{\exists} & \Lambda_q(V) \otimes U_q \\ \rightarrow & & \downarrow L \in \{2, 2, \dots\} \\ U_q\text{-module} & & \end{array}$$

注意

$$(1) z(x) \Big|_{V(\lambda)} = \{xq^{\lambda_1}\} \dots \{xq^{\lambda_n - n+1}\}$$

$$\{x\} = \frac{x - x^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

$$(2) z(x) = \sum_{r=0}^n (-)^{n-r} x^{-n+2r} Z_r$$

$$Z_0 = q^{-(\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n)} q^{\binom{n}{2}}$$

$$Z_1 = q^{\binom{n-1}{2}} q^{-(\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n)} C_1$$

§3 Capelli 恒等式 & quantum analogue

$$\mathfrak{gl}(n) = \bigoplus_{i,j} \mathbb{C} E_{ij}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{gl} & \rightarrow & A(\text{GL}(n)) \leftarrow \mathfrak{gl} \\ \text{右正则} & & \text{左正则} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U(\mathfrak{gl}) & \rightarrow & \text{End}(A(\text{GL}(n))) & \cong & E_{ij} \\ U(\mathfrak{gl})^{\text{op}} & \rightarrow & \text{End}(A(\text{GL}(n))) & \cong & E_{ij}^{\circ} \end{array}$$

$$E_{ij} = \sum_k t_{ki} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{kj}}$$

$$E_{ij}^{\circ} = \sum_k t_{jk} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{ik}}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} E_{nn} & E_{n-1, n} & \dots & E_{1n} \\ & E_{n-1, n+1} & \dots & \\ & & \dots & \\ E_{n1} & & & E_{1, n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \det(T) \det\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\right)$$

$\in \text{Cent}(U(\mathfrak{gl}))$

$$\left(\det(A) = \sum_{w \in S_n} \text{sgn}(w) A_{w(1), 1} \dots A_{w(n), n} \right)$$

Capelli identity.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{ij}}$$

$n=2$, 田比-若山

- 一般 n ; N, 梅田, 若山

$1^\circ \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{ij}}$ の対応物 $t \rightarrow \langle \cdot \rangle$.

$$L(\alpha)_{ij} = \alpha L^T_{ij} - \alpha^{-1} \bar{L}_{ij}$$

$$\frac{1}{q-q^{-1}} L(q^s)_{ij} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow 1} E_{ji} + \delta_{ij} \cdot s$$

命題 3.1

$$\exists! \partial_{ij}(\alpha) = \alpha \partial_{ij}^+ - \alpha^{-1} \partial_{ij}^- \in \text{End}(A_q) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \alpha^{-1}]$$

$(1 \leq i, j \leq n)$

s.t.,

$$\frac{1}{q-q^{-1}} L(\alpha)_{ji} = \sum_k t_{ki}^{\circ} \partial_{kj}(\alpha) \quad (\text{上-tdq-modulu})$$

$$\frac{1}{q-q^{-1}} L(\alpha)_{ji}^{\circ} = \sum_k t_{jk} \partial_{ik}(\alpha) \quad (\text{上-}U_q \text{ modulu})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} A_q & \rightarrow & A_q \leftarrow A_1 \\ \varphi^+ & \rightarrow & \leftarrow \varphi^0 \text{ (右+4系)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$1) \frac{1}{(q-q^{-1})} L(\alpha)_{ji} \cdot \varphi = \sum_k (\partial_{kj}(\alpha) \varphi) t_{ki}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(q-q^{-1})} \varphi \cdot L(\alpha)_{ji} = \sum_k t_{jk} (\partial_{ik}(\alpha) \varphi) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{q-q^{-1}} L(\alpha) \cdot \varphi = ({}^t \partial(\alpha) \varphi) T$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{q-q^{-1}} \varphi \cdot L(\alpha) = T {}^t \partial(\alpha) \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

$$(q-q^{-1}) \partial(\alpha) \varphi = (L(\alpha) \cdot \varphi) S(T)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} = S(T) (\varphi \cdot L(\alpha)) \\ \uparrow \end{array}$$

