2021年10月27日 京大理学部セミナー

# 数値Bootstrap法を用いた 量子力学と行列模型の解析

森田健(静岡大学)

Ref.

2109.08033, 2109.02701, on going work

相川 優 (静岡大学), 吉村 恒太 (University of Notre Dame, USA) との共同研究 数值Bootstrap法:

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016): GWW model, Lattice gauge theroy Lin (2020), Kazakov-Zheng (2021): Odim matrix models Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020): 1dim QM, Matrix quantum mechanics

- ✓ 近年提唱された新しい数値解析の手法.
- ✓ これまで0次元や1次元の行列模型や量子力学に適応.
- ✓ Schwinger-Dyson方程式/Heisenberg方程式+確率分布の正定値性を解く

# Monte-Carloとの比較 → MCと相補的な関係

	Monte Carlo	Bootstrap
厳密解	NG	広い意味でOK
N = ∞	NG	ОК
finite-N	ОК	Hard
カノニカル分布	ОК	NG
ミクロカノニカル	NG	Partially OK
基底状態(T=0)	Hard	ОК
θ-term	Very Hard	Partially OK

数值Bootstrap法:

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016): GWW model, Lattice gauge theroy Lin (2020), Kazakov-Zheng (2021): Odim matrix models Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020): 1dim QM, Matrix quantum mechanics

- ✓ 近年提唱された新しい数値解析の手法.
- ✓ これまで0次元や1次元の行列模型や量子力学に適応.
- ✓ Schwinger-Dyson方程式/Heisenberg方程式+確率分布の正定値性を解く

# Monte-Carloとの比較 → MCと相補的な関係

	Monte Carlo	Bootstrap	> Sec.1
厳密解	NG	広い意味でOK	
N = ∞	NG	ОК	
finite-N	ОК	Hard	
カノニカル分布	ОК	NG	
ミクロカノニカル	NG	Partially OK	> Sec.2
基底状態(T=0)	Hard	ОК	
θ-term	Very Hard	Partially OK	Sec.3

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

$$\langle O \rangle = \int dX \rho(X) O(X)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\rho(X) : \text{ probability density} \\
\rho(X) \sim e^{-V(X)} \text{ or } \psi(X)^{\dagger} \psi(X) & H\psi(X) = E\psi(X) \\
O(X) : \text{ Observables}
\end{cases}$$

目標: VやHの情報から
$$\langle O \rangle$$
を求めたい.

#### 主に考える系:量子力学,行列量子力学,行列模型(Odim)

- 0次元模型(行列模型)の場合は,単なる期待値.
- 量子力学の場合はエネルギー固有状態における物理量の期待値.
   (熱平衡状態などに関してはあとで議論)
- 量子力学は経路積分でなくハミルトン形式を考える.

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

 $M \succ 0$ 

$$\langle O \rangle = \int dX \rho(X) O(X)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\rho(X) : \text{ probability density} \\
\rho(X) \sim e^{-V(X)} \text{ or } \psi(X)^{\dagger} \psi(X) & H\psi(X) = E\psi(X) \\
O(X) : \text{ Observables}
\end{cases}$$

If  $\langle O^{\dagger}O\rangle \geq 0$  is satisfied for  $\forall O$ , we obtain the following relation:



Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

Additional constraints:

• 
$$\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$$

• 
$$\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$$
 (QM)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots & \end{pmatrix} \qquad M \succeq 0 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle & \text{(QM)} \\ \cdot & \langle [H, O] \rangle = 0 & \text{(QM)} \\ \cdot & \text{Schwinger-Dyson equation} & \text{(Odim} \end{pmatrix}$$

Schwinger-Dyson equation (0dim)

• Symmetries 
$$\langle xx \rangle = \langle yy \rangle$$

• 
$$[x,p]=i\hbar$$
 (QM)

If K is sufficiently large, possible values of  $\langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle$  are highly constrained.

example) 1dim QM

 $K \times K$  matrix

$$\tilde{O} = c_0 1 + c_1 \hat{x} + c_2 \hat{p}$$
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \langle x \rangle & \langle p \rangle \\ \langle x \rangle & \langle x^2 \rangle & \langle xp \rangle \\ \langle p \rangle & \langle px \rangle & \langle p^2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Uncertainty relation

$$\langle \Delta x^2 \rangle \langle \Delta p^2 \rangle \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \quad \text{for } \forall | \quad \rangle$$

 $M \succ 0$ 

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

### Additional constraints:

• 
$$\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$$

• 
$$\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$$
 (QM)

