



Seminar/Hauptseminar im Sommersemester 2014

Nichtkommutative Funktionentheorie (Free Analysis)

Handout zu Chapter 3:

Higher order nc functions and their difference-differential calculus

Es seien $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_k$ und $\mathcal{N}_0, \dots, \mathcal{N}_k$ Moduln über dem unitalen kommutativen Ring \mathcal{R} und $\Omega^{(j)} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{j,nc}$, $j = 0, \dots, k$, nichtkommutative Mengen.

Ist f eine Funktion auf $\Omega^{(0)} \times \dots \times \Omega^{(k)}$ mit der Eigenschaft

$$f(\Omega_{n_0}^{(0)}, \dots, \Omega_{n_k}^{(k)}) \subseteq \text{hom}_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{N}_1^{n_0 \times n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{N}_k^{n_{k-1} \times n_k}, \mathcal{N}_0^{n_0 \times n_k})$$

für alle $n_0, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$, so sagen wir...

... f respektiert direkte Summen,

falls gilt

(1X⁰)

$$f(X'_0 \oplus X''_0, X_1, \dots, X_k) \left(\begin{bmatrix} Z'_1 \\ Z''_1 \end{bmatrix}, Z_2, \dots, Z_k \right) = \begin{bmatrix} f(X'_0, X_1, \dots, X_k)(Z'_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k) \\ f(X''_0, X_1, \dots, X_k)(Z''_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k) \end{bmatrix}$$

(1X^j)

$$\begin{aligned} & f(X_0, \dots, X_{j-1}, X'_j \oplus X''_j, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, \begin{bmatrix} Z'_j & Z''_j \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} Z'_{j+1} \\ Z''_{j+1} \end{bmatrix}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k) \\ = & f(X_0, \dots, X_{j-1}, X'_j, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, Z'_j, Z'_{j+1}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k) \\ & + f(X_0, \dots, X_{j-1}, X''_j, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, Z''_j, Z''_{j+1}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k) \end{aligned}$$

(1X^k)

$$\begin{aligned} & f(X_0, \dots, X_{k-1}, X'_k \oplus X''_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, \begin{bmatrix} Z'_k & Z''_k \end{bmatrix}) \\ = & [f(X_0, \dots, X_{k-1}, X'_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, Z'_k) \quad f(X_0, \dots, X_{k-1}, X''_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, Z''_k)] \end{aligned}$$

... f respektiert Ähnlichkeiten,

falls gilt

(2X⁰)

$$f(S_0 X_0 S_0^{-1}, X_1, \dots, X_k)(S_0 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k) = S_0 f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k)$$

(2X^j)

$$\begin{aligned} & f(X_0, \dots, X_{j-1}, S_j X_j S_j^{-1}, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, Z_j S_j^{-1}, S_j Z_{j+1}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k) \\ &= f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k) \end{aligned}$$

(2X^k)

$$f(X_0, \dots, X_{k-1}, S_k X_k S_k^{-1})(Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, Z_k S_k^{-1}) = f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k) S_k^{-1}$$

... f respektiert Intertwinings,

falls gilt

(3X⁰) Haben wir $T_0 X_0 = \tilde{X}_0 T_0$, so ist

$$T_0 f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k) = f(\tilde{X}_0, X_0, \dots, X_k)(T_0 Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k).$$

(3X^j) Haben wir $T_j X_j = \tilde{X}_j T_j$, so ist

$$\begin{aligned} & f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, \tilde{Z}_j T_j, Z_{j+1}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k) \\ &= f(X_0, \dots, X_{j-1}, \tilde{X}_j, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{j-1}, \tilde{Z}_j, T_j Z_{j+1}, Z_{j+2}, \dots, Z_k). \end{aligned}$$

(3X^k) Haben wir $X_k T_k = T_k \tilde{X}_k$, so ist

$$f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k) T_k = f(X_0, \dots, X_{k-1}, \tilde{X}_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_{k-1}, Z_k T_k).$$

Proposition (Proposition 3.2).

(1) Die Bedingungen (1X⁰), ..., (1X^k) sind äquivalent zu

$$f(X'_0 \oplus X''_0, \dots, X'_k \oplus X''_k) \left(\begin{bmatrix} Z'_1 & Z''_1 \\ Z'_1 & Z''_1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} Z'_k & Z''_k \\ Z'_k & Z''_k \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} f' & f'' \\ f' & f'' \end{bmatrix},$$

wobei für $\alpha, \beta \in \{', ''\}$

$$f^{\alpha, \beta} := \sum_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k \in \{', ''\}: \alpha_0 = \alpha, \alpha_k = \beta} f(X_0^{\alpha_0}, \dots, X_k^{\alpha_k})(Z_1^{\alpha_0, \alpha_1}, \dots, Z_k^{\alpha_{k-1}, \alpha_k}).$$

(2) Die Bedingungen (2X⁰), ..., (2X^k) sind äquivalent zu

$$f(S_0 X_0 S_0^{-1}, \dots, S_k X_k S_k^{-1})(S_0 Z_1 S_0^{-1}, \dots, S_{k-1} Z_k S_{k-1}^{-1}) = S_0 f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1, \dots, Z_k) S_k^{-1}.$$

(3) Die Bedingungen (3X⁰), ..., (3X^k) sind äquivalent zu

$$T_0 f(X_0, \dots, X_k)(Z_1 T_1, \dots, Z_k T_k) = f(\tilde{X}_0, \dots, \tilde{X}_k)(T_0 Z_1, \dots, T_{k-1} Z_k) T_k,$$

wobei $T_j X_j = \tilde{X}_j T_j$ für $j = 0, \dots, k$.