示すには

$$T(L(\alpha) \cdot \varphi) = (\varphi \cdot L(\alpha)) T \quad \forall \varphi \in A_1$$

$$T(L^{\pm} \cdot \varphi) = (\varphi \cdot L^{\pm}) T$$

$$\varphi = P a \text{ 等}$$

$$T_0(L^{\pm} T_1) = (T_1 \cdot L_0^{\pm}) T_0$$

$$T_0 T_1 R_0^{\pm} = R_1^{\pm} T_1 T_0 \quad (\text{交換関係}) \quad 61$$

$$(T_0, L^\pm, (T_1, \dots, T_n)) \\ = T_0 T_1 \dots T_n R_{01}^\pm \dots R_{0n}^\pm \quad \text{と直接計算}$$

$\Sigma = \pm$ inductive

$$TL^\pm(\psi) \\ = T(L^\pm \psi)(L^\pm \psi) \\ = (\psi, L^\pm) T(L^\pm \psi) = (\psi, L^\pm)(\psi, L^\pm) T. \quad //$$

補題 3.2.

$$(0) \quad \partial_{ij} = \partial_{ij}(1) = \partial_{ij}^+ - \partial_{ij}^- \\ \partial_{ij}(t_{\alpha\beta}) = \delta_{i\alpha} \delta_{j\beta} \\ \partial_{ij}(t_{\alpha_1}^{a_1} \dots t_{\alpha_n}^{a_n}) \\ = \delta_{i\alpha} [a_j] q^{\sum_{v>j} a_v} t_{\alpha_1}^{a_1} \dots t_{\alpha_j}^{a_j-1} \dots t_{\alpha_n}^{a_n}$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} R_{12}^+ \partial_2^+ \partial_1^\pm = \partial_1^\pm \partial_2^\pm R_{21}^+ & (\pm = \pm) \\ R_{12}^+ \partial_2^+ \partial_1^- = \partial_1^- \partial_2^+ R_{21}^+ \end{cases} \rightarrow \ominus$$



(2) operator と $L?$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_1^\pm T_2 = T_2 \partial_1^\pm {}^t R_{12}^\pm \\ \partial_1^\pm T_2^0 = {}^t R_{12}^\pm T_2^0 \partial_1^\pm \end{cases}$$

2° Capelli の 恒等式

定理 3.3.

$$\Sigma(xq^{n-1}) = q^{\binom{n}{2}} \det_q(T) \det_{q^{-1}}({}^t \partial(x)),$$

$$\det_q A = \sum_{w \in S_n} (-q)^{l(w)} A_{w(1)1} \dots A_{w(n)n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_x \det_{q^{-1}}({}^t \partial(x)) \det_q(T)^{s+1} \\ = \{xq^{s+1}\} \{xq^{s+2}\} \dots \{xq^{s+n}\} \det_q(T)^s \cdot q^{-\binom{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(Cayley の 公式)

$$\det_q(T)^s: \text{weight } (s+1)(\epsilon_1 + \dots + \epsilon_n)$$

証明の概略 (計算による証明)

$\text{End}(A_q)$ の中:

$$L(x)^0 = (q - q^{-1}) T^t \partial(x)$$

$$D(x) = (q - q^{-1})^t \partial(x) \text{ とおくと}$$

$$L(x)^0 = T D(x)$$

$\Lambda_q(V) \otimes \text{End}(A_q) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\text{-alg}$ の中: $\neq 0$ かつ $\neq 0$.

$$\Lambda_q(V) = \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n; y_i^2 = 0, q y_i y_j + y_j y_i = 0 (i < j)]$$

$$y_j \mapsto \zeta_j(x) = \sum_i y_i \otimes L(x)_{ij}^0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \parallel$$

$$\eta_j = \sum_i y_i \otimes t_{ij} \mapsto \zeta_j(x) = \sum_i \eta_i D_{ij}(x)$$

