

49. Studies on Holonomic Quantum Fields. IV

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This is a continuation of our previous notes [1], [2] and together with the latter constitutes the second part of the work referred to in [1]. We use the same notation as in [1], [2], [3].

1. First we shall show that the wave function $w_{F,n} = {}^t(\hat{w}_{F,n}^1(x), \dots, \hat{w}_{F,n}^n(x))$ constructed in [2] forms a basis of $W_{a_1, \dots, a_n}^{\text{strict}, R}$. By (30) the local expansion of $w_{F,n}$ in the sense of (10) in [1] takes the form

$$(42) \quad w_{F,n} \sim \frac{i}{2} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_{F,l}[A]_l w - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \bar{C}_{F,l} w_l^*[A] \right]$$

where $(i/2)C_{F,l} = {}^t({}^t c_l(\hat{w}_{F,n}^1), \dots, {}^t c_l(\hat{w}_{F,n}^n))$. From (31) it follows that if we write $C_{F,0} = 1 - T$, T is purely imaginary and hermitian: $T = -\bar{T} = -{}^t T$. Since $w_{\mathcal{R}}$ is a basis of $W_{a_1, \dots, a_n}^{\text{strict}, R}$, there exists a real $n \times n$ matrix C satisfying $w_{F,n} = C w_{\mathcal{R}}$. Comparing the 0-th coefficients of their local expansions we have $(i/2)C_{F,0} = C C_{\mathcal{R},0}$ or equivalently $1 - T = 2C e^{-H}$. Taking the complex conjugate we have $1 + T = 2C e^H$, and hence

$$(43) \quad C = (2 \cosh H)^{-1}, \quad T = \tanh H = (1 - G)(1 + G)^{-1}.$$

Hence $w_{F,n}$ is also a basis of $W_{a_1, \dots, a_n}^{\text{strict}, R}$.

The relation between w_F and $w_{\mathcal{R}}$ enables us to express the coefficients B, E appearing in the system (12) in [1] satisfied by $w_{\mathcal{R}}$, in terms of $\tau_{F,n}$ and $\tau_{F,n}^{\mu\nu}$. From (11), (40), (41) and (43) we have

$$(44) \quad \begin{aligned} F &= [U^{-1}V, mA], & G &= U(2\tau_{F,n} - U)^{-1} \\ B &= \sqrt{G}mA\sqrt{G}^{-1}, & E &= \sqrt{GF}\sqrt{G}^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(45) \quad \begin{aligned} U &= \tau_{F,n}(1 - T) = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{F,n} & i\tau_{F,n}^{12} & \cdots & i\tau_{F,n}^{1n} \\ -i\tau_{F,n}^{12} & \tau_{F,n} & \cdots & i\tau_{F,n}^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -i\tau_{F,n}^{1n} & -i\tau_{F,n}^{2n} & \cdots & \tau_{F,n} \end{pmatrix} \\ V &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} m^{-1}\partial_{-a_1^-}\tau_{F,n} & im^{-1}\partial_{-a_2^-}\tau_{F,n}^{12} & \cdots & im^{-1}\partial_{-a_n^-}\tau_{F,n}^{1n} \\ -im^{-1}\partial_{-a_1^-}\tau_{F,n}^{12} & m^{-1}\partial_{-a_2^-}\tau_{F,n} & \cdots & im^{-1}\partial_{-a_n^-}\tau_{F,n}^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -im^{-1}\partial_{-a_1^-}\tau_{F,n}^{1n} & -im^{-1}\partial_{-a_2^-}\tau_{F,n}^{2n} & \cdots & m^{-1}\partial_{-a_n^-}\tau_{F,n} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have constructed, in terms of ψ, φ_F and φ^F , not only a solution to the extended holonomic system (12) but also one to the system of total differential equations (18).

2. Now we will give a closed expression for $\tau_{F,n}$ by means of solution matrices to the total differential equations (18) in [1]. From (40) and (41) we see that

$$(46) \quad \omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d \log \tau_{F,n} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr } C_{F,1} m dA + \text{tr } \bar{C}_{F,1} m d\bar{A}).$$

From (13) in [1] and (43), after a little computation we rewrite (46) in the following form.

$$(47) \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} T\Theta - \frac{1}{2} F\Theta + m^2 (-{}^t G \bar{A} G + \bar{A}) dA \right] + \text{complex conjugate.}$$

We note that the 1-form in the right hand side of (47) is shown to be a closed 1-form and is invariant under the Euclidean motion group even for an arbitrary solution to (18) in [1].

$\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m}(x)$ is written as a linear combination of the components of $w_{F,n}$ as follows.

$$(48) \quad \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m}(x) = \text{Pfaffian} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x) & \dots & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x) \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x) & 0 & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} & \dots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1 \nu_m} \\ \vdots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_2 \nu_1} & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m - 1 \nu_m} \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x) & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_1} & \dots & \dots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_{m-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Comparing the local expansion of both sides of (48) we have

$$(49) \quad \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m} = \text{Pfaffian} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} & \dots & \dots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1 \nu_m} \\ \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_2 \nu_1} & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m - 1 \nu_m} \\ \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_1} & \dots & \dots & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_{m-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \text{Pfaffian} (i(\tanh H)_{\nu, \nu'})_{\nu, \nu' = \nu_1, \dots, \nu_m}.$$

More generally we have

$$(50) \quad \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m}(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \text{Pfaffian} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hat{w}_{F,n}(x_1 x_2) & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}(x_1 x_k) & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_1) & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_1) \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}(x_1 x_2) & 0 & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}(x_2 x_k) & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_2) & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_2) \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}(x_1 x_k) & -\hat{w}_{F,n}(x_2 x_k) & \dots & 0 & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_k) & \dots & \hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_k) \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_1) & -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_2) & \dots & -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_1}(x_k) & 0 & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_2 \nu_1} & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_1 \nu_m} \\ & & & & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_2 \nu_1} & 0 & \\ -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_1) & -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_2) & \dots & -\hat{w}_{F,n}^{\nu_m}(x_k) & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_1} & \hat{t}_{F,n}^{\nu_m \nu_{m-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Erratum in Sato-Miwa-Jimbo [3]. The expressions in paragraphs § 3 and § 4 should be corrected as follows.

p. 7, line 5 from the bottom :

$$\langle w, w' \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} m dx^1 (w_+(x) w'_+(x) + w_-(x) w'_-(x)),$$

lines 4–3 from the bottom :

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} m dx^1 (w_+(x) \psi_+(x) + w_-(x) \psi_-(x)).$$

p. 8, line 13 from the bottom :

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\pm}(u) = \varepsilon(u) \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{i}{2} \int_{x^0=t} dx^1 & (e^{im(x-u+x+u^{-1})} (\partial/\partial x^0) \varphi^F(x) \\ & - \varphi^F(x) (\partial/\partial x^0) e^{im(x-u+x+u^{-1})}). \end{aligned}$$

References

- [1] M. Sato, T. Miwa, and M. Jimbo: Proc. Japan Acad., **53A**, 147–152 (1977).
- [2] ———: *ibid.*, 153–158 (1977).
- [3] ———: *ibid.*, 6–10 (1977).