

Convergence of star products: Examples & Concepts

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Introduction / Motivation

→ formal star products

Recall: M smooth manifold

A formal star product \star on M is a $\mathbb{C}[[\lambda]]$ -bilinear multiplication for $C^\infty(M)[[\lambda]]$

$$f \star g = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \lambda^r C_r(f, g)$$

such that

i.) associative

ii.) $C_0(f, g) = fg$ pointwise product

iii.) $f \star 1 = f = 1 \star f$

iv.) C_r bidifferential operators

consequence:

$$C_1(f, g) - C_1(g, f) = i \{f, g\}$$

is a Poisson bracket

Big result:
(Kontsevich)

for any Poisson bracket $\{, \}$ on M there exists a \star .

now: use \star to model NCG

- \star -involutions $\overline{f \star g} = \overline{g} \star \overline{f}$
where $\overline{\lambda} = \lambda$ (always \exists such \star)
- deformed calculus (not so easy)
- deformed vector bundles $E \rightarrow M$
by deforming the module $\Gamma^\infty(E)$
into right modules w.r.t. \star
- deformed PFB

$$G \curvearrowright P \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} M$$

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(P) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)} \text{classical right module structure}$$

→ deformed into \star -right modules

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{C}^\infty(P)[[\lambda]] \times \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\lambda]] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(P)[[\lambda]]$$

$$(F \bullet f) \bullet g = F \bullet (f \star g)$$

$$F \bullet f = F \text{pr}^*(f) + \dots \text{ higher orders}$$

want \bullet to be G -invariant

Result: \bullet unique up to equivalence
(Bordemann, Neumaier, Leib, W.)

Cnelli 2010 (?)

also Thomas Leites, Chiriac Eponto, Pierre Belkacem

at the end of the day: get some geometry
"NCG"

BUT $\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$
 \uparrow λ is t_1 or $(p, \dots$

$\rightarrow (\mathcal{O}^*(M)[\lambda], *)$ algebras over the
wrong scalars!

Idea: want λ to become number in \mathbb{R}
 \rightarrow need to talk about convergence!

known approaches:

- using integral formulas for $*$
 based on Ψ DO calculus

formal $*$ is asymptotic expansion
for $t \rightarrow 0$ of these integral formulas

\Rightarrow can obtain via top. algebras
 \mathbb{C}^*, \dots

But: need finite dimensions for \int !

- generators & relations
 (q -deformation)

some new approaches?

- still botanics ...

Roughly the hope is: start with some M, \star

① determine a small class of functions on M for which \star "trivially" converges

e.g. a) Weyl product on \mathbb{R}^{2n}

$$f \star_{\text{Weyl}} g = \mu_0 \in \frac{i\lambda}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \right) (f \otimes g)$$

for f, g polynomials \rightarrow exp terminates

$\lambda \rightarrow \hbar$

b) $\tau\mathfrak{g}$ He algebra, $S^*(\tau\mathfrak{g})$

(morally $\text{Pol}(\tau\mathfrak{g}^*)$)

with Gutt star product $\star_{\mathfrak{g}}$

$$S^*(\tau\mathfrak{g}) \underset{\text{PBW}}{\simeq} U(\tau\mathfrak{g}) \quad \text{pull back the product}$$

with τ_i at the right places...

② Find \hbar topology on these functions such that \star becomes continuous.

Carefull: CCR do not allow for submultiplicative seminorms

best you can hope for: countable
system of seminorms

$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$
Weyl, Gutt, ... on V vector space
and are products \star on $S(V) (\cong \mathbb{R}\langle V \rangle)$

\leadsto suppose V is lc and $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ is
continuous
or
Weyl structure

S_R - topology: $R \in \mathbb{R}$

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n \quad v_n \in S^n(V)$$

p is a cont seminorm on V
define

$$P_R(v) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n!^R (p^{\otimes n})(v_n)$$

all these P_R 's define S_R -topology
on $S(V)$

Then $\star_{\text{Weyl}}, \star_G$ are continuous
for $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ R \geq \frac{1}{2} & R \geq 1 \end{matrix}$

completions depend on R

$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$

③ Take completions to enlarge the space of functions

~ get complete lc algebra A

would topology to be coarse as possible
so that completion is as large as possible

④ investigate A :

- are evaluations at $p \in \Pi$ continuous?
($\hat{=}$ elements of A are functions)
- study representations, ...