



Macdonald 作用素  $A_1$ .

変数  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  と  $q, t$ .

$$D = \frac{t x_1 - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} T_{q, x_1} + \frac{t x_1 - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} T_{q, x_2}.$$

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

変数  $x_i$  を  $q$  倍する.

$$T_{q, x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} x_i^2$$

作用素  $A_1$  の  
作用.

二次式の空間が  $\mathbb{C}$  上で 好相性 有る.

(好相性状態上  
が好相性有る.)

固有値問題  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ ?

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ .

$$x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \in \mathbb{C}[[x_2/x_1]]$$

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{C}, x_1} x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} = \underline{\underline{\mathbb{C}}} x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2}$$

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{C}, x_2} x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} = \underline{\underline{\mathbb{C}}} x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2}$$

$$f \in x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \mathbb{C}[[x_2/x_1]]$$

$$f(x_1, x_2 | \lambda_1, \lambda_2 | q, t) = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(\lambda_1, \lambda_2 | q, t) (x_2/x_1)^n.$$

也恒成立，

$$\textcircled{D} f = \varepsilon f$$

$$f \in x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \mathbb{C}[[x_2/x_1]]$$

解。

Macdonald  
作用素。

( $\bar{P}$ 田本に...) 2行

$\lambda_2/\lambda_1$  の入りに  
2行021

$$\left( q^{\lambda_1} t \frac{1 - \lambda_2/t\lambda_1}{1 - \lambda_2/\lambda_1} T_{q,\lambda_1} + q^{\lambda_2} \frac{1 - t\lambda_2/\lambda_1}{1 - \lambda_2/\lambda_1} T_{q,\lambda_2} \right) \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^n$$

Macdonald 作用素

$$= (q^{\lambda_1} t + q^{\lambda_2}) \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^n$$

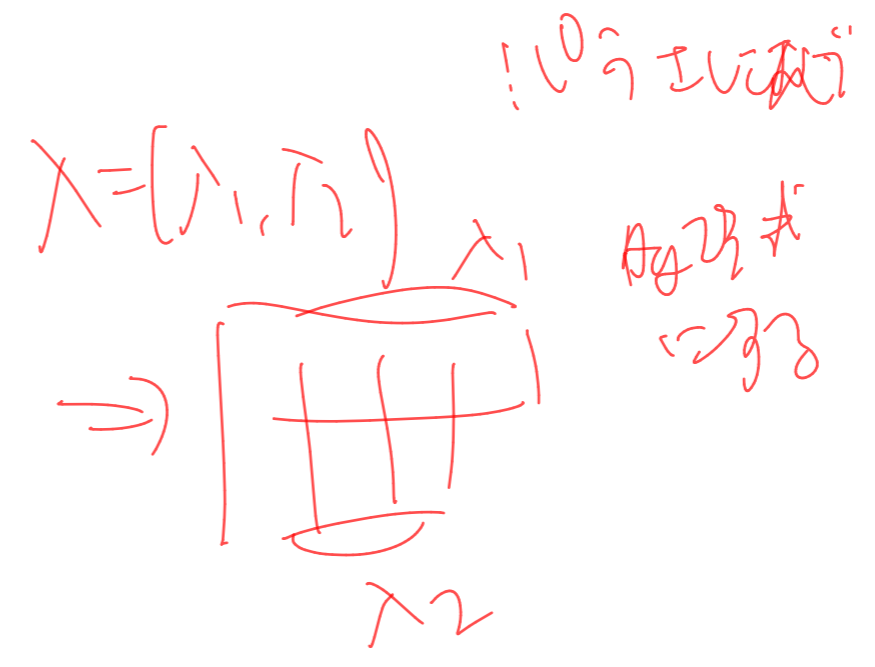
2行021

$A_1$

$$C_n = \left( \prod_{R=0}^{n-1} \frac{(1 - q^R t) (1 - q^R t S_2/S_1)}{(1 - q^R q) (1 - q^R q S_2/S_1)} \right) (q/t)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = q^{\lambda_1} t \\ S_2 = q^{\lambda_2} t \end{cases}$$

↑  
A<sub>2</sub>の  
q<sup>2</sup>11



目標

○  $A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$

← できず。

○  $B_n$

← できず。

$\mathbb{R}$  の超越性

○ affine version.

characteristic 0 の場合

$A_n^{(1)}$  が成り立つ

Mac

三角関数を用いて  
証明

この上での等式は正しいか？

証明  $(a; q)_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - aq^k) = (1-a)(1-qa) \cdots (1-q^{n-1}a)$

$$(a; q)_n = (a)_n.$$

$$C_n = \frac{(t)_n (t^2/q_1)_n}{(q_1)_n (q_1^2/t)_n} \left(\frac{q_1}{t}\right)^n.$$

A<sub>n-1</sub> 2nFunt' uPA<sub>2</sub>

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j} T_{g_j} x_i.$$

BCF<sub>I</sub> Koorn Tuso<sub>3</sub>  
 2u+T<sub>0</sub>

A<sub>2</sub> 空間

$$\lambda_1^{\wedge 1} \lambda_2^{\wedge 2} \lambda_3^{\wedge 3} \sum_{m,n \geq 0} C_{m,n} (\lambda_2/\lambda_1)^m (\lambda_3/\lambda_2)^n \in \lambda_1^{\wedge 1} \lambda_2^{\wedge 2} \lambda_3^{\wedge 3} \mathbb{C}[[\lambda_2/\lambda_1, \lambda_3/\lambda_2]]$$

