Generalized Verma and Wakimoto Modules

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ANZAMP Conference 2013

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What is an affine Kac-Moody algebra?

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 $\mathfrak{g}((t)):=\mathfrak{g}\oplus\mathbb{C}((t)), \qquad [x\otimes t^m,y\otimes t^n]:=[x,y]\otimes t^{m+n}.$



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For every non-degenerate bilinear form κ : g × g → C, one can define an exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{C}.\mathbf{1} \to \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\kappa} \to \mathfrak{g}((t)) \to 0$$

with the two cocycle defined by

$$x \otimes f(t), y \otimes g(t) \mapsto -\kappa(x, y)$$
. Res_{t=0} f dg.

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 The level κ_{crit} = -¹/₂κ_{Kil} is the *critical level*.

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- Why do I care?
 - Kac-Moody algebras and groups have a characteristic p cousin. Smooth representations of the latter objects carry important number-theoretic information, elucidated by the Langlands conjecture.
 - 2 Smooth representations of affine Kac-Moody algebras play a central role in the Beilinson and Drinfeld's approach to the geometric Langlands program.

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Basic questions:

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 - **1** What is the endomorphism algebra of $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$?

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- n > 1, not in category O, but smooth.
- Basic questions:
 - 1 What is the endomorphism algebra of $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$?
 - **2** How does the centre (at the critical level) act on $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$?

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- Basic questions:
 - 1 What is the endomorphism algebra of $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$?
 - 2 How does the centre (at the critical level) act on $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$?
- To answer these questions, we relate Verma modules to Wakimoto modules.

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- The Weyl algebra A is the associative algebra generated by a_n and a^{*}_n, n ∈ Z, subject to

$$[a_n, a_m^*] = \delta_{n,-m}, \quad [a_n, a_m] = [a_n^*, a_m^*] = 0.$$

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Wakimoto-Feigin-Frenkel free field realisation:

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- The critical shift is a "quantum correction" arising because of normal ordering of fields.

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- What to take for *L* and for *N*?
- We have a character $\mathfrak{h}[\![t]\!] \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_n \stackrel{\Lambda}{\longrightarrow} \mathbb{C}$.

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- Generalised Wakimoto module: $\mathbb{W}_{\kappa+\kappa_{crit}}(\Lambda) := L \otimes N$

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Relationship between generalised Verma and Wakimoto modules:



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- Proposition: For every Λ , there exists a nontrivial morphism $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda) \to \mathbb{W}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$.

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- Evidence for the conjecture:
 - 1 If n = 1, this is a theorem of Frenkel.

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- Proposition: For every Λ , there exists a nontrivial morphism $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa}(\Lambda) \to \mathbb{W}_{\kappa}(\Lambda)$.
- Theorem: The centre at the critical level acts by the same quotient on M_{κ_{crit}(Λ) and W_{κ_{crit}(Λ).}}
- Conjecture: For "generic" values of Λ , the morphism $\mathbb{M}_{\kappa_{crit}}(\Lambda) \to \mathbb{W}_{\kappa_{crit}}(\Lambda)$ is an isomorphism.
- Evidence for the conjecture:
 - 1 If n = 1, this is a theorem of Frenkel.
 - In characteristic *p*, this is a theorem of Bernstein, Bushnell, Kutzko, Roche,

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