

JT Gravity and the Ensembles of Random Matrix Theory

Douglas Stanford, Edward Witten, arXiv:1907.03363 [hep-th], 2019

文献紹介 (11/6)

D2 武田 潤

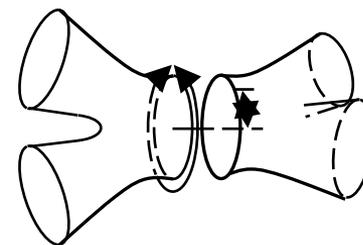
Mirzakhani's recursion relation と Super化

動機と背景

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

Super recursion relation

総括と応用



$$\begin{aligned}
 bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' D(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\
 & + \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' (b - \top(b, b', b_i)) V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

動機と背景

- Jackiw-Teitelboim重力
- Moduli空間の体積とMirzakhani's recursion relation
- Mirzakhani's recursion relationの応用

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

Super recursion relation

総括と応用

Jackiw-Teitelboim gravity

スカラー場と相互作用する二次元重力

$$Z_{g,N}^{\text{bulk}} = \int \frac{[dg_{ab}d\phi]}{\text{diff}} \Big|_{g,N} \exp \left(-i \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2x \sqrt{g} (R + 2) \phi \right)$$

C. Teitelboim, Phys. Lett. B 126, 1-2, 41-45, 1983

R. Jackiw, Nucl. Phys. B 252, 343-356, 1985

SYK模型のADS/CFT双対

K. Jensen, arXiv:1605.06098 [hep-th], 2016

J. Maldacena, D. Stanford, Phys. Rev. D 94, 106002, arXiv:1604.07818 [hep-th], 2016

G. Sárosi, arXiv:1711.08482 [hep-th], 2017 など

BH、 $T\bar{T}$ 、Twister、SUGRA、BF...



スカラー場を積分すると

$$\int \frac{[dg_{ab}]}{\text{diff}} \Big|_{g,N} \times \delta(\sqrt{g}(R + 2))$$

Moduli空間の体積

Moduli空間の体積

$$V_{g,N}(b_1, \dots, b_N) = \int \frac{[dg_{ab}]}{\text{diff}} \Big|_{g,N} \times \delta(\sqrt{g}(R+2))$$

Genus g 、境界がgeodesicで N 個あり長さが b_1, \dots, b_N のRiemann面上のとりうる計量の配位を等角写像で“割った”同値類の数

Mirzakhani's recursion relation = Moduli空間の体積を求める公式

$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' D(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\ + \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' (b - T(b, b', b_i)) V_{g,N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

Mirzakhani公式の応用

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' D(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\ + \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' (b - \mathbb{T}(b, b', b_i)) V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

→ JT重力の経路積分 $Z_{g,n}^{bulk} = \int \frac{[dg d\phi]}{diff} \Big|_g \exp \left[-i \left(\int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2x \sqrt{g} (R + 2) \phi \right) \right]$ の計算

P. Saad, S. H. Shenker, D. Stanford, arXiv:1903.11115 [hep-th], 2019

→ 行列模型のTopological recursionの特別な例

B. Eynard, N. Orantin, arXiv:0705.3600 [math-ph], 2007

動機と背景

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

- PantsとFenchel-Nielsen coordinate
- 多様体の縫い合わせ、McShane恒等式
- Mirzakhani's recursion relation

Super recursion relation

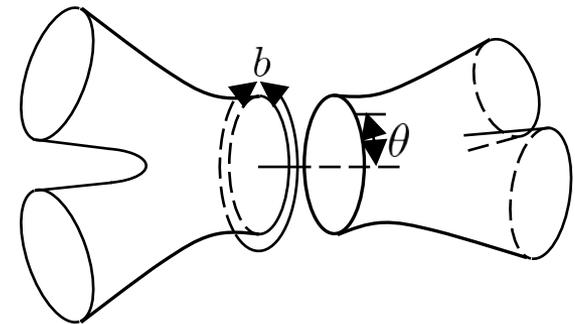
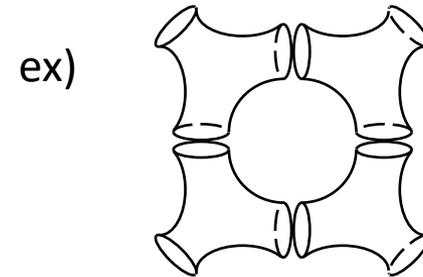
総括と応用

