

ゲージ理論の変形 理論と非可換幾何 学

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hep-th/0209042 etc

1. Introduction

(If)

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collaborates with

小平邦彦

内山龍雄

「一般相対性理論」「ゲージ理論序説」

・Yang-Mills 理論

・一般ゲージ場

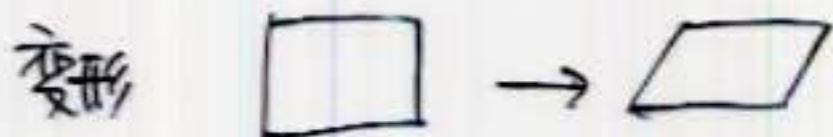
内山 program

- ・いろいろな「ゲージ理論」をつくれ。
- ・「ゲージ理論を統一」せよ。

小平邦彦

「複素多様体論」

・複素構造の変形理論 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$



小平 program

・いろいろな対象を「変形」せよ。

→ 内山+小平

ゲージ理論の変形理論

§2 ゲージ理論の変形理論

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コンセプト例 abelian gauge theory (EM theory)

$$S_0 = -\frac{1}{4} \int d^4x F_{\mu\nu}^{(0)a} F^{(0)\mu\nu a} \quad a=1,2,\dots,N$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{(0)a} \equiv \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a$$

$$\delta_0 A_\mu^a = \partial_\mu \epsilon^a \quad U(1)^N$$

abelian ゲージ理論から nonabelian
ゲージ理論を見えるか?

action と ゲージ変換の変形

$$\begin{cases} S[A_\mu^a] = S_0 + \boxed{S_1} \\ \delta A_\mu^a = \delta_0 A_\mu^a + \boxed{\delta_1 A_\mu^a} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{変形} \\ \text{ゲージ不変} \end{matrix}$$

条件 $\delta S = 0$

$$[\delta_\epsilon, \delta_{\epsilon'}] = \delta_{[\epsilon, \epsilon']}$$

非可換ゲージ理論

4

$$S = -\frac{1}{4} \int d^4x F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{\mu\nu a}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c$$

$$\delta A_\mu^a = \partial_\mu \epsilon^a + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b \epsilon^c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f^{abc} f^{ade} = 0$$

f^{abc} : Structure const.

g : 変形パラメータ

① unique consistent deformation under the condition

◦ Lorentz 不変

局所的対称性

◦ local

(◦ unitary)

◦ polynomial

S, δ は有限項

◦ $\delta \neq \delta_0$

Born-Infeld

◦ 同値類

→ local 変場の再定義で一致する理論は同値

$$A_\mu^a \rightarrow A_\mu^a + f_\mu^a(A) + \dots$$

ゲージ対称性の変形

内山

他のゲージ理論が"つく"めるか?
(他の変形が可能か?)

→ (ある同値類の下で) ない
'95 Barnich, Brandt, Henneaux

ゲージ理論を扱う統一的な手法は?

→ Batalin-Vilkovisky 形式
'81 Batalin, Vilkovisky

(supermanifold 上の Poisson geometry)
'95 Alexandrov, Katsenko, Schwarz, Zaboron

小平

どんな対象の変形が"記述"できるか?

→ いろいろできる。

複素構造の変形 = B-model の変形
'91 Witten

→ "Deformation Theory of Everything"
'00 Kontsevich, Sorbelman

Unification of deformation theory?

これらから例)

変形量子化 = 2D BF 理論の変形
(*積)

83 2次元BF理論の変形

2次元 abelian BF 理論

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2\sigma \, b_a^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$\mu, \nu, \lambda, \dots$ 2次元の添字

$a, b, c, \dots$ target space or 内部空間

$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu B_\nu^a - \partial_\nu B_\mu^a$, B_μ^a : "1"形式場

$b_a^{\mu\nu}$: 補助場

運動方程式' $F_{\mu\nu}^a = 0$ flat

2次元なら" $b_a^{\mu\nu} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \phi_a$ とおける。

代入して部分積分

$$S_0 = \int d^2\sigma \, \epsilon^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu a} \partial_\nu \phi^a$$

"1"形式対称性

$$\delta_0 \phi^a = 0$$

$$\delta_0 B_{\mu a} = \partial_\mu \epsilon_a$$

ϵ_a "1"形式"0"形式

微分形式'で書き直すと,

$$B_a \equiv B_{\mu a} dx^\mu$$

すると

$$S_0 = \int B_a d\phi^a$$

$\Gamma \equiv$ "対称性"

