

# Asymptotics of Bernoulli Line Ensembles

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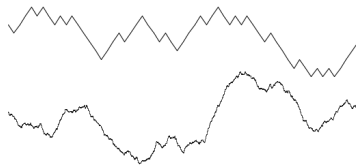
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# The Gaussian universality class

Let  $\{X_i\}$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables, s.t.  $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \mu$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_1^2) = \sigma^2$ . Let  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ :

- **Law of Large Numbers:**  $\frac{S_n}{n} \rightarrow \mu$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  almost surely
- **Central Limit Theorem:**  $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow N(0, \sigma^2)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- **Donsker's Theorem:** Let  $S(x) = S_k$  if  $x = k$  and linearly interpolate for  $x \in [0, n]$ . Let  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 1$ . Then  $\frac{S(\cdot)}{\sqrt{n}} \in C([0, 1])$  and  $\frac{S(\cdot)}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow B(\cdot)$ , where  $B$  denotes a standard Brownian Motion.



# Multiple Random Walks

Increase the number of walkers (avoiding Bernoulli random walks and Dyson BM)

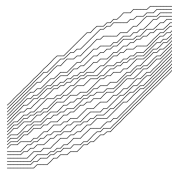
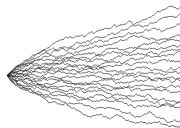


Figure: Multiple Bernoulli Random Walks



# Airy Line Ensemble

What happens as  $N$  (number of walkers) goes to infinity? new type of limit occurs Airy line ensemble, top curve is the Airy process. Increasing the number of paths pushes us outside of the Gaussian universality class and into what is called the "KPZ universality class"

# Open Question

Big open problem: Show that for “generic random walks” with “generic” initial conditions we have convergence to Airy LE. This problem is open even for Bernoulli random walks (only known if all are started from 0)

# Convergence to the Airy Line Ensemble

Two sufficient conditions:

- 1 Finite dimensional distribution convergence
- 2 Tightness, or the existence of weak subsequential limits.

We focused on tightness, which requires a maximum, minimum, and conditions on the Modulus of Continuity

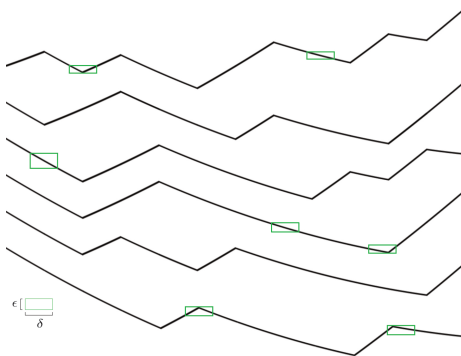


Figure: The Modulus of Continuity

## Theorem

For  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , there exists a subsequence  $N_T$  such that

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} P(L_1^{N_T}(nN^\alpha) - nN_T^\alpha p + \lambda n^2 N_T^{\alpha/2} \leq N_T^{\alpha/2} x) \rightarrow F_{TW}(x)$$

If the one-point marginal probabilities at integer times weakly converge to the Tracy Widom distribution then the Line Ensemble is tight.

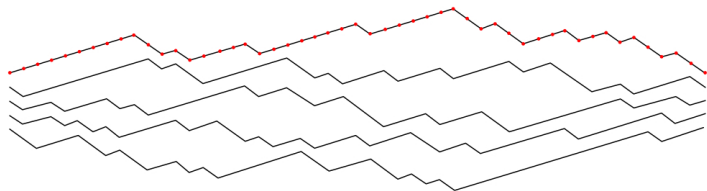


Figure: Integer time points of top line

# Improvements

[Duvergne, Nica, & Virag, 2019] - tightness assuming finite dimensional convergence to the Airy Line Ensemble.

We achieve the same result with much less restrictive assumptions

[Unsure of Image Choice]



Arguments are inspired by [Corwin-Hammond '14, '15] (continuous setting)  
 [Corwin-Dimitrov '17] (discrete setting) Description of the problem ( min, max and  
 modulus of continuity)  $2 \min P(\inf_{s \in [-r, r]} L_1^N(sN^{2/3}) - psN^{2/3} < -RN^{1/3}) < \epsilon$  if  $R, N$   
 are large enough

Proof (mention monotone coupling lemmas somewhere ) - say MC with picture 2min

Proof (mention strong coupling somewhere) - say SC with picture  $L = \text{Bernoulli bridge}$   $B$  is a Brownian bridge with variance. There is a probability space such that  $P(\sup |L - B| \geq k(\log N)^2) < \epsilon$ . This is a comparison that allows for example to compare the modulus of continuity of the two. [Dimitrov-Wu '19] 2 min

## Lemma (——)

*For any  $r, \epsilon > 0$ , there exists  $R > r$  and a constant  $A > 0$  so that for large  $N$ ,*

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\max_{x \in [r, R]} (L_k^N(xN^{2/3}) - pxN^{2/3}) \leq -AN^{1/3}\right) < \epsilon.$$

*The same is true of the maximum on  $[-R, -r]$ .*

- Recall our assumption:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\textcolor{red}{L}_1^N(nN^{2/3}) - pnN^{2/3} + \textcolor{red}{\lambda}n^2N^{1/3} \leq xN^{1/3}\right) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} F_{TW}(x).$$