Spectral parameter x_1, \dots, x_n ($n \geq 1$ のとき)

$$\zeta_1(x_1) \zeta_2(x_2) \dots \zeta_n(x_n)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k_1} y_{k_1} \otimes L(x_1)_{k_1, 1}^0 \right) (\dots) \dots$$

$$= y_1 y_2 \dots y_n \otimes \det_q (L(x_j)_{ij}^0, 1 \leq i, j \leq n)$$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x, xq^{-1}, \dots, xq^{-n+1})$ と特殊化したとき

$$y_1 \dots y_n \otimes (q - q^{-1})^n z(x)^0$$

$$\parallel$$

$$z(x)$$

補題 3.4

$$(0) \quad \eta_i^2 = 0, q \eta_i \eta_j + \eta_j \eta_i = 0 (i < j) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \Lambda_q(V) \text{ の} \\ \text{Comodule} \\ \text{str} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta_i(x) \zeta_i(xq^{-1}) = 0 \\ q \zeta_i(x) \zeta_j(xq^{-1}) + \zeta_j(x) \zeta_i(xq^{-1}) = 0 (i < j) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2) \quad \zeta_i(x) \eta_j = -\eta_j \zeta_i(xq^{-1}) \quad (\forall i, j)$$

$$(\uparrow \forall i, \forall j, R(q) = 0)$$

これは使った計算と実行すると Capelli の行列が得られる。

17:30.

$$U_q \rightarrow \text{End}(A_q)$$

同様の有限次元の行列は 11.1.15.11
 行列は 11.1.15.11

6/7 (1/2) 15:30-

Cupelli's 証明 $y_j \xrightarrow{L(x)^0} \zeta_j(x) = \sum_i y_i \otimes L(x)_{ij}^0$

$y_j \xrightarrow{T} \eta_j \sum_i \eta_i \otimes t_{ij} \xrightarrow{D(x)} \zeta_j(x) = \sum_i \eta_j D(x)_{ij}$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x, xq^{-1}, \dots, xq^{-n+1})$

とすると

$\zeta_1(x_1) \dots \zeta_n(x_n) = y_1 \dots y_n \otimes (q - q^{-1})^n z(x)^0$

$\zeta_1(x_1) \dots \zeta_n(x_n) = \sum_k \zeta_1(x_1) \dots \zeta_{n-1}(x_{n-1}) \eta_k D(x)_{kn}$

$= (-1)^{n-1} \sum_k \eta_k \zeta_1(x_2) \dots \zeta_{n-1}(x_n) D(x_n)_{kn}$

$= (-1)^{\binom{n}{2}} \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}} \eta_{k_n} \dots \eta_{k_1} D(x_n)_{k_n, 1} \dots D(x_2)_{k_2, k_1}$

$= (-1)^{\binom{n}{2}} \eta_n \dots \eta_1 \det_q^{-1}(D(x_n))$

$= q^{\binom{n}{2}} \underbrace{\eta_1 \dots \eta_n}_{\downarrow} \det_q^{-1}(D(x_n))$

$y_1 \dots y_n \otimes \det_q(T)$

$\therefore (q - q^{-1})^n z(x) = q^{\binom{n}{2}} \det_q(T) \det_{q^{-1}}(D(x_n))$
 \downarrow xq^{-n+1}
 xq^{-n+1} \downarrow x \downarrow

§2 の文庫

Reshetikhin - Takhtajan - Faddeev

Leningrad Math. J. 1(1990) 193-225

§4 $(GL(n)/SO(n))_q$ の帯球函数

$\mathfrak{so}(n) = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} E_{ij} \supset \mathfrak{so}(n) = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} (E_{ji} - E_{ij})$

$U_q(\mathfrak{so}(n)) \supset \mathcal{R} = \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} (L_{ij} - S(L_{ji}))$
 $(L_{ij} = L_{ji} \text{ in } \mathcal{R})$

0° Macdonald 対称多項式

$P_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n; q, t) \in \mathbb{Q}(q, t)[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{\mathfrak{S}_n}$

$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \quad \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$

homogeneous of degree $|\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$

$$X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$P_\lambda(x; q, t) = m_\lambda(x) + \sum_{\mu < \lambda} c_{\lambda\mu} m_\mu(x)$$

\uparrow monomial sym. polyn. \swarrow dominant order

q -差分方程式

$$D_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta(x_1, \dots, t x_k, \dots, x_n)}{\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n)} T_{q, x_k}$$

\nwarrow $\frac{(t x_k - x_1) \dots (t x_k - x_n)}{(x_k - x_1) \dots (x_k - x_n)}$

$$\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i > j} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$(T_{q, x_k} f)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, q x_k, \dots, x_n)$$

q -shift operator.

$$D_1 P_\lambda(x; q, t) = (q^{\lambda_1} t^{n-1} + \dots + q^{\lambda_n}) P_\lambda(x; q, t)$$

直交性, $\langle, \rangle_{q, t}$

D_1 is self-adjoint

$D_r : \binom{n}{r}$ の場合物に $t \in \mathbb{N}$ と $T_{q, x_k} \in \mathbb{Z}$

可換性 family

Sekiguchi
Heckman-Opdam } q -analogue.