Pants, Fenchel-Nielsen coordinate

(双曲型) Riemann面はgeodesicを用いて
“Pants”に分割できる

PantsのModuli空間は点(次元0)で体積1

張り合わせによってModuli空間に寄与する
自由度は“長さ”と“ねじれ”



Wolpertの定理

Moduli空間の体積要素は

$$\prod_{i=1}^{3g+n-3} b_i db_i d\theta_i$$

Fenchel-Nielsen coordinate

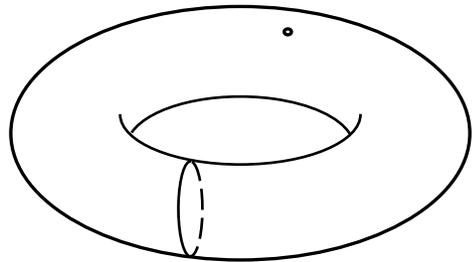
で表すことができる

S. Wolpert, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 83(1977), 1306-1308, 1977

S. Wolpert, Ann. of math. 109(1979), 323-351, 1979

多様体の縫い合わせ

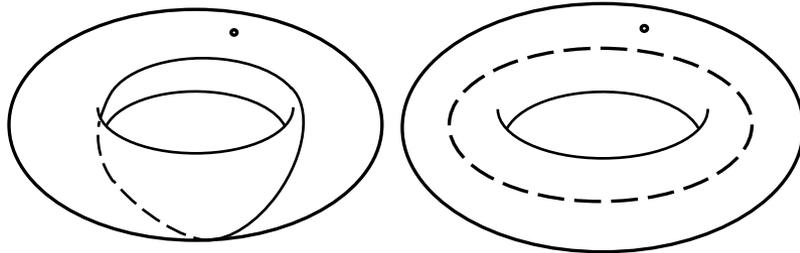
One-punctured hyperbolic torus



$$V_{g=1, N=1}(b) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^\infty l dl \int_0^1 d\theta \cdot 1$$

...発散する

色々な切り方がある(モジュラー不変性)



数えすぎが存在する

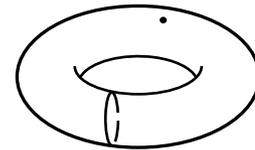
本当は $V_{g=1, N=1}(b) = \int_{\mathcal{F}} l dl d\theta \cdot 1$
 (重複がない領域 → ?)

としなければならない

McShane恒等式

One-punctured hyperbolic torusに関して

McShane恒等式:
$$\sum_{\gamma} \frac{1}{e^{l(\gamma)} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$



(切り方のモジュラー同値類に関する総和)

G. McShane, Invent. Math. 132 (1998), no. 3, 607–632.

$$\begin{aligned} V_{g=1, N=1}(b) &= \int_{\mathcal{F}} l d l d \theta \cdot 1 = \int_{\mathcal{F}} l d l d \theta \sum_{\gamma} \frac{2}{e^{l(\gamma)} + 1} = \int_{[0, \infty) \times [0, 1)} l d l d \theta \frac{2}{e^l + 1} \\ &\longrightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

higher genusへ拡張する

一般化McShane恒等式: $b = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} D(b, b', b'') + \sum_{i \in I, \Lambda \in \Upsilon_i} [\Upsilon(b, b_i, b') + D(b, b_i, b')]$

$$\Upsilon(b, b', b'') = \log \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}} \quad D(b, b', b'') = 2 \log e^{-b/2} \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}$$

