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LIST OF TOPICS

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences
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НТБ ОНАФТ

Moyal and Rankin-Cohen deformations of algebras

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Denote $\mathbb{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im} z > 0\}$, $\mathbb{C}^\times = \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. The left action

$$SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \times (\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times, \quad \gamma(z, X) = \left(\frac{az + b}{cz + d}, \frac{X}{cz + d} \right),$$

where $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, induces the right action of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ on the algebra of holomorphic functions $\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times)$. The restriction of this action to the subspace $X^k \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, equips $\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})$ with the right action $|_k$ of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$. These actions are important in the definition of modular (automorphic) forms [4]. The Rankin–Cohen brackets on this subalgebra were defined in [1] as follows. Let $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $f, g \in \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})$. Then

$$[X^k f, X^l g]_n^{RC} = X^{k+l+2n} \sum_{r+s=n}^{r,s \geq 0} (-1)^s \binom{k+n-1}{s} \binom{l+n-1}{r} f^{(r)} g^{(s)},$$

where $f^{(r)} = \partial_z^r f$. Cohen proved in [1, Theorem 7.1] that the operation $[_, _]_n^{RC}$ on $\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})[X^{-1}, X]$ is $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -equivariant. A deformation of an associative \mathbb{C} -algebra $(A, m : A \otimes A \rightarrow A)$ is a \mathbb{C} -bilinear map $\mu : A \times A \rightarrow A[[\hbar]]$, $\mu(a, b) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hbar^n \mu_n(a, b)$ such that

$$\mu_0(a, b) = m(a \otimes b) = ab, \quad \mu(1, a) = a = \mu(a, 1)$$

and the $\mathbb{C}[[\hbar]]$ -bilinear map $\tilde{\mu} : A[[\hbar]] \times A[[\hbar]] \rightarrow A[[\hbar]]$, which extends μ by $\mathbb{C}[[\hbar]]$ -bilinearity and \hbar -adic continuity, is associative. Let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \text{Der} A$ be an abelian \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of the Lie \mathbb{C} -algebra of derivations of A . View an element $P = \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i \otimes \eta_i \in \mathfrak{a} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{a}$ as a \mathbb{C} -linear operator $A^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow A^{\otimes 2}$. It is well-known that

$$a \star_P b \equiv \mu_P(a, b) = m \exp(\hbar P).(a \otimes b) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\hbar^n}{n!} P^n.(a \otimes b)$$

is a deformation of A . An example is provided by the Moyal deformation of $A = \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{C}^2)$, $\mathbb{C}^2 = \{(q, p)\}$, $P = M = \partial_p \otimes \partial_q - \partial_q \otimes \partial_p$. The point of this note is to show that the Rankin–Cohen brackets give a deformation, related to the Moyal deformation. This is already proven by V. Ovsienko [3] using different formulas and in a different way.

Consider the embedding

$$\Psi = (\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \xrightarrow[\cong]{\psi} \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^2)$$

where $\psi(z, X) = (zX^{-1}, X^{-1}) = (q, p)$. Vector field ∂_p (resp. ∂_q) on \mathbb{C}^2 is lifted along Ψ to vector field $\xi = -X^2 \partial_X - zX \partial_z$ (resp. $\eta = X \partial_z$) on $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$. Thus, $M = \partial_p \otimes \partial_q - \partial_q \otimes \partial_p$ is lifted to $P = RC = \xi \otimes \eta - \eta \otimes \xi$ and ξ and η commute. Hence,

$$F \star_{RC} G = m \exp(\hbar RC).(F \otimes G) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\hbar^n}{n!} m(RC)^n.(F \otimes G)$$

is a deformation of $\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Theorem 1. *Let $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume that $k > 0$ or $l > 0$ or $k, l \leq 0$, $n < \max\{1 - k, 1 - l\}$ or $k, l \leq 0$, $n > 1 - k - l$. Then for all $f, g \in \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})$ and $F = X^k f, G = X^l g$ we have*

$$(n!)^{-1} m(RC)^n.(F \otimes G) = [F, G]_n^{RC}.$$

Proof. The embedding $\Psi : \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ is $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -equivariant, where the left action on $\mathbb{C}^2 = \{(q, p)\}$ is the standard action of matrices on vectors. The mapping

$$M = \partial_p \otimes \partial_q - \partial_q \otimes \partial_p \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{C}^2) \otimes \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{C}^2))$$

commutes with the action of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$, or, equivalently, of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Hence, the Moyal deformation is $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -equivariant. This implies and can be checked directly that

$$RC = \xi \otimes \eta - \eta \otimes \xi \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \otimes \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times))$$

commutes with the action of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$. Thus,

$$\star_{RC} : \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \otimes \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times)[[\hbar]]$$

is a homomorphism of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -modules. Accordingly to El Gradechi [2, Proposition 3.11] if the hypotheses on (k, l, n) hold, then there is only 1-dimensional vector space of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -equivariant bidifferential operators

$$(\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H}), |k) \otimes (\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H}), |l) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H}), |_{k+l+2n}).$$