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_0 \phi^a = 0 \\ \delta_0 B_a = d\epsilon_a \end{array} \right.$$

① Batalin-Vilkovisky 形式

$\Gamma \equiv$ "パラメータ ϵ_a を FP ghost C_a と変える"
 $\Gamma \equiv$ "変換" $\rightarrow$ BRS 変換 $\delta_0^2 = 0$ ($\delta_0 C_a = 0$)

② Φ : 基本場, FP コースト
 に対して,

Φ^* : antifield を導入

$$gh \Phi + gh \Phi^* = -1$$

$$deg \Phi + deg \Phi^* = 2$$

$$|\Phi| = gh \Phi + deg \Phi \text{ とすると}$$

$$|\Phi| + |\Phi^*| = 1$$

$$B_a, \phi^a, C_a$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$B_a^*, \phi^{*a}, C_a^*$$

gh	-1	-1	-2
deg	1	2	2

③ Antibracket を導入

$$(X, Y) = \frac{X \overleftarrow{\delta}}{\delta \Phi} \frac{\overrightarrow{\delta} Y}{\delta \Phi^*} - \frac{X \overleftarrow{\delta}}{\delta \Phi^*} \frac{\overrightarrow{\delta} Y}{\delta \Phi}$$

性質

- $(F, G) = -(-1)^{(ghF+1)(ghG+1)} (G, F)$
graded symmetric
- $(F, GH) = (F, G)H + (-1)^{(ghF+1)ghG} G(F, H)$
graded Leibniz
- $(-1)^{(ghF+1)(ghH+1)} (F, (G, H))$
+ (cyclic permutations) = 0
graded Jacobi

⑥ Batalin-Vilkovisky action

$$\tilde{S}_0 \equiv S_0[\Phi] + (-1)^{gh\Phi} \int \Phi^* \delta_0 \Phi + O(\Phi^{*2})$$

今の場合

$$\tilde{S}_0 = \int B_a d\phi^a + \int B^{*a} \wedge dC_a$$

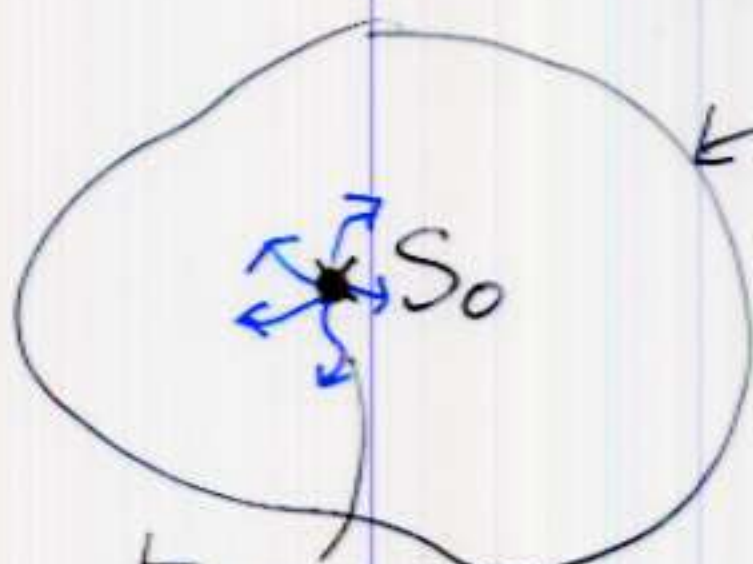
⑥ BRS 変換

$$\delta_0 F[\Phi, \Phi^*] \equiv (\hat{S}_0, F[\Phi, \Phi^*])$$

$$\text{例} (\hat{S}_0, B_a) = dC_a = \delta_0 B_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0^2 &= 0 \\ \delta_0 \hat{S}_0 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad) \text{ が必要}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\hat{S}_0, \hat{S}_0) = 0 \quad \text{classical master equation}$$



← ゲージ理論
全体の空間

無限小変形の moduli

S_0 : known gauge theory (通常 abelian 理論)

$$S = S_0 + gS_1 + g^2S_2 + \dots$$

s.t. $(S, S) = 0$ master equation

条件

- Lorentz 不変 $\sim$ global symmetry
- local $\sim S = \int \mathcal{L}$ local Lagrangian
- unitary $\sim$ Kugo-Ojima or 微分代数
- $\delta \neq \delta_0$

