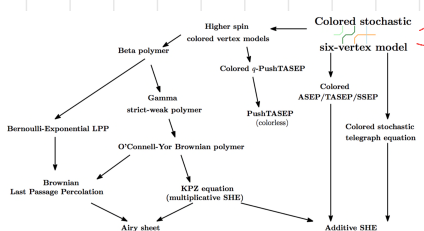


Симметрия стохастической цветной 6V модели.

arXiv: 2003. 06330

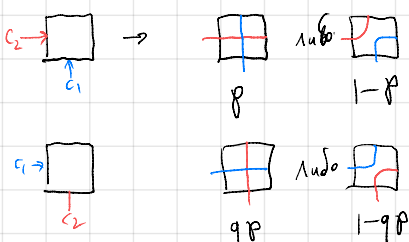
- модель введена в 2016
- Предельные случаи:



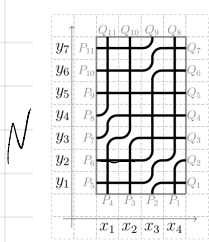
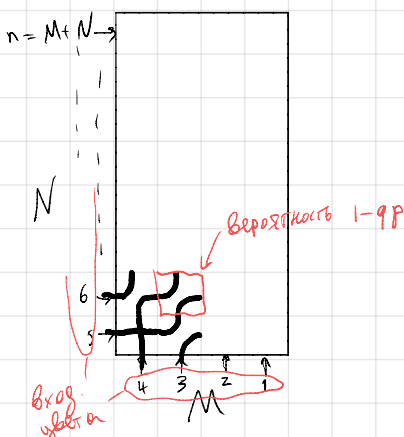
[BGW19] Alexei Borodin, Vadim Gorin, and Michael Wheeler. Shift-invariance for vertex models and polymers. arXiv:1912.02957, 2019.

Определение.

- цветные пути на $\mathbb{Z}^2$
цвета: $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- $c_1 < c_2$



$0 < q < 1$ - фикс.
 p - спектр. параметр.



$$n = M + N \quad \pi \in S_n$$

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 10 & 8 & 6 & 4 & 11 & 5 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

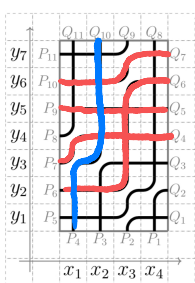
$2^{M \cdot N}$ картинок $\rightarrow n!$ перестановок

$$P_{ij} = \frac{y_j - x_i}{y_j - q x_i} \quad \leftarrow \text{интегрируемые веса}$$

$$Z^\pi(x, y) = \text{вероятность } \pi \in S_n$$

$$\sum_{\pi \in S_n} Z^\pi(x, y) = 1$$

Граничные условия



$$\rightarrow H^\pi = \{(6, 6), (7, 4), (9, 5), (10, 7)\}$$

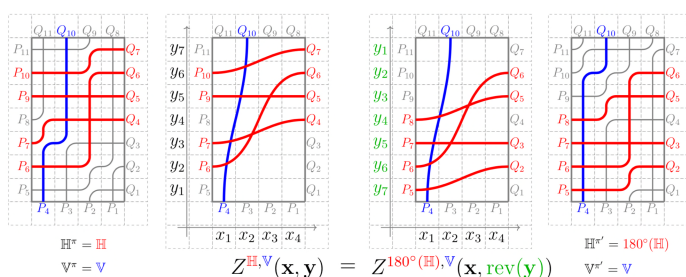
$$\rightarrow V^\pi = \{(4, 10)\}$$

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 10 & 8 & 6 & 4 & 11 & 5 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

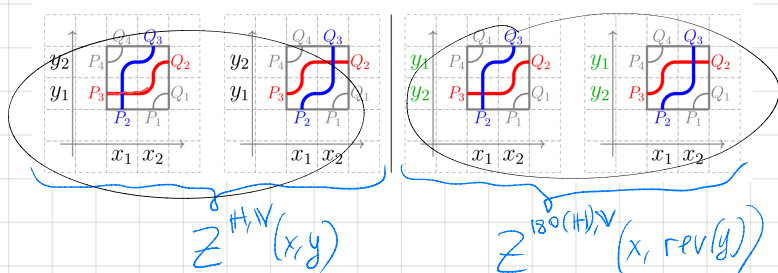
$$Z^{H, V}(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{\pi \in S_n: \\ H^\pi = H \\ V^\pi = V}} Z^\pi(x, y)$$

Р. Лип.

