Notes on
Noncommutative Geometry and Particle Physics

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Contents

1 Noncommutative Geometric Spaces

1.1 Exercises

Exercise 1. *Make the proof of the last theorem (see week4.pdf) explicit for* $N = 3$

Solution 1. For the C* algebra we have $A = \mathbb{C}^3$ For H we have $H = (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\oplus 3} = H_2 \oplus H_2^1 \oplus H_2^2$. The symmetric operator D acting on H and the representation $\pi(a)$:

$$\pi((a(1),a(2),a(3)) = \begin{pmatrix} a(1) & 0 \\ 0 & a(2) \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} a(1) & 0 \\ 0 & a(3) \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} a(2) & 0 \\ 0 & a(2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a(1) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a(2) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a(1) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a(3) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a(2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a(3) \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_1 \\ x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_1 \\ x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_1 \\ x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$\tag{3}$$

Then the norm of the commutator would be the largest eigenvalue

$$||[D,\pi(a)]|| = ||D\pi(a)-\pi(a)D||$$
$$= \left|\left|\begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_1(a(2)-a(1)) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x_1(a(2)-a(1)) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2(a(3)-a(1)) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x_2(a(3)-a(1)) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3(a(3)-a(2)) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_3(a(2)-a(3)) & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right|\right| \tag{4}$$

The matrix in Equation **??** is a skew symmetric matrix its eigenvalues are $i\lambda_1, i\lambda_2, i\lambda_3, i\lambda_4$, where the λ's are on the upper and lower diagonal check https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skew-symmetric_matrix#Skew-symmetrizable_matrix. The matrix norm of would be the maximum of the norm of the larges eigenvalues:

$$||[D,\pi(a)]|| = \max_{a\in A}\{x_i|a(j)-a(k)|\} \tag{5}$$

Exercise 2. *Compute the metric on the space of three points given by* $d_{ij} = \sup_{a\in A}\{|a(i)-a(j)| : ||[D,\pi(a)]|| \leq 1\}$ *for the set of data* $A=\mathbb{C}^3$ *acting in the defining representation* $H=\mathbb{C}^3$*, and*

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d^{-1} & 0 \\ d^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some $d \in \mathbb{R}$

Solution 2. We have $A=\mathbb{C}^3$, $H=\mathbb{C}^3$ and D from above, then

$$||[D,\pi(a)]|| = d^{-1}\left|\left|\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a(2)-a(1) & 0 \\ -(a(2)-a(1)) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right|\right| \tag{6}$$
$$= d^{-1}|a(2)-a(1)| \tag{7}$$

Exercise 3. *Show that* d_{ij} *from Equation 11 is a metric on* $\hat{A}$ *by establishing that:*

$$d_{ij} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad i=j \tag{8}$$
$$d_{ij} = d_{ji} \tag{9}$$
$$d_{ij} \leq d_{ik} + d_{kj} \tag{10}$$
$$d_{ij} = \sup_{a\in A}\left\{|Tr(a(i)) - Tr((a(j))| : ||[D,a]|| \leq 1\right\} \tag{11}$$

Solution 3. For Equation 8 set $i=j$ in 11.

$$d_{ii} = \sup_{a\in A}\{|\mathrm{Tr}(a(i)) - \mathrm{Tr}((a(i))| : ||[D,a]|| \leq 1\}$$
$$= \sup_{a\in A}\{0 : ||[D,a]|| \leq 1\} = 0$$

For Equation 9 obviously we have the commuting property of addition.
For Equation 10, for $k=j$ then $d_{kj}=0$ and the equality holds. For $i=k$ then $d_{ik}=0$ and equality holds. Else set $d_{ik}=1$ and $d_{kj}=1$ then $d_{ij}=1 \leq d_{ik}+d_{kj}=2$

1.2 Properties of Matrix Algebras

Lemma 1. *If A is a unital C* algebra that acts faithfully on a finite dimensional Hilbert space, then A is a matrix algebra of the Form:*

$$A \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^{N} M_{n_i}(\mathbb{C}) \tag{12}$$

Proof. Since A acts faithfully on a Hilbert space, then A is a C* subalgebra of a matrix algebra $L(H) = M_{\dim(H)}(\mathbb{C} \Rightarrow A \simeq$ Matrix algebra. $\square$

Question 1. What does the author mean when he sais 'acts faithfully on a Hilbertspace'? Then the representation is fully reducible, or that the presentation is irreducible?

