

次の当座の目標

超立方体

($n=2$ の場合 $H(n, 2)$)

上の Fourier analysis
and applications

Section 8 : Zonal functions .

設定 : G : a finite group

M : a homogeneous

G -set .

Section 8.1: Isotropy subgroups.

Prop 8.1.1: $\forall \alpha \in M$ \Rightarrow

$$G^\alpha := \{ g \in G \mid g \cdot \alpha = \alpha \}$$

$$\subset G$$

(G a group)

G^α a $\alpha \in M$ isotropy subgroup.

Ex 8.1.2:

$G := \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ \curvearrowright $M :=$ ^{回転} The regular n -gon

$\text{or } G^x = \{0\} \quad (\forall x \in M)$

$G \curvearrowright M$ is isotropy-free
(or simply-transitive)

Rem: multiplicity-free $\rho \curvearrowright$
isotropy-free

$\Rightarrow G$ is abelian $\rho \curvearrowright$

Fourier-transf is "simple"

(後でみる)

Ex 8.1.3 :

Section 7

$$G := S_n \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \curvearrowright M := \{\pm 1\}^n$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$\alpha = (1, \dots, 1) \in M \text{ と } \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$G^\alpha = \{ (\sigma, 0) \mid \sigma \in S_n \} \\ (\cong S_n)$$

Rem : $\cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ 場合
 $G \curvearrowright M$ は multiplicity-free

(後でみる)

\mathbb{Z}^n は isotropy-free \mathbb{Z}^n は $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$.

Prop 8.1.4: $\alpha, \gamma \in M \cong \text{fix}$

$g \in G$ with $g \cdot \alpha = \gamma$
 $\in \text{fix}$

$$\cong \alpha \cong \gamma \quad G^\gamma = g G^\alpha g^{-1}$$

Prop 8.1.5: $\alpha \in M \cong \text{fix}$

$G/G^\alpha \rightarrow M$ は全単射

$g G^\alpha \mapsto g \alpha$

(Homogeneous space
a coset 表示)

Thm 8.1.6 (便利)

G : a finite group.

\hookrightarrow Homog. G -spaces Y / \sim

isotropy \downarrow \uparrow coset

\downarrow 1:1

\uparrow 適切同値

$\hookrightarrow G$ の部分群 Y / \sim 共役

Section 8.2 : Zonal functions

設定: $x \in M$

Def 8.2.1: $f \in \mathbb{C}^M$ is zonal at x

この講義では Γ の場合 ...

(\leftarrow)
def $\forall g \in G^x, \quad \underline{g \cdot f = f}$
(Ex 3.3.3)
i.e. $\forall \gamma \in M,$
 $f(g^{-1}\gamma) = f(\gamma).$

Def 8.2.2:

$$\mathbb{C}_x^M := \{ f \in \mathbb{C}^M \mid f \text{ is zonal at } x \}$$
$$\subset \mathbb{C}^M$$

Prop 8.2.3: \mathbb{C}_x^M is \mathbb{C}^M a subspace

Prop 8.2.4:

$$x, y \in M, g \in G \text{ with } gx = y$$

(2.2.1)

$$\mathbb{C}_y^M = g \mathbb{C}_x^M$$

$$= \{ g \cdot f \mid f \in \mathbb{C}_x^M \}$$

Ex 8.2.5: $G = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright M :=$ the regular n -gon

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{C}_\alpha^M = \mathbb{C}^M \quad (\forall \alpha \in M)$$

Ex 8.2.6:

Section 7

$$G := S_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \curvearrowright M := \{\pm 1\}^n$$

$$\alpha := (1, \dots, 1) \in M \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