Mirzakhani's recursion relation:

$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' D(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\ + \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' (b - \Upsilon(b, b', b_i)) V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

M. Mirzakhani, Inventiones mathematicae 167 no. 1, 179–222, 2007

genus (or境界の数) が小さいものから、再帰的に、
積分を計算するだけで求めることができる。

動機と背景

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

Super recursion relation

- Super Riemann面とRiemann面の対応 : foliation
- Super recursion relation

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ Super (Riemann) surface

(bosonic) Riemann面 (次元 $2|0$)

geodesicな境界 (次元 $1|0$)

Moduli空間 =

等角変換 $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ の同値類



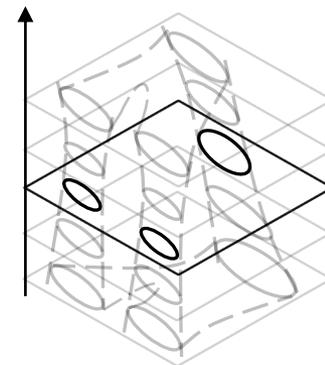
超Riemann面 (次元 $2|2$)

境界 (次元 $1|2$)

超Moduli空間 =

超等角変換 $OSp(1|2)$ の同値類

→ 次元 $1|2$ の境界で張り合わせ?



実はFoliationを考えると

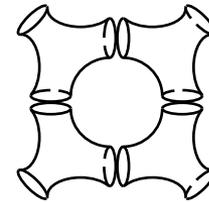
次元 $2|0$ の代表元(面)の性質について考えるだけでよい

Super recursion relation

super FN coordinate:

$$\prod_{s \in \mathfrak{G}} dl_s d\rho_s \prod_{t \in \mathfrak{T}} \frac{1}{8\pi} e^{-(a_t+b_t)/4} \cosh c_t/4 [d\xi_t d\psi_t]$$

張り合わせる境界 分解してできる pants



bosonicの時は

$$\prod_{s \in \mathfrak{G}} dl_s d\rho_s$$

Super recursion relation:

$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' \mathcal{D}(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right]$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' \mathcal{T}(b, b_i, b') V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

$$\mathcal{T}(b, b', b'') = \frac{1}{16\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b-b'+b''}{2}} + \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b-b'-b''}{2}} - \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b+b'+b''}{2}} - \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b+b'-b''}{2}} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{D}(b, b', b'') = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b+b'+b''}{2}} - \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{b+b'-b''}{2}} \right)$$

総括と応用

Fenchel-Nielsen coordinate ・ 一般化McShane恒等式

→Mirzakhani's recursion relation

超Riemann面のModuli空間を考えるときは

2|0次元の面について考えればよい

Super recursion relation

$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' \mathcal{D}(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\ + 2 \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' \mathcal{T}(b, b_i, b') V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

→ Super JT ・ 超対称性が入った行列模型のTopological recursion

D. Stanford, E. Witten, arXiv:1907.03363 [hep-th], 2019

P. Saad, S. H. Shenker, D. Stanford, arXiv:1903.11115 [hep-th], 2019

超弦理論・超弦の場の理論への応用も...

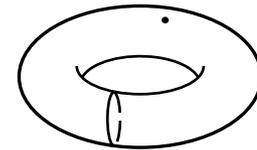
Backup slides

McShane恒等式

One-punctured hyperbolic torusに関して

McShane恒等式:
$$\sum_{\gamma} \frac{1}{e^{l(\gamma)} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(切り方のモジュラー同値類に関する総和)



$$V_{g=1, N=1}(b) = \int_{\mathcal{F}} l d l d \theta \cdot 1 = \int_{\mathcal{F}} l d l d \theta \sum_{\gamma} \frac{2}{e^{l(\gamma)} + 1} = \int_{[0, \infty) \times [0, 1)} l d l d \theta \frac{2}{e^l + 1}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

