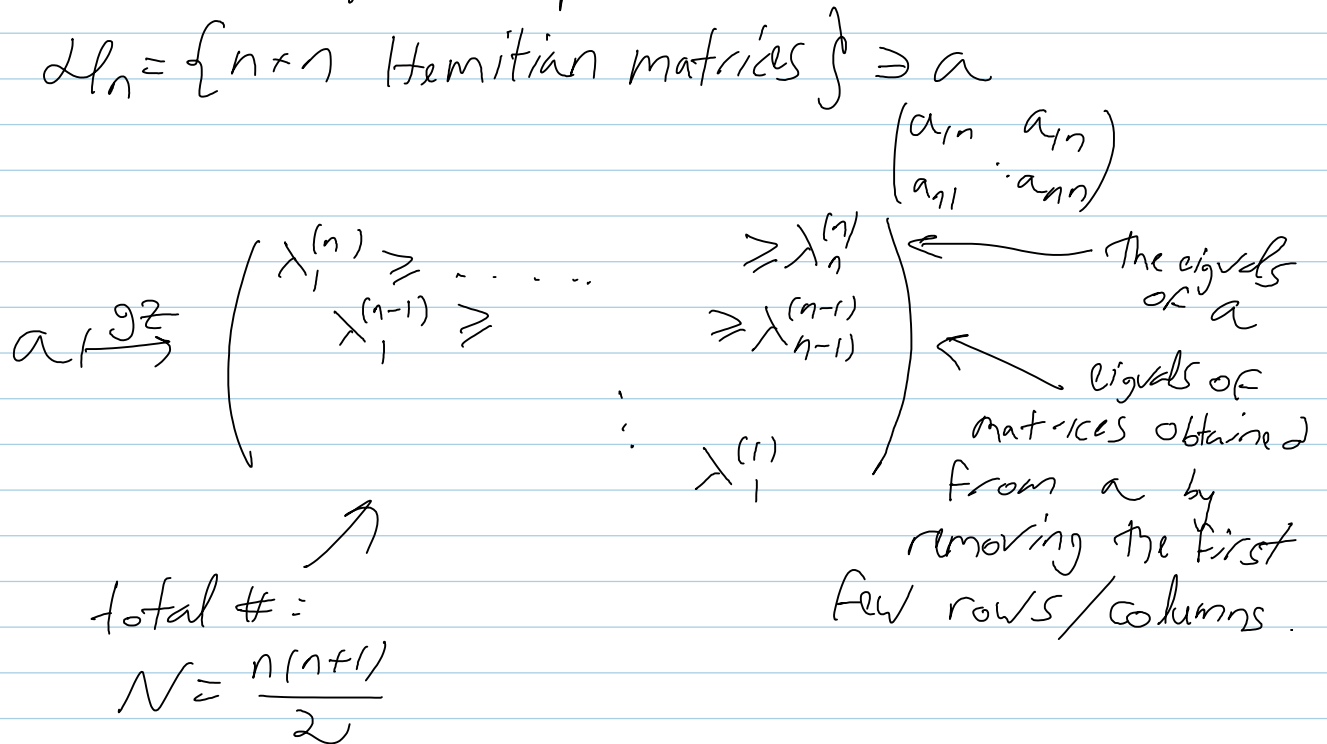


October-12-11
1:16 PM

1. Gelfand-Zeitlin map:



Interlacing inequalities:

$$\lambda_i^{(k)} \geq \lambda_i^{(k-1)} \geq \lambda_{i+1}^{(k)} \quad \left. \vphantom{\lambda_i^{(k)}} \right\} C_{gz}: \text{The cone formed by these ineqs.}$$

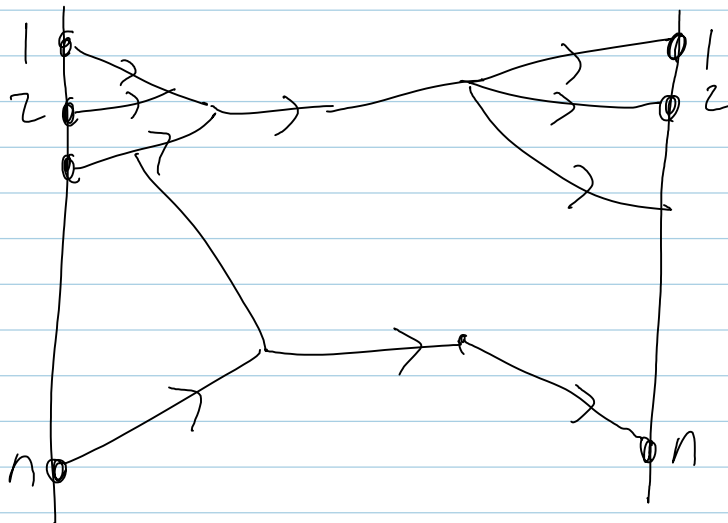
There's a proof using the min-max principle for eigenvalues.

