

"Verlinde" & Bethe Ansatz via DAHA

Ivan Cherednik

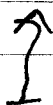
FT

algebra
Heis, Weyl_q

E =

geometrically
unramified covers of E^n

$$\boxed{\text{FT}} \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx_i} \rightarrow x_i \\ x_i \rightarrow -\frac{d}{dx_i} \end{cases}$$



$\mathcal{H}_{\xi, t} = \text{DAHA}$

deformations of Heis $w_q \sim -11 - E^n \setminus \text{diag}$

$q < 1, |q| = 1$

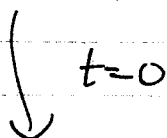
$q^N = 1$ $\mathcal{H}_{\xi, t} = \text{simplest irrep}$

non-sym generalized Verlinde
 $\left[\begin{array}{c} S, T, \text{mult} \\ \langle, \rangle \end{array} \right]$

$S \leftrightarrow \text{Fourier Transform}$

reproducing kernel solves

Macdonald-Ruijsenaars eigenvalue problem



Gaiitsgory-Lurie

q -Whittaker
Bivental-Lee

\Downarrow
Affine Grassmanian

(2)

"Verlinde" & Bethe ansatz (coordinate) (Ivan Cherednik)

(1) Elliptic configuration space

(2) DAHA in rank 1

(3) Verlinde algebras

(4) Bethe ansatz

$$(1) H_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{z^2}{2x_i^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n k(k-1) \vartheta(x_i - x_j)$$

$$\vartheta \sim (2\pi i, \tau) \quad E = \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\tau i + \mathbb{Z})$$

H_3, H_4, \dots

$$E = (E^n \setminus \text{Diag}) / \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$z_i \neq z_j$$

$$\sim \text{Bun}_{GL_n}(E)^{\text{reg}} \sim \mathcal{O}(z_1) \otimes \mathcal{O}(z_2) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{O}(z_n)$$

90% of

How to extend big cell to the boundary

Algebraic Geometry

Gelfand - Macpherson

$$\mathbb{C} \pi_1(E) / (T_i - a)(T_i - b) = 0$$

$$T_i = z_i \leftrightarrow z_{i+1}$$

Braid relations a, b same for all i

Chevalnik - Matso theorem

$\{\alpha\} \subset R$ root system $(,)$

$$X_\alpha = (\alpha, \gamma)$$

$W =$ Weyl group

$$H_2 = \Delta + \sum k_{|\alpha|} (k_{|\alpha|-1}) \theta(X_\alpha)$$

$$E = (E^n \setminus \text{RAM } W) W$$

Don't remove full ram $(E^n \setminus D_0)$

$$\mathbb{C} \pi_1^{\text{orb}}(E) / (T_i - a)(T_i - b)$$

(2) DAHA in $rk=1$

H_3, H_4

Ochia-Oshima

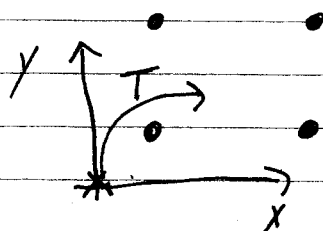
Sekiguchi $[B, C]$

$$H_i \psi = p_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \psi$$

\downarrow

Bun

(2) $\pi_1((E \setminus 0) / \{z \mapsto -z\}) \quad A_1 = SL(2)$



$\mathcal{H} =$

$q^{1/2} Y^{-1} X^{-1} Y X T^2 = 1$

$X T X^{-1} T = 1$

$Y^{-1} T Y^{-1} T = 1$

$(T - t^{1/2})(T + t^{1/2}) = 0$

Monodromy of Lame

\mathbb{CP}^1 w/ 4 points removed Heun

$\sigma \circ S: \begin{matrix} X \rightarrow Y^{-1} \\ Y \rightarrow X T^2 \end{matrix}$

$\tau_+ T: \begin{matrix} X \rightarrow X \\ Y \rightarrow q^{-1/4} X Y \end{matrix}$

$\tau_- \quad Y \rightarrow Y, \quad X \rightarrow q^{1/4} Y X$

Projective $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}) = B_2$

$\tau_+ \tau_-^{-1} \tau_+ = \sigma = \tau_-^{-1} \tau_+ \tau_-^{-1}$

Birman & Scott

$$\underline{T}_h^m \quad T \rightarrow t^{1/2} s + \frac{t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}}{s^2 - 1} (s - 1)$$