1° K -fixed vector を表現

$$M = (M_{ij})_{i,j} \in \text{Mat}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$M_{ij} = L_{ij}^+ - S(L_{ji}^-)$$

t 対 z

$$\begin{cases} M_{ij} = 0 & (i \geq j) \\ \frac{1}{q - q^{-1}} M_{ij} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} E_{ji} - E_{ij} \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_{12} & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{K} := \bigoplus_{i < j} \mathbb{C} M_{ij} \subset \mathbb{C} U_q$$

以下 $q \in \mathbb{C}^* \neq \mathbb{Q}$ 上超越的 t 級是起.

以下の議論は $L_{ij}^+, S(L_{ij}^-)$ の交換関係が重要:

$$S(L_2^-) R_{12}^+ L_1^+ = L_1^+ R_{12}^+ S(L_2^-)$$

命题 4.1

$$(1) U_q \cdot R = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} U_q \cdot M_{i,i+1}$$

$$R \cdot U_q = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} M_{i,i+1} U_q$$

(2) $J = U_q R$, $R U_q \neq \text{coideal}$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(J) \subset U_q \otimes J + J \otimes U_q \\ \varepsilon(J) = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明 证明 (1) & (2)

$$(1) \quad i < k < j \quad [M_{ik}, M_{kj}] = -(q - q^{-1}) M_{ij} q^{2k}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta(M_{ij}) = \sum_k (L_{ik}^+ \otimes M_{kj} + M_{ik} \otimes S(L_{jh}^-)) \\ \varepsilon(M_{ij}) = 0. \end{cases}$$

R -fixed vector 的表现

$P = \mathbb{Z} \varepsilon_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z} \varepsilon_n$ weight lattice

$P^+ = \{ \lambda = \lambda_1 \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \varepsilon_n \in P; \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \}$
dominant integral weights

$\lambda \in P^+$

$V(\lambda) = U_q u(\lambda)$ 最高权 highest weight module

$$\begin{cases} q^h u(\lambda) = q^{\langle h, \lambda \rangle} u(\lambda) & h \in P^* \\ e_i u(\lambda) = 0 & (i=1, \dots, n-1) \end{cases}$$

定理 4.2

$\lambda \in P^+ \in L$

$$V(\lambda)_R := \{ v \in V(\lambda); Rv = 0 \}$$

那么

$$(1) \quad V(\lambda)_R \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i - \lambda_j \in 2\mathbb{Z}$$

$\forall \lambda \in P^+ = \{ \lambda \in P^+; \lambda_i - \lambda_j \in 2\mathbb{Z} \}$

$\in \mathbb{Z} \subset$

$$(2) \quad \lambda \in P^+ \text{ 且 } \exists, \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V(\lambda)_R = 1$$

证明 必要性

$$(A) \quad v \in V(\lambda)_R, v \neq 0 \in L$$

$$v = \sum_{\mu} v_{\mu} \quad (q^h v_{\mu} = q^{\langle h, \mu \rangle} v_{\mu})$$

且 weight 分解 $\exists \mu \in L, v_{\mu} \neq 0$

∴ $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V(\lambda)_{\mathbb{R}} \leq 1$.

$$M_{i,i+1} = L_{i,i+1}^+ - S(L_{i,i+1}^-)$$

$f_i \quad (T) \quad e_i \quad (E)$

(B) $V(\lambda)_{\mathbb{R}} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+$

⇒ rank 1 的 場 合 是 1 的 乘 积

$$g^{-\varepsilon_2} M_{1,2} = g^{-1}(g - g^{-1})(f_1 - g^{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2} e_1)$$

$\in U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(2))$

$f - g^{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2} e$ 在 $V_l (l=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 上

semisimple

(E) 有 值 $-\sqrt{-1} g^{\frac{1}{2}} [m] (m=l, l-2, \dots, -l)$

∴ $\lambda = 0$ 的 λ 是 $0, \pm 2, \dots$

(E) 有 值 $\neq 0$ 的 λ 是 $\Leftrightarrow l: \text{even}$

⇐) 是 quantum minor 的 使 用

具体的 是 $r < 3$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_r = \sum_{|J|=r} \left(\sum_j^{1 \dots r} \right)^2 \in V(\Lambda_r)_{\mathbb{R}} \\ \Lambda_r = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_r \\ \psi_1^{m_1} \dots \psi_{n-1}^{m_{n-1}} \det q(T)^l \end{array} \right.$$

