

13th September 2006, at CAMBRIDGE

**Tropical Representation of Weyl Groups
Associated with
Certain Rational Varieties**

Teruhisa Tsuda

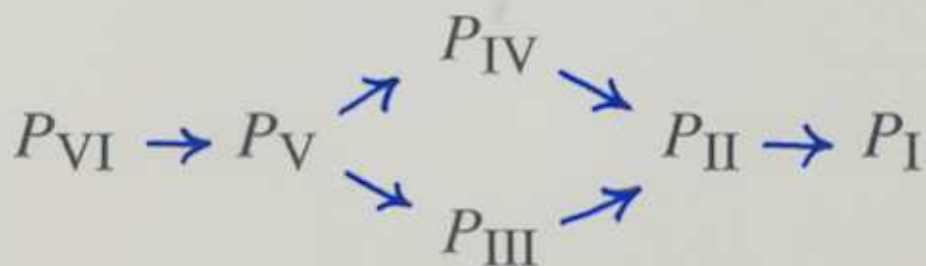
collaborated with

Tomoyuki Takenawa

Ref.) T & Takenawa: arXiv:Math.AG/0607661

§1 Intro: Symmetry of Painlevé Equations

Classification of 2nd order algebraic
ODE with Painlevé property.



Ex.) P_{IV}

$$\begin{cases} f_0' = f_0(f_1 - f_2) + \alpha_0 \\ f_1' = f_1(f_2 - f_0) + \alpha_1 \\ f_2' = f_2(f_0 - f_1) + \alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}$: parameters s.t. $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$.

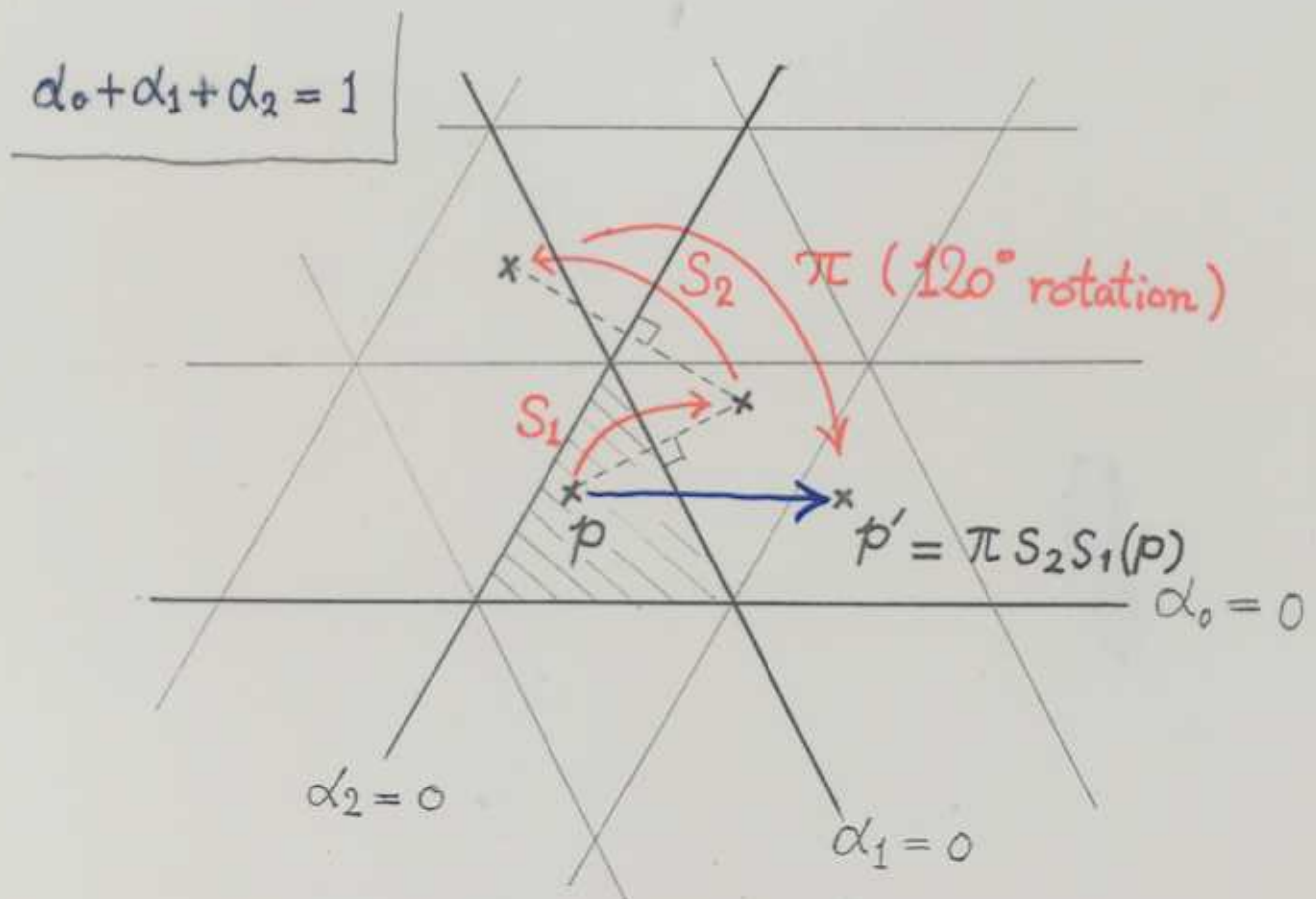
$f_0 + f_1 + f_2 = t \Rightarrow$ 2nd order.