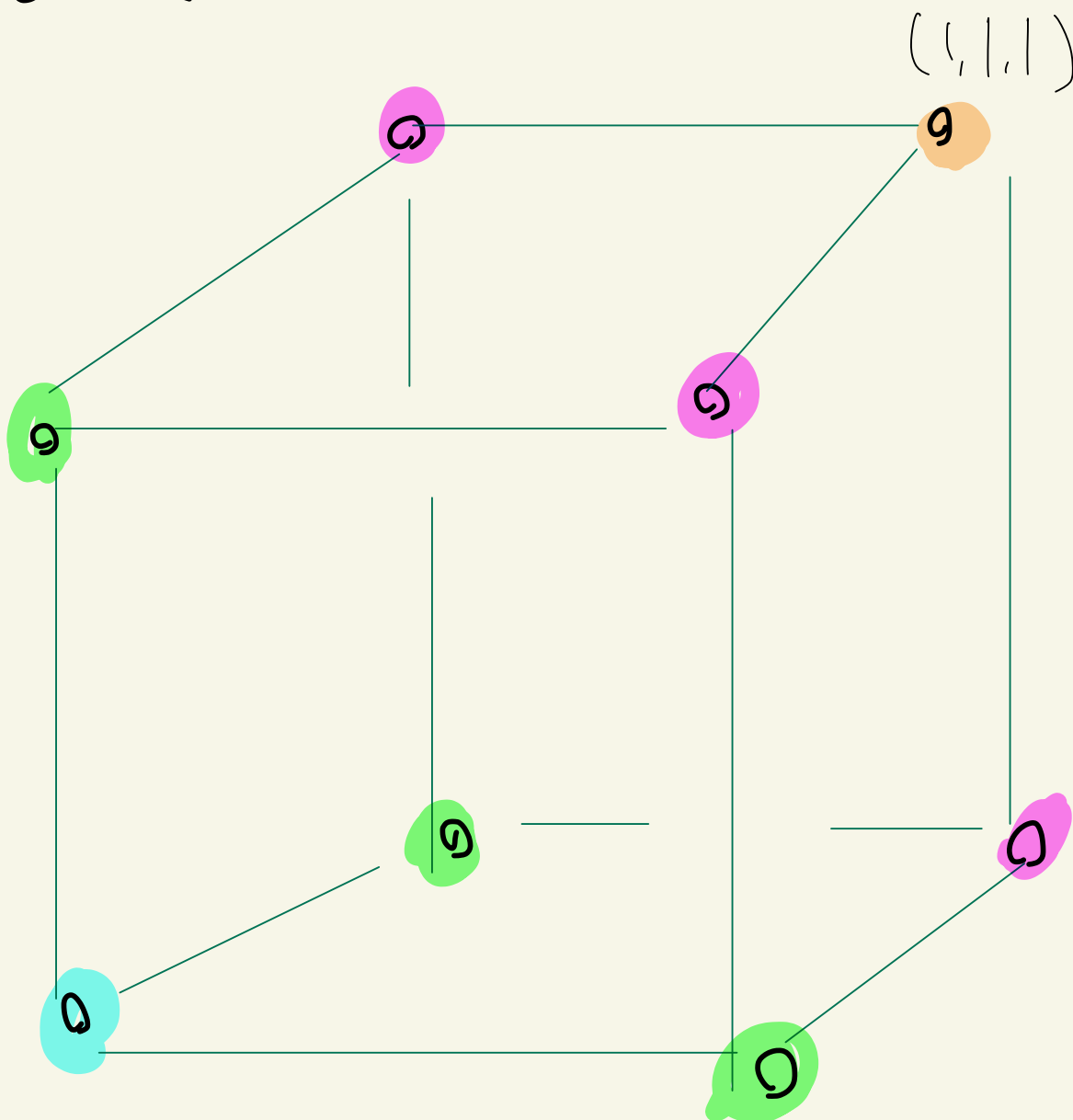
$$G^\alpha \cong \{(\sigma, 0) \mid \sigma \in S_n\}$$

$\varphi(\alpha)$

$$\forall \gamma \in \{\pm 1\}^n, \forall \sigma \in S_n$$

$$\mathbb{C}_\alpha^M = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{C}^M \mid \begin{aligned} & f(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \\ &= f(\gamma_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{\sigma(n)}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$n = 3 \text{ or } 2$$



$$f \in \mathbb{C}_{(1,1,1)}^M \Leftrightarrow \text{同色は同値}$$

群作用 (1) についての補足定義

$H \ni$ 群

$N \ni$ 集合

cf.

