

Conversation with Alekseev, 150820

Thursday, August 20, 2015 2:54 PM

$$U(\text{tder}_A \times \text{tr}_A) = A^{\vee}(A)$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \right] \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ a_1 \quad \cdot \quad a_n \end{array}$$

$$1. * \quad \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow \cdot \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow = \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow$$

$$2. \quad M_c^{ab} : A^{\vee}(A) \xrightarrow{a,b} A^{\vee}(A \setminus \{a, b\} \cup c)$$

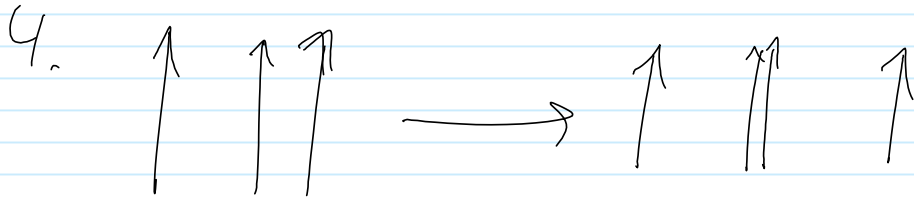
$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a \quad b \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ | \quad | \\ \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad S_a : \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ a \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$M_{n \times n} \rightarrow M_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

$$y_i = \sum a_{ij} x_j \quad y_1 = x_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S_n: y_1 = [a_1, x_1]$$

$$y_2 = [a_2, x_2] \dots$$

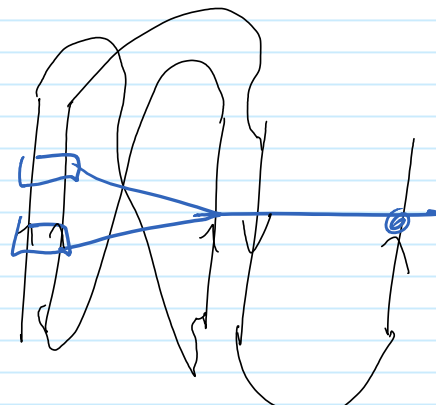
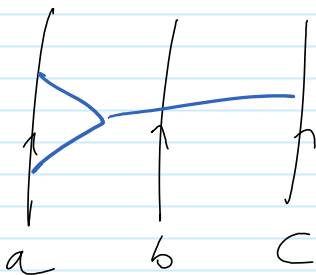
$$\vdots$$