1st integral

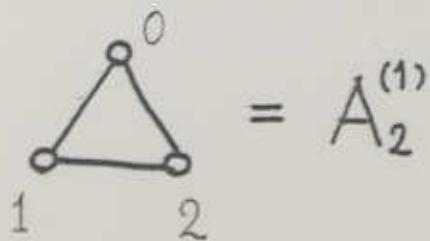
Affine Weyl group symmetry $\langle s_0, s_1, s_2, \pi \rangle \simeq \widetilde{W}(A_2^{(1)})$

P_{IV} is invariant under

$$\begin{cases} \pi : f_i \mapsto f_{i+1}, \alpha_i \mapsto \alpha_{i+1} \quad (i \in \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \\ s_i : f_{i\pm 1} \mapsto f_{i\pm 1} \pm \frac{\alpha_i}{f_i}, \alpha_i \mapsto -\alpha_i, \alpha_{i\pm 1} \mapsto \alpha_{i\pm 1} + \alpha_i \end{cases}$$



Dynkin diagram



$$s_i^2 = id$$

$$s_i s_j = s_j s_i$$

$$s_i s_j s_i = s_j s_i s_j$$

§2 Discrete Painlevé Equations

Originally, a discrete Painlevé equation is

2nd order ordinally difference equation with singularity confinement property that admits a continuous limit to some of Painlevé differential equations P_I, \dots, P_{VI} .

(Ramani-Grammaticos-Hietarinta, 1991 *PRL* 67)

Nowadays, more generally,

Discrete Painlevé =

Lattice part of birational actions of affine Weyl groups

non-autonomous: coeff's depend on time variable n .

- Rational \rightarrow difference
- Trigonometric $\rightarrow q$ -difference
- Elliptic \rightarrow "elliptic-difference"

Ex.) d- P_{II}



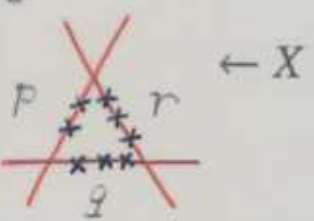
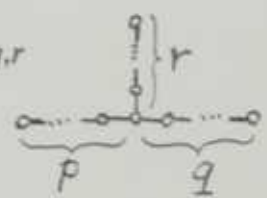
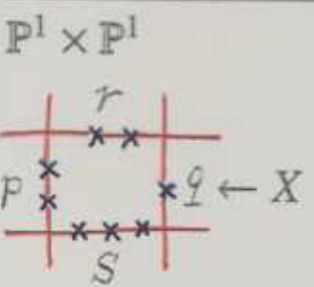
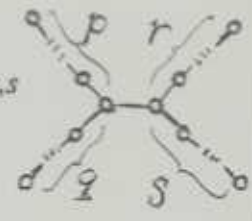
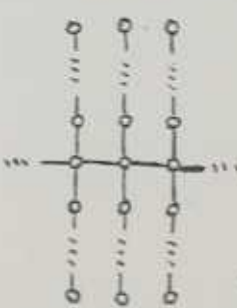
$$x_{n+1} + x_{n-1} = \frac{(an + b)x_n + c}{1 - x_n^2}$$

birat

Rational variety $X \rightsquigarrow W = W(R)$ Weyl group

2 dim.

higher dim.