A<sub>2</sub> 型 Verma 加群 の  
 基底  $\lambda_2, \lambda_3$



Roots

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

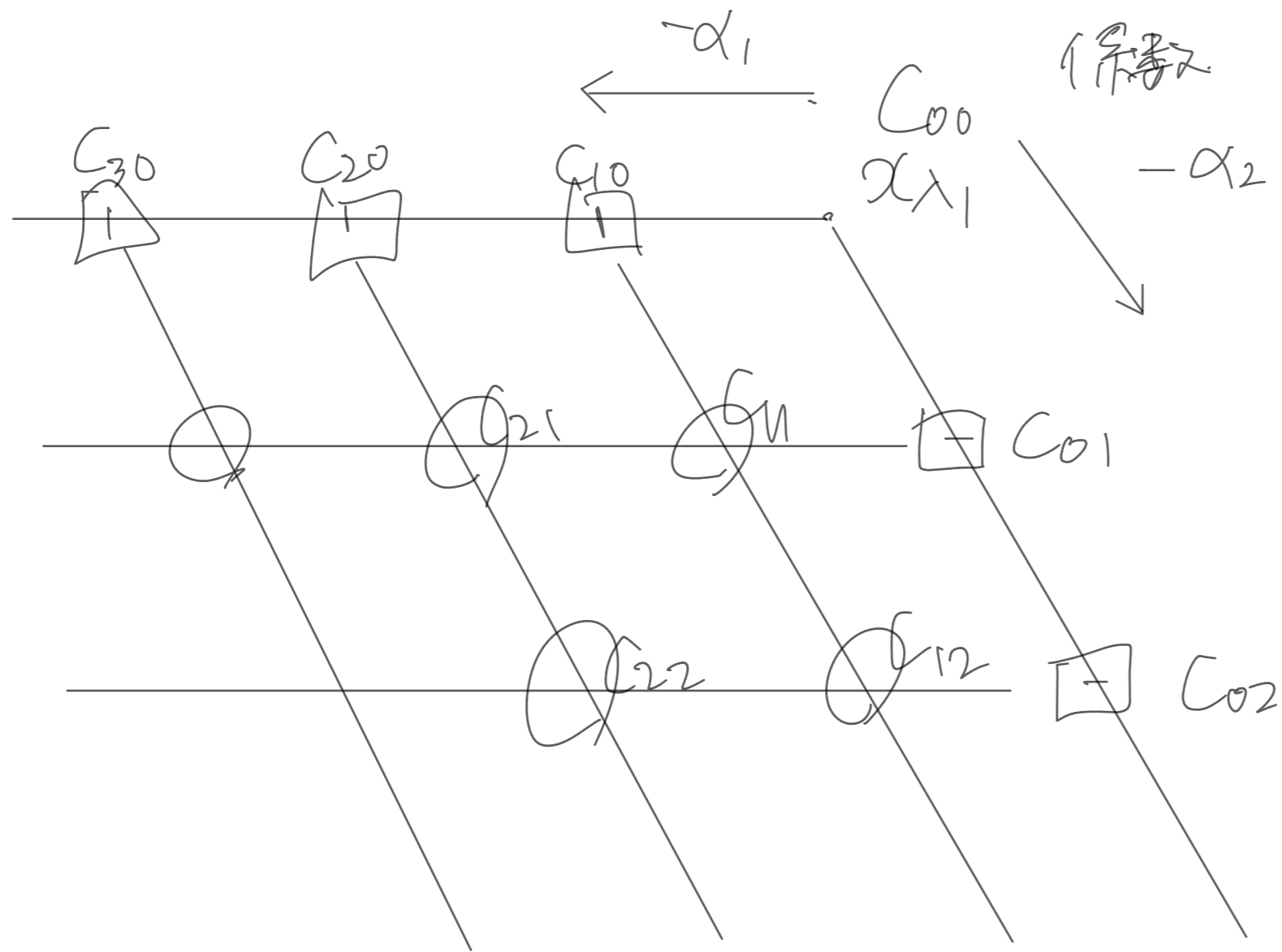
$$e^{-\alpha_1} \rightarrow \lambda_2 / \lambda_1$$

$$\alpha_2 = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$e^{-\alpha_2} \rightarrow \lambda_3 / \lambda_2$$

$$Df = (S_1 + S_2 + S_3) f$$

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = q^{\lambda_1} t^2 \\ S_2 = q^{\lambda_2} t \\ S_3 = q^{\lambda_3} \end{cases}$$



$C_{min}$  要求

目下也!

1993 p.4

←  
 内訳は  $C_{ij}$   
 区別  
 1993 p.3 C<sub>11</sub> C<sub>21</sub>

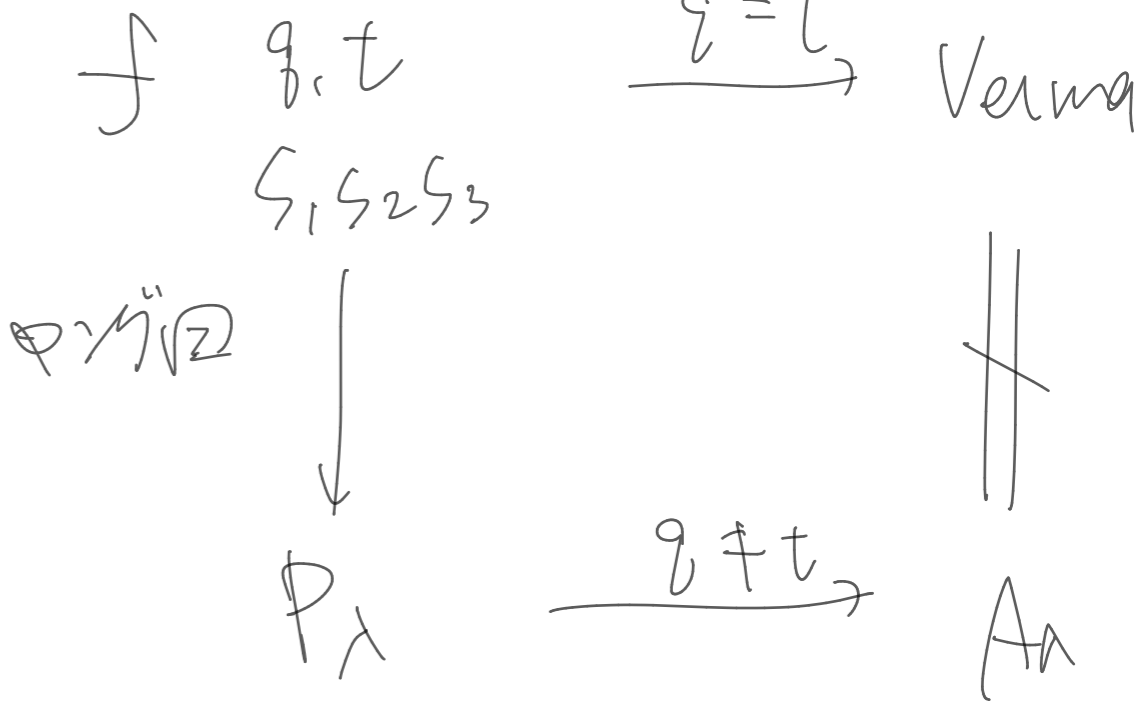
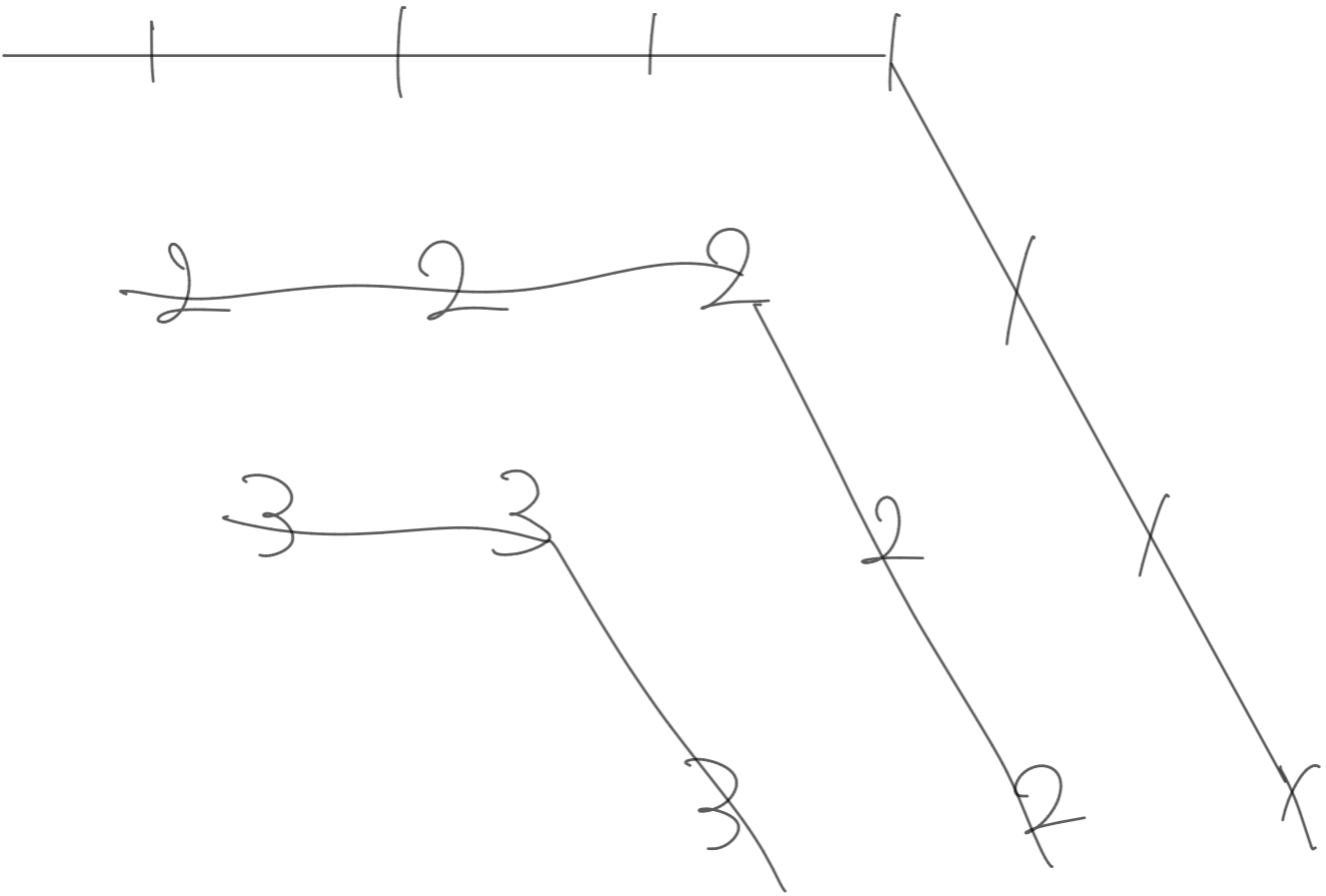
$$g = t^2$$

