


第10回代数学特論

Rogers-Ramanujan の証明

↑

s_2

P は $\mathbb{N}$ -リ-環に
基づくもの

Jacobi $\equiv$ ~~重積~~

Virasoro

ボリ-エルニ-対称

• Andrews は FS 階層のもの

$$\frac{1}{(z;q)_\infty} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{(q;q)_n}$$

↔ $F_{\text{par}}(x, q)$ は
staircase

$$(-z;q)_\infty = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n q^{\binom{n}{2}}}{(q;q)_n}$$

↔ $F_{\text{strict}}(x, q)/q$
staircase

• Hardy-Wright 式 q に対する和性

↔ q - 1 は 5 重積, $D_p^{(b)}$ は P の $1^a 4^b$

• q = 項係数に基づくもの

• Motivated proof (= x, z

$$F_2(x, q) = F_2(xq, q) + xq F_2(xq^2, q)$$

q^2

AB と $BA = qAB$ とする行列変数

Def $(A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A^{n-k} B^k$

$$\mathbb{Q}(q)(A, B \mid BA = qAB) \ni A, B$$

$\mathbb{Q}(q)\text{-alg}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex } (A+B)^2 &= A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 \\ &= A^2 + (1+q)AB + B^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex 2 } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}' = 1, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}' = 1+q$$

$$\text{Def } [n] = 1 + q + \dots + q^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad \uparrow$$

$$\in \mathbb{Q}(q) \quad \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \quad \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{[n]!}{(k)! (n-k)!} \quad (0 \leq k \leq n) \quad \begin{matrix} q \rightarrow q^{-1} \\ \text{対称性} \end{matrix}$$

2k以外は0

$$[n]! = [n] \cdot \dots \cdot [1]$$

$$[0]! = 1$$

both sides are equal

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}'$$

(q = 1 項定理)

$$\text{Thm } (A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} A^k B^{n-k}$$

普通の交代法

Thm (q = 項定理)

$$(z; q)_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} (-1)^k q^{\binom{k}{2}} z^k$$

① ~~これ自体は Hardy-Wright と同様~~

$$f(z)(1-z^q) = f(zq)(1-z)$$

$$z^m \text{ の係数 } \left(f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^n z^m A_m(q) \right)$$

$$q^m A_m - q^{m-1} A_{m-1} = A_m - A_{m-1} q^n$$

$$(1-q^m) A_m = -q^{m-1} (1-q^{n-m+1}) A_{m-1}$$

$$\therefore A_m = \frac{-q^{m-1} (1-q^{n-m+1})}{1-q^m} A_{m-1} = \frac{(-1)^m q^{\binom{m}{2}} (q^n; q)_m}{(q; q)_m}$$

Jacobi $\equiv$ 重積の応用

$$\left(q^2, -zq, -\bar{z}^1 q; q^2 \right)_{\infty} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} z^n q^{n^2}$$

$(1+zq)(1+zq^2) \dots$
 $(1+\bar{z}q)(1+\bar{z}q^2) \dots$

$$(z; q)_{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} q^{\binom{k}{2}} (-z)^k$$

$$(1-z)(1-zq) \dots (1-zq^{n-1}) (1-zq^n) \dots (1-zq^{2n-1})$$

$$1-z = (1-\bar{z}^1)(-z)$$

$$1-zq = (q-\bar{z}^1)(-z)$$

$$(-z)^n (1-\bar{z}^1)(q-\bar{z}^1) \dots (q^{n-1}-\bar{z}^1)$$

$q^{1+2+\dots+(n-1)} (1-\bar{z}^1 q)$

$$z \mapsto \frac{z}{q^n} \text{ と } 1/z \text{ と } z+3$$

$$(-z)^n q^{\binom{n}{2}} (1-\bar{z}^1) \dots$$

$$-n^2 + \binom{n}{2}$$

$$q^{n-1} (1-\bar{z}^1 q^{n-1})$$

$$(-z)^n q^{-\binom{n+1}{2}} (1-z^t q^n) \cdot (1-z^t q) (1-z) \cdot (1-z q^{n-1})$$

