

International
Online Conference

Algebraic
and Geometric
Methods of Analysis

dedicate to the memory
of Yuriy Trokhymchuk
(17.03.1928-18.12.2019)

May 25-28, 2021
Odesa, Ukraine

LIST OF TOPICS

- Topological methods in analysis
- Geometric problems of complex and mathematical analysis
- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the whole
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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On representations of q_{ij} -commuting isometries

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C^* -algebras generated by isometries have been studied by various authors. Among the most relevant examples we mention Toeplitz algebras, Cuntz algebras, and their deformations. These examples belong to the class of $*$ -algebras with Wick ordering [1].

Recall that the Cuntz-Toeplitz algebra $\mathcal{O}_d^0$ is a unital C^* -algebra generated by elements s_j , $j = 1, \dots, d$, which satisfy relations

$$s_j s_k = \delta_{jk} I, \quad j, k = 1, \dots, d.$$

In this paper, we consider representations of C^* -algebra W_d generated by elements s_j , $j = 1, \dots, d$, satisfying relations

$$s_i^* s_i = I, \quad s_i^* s_j = q_{ij} s_j s_i^*, \quad |q_{ij}| < 1, \quad q_{ij} = \bar{q}_{ji}, \quad 1 \leq i \neq j \leq d. \quad (1)$$

One can see that for $q_{ij} = 0$, $i \neq j$, this algebra is $\mathcal{O}_d^0$. It was conjectured in [2] that, in particular, for $|q_{ij}| < 1$, $i \neq j$, the corresponding C^* -algebra is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_d^0$, however, the proof is known for the cases $d = 2$ [3] or $|q_{ij}| < \sqrt{2} - 1$ [2] only. While the representations of the Cuntz-Toeplitz algebras were studied in detail in a number of papers, for other Wick algebras, including W_d , only the Fock representation [1] is known. Therefore, constructing representations of "deformed" relations (1) can give a hint for a construction of the isomorphism between W_d and $\mathcal{O}_d^0$ in a general case.

We start with some notations. Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \{1, \dots, d\}^m$ be a finite multiindex of length m , $|\alpha| = m$, let $\Lambda_m = \{1, \dots, d\}^m$ be the set of all finite multiindices of length m , $\Lambda_0 = \emptyset$, and let $\Lambda^0 = \cup_{m=0}^{\infty} \Lambda_m$ be the set of all finite multiindices of arbitrary length. Also, we will use the set $\Lambda = \{1, \dots, d\}^{\infty}$ of all infinite multiindices. For each finite multiindex $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \Lambda^0$ we use notation $s_\alpha = s_{\alpha_1} \dots s_{\alpha_m}$. For a finite multiindex we use standard mappings:

$$\Lambda_m \ni \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \mapsto \sigma(\alpha) = (\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \Lambda_{m-1},$$

$$\Lambda_m \ni \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \mapsto \sigma_j(\alpha) = (j, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \Lambda_{m+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, d.$$

The same mappings can be obviously defined for an infinite multiindex $\alpha \in \Lambda$.

If $\alpha \in \Lambda^0$ does not contain j , then (1) implies

$$s_j^* s_\alpha = q(j, \alpha) s_\alpha s_j^*, \quad q(j, \alpha) = q_{j\alpha_1} \dots q_{j\alpha_m}.$$

If α contains j , then α can be represented as $\alpha = (\alpha' j \alpha'')$, where α' does not contain j , then

$$s_j^* s_\alpha = q(j, \alpha') s_{\alpha'} s_{\alpha''} = q(j, \alpha) s_{\alpha \setminus j}$$

(here and below, we denote by $\alpha \setminus j = (\alpha' \alpha'')$ multiindex obtained from α by removing the first occurrence of j , and set $q(j, \alpha) = q(j, \alpha')$ for convenience).

For infinite multiindices $\alpha, \beta \in \Lambda$, we define $q(\alpha, \beta)$ as follows. If there exists $\gamma \in \Lambda$, $\alpha', \beta' \in \Lambda_m$, $m \geq 0$, for which

$$\alpha = (\alpha' \gamma), \quad \beta = (\beta' \gamma), \quad \alpha' \text{ and } \beta' \text{ coincide up to a permutation,}$$

then we define $q(\alpha, \beta) = q(\alpha', \beta')$, and zero otherwise. It is a straightforward fact that $q(\alpha, \beta)$ is well-defined.