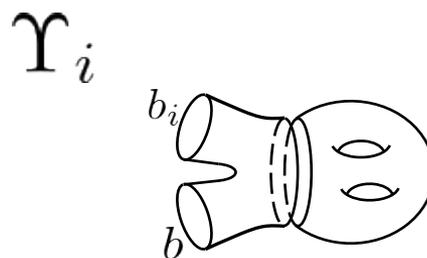
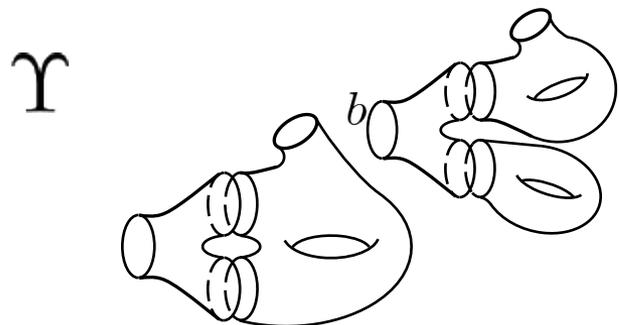
一般のRiemann面に対して

$$1 \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{\Lambda} f(b, b', b'')$$

(すべての切り方に関する総和)

が作れるか?

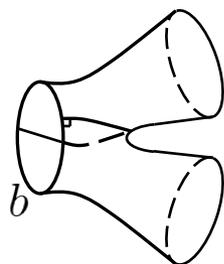
一般化McShane恒等式



$$b = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} D(b, b', b'') + \sum_{i \in I, \Lambda \in \Upsilon_i} [\tau(b, b_i, b') + D(b, b_i, b')]$$

境界から直角に出したgeodesicが

$D(b, b', b'')$

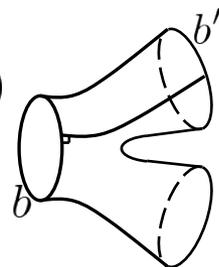


元に戻ってくる



自身にぶつかる

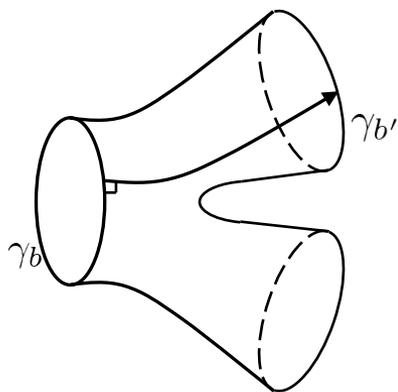
$\tau(b, b', b'')$



他の境界にぶつかる

ような境界上の領域の長さ

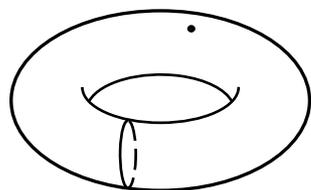
具体的な形



$$T(b, b', b'') = \log \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}}$$

$$D(b, b', b'') = 2 \log e^{-b/2} \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}$$