$$f = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} x_3^{\lambda_3} \frac{1}{(1-x_2/x_1)(1-x_3/x_1)(1-x_2/x_1)}$$

$\Sigma$ : generic  $i^2$

$\tau \mathbb{F}_3$ .

2 2 2  
 3 3 3  
 3 3 3  
 3 3 3



$$\frac{1}{(1-x_2/x_1)(1-x_3/x_1)(1-x_3/x_2)} = \sum_{m,n \geq 0} (x_2/x_1)^m (x_3/x_2)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_3/x_1)^k$$

$$= \sum_{m,n \geq 0} C_{m,n} (x_2/x_1)^m (x_3/x_2)^n$$

記号

$${}_2\mathcal{U}_1 \left( \begin{matrix} a, b \\ c \end{matrix} ; q, z \right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n (q)_n} z^n$$

A1

$$f = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} {}_2\mathcal{U}_1 \left( \begin{matrix} t, t s_2 / s_1 \\ q s_2 / s_1 \end{matrix} ; q, q x_1 / t x_2 \right)$$

$A_2 \times 2$   
↙

つまり

$A_1$ の結果から  
 多項式: ①有界関数  
 多項式

$$f^{A_2} = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} x_3^{\lambda_3} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} \mathcal{U}_1 \left( t, t s_j / s_i ; q, q x_j / t x_i \right)$$

命題 1.1

$$f^{A_2} = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} x_3^{\lambda_3} \sum_{R=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_R (q/t)_R (q/t)_R (q/t)_R}{(q)_R (q s_2 / s_1)_R (q s_3 / s_1)_R (q s_3 / s_2)_R} (q s_3 / s_1)^R \times (x_3 / x_1)^R \times$$

$(q=t)$

$$\times \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} \left( q^R t, t s_j / s_i ; q, q x_j / t x_i \right)$$

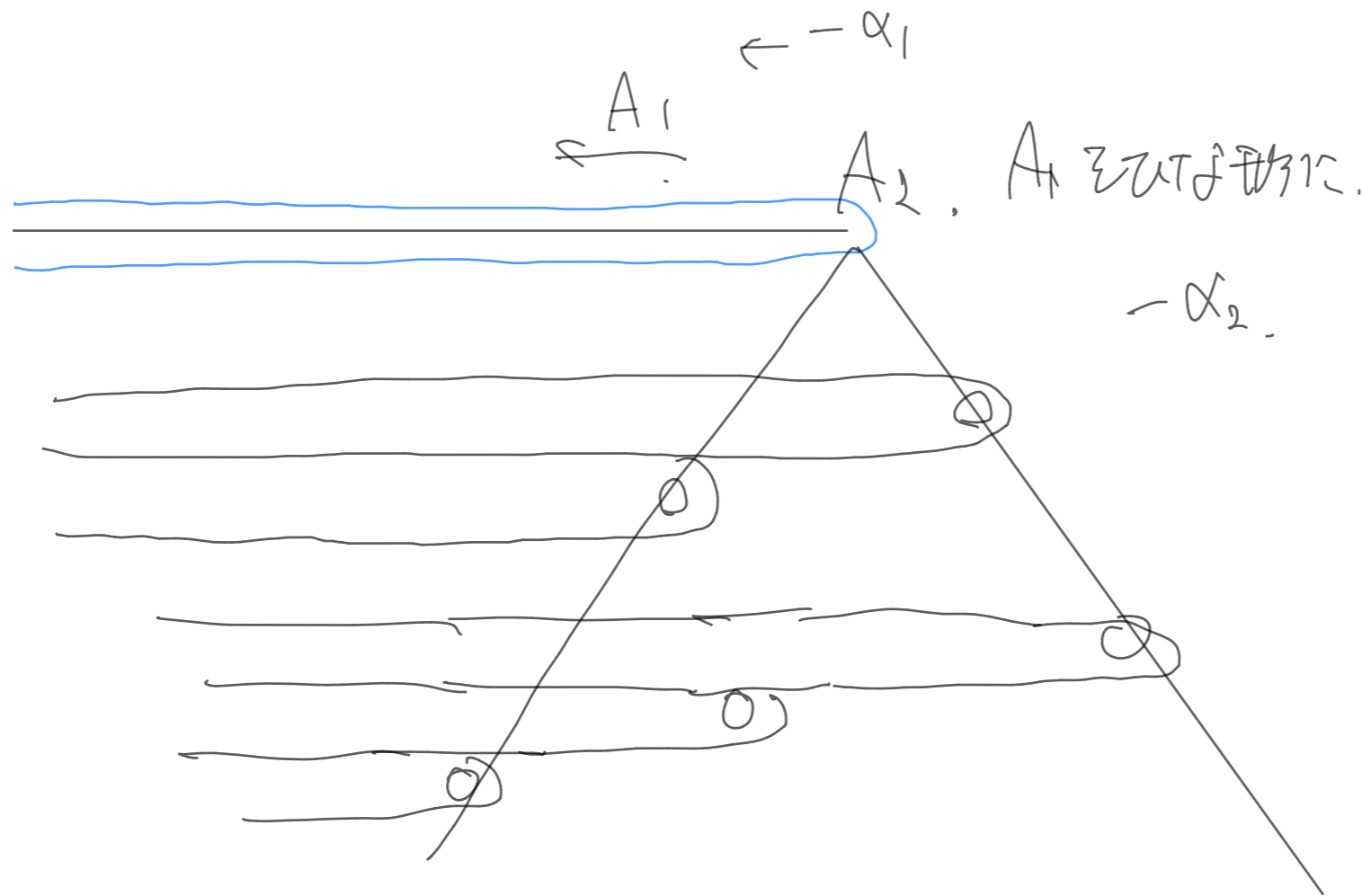
“わかっ  
 けな  
 い”

2点

$S \leftrightarrow X$  の duality が “そのままだ” である。

3点  $A_3, A_4, \dots$  “わからぬ”

復習.



