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Non-Tracial Free Transport and Applications

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction
of the requirements for the degree
Doctor of Philosophy in Mathematics

by

Brent Andrew Nelson

2015

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Non-Tracial Free Transport and Applications

by

Brent Andrew Nelson

Doctor of Philosophy in Mathematics

University of California, Los Angeles, 2015

Professor Dimitri L. Shlyakhtenko, Chair

By modifying the tracial techniques of Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko in [GS14] we produce free monotone transport in the context of a finitely generated free Araki-Woods factor, which can be considered a non-tracial analogue of the free group factors. We solve a free analogue of the Monge-Ampère equation to produce a criterion for when an N -tuple of non-commutative random variables generate a free Araki-Woods factor. The criterion, that the joint law satisfies a certain non-commutative differential equation involving a canonical potential, is precisely the tracial criterion established in [GS14] modulo modifications to the differential operators and potential that are completely natural in light of the structure of the free Araki-Woods factor. We provide two applications of this result. The first is that for small $|q|$, the q -deformed free Araki-Woods algebras are isomorphic to the free Araki-Woods factor with the same number of generators and orthogonal representation of \mathbb{R} . This is obtained using similar estimates to some found in [Dab14], which were used to prove the tracial analogue in [GS14] that the q -deformed free group factors are isomorphic to the free group factor for small $|q|$. The second application is to finite depth subfactor planar algebras, where it is shown that the transport machinery can be expressed diagrammatically via planar tangles. From this one obtains a criterion for when towers of von Neumann algebras are isomorphic.

The dissertation of Brent Andrew Nelson is approved.

Eric D'Hoker

Edward Effros

Sorin Popa

Dimitri L. Shlyakhtenko, Committee Chair

University of California, Los Angeles

2015

*For my wife and parents . . .
to which the following offers
but a pallid testament
of their unwavering support.*

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VITA

- 2010 B.S. (Mathematics, Physics Minor), University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- 2010-2013 NSF Research and Training Grant Fellowship, Department of Mathematics, UCLA
- 2011-2012 Teaching Assistant, Department of Mathematics, UCLA
- 2014 Graduate Student Instructor, Department of Mathematics, UCLA
- 2014-2015 Dissertation Year Fellowship.

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- I. Charlesworth, B. Nelson, and P. Skoufranis, *On two-faced families of non-commutative random variables*, *Canad. J. Math.*, to appear (2014).
- I. Charlesworth, B. Nelson, and P. Skoufranis, *Combinatorics of bi-freeness with amalgamation*, *Comm. Math. Phys.*, to appear (2014).
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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

In classical probability, in the context of a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ a random variable is a measurable function $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and the *moments* of a random variable are the quantities

$$E(X^n) := \int_{\Omega} X(\omega)^n d\mathbb{P}(\omega) \quad n \geq 0,$$

which capture a great deal of information about the random variable. A random variable X is often studied via its *law*, which is a measure μ_X on \mathbb{R} that completely characterizes X . In particular,

$$\mathbb{P}(a \leq X \leq b) = \mu_X([a, b]) \quad \forall -\infty < a \leq b < \infty,$$

and the law describes the moments of X :

$$E(X^n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^n d\mu_X(t) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

When considering several random variables $X_1, \dots, X_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, their *joint law* is a measure $\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying

$$\mathbb{P}(X_i \in [a_i, b_i]: i \in \{1, \dots, n\}) = \mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}([a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]),$$

and for any polynomial $p \in \mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_n]$

$$\int_{\Omega^n} p(X_1(\omega_1), \dots, X_n(\omega_n)) d\mathbb{P}(\omega_1) \cdots d\mathbb{P}(\omega_n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(t_1, \dots, t_n) d\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}(t_1, \dots, t_n).$$

In free probability (or non-commutative probability), the context is usually a unital algebra A and a positive linear functional $\phi: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying $\phi(1) = 1$. The elements $a \in A$ are thought of as *non-commutative random variables*, and evaluation in ϕ corresponds

to integration against $d\mathbb{P}$ in classical probability in the sense that the moments of a are given by $\phi(a^n)$, $n \geq 0$. In fact, if $a = a^*$ is self-adjoint then there exists a measure μ_a on \mathbb{R} which describes the moments of a :

$$\phi(a^n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^n d\mu_a(t) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Thus the measure μ_a is thought of as the law of a .

However, if a is not self-adjoint its moments are no longer necessarily described by a measure. In this case the *law* of a general non-commutative random variable refers to the collection of its moments $\{\phi(a^n)\}_{n \geq 0}$. More precisely, it is a linear functional ϕ_a on complex polynomials on an abstract indeterminate t . For $p \in \mathbb{C}[t]$, if we write $p(a)$ for the polynomial evaluated at $t = a$ then ϕ_a is defined by

$$\phi_a(p) := \phi(p(a)) \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{C}[t].$$

More generally, the *joint law* of an n -tuple of non-commutative random variables (a_1, \dots, a_n) in A^n is a linear functional $\phi_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}$ on non-commutative polynomials in abstract non-commuting indeterminates t_1, \dots, t_n . For $p \in \mathbb{C}\langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle$, if we write $p(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ for the polynomial evaluated at $t_1 = a_1, \dots, t_n = a_n$ then $\phi_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}$ is defined by

$$\phi_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}(p) = \phi(p(a_1, \dots, a_n)) \quad p \in \mathbb{C}\langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle.$$

It is often the case that the $*$ -algebra is either a C^* -algebra or a von Neumann algebra, in which case (A, ϕ) has additional structure. For example, if $A = M$ is a II_1 factor, then ϕ is usually taken to be the unique tracial state τ on M . In this work, however, we shall consider non-tracial von Neumann algebras equipped with a faithful, normal, non-tracial state.

Transport, in classical probability, refers to a map $T: \Omega_1 \rightarrow \Omega_2$ between two probability spaces $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{F}_i, \mathbb{P}_i)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, such that

$$\mathbb{P}_1(T^{-1}(S)) = \mathbb{P}_2(S) \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{F}_2;$$

that is, $T_*\mathbb{P}_1 = \mathbb{P}_2$. In particular, T induces a measure preserving map via precomposition:

$$L^\infty(\Omega_2, \mathbb{P}_2) \ni f \mapsto f \circ T \in L^\infty(\Omega_1, \mathbb{P}_1).$$

Moreover, if X_1, \dots, X_n are random variables on Ω_2 with joint law $\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$, then $X_1 \circ T, \dots, X_n \circ T$ are random variables on Ω_1 with the same joint law. In this case we describe T as transport from $\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ to $\mu_{(X_1 \circ T, \dots, X_n \circ T)}$.

Free transport is the analogue of this latter notion. Let (\mathcal{M}, θ) and (\mathcal{N}, ψ) be two von Neumann algebra probability spaces with faithful normal states, and let $X := (X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathcal{M}^n$ and $Z := (Z_1, \dots, Z_n) \in \mathcal{N}^n$ be two n -tuples of non-commutative random variables with joint laws θ_X and ψ_Z , respectively. Then transport from θ_X to ψ_Z is an n -tuple $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \in W^*(X_1, \dots, X_n)^n$ whose joint law with respect to θ , say θ_Y , is the same as ψ_Z :

$$\theta_Y(p) = \psi_Z(p) \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{C} \langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle.$$

In particular, the densely defined map

$$W^*(Z_1, \dots, Z_n) \ni p(Z_1, \dots, Z_n) \mapsto p(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \in W^*(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad p \in \mathbb{C} \langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle,$$

extends to a state-preserving embedding $W^*(Z_1, \dots, Z_n) \hookrightarrow W^*(X_1, \dots, X_n)$.

Transport maps are abundant in classical probability because of Brenier's monotone transport theorem [Bre91]: if the joint law of classical random variables X_1, \dots, X_n is the standard Gaussian distribution on \mathbb{R}^n :

$$\frac{d\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}}{dm_n}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n t_j^2\right)$$

(here m_n is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n), then there exists transport from $\mu_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ to any other joint law $\mu_{(Z_1, \dots, Z_n)}$ satisfying some technical conditions (Lebesgue absolutely continuous, finite second moment, etc.). Moreover, the transport map T can be taken to be monotone: $T = \nabla G$ for some convex function G . In free probability, transport is much harder to come by.

In [GS14], by solving a free analogue of the Monge-Ampère equation, Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko obtained transport from the joint law of free semi-circular random variables $X_1, \dots, X_n \in M_{s.a.}$ in a tracial von Neumann algebra (M, τ) to certain perturbations of this

joint law, which we will discuss below. A semi-circular random variable $X \in M$ is an element whose distribution with respect to τ, τ_X , satisfies

$$\frac{d\tau_X}{dt}(t) = \chi_{[-2,2]}(t) \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4-t^2}.$$

Free semi-circular variables are the non-commutative analogue of independent Gaussian random variables, insomuch as Voiculescu's free central limit theorem (*cf.* [Voi91]) is precisely the classical central limit theorem with independence and Gaussian random variables replaced by free independence and semi-circular random variables, respectively. Hence this result of Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko can be viewed as a non-commutative analogue of Brenier's monotone transport theorem. Furthermore, if sufficient control on the transport variables is maintained then the state-preserving embedding guaranteed by free transport is in fact a state-preserving $*$ -isomorphism. Consequently, this result provided criterion for when an n -tuple of non-commutative random variables generate the free group factor $L\mathbb{F}_n = W^*(X_1, \dots, X_n)$.

The non-commutative joint laws to which Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko obtained transport to were perturbations of $\tau_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ in the following sense. The trace τ satisfies a "free Gibbs state" condition with respect to a "Gaussian potential" $V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum X_j^2$:

$$\tau(\mathcal{D}(V_0) \cdot P) = \tau \otimes \tau^{op}(\mathcal{J}P) \quad P \in \mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle^n,$$

where \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{J} are non-commutative differential operators (*cf.* subsection 2.1.4). Suppose Z_1, \dots, Z_n are self-adjoint elements from another tracial von Neumann algebra $(\tilde{M}, \tilde{\tau})$ whose joint law satisfies this free Gibbs state condition for some other potential $V \in W^*(Z_1, \dots, Z_n)$. Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko showed in [GS14] that provided V is a convergent power series in Z_1, \dots, Z_n which is close in some Banach norm (*cf.* subsection 2.1.3) to V_0 (when considering both as formal power series) then transport from $\tau_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ to $\tilde{\tau}_{(Z_1, \dots, Z_n)}$ exists. Moreover, by requiring V to be closer to V_0 if necessary, it follows that $W^*(X_1, \dots, X_n) \cong W^*(Z_1, \dots, Z_n)$.

In the commutative case (i.e. $n = 1$), the free Gibbs state condition amounts to saying that if η is the semi-circle law ($\frac{d\eta}{dt}(t) = \chi_{[-2,2]}(t) \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4-t^2}$) and $V(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + W(t)$ for W

analytic on a disk of radius R and small $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ -norm then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} V'(t)f(t) d\eta(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(s) - f(t)}{s - t} d\eta(s)d\eta(t)$$

for all f which are analytic on the disk of radius R . In general, a measure satisfying this equation is called a Gibbs state with potential V .

Given a potential V close to V_0 and starting with the non-commutative free Gibbs state condition, Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko produced an equivalent condition which is amenable to a fixed point argument. Using this latter condition they show the existence of Y_1, \dots, Y_n power series in the X_1, \dots, X_n whose joint law with respect to τ satisfies the free Gibbs state condition with potential V . Then a result of Guionnet and Maurel-Segala in [GM06] implies that this condition is uniquely satisfied by a joint law (again provided V and V_0 are sufficiently close). Hence Y_1, \dots, Y_n serve as transport variables for any other n -tuple (Z_1, \dots, Z_n) whose joint law satisfies the free Gibbs condition with potential V .

In Chapter 2 we adapt the transport result of Guionnet and Shlyakhtenko to the context of a von Neumann algebra M with a (not necessarily tracial) state φ on M . The random variables X_1, \dots, X_N are no longer assumed to be free; instead their joint law is assumed to be a free quasi-free state and they generate the free Araki-Woods factor $\Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ (cf. [Shl97]). While the state is no longer tracial, in this case there at least exists a positive matrix $A \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ such that

$$\varphi(X_j X_k) = \varphi \left(X_k \sum_{\ell=1}^N [A]_{j\ell} X_\ell \right).$$

Really, A here is encoding the action of the modular operator Δ_φ arising from the Tomita-Takesaki theory for φ . The Gaussian potential V_0 is replaced by

$$V_0 := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^n \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k X_j.$$

Using the same strategy as in [GS14] and making non-tracial adaptations along the way, we construct for potentials V close to V_0 transport variables Y_1, \dots, Y_N for any other joint law which is the free Gibbs state with potential V . This produces a criterion for when an N -tuple of non-commutative random variables generate the free Araki-Woods factor $\Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$.

In Chapter 3 we consider our first application of non-tracial free transport. Hiai developed in [Hia03] a generalization of Shlyakhtenko's algebras $\Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)$ from [Shl97], called q -deformed Araki-Woods algebras. Letting A be the generator of the one-parameter family of unitary operators $U_t = A^{it}$ $t \in \mathbb{R}$, Hiai was able to show the von Neumann algebras $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ are factors and produced a type classification, but only in the case that A has either infinitely many mutually orthogonal eigenvectors or none at all. In particular, when the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is finite dimensional the questions of factoriality and type classification remained unanswered. An application of our result in Section 3 yields $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)'' \cong \Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ for small $|q|$, and hence we are able to settle these questions using Theorem 6.1 in [Shl97].

