


第1回 代数学特論

整数の分割

木：オニテニホ

月：うぐ配信

去年：ベニシウ圏論

今日：1+1

$$n=5 = 4+1 = 3+2 = 3+1+1$$

$$= 2+2+1$$

7通り

$$= 2+1+1+1$$

$$= 1+1+1+1+1$$

5の分割

primitive

1/9, 10

ラマヌジャン宇宙

これは数学セミナーの記事

Rogers-Ramanujan 分割定理

今日は Euler 分割定理

前半 のいくつかの証明

表現論

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \text{黄金比}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{q}{1 + \frac{q^2}{1 + \dots}}} \quad q = e^{-2\pi}$$

ラマヌジャン

映画 奇蹟がくれた数式

(The man who knew infinity)

想像力

ヒルベルト

P/N-問題

Rogers-Ramanujan 恒等式

∞ 和 = ∞ 積

$$\frac{(1-q^2)(1-q^4)(1-q^6)(1-q^8)\dots}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)(1-q^4)(1-q^5)\dots}$$

$C=0$

$$= 1 + \frac{q^{1+1}}{1-q} + \frac{q^{4+2}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)} + \frac{q^{9+3}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)} + \dots$$

$C=1$

連分教 \Leftarrow ∞ 和 = ∞ 積

1894 Rogers (PLMS 1=9, 2113)

Ramanujan's most beautiful identity

5 の分割 は 7 個 あり

4 の分割 は 5 個 あり

$$4 = 3 + 1 = 2 + 2 = 2 + 1 + 1$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$5n + 4$ の分割 は 5 の倍数 あり

② 保型形式

Euler 分割定理

Def

$$\text{Par} := \left\{ \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l) \mid \underbrace{\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_l \geq 1}_{\text{整数}} \right\}$$

記法

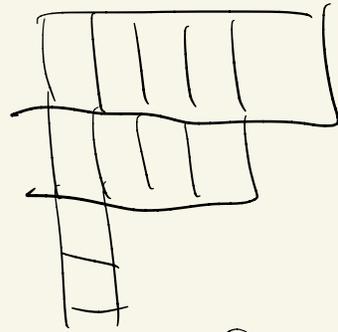
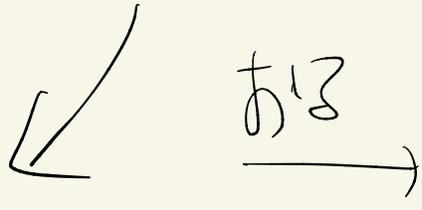
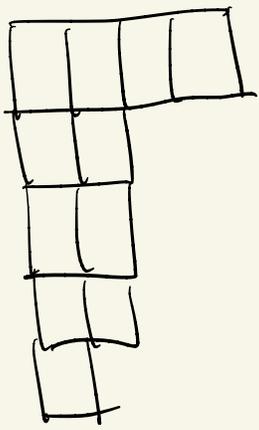
① $\lambda_i : 1^0 - k$

② $l = l(\lambda) : \text{長さ}$

③ $i \geq 1, m_i = \#\{j \mid \lambda_j = i\}$
: i の重複度

④ $|\lambda| = \sum \lambda_i : \# \text{ "1"}$
($= \sum_{i \geq 1} i \cdot m_i(\lambda)$)

Ex $\lambda = (4, 2, 2, 2, 1)$ $l(\lambda) = 5$ $|\lambda| = 11$ $m_3(\lambda) = 0$
 $m_2(\lambda) = 3$ $l(\lambda') = 4$



$\lambda' = (5, 4, 1, 1)$

Young \boxtimes 形

対称群の表現論

$$S_n := \text{Aut}_{\text{Set}}(\{1, \dots, n\}) \xrightarrow{\text{群環同型}} GL(\mathbb{C}^n)$$

k : 体

T. Tao Saturation conj
 Gr. Williamson

成績は「ボト」

記法 $\text{Par}(n) = \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid |\lambda| = n \}$

eg.

$$\text{Par}(3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (3) & (2,1) & (1,1,1) \end{array} \right\}$$

3 2+1 1+1+1

Def

$$\text{Odd} := \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid \forall i, \lambda_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \}$$

\cap
Par
 \cup

$$\text{Strict} := \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_l \}$$

$\forall j \geq 1, m_{2j}(\lambda) = 0$

eg.

$$\text{Par}(6) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} (6) & (5,1) & (4,2) & (4,1,1) & (3,3) \\ (3,2,1) & (2,2,2) & (2,2,1^2) & (2,1^4) & (1^6) \\ (3,1^3) & & & & \end{array} \right\}$$

Def $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} \subseteq \text{Par}$