One-punctured hyperbolic torusなら

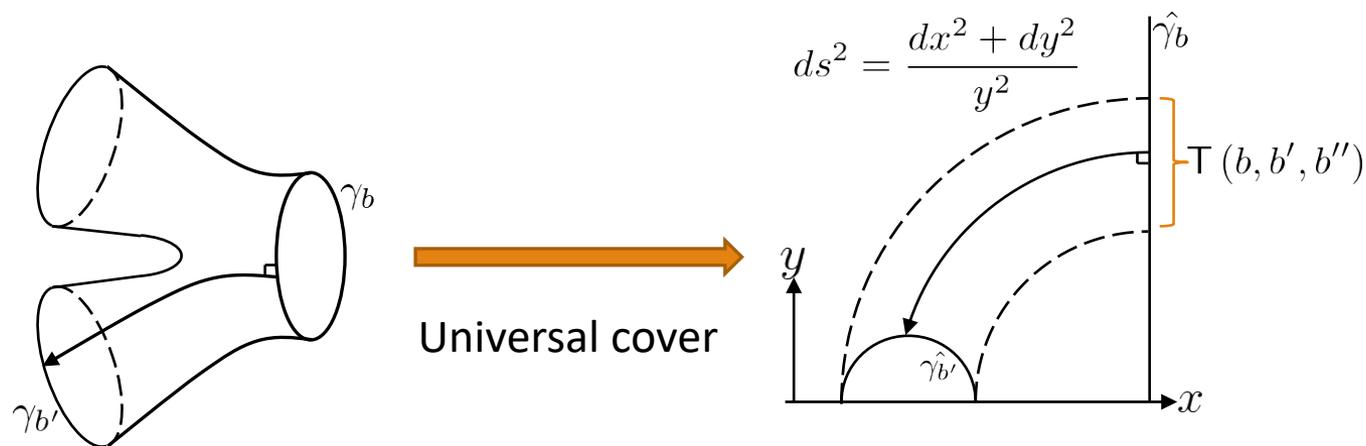


$$b = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} D(b, l, l) = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} 2 \log e^{b/2} \frac{\cosh \frac{l}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-l}{2}}{\cosh \frac{l}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+l}{2}}$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{\gamma} \frac{1}{e^{l(\gamma)} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

McShane恒等式が出てくる

導出

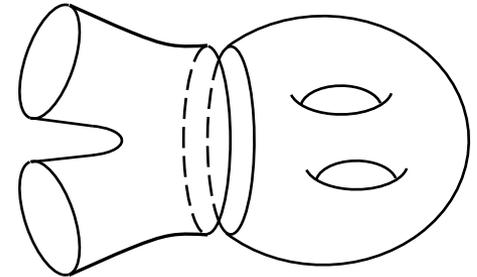
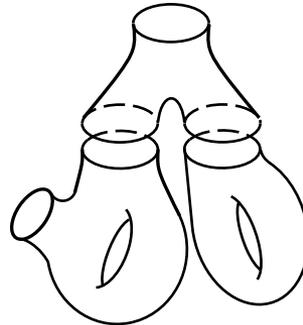
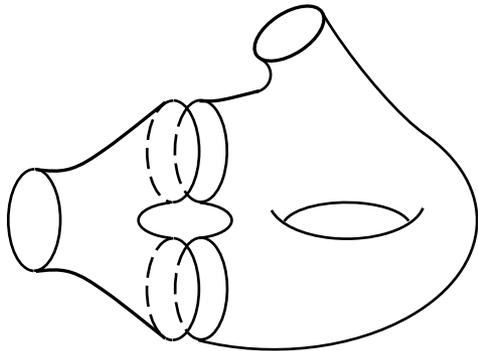


$$T(b, b', b'') = \log \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}}$$