In Chapter 4 we consider our second application of non-tracial free transport. Despite the relatively innocuous definition of a subfactor, Jones showed in [Jon83], [Jon99], and [Jon00] that there is in fact an incredibly rich structure underlying the inclusion of one II_1 factor in another. Suppose $1_B \in A \subset B$ is an inclusion of II_1 factors with trace Tr_B on B and trace $\text{Tr}_A = \text{Tr}_B|_A$ on A . Letting e_A be the orthogonal projection of $L^2(B, \text{Tr}_B)$ onto $L^2(A, \text{Tr}_A)$, we can consider the von Neumann algebra $\langle B, e_A \rangle \subset \mathcal{B}(L^2(B, \text{Tr}_B))$ generated by B and e_A . If the index of A inside B

$$[B : A] := \dim_A L^2(B, \text{Tr}_B)$$

is finite, then $\langle B, e_A \rangle$ is also a II_1 factor with trace $\text{Tr}_{\langle B, e_A \rangle}$ that restricts to Tr_B on B . Moreover, we have $[\langle B, e_A \rangle : B] = [B : A]$. The von Neumann algebra $\langle B, e_A \rangle$ is called the basic construction for A and B . Clearly this process may be iterated and doing so yields the Jones tower:

$$A_0 \subset A_1 \subset_{e_1} A_2 \subset_{e_2} A_3 \subset_{e_3} \cdots$$

where $A_0 = A$, $A_1 = B$, and $e_1 = e_A$. The standard invariant of $A \subset B$ is then the lattice of higher relative commutants:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A'_0 \cap A_0 & \subset & A'_0 \cap A_1 & \subset & A'_0 \cap A_2 & \subset & \cdots \\ & & \cup & & \cup & & \\ & & A'_1 \cap A_1 & \subset & A'_1 \cap A_2 & \subset & \cdots \end{array}$$

By studying λ -lattices, Popa found necessary and sufficient conditions for when such lattices are the standard invariant of a II_1 -subfactor $A \subset B$, and for each such lattice provided a construction of a canonical subfactor whose standard invariant recovered the lattice (*cf.* [Pop93], [Pop95], and [Pop02]).

Collecting these relative commutants as $\mathcal{P} := \{\mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}\}_{n \geq 0}$, where for each $n \geq 0$

$$\mathcal{P}_{n,+} := A'_0 \cap A_n$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{n,-} := A'_1 \cap A_{n+1},$$

defines a subfactor planar algebra. More generally, a planar algebra is a collection of graded vector spaces $\{P_{n,\pm}\}_{n \geq 0}$ which admits an action by planar tangles: diagrams which encode multilinear maps. A subfactor planar algebra is a planar algebra which satisfies some additional analytic properties.

In [GJS10] Guionnet, Jones, and Shlyakhtenko use free probabilistic methods to construct a subfactor with \mathcal{P} as its standard invariant, and hence is an alternative approach to Popa's earlier result. Given a subfactor planar algebra \mathcal{P} , for each $k \geq 0$ one can turn $Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{n \geq k} \mathcal{P}_{n,+}$ into a $*$ -algebra with a trace $Tr_{k,+}$ defined by a particular pairing with Temperley-Lieb diagrams. Then each $Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}$ embeds into the bounded operators on a Hilbert space and generates a II_1 factor $M_{k,+}$. Moreover, one can define inclusion maps $i_k^{k-1}: M_{k-1,+} \rightarrow M_{k,+}$ so that the standard invariant associated to the subfactor inclusion $i_k^{k-1}(M_{k-1,+}) \subset M_{k,+}$ (for any $k \geq 1$) recovers \mathcal{P} . The embedding relies on the fact that a subfactor planar algebra \mathcal{P} always embeds into the planar algebra of a bipartite graph \mathcal{P}^Γ (*cf.* [Jon00], [JP11], and [MW10]).

It turns out that $Gr_0^+ \mathcal{P}$ embeds as a subalgebra of a free Araki-Woods factor. In Chapter 4 we show that the free transport machinery can be encoded via planar tangles and provide an application of free transport to finite depth subfactor planar algebras.

Let \mathcal{P} be a finite depth subfactor planar algebra and $Tr: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the state induced by the Temperley-Lieb diagrams via duality. By using the transport construction methods of Chapter 2, we show that we can perturb the embedding constructed in [GJS10] to make

it state-preserving for states on \mathcal{P} which are “close” to Tr . Moreover, the von Neumann algebra generated by the subfactor planar algebra via this embedding is unchanged. In this context, if \mathcal{P} embeds into \mathcal{P}^Γ and μ is the Perron-Frobenius eigenvector for the bipartite graph Γ , then the generator A associated to the free Araki-Woods factor will be determined by μ .

The free transport methods in [GS14] and Chapter 2 apply only to joint laws of finitely many non-commutative random variables. Since each edge in the graph Γ will correspond to a non-commutative random variable, we can only consider finite depth subfactor planar algebras with these methods.

CHAPTER 2

Non-tracial transport

2.1 Preliminaries

2.1.1 The free Araki-Woods factor and q -deformed Araki-Woods algebras

Let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a real Hilbert space and U_t a strongly continuous one-parameter group of orthogonal transformations on $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Letting $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}} + i\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the complexified Hilbert space, the U_t can be extended to a one-parameter unitary group (still denoted as U_t). Let A be the generator of the U_t (i.e. $U_t = A^{it}$ and A is a potentially unbounded positive operator). Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be the inner product on $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$ which is complex-linear in the second coordinate (as all other inner products will be in this section). Define an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_U$ on $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$ by

$$\langle x, y \rangle_U = \left\langle \frac{2}{1 + A^{-1}} x, y \right\rangle, \quad x, y \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

Let \mathcal{H} be the complex Hilbert space obtained by completing $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_U$. Note that if we start with the trivial one-parameter group $U_t = 1$ for all t then $A = 1$, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_U = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. In this case we will write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1$ for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_U$.

For $-1 < q < 1$, the q -Fock space $\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$ is the completion of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{finite}}(\mathcal{H}) := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$, where $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes 0} = \mathbb{C}\Omega$ with vacuum vector Ω , with respect to the sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{U,q}$ given by

$$\langle f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n, g_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes g_m \rangle_{U,q} = \delta_{n=m} \sum_{\pi \in S_n} q^{i(\pi)} \langle f_1, g_{\pi(1)} \rangle_U \cdots \langle f_n, g_{\pi(n)} \rangle_U,$$

where $i(\pi)$ denotes the number of inversions of the permutation $\pi \in S_n$. We may at times denote $\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t) = \mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$ to emphasize $\{U_t\}$.

For any $h \in \mathcal{H}$ we can define the left q -creation operator $l(h) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ by

$$\begin{aligned} l_q(h)\Omega &= h; \\ l_q(h)(f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n) &= h \otimes f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n, \end{aligned}$$

then its adjoint is the left q -annihilation operator:

$$\begin{aligned} l_q^*(h)\Omega &= 0; \\ l_q^*(h)(f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-1} \langle h, f_i \rangle_U f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_{i-1} \otimes f_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n. \end{aligned}$$

Also define

$$s_q(h) := l_q(h) + l_q^*(h).$$

We let $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)$ be the C^* -algebra generated by $\{s_q(h) : h \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}\}$. The corresponding von Neumann algebra $M_q := \Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)'' \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ is called a q -deformed Araki-Woods algebra, after [Hia03], except when $q = 0$ where $M_0 = \Gamma_0(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ is called a free Araki-Woods factor, after [Shl97].

It was shown in [Hia03] that Ω is a cyclic and separating vector for M_q and consequently the vacuum state $\varphi_q(\cdot) = \langle \Omega, \cdot \Omega \rangle_{U,q}$ is faithful. For $q \neq 0$, φ_q is called the q -quasi-free state, or the q -quasi-free state associated to A . For $q = 0$, φ_0 is called the free quasi-free state, or the free quasi-free state associated to A .

Remark 2.1.1. For $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$, computing $\varphi_q(s_q(f_1) \cdots s_q(f_n))$ is best done diagrammatically through non-crossing (when $q = 0$) and crossing (when $q \neq 0$) pairing diagrams. When $q = 0$, visualize a rectangle with the vectors f_1, \dots, f_n arranged in order along the top:

$$\boxed{f_1 \ f_2 \ \cdots \ f_n}.$$

$\varphi(s(f_1) \cdots s(f_n))$ counts all the ways to pair the vectors to each other via chords above the rectangle so that no two chords intersect and if a vector f_i is connected to a vector f_j (with f_i

on the left) then that diagram is weighted by a factor of $\langle f_i, f_j \rangle_U$. For example the following diagram has the denoted weight:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{cccccc} & \frown & & \frown & & \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 & f_5 & f_6 \end{array}} = \langle f_1, f_4 \rangle_U \langle f_2, f_3 \rangle_U \langle f_5, f_6 \rangle_U.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(s(f_1)s(f_2)s(f_3)s(f_4)) &= \boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} & \frown & \frown & \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} & \frown & & \frown \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \end{array}} \\ &= \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_U \langle f_3, f_4 \rangle_U + \langle f_1, f_4 \rangle_U \langle f_2, f_3 \rangle_U. \end{aligned}$$

Note that φ then clearly takes a value of zero on all monomials of odd degree.

When $q \neq 0$, the chords may intersect and do so at the cost of a factor of q for each intersection. Revisiting the previous example in this case we then have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_q(s_q(f_1)s_q(f_2)s_q(f_3)s_q(f_4)) &= \boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} & \frown & \frown & \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} & \frown & \frown & \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{cccc} & \frown & & \frown \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \end{array}} \\ &= \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_U \langle f_3, f_4 \rangle_U + q \langle f_1, f_3 \rangle_U \langle f_2, f_4 \rangle_U + \langle f_1, f_4 \rangle_U \langle f_2, f_3 \rangle_U. \end{aligned}$$

We note that in computing $\varphi_q(s_q(f_1)s_q(f_2)s_q(f_3)s_q(f_4)) = \langle \Omega, s_q(f_1)s_q(f_2)s_q(f_3)s_q(f_4)\Omega \rangle_{U,q}$ by writing out $s_q(f_1)s_q(f_2)s_q(f_3)s_q(f_4)\Omega$, the term $q \langle f_1, f_3 \rangle_U \langle f_2, f_4 \rangle_U$ comes from when $s_q(f_1)s_q(f_2)$ acts on $f_3 \otimes f_4$ and the operator $l_q^*(f_2)$ “skips” over the the first vector in the tensor product (hence the factor of q).

It is a worthwhile exercise to restrict to the case when there is only a single operator $s_q(f)$ (so that all inner-products are 1) and draw out the diagrams corresponding to $\varphi(s_q(f)^n)$ for $n = 2, 4, 6, 8$.

The Tomita-Takesaki theory for M_q is established in Lemma 1.4 of [Hia03], which we recall here for convenience. Let S denote the closure of the map $x\Omega \mapsto x^*\Omega$, and let $S = J\Delta^{1/2}$ be its polar decomposition so that J and Δ are the modular conjugation and modular operator,

respectively. Then for $n \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
S(f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n) &= f_n \otimes \cdots \otimes f_1 && \text{for } f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}; \\
\Delta(f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n) &= (A^{-1}f_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes (A^{-1}f_n) && \text{for } f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}} \cap \text{dom}A^{-1}; \\
J(f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n) &= (A^{-1/2}f_n) \otimes \cdots \otimes (A^{-1/2}f_1) && \text{for } f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}} \cap \text{dom}A^{-1/2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

Denote by $\sigma_t^{\varphi_q}(\cdot) = \Delta^{it} \cdot \Delta^{-it}$ the modular automorphism group of φ_q .

Henceforth we assume $\dim(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}) = N < \infty$. Consequently A and A^{-1} are bounded operators and hence $\{\sigma_t^{\varphi_q}\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ extends to $\{\sigma_z^{\varphi_q}\}_{z \in \mathbb{C}}$. In particular for $a, b \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(ab) &= \langle a^* \Omega, b \Omega \rangle_{U,q} = \langle Sa \Omega, b \Omega \rangle_{U,q} = \left\langle Jb \Omega, \Delta^{\frac{1}{2}} a \Omega \right\rangle_{U,q} \\
&= \left\langle \Delta \Delta^{-\frac{1}{2}} Jb \Omega, a \Omega \right\rangle_{U,q} = \langle \Delta b^* \Omega, a \Omega \rangle_{U,q} = \varphi(\sigma_i^{\varphi_q}(b)a).
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the action of Δ in (2.1) extends to $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{H}$.

From Remark 2.12 in [Shl97] it follows that for a suitable orthonormal basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_N\}$ of $(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, the generator A can be represented as a matrix of the form

$$A = \text{diag}(A_1, \dots, A_L, 1, \dots, 1), \tag{2.2}$$

where for each $k \in \{1, \dots, L\}$

$$A_k = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_k + \lambda_k^{-1} & -i(\lambda_k - \lambda_k^{-1}) \\ i(\lambda_k - \lambda_k^{-1}) & \lambda_k + \lambda_k^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}), \tag{2.3}$$

and $\lambda_k > 0$. Note that

$$A_k^{it} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t \log \lambda_k) & -\sin(t \log \lambda_k) \\ \sin(t \log \lambda_k) & \cos(t \log \lambda_k) \end{pmatrix},$$

which is a unitary matrix such that $(A_k^{it})^* = (A_k^{it})^T = A_k^{-it}$. A has the following properties:

1. $\text{spectrum}(A) = \{1, \lambda_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, \lambda_L^{\pm 1}\}$;
2. $A^T = A^{-1}$;

3. $(A^{it})^* = (A^{it})^T = A^{-it}$; and

4. for any fixed $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^N |[A]_{ij}| \leq \max \{1, \lambda_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, \lambda_L^{\pm 1}\} \leq \|A\|.$$

For each $j = 1, \dots, N$, let $X_j^{(q)} = s_q(e_j)$ and write $X^{(q)} = (X_1^{(q)}, \dots, X_N^{(q)})$. Since s_q is real linear, it follows that $M_q = W^*(X_1^{(q)}, \dots, X_N^{(q)})$. We observe that

$$\sigma_z^{\varphi_q}(X_j^{(q)}) = \sum_{k=1}^N [A^{iz}]_{jk} X_k^{(q)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C},$$

or using the vector notation:

$$\sigma_z^{\varphi_q}(X^{(q)}) = A^{iz} X^{(q)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (2.4)$$

Indeed, using (2.1) it is easy to see that

$$\sigma_z^{\varphi_q}(l_q(e_j)) = l_q(A^{-iz} e_j)$$

$$\sigma_z^{\varphi_q}(l_q^*(e_j)) = l_q^*(A^{-i\bar{z}} e_j).$$

Equation (2.4) follows from the above properties of A , the linearity of l_q , and the conjugate linearity of l_q^* .