$\Rightarrow S_i \ i=1, 2, \dots$ は各項に $\frac{1}{i}$ 含む
 $\mathbb{Z}_A$ も含む

◦ 同値類

$$S' = S + g \delta F \Rightarrow S' \sim S \quad \text{BRS exact}$$

$$\therefore S'[\Phi^A, \Phi_A^*] = S[\Phi^A, \Phi_A^*] \quad g^n \text{ 1次}$$

$$\Phi'^A = \Phi^A + g \frac{\delta F}{\delta \Phi_A^*}$$

$$\Phi_A'^* = \Phi_A^* - g \frac{\delta F}{\delta \Phi^A}$$

場の local を再定義



BRS cohomology class

◦ polynomial

2dim BF の場合

$$S = \hat{S}_0 + g S_1 + g^2 S_2 + \dots$$

to classical master eq.

$$(S, S) = 0 \quad \text{to be satisfied,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & (\hat{S}_0, \hat{S}_0) \\ & + 2g (\hat{S}_0, S_1) \\ & + g^2 [(S_1, S_1) + 2(\hat{S}_0, S_2)] \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

g^0 $(\hat{S}_0, \hat{S}_0) = \delta_0 \hat{S}_0 = 0$

g^1 $(\hat{S}_0, S_1) = \delta_0 S_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow S_1 = \int \mathcal{L}_1 \quad \mathcal{L}_1: \text{Lagrangian}$

to be satisfied $\delta_0 S_1 = 0$ to

$$\delta_0 \mathcal{L}_1 + d^3 a_1 = 0$$

$$\delta_0 a_1 + d^3 a_0 = 0$$

$$\delta_0 a_0 = 0$$

	gh	deg
$\mathcal{L}_1$	0	2
a_1	1	1
a_0	2	0

g^2
 $a_0 = -\frac{1}{2} f^{ab}(\phi) c_a c_b$

$(f^{ab} = -f^{ba})$

δ_c	$\phi_a^* \rightarrow B_a \rightarrow \boxed{C_a^*}$	$\boxed{C_a^*} \rightarrow B_a^* \rightarrow \boxed{\phi_a^*}$
gh	-1 0 1	-2 -1 0
deg	2 1 0	2 1 0

これは¹⁾

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 = & \frac{1}{2} f^{ab} (B_a B_b - 2 \phi_a^* C_b) \\ & + \frac{\partial f^{ab}}{\partial \phi^c} \left(\frac{1}{2} C^* C_a C_b - B^{*c} B_a C_b \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f^{ab}}{\partial \phi^c \partial \phi^d} B^{*c} B^{*d} C_a C_b \end{aligned}$$

Q2 $(S_1, S_1) + 2(\hat{S}_0, S_2) = 0$

今全ての場 Φ, Φ^* に対して $\delta_0 \Phi = d(*)$
 からの²⁾ $(\hat{S}_0, S_2) = \delta_0 S_2 = 0$

よって $(S_1, S_1) = 0$

これは¹⁾ $f^{cd} \frac{\partial f^{ab}}{\partial \phi^d} + f^{ad} \frac{\partial f^{bc}}{\partial \phi^d} + f^{bd} \frac{\partial f^{ca}}{\partial \phi^d} = 0$

② 次元 abelian BF 理論の変形

これは nonlinear gauge theory (the Poisson σ -model)

$$S = \int B_a d\phi^a + \frac{1}{2} f^{ab}(\phi) B_a B_b$$

$$= \int d\sigma \left(\epsilon^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu a} \partial_\nu \phi^a + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu} f^{ab}(\phi) B_{\mu a} B_{\nu b} \right)$$

これは²⁾ $f^{cd} \frac{\partial f^{ab}}{\partial \phi^d} + f^{ad} \frac{\partial f^{bc}}{\partial \phi^d} + f^{bd} \frac{\partial f^{ca}}{\partial \phi^d} = 0$

193 Izawa, NI.

199 Izawa

$H^1 =$ "可換性"

$$\begin{cases} \delta \phi^a = f^{ba}(\phi) C_b \\ \delta B_a = dC_a + \frac{\partial f^{bc}(\phi)}{\partial \phi^a} B_b C_c \end{cases}$$