$\mathbb{C}[X, X^{-1}]$
Fock

$$X \rightarrow X$$

$$Y \rightarrow s \Gamma' T$$

$$s(X) = X^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma(X) = q^{1/2} X$$

difference operator

generic q, t irreducible etc

$$Y(E_n) = \otimes q^{-n/2} E_n$$

$$E_n = X^n + \sum c_m X^m$$

$$|m| \leq |n|$$

$n > 0 \quad \text{no } X^{-n}$

$$n_{\pm} = \frac{n+k}{2}, \quad n > 0$$

$$\frac{n-k}{2} \quad n \leq 0$$

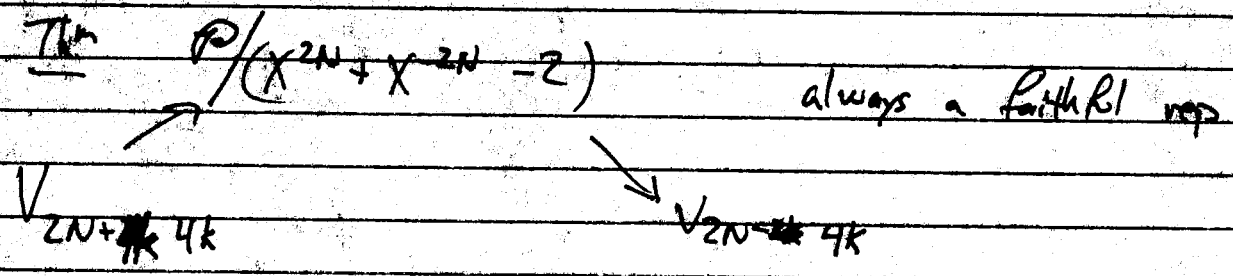
$$Y + Y^{-1} \Big|_{s=1} = \frac{t^{1/2} Y - t^{-1/2} X^{-1} \Gamma}{Y - X^{-1}}$$

$$+ t^{1/2} X^{-1} - t^{-1/2} X \quad \Gamma'$$

③ Verhulde Algebras

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &\rightarrow X \\
 T &\rightarrow \\
 Y &\rightarrow \\
 &\Downarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{P} \quad \zeta^N = 1 \quad 0 \leq k < N/2$ avoids $\mathbb{Q}[t]$ ansatz



V_{2N-4k} is perfect

S, T

Why? algebra at root of unity has unique rep of dim n

$\mathbb{P}/\langle \text{rad} \leq f, g, m \rangle$

Simplest case

$t = 1$

$T^2 = 1 \quad t = g$

Next $(t = g)$

$V_{2N-4k}^{g^m} \quad \dim = N - 2k + 1$

$T(\pm) = t^{1/2} f$

Verlinde Integrable modules of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$
of level $c = N-2$

$$V_{N-1} \begin{cases} S, T & (\text{Kac, Peterson}) \\ \text{Fusion} & (\text{Chacrik, Dolan}) \\ & \langle, \rangle \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow
Verlinde alg Axioms for Fourier-Transform

$$V^{\text{sym}} \left. \begin{matrix} k=1 \\ \text{Sym} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Verlinde alg}$$

k measures ramification

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \chi(k=1) \\ 2N-4k \end{matrix} \right)^{\text{sym}} = \text{Verlinde}$$

$$\Lambda \subset T^+(\widehat{\mathfrak{G}}/\mathfrak{B} \times \widehat{\mathfrak{G}}/\mathfrak{B})$$

$$K_T(\Lambda)$$

(4) Bethe Ansatz

$$1 = \prod_{\alpha > 0} \left(\frac{t^{N/2} - X_{\alpha}^N t^{-N/2}}{t^{-N/2} - \lambda_{\alpha}^N t^{N/2}} \right)^{(a, \alpha)}$$

determines
C15

$$P / (x^{2N} + x^{-2N} - c)$$

such that rep
is unitary

Georgias & Shatashvili

added Higgs field to gauged WZW

Bethe ansatz will collapse at t a root of unity

Controls when modules are unitary