

17-1350-AKT Fri Feb 17, Brute Hour 6: Computing the g_0 invariant

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Mathematica at 170210-g0Invariant.nb, then:

Claim under $[e, f] = h$, h central, $\mathcal{O}(e^{t\alpha f + \alpha f + \beta e} | f e) = \mathcal{O}(\nu e^{\nu(t\alpha f - \alpha\beta h + \alpha f + \beta e)} | e f)$,
 where $\nu = (1 + ht)^{-1}$.

Proofs 4 & 5:

*Hint: Enough to reorder pdg's;
 hence enough to re-order exponents,
 and this we already know*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(e^{t\alpha f + \alpha f + \beta e} | f e) &= \mathcal{O}(e^{t\alpha\beta} e^{\alpha f + \beta e} | f e) = e^{t\alpha\beta} \mathcal{O}(e^{\alpha f + \beta e} | f e) \\ &= e^{t\alpha\beta} \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha\beta h + \alpha f + \beta e} | e f) = \mathcal{O}(e^{t\alpha\beta} e^{-\alpha\beta h + \alpha f + \beta e} | e f) = \mathcal{O}(\Psi_t | e f) \end{aligned}$$

So we are left with a first-year calculus question - Compute Ψ_t .

Sol'n 1 Ψ_t satisfies a. $\partial_t \Psi_t = \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \Psi_t$ b. $\Psi_0 = e^{-\alpha\beta h + \alpha f + \beta e}$

and is determined by these conditions. So it is enough to guess & verify.

Sol'n 2 Use

(170211) Gaussian pairing:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\langle \exp\left(\frac{x\zeta}{2} + \sum_{i \in I} i \bullet\right) \mid \exp\left(\frac{\exists y}{2} + \sum_{j \in J} \bullet j\right) \right\rangle = \\ &\exp\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{1-xy}\right) \circ + \sum_{i \in I, j \in J} \frac{i \bullet j}{1-xy} + \sum_{i, 2 \in I} \frac{i_1 \bullet y}{1-xy} + \sum_{j, 2 \in J} \frac{x \bullet j_2}{1-xy}\right) \end{aligned}$$