• 
$$\langle [H,O] \rangle = 0$$
 (QM)

• Schwinger-Dyson equation (Odim)

• Symmetries 
$$\langle xx \rangle = \langle yy \rangle$$

• 
$$[x,p]=i\hbar$$
 (QM)

If *K* is sufficiently large, possible values of  $\langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle$  are highly constrained.

example) 1dim QM  $| \rangle$  :energy eigenstate

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{ex)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H = p^2 + x^2 + x^4 \\ O = x^2 \\ \langle HO \rangle = \langle p^2 x^2 \rangle + \langle x^4 \rangle + \langle x^6 \rangle \\ = E \langle x^2 \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

# 制約付き最小値問題に帰着



 $M = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad M \succeq 0$ 

 $K \times K$  matrix

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

### Additional constraints:

• 
$$\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$$

• 
$$\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$$
 (QM)

• 
$$\langle [H,O] \rangle = 0$$
 (QM)

• Schwinger-Dyson equation (Odim)

• Symmetries 
$$\langle xx \rangle = \langle yy \rangle$$

• 
$$[x,p]=i\hbar$$
 (QM)

If *K* is sufficiently large, possible values of  $\langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle$  are highly constrained.

example) 1dim QM  $| \rangle$  :energy eigenstate

ex) 
$$\begin{cases} H = p^{2} + x^{2} + x^{4} \\ O = x^{2} \\ \langle HO \rangle = \langle p^{2}x^{2} \rangle + \langle x^{4} \rangle + \langle x^{6} \rangle \\ = E \langle x^{2} \rangle \end{cases}$$

# 制約付き最小値問題に帰着



 $M = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad M \succeq 0$ 

 $K \times K$  matrix

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

### Additional constraints:

• 
$$\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$$

• 
$$\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$$
 (QM)

• 
$$\langle [H,O] \rangle = 0$$
 (QM)

• Schwinger-Dyson equation (Odim)

• Symmetries 
$$\langle xx \rangle = \langle yy \rangle$$

• 
$$[x,p]=i\hbar$$
 (QM)

If *K* is sufficiently large, possible values of  $\langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle$  are highly constrained.



$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots & \end{pmatrix} \quad M \succeq 0$$

 $K \times K$  matrix

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)



Figures in Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

example) 1dim Harmonic Oscillator Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura (2021)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left( P^2 + X^2 \right) = a^{\dagger} a + \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \tilde{O} = \sum_{n=0}^{K} c_n a^n = c_0 + c_1 a + c_2 a^2 + \dots + c_K a^K,$$
$$M = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \ddots & \vdots \\ \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \langle a \rangle & \langle a^2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle a^K \rangle \\ \langle a^{\dagger} \rangle & \langle a^{\dagger} a \rangle & \langle a^{\dagger} a^2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle a^{\dagger} a^K \rangle \\ \langle (a^{\dagger})^2 \rangle & \langle (a^{\dagger})^2 a \rangle & \langle (a^{\dagger})^2 a^2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle (a^{\dagger})^2 a^K \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle (a^{\dagger})^K \rangle & \langle (a^{\dagger})^K a \rangle & \langle (a^{\dagger})^K a^2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle (a^{\dagger})^K a^K \rangle \end{array} \right)$$

$$O = (a^{\dagger})^{m} a^{n}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle [H, O] \rangle = 0 & \longrightarrow & (m - n) \langle (a^{\dagger})^{m} a^{n} \rangle = 0 \\ \langle HO \rangle = E \langle O \rangle & \longrightarrow & \langle (a^{\dagger})^{m+1} a^{n+1} \rangle = \left( E - m - \frac{1}{2} \right) \langle (a^{\dagger})^{m} a^{n} \rangle. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle (a^{\dagger})^{m} a^{n} \rangle = 0, & (m \neq n) \\ \langle (a^{\dagger})^{n} a^{n} \rangle = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( E - k - \frac{1}{2} \right). \end{array} \right.$$

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

example) 1dim Harmonic Oscillator Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura (2021)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left( P^2 + X^2 \right) = a^{\dagger} a + \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \tilde{O} = \sum_{n=0}^{K} c_n a^n = c_0 + c_1 a + c_2 a^2 + \dots + c_K a^K,$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \langle a^{\dagger}a \rangle & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \langle (a^{\dagger})^{2}a^{2} \rangle & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \langle (a^{\dagger})^{K}a^{K} \rangle \end{pmatrix} \qquad \langle (a^{\dagger})^{n}a^{n} \rangle = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( E - k - K - K - K \right)$$

Mが半正定値行列 = 固有値が全て非負

$$K = 1: \langle a^{\dagger}a \rangle = \left(E - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ge 0 \longrightarrow E \ge \frac{1}{2}$$
$$K = 2: \quad E \ge \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left(E - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(E - \frac{3}{2}\right) \ge 0$$
$$\vdots \qquad \longrightarrow E \ge \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

 $K = \infty$ :  $E = n + \frac{1}{2}$ , **→ 厳密解を与える**.





