

Tensor powers of vector representation of $U_q(sl_2)$ at even roots of unity

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$U_q(sl_2)$ at even roots of unity

Consider Lusztig quantum group of divided powers $U_q(sl_2)$ at even roots of unity $q = e^{\frac{\pi i}{l}}$, where l is odd. It is generated by $E, E^{(l)}, F, F^{(l)}, K^{\pm 1}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} K & 0 \\ l & \end{bmatrix}$. with the relations

$$EF - FE = \frac{K - K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}};$$

$$EK = q^2 KE, \quad FK = q^{-2} KF, \quad KK^{-1} = K^{-1}K = 1;$$

$$K^{2l} = 1, \quad E^l = F^l = 0.$$

Tensor product decomposition

- Tensor power of fundamental representation decomposes as

$$T(1)^{\otimes N} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^N M_{T(k)}^{(l)}(N) T(k), \quad T(1), T(k) \in \mathbf{Rep}(U_q(sl_2))$$

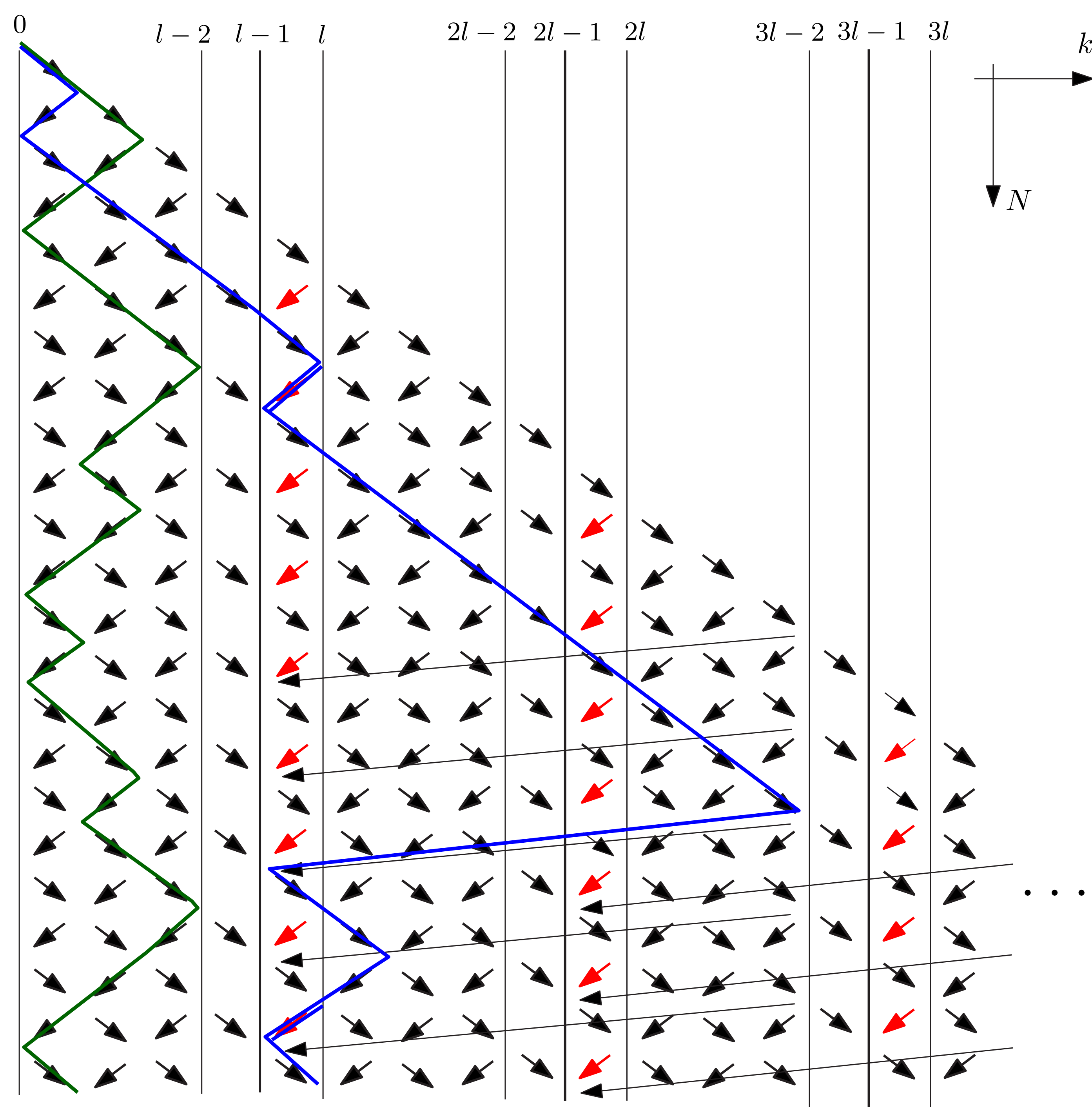
- This decomposition allows one to define character measure