2.1.2 Derivations on M_q

For the remainder of this section we will consider a single fixed $q \in (-1, 1)$, so that we may repress the superscript (q) notation on $X_j^{(q)}$, and write \mathcal{P} for the $*$ -subalgebra $\mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_N \rangle \subset M_q$ of non-commutative polynomials in N -variables. We also simplify notation with $M := M_q$, $\varphi := \varphi_q$, and $\sigma_z := \sigma_z^{\varphi_q}$ for $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

For each $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ we let $\delta_j: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ be Voiculescu's free-difference quotient:

$$\delta_j(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_{j=i_k} X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{k-1}} \otimes (X_{i_{k+1}} \cdots X_{i_n})^\circ;$$

that is, δ_j is the unique derivation satisfying $\delta_j(X_i) = \delta_{j=i} 1 \otimes 1$. We set the following conventions for working with elementary tensors in $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$:

- $(a \otimes b^\circ) \# (c \otimes d^\circ) := (ac) \otimes (b^\circ d^\circ) = (ac) \otimes (db)^\circ$;
- $(a \otimes b^\circ) \# c = acb$;
- $(a \otimes b^\circ)^* := a^* \otimes (b^*)^\circ$;
- $(a \otimes b^\circ)^\dagger := b^* \otimes (a^*)^\circ$;
- $(a \otimes b^\circ)^\diamond := b \otimes a^\circ$;
- $m(a \otimes b^\circ) := ab$.

We also define the left and right actions of \mathcal{P} as:

- $c \cdot (a \otimes b^\circ) := (ca) \otimes b^\circ$;
- $(a \otimes b^\circ) \cdot c := a \otimes (bc)^\circ$.

Note that

$$c \cdot (a \otimes b^\circ) = (c \otimes 1^\circ) \# (a \otimes b^\circ), \text{ and}$$

$$(a \otimes b^\circ) \cdot c = (1 \otimes c^\circ) \# (a \otimes b^\circ).$$

We will usually suppress the notation “ \circ ” and at times represent tensors of monomials in \mathcal{P} diagrammatically as follows:

$$X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n} \otimes X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_m} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{n-1} i_n \\ j_m j_{m-1} \cdots j_2 j_1 \end{array}}. \quad (2.5)$$

Then multiplication is neatly expressed as:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} i_1 \cdots i_n \\ j_m \cdots j_1 \end{array}} \# \boxed{\begin{array}{c} k_1 \cdots k_p \\ l_q \cdots l_1 \end{array}} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} i_1 \cdots i_n k_1 \cdots k_p \\ j_m \cdots j_1 l_q \cdots l_1 \end{array}}.$$

We note the involutions $*$, \dagger , \diamond amount to horizontal reflection, vertical reflection, and 180° rotation of the diagrams, respectively.

For $j, k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, we use the shorthand notation

$$\alpha_{jk} := \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{jk} = \langle e_k, e_j \rangle_U.$$

Note that the last equality implies $\overline{\alpha_{jk}} = \alpha_{kj}$, $\alpha_{jj} = 1$, and $|\alpha_{jk}| \leq 1$ for all $j, k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

Let $\Xi_q \in HS(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ be the Hilbert-Schmidt operator on $\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$ given by the sum $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n P_n$ where $P_n: \mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$ is the projection onto vectors of length n . We identify the Hilbert space generated by the GNS construction with respect to $\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}$ with $L^2(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}) \cong HS(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ via $a \otimes b^\circ \mapsto \langle \Omega, b \cdot \rangle a \Omega$ (cf. Proposition 5.11 in [Voi98]); in particular, $\Xi_0 = P_0$ corresponds to $1 \otimes 1$. Realize that the involution \dagger defined above corresponds precisely with the adjoint operation in $HS(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$. Consequently, $\Xi_q^\dagger = \Xi_q$ since, as a real sum of projections, it is a self-adjoint Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

For each $j = 1, \dots, N$ we define the derivation $\partial_j^{(q)}: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ by

$$\partial_j^{(q)}(P) = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{kj} \delta(P) \# \Xi_q.$$

That is, $\partial_j^{(q)}$ is the unique derivation satisfying $\partial_j^{(q)}(X_i) = \alpha_{ij} \Xi_q$. We shall also consider the derivations

$$\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P) := \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk} \delta_k(P) \# \Xi_q \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\partial}_j^{(q)} := \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk} (\delta_k(P) \# \Xi_q)^\diamond,$$

which are related to $\partial_j^{(q)}$ by

$$\partial_j^{(q)}(P)^\dagger = \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P^*) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_j^{(q)}(P)^* = \tilde{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P^*).$$

We remark that in the tracial case ($U_t = 1_t$), we have $\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} = [\cdot, r_q(e_j)]$, where $r_q(e_j)$ is the right q -creation operator. This is precisely the derivation considered in Lemma 27 of [?].

From (2.4) we see that

$$\partial_j^{(q)}(\sigma_{it}(X_k)) = \sum_{l=1}^N [A^{-t}]_{kl} \alpha_{lj} \Xi_q = \left[\frac{2A^{-t}}{1+A} \right]_{kj} \Xi_q,$$

and thus $(\sigma_{-it} \otimes \sigma_{-it}) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{it}$ defines the unique derivation satisfying $X_k \mapsto \left[\frac{2A^{-t}}{1+A} \right]_{kj} \Xi_q$. In particular, since

$$\left[\frac{2A}{1+A} \right]_{kj} = \left[\frac{2}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{kj} = \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{jk},$$

we see that

$$(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i) \circ \partial_j^{(q)} \circ \sigma_{-i} = \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}. \quad (2.6)$$

The motivation for considering such derivations is precisely the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1.2. *View $\partial_j^{(q)}$ and $\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}$ as densely defined operators from $L^2(\mathcal{P}, \varphi)$ to $L^2(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$. Then $1 \otimes 1 \in \text{dom} \partial_j^{(q)*}$ with*

$$\partial_j^{(q)*}(1 \otimes 1) = X_j. \quad (2.7)$$

Moreover, $1 \otimes 1 \in \text{dom} \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)*}$ with

$$\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)*}(1 \otimes 1) = \sigma_{-i}(X_j). \quad (2.8)$$

Remark 2.1.3. The above proposition states that X_1, \dots, X_N (resp. $\sigma_{-i}(X_1), \dots, \sigma_{-i}(X_N)$) are *conjugate variables to X with respect to the derivations $\partial_1^{(q)}, \dots, \partial_N^{(q)}$ (resp. $\bar{\partial}_1^{(q)}, \dots, \bar{\partial}_N^{(q)}$)* (cf. Section 3 of [Voi98]).

Proof. Consider the monomial $P = X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n} \in \mathcal{P}$. Then,

$$\varphi(X_j P) = \langle X_j \Omega, P \Omega \rangle_{U, q} = \langle P_1 X_j \Omega, P \Omega \rangle_{U, q} = \langle P_1 X_j \Omega, P_1 P \Omega \rangle_{U, q},$$

where $P_1 \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ is the projection onto tensors of length one. As P is a product of the X_{i_k} , it is clear that $P_1 P \Omega$ will be a linear combination of e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_n} , say $P_1 P \Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k e_{i_k}$.

We claim that

$$c_k = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \langle P_l X_{i_{k-1}} \cdots X_{i_1} \Omega, P_l X_{i_{k+1}} \cdots X_{i_n} \Omega \rangle_{U, q}.$$

Indeed, diagrammatically each term contributing to c_k is a pairing of the vectors e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_n} with e_{i_k} excluded. We can arrange such pairings according to the number of pairs whose connecting chords cross over e_{i_k} . Fix $l \geq 0$ and consider pairings with l chords passing over e_{i_k} . Write $P = A_k X_{i_k} B_k$, then $P_l B_k \Omega$ gives pairings within B_k that leave l vectors unpaired. Hence $\langle \Omega, A_k P_l B_k \Omega \rangle$ counts the pairings in which there are exactly l pairs with one vector

coming from A_k and one coming from B_k . Since the cost of skipping over e_{i_k} l times is q^l we see that

$$c_k = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \langle \Omega, A_k P_l B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \langle P_l A_k^* \Omega, P_l B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q},$$

as claimed. Thus

$$\langle P_1 X_j \Omega, P_1 P \Omega \rangle_{U,q} = \sum_{k=1}^n \langle P_1 X_j \Omega, e_{i_k} \rangle_{U,q} c_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \langle e_j, e_{i_k} \rangle_U \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \langle P_l A_k^* \Omega, P_l B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q}.$$

Now, we inductively orthonormalize the monomials $X_{\underline{i}} \in \mathcal{P}$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{U,q}$ to obtain a basis $\{r_{\underline{j}}\}_{|\underline{j}| \geq 0}$ so that for each l , $\text{span}\{r_{\underline{j}} : |\underline{j}| = l\} = \text{span}\{X_{\underline{i}} : |\underline{i}| = l\}$. Then $P_l B_k = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=l} \langle r_{\underline{j}} \Omega, B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q} r_{\underline{j}}$ and using our identification with $L^2(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$ we see that $P_l = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=l} r_{\underline{j}} \otimes r_{\underline{j}}^*$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(X_j P) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \langle e_j, e_{i_k} \rangle_U \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \langle P_l A_k^* \Omega, P_l B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \langle e_j, e_{i_k} \rangle_U \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \sum_{|\underline{j}|=l} \langle A_k^* \Omega, r_{\underline{j}} \Omega \rangle_{U,q} \langle r_{\underline{j}} \Omega, B_k \Omega \rangle_{U,q} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \langle e_j, e_{i_k} \rangle_U \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} q^l \sum_{|\underline{j}|=l} \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(A_k \otimes B_k \# r_{\underline{j}} \otimes r_{\underline{j}}^* \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \langle e_j, e_{i_k} \rangle_U \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(A_k \otimes B_k \# \Xi_q \right) \\ &= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\partial_j^{(q)} P \right), \end{aligned}$$

or $\langle X_j, P \rangle_{\varphi} = \left\langle 1 \otimes 1, \partial_j^{(q)} P \right\rangle_{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}}$, which implies $\partial_j^{(q)*}(1 \otimes 1) = X_j$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma_{-i}(X_j), P \rangle_{\varphi} &= \varphi(\sigma_{i_j}(X_j) P) = \varphi(P X_j) = \left\langle P^*, \partial_j^{(q)*}(1 \otimes 1) \right\rangle_{\varphi} = \left\langle \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\dagger, 1 \otimes 1 \right\rangle_{\varphi} \\ &= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond) = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)) = \left\langle 1 \otimes 1, \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P) \right\rangle_{\varphi}, \end{aligned}$$

so that $1 \otimes 1 \in \text{dom} \left(\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \right)$ and $\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)*}(1 \otimes 1) = \sigma_{-i}(X_j)$. \square

Corollary 2.1.4. Viewing $\partial_j^{(q)}: L^2(\mathscr{P}, \varphi) \rightarrow L^2(\mathscr{P} \otimes \mathscr{P}^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$ as a densely defined operator we have $\mathscr{P} \otimes \mathscr{P}^{op} \subset \text{dom} \partial_j^{(q)*}$. In particular, if $\eta \in \text{dom} \partial_j^{(q)*}$ and $P \in \mathscr{P}$ then

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta \cdot P) &= \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) \sigma_{-i}(P) - 1 \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\eta \# \hat{\sigma}_i^\varphi \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right), \text{ and} \\ \partial_j^{(q)*}(P \cdot \eta) &= P \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) - \varphi \otimes 1^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i(\eta) \# \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right),\end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{\sigma}_z = \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_{\bar{z}}$ with $z \in \mathbb{C}$. In particular, for $P, Q \in \mathscr{P}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_j^{(q)*}(P \otimes Q) &= [1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}](P \otimes Q) \# X_j \\ &\quad - m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \left(1 \otimes \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) (P \otimes Q),\end{aligned}\tag{2.9}$$

or equivalently (using Equation (2.6))

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_j^{(q)*}(P \otimes Q) &= [1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}](P \otimes Q) \# X_j \\ &\quad - m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ \left(1 \otimes \partial_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) \circ [1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}](P \otimes Q).\end{aligned}\tag{2.10}$$

Proof. We make the following notational simplifications: $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\varphi = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}} = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\otimes$. First note that for $A, B, C, D \in \mathscr{P}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(A \otimes B \# C \otimes D) &= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}((AC) \otimes (DB)) = \varphi(AC) \varphi(DB) \\ &= \varphi(\sigma_i(C)A) \varphi(B \sigma_{-i}(D)) = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\hat{\sigma}_i(C \otimes D) \# A \otimes B).\end{aligned}$$

Also observe that

$$\hat{\sigma}_i((a \otimes b)^\dagger) = \hat{\sigma}_i(b^* \otimes a^*) = \sigma_i(b^*) \otimes \sigma_{-i}(a^*) = \sigma_{-i}(b)^* \otimes \sigma_i(a)^* = \hat{\sigma}_i(a \otimes b)^\dagger.$$

Now, let $Q \in \mathscr{P}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\left\langle \eta \cdot P, \partial_j^{(q)}(Q) \right\rangle_\otimes &= \left\langle \eta, \partial_j^{(q)}(Q) \cdot P^* \right\rangle_\otimes = \left\langle \eta, \partial_j^{(q)}(QP^*) - Q \cdot \partial_j^{(q)}(P^*) \right\rangle_\otimes \\ &= \varphi \left(\left[\partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) \right]^* QP^* \right) - \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i \left(\partial_j^{(q)}(P^*) \right) \# \eta^* \# Q \otimes 1 \right) \\ &= \left\langle \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) \sigma_{-i}(P), Q \right\rangle - \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i \left(\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P) \right)^\dagger \# \eta^* \# Q \otimes 1 \right) \\ &= \left\langle \partial_j^*(\eta) \sigma_{-i}(P) - 1 \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\eta \# \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right), Q \right\rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle P \cdot \eta, \partial_j^{(q)}(Q) \right\rangle_{\otimes} &= \left\langle \eta, P^* \cdot \partial_j^{(q)}(Q) \right\rangle_{\otimes} = \left\langle \eta, \partial_j^{(q)}(P^*Q) - \partial_j^{(q)}(P^*) \cdot Q \right\rangle_{\otimes} \\
&= \left\langle \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta), P^*Q \right\rangle - \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_j^{(q)}(P^*) \# \eta^* \# 1 \otimes Q \right) \\
&= \left\langle P \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta), Q \right\rangle - \left\langle \sigma_{-i} \left(\varphi \otimes 1^{op} \left(\eta \# \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right) \right), Q \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle P \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) - [\varphi \otimes 1^{op}] \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \left(\eta \# \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right), Q \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle P \partial_j^{(q)*}(\eta) - \varphi \otimes 1^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i(\eta) \# \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}(P)^\diamond \right), Q \right\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying both of these formulas and (2.7) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_j^{(q)*}(P \otimes Q) &= P X_j \sigma_{-i}(Q) - m \left(1 \otimes \left[\sigma_{-i}(\varphi \otimes 1^{op}) \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \right] + \left[(1 \otimes \varphi^{op}) \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \right] \otimes \sigma_{-i} \right) (P \otimes Q) \\
&= [1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}](P \otimes Q) \# X_j - m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \left(1 \otimes \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) (P \otimes Q).
\end{aligned}$$

The equivalent form follows easily from Equation (2.6). \square

For each j we also define the σ -difference quotient $\partial_j: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ as

$$\partial_j = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{kj} \delta_k,$$

which is the unique derivation satisfying $\partial_j(X_k) = \alpha_{kj} 1 \otimes 1$. We see that

$$\partial_j^{(q)}(P) = \partial_j(P) \# \Xi_q.$$

For $q = 0$, we have $\partial_j = \partial_j^{(0)}$ since $\Xi_0 = 1 \otimes 1$, but otherwise $\partial_j \neq \partial_j^{(q)}$. We also consider

$$\bar{\partial}_j(P) := \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk} \delta_k(P) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\partial}_j(P) := \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk} \delta_k(P)^\diamond,$$

which are related to $\partial_j(P)$ in the expected way. Furthermore, we see that

$$(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i} = \bar{\partial}_j, \tag{2.11}$$

by the same argument that produced (2.6).