2° 帶 球 函 数

$$G = GL(n), K = SO(n)$$

(0) $A_q(G) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in P^+} W(\lambda), W(\lambda) \simeq V(\lambda) \otimes V(\lambda)$

∴ ψ 是 $\text{Cent}(U_q)$ 的 同 时 固 有 空 间 的 分 解

(1) $\mathcal{H} = A_q(K \backslash G / K)$

$$= \{ \varphi \in A_q(G); k \cdot \varphi = 0, \varphi \cdot k = 0 \}$$

∴ ψ 是 命 題 4.1 的 δ 的 subalgebra

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+} \mathbb{C} \varphi_{\lambda}, \varphi_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{H} \cap W(\lambda)$$

$\Sigma(\varphi_{\lambda}) = 1$ 且 normalize

① $\varphi_{\lambda} (\lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+)$ 是 帶 球 函 数 的 基

$$\forall C \in \text{Cent}(U_q); C \varphi_{\lambda} = c(\lambda) \varphi_{\lambda}$$

② torus 的 射 影

$$G = KAK$$

$$A(T) = \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$$

$$T = (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n \subset GL_q(n)$$

$\text{res}_{\mathbb{T}} : A_q(G) \rightarrow A(T) : \text{Hopf alg hom}$

$$t_{ij} |_{\mathbb{T}} = \delta_{ij} x_j$$

$$\text{rest: } \mathcal{H} = A_1(K|G/K) \subset A_1(G) \rightarrow A(\mathbb{T})$$

定理 4.3.

rest: $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow A(\mathbb{T})$ is injective

$$\mathcal{H}|_{\mathbb{T}} = \mathbb{C}[x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[(x_1 \dots x_n)^{\pm 1}]$$

$\mathbb{C} \subset \mathcal{H}$ is algebra $\mathbb{C} \subset \mathcal{H}$ 可換.

補題 4.4. $\lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ かつ

$$\varphi_{\lambda}|_{\mathbb{T}} = \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} c_{\lambda\mu} x^{\lambda} \quad ; \quad c_{\lambda\lambda} \neq 0$$

$$\mu \in \lambda - Q^+$$

$$Q^+ = \sum_i \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}(\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \lambda = 2l\varepsilon_1 : \boxed{\dots} \text{ かつ} \\ \varphi_{\lambda}|_{\mathbb{T}} : \text{Lauricella の } \mathbb{F}_D \text{ の } q\text{-analogue の } \mathbb{F}_4 \end{array} \right)$$

3° $C_1 \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$ の radial part

$$C \in \text{Cent}(U_q) \quad , \quad C\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{H}$$

$A(\mathbb{T})$ 上の作用素 P :

$$\mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\text{rest}} A(\mathbb{T})$$

$$C \downarrow \quad \mathcal{H} \downarrow P$$

$$\mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\text{rest}} A(\mathbb{T})$$

$$C|_{\mathbb{T}} = P(\varphi|_{\mathbb{T}})$$

かつ $\exists \varepsilon \in C$ の radial part $\varepsilon \delta^i$

$$C|_{\mathbb{T}} = P$$

と書く

⑩ radial part の計算原理.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H} & \xrightarrow{\dots} & \text{image} \simeq (U_q/U_q R + R U_q)^{\vee} \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \swarrow \\ A_1(G) & \hookrightarrow & (U_q)^{\vee} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A(\mathbb{T}) & \hookrightarrow & (\mathbb{C}[q^h, h \in P^*])^{\vee} \end{array}$$

$$\text{dual: } \mathbb{C}[q^h, h \in P^*] \rightarrow U_q/U_q R + R U_q.$$

$$A(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{C}[x^\pm]$$

$$\Downarrow \mathbb{C}[q^h; h \in \mathbb{Z}] = \mathbb{C}[\xi^\pm] \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x \text{ 与 } \xi \text{ 对称性 } q \text{ 为} \\ \text{文字 } \xi_i = 0, \pm 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(\xi_i = q^{\varepsilon_i}, \xi^h = q^h)$$

