

Title: Topological Holography Course - Lecture 5

Speakers: Kevin Costello

Collection: Topological Holography Course (Costello)

Date: March 15, 2019 - 2:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/19030091>

Loday Quillen Tsygan

$A$  associative graded algebra

$A \otimes \mathfrak{g}(N)$  graded Lie algebra

$C^*(A \otimes \mathfrak{g}(N))$  dg comm. algebra  
Local ops of  
 $\mathfrak{g}(N)$  gauge theory  
are of this form

→ Local ops of  
gauge theory  
are of this form

Define  $CC^n(A) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{graded ext. symmetric/anti} \\ \text{maps } A^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \end{array} \right\}$   
 $d: CC^n(A) \rightarrow CC^{n+1}(A)$

If  $\varphi: A^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$(d\varphi)(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) = \varphi(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n+1}) - \varphi(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \\ \pm \varphi(a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Cyclic coho.

$$H C^*(A) = H^*(CC^*(A), d)$$

Theorem

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} H^*(g'_N \otimes A) \cong S^*(HC^*(A)[-1])$$

Proof:

$$C^*(g'_N \otimes A) \simeq C(g'_N \otimes A)^{\mathbb{Z}/N}$$

$N \gg 0$  any element  $\downarrow$  is a product of functionals

Proof:  $C^*(g_N \otimes A) \simeq C^*(g_N \otimes A)^{\text{cln}}$

$N \gg 0$  any element  $\downarrow$  is a product of functionals

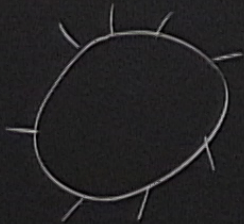
which send

$$(a_1 \otimes m_1, \dots, a_n \otimes m_n) \longrightarrow \text{Antisym. of } \varphi(a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{Tr } m_1 \dots m_n$$

$$a_i \in A$$
$$m_i \in g_N$$

$$\varphi \in C^c(A)$$

Computation. Lie algebra cochains differential = cyclic differential



$$\pm \varphi(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Suppose  $A =$  free commutative alg. on even variables  $\{x_i\}$  <sup>space-time</sup>  
 odd variables  $\{y_i\}$

Then,  $HC^*(A)$  can be computed as the coho. of the cochain complex

$$[\mathbb{Z}\langle \partial_{x_i}, \partial_{y_i}, \partial_{x_i} y_i \rangle, \mathbb{Z}]$$

$$\pm \varphi(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Suppose  $A =$  free commutative alg. on even variables  $\epsilon_i$  and odd variables  $x_i$  ? space-time

Then,  $HC^*(A)$  can be computed as the coho. of the cochain complex

$$[\mathbb{Z} \langle \partial_{x_i}, \epsilon_{\alpha_i} \gamma_i, \partial_{\epsilon_i} \rangle, \pm]$$

$\uparrow$  odd      $\uparrow$  even

differential is

$$\pm \varphi(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Suppose  $A =$  free commutative alg on even variables  $\varepsilon_i$  ? space-time  
odd variables  $\gamma_i$

Then,  $HC^*(A)$  can be computed as the coho. of the cochain complex

$$\mathbb{C}[\partial_{\varepsilon_i}, \partial_{\gamma_i}, \gamma_i^\alpha, t]$$

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \overset{\text{odd}}{\partial_{\varepsilon_i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i^\alpha} \right) t$



$$\pm \varphi(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Suppose  $A =$  free commutative alg on even variables  $\varepsilon_a$  and odd variables  $\gamma_i$ .  $\gamma_i$  is circled and labeled "space-time".

Then,  $HC^*(A)$  can be computed as the coho of the cochain complex

$$\mathbb{C}[\partial_{\varepsilon_a}, \partial_{\gamma_i}, \gamma_i, \gamma^\alpha, t]$$

$\uparrow$  odd     $\uparrow$  even     $\uparrow$  even

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \partial_{\varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^\alpha} \right) t$

$$\pm \varphi(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

Suppose  $A =$  free commutative alg on even variables  $\varepsilon_i$  and odd variables  $\gamma_i$ .  $\gamma_i$  is circled and labeled "space-time".