Теорема 1.



Пример. $M=N=2$ $H = \{(3,2)\} = 180^\circ(H)$
 $V = \{(2,3)\}$



$$P_{ij} = \frac{y_j - x_i}{y_j - q_{x_i}} \quad y_x = \frac{1-q}{1-t} \quad P_{ij} = t$$

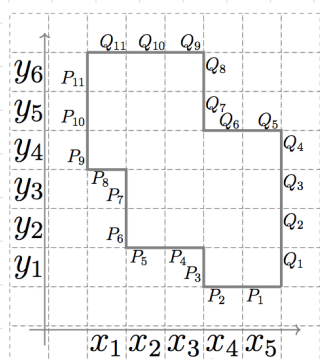
$$Z^{H,V}(x,y) = (1-P_{21})(1-P_{12}) \left(P_{11} \cdot (1-q P_{22}) + (1-P_{11}) P_{22} \right)$$

$$Z^{180(H),V}(x,y) = (1-P_{22})(1-P_{11}) \left(P_{12} (1-q P_{21}) + (1-P_{12}) P_{21} \right)$$

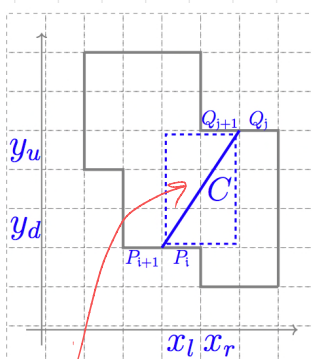
Следствие кол-во картинок для $Z^{H,V}$
 $\parallel$
 кол-во картинок для $Z^{180(H),V}$

Функции высоты

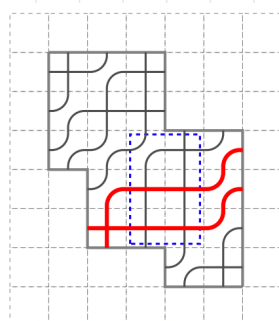
$$Ht_\pi(i,j) = \#\{c > i \mid \pi(c) \leq j\}$$



лестн. область (P,Q)



(P,Q) -разрез



$$Ht(C; x,y) = 2$$

$Ht_\pi(C)$ - сумм. величина.

π - вероятность $Z''(x,y)$

$$\text{supp}_H(C; x) = \{x_e, \dots, x_r\}$$

$$\text{supp}_V(C; y) = \{y_d, \dots, y_u\}$$

Факт: распр. $Ht_\pi(C)$ явл. симметрич. функцией от $\{x_e, \dots, x_r\}$ и от $\{y_d, \dots, y_u\}$.

Теорема 2. Пусть дано:

- $(P,Q), (P',Q')$

- $x' = \text{перестан. } x$

- $y' = \text{перест. } y$

— $C = (C_1, \dots, C_m)$ — набор разрезов
для (P, Q)

— $C' = (C'_1, \dots, C'_m)$ — наб. разр. для (P', Q')

Допустим,

$$\text{supp}_H(C_i, x) = \text{supp}_H(C'_i, x')$$

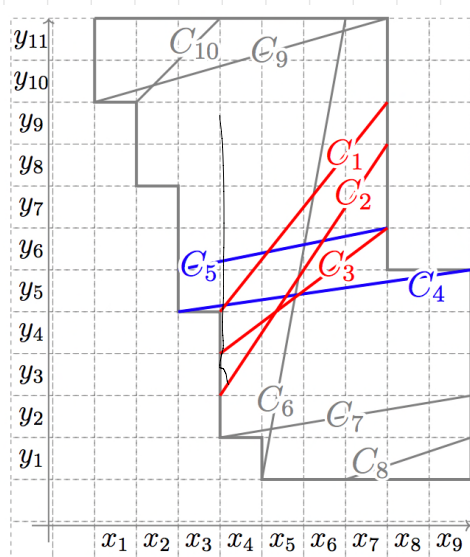
$$\text{supp}_V(C_i, y) = \text{supp}_V(C'_i, y').$$