$H \curvearrowright N \ni$ 群作用と可子 (Section 2)

Prop 8.2.7: $N \ni$ a 2項関係

$$x \sim y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists h \in H \text{ s.t. } h \cdot x = y$$

$(x, y \in N)$

は同値関係

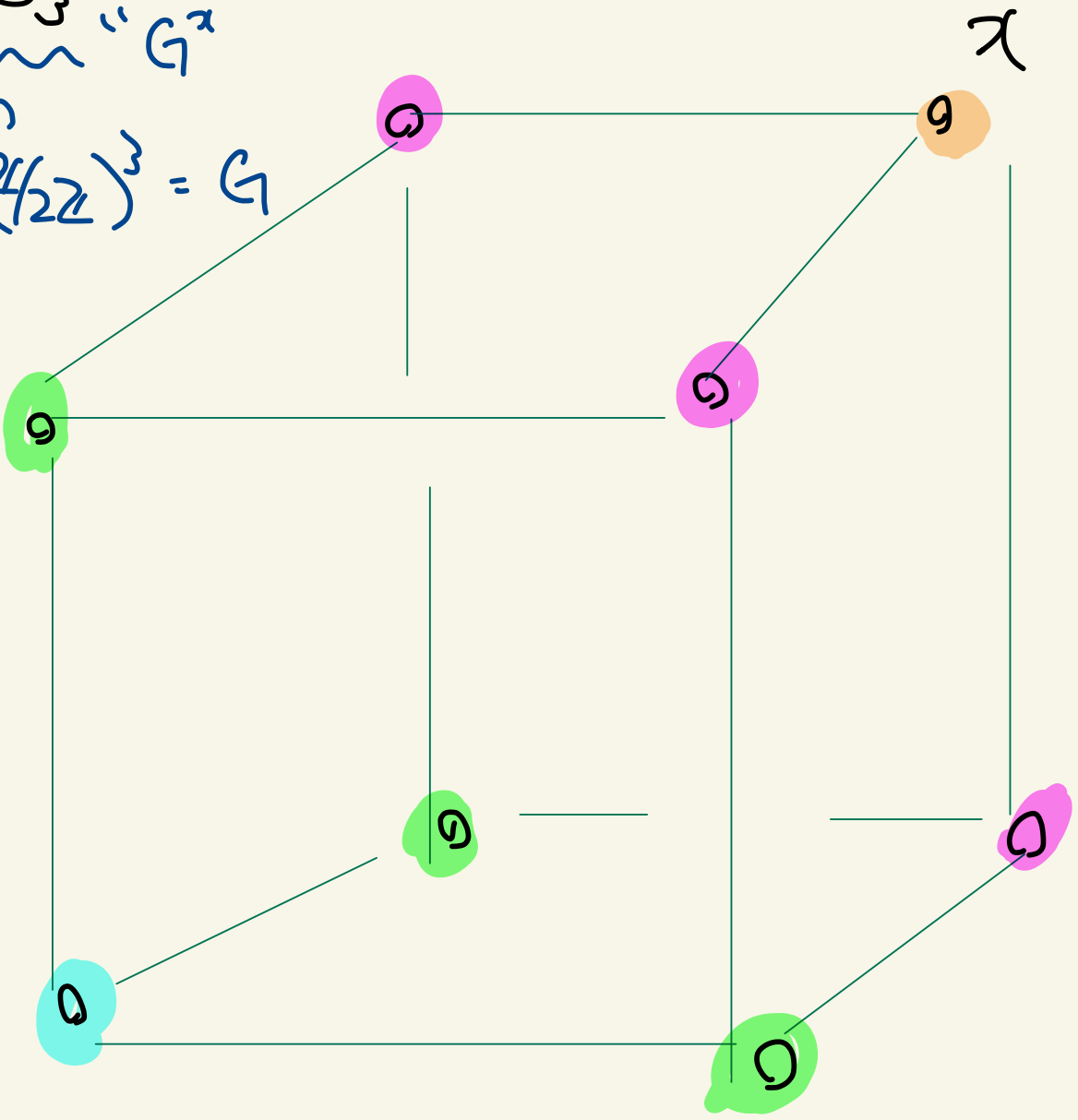
Def 8.2.8: 上で定義した \sim の各同値類

$\varepsilon \ni x \ni x^{-1} \ni H$ -orbit in M と \cup .

\mathcal{I} : 商集合 $\varepsilon \in H \setminus N$ (ie. H -orbit 全体の集合) のように書く.

