

Developments in the noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism

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21/01/2010

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$S \in \text{Sym}(\Pi C^\lambda)[[\hbar]]$ (even scalar product case), or $S \in \text{Sym}C^\lambda[[\hbar]]$ (odd inner product case),

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- $S = \sum_{g \geq 0} \hbar^{2g-1+i} S_{g,i}$, $S_{g,i} \in \text{Symm}^i$,

$$\{S_{0,1}, S_{0,1}\} = 0,$$

$S_{0,1}$ - A_∞ -algebra with (even/odd) scalar product, so S -multiloop, higher genus generalization of A_∞ -algebra.

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- $\iff \Delta(\exp \frac{1}{\hbar} S) = 0$

Main features of noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism

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- gives framework in order to find nice higher genus analogue for the theory of variations of (nc-)Hodge structures (of CY-type), (recall (S.B., 2000), A_∞ -periods:

$$nc - VHS \quad (HC_t^- \subset HP) \rightarrow (H_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}) - \text{action}) \text{ on } HH$$

also with exponential (nc-)Hodge

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- Related on fundamental level with *supersymmetric* simple associative superalgebras: *odd general linear algebra* $q(N)$ of Bernstein-Leites, and with $gl(N|N)$, via invariant calculus on $q(N) \otimes \Pi V$, $gl(N|N) \otimes \Pi V$.

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- (S.B.,2006b) "SUPER-SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTEGRALS" integration theory (*super*-invariant w.r.t $q(N)$ and $gl(N|N)$) in the non-commutative setting with finite-dimensional integrals, $\Delta \leftrightarrow d_{DR}$

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Noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky differential (even inner product)

- Let $V = V_0 \oplus V_1$, $\beta : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k$ be an even symmetric inner product on V :

$$\beta(x, y) = (-1)^{\overline{x}y} \beta(y, x)$$

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- Define the noncommutative BV differential on F via

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda (a_{\tau_1} \dots a_{\tau_t})^\lambda &= \\ &= \sum_{p,q} (-1)^\varepsilon \beta_{\rho_p \tau_q} (a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_{p-1}} a_{\tau_{q+1}} \dots a_{\tau_{q-1}} a_{\rho_{p+1}} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda + \\ &\sum_{p \pm 1 \neq q} (-1)^{\tilde{\varepsilon}} \beta_{\rho_p \rho_q} (a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_{p-1}} a_{\rho_{q+1}} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda (a_{\rho_{p+1}} \dots a_{\rho_{q-1}})^\lambda (a_{\tau_1} \dots a_{\tau_t})^\lambda \\ &\sum_{p \pm 1 \neq q} (-1)^{\tilde{\varepsilon}} \beta_{\tau_p \tau_q} (a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda (a_{\tau_1} \dots a_{\tau_{p-1}} a_{\tau_{q+1}} \dots a_{\tau_t})^\lambda (a_{\tau_{p+1}} \dots a_{\tau_{q-1}})^\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky differential cont'd

- signs are the standard Koszul signs taking into account that $\overline{(a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda} = 1 + \sum \overline{a_{\rho_i}}$, $a_i \in \Pi V$.

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- Odd inner product: $\tilde{F} = \text{Sym}(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} (V^{\otimes j})^{\mathbb{Z}/j\mathbb{Z}})$, and $\overline{(a_{\rho_1} \dots a_{\rho_r})^\lambda} = \sum \overline{a_{\rho_i}}$, $a_i \in V$.

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- Theorem (S.B., 2009b) $\text{Ker} \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = \text{Im} \Delta_1 + \Delta_2$ (\sim ? related with Madsen-Weiss)...

Solutions (A-model).

- Conjecture (S.B,2006a). Counting of holomorphic curves $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma, p_j) \rightarrow (M, \coprod L_i, \oplus H_*(L_i \cap L_j))$, with $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded local systems, gives solution to the nc-BV equations.

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- subtleties:

$$\frac{1}{2} \dim_R M - \text{even} \implies F = \Lambda(C^\lambda)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \dim_R M - \text{odd} \implies F = S(C^\lambda),$$

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- Example $q(N)$, $q(N) = \{[X, \pi] = 0 | X \in gl(N|N)\}$, where π -odd involution, $q(N)$ has *odd trace* otr , $I = [\Xi, \cdot]$, Ξ - odd element $\Xi = (0 \mid diag(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)), (I^2 \neq 0$ (!))

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- Similarly, with even scalar product and an *odd derivation*, with, in general $I^2 \neq 0$.

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