We proceed with introducing an appropriate Hilbert space. We say that infinite multiindices $\alpha, \beta \in \Lambda$ are equivalent, denoted by $\beta \sim \alpha$, if they “have the same tails up to a shift”, i.e., there exist numbers m, n , such that $\sigma^m(\alpha) = \sigma^n(\beta)$. Fix an infinite multiindex α and consider a family of vectors $(e_\beta \mid \beta \sim \alpha)$. For these vectors, define

$$(e_\beta, e_\gamma) = q(\beta, \gamma), \tag{2}$$

in particular, $(e_\beta, e_\beta) = 1$.

Proposition 1. *Form (2) is well-defined and positive.*

For a fixed $\alpha \in \Lambda$, define a Hilbert space H_α as the closed linear span of vectors $(e_\beta \mid \beta \sim \alpha)$ with respect to the introduced scalar product.

Theorem 2. *1. Operators in H_α*

$$\pi_\alpha(s_j)e_\beta = e_{\sigma_j(\beta)}, \quad \pi_\alpha(s_j^*)e_\beta = \begin{cases} 0, & \beta \text{ does not contain } j, \\ q(j, \beta)e_{\beta \setminus j}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

form well-defined $$ -representation of the C^* -algebra W_d .*

2. This representation is irreducible

3. Representations corresponding to multiindices α, α' are unitary equivalent iff the corresponding Hilbert spaces coincide, i.e., $\alpha \sim \alpha'$.

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Kh. F. Kholturayev <i>Perfect metrizable of the functor of idempotent measures</i>	75
Y. Khomych <i>Quasiareal deformation of surfaces of positive Gauss curvature</i>	77
V. Kiosak, O. Lesechko <i>Canonical infinitesimal deformations of metrics of pseudo-Riemannian spaces</i>	78
R. Salimov, B. Klishchuk <i>On the behavior at infinity of ring Q-homeomorphisms</i>	79
T. Kolomiets, A. Pogorui <i>Elements of probability theory and measures with values in hypercomplex algebras</i>	81
N. Konovenko <i>The invariants of planar 3-webs with respect to group of symplectic diffeomorphisms, for the case of the conformal group</i>	84
E. Kudryavtseva <i>Topology of spaces of smooth functions and gradient-like flows with prescribed singularities on surfaces</i>	85
G. Kuduk <i>Nonlocal problem with integral conditions for homogeneous system of partial differential equations of second order</i>	87
I. Kuznietsova, Yu. Soroka <i>Realization of groups as fundamental groups of orbits of smooth maps</i>	88
K. Gürlebeck, D. Legatiuk <i>Modified quaternionic operator calculus and its application to micropolar elasticity</i>	90
S. Maksymenko, E. Polulyakh <i>On non-Hausdorff manifolds of dimension 1</i>	92
S. Maksymenko <i>Symplectomorphisms preserving smooth functions on surfaces</i>	93
M. Maloid-Hliebova <i>Second classical Zariski topology of multiplicative module</i>	94
I. Marko <i>Incomplete spaces of idempotent measures</i>	95
N. Mazurenko, M. Zarichnyi <i>Hyperspaces of convex sets related to idempotent mathematics</i>	96
A. Mednykh <i>Volumes of knots and links in spaces of constant curvature</i>	98
R. Mohseni, R. A. Wolak <i>Twistor spaces on foliated manifolds</i>	99
P. Mormul <i>Two problems in nonholonomic geometry (in quest of a co-worker)</i>	100
F. Mukhamadiev <i>The local τ-density of a linearly ordered spaces</i>	101
T. Obikhod <i>Entropy and phase transitions in Calabi-Yau space</i>	102
A. Orevkova <i>Reducing singularities of smooth functions to normal forms</i>	104
T. Osipchuk <i>On m-convexity and m-semiconvexity of sets in Euclidean spaces</i>	106
V. Ostrovskiy, O. Ostrovska, D. Proskurin, Yu. Samoilenko <i>On representations of q_{ij}-commuting isometries</i>	108
J.F. Peters <i>Homotopic Nerve Complexes with Free Group Presentations</i>	110
P. Laurain, M. Petrache <i>Uniform measures in Euclidean space</i>	112