$S_3 \cong \{ \pm 1 \}^3 \cong \pi_1$
 $\underbrace{S_3}_{\text{w}} \cong G^2$

$S_3 \times (4/22)^3 = G$



各色 = 各 orbit

Thm 8.2.9:

$$\dim \mathbb{C}_\alpha^M = \# \left(\underbrace{G^\alpha \setminus M}_{ii} \right)$$

} G^α -orbits in M }

Pf: 各 $P \in G^\alpha \setminus M$ に対し

a G^α -orbit in M

$$\chi_P : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad y \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & (y \in P) \\ 0 & (y \notin P) \end{cases}$$

である

} $\chi_P \mid P \in G^\alpha \setminus M$ } は \mathbb{C}_α^M の基底である

(詳細略)

Section 8.3: Schurian schemes

Def 8.3.1:

$$\text{4.3.1)} \quad G \xrightarrow{\text{diag}} M \times M \quad \varepsilon$$

$$g(x, y) := (gx, gy)$$

$$(g \in G, x, y \in M)$$

に ε は ε である。

Def 8.3.2:

$$I := (\text{diag } G) \setminus M \times M$$

$$R: M \times M \rightarrow I \quad (\text{自然な写像})$$

とある。

$$\exists! \quad \tilde{\tau}_0 := \{ (x, y) \mid x \in M, y \in I \}$$

とある。

Def 8.3.3 :

距離関数モデル

$$(M, R : M \times M \rightarrow I) \in$$

\simeq
 \uparrow

Schurian scheme

a homogeneous

と $o_j d_j'$

G-space

Prop 8.3.4 : $R : M \times M \rightarrow I$ is

diag. G -inv map

$$\left(\text{i.e. } R(x, y) = R(gx, gy) \right)$$

$\forall x, y \in M, \forall g \in G$

Prop 8.3.5

$\forall Z$: a set

a

$\forall F : M \times M \rightarrow Z$: diag. G -inv map

$$\left(\text{i.e. } F(x, y) = F(gx, gy) \right)$$

$$\forall x, y \in M, \forall g \in G$$

$$M \times M \xrightarrow{R} I$$

$$F \xrightarrow{Q} Z$$

$\checkmark \exists!$

(R is $M \times M \rightarrow I$ a diagonal G -inv map
is universal)

Def 8.3.6 : $\forall i \in I$ (2.2.2)

$$k_i := \frac{\#\{ (x,y) \in M \times M \mid R(x,y) = i \}}{\#M}$$

Def 8.3.7 :

$$\mathbb{C}^I := \{ f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \}$$

$(\cdot, \cdot)_I$: \mathbb{C}^I a Hermitian inner-prod
Σ

$$(f, h)_I := \sum_{i \in I} f(i) \overline{h(i)} k_i$$

$(f, h \in \mathbb{C}^I)$ $\tau \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Ex 8.3.8

$G := \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright M :=$ the regular n -son
 $\circ \in I$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M \times M & \xrightarrow{R} & I \\
 (P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}) & \xrightarrow{Q} & I \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 & & \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \\
 & \searrow & [0] \\
 & \searrow & [l_1 - l_2]
 \end{array}$$