可換
積

変形
→

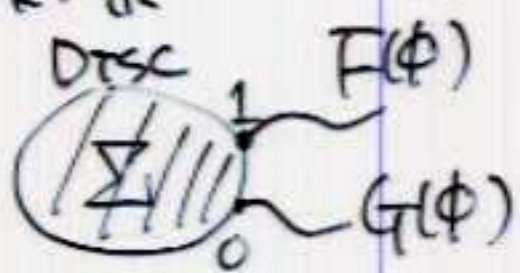
非可換
* 積

$$S_0 = \int B_a d\phi^a$$

→

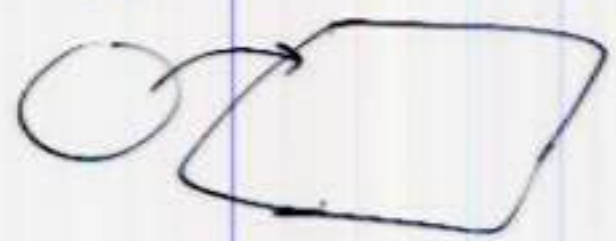
$$S = \int B_a d\phi^a + \frac{1}{2} f^{ab} B_a B_b$$

結果



199 Cartan's Field

$$\phi^a: \Sigma \rightarrow M \quad \text{シグマモデル}$$



$$F(x) G(x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} F(\phi(u)) G(\phi(0)) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (S_0 + S_{GF})}$$

$$x \equiv \langle \phi \rangle$$

積

- 1.1

14

$$F(x) \star G(x) = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}\psi F(\phi(u)) G(\phi(0)) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (S + S_{GF})}$$

$\star$: target space $\mathcal{L}_n$ $\star$ 積

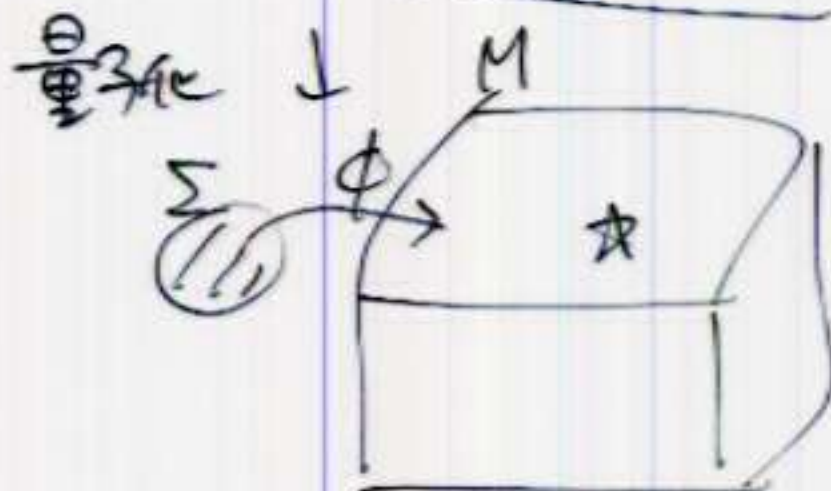
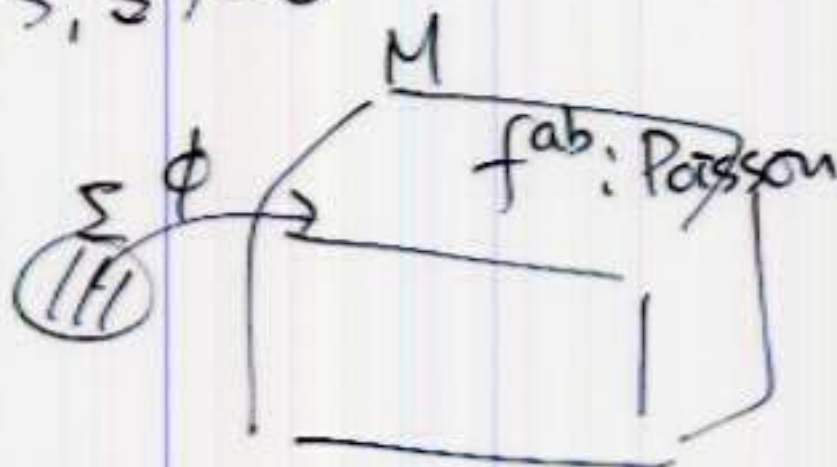
$$\{F, G\} \equiv ((S, F), G)$$

$$\{ \phi^a, \phi^b \} = f^{ab}(\phi)$$

$\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ is Poisson bracket on Jacobi

