

Gaudin Model and Opers

Let \mathfrak{g} -simple Lie algebra

$\{J^a\}, \{J_a\}$ - dual bases

z_1, \dots, z_N - distinct complex numbers.

The Gaudin hamiltonians

$$H_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{J^{a(i)} J_a^{(j)}}{z_i - z_j} \in U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes N}$$

where $A \in \mathfrak{g}$, $A^{(i)} = 1 \otimes \dots \otimes A \otimes \dots \otimes 1$
|^{ith}

$$[H_i, H_j] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [H_i, \mathfrak{g}_{\text{diag}}] = 0$$

M_1, \dots, M_N - representations of \mathfrak{g}

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^N M_i$$

Diagonalize H_i

Can we enlarge $\mathbb{C}[H_i]$ |Z
 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^N H_i = 0 \right)$

$\subset U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes N}$ to a larger commutative algebra?

Can we describe the spectrum of this algebra?

Will introduce $\mathcal{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathfrak{g}) \subset U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes N}$ - Gaudin algebra

and comm. algebra

$\text{Spec } \mathcal{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathfrak{g}) =$ space of L_G -opers
on \mathbb{P}^1 with regular
singularities at z_1, \dots, z_N, ∞
(L_G -Langlands dual grp to G)

Interpret Bethe Ansatz in terms
of opers, Miura opers, Miura transformation
Joint work with B. Feigin, N. Reshetikhin (~94)
and refine this theory with
Vertex algebras.

Use the Affine Kac-Moody algebra | 3

$\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ associated to \mathfrak{g}

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{1} \rightarrow \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_K \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}((\hbar)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$[A \otimes f, B \otimes g] = [A, B] \otimes fg - (\kappa(A, B) \text{Res}(f dg)) \mathbb{1}$$

κ -invariant bilinear form on \mathfrak{g}
 (κ -unique up to scalar)

M - \mathfrak{g} -module Extend action to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[[\hbar]] \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbb{1} & & \\ \downarrow \text{ev.} & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{g} & & \mathbb{1} \end{array} \quad \text{then take}$$

$$M_K := \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[[\hbar]] \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbb{1}}^{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_K} M$$



$\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_K(z_i) :=$ central extension of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}((\hbar - z_i))$

$M_1, \dots, M_N, M_\infty$ - \mathcal{O} -mods

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take

$$M_1 \otimes \dots \otimes M_N \otimes M_\infty$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_k(z_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \hat{\mathcal{O}}_k(z_N) \oplus \hat{\mathcal{O}}_k(\infty)$$

identify the central elements

$$\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} [\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{z_1, \dots, z_N, \infty\}]$$

$$\bigoplus \hat{\mathcal{O}}_k(z_i)$$

this map can be lifted to a map to the direct sum

$$H(M_1, \dots, M_N, M_\infty) := \bigotimes_{i=1}^N M_i \otimes M_\infty / \mathcal{O}_{\text{out}}$$

Lemma: $\cong \bigotimes_{i=1}^N M_i \otimes M_\infty / \mathcal{O}_{\text{diag}}$

In particular, if we add one more point $u \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{z_1, \dots, z_N, \infty\}$ and insert V_u where $M = \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V_u$

then $H(\dots)$ will not change.

LS

So, we obtain a canonical map

$$\text{End}_{\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{g}} \mathfrak{V}_{0,k}} \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} \bigotimes_{i=1}^N M_i \otimes M_{\mathfrak{g}} / \mathfrak{g} \text{diag.}$$

Take, $\forall_i M_i = U(\mathfrak{g})$ get map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{End}_{\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{g}} \mathfrak{V}_{0,k}} & \longrightarrow & U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes (N+1)} / \mathfrak{g} \text{diag.} \\ & \searrow \text{homomorphism} & \parallel \\ & & U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes N} \end{array}$$

Thm (Feferman-F) (1) $\text{End}_{\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{g}} \mathfrak{V}_{0,k}} = \mathbb{C}$

if $k \neq k_c$ where

$$k_c(A, B) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\text{ad } A \cdot \text{ad } B)$$

(half of the Killing form)