$$= (-z)^n q^{-\binom{n+1}{2}} \left(\frac{z^t q}{q} \right)_n \left(\frac{z}{q} \right)_n$$

$$\left(\frac{z q^n}{q} \right)_{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} q^{\binom{k}{2}} (-z)^k q^{-nk}$$

$$\left(\frac{z^t q}{q} \right)_n \left(\frac{z}{q} \right)_n = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} q^{\binom{k}{2} - nk + \binom{n+1}{2}} (-z)^{k-n}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} k-n=l \\ \sum_{l=-n}^n \binom{2n}{n+l} q^{\binom{l}{2}} (-z)^l \\ \frac{k(k-1) - 2nk + n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(k-n)(k-n-1)}{2} \end{array} \right. \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\binom{l}{2}} (-z)^l \frac{1}{\left(\frac{q}{q} \right)_\infty}$$

$\overline{\pi}(12918)$

$$(g, z^1 g, z^2 g, \dots)_\infty = \sum_l g^{\binom{l}{2}} (-z)^l$$

$$g \mapsto g^2$$

$$z \mapsto z g$$

とある

$$\sum_l g^{l(l-1)} z^l g^l$$

$$\sum_l g^{l^2} z^l$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 2n \\ n+l \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{(1-g^{2n}) \cdots (1-g^{n-l+1})}{(1-g) \cdots (1-g^{n+l})} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\rightarrow (g=g)_\infty$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

fix

Motivated proof

$$R' = R \cap \{\lambda \mid \lambda_i \neq 1\}$$

Rogers-Ramanujan

$$R \sim T_{1,4}^{(5)} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q;q)_n} = \frac{1}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty}$$

||

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

+2 (i=1,2)
"staircase"

$$\not\rightarrow (q^5, q^3, q^2; q^5)_\infty$$

$$= (1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + 2q^4 + 2q^5 + 3q^6 + \dots) (q; q)_\infty$$

$$G_1' = \frac{1}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} \left(= f_R(q) \right) \text{ def } \sigma_3$$

$$G_2' = \frac{1}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} \left(= f_{R'}(q) \right)$$

$$= (1 + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 + q^5 + 2q^6 + \dots)$$

$$G_3 = \frac{G_4 - G_2}{q} = 1 + q^3 + q^4 + q^5 + q^6 + q^7 + 2q^8 + \dots$$

$$G_4 = \frac{G_2 - G_3}{q^2} = 1 + q^4 + q^5 + q^6 + q^7 + q^8 + \dots$$

Rogers (1844) Proc LMS

Ramanujan 1913

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e^{-2\pi}}{1 + e^{-4\pi}}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{(1 \pm \sqrt{5})}{2} \right) e^{2\pi i/c}$$

1919

Sells An invitation

to Rogers-Ramanujan identities

ワトソン

ニユース

観察 $G_{i+2}(q) = \frac{G_i(q) - G_{i+1}(q)}{q^i}$

$$= 1 + q^{i+2} + (q^{i+3} \text{ 以上, } \neq \text{負})$$

もし $i \geq 2$ 成立 (一般化的に)

$$\textcircled{\text{注}} \quad G_1(g) = f_R$$

$$G_2(g) = f_{R'} \quad \text{と } x \text{ と } y \text{ と } z \text{ と } w \text{ と } u \text{ と } v$$

実数

$$R_i = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid m_i(\lambda) = \dots = m_{i-1}(\lambda) = 0 \}$$

i.e. $m_i(\lambda) \geq 2$

$x \text{ と } y \text{ と } z \quad f_{R_i} = G_i \text{ と " 1 次元の " に } f \text{ と } z$

E.g. $R \setminus R' = \{ (u, 1) \in R \mid m_{\ell}(u) \geq 3 \}$

$$f_R - f_{R'} = g \underbrace{f_{R_3}}_{G_3}$$

$\parallel \quad \parallel$
 $G_1 \quad G_2 \quad G_3$

$m \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $4 \text{ と } 2 \text{ と } 3 \text{ と } 4 \text{ と } 5$