Then,  $HC^*(A)$  can be computed as the coho. of the cochain complex

$$\mathbb{C}[\varepsilon_i, \gamma_i, \gamma^\alpha, t]$$

$\uparrow$  odd     $\uparrow$  even     $\uparrow$  even

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^\alpha} \right) t$

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta^i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^a} \right) t$

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

Then  $H^*(A)$

$$= \mathbb{C}[\partial^i, \eta^i, t]$$

$$d\eta^i = t\partial^i$$

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^a} \right) t$

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

Then  $H^*(A)$

$$= \mathbb{C}[\partial^i, \gamma^i, t]$$

$$d\gamma^i = t\partial^i$$

$$\iff C^*(A \otimes g(W))$$

$$\partial^i \dots \partial^j \rightarrow$$

(linear functional)

$$f(x_i) \mapsto (\partial^i \dots \partial^j f)(0) \text{Tr } m$$

differential is  $d = \left( \sum \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^a} \right) t$

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

Then  $H^*(A)$

$$= \mathbb{C}[\partial^i, \gamma^i, t]$$

$$d\gamma^i = t\partial^i$$

Something with  $1, \gamma \rightarrow$  quadratic functional

$$d^2 \gamma^i \rightarrow \{f \otimes_{m_1}, f_2 \otimes_{m_2}\} \mapsto \text{Tr}(m_1, m_2)(f_1, Df_2)(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C^*(A \otimes g(W))$$

$$\partial^{i_1} \dots \partial^{i_n}$$

$\rightarrow$  linear functional

$$f(x_i) m \mapsto (\partial^{i_1} \dots \partial^{i_n} f)(0) \text{Tr } m$$

Proof:  $C^*(g|_N \otimes A) \simeq C^*(g|_N \otimes A)^{\otimes N}$   
 $N \gg 0$  any element  $\downarrow$  is a product  
of functionals

Example

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2]$$

Cyclic cohomology complex (slightly different description)

$$\mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2, dz_1, dz_2] \otimes \left( \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \oplus dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \right)$$

$$d = t d_{dR}^z + t d_{dR}^x \quad d_{dR} \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} = dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n+1)}$$

Proof:  $C^*(g|_N \otimes A) \simeq C^*(g|_N \otimes A)^{\otimes N}$   
 $N \gg 0$  any element  $\downarrow$  is a product  
of functionals

Example

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2]$$

Cyclic cohomology complex (slightly different description)

$$\mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2, dz_1, dz_2] \otimes \left( \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \oplus dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \right) \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]$$

$$d = t d_{dR}^z + t d_{dR}^x \quad d_{dR}^{(n)} \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} = dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n+1)}$$

Proof:  $C^*(g|_N \otimes A) \simeq C^*(g|_N \otimes A)^{\text{stn}}$

$N \gg 0$  any element  $\downarrow$  is a product of functionals

Example

$$A = \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2]$$

Cyclic cohomology complex (slightly different description)

$$\mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2, dz_1, dz_2] \otimes \left( \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \oplus dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} \right) \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]$$

$$d = t d_{dR}^z + t d_{dR}^x$$

$$d_{dR} \partial_{x=0}^{(n)} = dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n+1)}$$

Closed things:

$$F(z_i) dz_1 dz_2 \quad dx \partial_{x=0}^{(n)}$$



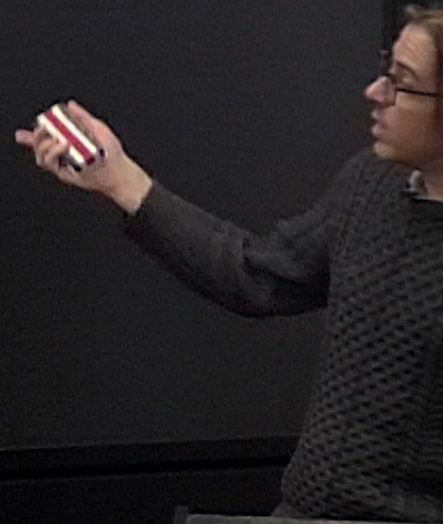
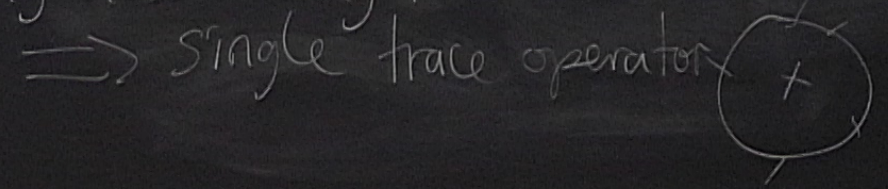
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2] \otimes \mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2] \right) \otimes \left( \mathcal{D}_{x=0} \oplus dx \mathcal{D}_{x=0} \right) \otimes \mathbb{C}[z_1, z_2] \\
 d &= t d_{dR}^z + t d_{dR}^x & d_{dR}^{(n)} \mathcal{D}_{x=0} &= dx \mathcal{D}_{x=0}^{(n+1)} \\
 \text{Closed things.} & & & \\
 & F(z_i) dz_1 dz_2 dx \mathcal{D}_{x=0}^{(n)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Conceptual Understanding

