

Notes on Free Probability

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§1 Free Products

We first define the notion of a free product for objects. They can all be boiled down to universal products in the categorical sense.

Definition 1.1 (Free Product of Groups). let $(G_i)_{i \in I}$ denote a family of groups. The *group free product*, denoted $*_{i \in I} G_i$ is the unique group G up to isomorphism with homomorphisms $\psi_i : G_i \rightarrow G$ so that given any group H and $\phi_i : G_i \rightarrow H$, there exists a unique homomorphism $\Phi = *_{i \in I} \phi_i : G \rightarrow H$ making the diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_i & \xrightarrow{\psi_i} & G \\ \phi_i \downarrow & \swarrow \Phi & \\ H & & \end{array}$$

The free product can also be constructed as

$$H = \{g_1 g_2 \dots g_n : g_j \in G_{i_j} \setminus \{e\}, i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n\} \cup \{\emptyset\},$$

with multiplication defined by concatenation followed by reduction.

Definition 1.2 (Free Product of Groups). let $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ denote a family of unital algebras. The *unital algebra free product*, denoted $*_{i \in I} A_i$ is the unique unital algebra A up to isomorphism with homomorphisms $\psi_i : A_i \rightarrow A$ so that given any group B and $\phi_i : A_i \rightarrow B$, there exists a unique homomorphism $\Phi : *_{i \in I} A_i \rightarrow B$ making the diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_i & \xrightarrow{\psi_i} & A \\ \phi_i \downarrow & \swarrow \Phi & \\ B & & \end{array}$$

As a vector space, we construct the unital algebra free product by first taking a basis formed by

$$B = \{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n : a_j \in A_{i_j} : i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n\},$$

then taking the quotient with the subspace generated by relations

$$a_1 \dots a_{j-1} (\lambda a_j^{(0)} + \mu a_j^{(1)}) a_{j+1} \dots a_n, a_j = 1.$$

We also have the following proposition:

Proposition 1.3. *If $A_i = \mathbb{C}1 \oplus V_i$, then*

$$*_{i \in I} A_i \cong \mathbb{C}1 \oplus \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \left(\bigoplus_{i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n} V_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{i_n} \right).$$

References: [1] Free Random Variables, D. V. Voiculescu, J. H. Dykema, A. Nica