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f^{ab}}{\partial \phi^d} f^{cd} + \frac{\partial f^{bc}}{\partial \phi^d} f^{ad} + \frac{\partial f^{ca}}{\partial \phi^d} f^{bd} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (S, S) = 0$$



$$S = \int B_a d\phi^a + \frac{1}{2} f^{ab}(\phi) B_a B_b$$

* $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}$

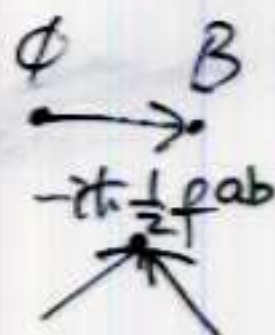
$f^{ab} = \text{const}$ as in Moyal $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) \star G(x) &= F(x) \exp(-i\hbar \overleftarrow{\partial}_a f^{ab} \overrightarrow{\partial}_b) G(x) \\ &= F(x) G(x) + i\hbar f^{ab} \partial_a F \partial_b G \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned}$$

propagator

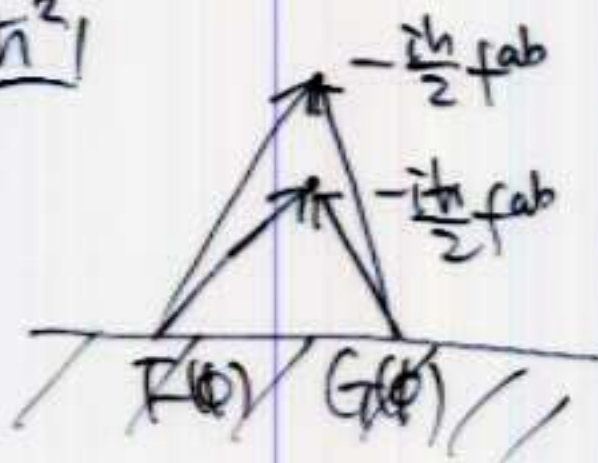
vertex

$\hbar^1$



$$\begin{aligned} &\sim -i\hbar \frac{1}{2} f^{ab} \partial_a F \partial_b G \\ &= -\frac{i\hbar}{2} \{F, G\} \end{aligned}$$

$\hbar^2$



$$\sim \left(-\frac{i\hbar}{2}\right)^2 f^{ab} f^{cd} \partial_a \partial_c F \partial_b \partial_d G$$

*-product

6

$$f * g = fg + \hbar \underbrace{B_1(f, g)}_{\{f, g\}} + \hbar B_2(f, g) + \dots$$

ここで B_i : bidifferential ops.
s.t.

$$(f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$$

associative

変換

$$f \mapsto f + \hbar D_1(f) + \hbar^2 D_2(f) + \dots$$

で同じものは同値

D_i : differential ops.

~

↑
1-pt fns
boundary condition

↑
~~古典極限~~
 $\{\phi^a, \phi^b\} = f^{ab}(\phi)$

↑
gauge symmetry or WT identity

↑
(local $\bar{g}$) fields redefinitions 自由度

$$f(x)g(x) = \int_{\phi(x)=x} \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}B f(\phi(x)) g(\phi(x)) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{\text{NL}}} \quad \alpha$$

84 高次元の弦張

n 次元 abelian BF 理論の変形

内山 program

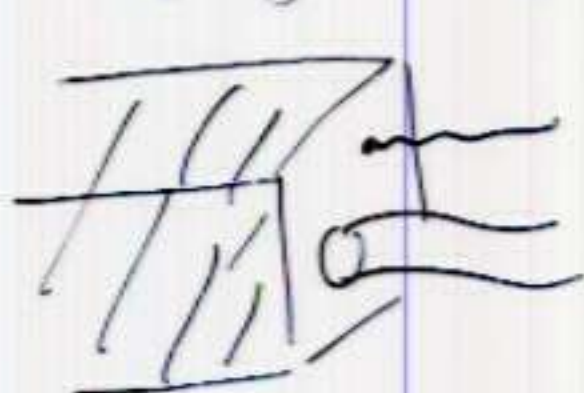
新しい "ゲージ" 理論

quasi-Lie algebroid

(L ∞ -algebra, Lie algebroid)
(d-algebra, Courant algebroid)

