

# Representations of Cherednik Algebras

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The product rule yields  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 1$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} x_1 = x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$ . Consider the algebra generated by  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  (multiplication by variables) and  $\partial_1, \partial_2, \dots, \partial_n$  (differentiation), subject to  $[x_i, \partial_j] = x_i \partial_j - \partial_j x_i = -\delta_{ij}$ , i.e.  $-1$  if  $i = j$  and  $0$  otherwise.

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It is apparently useful in certain fields, like the representation theory of  $S_n$ .

$$D_1 x_1^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} x_1^2 - c \sum_{i \neq 1} (x_1 - x_i)^{-1} (1 - S_{1i}) x_1^2$$

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 &= 2x_1 - c \sum_{i \neq 1} (x_1 - x_i)^{-1} (x_1^2 - x_i^2) \\
 &= 2x_1 - c \sum_{i \neq 1} (x_1 + x_i) \\
 &= 2x_1 - c(n-1)x_1 - c \sum x_i
 \end{aligned}$$

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For any  $V$ , there is an automatic representation of  $\text{End } V$  with the identity map, and for any  $A$ , with  $A$  an algebra, there is a obvious representation of  $A$  with  $\rho(x)(y) = 0$  for all  $x \in A, y \in V$ . Finally, if your algebra is a field, a representation is just a vector space

Working in characteristic  $(\text{mod}) p > 0$ .

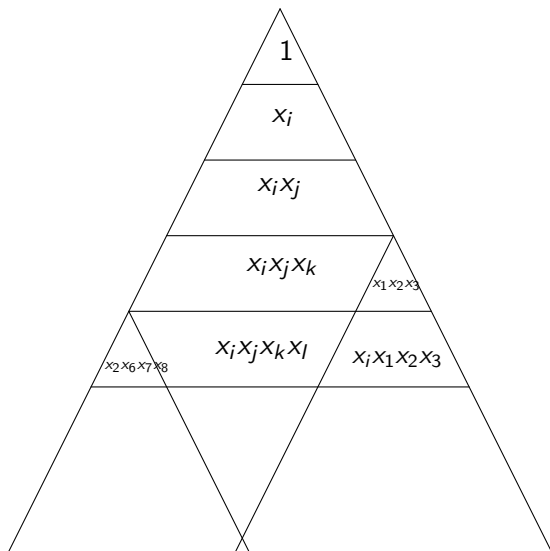
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In quantum mechanics, we can adjust the  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  term in Dunkl operators by a factor of  $\hbar$ . Then, the  $x_i$  are position vectors,  $D_i$  are momenta, and the extra part is accounting for Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle.



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Devadas and Sun: “The Polynomial Representation of the Type  $A_{n-1}$  Rational Cherednik Algebra in Characteristic  $p|n$ ” proves similar kinds of results for characteristic  $p|n$  by extending certain results from Pavel to positive characteristic.

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1. Devadas and Sun relied on a nice set of functions  $f_i$  and the fact that  $n|Df_i$  so that the  $f_i$  are singular in their case. We believe  $(n - 1)|Df_i f_j$ .

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2. We know that  $D^2 x_i^{2p+2} = 0$  for small  $n \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ . We hope to show that  $D^r x_i^{rp+r} = 0$  whenever  $n \equiv r - 1 \pmod{p}$

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3. We also conjecture that, for  $t \geq 3$  (and showed this for  $t = 0, 1, 2$ ):

$$Dy_1^t x_1^s = \sum_{r=0}^t (-c)^r \frac{s!}{(s-r)!} f(r)$$

where  $f(0) = \sum_{a=s-t} x_1^a$ ,  $f(1) = \sum_{a+b=s-t} \sum_{i \neq 1} x_1^a x_i^b$ ,  
 $f(2) = \sum_{a+b+c=s-t} \sum_{1 \neq i \neq j \neq 1} x_1^a x_i^b x_j^c$ , etc.

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My parents

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