弱版 (weak version)

$$G_{i+2}(z) = \frac{G_i(z) - G_{i+1}(z)}{z^i}$$
$$= 1 + (z^{i+2} \text{ 以上})$$

もし $i \geq 1/2$ 帰納的に成立

weak $\Rightarrow$ $G_i = f_{p_i}$
 $G_{i+1} = f_{p_{i+1}}$ 成立

のみ示す

Def $A_1(z) = 1$ $A_{n+1}(z) = A_n(z) + B_n(z)$
 $B_1(z) = 0$ $B_{n+1}(z) = z^n A_n(z)$

~~prop~~ $\forall n \geq 1 \quad G_n(z) = A_n G_n(z) + B_n G_{n+1}(z)$

(!) $n=1$ 明証

$$G_n = A_n G_n + B_n G_{n+1}$$

$$z^n G_{n+2} = G_n - G_{n+1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2$$

$$= A_n (z^n G_{n+2} + G_{n+1}) + B_n G_{n+1}$$

$$= \underbrace{(A_n + B_n)}_{A_{n+1}} G_{n+1} + \underbrace{z^n A_n}_{B_n} G_{n+2}$$

~~prop~~ $A_1, A_2, \dots$ は収束する ($A_\infty(z) \in \mathbb{C}$)

(!) $A_{n+1} = A_n + z^{n+1} A_{n+1}$ 成立 //

~~prop~~ $A_{\infty} = G_1$

(:) $G_n = A_n G_n + B_n G_{n+1}$

$\stackrel{\text{weak}}{=} A_n (1 + q^n \mathbb{1}_{\neq \pm}) + (q^{n+1} \mathbb{1}_{\neq \pm})$

$= A_n + (q^{n+1} \mathbb{1}_{\neq \pm})$

$G_n \in A_n \text{ if } q^0 \sim q^{n-2} \text{ then } \dots \text{ (unsub)}$

~~prop~~ $S_n = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid \lambda_i \leq n \}$

$A'_n(q) = \sum_{\lambda \in S_{n-2}} q^{|\lambda|} \in \mathbb{C}[x]$

$A_n^{(q)} = A'_n(q)$

~~Con~~ $G_n(q) = A_n(q) = f_k(q) //$

prop の proof

同じ"連鎖化式"

$$A'_{n+1} = A'_n + \sum_{\lambda}^{u-1} A'_{n-1} \text{ とある}$$

$$S_{n-1} = S_{n-2} \sqcup \{(n-1, u) \mid u \in S_{n-3}\}$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{\lambda}^{u-1} \text{ とある}$$

$$A'_{n+1} = A'_n + \sum_{\lambda}^{u-1} A'_{n-1}$$

初期条件は check する.

トコト三重複

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(q^2, -2q, -\frac{1}{2}q; q^2 \right)_{\infty} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} z^n q^{n^2} \\ & \left(q^5, q^3, q^2; q^5 \right)_{\infty} \\ & q \mapsto q^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & z \mapsto -q^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad \parallel \quad \sum_n (-1)^n q^{\frac{5n^2+n}{2}}$$

$$G_1(q) * (q, q)_{\infty}$$

同様に

$$q \mapsto q^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$z \mapsto -q^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\left(q^5, q^4, q^1; q^5 \right)_{\infty} = \sum_n (-1)^n q^{\frac{5n^2+n}{2}}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$G_2(q) : \triangle$$