	Geometric objects	R : root system	Remarks
Sakai ('01 CMP 220)	$\mathbb{P}^2 \leftarrow X$ 9 points blow up	$E_8^{(1)}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 pts in general position \Rightarrow <u>elliptic Painlevé</u>  cubic • Degeneration of pts set \Rightarrow discrete Painlevé's (<u>19 types</u>)
T ('06 LMP 77)	$\mathbb{P}^2 \leftarrow X$ 	$T_{p,q,r}$ 	<p><u>Tropical representation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • birational mappings • subtraction-free <p>(~ ultra-discretizable)</p> <p>q-difference cases</p>
	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \leftarrow X$ 	$H_{p,q,r,s}$ 	
T & Takenawa	$(\mathbb{P}^1)^N \leftarrow X$	T_t^k 	

§3 Tropical Weyl Group Action on Certain Rational Varieties

Rational variety $X \longrightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^N \ni f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N)$

blow-up along subvarieties $\{C_n^i, C_n^{-j}\}$ of codim 3

$$C_n^i = \{f_{n-1} = 0, f_n = -u_n^i, f_{n+1} = \infty\}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k_n$$

$$C_n^{-j} = \{f_{n-1} = \infty, f_n = -1/v_n^{-j}, f_{n+1} = 0\}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq \ell_n$$

$u_n^i, v_n^{-j} \in \mathbb{C}^\times$: parameters

• Néron-Severi bilattice $N(X) \simeq (H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}), H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}))$

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \text{linear span of } \{H_n, E_n^i, E_n^{-j}\} / \mathbb{Z}$$

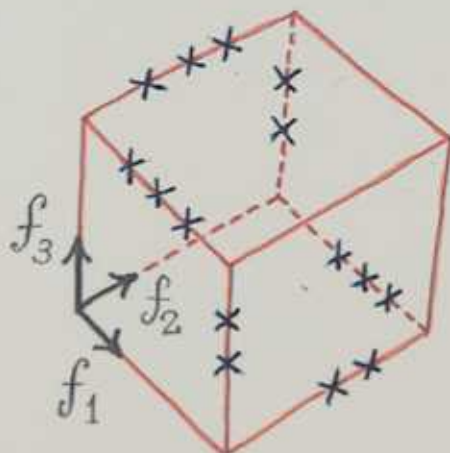
$$H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \text{linear span of } \{h_n, e_n^i, e_n^{-j}\} / \mathbb{Z}$$

• Intersection pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \times H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$\langle H_m, h_n \rangle = \delta_{m,n}, \quad \langle E_m^i, e_n^j \rangle = -\delta_{m,n} \delta_{i,j}, \quad \langle \text{otherwise} \rangle = 0$$