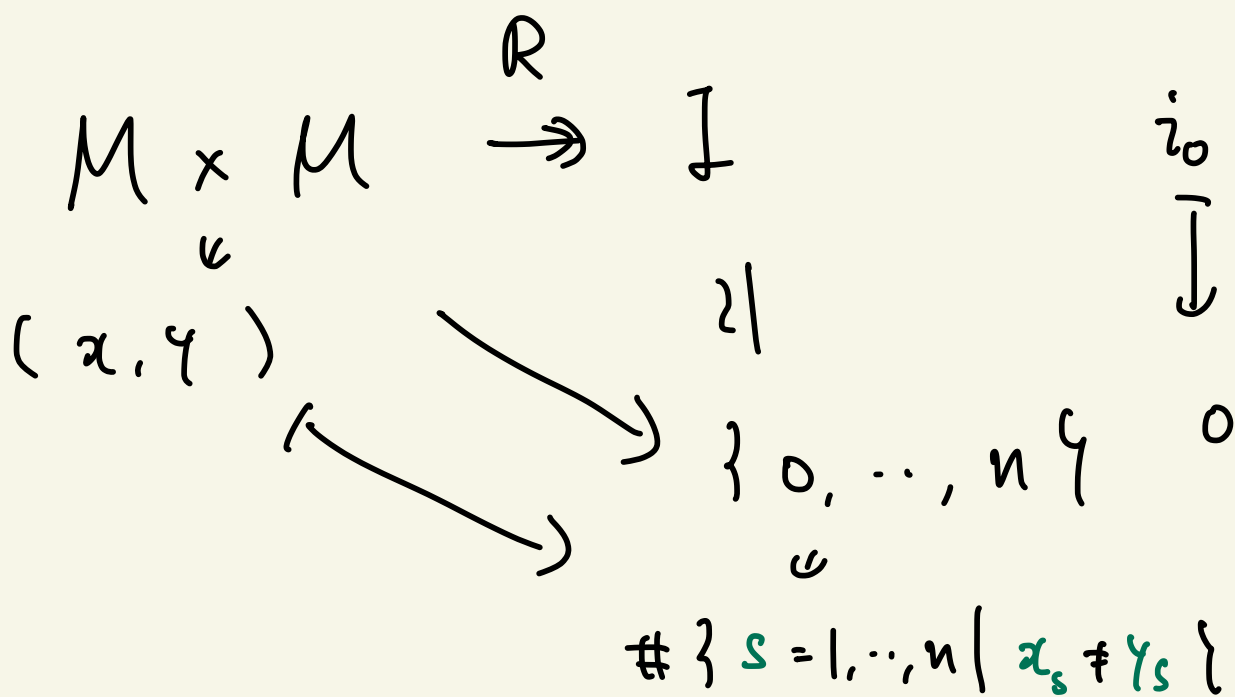
i.e.

$$\left(I = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \text{ } \forall i \in I \text{ } (\neq 0k) \right)$$

$\forall i \in I \quad k_i = 1 \quad (\forall i \in I)$

Ex 8.3.9

$$G := \mathbb{S}_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \cong M := \{ \pm 1 \}^n \rtimes \mathbb{Z}^n.$$



the Hamming distance

(ie. $I = \{0, \dots, n\}$)

$$R(x, y) = \# \{i=1, \dots, n \mid x_i \neq y_i\}$$

$$\in \mathbb{Z}^+, \geq 0$$

$$\# \{k_i = \binom{n}{i}\}$$

Section 8.4: $P_i(x)$

設定: $x \in M$

記号: $G^x := \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$.

Def 8.4.1: $\forall i \in I$ 1. \exists

$P_i(x) := \{y \in M \mid R(x, y) = i\} \subset M$
 $\exists \bar{x} \in$

Prop 8.4.2 :

$$(1) P_{i_0}(x) = \{x\}$$

$$(2) M = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} P_i(x)$$

$$(3) G^x \backslash M = \{P_i(x) \mid i \in I\}$$

$$(4) \forall i \in I, \#P_i(x) = k_i \quad \left(:= \frac{1}{\#M} \# \{ (y, z) \in M \times M \mid R(y, z) = i \} \right)$$

Pf : (1), (2) は略.

(3) を示す : (2) の以下を注意して OK.

① $\forall i \in I, P_i(x)$ は G^x -orbit.

$i \in I$ を fix

(1) $P_i(x)$ is G^x -orbit

(1) $\forall g \in G^x, \forall y \in P_i(x)$

$g \cdot y \in P_i(x)$

(2) $\forall y_1, y_2 \in P_i(x),$

$\exists g \in G^x, g \cdot y_1 = y_2$

(1) $\exists \bar{g} \cdot \bar{v} : g \in G^x, y \in P_i(x) \text{ is fix.}$

(1) $R(x, gy) = i$

(2) $= R(x, gy)$

$= R(g^{-1}x, y)$

$= R(x, y)$

$= i = (1)$

(1)

(R is diag G -inv)

(2)

$\exists g^{-1} \in G^x$

(1) $\exists \bar{g} \cdot \bar{v}$

② $\exists \bar{y}$: $y_1, y_2 \in P_i(x) \text{ ? fix.}$

$$R(x, y_1) = i = R(x, y_2).$$

R ० 定数 ० \bar{y}

$$\exists g \in G, (g \cdot x, g y_1) = (x, y_2)$$

$$\text{特 } \because \underbrace{g x = x}_{\text{}} \text{ ० } g y_1 = y_2$$

$$\rightarrow g \in G^x$$

② ० 定数 ० \bar{y} .