2つ分ける  
図解する  
2つ分ける.

定義

$$C \left( \begin{matrix} \theta_{12} & \theta_{13} \\ \theta_{23} \end{matrix} \middle| s \middle| q, t \right) \quad \theta_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$= \frac{(t)_{\theta_{12}} (q^{-\theta_{23} + \theta_{13}} t S_2/s_1)}{(q)_{\theta_{12}} (q^{-\theta_{23} + \theta_{13}} q S_2/s_1)} (q/t)^{\theta_{12}}$$

$$\times \frac{(t)_{\theta_{13}} (t S_3/s_1)_{\theta_{13}} (t S_4/s_1)_{\theta_{13}} (q^{-\theta_{23} - \theta_{13}} t S_1/s_2)^{\theta_{13}}}{(q)_{\theta_{13}} (q S_3/s_1)_{\theta_{13}} (q S_2/s_1)_{\theta_{13}} (q^{-\theta_{23} - \theta_{13}} q S_1/s_2)^{\theta_{13}}}$$

$$\times \frac{(t)_{\theta_{23}} (t S_3/s_2)_{\theta_{23}} (q/t)^{\theta_{23}}}{(q)_{\theta_{23}} (q S_3/s_2)_{\theta_{23}} (q/t)^{2\theta_{23}}}$$

命題 Ver. 2.

$$f^{A_2} = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} x_3^{\lambda_3} \sum_{\substack{\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \\ \theta_{23} \geq 0}} C^{A_2}(\theta_{12}, \theta_{13} \mid S \mid q, t) \binom{\lambda_3}{x_1}^{\theta_{12}} \binom{\lambda_3}{x_1}^{\theta_{13}} \binom{\lambda_3}{x_2}^{\theta_{23}}$$

|| ←  $\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23} \geq 0$

3重和

$W(3)$  の変換公式  
(well-posed.)



モジュール

$$C \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{12} & \theta_{13} \\ & \theta_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

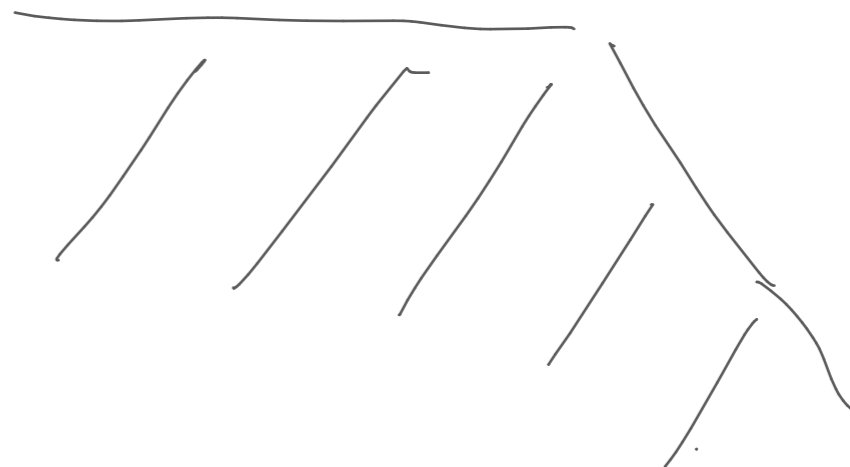
$$= \frac{(t)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{\theta_{12} + \theta_{13}} t^2 s_3 / s_1 \right)_{\theta_{13}}}{(q)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{\theta_{12} + \theta_{13}} q t s_3 / s_1 \right)_{\theta_{13}}}$$

$$\times \frac{(t)_{\theta_{12}} (t s_2 / s_1)_{\theta_{12}} (q/t)^{\theta_{12}}}{(q)_{\theta_{12}} (q s_2 / s_1)_{\theta_{12}}}$$

$$\times \frac{(t)_{\theta_{23}} (t s_3 / s_2)_{\theta_{23}}}{(q)_{\theta_{23}} (q s_3 / s_2)_{\theta_{23}}} \times \frac{(q s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{12} + \theta_{23}} (t s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{12}} (t s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{23}}}{(q s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{12}} (q s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{23}} (t s_3 / s_1)_{\theta_{12} + \theta_{23}}}$$

2つ分poly @ 計算機

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$



平面的極限  $t \rightarrow 0$

$$C \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} \theta_{12} & \theta_{13} & s \\ \theta_{23} & & q, t \end{array} \right) \quad \theta_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$C(0) = 1.$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(t)}_{\theta_{12}} \left( q^{-\theta_{23} + \theta_{13}} t^{s_2/s_1} \right)}{(q)_{\theta_{12}} \left( q^{-\theta_{23} + \theta_{13}} q^{s_2/s_1} \right)} (q/t)^{\theta_{12}}$$

$$\times \frac{\cancel{(t)}_{\theta_{13}} \left( t^{s_3/s_1} \right)_{\theta_{13}} \left( t^{s_4/s_1} \right)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{s_2/s_1} \right)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{s_1/s_2} \right)_{\theta_{13}}}{(q)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{s_3/s_1} \right)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{s_2/s_1} \right)_{\theta_{13}} \left( q^{\theta_{23} - \theta_{13}} q^{s_1/s_2} \right)_{\theta_{13}}}$$

$$\times \frac{\cancel{(t)}_{\theta_{23}} \left( t^{s_3/s_2} \right)_{\theta_{23}}}{(q)_{\theta_{23}} \left( q^{s_3/s_2} \right)_{\theta_{23}}} (q/t)^{\theta_{23}} \cdot (q/t)^{2\theta_{13}}$$

変数に直して

平極限  $t \rightarrow 0$ .

Macdonald 作用素.

$$\frac{A_1}{D} \rightarrow S_1 \frac{1 - t\alpha_2/\alpha_1}{1 - t\alpha_2/\alpha_1} T_1 + S_2 \frac{1 - t\alpha_2/\alpha_1}{1 - t\alpha_2/\alpha_1} T_2. \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \rightarrow (\alpha_1, t\alpha_2)$

$$\begin{array}{c} t \rightarrow 0 \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \boxed{S_1 (1 - \alpha_2/\alpha_1) T_1 + S_2 T_2.}$$

q-Toda 差分作用素

定義

$$D^{A_{n-1}} q\text{-Toda} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i (1 - x_{i+1}/x_i) T_{q, x_i} + s_n T_{q, x_n}$$

$A_{n-1}$ の公式

$$D^{B_n} q\text{-Toda} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i (1 - x_{i+1}/x_i) T_{q, x_i} + s_n (1 - 1/x_n) T_{q, x_n} +$$
$$+ s_1^{-1} T_{q, x_1}^{-1} + \sum_{i=2}^n s_i^{-1} (1 - x_i/x_{i-1}) T_{q, x_i}^{-1}$$

$B_n$ の予想

(with 星野歩)