These latter derivations do not depend on q and in fact could have been defined on $\mathbb{C}\langle t_1, \dots, t_N \rangle$ where the t_j are some abstract indeterminates. This ‘‘universality’’ means

that they are suitable for stating a Schwinger-Dyson equation (*cf.* Subsection 2.1.10), which is a non-commutative differential equation satisfied by a unique state under certain restrictions. This uniqueness is precisely what will allow us to establish the state-preserving isomorphism $M_q \cong M_0$, for small $|q|$.

2.1.3 The Banach algebra $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ and norm $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$.

We use the convention that an underline connotes a multi-index: $\underline{j} = (j_1, \dots, j_n) \in N^n$ for some n . Then $|\underline{j}|$ gives the length of the multi-index. We write $\underline{j}\cdot\underline{k}$ to mean the concatenation of multi-indices \underline{j} and \underline{k} : $(j_1, \dots, j_n, k_1, \dots, k_m)$. We also allow concatenation of multi-indices with single indices: $\underline{j}\cdot l = (j_1, \dots, j_n, l)$. Monomials of the form $X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_n}$ may be denoted by $X_{\underline{j}}$ when $\underline{j} = (j_1, \dots, j_n)$. Hence an arbitrary $P \in \mathcal{P}$ may be written as

$$P = \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} c(\underline{j}) X_{\underline{j}},$$

with $c(\underline{j}) \in \mathbb{C}$. Denote the reversed multi-index by $\underline{j}^{-1} = (j_n, \dots, j_1)$, then $X_{\underline{j}}^* = X_{\underline{j}^{-1}}$. For each $n \geq 0$, we let $\pi_n: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ be the projection onto monomials of degree n :

$$\pi_n(P) = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} c(\underline{j}) X_{\underline{j}}.$$

For $R > 0$ we consider the norm $\|\cdot\|_R$ defined in [GS14]:

$$\|P\|_R = \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} |c(\underline{j})| R^n.$$

Denote the *centralizer of φ in \mathcal{P}* by $\mathcal{P}_\varphi = \mathcal{P} \cap M_\varphi$, where $M_\varphi = \{a \in M: \sigma_i(a) = a\}$. Observe that as σ_i does not change the degree of a monomial (i.e. $[\sigma_i, \pi_n] = 0$ for each n), $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ iff $\pi_n(P) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ for every $n \geq 0$.

Define a map on monomials by

$$\rho(X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_n}) = \sigma_{-i}(X_{j_n}) X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_{n-1}},$$

then by letting $\rho(c) = c$ for $c \in \mathbb{C}$ we can extend this to a linear map $\rho: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$. We refer to $\rho^k(P)$ as a σ -cyclic rearrangement of P . We note that

$$\rho^{-1}(X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_n}) = X_{j_2} \cdots X_{j_n} \sigma_i(X_{j_1}).$$

We define

$$\|P\|_{R,\sigma} := \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \sup_{k_n \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\rho^{k_n}(\pi_n(P))\|_R \in [0, \infty].$$

Then from the norm properties of $\|\cdot\|_R$ and the subadditivity of the supremum it is easy to see that for $P, Q \in \mathcal{P}$ and $c \in \mathbb{C}$

1. $\|cP\|_{R,\sigma} = |c| \|P\|_{R,\sigma}$
2. $\|P + Q\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|P\|_{R,\sigma} + \|Q\|_{R,\sigma}$
3. $\|P\|_{R,\sigma} = 0 \implies P = 0$.

Hence, $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ restricted to the set $\{P \in \mathcal{P} : \|P\|_{R,\sigma} < \infty\} =: \mathcal{P}^{finite}$ is a norm.

Observe that $\rho^k(\sigma_{-im}(X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_n})) = \rho^{k+mn}(X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_n})$, so $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ is invariant under σ_{im} , $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consequently, $\mathcal{P}_\varphi \subset \mathcal{P}^{finite}$. Indeed, if $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ then $\pi_n(P) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ for all n . Hence $\rho^{k_n}(\pi_n(P)) = \rho^{l_n}(\pi_n(P))$ where $k_n \equiv l_n \pmod{n}$ and $l_n \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. Consequently

$$\|P\|_{R,\sigma} = \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \max_{l_n \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}} \|\rho^{l_n}(\pi_n(P))\|_R < \infty.$$

In fact, since $\|\cdot\|_R$ is a Banach norm and

$$\|\sigma_{-i}(X_j)\|_R = \sum_{k=1}^N |[A]_{jk}|_R \leq \|A\|_R,$$

it is easy to see that $\|\rho^{l_n}(\pi_n(P))\|_R \leq \|A\|^{n-1} \|\pi_n(P)\|_R$ for $n \geq 1$ and any $l_n \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$.

Thus we have the bound

$$\|P\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\|^{\deg P - 1} \|P\|_R, \quad \text{for } P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi.$$

We let $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ and $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ denote the closures of \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{P}^{finite} with respect to the norms $\|\cdot\|_R$ and $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$, respectively. Both can be thought of as non-commutative power series: the former whose radii of convergence are at least R and the latter whose radii of convergence for each σ -cyclic rearrangement are at least R . Note that π_n can be extended to both $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ and $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with

$$\|P\|_R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_n(P)\|_R \quad \text{and} \quad \|P\|_{R,\sigma} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_n(P)\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

We claim that $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ is a Banach algebra. It suffices to show $\|PQ\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|P\|_{R,\sigma}\|Q\|_{R,\sigma}$. Initially we consider the case $P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=m} a(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}}$ and $Q = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} b(\underline{j})X_{\underline{j}}$ for $m, n \geq 0$. Fix $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and write $k = r(m+n) + l$. We treat the case $0 \leq l \leq n$, the case $n < l < n+m$ being similar. We also introduce the following notation for $|\underline{i}| = |\underline{j}| = n$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$A^t(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = \prod_{u=1}^n [A^t]_{i_u j_u}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^k(PQ) &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m \\ |\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} a(\underline{i})b(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) \sigma_{-i(r+1)}(X_{\underline{k}})\sigma_{-ir}(X_{\underline{i}}X_{\underline{j}}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m \\ |\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} \sum_{\substack{|\hat{\underline{i}}|=m \\ |\hat{\underline{j}}|=n-l \\ |\hat{\underline{k}}|=l}} a(\underline{i})b(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A^{r+1}(\underline{k}, \hat{\underline{k}}) A^r(\underline{i}, \hat{\underline{i}}) A^r(\underline{j}, \hat{\underline{j}}) X_{\hat{\underline{k}}}X_{\hat{\underline{i}}}X_{\hat{\underline{j}}}, \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho^k(PQ)\|_R &= \sum_{\substack{|\hat{\underline{i}}|=m \\ |\hat{\underline{j}}|=n-l \\ |\hat{\underline{k}}|=l}} \left| \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m \\ |\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} a(\underline{i})b(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A^{r+1}(\underline{k}, \hat{\underline{k}}) A^r(\underline{i}, \hat{\underline{i}}) A^r(\underline{j}, \hat{\underline{j}}) \right| R^{n+m} \\ &= \sum_{|\hat{\underline{i}}|=m} \left| \sum_{|\underline{i}|=m} a(\underline{i})A^r(\underline{i}, \hat{\underline{i}}) \right| R^m \sum_{\substack{|\hat{\underline{j}}|=n-l \\ |\hat{\underline{k}}|=l}} \left| \sum_{\substack{|\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} b(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A^{r+1}(\underline{k}, \hat{\underline{k}}) A^r(\underline{j}, \hat{\underline{j}}) \right| R^n \\ &= \|\rho^{rm}(P)\|_R \|\rho^{rn+l}(Q)\|_R \leq \|P\|_{R,\sigma} \|Q\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\|PQ\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|P\|_{R,\sigma}\|Q\|_{R,\sigma}$.

Now let $P, Q \in \mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ be arbitrary. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|PQ\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_m(P)\pi_n(Q)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_m(P)\|_{R,\sigma}\|\pi_n(Q)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &= \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_m(P)\|_{R,\sigma} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_n(Q)\|_{R,\sigma} \right) = \|P\|_{R,\sigma}\|Q\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ is a Banach algebra.

Since $\|\cdot\|_R$ is dominated by $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$, we can embed $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ into $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$. Furthermore, the following Lemma implies that if $R \geq \|X_1\|, \dots, \|X_N\|$ (so that $\|\cdot\|_R$ dominates the operator norm) then we can embed $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ into M . From Lemma 4 in [BS91] we see that $\|X_j\| \leq \frac{2}{1-|q|}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, N$, so we restrict ourselves to $R \geq \frac{2}{1-|q|}$ from now on and consider $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)} \subset \mathcal{P}^{(R)} \subset M$ as subalgebras. We let $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ and $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R)}$ denote their respective intersections with M_φ .

Lemma 2.1.5. *Let $R > \max_j \|X_j\|$ and suppose the coefficients $\beta_Q(\underline{i}) \in \mathbb{C}$, for $n \geq 0$ and $|\underline{i}| = n$, satisfy*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |\beta_Q(\underline{i})| R^n < \infty.$$

Then

$$Q := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \beta_Q(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}$$

is an element of M and $Q = 0$ if and only if every coefficient $\beta_Q(\underline{i}) = 0$.

Proof. The hypothesis on the coefficients implies $\|Q\|_R < \infty$ and that

$$Q_k := \sum_{0 \leq n \leq k} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \beta_Q(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}$$

converge to Q in the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm. As the Q_k are polynomials in the X_j , they lie in M . Since the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm dominates the operator norm by our hypothesis on R , we then see that $Q \in \overline{\mathcal{P}^{\|\cdot\|}} \subset M$.

Now, suppose $Q = 0$. The rest of the proof follows *mutatis mutandis* from Lemma 37 of [Dab14] once we note that the free difference quotients $\{\delta_j\}_{j=1}^n$ are closable. As each δ_j is linear combinations of the ∂_j (using the fact that $\frac{2}{1+A}$ is invertible), it suffices to show that each ∂_j is closable. This is easily checked using (2.10). \square

Remark 2.1.6. The second part of the previous lemma is really asserting that the generators are analytically free. We also note that the closability of the $\{\partial_j\}_{j=1}^n$ relied only on the existence of conjugate variables. Indeed, if $\xi_j = \partial_j^*(1 \otimes 1)$ then Equation (2.10) holds when X_j is replaced with ξ_j , and hence ∂_j is closable.

We shall also use $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ to denote the norm on $(\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)})^N$ defined by

$$\|(P_1, \dots, P_N)\|_{R,\sigma} = \max\{\|P_1\|_{R,\sigma}, \dots, \|P_N\|_{R,\sigma}\}.$$

2.1.4 The operators \mathcal{N} , Σ , \mathcal{S} , Π , \mathcal{I}_σ , \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{D} .

The maps \mathcal{N} , Σ , and Π are defined as in [GS14], but we recall them here for convenience. \mathcal{N} is defined on monomials by

$$\mathcal{N}(X_{\underline{i}}) = |\underline{i}|X_{\underline{i}},$$

and is linearly extended to a map $\mathcal{N}: \mathcal{P}^{(R)} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$. $\Pi: \mathcal{P}^{(R)} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ in terms of our present notation is simply $1 - \pi_0$: it is the projection onto power series with zero constant term. Lastly, Σ is the inverse of \mathcal{N} precomposed with Π :

$$\Sigma(X_{\underline{i}}) = \frac{1}{|\underline{i}|}X_{\underline{i}},$$

if $|\underline{i}| > 0$ and is zero otherwise.

Next we consider the following map defined on monomials as:

$$\mathcal{S}(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \rho^k(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}),$$

and on constants as simply $\mathcal{S}(c) = c$. For $n \geq 0$ and $P \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P}_\varphi)$,

$$\rho(\mathcal{S}(P)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \rho^{k+1}(P) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sigma_{-i}(P) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \rho^k(P) \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(P + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \rho^k(P) \right) = \mathcal{S}(P).$$

And of course $\rho(\mathcal{S}(c)) = c = \mathcal{S}(c)$. Thus if we denote the set of σ -cyclically symmetric elements by $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} = \{P \in \mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)} : \rho(P) = P\}$, then

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}) \subset \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \subset \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)},$$

with the last inclusion following from the fact that $\rho^n(\pi_n(P)) = \sigma_{-i}(\pi_n(P))$ and $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ iff $\pi_n(P) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ for each n . Moreover, \mathcal{S} is a contraction on $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$. Indeed, since $\|Q\|_{R,\sigma} = \|Q\|_R$ for $Q \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, for $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ we have

$$\|\mathcal{S}(P)\|_{R,\sigma} = \|\mathcal{S}(P)\|_R \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \|\rho^k(\pi_n(P))\|_R \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_n(P)\|_{R,\sigma} = \|P\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

If $f = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$ with $f_j \in \mathcal{P}$ then we write $\mathcal{J}f, \mathcal{J}_\sigma f \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ for the matrices given by

$$[\mathcal{J}f]_{ij} = \delta_j f_i \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathcal{J}_\sigma f]_{ij} = \partial_j f_i.$$

On elements $Q \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ we define the adjoint, transpose, and dagger involution as:

$$[Q^*]_{ij} = [q]_{ji}^*,$$

$$[Q^T]_{ij} = [q]_{ji}^\diamond,$$

$$[Q^\dagger]_{ij} = [q]_{ij}^\dagger.$$

Thus $Q^* = (Q^\dagger)^T = (Q^T)^\dagger$. Consequently, we define

$$[\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_\sigma f]_{ij} = \bar{\partial}_j f_i \quad \text{and} \quad [\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_\sigma f]_{ij} = \tilde{\partial}_i f_j,$$

so that $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^\dagger = \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_\sigma(f^*)$ and $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* = \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_\sigma(f^*)$.