$$p_k^{(N,l)}(t) = \frac{M_{T(k)}^{(l)}(N) \text{ch} T(k)(e^t)}{(\text{ch} T(1)(e^t))^N}.$$

Recursion-induced lattice path model

Grothendieck ring of $\mathbf{Rep}(U_q(sl_2))$ induces recursion on multiplicity functions $M_{T(k)}^{(l)}(N)$. One can define lattice path model, where weighted numbers of paths descending from $(0,0)$ to (k,N) satisfy the same recursion.

$(0,0)$



Counting paths

Counting numbers of paths in the recursion-induced lattice path model calls for definition of filter restrictions, regions, boundaries and congruence of regions. Latter allows one to obtain formula for multiplicities.

$$M_{T(k_1 l + k_0)}^{(l)}(N) = F_{k_1 l + k_0}^{(N)} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{N - k_1 l + 1}{2l} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor} F_{-k_1 l + k_0 - 2jl}^{(N)} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{N - k_1 l + 1}{2l} \rfloor} F_{k_1 l + k_0 + 2jl}^{(N)}$$

$$F_M^{(N)} = \binom{N}{\frac{N-M}{2}} - \binom{N}{\frac{N-M}{2} - 1}.$$

The limit shape

This formula for multiplicities allows one to obtain the limit shape for the character measure.

The highest weight is given by $k = k_1 l + k_0$, the critical point of the large deviation rate function is denoted by ξ_0 . In the regime, when $N = Ml$, $k_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $M \rightarrow \infty$, $l, \frac{k_1}{M} = \xi_0 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{lM}}$.

$$p_k^{(N,l)}(t) = v_{k_0} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi N}} (\text{ch} T(1)(e^t)) e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 (\text{ch} T(1)(e^t))^2}{8}},$$

where

$$v_{k_0} = \frac{(e^{t(k_0+1)} - e^{-t(k_0+1)})(e^{t(l-1-k_0)} - e^{-t(l-1-k_0)})}{e^{tl} - e^{-tl}}, \quad k_0 = 0, \dots, l-2,$$

$$v_{l-1} = 1.$$

Vector (v_0, \dots, v_{l-1}) is an eigenvector of the Markov matrix, corresponding to the random walk, induced by the tensor product decomposition, with eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$.

Results and future directions

- We obtained formulas for multiplicities in tensor power decomposition of a fundamental representation for Lusztig quantum group of divided powers $U_q(sl_2)$ and small quantum group $u_q(sl_2)$ at even roots of unity. We obtained the limit distributions for Plancherel measure and Character measure for the mentioned quantum groups in different asymptotic regimes.
- Statistics of tensor powers of other representations remain unexplored. Similar problem for $U_q(sl_n)$ is still open for both finite and infinite ranks. One would also need to give these findings interpretation with respect to the quantum Schur-Weyl duality, meaning, dimensions of what representations of Hecke algebra $nH_N(q)$ are being studied.

References

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