Closed string field theory for B-model on  $\mathbb{C}^3$  has fields  $\Omega^{p,q}(\mathbb{C}^3)[t] \quad \bar{\partial} + t \partial$

Brane wrapping  $\mathbb{C} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^3$

Any closed string field which is supported at  $0 \in \mathbb{C}$



differential is  $d = \left( \sum dx_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^a} \right) t$

### LQT Theorem

BRST coho. of single trace operators

$\cong$  Coho. of closed string fields supported at a point.

Chiral Alg

BRST reduction of  $Z_1$ , adj valued symplectic bosons  
(use b-c ghosts)

$$\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^3$$

Include a space filling brane of  $\dim^n \mathbb{k}/\mathbb{k}$

$\Rightarrow$  matter fields  $I \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{k}/\mathbb{k}}, \mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{W}})$   $J \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{k}/\mathbb{k}})$

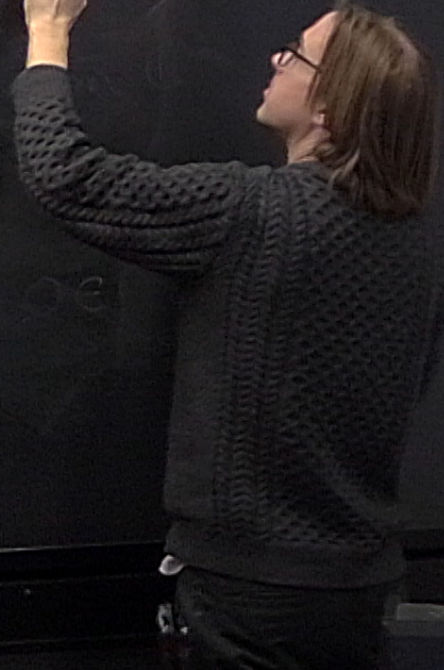
$$IJ \sim \frac{1}{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \mathbb{Z}^1 \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}^2 \right) \oplus \left( d_{x=0} \oplus dx d_{x=0} \right) \oplus \left( \mathbb{Z}^1 \right) \\
 d &= t d_{dR}^z + t d_{dR}^x \quad d_{dR}^{(n)} = dx d_{x=0}^{(n+1)} \\
 \text{Closed things} & F(z_i) dz_1 dz_2 dx d_{x=0}^{(n)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Single trace BRST coho.  
 $\text{Tr } Z^{(1)} \dots Z^{(n)}$

(other closed-string operators)

$\mathbb{Z}^{(1)}$



Single trace BRST coho.  
 $\text{Tr } Z^{(i_1 \dots i_n)}$

(Other closed-string operators)

$I Z^{(i_1 \dots i_k)} J$

- Adj. of  $g(k|k)$
- spin  $k/2$  of  $su(2)_R$
- $\dim^n \quad k/2 + 1$

operators

## Holographic Dual

$SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ , with a rank  $k/k$  bundle  
Closed string = Kodaira-Spencer  
Open-String = hCS for  $g((k/k))$

operators

## Holographic Dual

$SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ , with a rank  $k|k$  bundle

Closed string = Kodaira-Spencer

Open-String = hCS for  $g(k|k)$

$$\overline{SL_2(\mathbb{C})} \setminus SL_2(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{P}_2^1 \times \mathbb{P}_2^1$$

$A \in \Omega^{0,1}(SL_2\mathbb{C}, g(k|k))$  vanish on the boundary

Use coordinates

$n, z, w$  near  $d_z \times IP_w^1$  in boundary

- Boundary is  $n=0$

- Beltrami diff.