$$(\xi^h, x^\lambda) = q^{\langle h, \lambda \rangle}$$

$$(1) (\xi_i f(\xi), g(x)) = (f(\xi), T_{q, x_i} g(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (T_{q, \xi_i} f(\xi), g(x)) = (f(\xi), x_i g(x))$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_i = T_{q, x_i} \\ \hat{T}_{q, \xi_i} = x_i \\ \hat{Q}_1 \hat{Q}_2 = \hat{Q}_2 \hat{Q}_1 \end{cases}$$

9 #3 2' formal Fourier 变换 考虑.

$$(Q(\xi, T_{q, \xi}) f(\xi), g(x)) = (f(\xi), \hat{Q}(x, T_{q, x}) g(x))$$

(2) modulo reduction by $U_q \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R} U_q$

$$\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cent}(U_q)$$

$$Q = Q(\xi, T_{q, \xi})$$

$$f(\xi) \mathcal{C} \equiv Q(\xi, T_{q, \xi}) f(\xi) \pmod{U_q \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R} U_q}$$

for $\forall f(\xi) \in \mathbb{C}[\xi^\pm]$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C} |_{\mathbb{T}} = \hat{Q}(x; T_{q, x})$$

⑩ \mathcal{C}_1 a reduction

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \sum_{i,j} q^{\langle 2p, \varepsilon_i \rangle} L_{ij}^+ S(L_{ji}^-)$$

$$f(\xi) L_{ij}^+ S(L_{ji}^-) \equiv Q(\xi, T_{q, \xi}) f(\xi)$$

与 \mathcal{C} 的 作用素 探索.

交换关系

$$S(L_2^-) R_{12}^+ L_1^+ = L_1^+ R_{12}^+ S(L_2^-) \quad \text{84}$$

$$\circ [L_{ij}^+, S(L_{ji}^-)]$$

$$= (1-q^2) \left\{ \sum_{i < j} S(L_{jm}^-) L_{ij}^+ - \sum_{i < j} L_{iv}^+ S(L_{vi}^-) \right\}$$

$$\circ f(\xi) S(L_{ji}^-) L_{ij}^+ = [T_{q, \xi_i}^{-1} T_{q, \xi_j} f(\xi)] L_{ij}^+ S(L_{ji}^-)$$

補題 4.5

t : parameter

$$F_{ij} = F_{ij}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n, x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (i \leq j)$$

有理函数

ξ 次 q の δ_j に inductive に 対応する.

$$\begin{cases} F_{ii} = \xi_i & (i=1, \dots, n) \\ F_{ij} = \frac{(1-t)}{t(1-x_i x_j^{-1})} \left\{ \sum_{i \leq v < j} F_{iv} - \sum_{i \leq \mu < j} x_\mu x_j^{-1} F_{\mu j} \right\} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{cases} \quad (i < j)$$

$\Rightarrow q \neq 1$

$$(1) F_{ij} = \frac{-(1-t)^2}{t^{j-i} \Delta(x_i, \dots, x_j)} \sum_{k=i}^j \xi_k \frac{x_k x_j \Delta(x_i, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_j)}{(x_j - t x_k)(t x_k - x_i)}$$

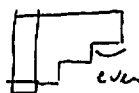
$$(2) \sum_{1 \leq \mu < \nu \leq n} t^{n-\mu} F_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \frac{\Delta(x_1, \dots, t x_k, \dots, x_n)}{\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

T は D_i の symbol.

定理 4.6

$$(1) C_1 |_{\mathbb{T}} = \underbrace{q^{-(n-1)} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta(x_1^2, \dots, q^2 x_k^2, \dots, x_n^2)}{\Delta(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)}}_{T_{q^2, x_n^2}} \underbrace{T_{q^2, x_n}}_{T_{q^2, x_n^2}}$$

$$(2) \lambda \in P_{\mathbb{R}}^+ \text{ } q \neq 1$$



$$\lambda = 2\mu + l(\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n)$$

$$\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_n \geq 0 \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Psi_\lambda |_{\mathbb{T}} = \text{const. } P_\mu(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2; q^4, q^2) (x_1 \dots x_n)^l$$

16: 55.