$\mathcal{C} \stackrel{\text{PT}}{\sim} \mathcal{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall n \geq 0 \left| \mathcal{C} \cap \text{Par}(n) \right|$

partition-theoretic

equivalence

(分割論的上的同値)

$\left| \mathcal{D} \cap \text{Par}(n) \right|$

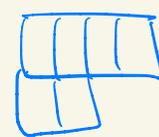
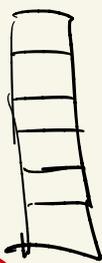
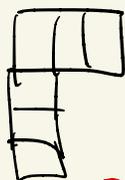
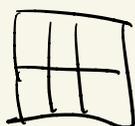
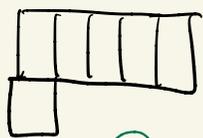
Thm (Euler) $\text{Strict} \stackrel{\text{PT}}{\sim} \text{Odd}$

全単射 $\text{Odd}(6) \xrightarrow{\text{bij}} \text{Strict}(6)$

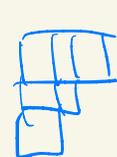
(51) (33) (31³) (1⁶)

Sylvester

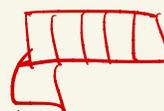
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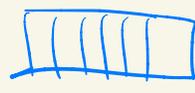
(42)



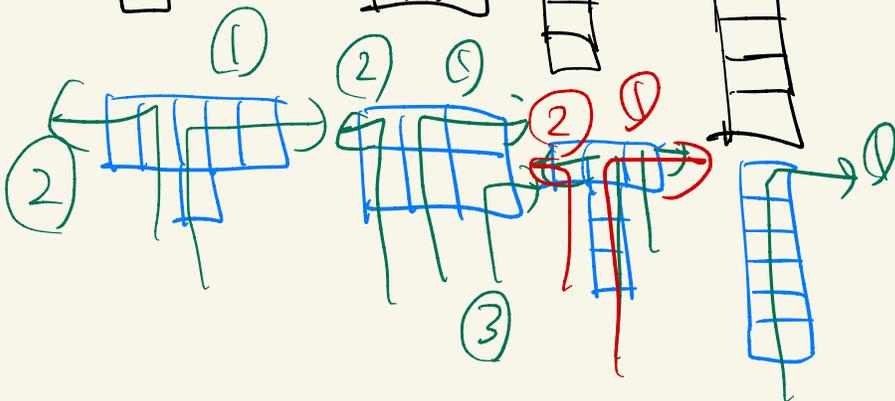
(321)



(51)



(6)



也, 与一般化生の表を考へたがよい!

(Kawade-Russell 予想) 未解決
64CSU

∨
Rogers-Ramanujan PT

∨
Euler PT

q-series: $(\Rightarrow) \mathbb{C}[[q]]$ の元

~~形式的中部取環~~
q

$$1 + 2q$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + 3q^3 + 5q^4 + \dots$$

Def $e \subseteq \text{par}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow f_e(q) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} |\{e \cap \text{par}(n)\}| q^n \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \in e} q^{|\lambda|} \end{aligned}$$

Ex

$$f_{\text{odd}}(g) := \cancel{1}g^0 + \cancel{1}g^1 + \cancel{1}g^2 + \cancel{2}g^3 + \dots$$

$$f_{\text{start}}(g) := \cancel{1}g^0 + \cancel{1}g^1 + \cancel{1}g^2 + \cancel{2}g^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{Def 8') } \text{Odd}^{\text{PT}} \sim \text{Start} \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} f_{\text{odd}} = f_{\text{start}}$$

in $\langle \mathbb{C}[g] \rangle$

$$\text{Rk } e \sim_{\text{PT}} \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} f_e = f_{\mathcal{A}} \quad \text{"}$$

Par

$\forall n$

全部考虑了 \subset

母関数

構造 \mathbb{Z}^+ , \mathbb{Z} による

e.g. $G_0 \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_2 \subseteq G_3 \subseteq \dots$

Claim

$$f_{\text{struct}} = (1+q) (1+q^2) (1+q^3) (1+q^4) (1+q^5) \\ \sim \mathcal{O}(q^5)$$



eg.

$$q^5 \leftrightarrow (5)$$

構造を

$$q \cdot q^4 \leftrightarrow (4,1)$$

とっている

$$q^2 \cdot q^3 \leftrightarrow (3,2)$$

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \in \text{Struct}$$

$$\dots (1+q^{\lambda_k}) \dots (1+q^{\lambda_1}) \dots \text{but } q^{|\lambda|} \text{ is}$$