$n \sim dw^{1/2}$

$$N \frac{n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \partial_z$$



Use coordinates

$n, z, w$  near  $d_z \times IP_w^1$  in boundary

- Boundary is  $n=0$

- Beltrami diff.

$$n \sim dw^{1/2}$$

$$N \frac{n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \partial_z$$

Solns to EOM

$$A = \delta_{z=0} t^a$$

$$t^a \in \mathfrak{g}(K|K)$$

Use coordinates  $n, z, w$  near  $d_z \times \mathbb{R}^1$  in boundary

- Boundary is  $n=0$

- Beltrami diff.

$$n \sim dw^{1/2}$$

$$N \frac{n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \partial_z$$

Solns to EOM

$$A = \sum_{z=0} t^a + \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in \mathfrak{gl}(k|k)$

LQT Theorem

BRST coho. of single trace

Use coordinates  $n, z, w$  near  $d_z \times \mathbb{R}^1$  in boundary

- Boundary is  $n=0$

- Beltrami diff.

$$n \sim dw^{1/2}$$

$$N \frac{n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \partial_z$$

Solns to EOM

$$A = \int_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2} \quad I J$$

$t^a \in \mathfrak{g}(K/K)$

$$A = \int_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in \mathcal{O}(k|k)$

I J

$n=0$



$$A = \frac{1}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$n$  has a pole at  $w = \infty$   
 $\frac{1}{n}$  has a zero

$$A = \frac{w}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$$A = \int_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

I J

$n=0$



$$A = \frac{1}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a +$$

$n$  has a pole at  $w = \infty$   
 $\frac{1}{n}$  has a zero

$$A = \frac{w}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$$A = \frac{w^k}{n^k} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots \quad (k \leq K)$$

$$A = \int_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in \mathfrak{g}(k|k)$

I J

$n=0$



$$A = \frac{1}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a +$$

$n$  has a pole at  $w = \infty$   
 $\frac{1}{n}$  has a zero

$$A = \frac{w}{n} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$$A = \frac{w^k}{n^k} \int_{z=0} t^a + \dots \quad (k \leq K)$$

Under Sup  $k$   
 $\frac{w^k}{n^k} \int_{z=0}$  is in rep of  
 spin  $k/2$   
 It has dimension

$$A = \sum_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in \mathfrak{g}(k/k)$

I J

$n=0$



$$A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{z=0} t^a +$$

$n$  has a pole at  $w = \infty$   
 $\frac{1}{n}$  has a zero

$$A = \frac{w}{n} \sum_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$$A = \frac{w^k}{n^k} \sum_{z=0} t^a + \dots \quad (\leq k)$$

Under  $SU(2, k)$   
 $\frac{w^k}{n^k} \sum_{z=0}$  is in rep of spin  $k/2$   
 It has dimension (Lorentz spin)  
 $k/2 + 1$  ( $\sum_{z=0}$  has  $\dim^n 1$ )  
 ( $n$  has  $\dim -1/2$ )  
 In adjoint of  $\mathfrak{g}(k/k)$

$$A = \sum_{z=0} t^a + t^a \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+|w|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in \mathfrak{g}(k/k)$

I J

$n=0$



$$A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{z=0} t^a +$$

$n$  has a pole at  $w = \infty$   
 $\frac{1}{n}$  has a zero

$$A = \frac{w}{n} \sum_{z=0} t^a + \dots$$

$$A = \frac{w^k}{n^k} \sum_{z=0} t^a + \dots \quad (\leq k)$$

$H^0(D_{w=0}, \mathcal{O}(k))$

Under  $SU(2, k)$

$\frac{w^k}{n^k} \sum_{z=0}$  is in rep of spin  $k/2$

It has dimension (Lorentz spin)

$k/2 + 1$  ( $\sum_{z=0}$  has  $\dim^n 1$ )

( $n$  has  $\dim -1/2$ )

In adjoint of  $\mathfrak{g}(k/k)$



operators

Formula

$$\frac{n^{-k} \int_{z=0}^{\infty} t^a}{\text{Tr } I Z_1^k J}$$

local

$$n^{k+2} N^{k+1} \frac{\bar{a}^k \bar{a} \bar{a}}{(1+|w|^2)^{k+2}} \left( \frac{1}{z^{k+2}} \right)$$

Two point fn  
between two operators  
is of order  $N^{k+1} z^{-k-2}$