Recall $X = (X_1, \dots, X_N)$ and observe that $[\mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{ij} = \alpha_{ij} 1 \otimes 1$. So after embedding $M_N(\mathbb{C})$ into $M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ in the obvious way, $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X$ and $\frac{2}{1+A}$ can be used interchangeably. Consequently it is clear that $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X$ is self-adjoint (with respect to the adjoint defined above) and invertible with inverse satisfying $[\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}]_{ij} = \left[\frac{1+A}{2}\right]_{ij} 1 \otimes 1$.

We also define the multiplication for $Q, Q' \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ and left actions on $f = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$, $g = (g_1, \dots, g_N) \in \mathcal{P}^N$ by

$$\begin{aligned} [Q\#Q']_{i,j} &= \sum_{k=1}^N [Q]_{ik}\#[Q']_{kj} \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \text{ for } i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}, \\ Q\#g &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^N [Q]_{ij}\#g_j \right)_{i=1}^N \in \mathcal{P}^N, \text{ and} \\ f\#g &= \sum_{j=1}^N f_j g_j \in \mathcal{P}. \end{aligned}$$

For $Q \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ we extend the notation of (2.5) by writing

$$[Q]_{ij} = \boxed{\begin{matrix} k_1 \cdots k_n \\ i \\ l_m \cdots l_1 \end{matrix}}$$

when $[Q]_{ij} = X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_n} \otimes X_{l_1} \cdots X_{l_m}$, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

Lastly, we define the j th σ -cyclic derivative $\mathcal{D}_j: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ by

$$\mathcal{D}_j(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_n}) = \sum_{l=1}^n \alpha_{jk_l} \sigma_{-i}(X_{k_{l+1}} \cdots X_{k_n}) X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_{l-1}}.$$

\mathcal{D}_j can also be written as $m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j$. Let $\mathcal{D}P = (\mathcal{D}_1 P, \dots, \mathcal{D}_N P) \in \mathcal{P}^N$ be the σ -cyclic gradient. We also define

$$\bar{\mathcal{D}}_j(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_n}) = \sum_{l=1}^n \alpha_{k_l j} X_{k_{l+1}} \cdots X_{k_n} \sigma_i(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_{l-1}}),$$

or $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_j = m \circ \diamond \circ (\sigma_i \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j$. Then $(\mathcal{D}_j P)^* = \bar{\mathcal{D}}_j(P^*)$, and from (2.11) we also have $\mathcal{D}_j \circ \sigma_i = \bar{\mathcal{D}}_j$.

2.1.5 The norm $\|\cdot\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R}$.

Following [GS14], we denote by $\|\cdot\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R}$ the projective tensor product norm on $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$; that is,

$$\left\| \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \right\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R} = \sup_{\eta} \left\| \eta \left(\sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \right) \right\|,$$

where the supremum is taken over all maps η valued in a Banach algebra such that $\eta(a \otimes 1)$ and $\eta(1 \otimes b)$ commute and have norms bounded by $\|a\|_R$ and $\|b\|_R$, respectively. In particular, letting η be given by left and right multiplication on \mathcal{P} we see that for $D \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ and $g \in \mathcal{P}$, we have

$$\|D\#g\|_R \leq \|D\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} \|g\|_R.$$

We extend the norm to $(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^N$ by putting for $F = (F_1, \dots, F_N) \in (\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^N$

$$\|F\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \|F_i\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}.$$

The same symbol is used to denote the norm imposed on $M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ by identifying it with the Banach space of left multiplication operators on $(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^N$. In [GS14] it is noted that this norm is given by

$$\|Q\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \sum_{j=1}^N \|[Q]_{ij}\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}.$$

2.1.6 Cyclic derivatives of σ -cyclically symmetric polynomials

Suppose $g \in \pi_n \left(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R, \sigma)} \right)$ and write $g = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} c(\underline{j}) X_{\underline{j}}$. Then the condition $\rho^l(g) = g$ for $l \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ implies

$$\begin{aligned} g = \rho^l(g) &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) \sigma_{-i}(X_{\underline{k}}) X_{\underline{j}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) \sum_{|\underline{i}|=l} A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}} = \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=l \\ |\underline{j}|=n-l}} \left\{ \sum_{|\underline{k}|=l} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}) \right\} X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$c(\underline{i} \cdot \underline{j}) = \sum_{|\underline{k}|=l} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}). \quad (2.12)$$

A similar computation using $l \in \{-n+1, \dots, -1, 0\}$ yields

$$c(\underline{i} \cdot \underline{j}) = \sum_{|\underline{k}|=l} c(\underline{k} \cdot \underline{i}) A^{-1}(\underline{k} \cdot \underline{j}). \quad (2.13)$$

Since $\rho^n(g) = \sigma_{-i}(g)$ for $g \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P})$, we can use Equation (2.12) to characterize the coefficients of $g \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P}_\varphi)$:

$$c(\underline{i}) = \sum_{|\underline{k}|=n} c(\underline{k})A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}). \quad (2.14)$$

With these formulas in hand, the following lemmas are easily obtained.

Lemma 2.1.7. *For $P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}} \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.})$ and each $t \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ we have*

$$\mathcal{D}_t \Sigma P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \alpha_{ti_n} c(\underline{i}) X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{n-1}}. \quad (2.15)$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{D}\Sigma$ can be extended to a bounded operator $\mathcal{D}\Sigma: \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$ with $\|\mathcal{D}\Sigma\| \leq \frac{1}{R}$. Additionally, for $1 < S < R$, \mathcal{D} can be extended to a bounded operator $\mathcal{D}: \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}^{(S)})^N$ with $\|\mathcal{D}\| \leq C\left(\frac{R}{S}\right)$ depending only on the ratio $\frac{R}{S}$.

Proof. Let $P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}}$. Equation (2.15) follows easily from Equation (2.12), which then implies

$$\|\mathcal{D}_t \Sigma P\|_R = \left\| \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \alpha_{ti_n} c(\underline{i}) X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{n-1}} \right\|_R \leq \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |c(\underline{i})| R^{n-1} = \frac{1}{R} \|P\|_R = \frac{1}{R} \|P\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

So for arbitrary $P \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{D}\Sigma P\|_R &= \max_{t \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \|\mathcal{D}_t \Sigma P\|_R \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \max_{t \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \|\mathcal{D}_t \Sigma \pi_n(P)\|_R \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\deg P} \frac{1}{R} \|\pi_n(P)\|_{R,\sigma} = \frac{1}{R} \|P\|_{R,\sigma}, \end{aligned}$$

and so $\mathcal{D}\Sigma$ extends to $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with the claimed bound on its norm.

Considering only \mathcal{D} , (2.15) implies

$$\mathcal{D}_t P = n \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \alpha_{ti_k} c(\underline{i}) X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{n-1}}$$

for $P \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.})$. Hence

$$\|\mathcal{D}P\|_S \leq n \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |c(\underline{i})| S^{n-1} = n \left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^{n-1} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |c(\underline{i})| R^{n-1} = \frac{nS^{n-1}}{R^n} \|P\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

A routine computation shows for each n

$$\frac{nS^{n-1}}{R^n} \leq \frac{cS^{c-1}}{R^c} \leq c \left(\frac{S}{R} \right)^c =: C \left(\frac{R}{S} \right),$$

where $c = \frac{1}{\ln(R/S)}$. The rest of the argument then proceeds as in the previous case. \square

Lemma 2.1.8. For $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$

$$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{S}\Pi P = \mathcal{D}P.$$

Proof. Suppose $P \in \pi_n(\mathcal{P}_\varphi)$. The cases $n = 0, 1$ are clear so suppose $n \geq 2$. Write $P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}\Pi P &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{j}|=n-l \\ |\underline{k}|=l}} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) \sigma_{-i}(X_{\underline{k}}) X_{\underline{j}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=l \\ |\underline{j}|=n-l}} \sum_{|\underline{k}|=l} c(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \sum_{|\underline{k}|=l} c((i_{l+1}, \dots, i_n) \cdot \underline{k}) A(\underline{k}, (i_1, \dots, i_l)) \right\} X_{\underline{i}} =: \frac{1}{n} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}. \end{aligned}$$

So if we let $Q = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}}$, then $\mathcal{S}\Pi P = \Sigma Q$ and using Equation (2.15) we obtain

$$\mathcal{D}_t \mathcal{S}\Pi P = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \alpha_{t_{i_n}} b(\underline{i}) X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{n-1}},$$

for each $t \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. It is then a straightforward computation to show that the above equals $\mathcal{D}_t P$. The case for general $P \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ then follows from linearity. \square

2.1.7 Notation

We use the same notation as in [GS14], adjusted slightly to accommodate our new operators.

For $Q \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ we write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(Q) &= \sum_{i=1}^N [Q]_{ii} \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \\ \text{Tr}_A(Q) &= \text{Tr}(A\#Q) = \sum_{i,j=1}^N [A]_{ij} [Q]_{ji} \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \\ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(Q) &= \text{Tr}(A^{-1}\#Q) = \sum_{i,j=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{ij} [Q]_{ji} \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 2.1.4 $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op} \subset \text{dom } \partial_j^*$, so we note

$$\mathcal{J}_\sigma^*(Q) = \left(\sum_i \partial_i^*([Q]_{ji}) \right)_{j=1}^N \in L^2(\mathcal{P}, \varphi)^N.$$

where \mathcal{J}_σ is viewed as a densely defined operator from $L^2(\mathcal{P}^N, \varphi)$ to $L^2(M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}), \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr})$ and the above is its adjoint.

2.1.8 Transport and invertible power series

Let (\mathcal{M}, θ) be a von Neumann algebra with faithful normal state θ and let $T_1, \dots, T_N \in \mathcal{M}$ be self-adjoint elements which generate \mathcal{M} . Then, after [GS14], \mathcal{M} can be thought of as a completion of the algebra $\mathbb{C}\langle T_1, \dots, T_N \rangle$, and θ induces a linear functional θ_T on $\mathbb{C}\langle t_1, \dots, t_N \rangle$, the non-commutative polynomials in abstract indeterminates t_1, \dots, t_N , via $\theta_T(t_{k_1} \cdots t_{k_n}) = \theta(T_{k_1} \cdots T_{k_n})$, $k_1, \dots, k_n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. θ_T is called the *non-commutative law of T_1, \dots, T_N* and we write $W^*(\theta_T) \cong \mathcal{M}$. Let $S_1, \dots, S_N \in \mathcal{N}$ be self-adjoint elements generating another von Neumann algebra \mathcal{N} with faithful normal state ψ and let ψ_S be their law so that $W^*(\psi_S) \cong \mathcal{N}$.

Definition 2.1.9. By *transport* from θ_T to ψ_S we mean an N -tuple of self-adjoint elements $Y_1, \dots, Y_N \in \mathcal{M}$ having the same law as S_1, \dots, S_N :

$$\psi(P(S_1, \dots, S_N)) = \theta(P(Y_1, \dots, Y_N)),$$

for all non-commutative polynomials P in N variables. If such an N -tuple exists then there is a state-preserving embedding $\mathcal{N} \cong W^*(Y) \subset \mathcal{M}$.

Let $M = W^*(X_1, \dots, X_N)$ be as before. Suppose L is a von Neumann algebra generated by self-adjoint Z_1, \dots, Z_N with faithful normal state ψ and there exists transport $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ from φ_X to ψ_Z such that $Y = G(X) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$. That is, $Y_j = G_j(X)$ is a power series in terms of X_1, \dots, X_N . If we can invert this power series so that $X = H(Y)$, then $H(Z) \in L^N$ is transport from ψ_Z to φ_X . It would then follow that we have a state-preserving isomorphism $L \cong M$. The following lemma, which is presented as Corollary 2.4 in [GS14], shows that such inverses can be found.

Lemma 2.1.10. *Let $R < S$ and consider the equation $Y = X + f(X)$ with $f \in (\mathcal{P}^{(S)})^N$ and $\|Y\|_R < S$. Let $R' = \max\{R, \|Y\|_R\} < S$. Then there exists a constant $C > 0$, depending only on S and R so that whenever $\|f\|_S < C$, then there exists $H \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R')})^N$ so that $X = H(Y)$.*

Proof. Fix $S' \in (R', S)$ and define

$$C(S') = \|f\|_S \max_{k \geq 0} k(S')^{k-1} S^{-k}.$$

Since $\|f\|_S < C$, we can choose C sufficiently small so that $C(S') < 1$ and

$$R' + \frac{C}{1 - C(S')} \leq S'.$$

We define a sequence of N -tuples of (a priori formal) power series with $H^{(0)} = X$ and

$$H^{(k)} = X - f(H^{(k-1)}) \quad \forall k \geq 1.$$

We claim that $H^{(k)} \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R')})^N$ with $\|H^{(k)}\|_{R'} < S'$ for each $k \geq 0$. Indeed, this is clearly true for $H^{(0)}$ so assume it holds for $H^{(1)}, \dots, H^{(k-1)}$. Denote the component functions of $H^{(k)}$ by $H_j^{(k)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$. Suppose

$$f_j(X_1, \dots, X_N) = \sum_{|\dot{i}| \geq 0} c(\dot{i}) X_{\dot{i}}.$$

Then for any $0 \leq l \leq k - 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|H_j^{(l+1)} - H_j^{(l)}\|_{R'} &= \|f_j(H^{(l)}) - f_j(H^{(l-1)})\|_{R'} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|\dot{i}|=n} |c(\dot{i})| \sum_{u=1}^n \|H^{(l)}\|_{R'}^{u-1} \|H_{i_u}^{(l)} - H_{i_u}^{(l-1)}\|_{R'} \|H^{(l-1)}\|_{R'}^{n-u} \\ &\leq \|H^{(l)} - H^{(l-1)}\|_{R'} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(S')^{n-1} S^{-n} \sum_{|\dot{i}|=n} |c(\dot{i})| S^n \\ &\leq \|H^{(l)} - H^{(l-1)}\|_{R'} C(S'). \end{aligned}$$

As j was arbitrary, we obtain through iteration

$$\|H^{(l+1)} - H^{(l)}\|_{R'} \leq \|H^{(1)} - H^{(0)}\|_{R'} C(S')^l = \|f\|_{R'} C(S')^l \leq CC(S')^l,$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\|H^{(k)}\|_{R'} &\leq \|H^{(0)}\|_{R'} + \|H^{(k)} - H^{(0)}\|_{R'} \\
&\leq R' + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|H^{(l+1)} - H^{(l)}\|_{R'} \\
&\leq R' + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} CC(S')^l \\
&\leq R' + \frac{C}{1 - C(S')} \leq S',
\end{aligned}$$

by our assumption on C . So the claim holds and by induction we have the bound $\|H^{(k)}\|_{R'} \leq S'$ for all $k \geq 0$. Moreover, by a standard argument we can see that $\{H^{(k)}\}_{k \geq 0}$ is a Cauchy sequence and so converges to some $H \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R')})^N$ satisfying $\|H\|_{R'} \leq S'$ and $H = X - f(H)$.

