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Getzler: new proof close to Kotake

harmonic oscillator

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x - \frac{d}{dx} \right)$$

$$[a, a^*] = 1$$

$$N = a^* a = \frac{1}{2} (-\partial_x^2 + x^2 - 1)$$

has eigenvalues $0, 1, \dots$

$$\chi_0 = \pi^{-1/4} e^{-x^2/2} \quad L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

 $a^{*n} \chi_0$ are n particle state

$$\text{coherent states } \chi_\nu = \pi^{-1/4} e^{i\nu x - \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$e^{-tN} \chi_\nu = ? \quad \text{need } e^{i\nu(a+a^*)/\sqrt{2}} \chi_0$$

$$= e^{-\nu^2/4} e^{i\nu a^*} e^{i\nu a} \chi_0$$

$$= e^{-\nu^2/4} e^{i\nu a^*} \chi_0$$

Campbell
Hausdorff

$$e^{-tN} \chi_\nu = e^{-\nu^2/4} e^{-tN} e^{i\nu a^*/\sqrt{2}} \chi_0$$

$$= e^{-\nu^2/4} e^{i e^{-t} \nu a^*/\sqrt{2}} \chi_0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{e^{-tN} \chi_\nu = \chi_{e^{-t}\nu} e^{-\nu^2(1-e^{-2t})/4}}$$

$$\text{Put } k_t(x, y) = \langle x | e^{-tN} | y \rangle$$

$$\int k_t(x, y) e^{i\nu y - y^2/2} dy = e^{-\nu^2(1-e^{-2t})/4} e^{i\nu e^{-t} x - x^2/2}$$

calculate + get

$$k_t(x, y) = \pi^{-1/2} (1-e^{-2t})^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sinh t} [\cosh t (x^2 + y^2) - 2xy]}$$

Will be identifying. $\Lambda(\mathbb{R}^n) \simeq \text{Cliff}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 is an $O(n)$ -equiv. isom.

$$e_i \lrcorner + e_i \lrcorner \equiv e_i \cdot \text{ on Cliff}$$

$$D^2 = \nabla^* \nabla + \frac{R}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} g^{ij} \left[\left(\partial_i + \frac{1}{2} A_i \right) \left(\partial_j + \frac{1}{2} A_j \right) - \Gamma_{ij}^k \left(\partial_k + \frac{1}{2} A_k \right) + R/4 \right]$$

Here A_i is in Cliff.

$A_i \in e^a \cdot e^b$.

doesn't appear in the principal bundle

Replace D^2 by $A_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\partial_i + \frac{1}{4} R_{ijab} x^j e^a \wedge e^b \right)^2$

Replace $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{Tr}_+ - \text{Tr}_- \langle 0 | e^{-tD^2} | 0 \rangle$

to be justified later

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{Tr} \left(\varepsilon \langle 0 | e^{-tA_0} | 0 \rangle \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{Tr} \left(\varepsilon (\pi t)^{-n/2} \det \left(\frac{tR/4}{\sinh tR/4} \right)^{1/2} \right)$$

projection into Λ^n .

$$= (-2\pi i)^{n/2} \det \left(\frac{R}{\sinh R} \right)^{1/2} \Big|_{\Lambda^n \mathbb{R}^n}$$

Next replace $N = a^*a$ by $H = a^*a + \frac{1}{2}$

$$K_t(x, y) = \langle x | e^{-\frac{t}{2}(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2)} | y \rangle$$

$$= \pi^{-1/2} (\sinh t)^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sinh t} [\cosh t (x^2 + y^2) - 2xy]}$$

Next multi-dim generalization:

w_{ij} anti-symmetric matrix

$$\langle x | e^{+\frac{t}{2} (\partial_i^2 + w_{ij} x^i x^j)} | y \rangle$$

$$-\frac{t}{2} [\partial_i^2 + (w^2)_{ij} x^i x^j] - t \frac{w_{ij} x^i x^j}{2}$$

↑
this commutes with the rest $-\partial_i^2 + (w^2)_{ij} x^i x^j$

$$= e^{-t w_{ij} x^i x^j} (\pi t)^{-n/2} \det\left(\frac{tw}{\sinh tw}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\times e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \frac{tw}{\sinh tw} [\cosh tw (x^2 + y^2) - 2xy]}$$

Take Dirac operator for a metric, look in normal coordinates,

g_{ij} metric on \mathbb{R}^n with normal coords at 0

Γ_{ij}^k Levi-Civita connection

$A_{i^a}^b$ is this connection on $T\mathbb{R}^n$ in the synchronous frame.

$$g_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + O(|x|^2)$$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{2} R_{ij} x^j + O(|x|^2)$$

$$R_{ij}^a = \text{Riem. curv. of } A_{i^a}^b$$