# 定義

$$C^{A_{n-1} \text{ Toda}} = \prod_{k=2}^n \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq k-1} \frac{q^{\sum_{a=i+1}^n (\theta_{ia} - \theta_{j+1,a})} q^{-S_{j+1}/S_i}}{q^{\theta_{j,k} - \theta_{i,k} - \sum_{a=i+1}^n (\theta_{ia} - \theta_{ja})} q^{S_i/S_j}} \theta_{i,k}$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{12} & \theta_{13} & \dots & \theta_{1n} \\ & \theta_{22} & & \vdots \\ & & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & & & \theta_{n-1,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \square.$$

$$\left( \theta_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z} > 0, i > j \Rightarrow \theta_{ij} = 0 \right)$$

命題

$$f^{A_{n-1} \mathfrak{g}\text{-Toda}} := \sum_{\Theta} C^{A_{n-1} \mathfrak{g}\text{-Toda}}(\Theta|s) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j/x_i)^{\Theta_{ij}} \quad \text{と可成.}$$

$$D^{A_{n-1} \mathfrak{g}\text{-Toda}} f^{A_{n-1} \mathfrak{g}\text{-Toda}} = (s_1 + \dots + s_n) f^{A_{n-1} \mathfrak{g}\text{-Toda}} \quad \text{も成立.}$$

証明 (野海 S) については  $t \rightarrow 0$  と可成. or. Laumon sp. の上での幾何学的な説明.

Brave ?, Finke ?  
たち

注 Macdonald version については幾何学的な説明が"まだ"ない(?)

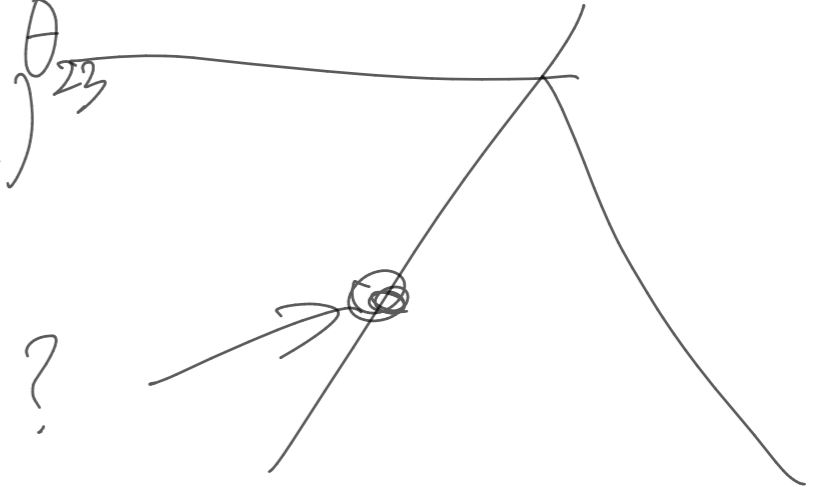
A2

$$\sum C(\theta) \left(\lambda_2/\lambda_1\right)^{\theta_{12}} \left(\lambda_3/\lambda_1\right)^{\theta_{13}} \left(\lambda_3/\lambda_2\right)^{\theta_{23}}$$

$$= 1 + C \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left(\lambda_2/\lambda_1\right)$$

$$+ C \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\lambda_3/\lambda_2\right)$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left( C \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)}_{\text{困惑分解}} \left(\lambda_3/\lambda_1\right)$$



定義

$$e^{B_n/A_{n-1}}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n$$

$$\frac{q^{(n-k+1)\theta_k}}{(q)_{\theta_k} (q/s_k^2)_{\theta_k}}$$

"s"

互反係数に  
相当する

ランランズ  
duality

向? ?

$$\times \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{1}{(q s_j / s_i)_{\theta_k} (q^{\theta_j - \theta_i} s_i / s_j)_{\theta_k}}$$

$$\times \frac{(q/s_i s_j)_{\theta_i + \theta_j}}{(q/s_i s_j)_{\theta_i} (q/s_i s_j)_{\theta_j}}$$

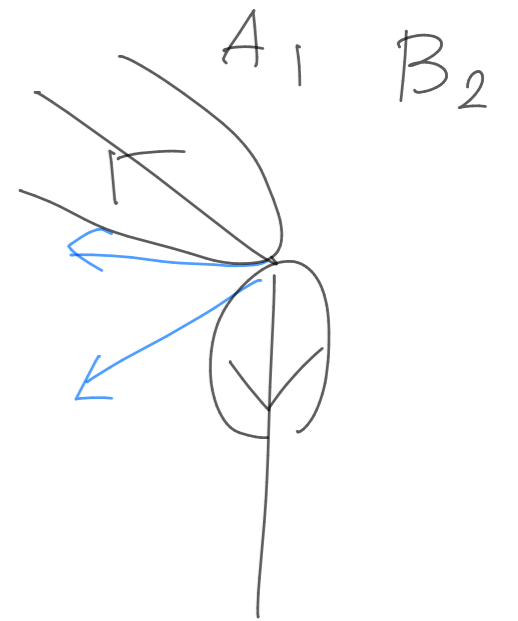


予想

$$f^{B_n \text{ q-Toda}} = \sum_{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n \geq 0} \frac{B_n/A_{n-1}}{e(\theta)} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{x_i} \right)^{\theta_i} \cdot f^{A_{n-1} \text{ q-Toda}} (x_1, \dots, x_n | q^{-\theta_1} s_1, \dots, q^{-\theta_n} s_n | q)$$

とおくと、

$$D^{B_n \text{ q-Toda}} f^{B_n \text{ q-Toda}} = \sum_{i=1}^n (s_i + s_i^{-1}) f^{B_n \text{ q-Toda}}$$



問 他にも(幾何学的な?) 考え方はあるか? 証明せよ.

注  $C_n, D_n$  を  $A_{n-1}$  の分岐  $\rightarrow$  示すべし.

Lie alg of

Whittaker 関数.

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2,$$

$e, f, h$

$$[e, f] = h$$

$$[h, e] = 2e$$

$$[h, f] = -2f$$

Bump. 合法表現の  
リ-環の

Verma module.

← 合法表現のみ. 有限次元.

$$h|\lambda\rangle = \lambda|\lambda\rangle.$$

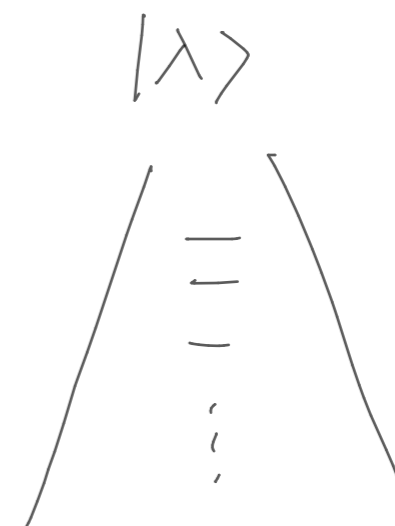
$$\langle\lambda|h = \lambda\langle\lambda|$$

$$e|\lambda\rangle = 0$$

$$\langle\lambda|f = 0.$$

$$e|\mu\rangle = \mu|\mu\rangle.$$

$$\langle\lambda|f = \mu\langle\mu|.$$



$$|\mu\rangle = |\lambda\rangle + C_1 f|\lambda\rangle + C_2 f^2|\lambda\rangle + \dots \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{递推} \\ \text{公式} \end{array} \right.$$