Example 1. $A = M_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $H = \mathbb{C}^n$, A acts on H with matrix multiplication and standard inner product. D on H is a hermitian matrix $n \times n$ matrix.

D is referred to as a finite Dirac operator as in as its ∞ dimensional on Riemannian Spin manifolds coming in Chapter 4. Now we introduce it as

$$\frac{a(i) - a(j)}{d_{ij}} \tag{13}$$

for each pair i, $j \in X$ the finite dimensional discrete space. This appears in the entries in the commutator $[D, a]$ in the above exercises.

Definition 1. Given an finite spectral triple (A, H, D), the A-bimodule of Connes' differential one form is:

$$\Omega_D^1(A) := \left\{ \sum_k a_k [D, b_k] : a_k, b_k \in A \right\} \tag{14}$$

Question 2. Is the Conne's differential one form the set of all '1st order differential operators' given A, that act on H?

Then there is a map $d : A \to \Omega_D^1(A)$, $d = [D, \cdot]$.

Lemma 2. *Let $(A, H, D) = (M_n(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^n, D)$, with D a hermitian $n \times n$ matrix. If D is not a multiple of the identity then:*

$$\Omega_D^1(A) \simeq M_n(\mathbb{C}) = A \tag{15}$$

Proof. Assume $D = \sum_i \lambda_i e_{ii}$ (diagonal), $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\{e_{ij}\}$ the basis of $M_n(\mathbb{C}$. For fixed i, j choose k such that $\lambda_k \neq \lambda_j$ then

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_k - \lambda_j} e_{ik} \right) [D, e_{kj}] = e_{ij}$$

$e_{ij} \in \Omega_D^1(A)$ by the above definition. And $\Omega_D^1(A) \subset L(\mathbb{C}^n) = H \simeq M_n(\mathbb{C}) = A$ $\square$

1.3 Morphisms Between Finite Spectral Triples

Definition 2. two finite spectral tripes (A_1, H_1, D_1) and (A_2, H_2, D_2) are called unitarily equivalent if

- $A_1 = A_2$
- $\exists\ U : H_1 \to H_2$, unitary with
    1. $U\pi_1(a)U^* = \pi_2(a)$ with $a \in A_1$
    2. $UD_1U^* = D_2$

Some remarks

- the above is an equivalence relation
- spectral unitary equivalence is given by the unitaries of the matrix algebra itself
- for any such U then $(A,H,D) \sim (A,H,UDU^*)$
- $UDU^* = D + U[D,U^*]$ of the form of elements in $\Omega^1_D(A)$.

Extending the this relation we look again at the notion of equivalence from Morita equivalence of Matrix Algebras.

Given a Hilbert bimodule $E \in KK_f(B,A)$ and (A,H,D) we construct a finite spectral triple on B, (B,H',D')

$$H' = E \otimes_A H \tag{16}$$

This extends the left action on B with the right action and inherits the $\mathbb{C}$ valued inner product space.

$$D'(e \otimes \xi) = e \otimes D\xi + \nabla(e)\xi \quad e \in E, a \in A \tag{17}$$

Where ∇ is called the *connection on the right A-module E* associated with the derivation $d = [D, \cdot]$ and satisfying the *Leibnitz Rule* which is

$$\nabla(ae) = \nabla(e)a + e \otimes [D,a] \quad e \in E,\ a \in A \tag{18}$$

Then the linearity of the balanced tensor product $E \otimes_A H$ is satisfied

$$\begin{aligned} D'(ea \otimes \xi - e \otimes a\xi) &= D'(ea \otimes \xi) - D'(e \otimes \xi) \\ &= ea \otimes D\xi + \nabla(ae)\xi - e \otimes D(a\xi) - \nabla(e)a\xi \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