Тогда:

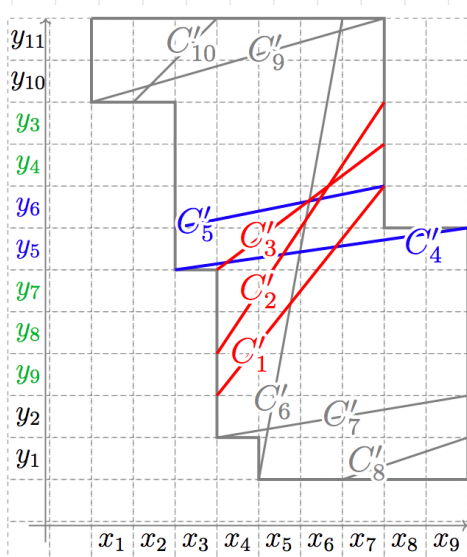
$$\left(\text{Ht}(C_1; x, y), \dots, \text{Ht}(C_m; x, y) \right) \stackrel{!}{=} \left(\text{Ht}(C'_1; x', y'), \dots, \text{Ht}(C'_m; x', y') \right)$$

— Подтверждает гипотезу [BGW19]

— Док-во основано на многокр. применении Теоремы 1

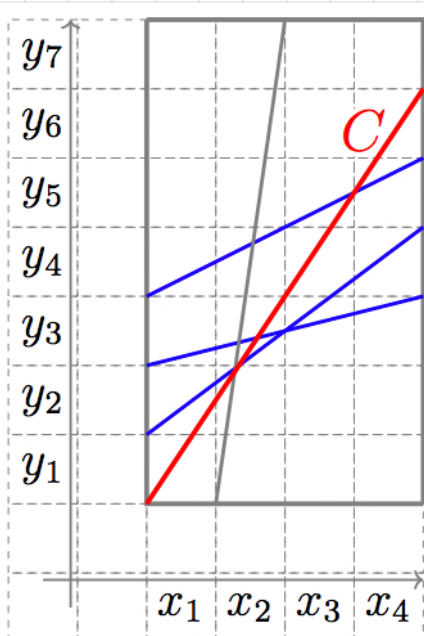


$C_1, C_2, C_3 : 180^\circ$
 $C_4, C_5 : \text{сдвиг } \uparrow$

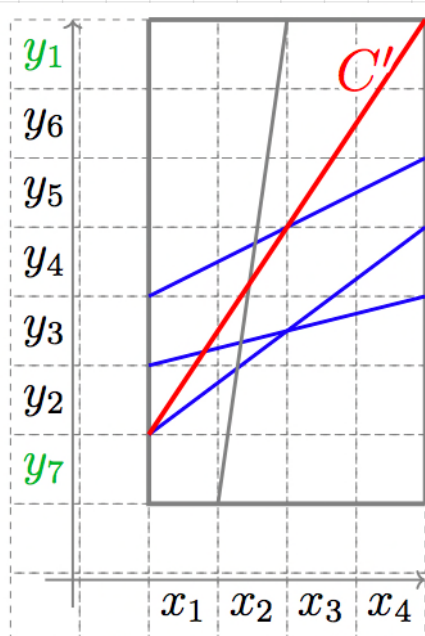


$$\text{supp}_H(C_i, x) = \text{supp}_H(C'_i, x')$$

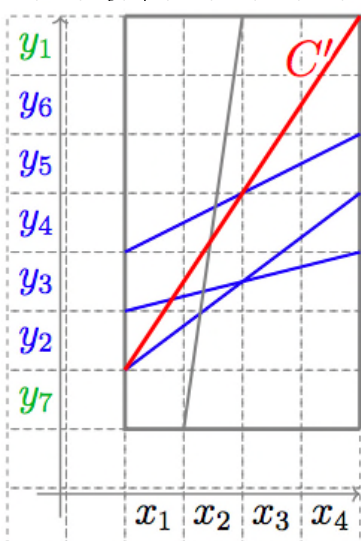
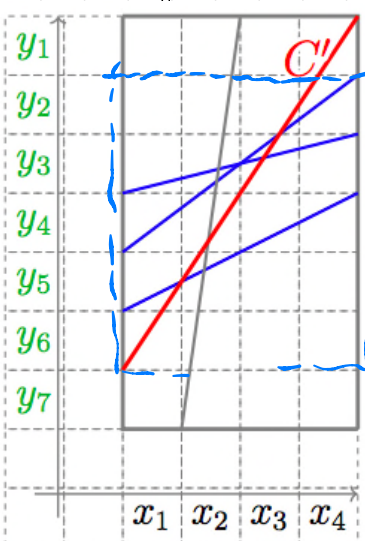
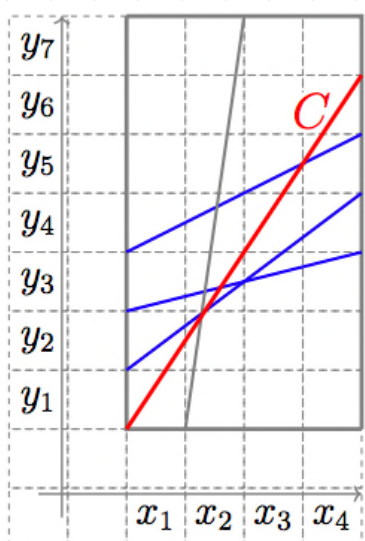
$$\text{supp}_V(C_3, y) = \{y_4, y_5, y_6\} = \text{supp}_V(C'_3, y')$$