非厄米算符  $a = \lambda + \frac{1}{2}i\hbar$

$$(a)_n = a(a+1)\dots(a+n-1)$$

$$\hbar f^n |\lambda\rangle = (\lambda - 2n) f^n |\lambda\rangle$$

$$e f^n |\lambda\rangle = n(\lambda - n + 1) f^{n-1} |\lambda\rangle$$

$$e^n f^n |\lambda\rangle = n! (\lambda - n + 1)_n |\lambda\rangle$$

Casimir  $C = ef + fe + \frac{1}{2}\hbar^2$

$$= 2fe + \frac{1}{2}\hbar^2 + \hbar$$

$$\langle \mu | C | \mu \rangle = \frac{\lambda(\lambda+2)}{2} \langle \mu | \mu \rangle$$

公式.  $e|\mu\rangle = \mu|\mu\rangle$  modified ?

$$|\mu\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^n}{n!(\lambda-n+1)_n} f^n |\lambda\rangle, \quad \langle\mu| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^n}{n!(\lambda-n+1)_n} \langle\lambda| e^n$$

定義. (Whittaker ~~関数~~).

$$\langle\mu|\mu\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^{2n}}{n!(\lambda-n+1)_n}$$

$$\langle \mu | c | \mu \rangle = \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{2} \langle \mu | \mu \rangle.$$

||

$$2\mu^2 \langle \mu | \mu \rangle + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^{2n}}{n! (\lambda-n+1)_n} \left( \frac{1}{2} (\lambda-2n)^2 + (\lambda-2n) \right)$$

0に等しい

$$0 = \left( 2\mu^2 - (\lambda+1) \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right)^2 \right) \langle \mu | \mu \rangle.$$

変形、等しい。

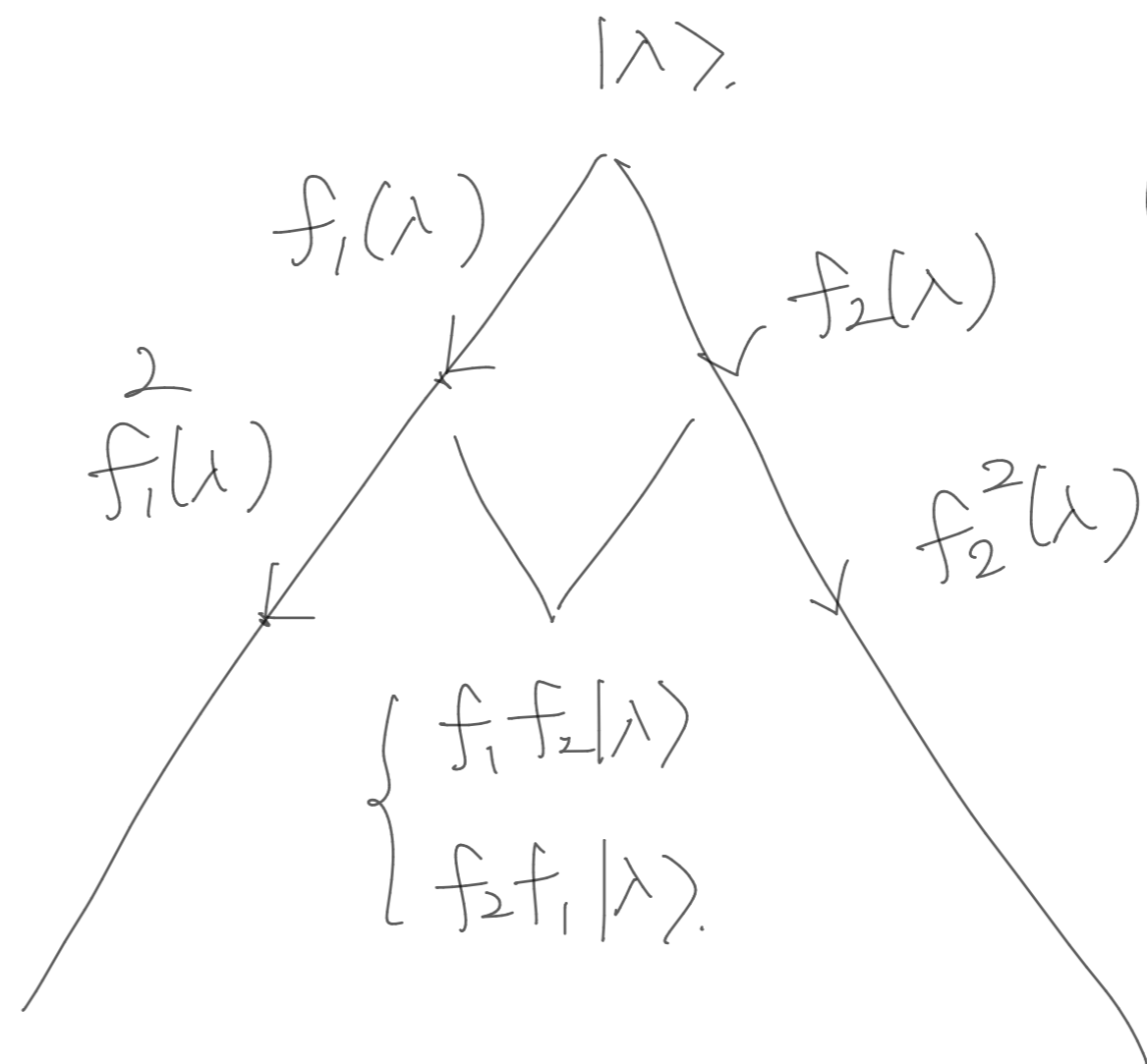
A<sub>2</sub>  $e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2, h_1, h_2.$

$$[e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} h_i$$

$$[h_i, e_j] = a_{ij} e_j$$

$$[h_i, f_j] = -a_{ij} f_j$$

$$\text{ad}_{e_i}^{-a_{ij}+1}(e_j) = 0$$



$$a_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PBW.

$$h_i |\lambda\rangle = \lambda_i |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_i |\mu\rangle = \mu_i |\mu\rangle. \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1 |\mu\rangle = \mu_1 |\mu\rangle. \\ e_2 |\mu\rangle = \mu_2 |\mu\rangle. \end{cases}$$

$$|\mu\rangle = |\lambda\rangle + C_{11} f_1 |\lambda\rangle + C_{11} f_1 f_1 |\lambda\rangle$$

$$+ C_2 f_2 |\lambda\rangle + C_{22} f_2 f_2 |\lambda\rangle$$

$$+ C_{12} f_1 f_2 |\lambda\rangle$$

$$+ C_{21} f_2 f_1 |\lambda\rangle$$

+

+

7-7

$$e_1 f_1 |\lambda\rangle = \lambda_1 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_2 f_2 |\lambda\rangle = \lambda_2 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_1 e_2 f_1 f_1 |\lambda\rangle = 2(\lambda_1 - 1) \lambda_1 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_1 e_2 f_2 f_2 |\lambda\rangle = 2(\lambda_2 - 1) \lambda_2 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_2 e_1 f_1 f_2 |\lambda\rangle = (\lambda_1 + 1) \lambda_2 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_1 e_2 f_1 f_2 |\lambda\rangle = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_2 e_1 f_2 f_1 |\lambda\rangle = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 |\lambda\rangle.$$

$$e_1 e_2 f_2 f_1 |\lambda\rangle = (\lambda_2 + 1) \lambda_1 |\lambda\rangle.$$



(\*) 正確に

$$C_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1}, \quad C_{11} = \frac{\mu_1^2}{2(\lambda_1 - 1)\lambda_1}, \quad C_{12} = \frac{\mu_1\mu_2}{\lambda_2(1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\mu_2}{\lambda_2}, \quad C_{22} = \frac{\mu_2^2}{2(\lambda_2 - 1)}, \quad C_{21} = \frac{\mu_1\mu_2}{\lambda_1(1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

