

Pensieve header: Examples for the Da-Nang talk: Double Integration and the trefoil.

Startup

```
In[1]:= SetDirectory["C:\\drorbn\\AcademicPensieve\\Talks\\Sydney-191002"];
```

hm

```
hm
In[2]:= {ρx = {{0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0}}, ρy = {{0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, h}, {0, 0, 0}}, ρc = {{0, 0, 1}, {0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0}}};
{ρx.ρy - ρy.ρx == h ρc, ρx.ρc == ρc.ρx, ρy.ρc == ρc.ρy}
```

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hm
Out[2]= {True, True, True}
```

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hm
In[3]:= Λ = -h ηi εj ck + (εi + εj) xk + (ηi + ηj) yk;
Simplify@With[{E = MatrixExp},
E[εi ρx].E[ηi ρy].E[εj ρx].E[ηj ρy] == E[∂xk Λ ρx].E[∂yk Λ ρy].E[∂ck Λ ρc]]
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hm
Out[3]= True
```

A failing attempt to figure out dilations

Dilations. In \mathbb{H} , e^{xy} is a “dilation operator”. Thinking of it as in $\mathbb{H}^{\otimes 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_i$, it gets map by PBW to an element $d \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Q}[[\alpha]]) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[x, y][[\alpha]]$.

Claim. $\mathcal{D}(d) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{xy} &= \sum \frac{x^k y^m}{k! m!} = \sum \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} (-h)^k x^{n-k} y^{n+k} \frac{n!}{(n-2k)! k!} \quad \text{set } n-k=m \\
&\quad n=k+m \\
&\quad \text{Diagram: } \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \diagup \diagdown \diagup \diagdown \\ \hline \end{array} \quad [x, y] = h \quad yx = xy - h \quad = \sum_{m, k} \frac{\alpha^{k+m}}{k! (m-k)!} x^m y^m (-h)^k \\
&\quad (xy)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n x^{n-k} y^{n+k} (-h)^k \frac{n!}{(n-2k)! k!} \\
&\quad e^{xy} = \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_x) \quad y^k x = xy^{k-k} y^{k-1} \quad f(y)x = xf(y) - h \partial_y f(y) \\
&\quad e^{xy} xy = \mathcal{O}(\partial_x \Lambda_x) \quad \partial_x \Lambda_x = xy \Lambda_x - h y \partial_y \Lambda_x \\
&\quad \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_x) xy = \mathcal{O}(\partial_x \Lambda_x) \\
&\quad \mathcal{O}(\partial_x \Lambda_x) = \mathcal{O}(\Lambda_x) xy = \mathcal{O}(xy \Lambda_x) - h \mathcal{O}(y \partial_y \Lambda_x)
\end{aligned}$$

```
In[6]:= DSolve[{\lambda[0, y] == 1, \partial_\alpha \lambda[\alpha, y] == x y \lambda[\alpha, y] - \hbar y \partial_y \lambda[\alpha, y]}, {\lambda[\alpha, y]}, {\alpha, y}]
Out[6]= DSolve[\{\lambda[0, y] == 1, \lambda^{(1,0)}[\alpha, y] == x y \lambda[\alpha, y] - y \hbar \lambda^{(0,1)}[\alpha, y]\}, {\lambda[\alpha, y]}, {\alpha, y}]

In[7]:= With[\{\lambda = E^{\alpha x y / (1 - \alpha \hbar)} (1 - \alpha \hbar)^{-1}\},
Simplify[\partial_\alpha \lambda == x y \lambda - \hbar y \partial_y \lambda]]
Out[7]= 
$$\frac{E^{\frac{x y \alpha}{1-\alpha \hbar}} \hbar (-1 + \alpha \hbar + x y \alpha (-3 + 2 \alpha \hbar))}{-1 + \alpha \hbar} == 0$$


In[8]:= Coefficient[q - x y \alpha + q^2 \alpha (1 + x y \alpha) \hbar + q x y \alpha (2 - \alpha \hbar), \alpha]
Out[8]= -x y + 2 q x y + q^2 \hbar
```

cm

```
In[9]:= \Delta\theta = HoldForm[\left(\eta_i + \frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i}\right) y_k + \left(\beta_i + \beta_j + \frac{\text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i]}{\epsilon}\right) b_k +
(\alpha_i + \alpha_j + \text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i]) a_k + \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j\right) x_k];
TeXForm[\Delta\theta]
\Delta = ReleaseHold[\Delta\theta]
```

```
Out[9]= a_k (\text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i] + \alpha_i + \alpha_j) +
b_k \left(\frac{\text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i]}{\epsilon} + \beta_i + \beta_j\right) + y_k \left(\eta_i + \frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i}\right) + x_k \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j\right)

\left(\eta_i + \frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i}\right) \text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i] + \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j\right) \text{Log}[1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i] + \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i}\right) \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j\right) + \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j\right) \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i}\right)
```

cm

```
In[10]:= \{\rho y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \epsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \rho b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\epsilon \end{pmatrix}, \rho a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \rho x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\};
```

$$\{\rho a \cdot \rho x - \rho x \cdot \rho a == \rho x, \rho a \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho a == -\rho y,$$

$$\rho b \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho b == -\epsilon \rho y, \rho b \cdot \rho x - \rho x \cdot \rho b == \epsilon \rho x, \rho x \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho x == \rho b + \epsilon \rho a\}$$

cm

```
Out[10]= {True, True, True, True, True}
```

cm

```
In[11]:= Simplify@With[\{\mathbb{E} = MatrixExp\},
\mathbb{E}[\eta_i \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\beta_i \rho b] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\alpha_i \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\xi_i \rho x] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\eta_j \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\beta_j \rho b] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\alpha_j \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\xi_j \rho x] ==
\mathbb{E}[\partial_{y_k} \Delta \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{b_k} \Delta \rho b] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{a_k} \Delta \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{x_k} \Delta \rho x]]
```

cm

```
Out[11]= True
```

cm

In[=]:= Series[Δ , { ϵ , 0, 2}]

cm

$$\begin{aligned} Outf[=] = & \left(a_k (\alpha_i + \alpha_j) + y_k (\eta_i + e^{-\alpha_i} \eta_j) + b_k (\beta_i + \beta_j + \eta_j \xi_i) + x_k (e^{-\alpha_j} \xi_i + \xi_j) \right) + \\ & \left(a_k \eta_j \xi_i - \frac{1}{2} b_k \eta_j^2 \xi_i^2 - e^{-\alpha_i} y_k \eta_j (\beta_i + \eta_j \xi_i) - e^{-\alpha_j} x_k \xi_i (\beta_j + \eta_j \xi_i) \right) \epsilon + \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{2} a_k \eta_j^2 \xi_i^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_k \eta_j^3 \xi_i^3 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha_i} y_k \eta_j (\beta_i^2 + 2 \beta_i \eta_j \xi_i + 2 \eta_j^2 \xi_i^2) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha_j} x_k \xi_i (\beta_j^2 + 2 \beta_j \eta_j \xi_i + 2 \eta_j^2 \xi_i^2) \right) \epsilon^2 + O[\epsilon]^3 \end{aligned}$$