Mirzakhani's recursion relation

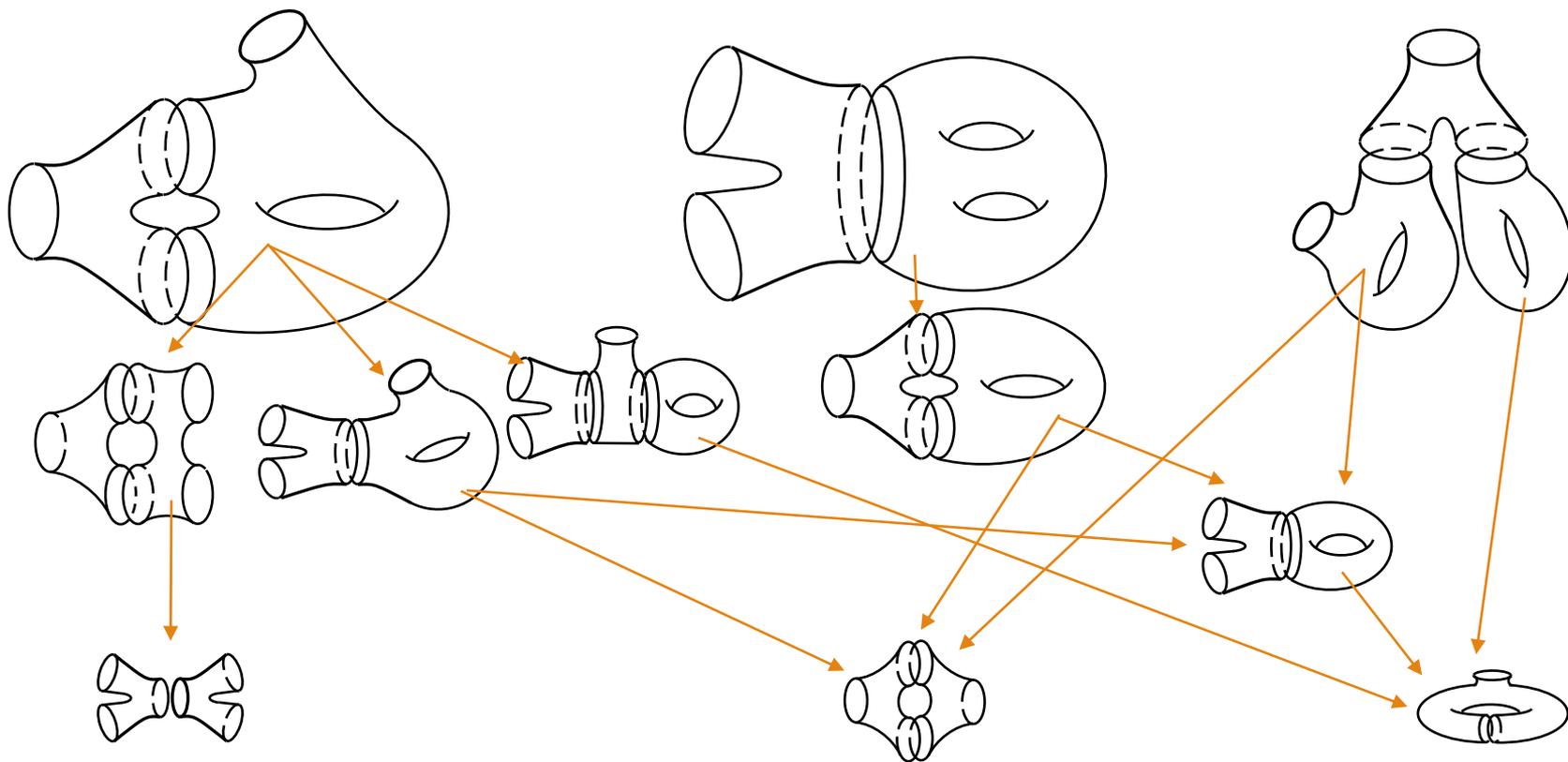
$$bV_{g,N+1}(b, B) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty b' db' b'' db'' \mathcal{D}(b, b', b'') \left[V_{g-1, N+2}(b', b'', B) + \sum_{(h_1, h_2), (B_1, B_2)}^{stable} V_{h_1, |B_1|+1}(b', B_1) V_{h_2, |B_2|+1}(b'', B_2) \right] \\ + \sum_{b_k \in B} \int_0^\infty b' db' (b - \mathbb{T}(b, b', b_i)) V_{g, N}(b', B \setminus b_k)$$

M. Mirzakhani, Inventiones mathematicae 167 no. 1, 179–222, 2007



Recursion example

Pantsに行き着くか見てみると...