小平 program

Topological Open Membrane



closed string の変形

quasi-Lie algebroid の量子化

→ 量子ゲージ理論

⑥ 3次元

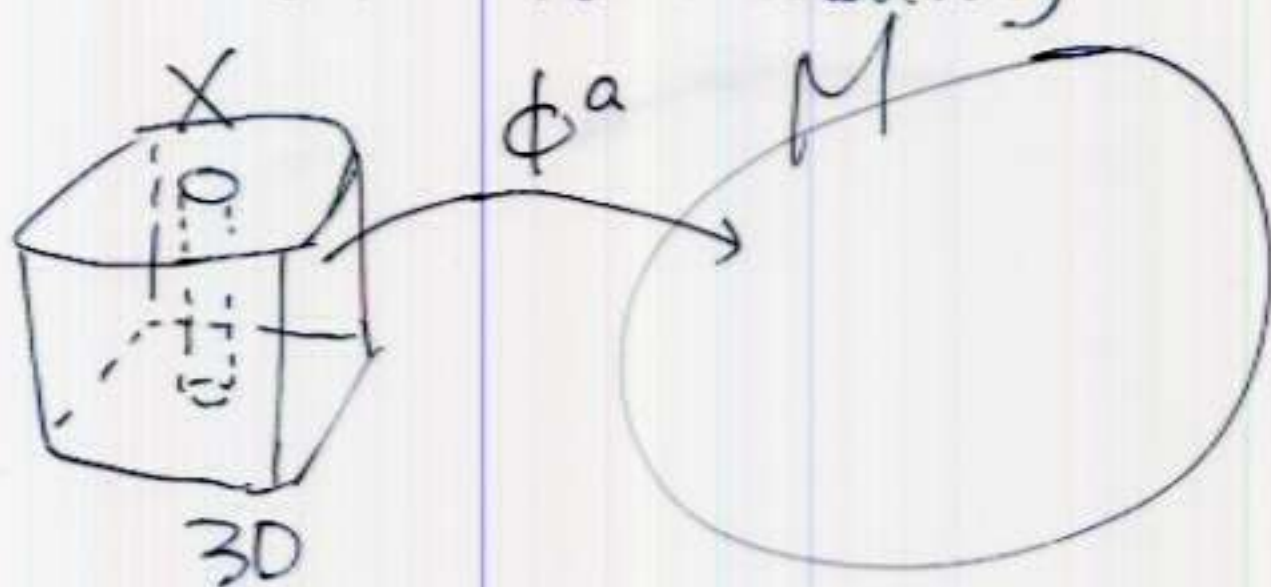
$$S = S_0 + g S_1$$

$$S_0 = \int_X \left[\underbrace{B_{2i}}_2 \cdot d\phi^i + \underbrace{B_{1a}}_1 \cdot dA^a \right]$$

$$S_1 = \int_X \left[f_{1a} A^a B_{2i} + f_2 B_{2i} B_{1b} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{3!} f_{3abc} A^a A^b A^c + \frac{1}{2} f_{4ab} A^a A^b B_{1c} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} f_{5a}^{bc} A^a B_{1b} B_{1c} + \frac{1}{3!} f_6^{abc} B_{1a} B_{1b} B_{1c} \right]$$

$$(S_1, S_1) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_1 \sim f_6$ の identity



Courant Algebroid

'90 Courant

vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ with $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ ^(graded) symmetric bilinear form
0 bilinear form $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ the anchor

s.t.

1. $e_1 \circ (e_2 \circ e_3) = (e_1 \circ e_2) \circ e_3 + e_2 \circ (e_1 \circ e_3)$

2. $\rho(e_1 \circ e_2) = [\rho(e_1), \rho(e_2)]$

3. $e_1 \circ F e_2 = F(e_1 \circ e_2) + (\rho(e_1)F) e_2$

4. $e_1 \circ e_2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L} \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$

5. $\rho(e_1) \langle e_2, e_3 \rangle = \langle e_1 \circ e_2, e_3 \rangle + \langle e_2, e_1 \circ e_3 \rangle$