Now, $Y = X + f(X)$ satisfies $\|Y\|_R \leq R'$ and so $H(Y) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$ with $\|H(Y)\|_R \leq S'$ and $H(Y) = Y - f(H(Y))$. Since $\|X\|_R = R \leq S'$ we can use the same argument as above to show

$$\|X - H(Y)\|_R = \|Y - f(X) - Y + f(H(Y))\|_R \leq \|X - H(Y)\|_R C(S').$$

But $C(S') < 1$ implies $H(Y) = X$. □

2.1.9 Monotonicity of transport.

We introduce a definition for what it means for transport to be “monotone.” Note that in the tracial case ($A = 1$) this coincides with Definition 2.1 in [GS14].

Definition 2.1.11. We say that transport from φ_X to ψ_Z via the N -tuple $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ is monotone if $Y = \mathcal{D}G$ for some $G \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$, $R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$, such that $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G) \geq 0$ as an operator on $L^2(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})^N$.

Suppose (\mathcal{M}, ψ) is a von Neumann algebra with a faithful normal state ψ . Let $\mathcal{H}_\psi = L^2(\mathcal{M}, \psi, \xi_0)$ be the Hilbert space obtained via the GNS construction with a cyclic vector implementing ψ . Let S_ψ be the Tomita conjugation for the left Hilbert algebra $\mathcal{M}\xi_0$, and

let Δ_ψ and J_ψ be the modular operator and conjugation (respectively). Recall (*cf.* [Tak03], Chapter IX, §1) that there is a canonical pointed convex cone

$$\mathfrak{P}_\psi = \overline{\{\Delta_\psi^{1/4} x \xi_0 : x \in \mathcal{M}_+\}}^{\|\cdot\|_\psi},$$

which is self-dual in the sense that if $\eta \in \mathcal{H}_\psi$ satisfies $\langle \eta, \xi \rangle_\psi \geq 0$ for all $\xi \in \mathfrak{P}_\psi$ then $\eta \in \mathfrak{P}_\psi$.

The embedding

$$x \mapsto \Delta_\psi^{\frac{1}{4}} x \xi_0$$

of \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{H}_ψ then has the benefit of sending positive elements in \mathcal{M} into \mathfrak{P}_ψ .

In particular, if $\mathcal{M} = M_N(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op})$ and $\psi = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr}_A$ then

$$\Delta_\psi^{\frac{1}{4}} q \xi_0 = (\sigma_{-\frac{i}{4}} \otimes \sigma_{\frac{i}{4}})(A^{\frac{1}{4}} \# q \# A^{-\frac{1}{4}}) \xi_0.$$

We shall see in Lemma 2.2.1.(iv) that if $G \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ then $A^s \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G \# A^{-s} = (\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G)$. Hence if $Y = \mathcal{D}G$ for such G , then $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y)$ embeds into \mathcal{H}_ψ as

$$(\sigma_{-\frac{i}{4}} \otimes \sigma_{\frac{i}{4}})(A^{\frac{1}{4}} \# (\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y) \# A^{-\frac{1}{4}}) \xi_0 = \mathcal{J}_\sigma Y \xi_0.$$

2.1.10 The Schwinger-Dyson equation and free Gibbs state.

Our construction of the transport Y will exploit the condition that φ_Y satisfies the so-called Schwinger-Dyson equation:

Definition 2.1.12. Given $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, we say a linear functional φ_V on \mathcal{P} satisfies the *Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V* if

$$\varphi_V(\mathcal{D}(V) \# P) = \varphi_V \otimes \varphi_V^{op}(\text{Tr}(\mathcal{J}_\sigma P)), \quad \forall P \in \mathcal{P}. \quad (2.16)$$

The law φ_V is called the *free Gibbs state with potential V* .

Note that when \mathcal{J}_σ is viewed as a densely defined operator from $L^2(\mathcal{P}^N, \varphi)$ to $L^2(M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}), \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr})$, (2.16) is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{J}_\sigma^*(1) = \mathcal{D}V, \quad (2.17)$$

where $1 \in M_N(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ is the identity matrix.

Consider the potential

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k X_j. \quad (2.18)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(V_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \sigma_{-i}(X_j) X_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k,l=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A^{-1}}{2} \right]_{kj} [A]_{jl} X_l X_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{kl} X_l X_k = V_0, \end{aligned}$$

and hence $V_0 \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_l(V_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{ij} (\alpha_{lj} \sigma_{-i}(X_i) + \alpha_{li} X_j) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{lj} \left[\frac{1+A^{-1}}{2} \right]_{ji} [A]_{ik} X_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{li} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{ij} X_j \\ &= \frac{1}{2} X_l + \frac{1}{2} X_l = X_l, \end{aligned}$$

so that $\mathcal{D}V_0 = X$. Using $A = A^*$ it is also easy to see that $V_0^* = V_0$.

Now, (2.17) for $V = V_0$ states $\mathcal{J}_\sigma^*(1) = X$, or $\partial_j^*(1 \otimes 1) = X_j$ for each $j = 1, \dots, N$, where the the adjoint is with respect to φ_{V_0} . However, from (2.7) we know this relation holds when the adjoint of $\partial_j = \partial_j^{(0)}$ is taken with respect to the free quasi-free state φ_0 . We therefore immediately obtain the following result.

Theorem 2.1.13. *The free Gibbs state with potential V_0 is the free quasi-free state φ_0 on $M_0 = \Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$.*

It is clear that the φ_{V_0} is unique since (2.16) for $V = V_0$ recursively defines φ_{V_0} for all monomials. However, even for small perturbations (in the $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ -norm) $V = V_0 + W$ of V_0

the free Gibbs state with potential V is unique, which we demonstrate below. Consequently, if ψ_Z satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson equation for a V , then to find transport from φ_X it suffices to produce $Y \in M^N$ whose law φ_Y (determined by φ) satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson equation with the same potential V . The proof of uniqueness presented here differs from the proof of Theorem 2.1 in [GM06] only in the differential operators considered.

Theorem 2.1.14. *Fix $R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$. Let $V = V_0 + W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. Then for sufficiently small $\|W\|_{R,\sigma}$, the Schwinger-Dyson equation has a unique solution amongst states that satisfy*

$$|\varphi(X_{\underline{j}})| \leq 3^{|\underline{j}|} \quad (2.19)$$

for any multi-index \underline{j} .

Proof. Suppose two states φ and φ' both solve the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V . Then $\varphi(1) = \varphi'(1) = 1$ and hence they agree on $\pi_0(\mathcal{P})$. Fix $l \geq 1$ and a monomial $P \in \pi_{l-1}(\mathcal{P})$. Then we have

$$(\varphi - \varphi')(X_i P) = ((\varphi - \varphi') \otimes \varphi)(\partial_i P) + (\varphi' \otimes (\varphi - \varphi'))(\partial_i P) - (\varphi - \varphi')(\mathcal{D}_i W P).$$

(Note that for $l = 1$ the first two terms disappear). Define

$$\Delta_l(\varphi, \varphi') := \max_{|\underline{j}|=l} |(\varphi - \varphi')(X_{\underline{j}})|.$$

In particular $\Delta_0(\varphi, \varphi') = 0$. Write $\mathcal{D}W = \sum_{\underline{j}} c(\underline{j}) X_{\underline{j}}$. Then we have

$$\Delta_l(\varphi, \varphi') \leq 2 \sum_{k=0}^{l-2} \Delta_k(\varphi, \varphi') 3^{l-2-k} + \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|\underline{j}|=p} |c(\underline{j})| \Delta_{p+l-1}(\varphi, \varphi').$$

For $\gamma > 0$, set

$$d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l \Delta_l(\varphi, \varphi').$$

Since (2.19) implies $\Delta_l(\varphi, \varphi') \leq 2(3)^l$, we see that $d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') < \infty$ so long as $\gamma < \frac{1}{3}$. In the above equality we multiply both sides of the equation by γ^l and then sum over $l \geq 1$ to

obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') &\leq 2 \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \gamma^l \sum_{k=0}^{l-2} \Delta_k(\varphi, \varphi') 3^{l-2-k} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|j|=p} |c(\underline{j})| \Delta_{p+l-1}(\varphi, \varphi') \\
&= 2\gamma^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \gamma^k \Delta_k(\varphi, \varphi') \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \gamma^{l-2-k} 3^{l-2-k} + \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|j|=p} |c(\underline{j})| \gamma^{-p+1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^{p+l-1} \Delta_{p+l-1}(\varphi, \varphi') \\
&\leq \frac{2\gamma^2}{1-3\gamma} d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') + \gamma \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|j|=p} |c(\underline{j})| \gamma^{-p} d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi').
\end{aligned}$$

Let $\gamma = \frac{28}{25R}$. Then $\gamma^{-1} < R$ and $R > 4$ implies $3\gamma < \frac{21}{25}$. Hence

$$d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') \leq d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') \left(\frac{49}{50} + \frac{7}{25} \|\mathcal{D}W\|_{\frac{25R}{28}} \right).$$

Recall from Lemma 2.1.7, that $\|\mathcal{D}W\|_{\frac{25R}{28}} \leq C\|W\|_{R,\sigma}$ where the constant only depends on the ratio $\frac{R}{25R/28} = \frac{28}{25}$. Thus if $\|W\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{1}{14C}$ then

$$d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') \leq cd_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') \quad \text{with } c < 1,$$

implying $d_\gamma(\varphi, \varphi') = 0$ and hence $\Delta_l(\varphi, \varphi') = 0$ for all $l \geq 1$. \square

This theorem implies that if the law ψ_Z of $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_N) \subset (L, \psi)$ and the law φ_Y of $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N) \subset (M, \varphi)$ both solve the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V , then $W^*(Z_1, \dots, Z_N) \cong W^*(Y_1, \dots, Y_N) \cong W^*(\varphi_V)$. In particular, $W^*(\varphi_V)$ is well-defined.

2.1.11 Outline of the paper.

The general outline for the paper is as follows: we begin in Section 2.2 by fixing $q = 0$ and a potential $V = V_0 + W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ and assuming there exists $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$ whose law (induced by φ) satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V . Several equivalent versions of this equation will be derived in Sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 until we arrive at a final version for which a fixed point argument can be applied. Several technical estimates will be produced in Section 2.2.4 for the purposes of this fixed point argument so that in Section 2.2.5, given certain assumptions regarding V , we can assert the existence of Y . Having obtained the desired transport, we then use Lemma 2.1.10 to refine the transport

into an isomorphism in Section 2.2.6. Finally, in Section 3 we present the main application to q -deformed Araki-Woods algebras.

2.2 Construction of the Non-tracial monotone transport map

For all this section, we consider only $q = 0$ and maintain the same notational simplifications as above ($M = M_0$, $\varphi = \varphi_0$, $X_j^{(0)} = X_j$, and $\sigma_z^{\varphi_0} = \sigma_z$). Recall that V_0 is defined by (2.18) and that by Theorem 2.1.13, φ is the free Gibbs state with potential V_0 . Our goal is to construct $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$ whose law with respect to φ is the free Gibbs state with potential $V = V_0 + W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, for $\|W\|_{R,\sigma}$ sufficiently small.

We will need differential operators ∂_j , \mathcal{J}_σ , \mathcal{J} , and \mathcal{D} for Y as well as X , so we adopt the following convention: differential operators which have no indices or have a numeric index refer to differentiation with respect to X_1, \dots, X_N . Operators involving differentiation with respect to Y_1, \dots, Y_N shall be labeled ∂_{Y_j} , \mathcal{D}_{Y_j} , etc. We define these latter operators using the comments at the end of Subsection 2.1.2; that is, $\partial_{Y_j}(Y_{k_1} \cdots Y_{k_n})$ is computed exactly as one would compute $\partial_j(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_n})$ and exchanging X_j 's for Y_j 's in the end.

Assuming the law φ_Y of $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ is the free Gibbs state with potential V and $1 \otimes 1 \in \text{dom } \partial_{Y_j}^*$, (2.17) implies

$$\partial_{Y_j}^*(1 \otimes 1) = \mathcal{D}_{Y_j}(V_0(Y) + W(Y)) = Y_j + \mathcal{D}_{Y_j}(W(Y)),$$

or, in short

$$(\mathcal{J}_\sigma)_Y^*(1) = Y + (\mathcal{D}W)(Y). \quad (2.20)$$

It will turn out that $Y = X + f$ for some $f = \mathcal{D}g$ and $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, and so we start by considering the implications of assuming Y is of this form.

2.2.1 Change of variables formula.

Lemma 2.2.1. *Assume Y is such that $\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y = (\partial_{X_j} Y_i)_{ij} \in M_N(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op})$ is bounded and invertible.*

(i) Define

$$\hat{\partial}_j(P) = \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_{X_i}(P) \# [\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{ij},$$

then $\hat{\partial}_j = \partial_{Y_j}$.

(ii) $\partial_{Y_j}^*(1 \otimes 1) = \sum_l \partial_{X_l}^* \circ \hat{\sigma}_{-l} \left([\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{lj}^* \right)$. Hence

$$(\mathcal{J}_\sigma)_Y^*(1) = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \left(\hat{\sigma}_{-i} \left(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X \# (\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1})^* \right) \right), \quad (2.21)$$

where $1 \in M_N(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op})$ is the identity matrix.