Whittaker 関数

適当な 2 次形式  $\rho^{-1} \tau$  子.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \mu | \mu \rangle = & \underbrace{\langle \lambda | \lambda \rangle}_{//} + \underbrace{C_1 C_1 \langle \lambda | e_1 f_1 | \lambda \rangle}_{// \frac{\mu_1^2}{\lambda_1}} + \underbrace{C_{11} C_{11} \langle \lambda | e_1 e_1 f_1 f_1 | \lambda \rangle}_{// \frac{\mu_1^4}{2(\lambda_1 - 1)\lambda_1}} \\
 & + \underbrace{C_2 C_2 \langle \lambda | e_2 f_2 | \lambda \rangle}_{//} + \underbrace{C_{22} C_{22} \langle \lambda | e_2 e_2 f_2 f_2 | \lambda \rangle}_{// \frac{\mu_2^4}{2(\lambda_2 - 1)\lambda_2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\mu_2^2}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + C_{12} C_{12} \langle \lambda | e_2 e_1 f_1 f_2 | \lambda \rangle + C_{21} C_{12} \langle \lambda | e_1 e_2 f_1 f_2 | \lambda \rangle \\
 & + C_{12} C_{21} \langle \lambda | e_2 e_1 f_2 f_1 | \lambda \rangle + C_{21} C_{21} \langle \lambda | e_1 e_2 f_2 f_1 | \lambda \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Bump.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \downarrow \\
 & \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2^2 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 (1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$A_i^{(1)}$   $e_0, e_1, f_0, f_1, h_0, h_1$ .

$$(a_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_0 |\mu\rangle = \mu_0 |\mu\rangle.$$

$$e_1 |\mu\rangle = \mu_1 |\mu\rangle.$$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \leftarrow h_0 + h_1 \leftarrow \text{Center.}$

このとき,

$$\langle \mu | \mu \rangle = 1 + \frac{\mu_1^2}{\lambda_1} + \frac{\mu_1^4}{2(\lambda_1 - 1)\lambda_1} + \frac{\mu_0^2}{\lambda_0} + \frac{\mu_0^4}{2(\lambda_0 - 1)\lambda_0} + \frac{(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1)\mu_0^2\mu_1^2}{\lambda_0\lambda_1(2 + \lambda_0 + \lambda_1)} + \dots$$

$\parallel$   
 $0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Central level.}$

目標

この  $q$ -version を 行列式 の つかい まで 20.

定義

ラグラジアン  $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)^2$  ← 粒子数?

↑  $p$ -in  
↑  $q$ -in.

$\hat{g}^{gl_N}$   
 $(K) = \frac{N}{\prod_{i=1}^N} \frac{1}{(p q x_{i+1}/x_i i^b)}$  ← Vandermonde  $\Delta$  の  $q$  版  
 $\frac{1}{q^{\frac{1}{2}\Delta}}$  ←  $K$   $p \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$   
 $K$  ←  $K$  定数

と 定める.  $i=1 \dots N$ .  $x_{N+1} = x_1$ .

↑ 故に  $p$  の 場合 は.

非定常 affine 平面 方程式

$H = \underline{K p \frac{\partial}{\partial p}} + \sum \left( x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^p x_{i+1}/x_i$

可成 構造



空間座標  
space coord

空間  $A_1^{(1)}$  ( $N=2$ ).

$$\varphi = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \sum_{m,n} C_{mn} (px_2/x_1)^m (px_1/x_2)^n$$

$$\hat{g}_2 = \frac{1}{(pqx_2/x_1)_\infty (pqx_1/x_2)_\infty} \times q^{\frac{1}{2}\Delta} k^{\frac{2}{2p}}$$