Fact: $\text{im}(gz) = C_{gz}$

$$l_i^{(k)} = \lambda_1^{(k)} + \dots + \lambda_i^{(k)} \quad l_0^{(k)} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_i^{(k)} + l_{i+1}^{(k-1)} \leq l_{i+1}^{(k)} + l_i^{(k-1)} \\ l_{i+1}^{(k)} + l_{i-1}^{(k-1)} \leq l_i^{(k)} + l_i^{(k-1)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{equiv.} \\ \text{ineq.} \end{array}$$

Planar networks / total positivity



left to right planar graphs w/ weights on edges.

$$\{E\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

Define $L: \prod^{|E|} \rightarrow \prod^N$ $N = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$l_1^{(k)} = \max_{\substack{\text{path: } S \rightarrow S \\ S \in \{n-k+1, \dots, n\}}} \left(\sum_{\text{path}} \text{weights} \right)$$

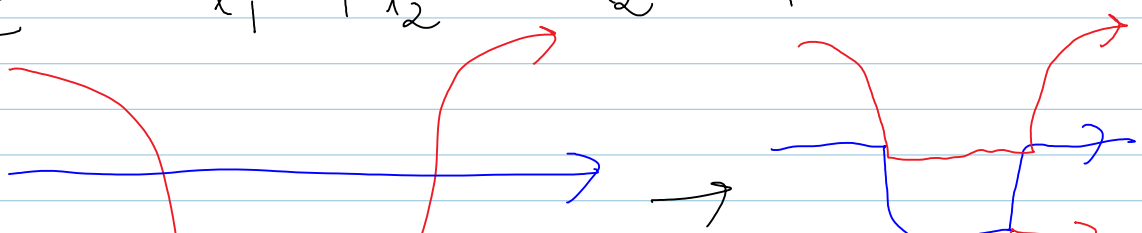
The empty path is $-\infty$.

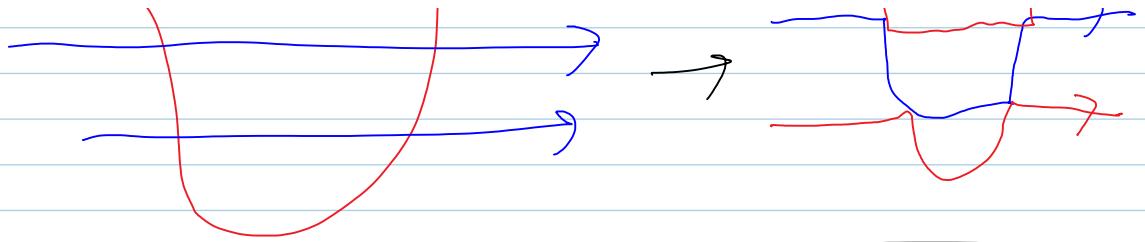
Def An i -path is a collection of i paths not touching each other.

$$l_i^{(k)} = \max_{\substack{i\text{-paths: } S \rightarrow S \\ S \in \{n-k+1, \dots, n\}}} \left(\sum_{i\text{-path}} \text{weights} \right)$$

Thm $\text{im}(L) \subset \mathbb{C}g^z$

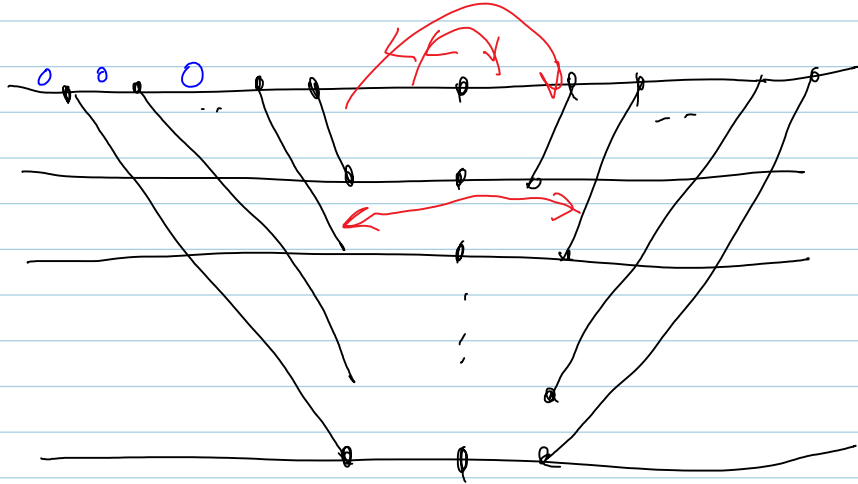
Proof $l_1^{(k)} + l_2^{(k-1)} \leq l_2^{(k)} + l_1^{(k-1)}$





Choice of network:

$$N = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$



$$L: \mathbb{T}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^N$$

Thm For the above graph,

* $\exists!$ linearity chamber C_0 s.t.

$$\text{Jac}(L) \neq 0$$

* $L|_{C_0} \rightarrow C_{\text{az}}$ is 1-1, all other chambers

go to the ∂C_{az}

3:48