Ex.) $N = 3$

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$



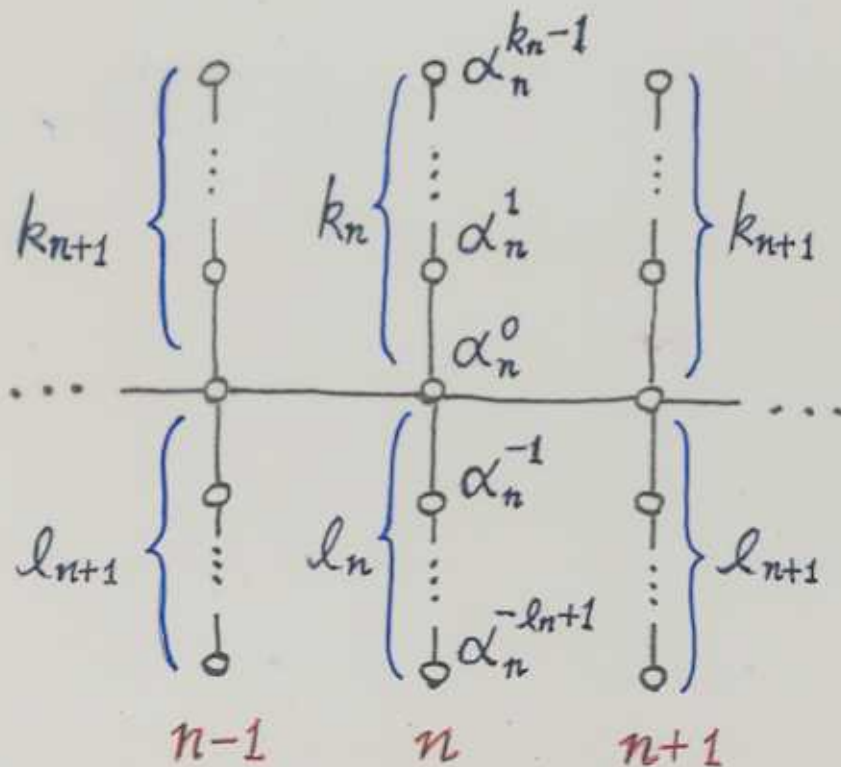
Root lattice $Q(T_\ell^k) \subset N(X)$

• Root and coroot bases

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n^0 &= H_n - E_n^1 - E_n^{-1}, & \check{\alpha}_n^0 &= h_{n-1} + h_{n+1} - e_n^1 - e_n^{-1} \\ \alpha_n^i &= E_n^i - E_n^{i+1}, & \check{\alpha}_n^i &= e_n^i - e_n^{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq k_n - 1) \\ \alpha_n^{-j} &= E_n^{-j} - E_n^{-j-1}, & \check{\alpha}_n^{-j} &= e_n^{-j} - e_n^{-j-1} \quad (1 \leq j \leq \ell_n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

• Dynkin diagram T_ℓ^k

specified by $k = (k_1, \dots, k_N), \ell = (\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N) \in (\mathbb{Z}_{>0})^N$



Remark

T_ℓ^k includes all of the simply-laced affine cases $A_n^{(1)}, D_n^{(1)}, E_n^{(1)}$

Weyl group $W(T_\ell^k) = \langle s_n^i \rangle$

• Simple reflections

$$s_n^i(\Lambda) = \Lambda + \langle \Lambda, \check{\alpha}_n^i \rangle \alpha_n^i, \quad \Lambda \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$s_n^i(\lambda) = \lambda + \langle \alpha_n^i, \lambda \rangle \check{\alpha}_n^i, \quad \lambda \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

Ex.) Action of s_n^0 on the basis of $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$:

$$s_n^0(H_{n\pm 1}) = H_{n\pm 1} + H_n - E_n^1 - E_n^{-1}, \quad s_n^0(E_n^{\pm 1}) = H_n - E_n^{\mp 1}$$



Thm 1. The birational transformations s_n^i defined by

$$s_n^0(f_{n-1}) = (a_n^0)^{\ell_{n-1}/(k_{n-1}+\ell_{n-1})} f_{n-1} \frac{f_n + v_n^{-1}}{f_n + u_n}$$

$$s_n^0(f_{n+1}) = (a_n^0)^{-k_{n+1}/(k_{n+1}+\ell_{n+1})} f_{n+1} \frac{f_n + u_n}{f_n + v_n^{-1}}$$

and $s_n^i(f_m) = f_m$ ($i \neq 0$) realize $W(T_\ell^k)$. Moreover, s_n^i maps X_a to $X_{s_n^i(a)}$ as a pseudo isomorphism of rational varieties.

τ -Functions

- τ -variables $\tau_n^i \longleftrightarrow C_n^i$ (center of blow-up)

Put $\omega_n = \theta_n^0 / (\theta_n^0 + \theta_n^\infty)$ with $\theta_n^0 = k_{n+1} + \ell_{n-1}$, $\theta_n^\infty = k_{n-1} + \ell_{n+1}$.

Thm 2 (τ -representation).