$C : \text{сдвиг } \uparrow$



и



сгрупп из [BGW19] = двойной фмпн.

Алгебра Рокке $\mathcal{H}_q(S_n)$

База $\{T_\pi\}_{\pi \in S_n}$

кол-во универсий

$$T_u \cdot T_w = T_{u \cdot w} \quad \text{если} \quad l(uw) = l(u) + l(w)$$

$$S_k = (k, k+1)$$

$$(T_k + q)(T_k - 1) = 0$$

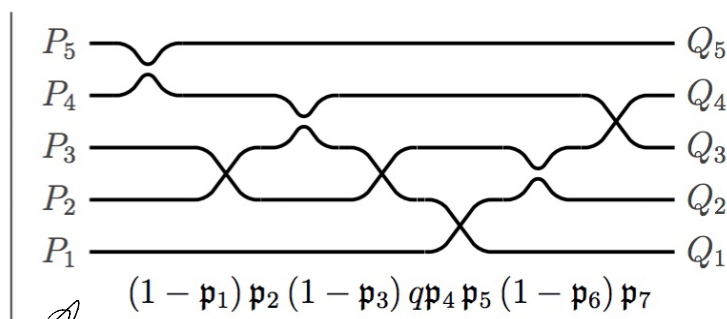
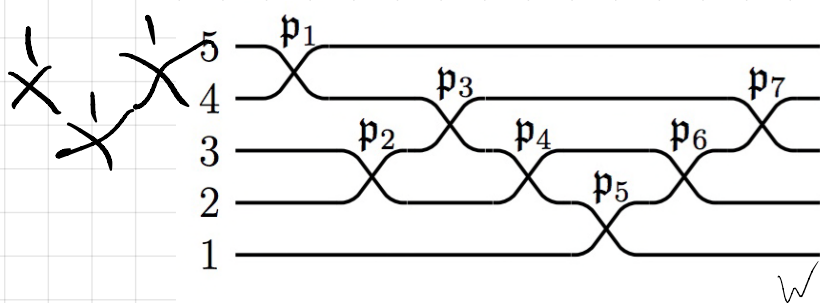
$$T_k = T_{S_k}$$

$$T_k^2 = (1-q)T_k + q$$

$$T_{id} = 1 \in \mathcal{H}_q(S_n)$$

$$R_k(p) = pT_k + (1-p) \in \mathcal{H}_q(S_n)$$

$$T_\pi \cdot R_k(p) = \begin{cases} pT_{\pi S_k} + (1-p)T_\pi, & \text{если } l(\pi S_k) > l(\pi) \\ qpT_{\pi S_k} + (1-qp)T_\pi, & \text{если } l(\pi S_k) < l(\pi) \end{cases}$$