(2)

$$\text{End}_{\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{g}_{k_c}} \mathfrak{V}_{0,k_c}} \cong \text{Fun } \mathcal{O}_{PLG}(D)$$

~~by~~ ~~depends~~

Here $\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{g}$ -Langlands dual Lie alge $\mathcal{L}G$
 to \mathfrak{g} ($A(\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{g}) = A(\mathfrak{g})^*$)

$\mathcal{L}G$ - connected gp of adjoint type
 Lie $\mathcal{L}G = \mathcal{L}\mathfrak{g}$; $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n$, $\mathcal{L}\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n$,

$$\mathcal{L}G = PGL_n$$

$D = \text{formal disc} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[\epsilon, t]]$

$$\mathcal{O}_{PGL_n}(D) = \left\{ \partial_t + \begin{pmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\} \in G[[\epsilon, t]]$$

gauge trans. \swarrow

$$= \left\{ \partial_t - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_1 & \dots & v_{n-1} \\ 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \partial_t^n - v_1 \partial_t^{n-2} - \dots - v_{n-1} \right\}$$

these act on

$$\sum \frac{-(n-1)}{2} \rightarrow \sum \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{PGL_2}(D) = \left\{ \partial_t - \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i - V(t) \right\} / N_+[[t]]$$

Ex:

PGL₂

formal Taylor series

$$\mathcal{O}_{PGL_2}(D) = \left\{ \partial_t^2 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n t^n \right\}$$

$$\text{Fun } \mathcal{O}_{PGL_2}(D) = \mathbb{C}[v_n]_{n \geq 0}$$

Now we have original goal:

$$\text{Fun } \mathcal{O}_{PGL_2}(D) \longrightarrow U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes N}$$



Need to check that contains the cartesian Hamiltonians.

So, How big is I_{(z_i)}(g)?

Thm 1 Under this homom.

$$\text{Fun } \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}}(D_u) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathcal{O}_Y)$$

we have the inclusions of spectra

$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathcal{O}_Y) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}}(D_u)$$

$$\parallel$$

$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{P}^1)_{(z_i), \infty}$ - the space of global L_G -opers on \mathbb{P}^1 which have regular singularities at z_1, \dots, z_N, ∞ and are regular elsewhere

Regular sing: $\partial_t^2 - V(t)$ where $V(t)$ has pole of order at most 2

This follows from general results on coinvariants for vertex algebra.

This is in the book "Vertex alg's & alg. curves"
Frenkel, Ben-Zvi.

Also, in paper Frenkel math QA/0407524

Now, study spectra with particular $\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{P}^1}$ representations:

$$\bigotimes_{i=1}^N M_i; M_{\infty}; M_i = V_{\lambda_i} \text{ irred f.d. rep. of } \mathfrak{g} \text{ with highest weight } \lambda_i$$

$$M_{\infty} = V_{\lambda_{\infty}}$$

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^N V_{\lambda_i} \otimes V_{\lambda_{\infty}} \right)^{\mathbb{C}} \leftarrow \mathbb{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \searrow$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{(z_i), \infty; (\lambda_i), \lambda_{\infty}}(\mathfrak{g})$$

Thm 2

the set of $\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{P}^1}$ -opers on \mathbb{P}^1 with reg-singularity

at z_1, \dots, z_N, ∞ with fixed residues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N, \lambda_{\infty}$ with trivial monodromy

$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_{(\dots)}(\mathfrak{g}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_{(z_i)}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\parallel \qquad \parallel$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1/\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{P}^1)_{(z_i), \infty; (\lambda_i), \lambda_{\infty}} \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1/\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{P}^1)_{(z_i), \infty}$$

Using $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} V_\lambda \cong \text{Opers reg. slg. with residue } \lambda \text{ and trivial monodromy}$

we prove the result.

Example $\mathcal{L}G = \text{PGL}_2$

$$\partial_t^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\frac{1}{4} \lambda_i (\lambda_i + 2)}{(t - z_i)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\mu_i}{t - z_i}$$

"eigenvalue" of H_i

Bethe Ansatz \cong giving inverse map