(iii) Assume in addition that $Y_j = \mathcal{D}_j G$ for some $G \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $G = G^*$. Then $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y)^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y)$ and $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1})^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1})$ and hence Equation (2.21) becomes

$$(\mathcal{J}_\sigma)_Y^*(1) = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1} \right). \quad (2.22)$$

(iv) For $G \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$,

$$(\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G) = A^s \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G \# A^{-s}, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. Let $Q = \mathcal{J}_\sigma Y$.

(i): We verify

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\partial}_i Y_k &= \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_{X_i} Y_k \# [Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^N Q_{ki} \# [Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{ij} \\ &= [Q \# Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{kj} = [\mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{kj} = \partial_{X_j} X_k = \alpha_{kj} 1 \otimes 1 = \partial_{Y_j} Y_k. \end{aligned}$$

(ii): We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \partial_{Y_j}^*(1 \otimes 1), X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_p} \right\rangle_\varphi &= \left\langle 1 \otimes 1, \partial_{Y_j}(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_p}) \right\rangle_{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N \left\langle 1 \otimes 1, \partial_{X_l}(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_p}) \# [Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{lj} \right\rangle_{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N \left\langle \hat{\sigma}_{-l} \left([Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{lj}^* \right), \partial_{X_l}(X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_p}) \right\rangle_{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}} \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{l=1}^N \partial_{X_l}^* \circ \hat{\sigma}_{-l} \left([Q^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X]_{lj}^* \right), X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_p} \right\rangle_\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $\mathcal{I}_\sigma X = \mathcal{I}_\sigma X^*$, the definition of \mathcal{I}_σ^* implies (2.2.1).

(iii): Suppose $G = G^* \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$. Then

$$[(\mathcal{I}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G)^*]_{jk} = [\mathcal{I}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G]_{kj}^* = \partial_j \circ \mathcal{D}_k(G)^* = \tilde{\partial}_j \circ \bar{\mathcal{D}}_k(G^*) = \tilde{\partial}_j \circ \bar{\mathcal{D}}_k(G).$$

A computation on monomials shows that

$$\left[\tilde{\partial}_j \circ \bar{\mathcal{D}}_k - (\sigma_i \otimes 1) \circ \partial_k \circ \mathcal{D}_j \right] \circ \sigma_{it}(P) = H_t(P) - H_{t-1}(P),$$

where

$$H_t(P) = \sum_{a,b=1}^N \sum_{P=AX_bBX_aC} \left[\frac{2A^t}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{ka} \left[\frac{2A^{t+1}}{1+A} \right]_{jb} \sigma_{i(t+1)}(B) \otimes \sigma_{it}(C) \sigma_{i(t+1)}(A).$$

We claim that $H_{t-1}(P) = H_t(\sigma_{-i}(P))$. Indeed

$$\begin{aligned} H_{t-1}(P) &= \sum_{a,b=1}^N \sum_{P=AX_bBX_aC} \sum_{p,q=1}^N \left[\frac{2A^t}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{kp} [A^{-1}]_{pa} \left[\frac{2A^{t+1}}{1+A} \right]_{jq} [A^{-1}]_{qb} \\ &\quad \times \sigma_{i(t+1)}(\sigma_{-i}(B)) \otimes \sigma_{it}(\sigma_{-i}(C)) \sigma_{i(t+1)}(\sigma_{-i}(A)) \\ &= \sum_{a,b,p,q=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{pa} [A^{-1}]_{qb} \sum_{P=\sigma_i(A)X_l\sigma_i(B)X_k\sigma_i(C)} \left[\frac{2A^t}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{kp} \left[\frac{2A^{t+1}}{1+A} \right]_{jq} \\ &\quad \times \sigma_{it(t+1)}(B) \otimes \sigma_{it}(C) \sigma_{i(t+1)}(A). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\sigma_i(X_p) = \sum_{a=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{pa} X_a$ and $\sigma_i(X_q) = \sum_{b=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{qb} X_b$. So continuing the above computation we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{t-1}(P) &= \sum_{p,q=1}^N \sum_{P=\sigma_i(AX_pBX_qC)} \left[\frac{2A^t}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{kp} \left[\frac{2A^{t+1}}{1+A} \right]_{jq} \sigma_{it(t+1)}(B) \otimes \sigma_{it}(C) \sigma_{i(t+1)}(A) \\ &= \sum_{p,q=1}^N \sum_{\sigma_{-i}(P)=AX_pBX_qC} \left[\frac{2A^t}{1+A^{-1}} \right]_{kp} \left[\frac{2A^{t+1}}{1+A} \right]_{jq} \sigma_{it(t+1)}(B) \otimes \sigma_{it}(C) \sigma_{i(t+1)}(A) \\ &= H_t(\sigma_{-i}(P)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus from $G = \sigma_{-i}(G)$ we obtain

$$\left[\tilde{\partial}_j \circ \bar{\mathcal{D}}_k - (\sigma_i \otimes 1) \circ \partial_k \circ \mathcal{D}_j \right] \circ \sigma_{it}(G) = 0,$$

and hence

$$(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G)^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G).$$

Now, if $Y = \mathcal{D}G$ for such G then $\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y)$ and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y^{-1}$ satisfies this formula as well because $\sigma_i \otimes 1$ is a homomorphism. That Equation (2.21) becomes Equation (2.22) is then clear after realizing $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X = (\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{is})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X)$ for all $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$ (since the entries of $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X$ are merely scalars multiplied with $1 \otimes 1$).

(iv): Recall

$$(\sigma_{-it} \otimes \sigma_{-it}) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{it} = \sum_{k=1}^N [A^{-t}]_{kj} \partial_k.$$

Also,

$$\bar{\partial}_j = (\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i},$$

so that

$$(\sigma_{-it} \otimes \sigma_{-it}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j \circ \sigma_{it} = \sum_{k=1}^N [A^{-t}]_{kj} \bar{\partial}_k.$$

Using these identities we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is}) \circ \partial_k \circ \mathcal{D}_j &= (\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is}) \circ \partial_k \circ m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j \\ &= \sum_{a,b=1}^N [A^{-s}]_{ak} [A^{-s}]_{bj} \partial_a \circ m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_b \circ \sigma_{-is} \\ &= \sum_{a,b=1}^N [A^s]_{jb} [A^{-s}]_{ak} \partial_a \circ \mathcal{D}_b \circ \sigma_{-is}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence for $G \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [(\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G)]_{jk} &= (\sigma_{-is} \otimes \sigma_{-is}) \circ \partial_k \circ \mathcal{D}_j(G) \\ &= \sum_{a,b=1}^N [A^s]_{jb} [A^{-s}]_{ak} \partial_a \circ \mathcal{D}_b \circ \sigma_{-is}(G) \\ &= \sum_{a,b=1}^N [A^s]_{jb} [A^{-s}]_{ak} [\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G]_{ba} = [A^s \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G \# A^{-s}]_{jk}, \end{aligned}$$

for each $j, k = 1, \dots, N$. □

Corollary 2.2.2. Assume $g = g^* \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ and put $G = V_0 + g$ and $f_j = \mathcal{D}_j g$. Let $Y_j = X_j + f_j$ so that $Y = \mathcal{D}G$. Define $B = \mathcal{J}_\sigma f \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}$ and assume $1 + B$ is invertible. Then Equation (2.20) is equivalent to the equation

$$\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{1}{1+B} \right) = X + f + (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f). \quad (2.23)$$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X + \mathcal{J}_\sigma f = (1 + B) \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X$, $\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y = \mathcal{J}_\sigma X + \mathcal{J}_\sigma f$ is invertible as a consequence of $1 + B$ and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X$ both being invertible. Then upon noting that

$$\mathcal{J}_\sigma X \# (\mathcal{J}_\sigma X + \mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^{-1} = 1 \# (1 + B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1+B},$$

the corollary follows immediately from Lemma 2.2.1, (ii) and (iii). \square

2.2.2 An equivalent form of Equation (2.23)

Lemma 2.2.3. Assume that the map $\xi \mapsto (1 + B) \# \xi$ is invertible on $(\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$, and that $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for some self-adjoint $g \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$. Let

$$K(f) = -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B) - f.$$

Then Equation (2.23) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} K(f) = & \mathcal{D}(W(X + f)) \\ & + \left[B \# f + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) - \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B^2}{1+B} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - \frac{x}{1+x}$ and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(1) = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^*(1) = X$, we see that Equation (2.23) is equivalent to

$$0 = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) + f + (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f).$$

By the assumed invertibility of multiplying by $(1 + B)$, this is then equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) + f + (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f) \\ & + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) + B \# f + B \# (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f). \end{aligned}$$

Using $\frac{x}{1+x} = x - \frac{x^2}{1+x}$, we then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} K(f) &= (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f) + B\#(\mathcal{D}W)(X + f) \\ &\quad + \left[B\#f + B\# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) - \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B^2}{1+B} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus it remains to show

$$\mathcal{D}_j(W(X + f)) = [(1 + B)\#(\mathcal{D}W)(X + f)]_j,$$

for each $j = 1, \dots, N$. Initially suppose $W = X_{k_1} \cdots X_{k_n}$ (the general case will follow via linearity), then

$$W(X + f) = (X_{k_1} + f_{k_1}) \cdots (X_{k_n} + f_{k_n}).$$

For notational convenience, if we are focusing on the k_l th factor then we will write $W(X + f) = A_l(X_{k_l} + f_{k_l})B_l$. Using the derivation property of $\bar{\partial}_j$ in $\mathcal{D}_j = m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_j(W(X + f)) &= \sum_{l=1}^n m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) [A_l(\alpha_{jk_l} 1 \otimes 1 + \bar{\partial}_j(f_{k_l}))B_l] \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \alpha_{jk_l} \sigma_{-i}(B_l)A_l + (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(f_{k_l}) \diamond \# \sigma_{-i}(B_l)A_l \\ &= (\mathcal{D}W)(X + f) + \sum_{l=1}^n \partial_{k_l}(f_j) \# \sigma_{-i}(B_l)A_l, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* = (\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}g)^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}g) = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} &[B\#(\mathcal{D}W)(X + f)]_j \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N [B]_{jk} \# (\mathcal{D}_k W)(X + f) = \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^N [\mathcal{J}_\sigma f]_{jl} \# [\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}]_{lk} \# (\mathcal{D}_k W)(X + f) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N [\mathcal{J}_\sigma f]_{jl} \# \sum_{k=1}^N [\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}]_{lk} \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_{kp} m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_p(W)(X + f) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N [\mathcal{J}_\sigma f]_{jl} \# m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_l(W)(X + f) = \sum_{l=1}^n [\mathcal{J}_\sigma f]_{jk_l} \# \sigma_{-i}(B_l)A_l, \end{aligned}$$

which is precisely the second term in our above computation of $\mathcal{D}_j(W(X + f))$. \square

2.2.3 Some identities involving \mathcal{J}_σ and \mathcal{D} .

Lemma 2.2.4. *Let $g \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ and let $f = \mathcal{D}g$. Then for any $m \geq -1$ we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} & -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \\ & = \frac{1}{m+2} \mathcal{D} [(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A] (B^{m+2}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We prove the identity weakly. Let $P \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$ be a test function and denote $\phi = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle P, -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \rangle_\varphi \\ & = -\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma P, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) \rangle_\phi + \varphi \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^N P_i^* \# B_{ij} \# [\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})]_j \right) \\ & = -\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma P, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) \rangle_\phi + \varphi \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^N (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(B_{ij}^\diamond) \# P_i^* \# [\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})]_j \right) \\ & = -\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma P, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) \rangle_\phi + \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left\langle (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i})(B_{ij}^*) \# P_i, [\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})]_j \right\rangle_\varphi \\ & = -\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma P, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) \rangle_\phi + \langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma \{ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i})(B^*) \# P \}, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \rangle_\phi \\ & = -\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma P, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) \rangle_\phi + \langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma \{ \hat{\sigma}_i(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# P \}, (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \rangle_\phi, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* = (\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)$ from Lemma 2.2.1.(iii). Now we focus on the term $\mathcal{J}_\sigma \{ \hat{\sigma}_i(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# P \}$:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{J}_\sigma \{ \hat{\sigma}_i(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# P \}]_{jk} & = \sum_{l=1}^N (\partial_k \otimes 1) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_l(f_j) \#_2 P_l + (1 \otimes \partial_k) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_l(f_j) \#_1 P_l \\ & \quad + \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_l(f_j) \# \partial_k(P_l), \end{aligned}$$

where $a \otimes b \otimes c \#_1 \xi = a \xi b \otimes c$ and $a \otimes b \otimes c \#_2 \xi = a \otimes b \xi c$. Define

$$Q_{jk}^P = \sum_{l=1}^N (\partial_k \otimes 1) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_l(f_j) \#_2 P_l + (1 \otimes \partial_k) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_l(f_j) \#_1 P_l,$$

so that

$$\mathcal{J}_\sigma \{ \hat{\sigma}_i(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# P \} = Q^P + \hat{\sigma}_i(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma P.$$

Continuing our initial computation we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle P, -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \rangle_\varphi \\
&= -\phi((\mathcal{J}_\sigma P)^* \# (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})) \\
&+ \phi((Q^P)^* \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \# (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})) \\
&+ \phi((\mathcal{J}_\sigma P)^* \# \hat{\sigma}_{-i}((\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^*) \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \# (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1})) \\
&= \langle Q^P, \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \# (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}) \rangle_\phi.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+2}) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}), P \rangle_\varphi \\
&= \langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \# (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B^{m+1}), Q^P \rangle_\phi = \phi((1 \otimes \sigma_{-i})((Bj)^{m+1}) \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} Q^P) \\
&= \phi((1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \underbrace{(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* \cdots \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1})}_{m+1} Q^P) \\
&= \phi((1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \underbrace{(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \cdots \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1})}_{m+1} Q^P) \\
&= \phi(\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \hat{\sigma}_i(B^{m+1}) Q^P) = \phi(Q^P \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} B^{m+1}).
\end{aligned}$$

We break from the present computation to consider the terms on the other side of the desired equality.