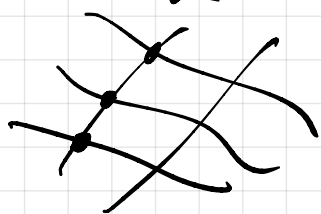


вероятность $\pi \in S_n$

равна коэф-ту T_π

$$R_{k_1}(p_1) \cdot R_{k_2}(p_2) \cdots R_{k_m}(p_m)$$

$$W = S_{k_1} \cdots S_{k_m}$$



$$T_\pi \cdot R_k(p) = \begin{cases} pT_{\pi S_k} + (1-p)T_\pi, & \text{если } l(\pi S_k) > l(\pi) \\ qpT_{\pi S_k} + (1-qp)T_\pi, & \text{если } l(\pi S_k) < l(\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$R_k(p) \cdot T_\pi = \begin{cases} pT_{S_k \pi} + (1-p)T_\pi & l(S_k \pi) > l(\pi) \\ qpT_{S_k \pi} + (1-qp)T_\pi & l(S_k \pi) < l(\pi) \end{cases}$$

Теорема (BB19) коэф-т T_π в

$$R_{k_1}(p_1) \cdots R_{k_m}(p_m)$$

равен коэф-ту

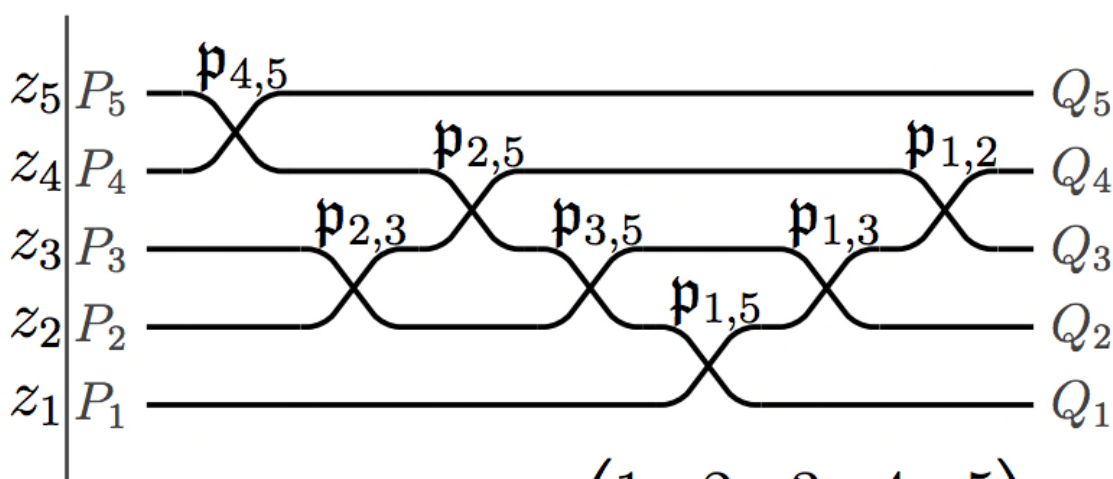
$$T_{\pi^{-1}} \text{ в } R_{k_m}(P_m) \dots R_{k_1}(P_1)$$

Базис 1-6.