1. <u>Review of Bootstrap Approach</u>

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

<u>コメント3</u>: 厳密性



### <u>コメント4</u>: 厳密解

調和振動子は数値bootstrapで解いても 0.4999999999... ≦ E ≦ 0.500000000... →「厳密」にE=1/2とみなせる. 他の固有値も同様.

他にも水素原子や行列量子力学

$$H = N \operatorname{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} P^2 + \frac{1}{2} X^2 \right),$$
は厳密解を再現する.

→数値Bootstrapで未知の厳密解を発見できる可能性があるかもしれない.

1. <u>Review of Bootstrap Approach</u> <u>コメント5</u>: 2次元以上の量子力学  $H = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + V(x, y)$  $\begin{cases} \langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle \\ \langle [H, O] \rangle = 0 \end{cases}$  Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura on going work

ー般に $\langle x^k p_x^l y^m p_y^n \rangle$  は他の量で書けるが,独立変数の数が一定でない.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \qquad M' = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \langle O_i^{\dagger} O_j \rangle \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

 $K \times K$  matrix  $K + 1 \times K + 1$  matrix A個の $\langle x^k p_x^l y^m p_y^n \rangle$ が独立 A'個の $\langle x^k p_x^l y^m p_y^n \rangle$ が独立

典型的にA < A' → Kを大きくとっても解の制限が強くなるか不明(数値的には強くなりそう.) → 実用上, 基底状態以外を数値bootstrap法で求めるのは難しそう.

Large-N matrix models:

(5): 
$$H = N \operatorname{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} P^2 + V(X) \right),$$
  
 $H = N \operatorname{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} P_X^2 + \frac{1}{2} P_Y^2 + [X, Y]^2 \right)$ 

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} P, X \colon N \times N \ U(N) \ \text{matrices} \\ \left[ P_{ij}, X_{kl} \right] = -\frac{i}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} \end{array} \right]$$

量子力学とほぼ同じ条件

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$
- $\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$  (QM)
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle = 0$  (QM)
- Schwinger-Dyson equation (Odim)
- Symmetries  $\langle {\rm tr} X X \rangle = \langle {\rm tr} Y Y \rangle$

• 
$$[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{\imath}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$$
 (QM)

出てくる演算子の種類が量子力学と桁違い  $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{N}\langle \operatorname{tr}XXPXPXX\cdots \rangle\\ \frac{1}{N^2}\langle \operatorname{tr}XX\operatorname{tr}XXXX \rangle \end{pmatrix}$   $\longleftrightarrow \langle x^n p^m \rangle$ 数値コスト大

Large-N matrix models:

(9): 
$$H = N \operatorname{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} P^2 + V(X) \right),$$
  
 $H = N \operatorname{Tr} \left( \frac{1}{2} P_X^2 + \frac{1}{2} P_Y^2 + [X, Y]^2 \right)$ 

量子力学とほぼ同じ条件

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$
- $\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$  (QM)
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle = 0$  (QM)
- Schwinger-Dyson equation (0dim)
- Symmetries  $\langle {\rm tr} X X \rangle = \langle {\rm tr} Y Y \rangle$

• 
$$[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{\imath}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$$
 (QM)

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016), Lin (2020) Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

$$P, X: N \times N \ U(N) \text{ matrices}$$
$$[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{i}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$$

出てくる演算子の種類が量子力学と桁違い  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \langle \mathrm{tr}XXPXPXX \cdots \rangle \\ \frac{1}{N^2} \langle \mathrm{tr}XX\mathrm{tr}XXX \rangle \end{cases}$  $\langle x^n p^m \rangle$ 数値コスト大 Large-N factorization (注 MQMでは基底状態のみ満たす.)  $\frac{1}{N^2} \langle \text{tr}XX \rangle \langle \text{tr}XXXX \rangle + O(1/N^2)$ 数値Bootstrapの制限が

Large-Nでずっと強くなる.



example) 1dim Matrix Quantum Mechanics: 基底エネルギー

$$H = \operatorname{tr} P^2 + \operatorname{tr} X^2 + \frac{g}{N} \operatorname{tr} X^4$$

 $H = \operatorname{tr} \{ P_X^2 + P_Y^2 + m^2 (X^2 + Y^2) - g^2 [X, Y]^2 \}$ 



Figures in Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)



```
<u>コメント2</u>:数値アルゴリズム
```

 $M \succeq 0$ を満たす最小のEは?