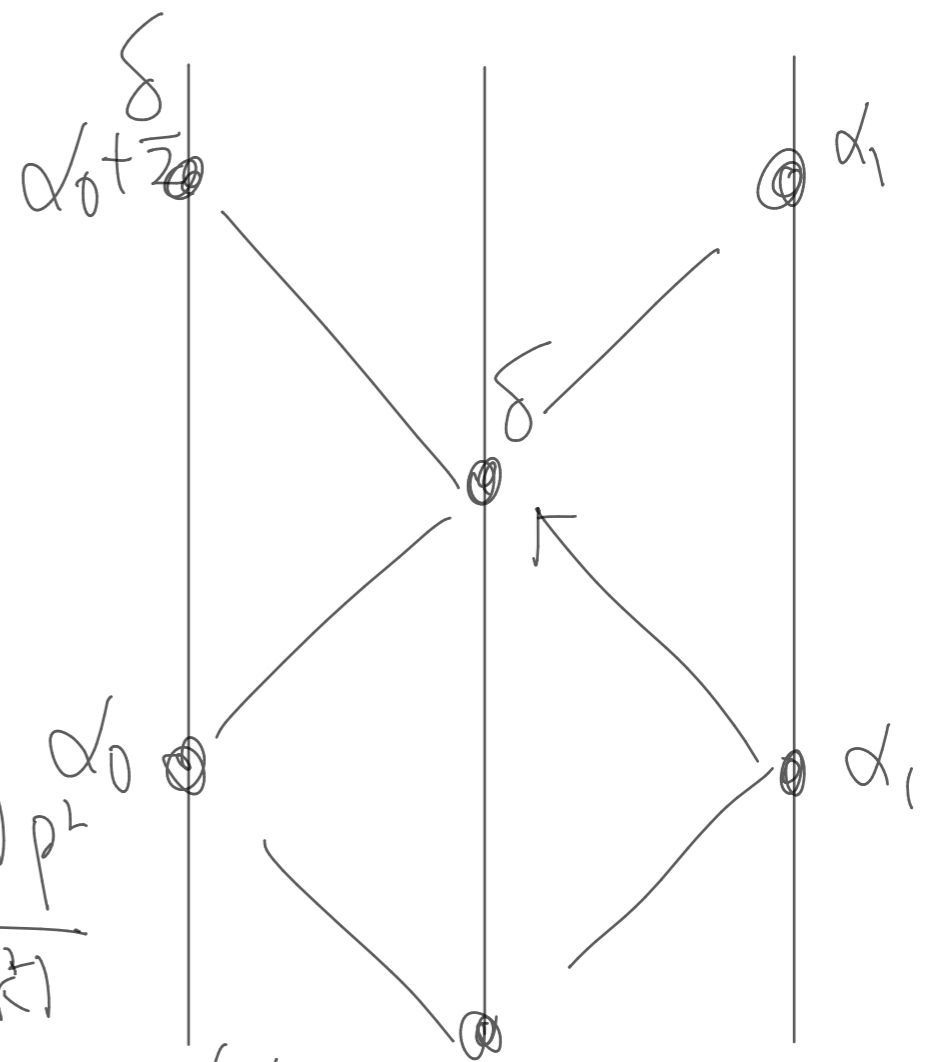
$\frac{1}{1-b}$

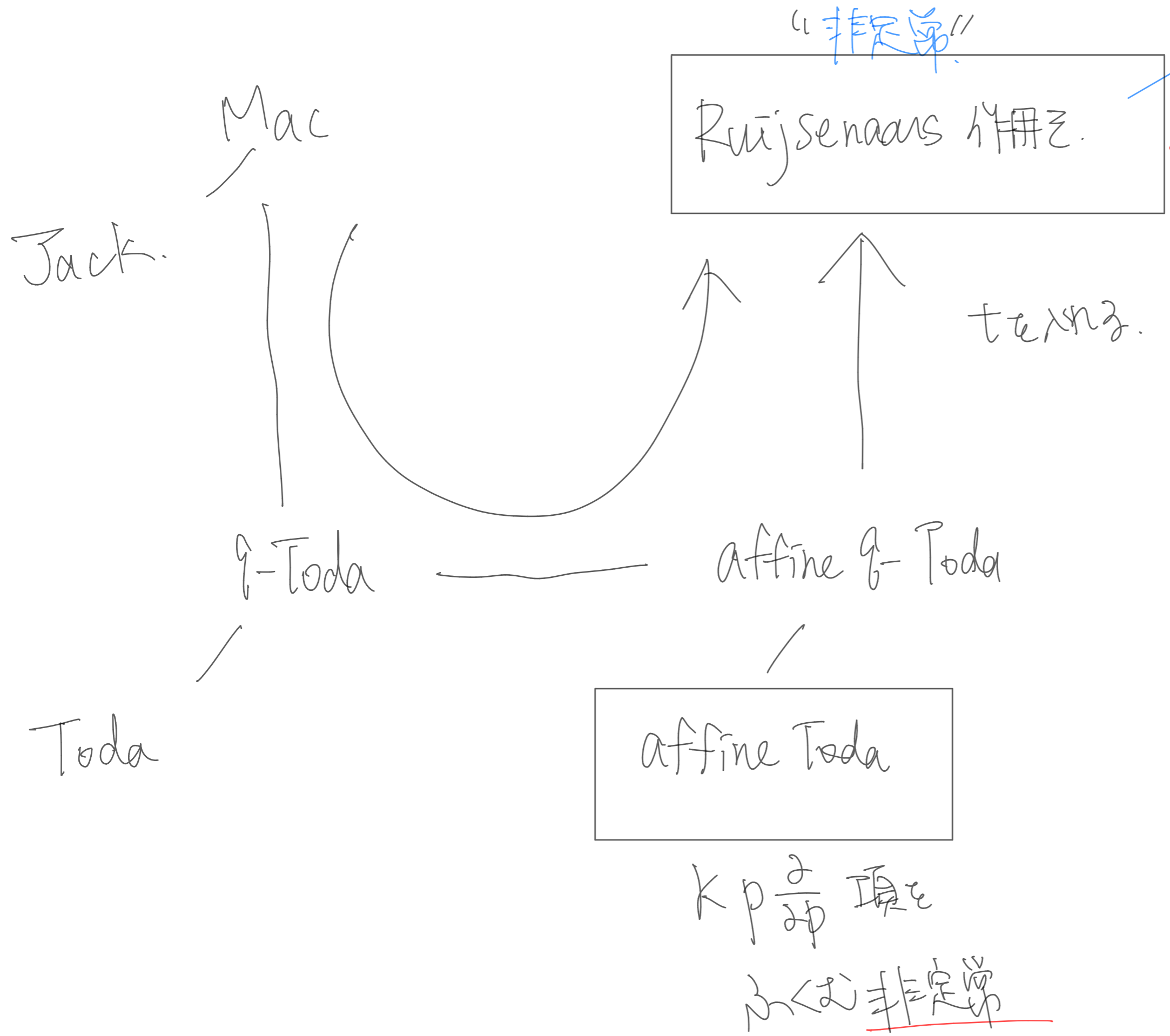
$$f = 1 + \frac{q}{(1-q)(1-kqS_2/s_1)} (px_2/x_1)$$

$$+ \frac{q}{(1-q)(1-kqS_1/s_2)} (px_1/x_2)$$

$$+ \frac{q^2}{(q)_2 (kqS_2/s_1)_2} (px_2/x_1)^2$$

$$+ \frac{q^2}{(q)_2 (kqS_1/s_2)_2} (px_1/x_2)^2 + \frac{q^2(1-q^2k^2)p^2}{(1-q)^2(1-k^2)} \frac{1}{(1-kqS_1/s_1)(1-kqS_1/s_2)}$$





Prüfer環でない。

注 演算子ない。

$$f^{gl_N}(x, p | s, k | q, t)$$

-----

↓

"k=1"

2つの  
3つの  
4つの  
5つの

$k p \frac{2}{2p}$  環

非定常

# Nekrasov 分配関数

← Screening 作用素  
(affine)

or affine Laumon space. にきけ!

定義  $N=2,3$ .  $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$ .  $\lambda, \mu$ : 分配.  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$

$$N_{\lambda, \mu}^{(k|N)}(u|k, q) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j} \left( u q^{-\mu_i + \lambda_{j+1}} K^{-\lambda_j} ; q \right)_{\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+1}}$$

$$j - i \equiv k \pmod{N}.$$

ALE space.

$$\times \prod_{\beta \geq \alpha \geq 1} \left( u q^{\lambda_\alpha - \mu_\beta} K^{\alpha - \beta - 1} ; q \right)_{\mu_\beta - \mu_{\beta+1}}$$

$$\beta - \alpha \equiv -k - 1 \pmod{N}$$

定義

$$f^{\wedge glN} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N, p \mid s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N, K \mid q, t)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(N)}} \prod_{i,j=1}^N \frac{N_{\lambda^{(i)} \lambda^{(j)}}^{(j-i)N} (t s_j / s_i \mid K, q)}{N_{\lambda^{(i)} \lambda^{(j)}}^{(j-i)N} (s_j / s_i \mid K, q)} \prod_{\beta=1}^N \prod_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \left( p x_{\alpha+\beta} / t x_{\alpha+\beta-1} \right)^{\lambda_{\alpha}^{(\beta)}}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 1$   
 $\exists i \neq j \mid x_i = x_j$   
 (if there are equal terms)

分割の組

$p \rightarrow 0$  になると  $\Rightarrow$



命題  $f^{\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}_N}} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow 0} f^{\mathfrak{gl}_N}$  (つまり、行列対称  $S$  の Macdonald 関数)

命題  $q \rightarrow 1$  (Schur limit)

$S$  に  $z$  を  $\mathbb{C}^n$  上で dominant integral wt

とすると  $f^{\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}_N}} \rightarrow$  affine character  $(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}_N})$

Conj.  $t \rightarrow 0$  とすると,  $\widehat{J}^{gl_N}(K)$  の固有関数となる (みたい).

Conj.  $K=1$  の極限を考へる (正規化ができるように)  $\frac{1}{1-K^2}$

これは Ruijsenaars 作用素の固有関数.

パラメータ

$$\Theta_q(z) = (z)_\infty (p/z)_\infty (p)_\infty.$$

$$D^{\text{Ruijsenaars}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\Theta_p(t x_i / x_j)}{\Theta_p(x_i / x_j)} T_{q, x_i}$$