$$P_{i,j} = \frac{z_j - z_i}{z_j - qz_i}$$

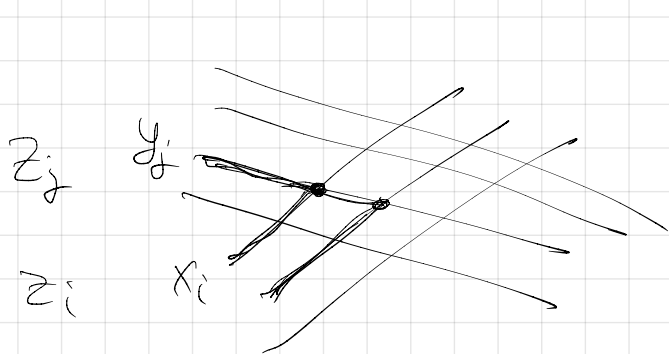
$$R_k(P_{a,b}) \cdot R_{k+1}(P_{a,c}) \cdot R_k(P_{b,c})$$

$$= R_{k+1}(P_{b,c}) \cdot R_k(P_{a,c}) \cdot R_{k+1}(P_{a,b})$$



$$Y^w \text{ для } w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y^w := R_{k_1}(P_{i_1,j_1}) \dots R_{k_m}(P_{i_m,j_m})$$



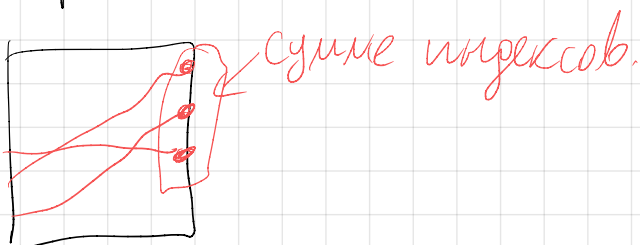
$$\{Y^w\}_{w \in S_n}$$

базис 1-6

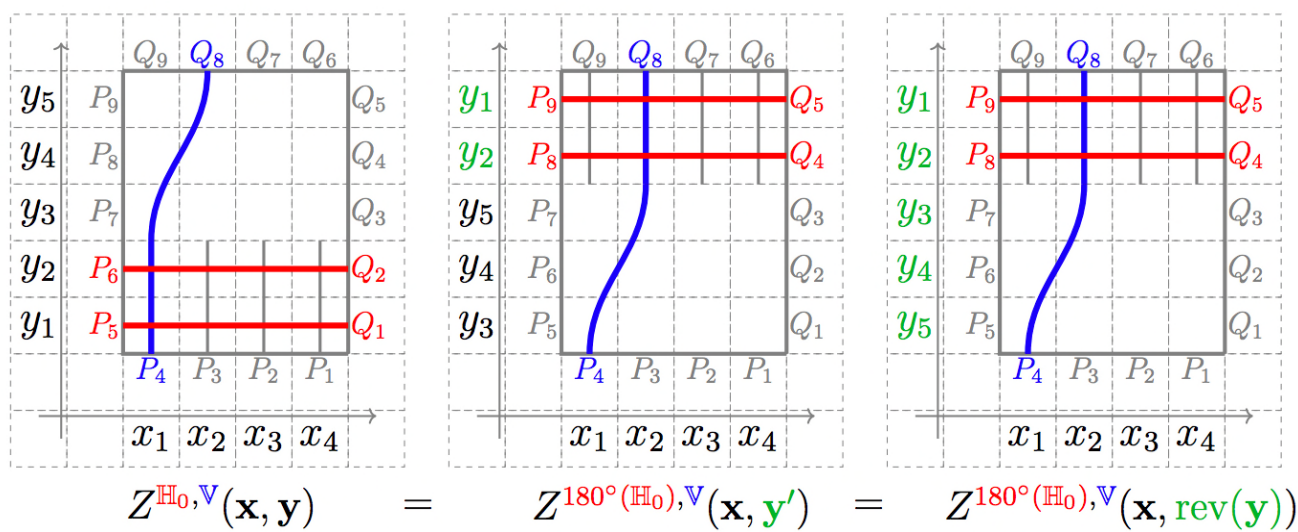
Вероятности $\pi \in S_n$ = коэф-ты матрицы перехода от $\{Y^w\}$ к $\{T_\pi\}$.