The birational transformations

$$s_n^0(\tau_n^1) = \frac{v_n^{\omega_n} \xi_{n+1} \eta_{n-1} + v_n^{-1+\omega_n} \xi_{n-1} \eta_{n+1}}{\tau_n^{-1}}$$

$$s_n^0(\tau_n^{-1}) = \frac{u_n^{-\omega_n} \xi_{n+1} \eta_{n-1} + u_n^{1-\omega_n} \xi_{n-1} \eta_{n+1}}{\tau_n^1}$$

$$s_n^i(\tau_n^{\{i, i+1\}}) = \tau_n^{\{i+1, i\}} \quad (1 \leq i \leq k_n - 1)$$

$$s_n^{-j}(\tau_n^{\{-j, -j-1\}}) = \tau_n^{\{-j-1, -j\}} \quad (1 \leq j \leq \ell_n - 1)$$

realize Weyl group $W(T_\ell^k)$. Here

$$\xi_n = \prod_{i=1}^{k_n} \tau_n^i \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_n = \prod_{j=1}^{\ell_n} \tau_n^{-j}.$$

Remark

$$f_n = \frac{\xi_{n+1} \eta_{n-1}}{\xi_{n-1} \eta_{n+1}}$$

Thm 2 \Rightarrow Thm 1

Geometric Background

cf.) 27 lines on cubic surface and Weyl group $W(E_6)$.

permutations

- $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \supset M = \{\text{Exceptional divisors}\} \curvearrowright W = W(T_\ell^k)$

$$\Lambda = \sum d_n H_n - \sum \mu_n^i E_n^i \in M \quad \xleftrightarrow{1:1}$$

Hypersurface of degree
 $d = (d_1, \dots, d_N)$
 passing through C_n^i with
 multiplicity μ_n^i

Def. The τ -function $\tau(\Lambda)$ ($\Lambda \in M$) is a rational function in τ_n^i s.t.

(i) $\tau(E_n^i) = \tau_n^i$

(ii) $\tau(w.\Lambda) = w.\tau(\Lambda)$ for $\forall \Lambda \in M, \forall w \in W(T_\ell^k)$

cf.) Kajiwara-Masuda-Noumi-Ohta-Yamada '03 *J. Phys. A* **36**

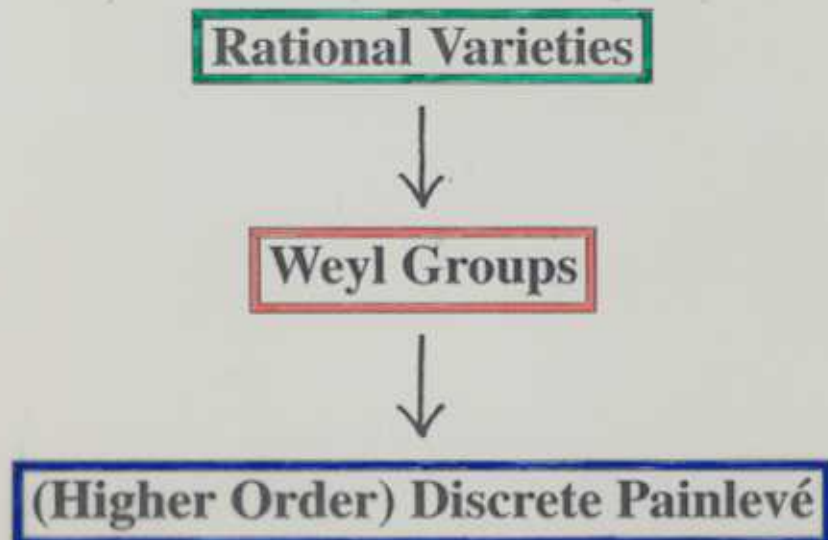
Thm 3. $\tau(\Lambda) \sim$ defining polynomial of the corresponding hypersurface

Remark Regularity of $\tau(\Lambda) \longleftrightarrow \infty$ -integrable systems

In some affine cases:

q -KP	$A_n^{(1)}$
q -UC	$A_{2g+1}^{(1)}, D_5^{(1)}, E_6^{(1)}$

Summary



Thank you very much for your kind attention!