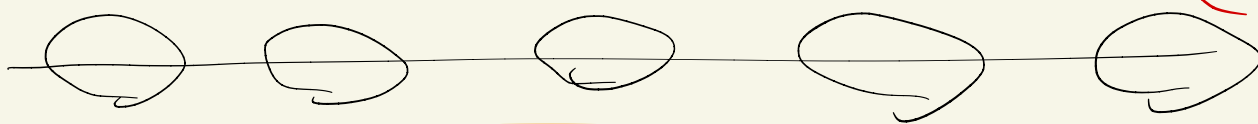
計算が82 $G_3 = \frac{G_4 - G_2}{q}$

$$\Delta \cdot G_3 = \boxed{1 - q - q^2 + q^3} \quad (1-q)(1-q^2) \quad (200)$$

$$\boxed{-q^6 + q^8 + q^{10} - q^{12}} - q^6(1-q^2)(1-q^4)$$

$$\boxed{+q^{17} - q^{20} - q^{23} + q^{26} + \dots}$$

$$q^{17}(1-q^3)(1-q^4)$$



$$\Delta \cdot G_3 = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n (1 - q^{n+1}) (1 - q^{2(n+1)}) q^{6n+5} \binom{n}{2}$$

(7) $\cancel{an^2 + bn + c} \binom{n}{0} z^n \cancel{\leq}$

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

$u'' \in \mathbb{R}^{1,1} <''$

証明するには $qG_3 = G_1 - G_2$ が必要

$$q \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n (1 - q^{n+1}) (1 - q^{2(n+1)}) q^{6n+5} \binom{n}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^n \left(q^{\frac{5n^2+n}{2}} - q^{\frac{5n^2+3n}{2}} \right)$$

と表わされる $(\because \Delta \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}])$

は可能

-2	-1	0	1	2

同様に

q^{2n+3} の項は消える

$$\Delta G_4 = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \left((1-q^{n+1}) (1-q^{n+2}) (1-q^{2n+3}) \right)$$

$$q^{5n+5} \binom{n}{2}$$

と予想される

証明も同様に $q^2 G_4 = G_2 - G_3$

Δ をかけた式をやる

これより

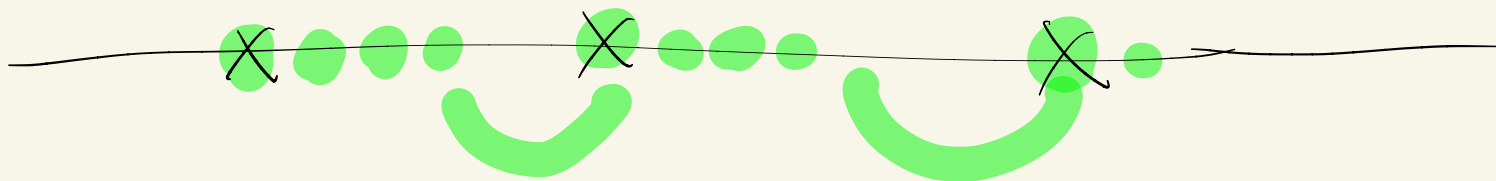
$$\Delta \cdot G_2(q) = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \left((1-q^{n+1}) \cdots (1-q^{n+i-2}) \right)$$