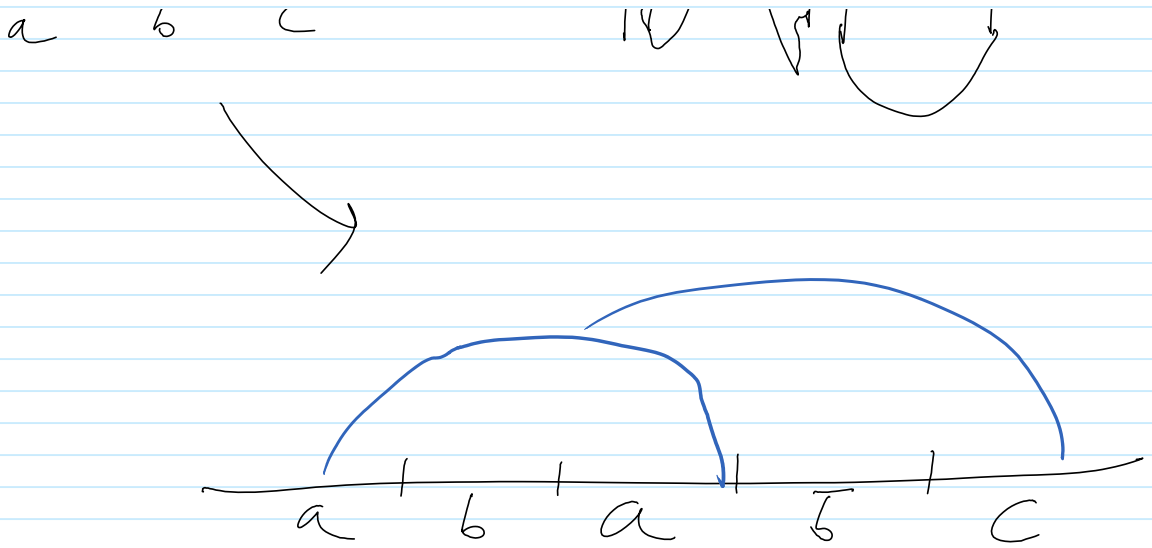
$$D: FL_n \longrightarrow FL_n$$

given y_1, x_2, \dots, x_n solve for x_1

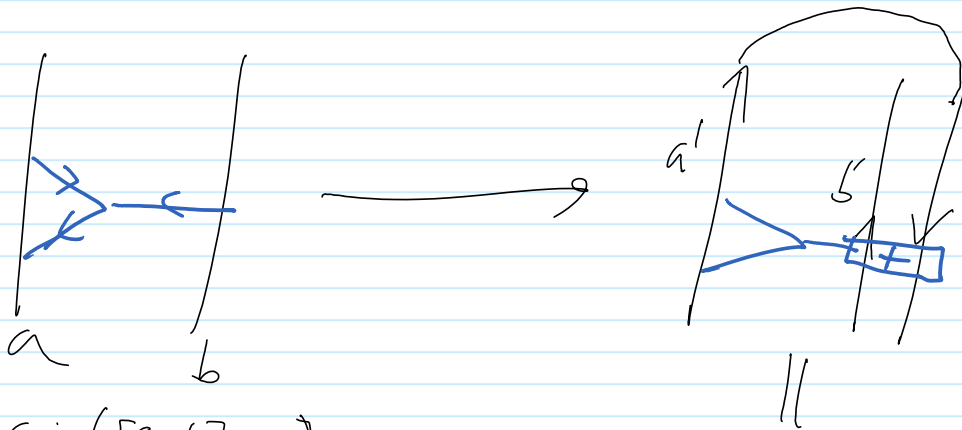
$$\text{s.t. } D \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$aba \bar{b}c \in FG(a, b, c)$$