$e_1, e_2, e_3 \in \Gamma(E)$

$F: M \rightarrow \text{fn}$

$\mathcal{L}: M \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ s.t. $\langle \mathcal{L}F, e \rangle = \rho(e)F$

cf. $TM \oplus T^*M$ on

$(X + \xi) \circ (Y + \eta) = [X, Y] + (L_X \eta - i_Y d\xi)$

$$M = \{ \Phi^a: \tilde{X} \rightarrow M \}$$

$$\text{fiber } V[1] \oplus V^*[1] = A_i^a, B_{ia} z^a \text{ is } \mathbb{Z}_3 \wedge^2 \mathbb{Z}_4 \text{ space}$$

$$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \equiv (e_1, e_2) \text{ antibracket}$$

$$e_1 \circ e_2 \equiv ((S, e_1), e_2) \text{ not symmetric}$$

$$F(e)F(\Phi) \equiv (e, (S, F(\Phi)))$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(\ast) = (S, \ast) \quad \text{BRS}$$

とすると,

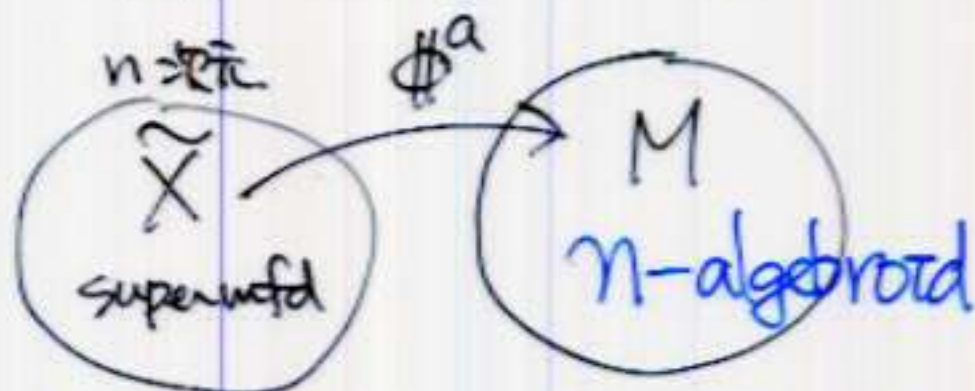
Courant algebroid condition 1~5
 $(\Leftrightarrow f_1 \sim f_6 \text{ a identity})$

$$\Leftrightarrow (S, S) = 0$$



○ n -次元

$$M = \{ \phi^a : \tilde{X} \rightarrow M \}$$



$A_p^{a_p}, B_{n-p-1, a_p}$ ($p \neq 0$) $\mathbb{Z}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$
 vector space $\bigoplus_{p=1}^n (\bigvee_p [p] \oplus \bigvee_p^* [n-p-1])$

to fiber $\mathcal{E}$ vector bundle $\mathcal{E}$

$\mathcal{E} \oplus T^*M$ is graded symmetric

by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\det$ is

$= (\cdot, \cdot)$ antibracket

$E_1, E_2 \in \Gamma(\mathcal{E})$ and $C^\infty(M)$

$$\begin{cases} \langle E_1, E_2 \rangle \equiv (E_1, E_2) \\ \tau(E_1, E_2) \equiv ((S, E_1), E_2) \\ \mathcal{L}(\cdot) \equiv (S, \cdot) \end{cases}$$

S : ndim BF determined

$E_1 \in C^\infty(M)$ のとき $\tau(E_1, E_2)$ は anchor

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \\ \tau(\cdot, \cdot) \\ \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{代数} \\ \text{幾何学} \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{BV algebra} \\ (S, S) = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$n\text{-algebroid} \Leftrightarrow S: n\text{dim deformed BF}$$

$$2\text{-algebroid} \Leftrightarrow \text{Poisson}$$

$$3\text{-algebroid} \Leftrightarrow \text{Courant}$$

$$n\text{-algebroid} \Leftrightarrow n\text{dim BF の変形}$$

$1 \neq 1$

It will become important to analyze
such a new type of "algebras"
in mathematics & physics.

§ In Progress

AdS program

- String Field Theory

Kajiura

- 重力 & $\text{Spin } 2$

$2D$ nonlinear gauge theory $\supset R^2$ 重力

- deformed Poincaré gauge theory

$3D$ Chern-Simon-Witten gravity の拡張?

$4D$ palatini, Ashtekar, spin-form

- M-theory, Topological open membrane

Cube: 3-form

Hofman, Park

- p-form gauge theory • SUSY

小平 program 変形理論 as H^1 -3 理論

- A-model, B-model

A ∞ category, derived category

Mirror Fukaya
Witten, Kontsevich
et al

- cohomology theory (A ∞ , L ∞)

Stasheff

- algebra の "量子化"

Drinfel'd

- singularity 理論

K. Saito

- symplectic 幾何学

Weinstein