奇号あり

Claim

$$f_{\text{odd}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + q + \underline{q^2} + q^3 + \underline{q^4} + q^5 \\ 1 + \underline{q^3} + q^6 + q^9 + \dots \\ 1 + \underline{q^5} + q^{10} + q^{15} + \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

in $\mathbb{C}[q]$

☹ $\underline{q^5} \mapsto (1^5)$

$q^2 q^3 \mapsto (3^2) \leftarrow \text{Odd}(5)$

$\underline{q^5} \mapsto (5)$

✂ $(1+q)(1+q^2)(1+q^3)\dots =$

に帰着した

q^{100}

$(1+q^{100})$

$(1 + \underline{q^{99}} + \underline{q^{198}} + \dots)$

Thm $\frac{1}{1-g} = 1 + g + g^2 + \dots$ in $\mathbb{C}[g]$

Remark A: ~~$\frac{1}{g}$~~ $\ni a$

$ba = 1 = ab$ \Leftrightarrow $b \in a^{-1}$ \Leftrightarrow $\frac{1}{a}$ \in

~~$\frac{1}{g}$~~ \in

$(1-g)(1+g+g^2+\dots) = 1$ in $\mathbb{C}[g]$

proof of Euler PT

記号 $\frac{1}{g}$ は $\mathbb{C}[g]$ 中

$f_{\text{odd}} = \frac{1}{1-g} \cdot \frac{1}{1-g^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-g^5} \dots$ ~~$\frac{1}{g}$~~

$= \frac{1}{\cancel{1-g}} \frac{\cancel{1-g^2}}{1-g^2} \frac{1}{\cancel{1-g^3}} \frac{\cancel{1-g^4}}{1-g^4} \frac{1}{1-g^5} \frac{\cancel{1-g^6}}{1-g^6} \dots$

$= (1+g)(1+g^2)(1+g^3) \dots$

$= f_{\text{strict}} //$

Rogers-Ramanujan PT

$$R = \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid \forall i \quad \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 2 \}$$

$$T_{a,b,\dots}^{(N)} = \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid \forall i \quad \lambda_i \equiv a, b, \dots \pmod{N} \}$$

$$R \stackrel{\text{差}}{\sim} T_{1,4}^{(5)}, \quad R \stackrel{\text{差}}{\sim} T_{2,3}^{(5)}$$

where,

$$R := R \cap \{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid m_1(\lambda) = 0 \}$$

e.g. $n=5$

$$\text{Par}(5) = \{ (5), (41), (32), (31^2), (2^21), (2^3), (1^5) \}$$

$$\text{Euler}^{\text{余}} \text{ Odd} = \{ \lambda \mid \lambda_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \} = T_1^{(2)}$$

$$\text{Stur}^{\text{差}} = \{ \lambda \mid \forall i \quad \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 1 \}$$

Kanade-Russell 予想 (2014)

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 2$$

$$m_1(\lambda) = 0$$

$$K := \left\{ \lambda \in \text{Par} \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall i \\ \textcircled{1} \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+2} \geq 3 \\ \textcircled{2} \forall i, \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i + \lambda_{i+1} \in 3\mathbb{Z}$$

$$T_{(368)}^{(9)} \text{ PT} \sim K$$

$$T_{(2367)}^{(9)} \text{ PT} \sim (K \cap \{\lambda \mid m_1(\lambda) = 0\})$$

$$T_{(4365)}^{(9)} \text{ PT} \sim (K \cap \{\lambda \mid m_1(\lambda) = m_2(\lambda) = 0\})$$

$$T_{(51)}^{(5)}$$

$$T_{(23)}^{(5)}$$

$$\text{Par}(5) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (5) \\ (41) \\ (32) \\ (31^2) \\ (2^21) \\ (21^3) \\ (1^5) \end{array} \right\}$$

Euler

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 1$$
$$T_1^{(2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-q} = 1 + q + q^2 + \dots$$

Rogers-Ramanujan

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 2$$

Jacobi

$$T_{1,4}^{(5)}$$

$$T_{2,3}^{(5)}$$

Kanade-Russell

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+2} \geq 3 + \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \in 1$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$3 \geq \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$$

MacDonald (A_n等式)

$$T_{1,3,6,8}^{(9)}$$

$$T_{2,3,6,7}^{(9)}$$

$$T_{3,6,5}^{(9)}$$

$\frac{1}{1-q} \frac{1}{1-q^2} \dots$

RK $1 + q + q^2 + \dots = \frac{1 - q^{r+1}}{1 - q}$ in $\mathbb{C}[q] \subseteq \mathbb{C}[[q]]$

Jacobi $(1 - q^2)(1 - q^4)(1 - q^6) \dots$

of $\mathbb{Z}[q]$ $(1 + zq)(1 + zq^3)(1 + zq^5) \dots$

$(1 + z^{-1}q)(1 + z^{-1}q^3)(1 + z^{-1}q^5) \dots$

$$= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{l^2} z^l$$

$$1 + zq + z^{-1}q + z^2q^4 + z^{-2}q^4 + \dots$$