(4) 示す: $i \in I \ni \text{fix.}$

$$\textcircled{\text{示}} \# P_i(x) = k_i$$

i.e. $(\# X) \cdot (\# P_i(x))$

$$= \# \{ (x, y) \in M \times M \mid R(x, y) = i \}$$

以下は示すの通り

$$\textcircled{\text{示}} \{ (x, y) \mid x \in M, y \in P_i(x) \}$$

$$= \{ (x, y) \mid R(x, y) = i \}$$

$P_i(x)$ の定義から

□

以下を証明せよ :

Lemma 8.4.3 :

$\forall x_1, x_2 \in M$ ならば

$$\# P_i(x_1) = \# P_i(x_2)$$

Pf of Lemma 8.4.3

$x_1, x_2 \in M$ を fix

$g \in G$ st. $g x_1 = x_2$ を fix

($G \curvearrowright M$: transitive)

$$\textcircled{\overline{\text{A.}}} \quad P_i(x_2) = g P_i(x_1)$$

$$Y \in P_i(x_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R(x_2, Y) = i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R(g^{-1}x_2, g^{-1}Y) = i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R(x_1, g^{-1}Y) = i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g^{-1}Y \in P_i(x_1)$$

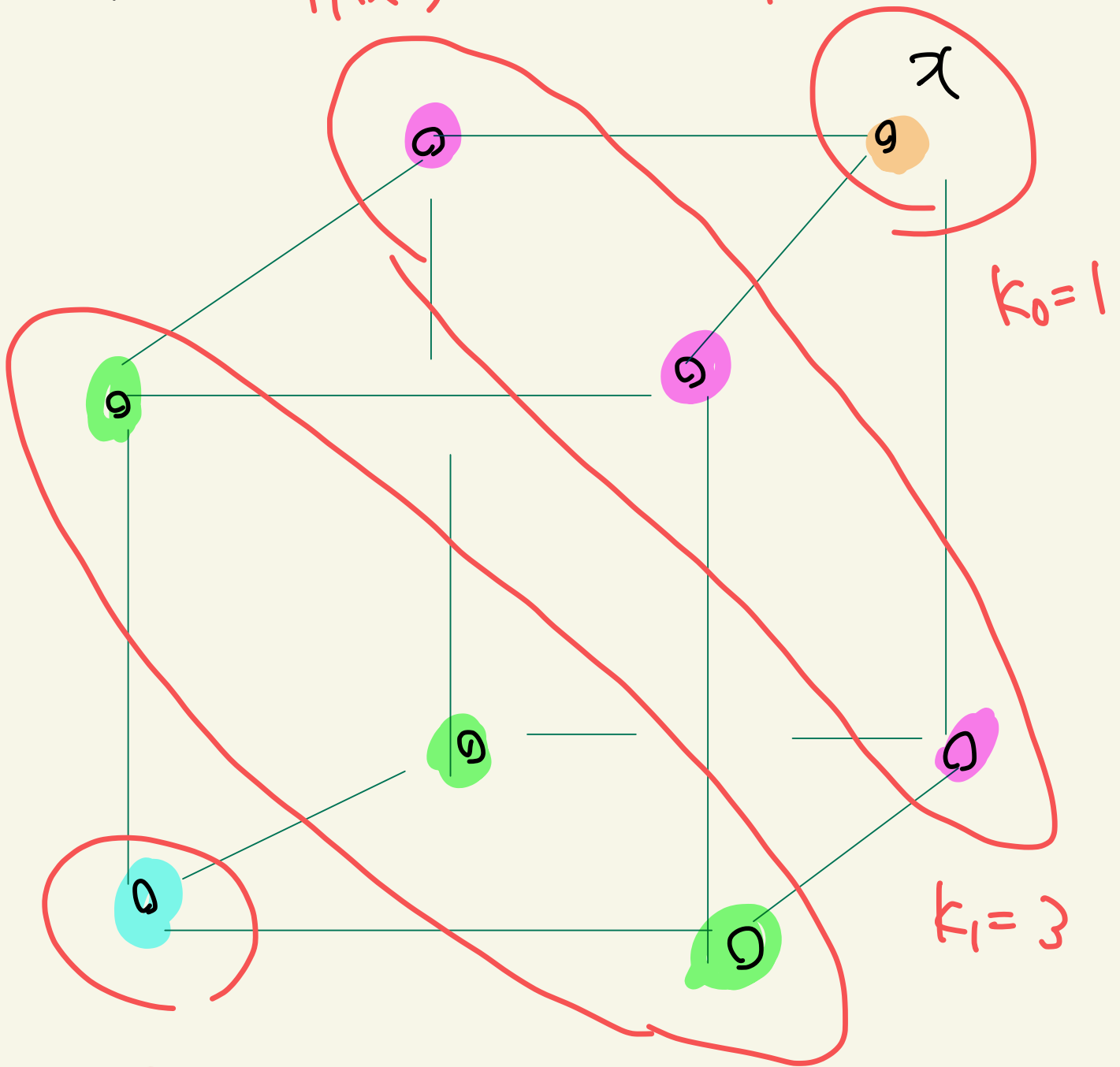
$$\Leftrightarrow Y \in g P_i(x_1)$$

□

Ex:

$P_1(x)$

$P_0(x)$



$P_3(x)$

$P_2(x)$

$k_3=1$

$k_2=3$

Section 8.5: $\mathbb{C}^I \cong \mathbb{C}^M$

設定: $x \in M$

記号: $G^x := \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$.

Prop 8.5.1 :

$$\forall f \in \mathbb{C}^T \quad \text{iff}$$

$$\hat{f} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \gamma \mapsto f(R(x, \gamma))$$

$$\text{and } \hat{f} \in \mathbb{C}_x^M.$$

Pf: $f \in \mathbb{C}^T \ni \text{fix}$.

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} \quad \hat{f} \in \mathbb{C}_x^M$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{i.e. } \forall g \in G^x, g \cdot \hat{f} = \hat{f} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \forall g \in G^x, \forall \gamma \in M, \hat{f}(g\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma).$$