Both maps $f \otimes g \mapsto (n!)^{-1}m(RC)^n \cdot (X^k f \otimes X^l g)$ and $f \otimes g \mapsto [X^k f, X^l g]_n^{RC}$ belong to this space, therefore, they are proportional. One checks that the proportionality constant is 1. In fact, evaluate both operators on the following $f \otimes g$. If $k = l = n = 0$ take $f = g = 1$. If $k > 0$ or $k < 0$, $k \leq l \leq 0$, $n < 1 - k$ take $f = 1$, $g = z^n$. If $l > 0$ or $l < 0$, $l \leq k \leq 0$, $n < 1 - l$ take $f = z^n$, $g = 1$. If $k, l \leq 0$ and $n > 1 - k - l$ choose $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $r + s = n$, $r + k > 0$ and $s + l > 0$, and take $f(z) = z^r$ and $g(z) = z^s$ (use coordinates (q, p) to make the computations easier). \square

Corollary 2. *The Rankin–Cohen deformation \star_{RC} restricted to $A^{\otimes 2}$, $A = \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})[X]$ coincides with the map $A \otimes A \rightarrow A[[\hbar]]$, $X^k f \otimes X^l g \mapsto \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hbar^n [X^k f, X^l g]_n^{RC}$.*

Proof. For all $(k, l, n) \in \mathbb{N}^3$ the statement follows from Theorem 1 except for $(k, l, n) = (0, 0, 1)$. In the latter case $[f, g]_1 = 0 = m(RC)(f \otimes g)$ for all $f, g \in \mathcal{H}ol(\mathbb{H})$. \square

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Konovenko N., Lychagin V. <i>On projective classes of rational functions</i>	71
Kozerenko S. <i>Orientations of trees and signed Markov graphs</i>	73
Kuzmenko T. <i>Constructive description of G-monogenic mappings in the algebra of complex quaternions</i>	74
Lyubashenko V. <i>Moyal and Rankin-Cohen deformations of algebras</i>	76
Markitan V. <i>Fractal properties of sets associated with Markov representation of real numbers defined by a double stochastic matrix</i>	78
Matsumoto K. <i>Warped product semi-slant submanifolds in locally conformal Kaehler manifolds</i>	79
Mormul P. <i>Weak and strong nilpotentizability in the monster towers hosting flag distributions</i>	80
Mukhamadiev F. G. <i>The local density and the local weak density of $N_7^{\mathcal{P}}$-kernel of a topological space X and superextensions</i>	82
Muradoglu Z., Gunduz Aras C. <i>A study for decision making problems by using interval soft sets</i>	84
Muradov R. S. <i>Archimedean copula functions and their some algebraic properties with applications</i>	85
Obikhod T. V. <i>BPS states of Fourfolds as candidates for Kaluza-Klein modes</i>	87
Parasyuk I. O. <i>Landau-type inequalities for curves on Riemannian manifolds</i>	88
Prislyak A., Prus A. <i>Morse-Smale flows on torus with hole</i>	90
Reinov O. <i>On nuclear operators with trace $V = 1$ and $V^2 = 0$</i>	91
Sabitov I. Kh. <i>Multiple roots of the volume polynomials for polyhedra</i>	92
Samokhvalov S. <i>Theory of gravity in the affine frame</i>	93
Shamolin M. V. <i>Integrable systems with dissipation on the tangent bundle of two-dimensional manifold</i>	94
Turhan T., Ayyildiz N. <i>On geometry of spatial kinematics in Lorentzian space</i>	96
Turhan T., Ayyildiz N. <i>A study on the integral invariants of a closed spacelike ruled surface</i>	97
Vasilchenko A. N. <i>Dual modules over Steenrod algebra 2</i>	98
Vlasenko I. <i>Topology of the basin of attraction of surface endomorphisms.</i>	100
Voloshyna V. <i>About some properties of functions determined as transformations from W^n to W^m-representation</i>	101
Vyhivska L. <i>On the problem of product of inner radii symmetric non-overlapping domains</i>	103
Yildirim S., Ayyildiz N. <i>A Study on Rectifying Curves in Semi-Euclidean Spaces</i>	104
Арсеньева О. Е., Кириченко В. Ф., Суровцева Е. В. <i>Эрмитова геометрия почти контактного метрического многообразия</i>	105