Positive Semi-definite Matrix problem (半正定值計画問題)



WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Main page Contents Current events Random article About Wikipedia Contact us Donate Article Talk

#### Semidefinite programming

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Semidefinite programming (SDP)** is a subfield of convex optimization concerned wi the intersection of the cone of positive semidefinite matrices with an affine space, i.e.,

Semidefinite programming is a relatively new field of optimization which is of growing modeled or approximated as semidefinite programming problems. In automatic contra and can be efficiently solved by interior point methods. All linear programs can be exp Semidefinite programming has been used in the optimization of complex systems. In

実は「<mark>最適化問題</mark>」で重要な1分野 → 結構早いアルゴリズムが多い

Mathematicaでもver12から "SemidefiniteOptimization" を使用可能.

FindMinimumで1時間かかる問題が 数十秒で終わったりする. 数值Bootstrap法:

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016): GWW model, Lattice gauge theroy Lin (2020), Kazakov-Zheng (2021): Odim matrix models Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020): 1dim QM, Matrix quantum mechanics

- ✓ 近年提唱された新しい数値解析の手法.
- ✓ これまで0次元や1次元の行列模型や量子力学に適応.
- ✓ Schwinger-Dyson方程式/Heisenberg方程式+確率分布の正定値性を解く

# Monte-Carloとの比較 → MCと相補的な関係

	Monte Carlo	Bootstrap	> Sec.1
厳密解	NG	広い意味でOK	
N = ∞	NG	ОК	
finite-N	ОК	Hard	
カノニカル分布	ОК	NG	
ミクロカノニカル	NG	Partially OK	> Sec.2
基底状態(T=0)	Hard	ОК	
θ-term	Very Hard	Partially OK	Sec.3

# Sec.2 熱平衡状態

# (グランド)カノニカルアンサンブル

Q.この期待値の満たす条件は?

# エネルギー固有状態

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$
- $\langle HO 
  angle = \langle OH 
  angle = E \langle O 
  angle$  (Finite N)
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle = 0$
- Symmetries  $\langle {
  m tr} XX 
  angle = \langle {
  m tr} YY 
  angle$
- $[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{i}{N}\delta_{il}\delta_{jk}$
- $\langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle = \langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \rangle \langle \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle$  (large-N,基底)

Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura on going work

$$\begin{split} \langle O \rangle_{\beta} &= \sum \langle n | e^{-\beta H} O | n \rangle \\ & \left( \langle O \rangle_{\beta,\mu} = \sum \langle n | e^{-\beta (H - \mu \hat{Q})} O | n \rangle \right) \end{split}$$

# 熱平衡状態

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle_{\beta} = \langle O \rangle_{\beta}^{*}$
- $\bullet \ \overline{\langle HO \rangle} = \overline{\langle OH \rangle} = E \overline{\langle O \rangle}$
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle_{\beta} = 0$
- Symmetries  $\langle {\rm tr} X X \rangle_{\beta} = \langle {\rm tr} Y Y \rangle_{\beta}$

• 
$$[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{\imath}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$$

• 
$$\langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle_\beta = \langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \rangle_\beta \langle \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle_\beta$$

• New! 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta}\langle O \rangle_{\beta} = E(\beta)\langle O \rangle_{\beta} - \langle HO \rangle_{\beta}$$

→ 微分方程式は不等式と相性が悪くほぼ使えない.

→「温度」の情報をBootstrapに入れられない.



# (グランド)カノニカルアンサンブル

Q.この期待値の満たす条件は?