With the information thus far we can prove the following theorem

Theorem 1. *If (A,H,D) a finite spectral triple, $E \in KK_f(B,A)$. Then $(V, E \otimes_A H, D')$ is a finite spectral triple, provided that ∇ satisfies the compatibility condition*

$$\langle e_1, \nabla e_2 \rangle_E - \langle \nabla e_1, e_2 \rangle_E = d\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle_E \quad e_1, e_2 \in E \tag{19}$$

Proof. $E \otimes_A H$ was shown in the previous section (text before the theorem). The only thing left is to show that D' is a symmetric operator, this we can just compute. Let

$e_1, e_2 \in E$ and $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in H$ then

$$\begin{aligned}\langle e_1 \otimes \xi_1, D'(e_2 \otimes \xi_2)\rangle_{E\otimes_A H} &= \langle \xi_1, \langle e_1, \nabla e_2\rangle_E \xi_2\rangle + \langle \xi_1, \langle e_1, e_2\rangle_E D\xi_2\rangle_H \\ &= \langle \xi_1, \langle \nabla e_1, e_2\rangle_E \xi_2\rangle_H + \langle \xi_1, d\langle e_1, e_2\rangle_E \xi_2\rangle_H \\ &+ \langle D\xi_1, \langle e_1, e_2\rangle_E \xi_2\rangle_H - \langle \xi_1, [D, \langle e_1, e_2\rangle_E]\xi_2\rangle_H \\ &= \langle D'(e_1 \otimes \xi_1), e_2 \otimes \xi_2\rangle_{E\otimes_A H}\end{aligned}$$

□

1.4 Graphing Finite Spectral Triples

Definition 3. A *graph* is a ordered pair $(\Gamma^{(0)}, \Gamma^{(1)})$. Where $\Gamma^{(0)}$ is the set of vertices (nodes) and $\Gamma^{(1)}$ a set of pairs of vertices (edges)

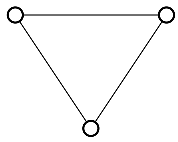

Figure 1: A simple graph with three vertices and three edges

Definition 4. A Λ-decorated graph is given by an ordered pair (Γ, Λ) of a finite graph Γ and a set of positive integers Λ with the labeling

- of the vetices $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ given by $n(v) \in \Lambda$
- of the edges $e = (v_1, v_2) \in \Gamma^{(1)}$ by operators
  - $D_e : \mathbb{C}^{n(v_1)} \to \mathbb{C}^{n(v_2)}$
  - and $D_e^* : \mathbb{C}^{n(v_2)} \to \mathbb{C}^{n(v_1)}$ its conjugate traspose (pullback?)

such that

$$n(\Gamma^{(0)}) = \Lambda \tag{20}$$

Question 3. Would then D_e be the pullback?

Question 4. These graphs are important in the next chapter I should look into it more, I don't understand much here, specific how to construct them with the abstraction of a spectral triple...

The operator D_e between $\mathbf{n}_i$ and $\mathbf{n}_j$ add up to D_{ij}

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{\substack{e=(v_1,v_2)\\ n(v_1)=\mathbf{n}_i\\ n(v_2)=\mathbf{n}_j}} D_e$$

Theorem 2. *There is a on to one correspondence between finite spectral triples modulo unitary equivalence and Λ-decorated graphs, given by associating a finite spectral triples (A, H, D) to a Λ decorated graph (Γ, Λ) in the following way:*

$$A = \bigoplus_{n\in\Lambda} M_n(\mathbb{C}); \quad H = \bigoplus_{v\in\Gamma^{(0)}} \mathbb{C}^{n(v)}; \quad D = \sum_{e\in\Gamma^{(1)}} D_e + D_e^* \tag{21}$$

Example 2.

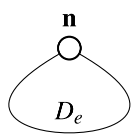

Figure 2: A Λ-decorated Graph of $(M_n(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^n, D = D_e + D_e^*)$