$$g \in G^x, \gamma \in M \ni \text{fix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{II}} &= \hat{f}(g\gamma) = f(R(x, g\gamma)) && (\because R \text{ is } G\text{-inv}) \\ &= f(R(gx, \gamma)) \\ &= f(R(x, \gamma)) && (\because g \in G^x) \\ &= \hat{f}(\gamma) = \textcircled{\text{I}} \end{aligned}$$

□

Thm 8.5.2:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{C}^I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^M \\ f \mapsto \tilde{f} \end{array} \right] \text{ is linear isometric isomorphism}$$

Pf: Check!

- 線型性
- 等長性 (\rightarrow 單射)
- 全射性

線型性是省略。

等長性 1: 207

$$\textcircled{\text{左}} \quad \forall f, h \in \mathbb{C}^I,$$

$$\left\{ (f, h)_I = (\hat{f}, \hat{h})_M \right.$$

$$\textcircled{\text{右}} = (\tilde{f}, \tilde{h})_M$$

$$= \sum_{\gamma \in M} \tilde{f}(\gamma) \overline{\tilde{h}(\gamma)}$$

$$= \sum_{\gamma \in M} f(R(\alpha, \gamma)) \overline{h(R(\alpha, \gamma))}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\gamma \in P_i(\alpha)} f(R(\alpha, \gamma)) \overline{h(R(\alpha, \gamma))}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\gamma \in P_i(\alpha)} f(i) h(i)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} f(i) h(i) k_i = \textcircled{\text{右}}$$

Prop 8.4.2

全射性 について

以下を 示せば τ/p

$$\textcircled{1} \dim \mathbb{C}^I = \dim \mathbb{C}_x^M$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \# I$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \#(G^x \setminus M) \quad (\text{Thm 8.2.9})$$

Prop 8.4.2 (2) & (3)

より

$$G^x \setminus M = \{P_i(x) \mid i \in I\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} I$$

$$\text{よって } \#(G^x \setminus M) = \# I$$

□

Ex 8.5.3:

$$H(n, 2)$$

の場合

$$\alpha = (1, \dots, 1)$$

$$I = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$(k_i = \binom{n}{i})$$

$$\mathbb{C}^I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_x^M$$

$$f \mapsto \hat{f} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$Y \mapsto \hat{f}(\{s \mid Y_s = -1\})$$

"

$$R(\alpha, Y)$$