$\mathcal{N} = 1$ Super (Riemann) surface

(bosonic) Riemann面 (次元 $2|0$)

geodesicな境界 (次元 $1|0$)

Moduli空間 =

等角変換 $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ の同値類

FN coordinate

境界同士の張り合わせ

R-Torsion (胞体分割・等角写像)

一般化McShane恒等式

どの境界で切るか

境界から垂直にgeodesicを伸ばす



超Riemann面 (次元 $2|2$)

境界 (次元 $1|2$) : 境界が“geodesic”?

超Moduli空間 =

超等角変換 $OSp(1|2)$ の同値類

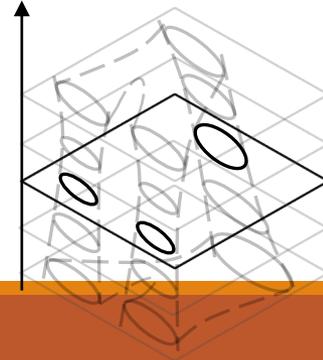
“超”FN coordinate?

超多様体の胞体分割?

“超”境界での張り合わせ?

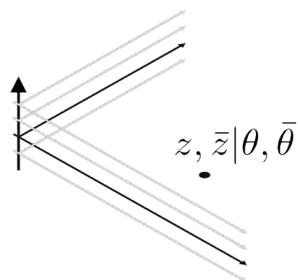
一般化“超”McShane恒等式?

直交(交差)? geodesic?

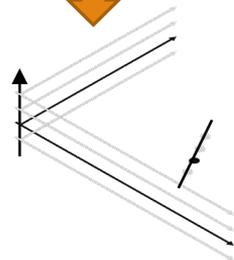


foliation

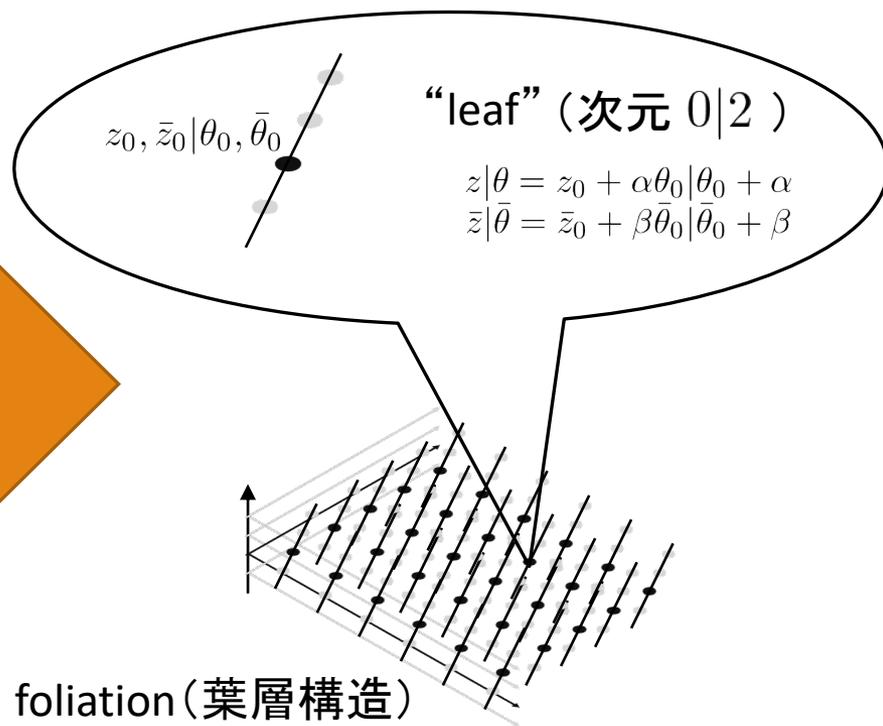
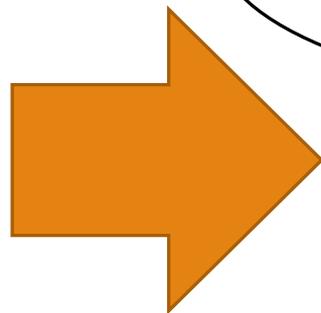
(考えている多様体を普遍被覆する
“超”Poincaré上半平面を考える)



$$D_\theta = \partial_\theta + \theta \partial_z$$
$$D_{\bar{\theta}} = \partial_{\bar{\theta}} + \bar{\theta} \partial_z$$