Док-во флипа

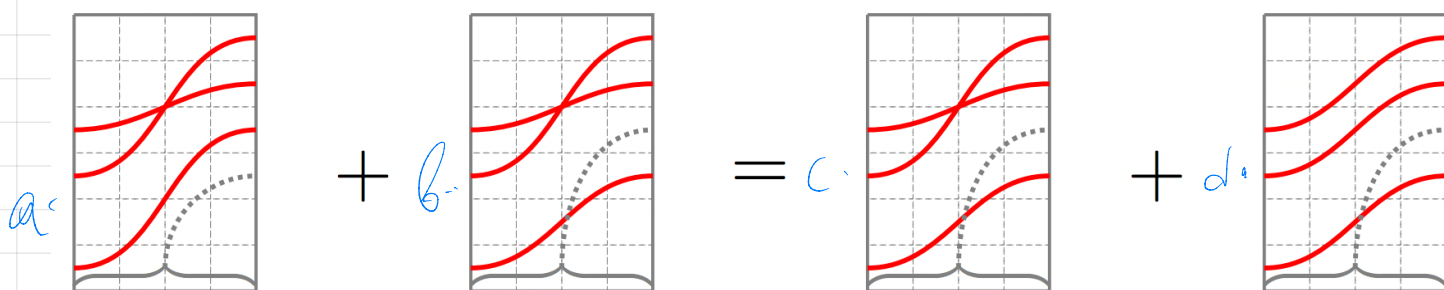
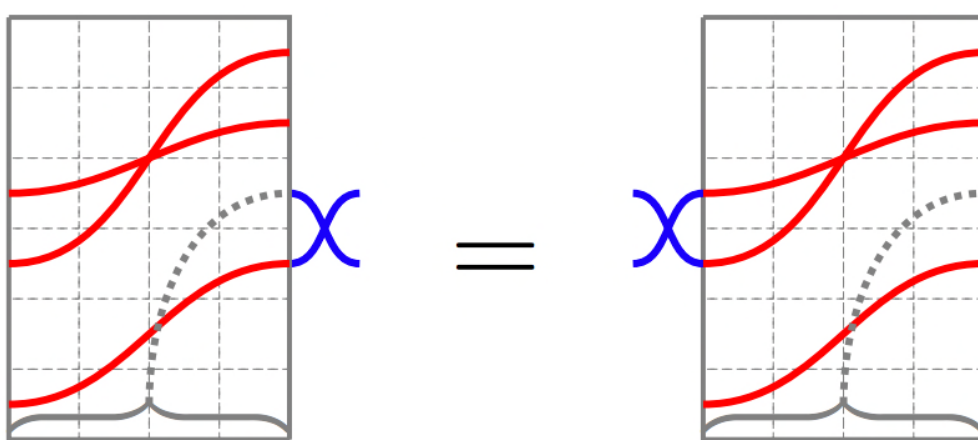
индукция по



база инг.

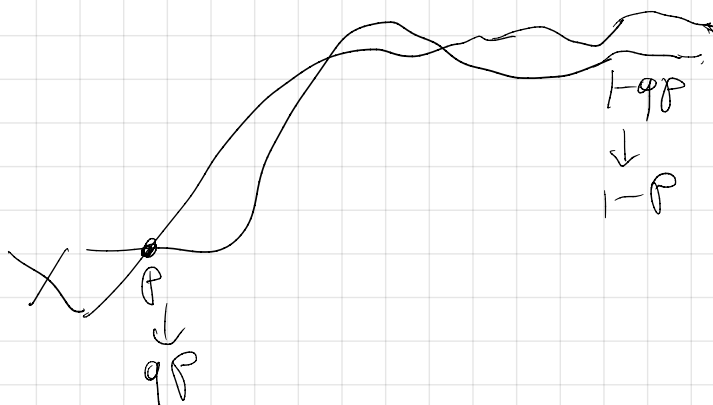


Переход:



$Z^{\mathbb{H}_0, \mathbb{V}}$

$$T_k T_{k+1} T_k = T_{k+1} T_k T_{k+1}$$



$$P_{ij} = \frac{y_i - x_i}{y_i - q x_i}$$

$$y \rightarrow 0$$

$$P_{ij} \rightarrow y q$$

$$p = y q$$

$$1 - p = 1 - y q$$

$$q p = 1$$

$$1 - q p = 0$$

Deodhar's distinguished subexpr.