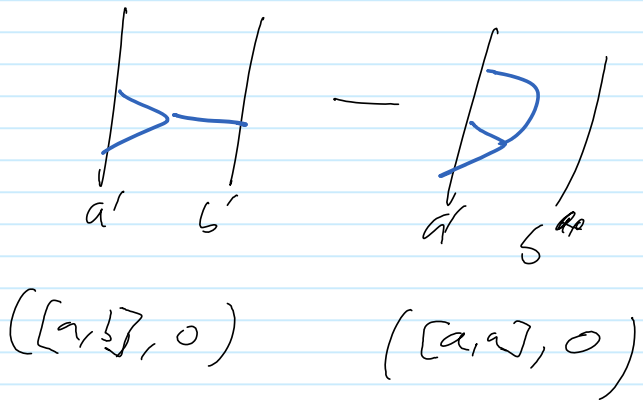


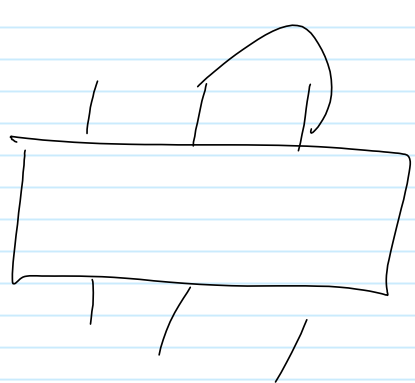
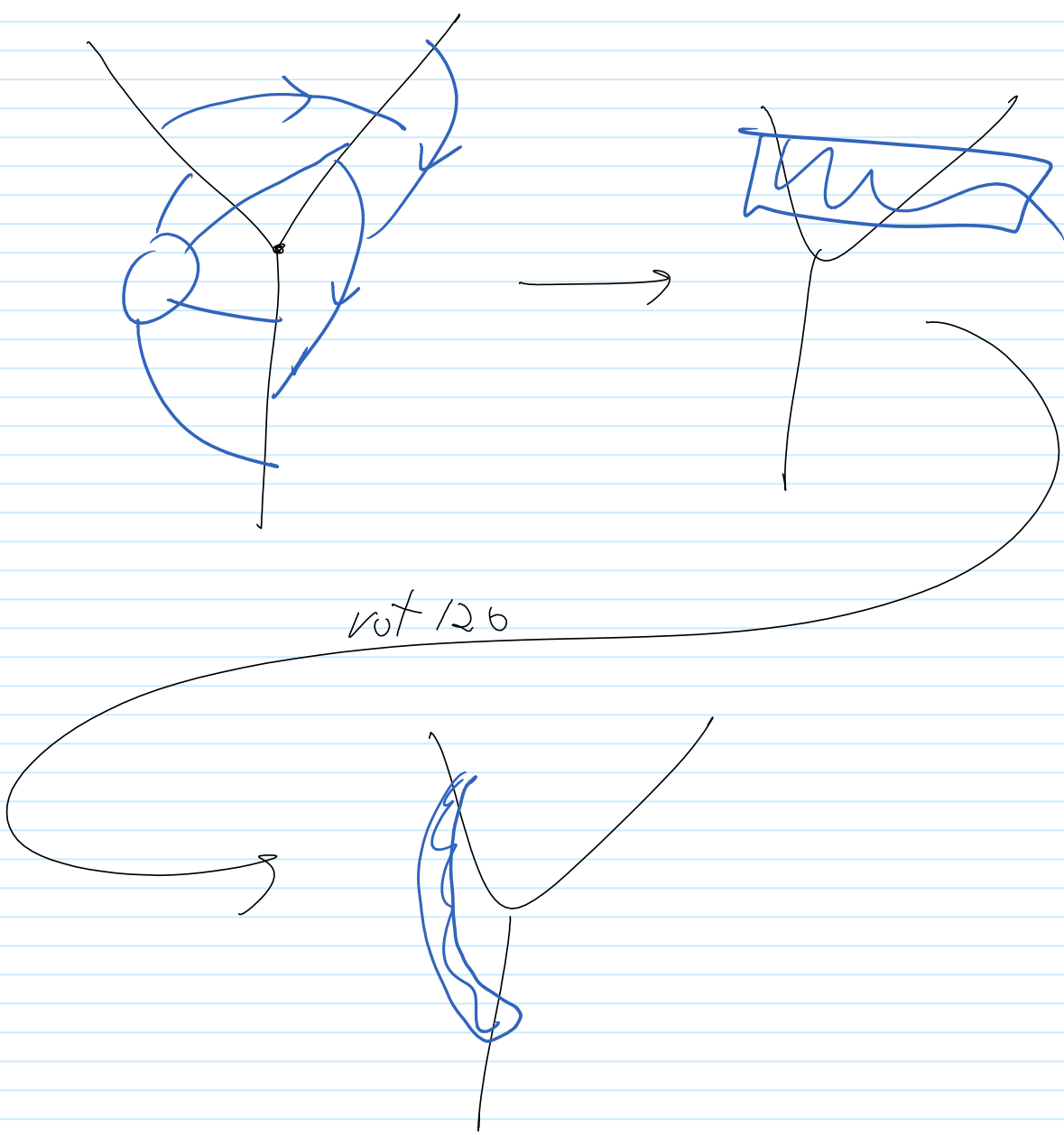


$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} b \\ ab^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in A^W(2)$$



in $\text{tder} : ([a, b], 0)$





Involutions of KV :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{ch}(x, y) = \log(e^x e^y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Obs: } \text{ch}(-y, -x) &= \log(e^{-y} e^{-x}) = \\ &= -\log(e^y e^x) = -\text{ch}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ch}(x, y) = x + y + [x, a(x, y)] + [y, b(x, y)]$$

$$\text{ch}(-y, -x) = -y - x - [x, a(-y, -x)] - [y, b(-y, -x)]$$

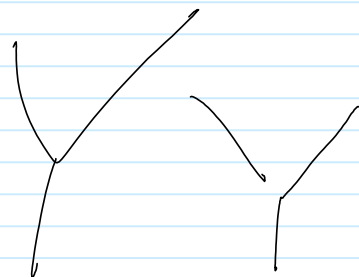
$$\tilde{a}(x, y) = b(-y, -x)$$

$$\tilde{b}(x, y) = a(-y, -x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \text{ch}(y, x) &= \log(e^y e^x) = e^{\text{ad}_x} \log(e^y e^x), \\ &= e^{\text{ad}_x} (y + x + [y, a] + [x, b]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{a} = \dots$$

$$\tilde{b} = \dots$$



$$e^{\text{ad}_x} \sim R = e^{(0, x)}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \rightarrow \rho(y, x)$$