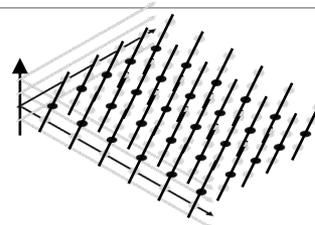
(軌道同士は交わらない)



foliation (葉層構造)

foliationの性質

$$\text{leaf } \begin{cases} z|\theta = z_0 + \alpha\theta_0|\theta_0 + \alpha \\ \bar{z}|\bar{\theta} = \bar{z}_0 + \beta\bar{\theta}_0|\bar{\theta}_0 + \beta \end{cases}$$



leaf自体は超等角不変
leaf内の各点は超等角変換で移り変わる



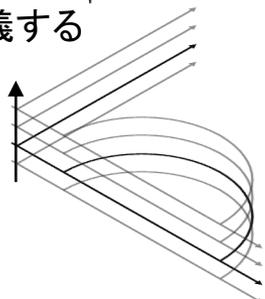
超等角同値類をとると消える
(代表元を持ってくればよい)

$z, \bar{z}|0, 0$ とleavesは一対一対応



$2|0$ 次元面 $z, \bar{z}|0, 0$
について考えればよい

“超”geodesicな
境界(次元 $1|2$)
と定義する

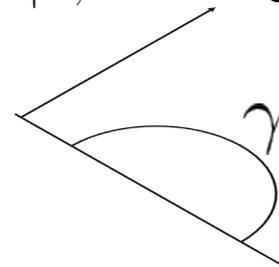


$$\mathcal{G}(\gamma) = \hat{\gamma}$$

各点にleafがある



$z, \bar{z}|0, 0$ 上でのgeodesic



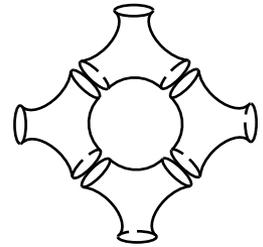
FN coordinateとMcShane恒等式のSuperanalog

FN coordinate $\prod_{s \in \mathfrak{G}} dl_s d\rho_s$
 張り合わせる境界

(自由度) $6g + 2N - 6$

$\prod_{s \in \mathfrak{G}} dl_s d\rho_s \prod_{t \in \mathfrak{T}} \frac{1}{8\pi} e^{-(a_t + b_t)/4} \cosh c_t/4 [d\xi_t d\psi_t]$
 分解してできるpants

$6g + 2N - 6 \mid 4g + 2N - 4$



一般化McShane恒等式

$$b = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} D(b, b', b'') + \sum_{i \in I, \Lambda \in \Upsilon_i} [\mathbb{T}(b, b_i, b') + D(b, b_i, b')]$$

$$\mathbb{T}(b, b', b'') = \log \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2}}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2}}$$

$$b = \sum_{\Lambda \in \Upsilon} \hat{D}(b, b', b'' | \alpha, \beta) + \sum_{i \in I, \Lambda \in \Upsilon_i} [\hat{\mathbb{T}}(b, b_i, b' | \alpha, \beta) + \hat{D}(b, b_i, b' | \alpha, \beta)]$$

$$\hat{\mathbb{T}}(b, b', b'' | \xi, \psi) = \log \frac{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b+b'}{2} - \frac{\xi\psi}{2} (e^{(b+b')/2} + \delta_b \delta_{b'})}{\cosh \frac{b''}{2} + \cosh \frac{b-b'}{2} + \frac{\xi\psi}{2} (e^{b/2} \delta_{b'} + e^{b'/2} \delta_b)}$$