# エネルギー固有状態

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle = \langle O \rangle^*$
- $\langle HO 
  angle = \langle OH 
  angle = E \langle O 
  angle$  (Finite N)
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle = 0$
- Symmetries  $\langle {
  m tr} XX 
  angle = \langle {
  m tr} YY 
  angle$
- $[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{i}{N}\delta_{il}\delta_{jk}$
- $\langle \text{tr}O_1 \text{tr}O_2 \rangle = \langle \text{tr}O_1 \rangle \langle \text{tr}O_2 \rangle$  (large-N,基底)

観測量に温度依存性が あらわに出現しないのは自然 Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura on going work

$$\begin{split} \langle O \rangle_{\beta} &= \sum \langle n | e^{-\beta H} O | n \rangle \\ & \left( \langle O \rangle_{\beta,\mu} = \sum \langle n | e^{-\beta (H - \mu \hat{Q})} O | n \rangle \right) \end{split}$$

# 熱平衡状態

- $M \succeq 0$
- $\langle O^{\dagger} \rangle_{\beta} = \langle O \rangle_{\beta}^{*}$
- $\langle HO \rangle = \langle OH \rangle = E \langle O \rangle$
- $\langle [H, O] \rangle_{\beta} = 0$
- Symmetries  $\langle \mathrm{tr} X X \rangle_{\beta} = \langle \mathrm{tr} Y Y \rangle_{\beta}$

• 
$$[P_{ij}, X_{kl}] = -\frac{i}{N} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$$

• 
$$\langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle_\beta = \langle \mathrm{tr}O_1 \rangle_\beta \langle \mathrm{tr}O_2 \rangle_\beta$$

• New! 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta}\langle O \rangle_{\beta} = E(\beta)\langle O \rangle_{\beta} - \langle HO \rangle_{\beta}$$

山心極限定理(?)

▶ 微分方程式は不等式と相性が悪くほぼ使えない.

→「<mark>温度</mark>」の情報をBootstrapに入れられない.







1

# 例2) 有限温度 Bosonic BFSS matrix model (Large-N reduction of D+1-dim YM to 1dim.)

$$H = \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{I}^{2} - \sum_{I,J}\frac{1}{4}[X^{I}, X^{J}]^{2}\right) \qquad I, J = 1, \cdots, D$$

Aharony-Marsano-Minwalla-Wiseman 2002 Kawahara-Nishimura-Takeuchi 2007 Azuma-Morita-Takeuchi 2014

```
・ 収束性がまだ悪い・ T=0はよく収束
```



Banks-Fischler-Shenker-Susskind (1996)

Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020)

# 例2) 有限温度 Bosonic BFSS matrix model (Large-N reduction of D+1-dim YM to 1dim.)

 $H = \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{I}^{2} - \sum_{I,J}\frac{1}{4}[X^{I}, X^{J}]^{2}\right) \qquad I, J = 1, \cdots, D$ 



Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura on going work

## Boostrap法の利点: Micro-canonicalアンサンブルが調べられる(かも)



Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura on going work



Bootstrapでは原理的に観測可能 → 数値が収束すれば 興味深い物理が見えるかも.



例3) 有限温度 Bosonic BFSS matrix model with finite J

$$H = \text{tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}P_{I}^{2} - \sum_{I,J}\frac{1}{4}[X^{I}, X^{J}]^{2}\right)$$

Angular momentum



# 〇その他の量

### Entropy, Temperature, Free energy?

Bootstrap only determines the values of  $\langle E|O|E\rangle$ .  $\rightarrow$  ??

# Polyakov loop?

 $\rightarrow$  ??

Real time evolution?

Heisenberg equation: 
$$i\hbar \langle \dot{O} 
angle = \langle [O,H] 
angle$$

"Time" enters only through derivatives.
 → Difficult...

数值Bootstrap法:

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016): GWW model, Lattice gauge theroy Lin (2020), Kazakov-Zheng (2021): Odim matrix models Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020): 1dim QM, Matrix quantum mechanics

- ✓ 近年提唱された新しい数値解析の手法.
- ✓ これまで0次元や1次元の行列模型や量子力学に適応.
- ✓ Schwinger-Dyson方程式/Heisenberg方程式+確率分布の正定値性を解く

# Monte-Carloとの比較 → MCと相補的な関係

	Monte Carlo	Bootstrap	> Sec.1
厳密解	NG	広い意味でOK	
N = ∞	NG	ОК	
finite-N	ОК	Hard	
カノニカル分布	ОК	NG	
ミクロカノニカル	NG	Partially OK	> Sec.2
基底状態(T=0)	Hard	ОК	
θ-term	Very Hard	Partially OK	Sec.3

3. θ-term

$$\underline{\theta\text{-term ?}} \qquad \qquad \frac{N}{\lambda} \int d^4 x \operatorname{tr} F^2 + \theta \int \operatorname{tr} F \wedge F \qquad (0 \le \theta < 2\pi)$$