$$\left((1-q^{2n+i-1}) \right) q^{2in+5} \binom{n}{2}$$

ΔG_2 も同じになる

G_3

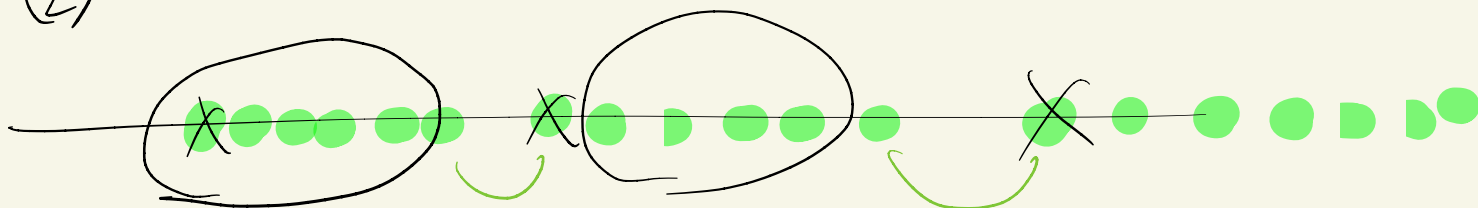
$$5\binom{n}{2} + 6n$$



G_4

$$5\binom{n}{2} + 8n$$

$n \geq 1$ 次

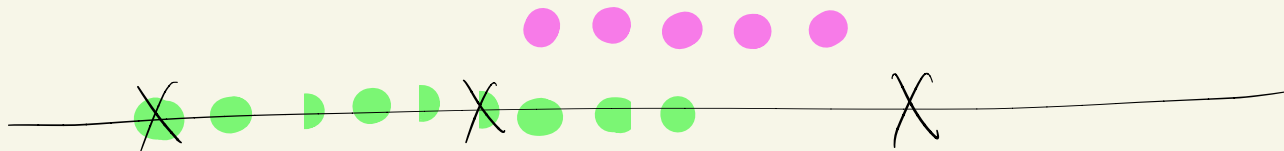


ϕ

$n \geq 1$ 次

329 積

$$G_5 \quad 5\binom{n}{2} + 10n$$



Motivate した  は正しい.

言証明は $g_i^{(i)} G_{i+2} = G_i - G_{i+1}$ を

checkする. 実際は示す必要がない。

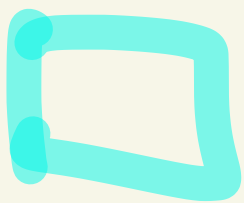
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} R \sim T_{1,4}^{(5)} \\ K \sim T_{1,3,6-8}^{(9)} \end{array} \right)$$

weak a proof  を使う

$n=0$ の場合

$$G_i = \frac{1}{(1-g_i)(1-g_i^{(i)})} + \sum_{n \geq 1} g_i^{2n} \text{ (something)}$$

$$= 1 + (g_i \text{ (something)}) + (g_i^{2i} \text{ (something)}) = 1 + g_i \text{ (something)}$$



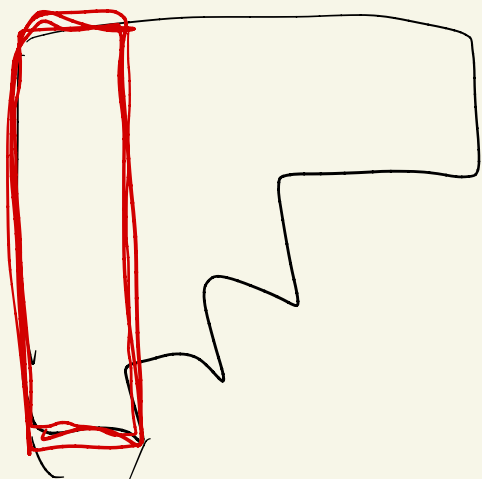
$$\text{plus } F_p(x, q) = F_p(xq, q)$$

$$+ xq F_p(xq^2, q)$$

9. 解法 1/2 1/3?

$$\leftarrow \forall i \geq 1 \quad \underline{F_p(q^{i-1}, q) = f_{R_i}(q)}$$

R_i



$i = 1, 2, \dots$

$$F_p(x, q) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n} q^{n(5n+1)/2} (1 - x^2 q^{2(2n+1)})}{(q; q)_n (2q^{n+1}; q)_\infty}$$

$(1-q) \dots (1-q^n) = (q; q)_n$
 $(2q^{n+1}; q)_\infty = (1-q^{n+1}) (1-q^{n+2}) \dots$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{g^{u(u+i-1)}}{(g; g)_n} = f_{R_i}(g)$$

$l \sim i-1$ to ∞

R_1 & R_2 are ∞ products.

$\parallel$ $\parallel$
 R R'

Hardy:

no doubt it would be
unreasonable to expect a
really easy proof.

表現論は elementary

$T_0 = \mathbb{C}$ を解ける

Rogers-Ramanujan

Δ $P_2 = 1$ - 理

Young 図形, Δ 対称群

$1/24$

$1/25$

$1/29$

$2/1$