ユークリッド化で純虚数→ sign problem in MC

4次元YMはまだきついので量子力学のtoy model (S1上の量子力学):

 $S(\theta) = \int dt \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 - V(x)\right) - \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \int dt \dot{x},$  $x = x + 2\pi$  $V(x) = a(1 - \cos(x)).$ ユークリッド化で純虚数 . cf. AB効果  $\rightarrow$  sign problem in MC 磁場  $\longrightarrow H(\theta) := \frac{1}{2} \left( p + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - a(\cos(x) - 1)$  $\mathcal{X}$ ゲージポテンシャル  $A_x = \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$ Bootstrap法が適応できる.



$$H(\theta) := \frac{1}{2} \left( p + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - a(\cos(x) - 1)$$





- Bootstrapの結果が「線」に収束
   → 固有状態なら「点」に収束するはず?
- なぜか結果がθにほとんど依らない.



数値Bootstrapの結果:

 $H(\theta) := \frac{1}{2} \left( p + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - a(\cos(x) - 1)$ 

シュレディンガー方程式を直接解いた結果:



- Bootstrapの結果が「線」に収束
   → 固有状態なら「点」に収束するはず?
- なぜか結果が的にほとんど依らない.

全てのθの結果が, Bootstrapでは各θに対して 一度に得られてしまった. (ちょっと悪い結果)

3. θ-term Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura (2021) 
$$H(\theta) := \frac{1}{2} \left( p + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - a(\cos(x) - 1)$$
何が起きたのか?
$$H(\theta) = e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2\pi}x}H(0)e^{i\frac{\theta}{2\pi}x}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} H(\theta)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \\ \psi(x+2\pi) = \psi(x) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\qquad \text{gauge equivalent}} \begin{cases} H(0)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \\ \psi(x+2\pi) = e^{i\theta}\psi(x) \end{cases}$$

Bootstrap法では $\langle p \rangle$ ,  $\langle e^{ix} \rangle$ , E と言った観測量の取り得る値の範囲を調べた.  $\rightarrow$  波動関数の周期性の情報が入っていない.  $\rightarrow$  全ての $\theta$ に対応した結果が得られた.

3. θ-term Aikawa-Morita-Yoshimura (2021)

 $H(\theta) := \frac{1}{2} \left( p + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right)^2 - a(\cos(x) - 1)$ 

シュレディンガー方程式を直接解いた結果:

→これはあまりうれしくない結果

数値Bootstrapの結果:



- Bootstrapでは $E(\theta)$ などは計算できない.
- ただし 〈e<sup>ix</sup>〉(E) などの物理量の相関は求まる.
- $\theta = 0, \pi$  は特別で対称性から $E(\theta = 0), E(\theta = \pi)$  など求まる.

注) Bootstrapで波動関数の周期性を求める試みもある. $\langle e^{i2\pi p} 
angle$ : 周期性を読み取る演算子 Tchoumakov-Florens (2021)

# Summary

数值Bootstrap法:

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016): GWW model, Lattice gauge theroy Lin (2020), Kazakov-Zheng (2021): Odim matrix models Han-Hartnoll-Kruthoff (2020): 1dim QM, Matrix quantum mechanics

- ✓ 近年提唱された新しい数値解析の手法.
- ✓ これまで0次元や1次元の行列模型や量子力学に適応.
- ✓ Schwinger-Dyson方程式/Heisenberg方程式+確率分布の正定値性を解く

# Monte-Carloとの比較 → MCと相補的な関係

	Monte Carlo	Bootstrap
厳密解	NG	広い意味でOK
N = ∞	NG	ОК
finite-N	ОК	Hard
カノニカル分布	ОК	NG
ミクロカノニカル	NG	Partially OK
基底状態(T=0)	Hard	ОК
θ-term	Very Hard	Partially OK

Summary

- Bootstrap法は,かなりクセのある数値解析
- 示強性の量が苦手.(温度,化学ポテンシャル,θ)
- 示量性の量は得意.
- **Future Direction**
- Improve Numerical Analysis Kazakov-Zheng (2021)
- Canonical-ensemble, real time → Need some breakthrough
- Many applications:
  - ✓ Small black holes, Rotating black holes, (black rings?)
  - ✓ BFSS matrix theory (符号問題)
  - ✓ IKKT matrix model (符号問題)
  - ✓ Higher dimensions? Lattice gauge theories?

Anderson-Kruczenski (2016)

Kim-Nishimura-Tsuchiya (2012)

-Nishimura-Takeuchi (2008)