For each $u = 1, \dots, m+2$ let R_u be the matrix such that $[R_u]_{i_u j_u} = a_u \otimes b_u$ for some $i_u, j_u \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and all other entries are zero. Then

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(R_1 \cdots R_{m+2}) = \mathrm{Tr}(A^{-1} R_1 \cdots R_{m+2}) = [A^{-1}]_{j_{m+2} i_1} \prod_{u=1}^{m+2} \delta_{j_u = i_{u+1}} a_1 \cdots a_{m+2} \otimes b_{m+2} \cdots b_1.$$

Denote $C = [A^{-1}]_{j_{m+2} i_1} \prod_{u=1}^{m+2} \delta_{j_u = i_{u+1}}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_k \varphi(\bar{D}_k(\varphi \otimes 1) \mathrm{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(R_1 \cdots R_{m+2}) P_k) = \sum_k C \varphi(a_1 \cdots a_{m+2}) \varphi(\bar{\mathcal{D}}_k(b_{m+2} \cdots b_1) P_k) \\
&= \sum_{k,u} C \varphi(\sigma_i(a_u \cdots a_{m+2}) a_1 \cdots a_{u-1}) \varphi(b_{u-1} \cdots b_1 \sigma_i(b_{m+2} \cdots b_{u+1}) \cdot \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k(b_u) \# P_k) \\
&= \sum_u \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \otimes \mathrm{Tr}(\Delta_{(1,P)}(R_u)(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i)(R_{u+1} \cdots R_{m+2}) A^{-1} R_1 \cdots R_{u-1}),
\end{aligned}$$

where for an arbitrary matrix O

$$[\Delta_{(1,P)}(O)]_{ij} = \sum_k \sigma_i \otimes (\hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k)([O]_{ij}) \#_2 P_k.$$

Using linearity, replace R_u with B for each u . From Lemma 2.2.1.(iv) we know $(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)A^{-1} = A^{-1}\mathcal{J}_\sigma f$. As $[A, \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}] = 0$, we also have $(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i)(B)A^{-1} = A^{-1}B$ and hence

$$\sum_k \varphi(\bar{D}_k(\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(B^{m+2})P_k) = (m+2)\phi(\Delta_{(1,P)}(B)A^{-1}B^{m+1}).$$

Observe that the left-hand side is $\langle \mathcal{D}(\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(B^{m+2}), P \rangle$. Indeed,

$$\langle \mathcal{D}(\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(B^{m+2}), P \rangle = \sum_k \varphi(\bar{\mathcal{D}}_k(\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}((B^*)^{m+2})P_k),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}(A^{-1}(B^*)^{m+2}) &= (\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}(A^{-1} \underbrace{\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \cdots \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)}_{m+2}) \\ &= (\varphi \otimes 1)(\sigma_i \otimes 1)\text{Tr}(A^{-1}B^{m+2}) = (\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}(A^{-1}B^{m+2}), \end{aligned}$$

where in the second to last equality we have used the fact that A^{-1} and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}$ commute.

So

$$\frac{1}{m+2} \langle \mathcal{D}(\varphi \otimes 1)\text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(B^{m+2}), P \rangle = \phi(\Delta_{(1,P)}(B)A^{-1}B^{m+1}),$$

and a similar computation yields

$$\frac{1}{m+2} \langle \mathcal{D}(1 \otimes \varphi)\text{Tr}_A(B^{m+2}), P \rangle = \phi(\Delta_{(2,P)}(B)AB^{m+1}),$$

where for an arbitrary matrix O

$$[\Delta_{(2,P)}(O)]_{ij} = \sum_k (\hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k) \otimes \sigma_{-i}([O]_{ij}) \#_1 P_k.$$

Thus it suffices to show

$$\Delta_{(1,P)}(B)A^{-1} + \Delta_{(2,P)}(B)A = Q^P \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1}.$$

This is easily verified entry-wise using the identities

$$\begin{aligned}(\delta_r \otimes 1) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k &= (\sigma \otimes (\hat{\sigma} \circ \partial_k)) \circ \left(\sum_{b=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{br} \delta_b \right), \\(1 \otimes \delta_r) \circ \hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k &= ((\hat{\sigma}_i \circ \partial_k) \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \left(\sum_{b=1}^N [A]_{br} \delta_b \right),\end{aligned}$$

and the definitions of Q^P , $\Delta_{(1,P)}$, $\Delta_{(2,P)}$. □

Lemma 2.2.5. *Assume $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for $g = g^* \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ and that $\|B\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} < 1$. Let*

$$Q(g) = [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}] (B - \log(1 + B)).$$

Then

$$\mathcal{D}Q(g) = B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) - \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B^2}{1+B} \right).$$

Proof. Using the previous lemma this follows from comparing the convergent power series of each side. □

Lemma 2.2.6. *Let*

$$K(f) = -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B) - f.$$

Assume that $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for $g = g^ \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$. Then*

$$K(f) = \mathcal{D} \{ [(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A] (B) - \mathcal{N}g \}.$$

Proof. When $m = -1$, the equality in Lemma 2.2.4 becomes

$$\mathcal{D} [(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A] (B) = -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(1).$$

Since $X = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^*(1) = \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(1)$, the last term becomes $B \# X = \mathcal{J} f \# X = \mathcal{N}f$.

Since $\mathcal{D}\mathcal{N}g = (\mathcal{N} + 1)\mathcal{D}g = \mathcal{N}f + f$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D} \{ [(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A] (B) - \mathcal{N}g \} &= -\mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i)(B) + \mathcal{N}f - \mathcal{D}\mathcal{N}g \\ &= K(f),\end{aligned}$$

as claimed. □

Lemma 2.2.7. *Assume $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for $g = g^* \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ and $\|\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g\|_{R\otimes_\pi R} < 1$. Let $Q(g)$ be as before. Then Equation (2.23) is equivalent to*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}\{[(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A](\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g) - \mathcal{N}g\} \\ & = \mathcal{D}(W(X + \mathcal{D}g)) + \mathcal{D}Q(g) + \mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}g \# (\mathcal{J}_\sigma X)^{-1} \# \mathcal{D}g. \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.2.6, the left-hand side is $K(f)$. Then using Lemmas 2.2.3 and 2.2.5 we have

$$\begin{aligned} K(f) &= \mathcal{D}(W(X + f)) + B \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B}{1+B} \right) - \mathcal{J}_\sigma^* \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_i) \left(\frac{B^2}{1+B} \right) + B \# f \\ &= \mathcal{D}(W(X + \mathcal{D}g)) + \mathcal{D}Q(g) + \mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}g \# (\mathcal{J}_\sigma X)^{-1} \# \mathcal{D}g. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the hypothesis in Lemma 2.5 that the map $\xi \mapsto (1+B)\#\xi$ is invertible is satisfied since $\|B\|_{R\otimes_\pi R} = \|\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g\|_{R\otimes_\pi R} < 1$. \square

To prove the existence of a g satisfying the equation above we use a fixed point argument and therefore require some preliminary estimates.

2.2.4 Technical estimates.

Recall that $\|X_j\| \leq 2$ for each $j = 1, \dots, N$. Since φ is a state it then follows that

$$|\varphi(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n})| \leq 2^n. \quad (2.25)$$

Lemma 2.2.8. *For $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$*

$$[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}](\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g_1 \# \cdots \# \mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g_m) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi.$$

Proof. Recall $A^{-t} \# \mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g \# A^t = (\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it})(\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g)$ for $g \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ by Lemma 2.2.1.(iv).

Given this identity, for $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}(A \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m) \\
&= (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}((\sigma_{-i} \otimes \sigma_{-i})(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m) \# A) \\
&= (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}(A \# (\sigma_{-i} \otimes \sigma_{-i})(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m)) \\
&= \sigma_{-i} \circ (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}(A \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m),
\end{aligned}$$

implying $(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$. Similarly

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}(A^{-1} \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m) \\
&= \sigma_i \circ (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}(A^{-1} \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m),
\end{aligned}$$

implying $(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \# \dots \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$. □

Using Equation (2.15) we see that for $g \in \pi_n \left(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \right)$

$$\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c(\underline{i}) \alpha_{j i_n} \boxed{\begin{matrix} i_1 \cdots i_{l-1} & i_l \\ j & i_{n-1} \cdots i_{l+1} \end{matrix}}.$$

Lemma 2.2.9. *Let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \Pi(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.})$. Set*

$$Q_m(g_1, \dots, g_m) = [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}](\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g_m).$$

Assume $R \geq 4$, so that $\frac{2}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then

$$\|Q_m(\Sigma g_1, \dots, \Sigma g_m)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

In particular, Q_m extends to a bounded multilinear operator on $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with values in $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$.

Proof. First, for each $u = 1, \dots, m$ assume $g_u \in \pi_{n_u}(\mathcal{P}_{c.s.})$ and write $g_u = \sum_{|\underline{i}^{(u)}|=n_u} c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)}) X_{\underline{i}^{(u)}}$.

By the computation preceding the statement of the lemma we can see that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m) &= \sum_{p_0, \dots, p_m=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{p_m p_0} [\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1]_{p_0 p_1} \cdots [\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m]_{p_{m-1} p_m} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{l_1=1}^{n_1-1} \cdots \sum_{l_m=1}^{n_m-1} \sum_{|\underline{i}^{(1)}|=n_1} \cdots \sum_{|\underline{i}^{(m)}|=n_m} \prod_{u=1}^m c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)}) \alpha_{i_{l_u-1}^{(u-1)} i_{n_u}^{(u)}} \\
&\quad \times \left[\begin{array}{c} i_1^{(1)} \cdots i_{l_1-1}^{(1)} \\ i_{l_0}^{(0)} i_{n_1-1}^{(1)} \cdots i_{l_1+1}^{(1)} \end{array} \right] \cdots \left[\begin{array}{c} i_1^{(m)} \cdots i_{l_m-1}^{(m)} \\ i_{l_{m-1}-1}^{(m-1)} i_{n_m-1}^{(m)} \cdots i_{l_m+1}^{(m)} \end{array} \right] [A^{-1}]_{i_{l_m}^{(m)} j}
\end{aligned}$$

where $i_{l_0}^{(0)} = j$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \mathrm{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m) &= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_m} \sum_{\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}} \prod_{u=1}^m c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)}) \alpha_{i_{l_u-1}^{(u-1)} i_{n_u}^{(u)}} \\
&\quad \times \varphi(X_{i_1^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1-1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m)}}) \\
&\quad \times X_{i_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1+1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_1-1}^{(1)}} \cdot [A^{-1}]_{i_{l_m}^{(m)} j}.
\end{aligned}$$

Fix l_1, \dots, l_m in the above quantity, then the sum over $i_{l_0}^{(0)}$ and the multi-indices $\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}$ is a sum of monomials all with the same degree: $\sum_u n_u - l_u - 1 =: n_0$. By Lemma 2.2.8, it suffices to bound $\|\rho^k(\cdot)\|_R$ for $k \in \{-n_0 + 1, \dots, -1, 0\}$. For $k = 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \mathrm{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m)\|_R \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_m} \sum_{\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}} \prod_{u=1}^m |c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)})| \left| [A^{-1}]_{i_{l_m}^{(m)} j} \right| R^{n_1 - l_1 - 1 + \cdots + n_m - l_m - 1} 2^{l_1 - 1 + \cdots + l_m - 1} \\
&\leq \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_m} \sum_{\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}} \prod_{u=1}^m |c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)})| \|A^{-1}\| R^{n_1 + \cdots + n_m - 2m} \left(\frac{2}{R}\right)^{l_1 + \cdots + l_m - m} \\
&= \|A\| \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{1}{R^2} \|g_u\|_R \sum_{l_u=1}^{n_u-1} \left(\frac{2}{R}\right)^{l_u-1} \leq \|A\| \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{2}{R^2} \|g_u\|_R = \|A\| \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{2}{R^2} \|g_u\|_{R, \sigma},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used $\|g_u\|_R = \|g_u\|_{R, \sigma}$.

Next, let $k \in \{-n_0 + 1, \dots, -1\}$ and suppose

$$\begin{aligned}
&\rho^k \left(X_{i_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1+1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_1-1}^{(1)}} \right) \\
&= X_{i_{a+1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_v-1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1+1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_1-1}^{(1)}} \sigma_i \left(X_{i_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_v+1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_a^{(v)}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

for some $v \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and some $a \in \{l_v + 1, \dots, n_v - 1\}$. The corresponding φ output is

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi \left(X_{i_1^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1-1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} \right) \\ &= \varphi \left(\sigma_i \left(X_{i_1^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_v-1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} \right) X_{i_1^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1-1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_1^{(v-1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_{v-1}-1}^{(v-1)}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 2.2.8 we can in this case replace $\text{Tr}(A^{-1} \# \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_m)$ with

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_v \# A^{-1} \# (\sigma_{-i} \otimes \sigma_{-i})(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_{v+1} \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g_m))$$

so that output of ρ^k changes to

$$X_{i_{a+1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_v-1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1+1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_1-1}^{(1)}} X_{i_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} \cdots \sigma_i \left(X_{i_{l_v+1}^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_a^{(v)}} \right),$$

and the output of φ changes to

$$\varphi \left(\sigma_i \left(X_{i_1^{(v)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_v-1}^{(v)}} \right) \cdots X_{i_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} X_{i_1^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_1-1}^{(1)}} \cdots X_{i_1^{(v-1)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_{v-1}-1}^{(v-1)}} \right).$$

Hence it suffices to consider when $v = m$. In this case we further fix $\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m-1)}$ and denote $F_u := X_{i_1^{(u)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_u-1}^{(u)}}$ and $G_u := X_{i_{l_u+1}^{(u)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_u-1}^{(u)}}$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\underline{i}^{(m)}} c_m(\underline{i}^{(m)}) \alpha_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m-1)}, i_{n_m}^{(m)}} [A^{-1}]_{i_{i_m}^{(m)}} j \\ & \times \varphi \left(\sigma_i \left(X_{i_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} \right) F_1 \cdots F_{m-1} \right) X_{i_{a+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} G_1 \cdots G_{m-1} \sigma_i \left(X_{i_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_a^{(m)}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\underline{i}^{(m)}} \sum_{\hat{i}_1^{(m)}, \dots, \hat{i}_{l_m-1}^{(m)}=1}^N \sum_{\hat{i}_{l_m+1}^{(m)}, \dots, \hat{i}_a^{(m)}=1}^N c_m(\underline{i}^{(m)}) \alpha_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m-1)}, i_{n_m}^{(m)}} \prod_{t \neq l_m} [A^{-1}]_{i_t^{(m)} \hat{i}_t^{(m)}} \cdot [A^{-1}]_{i_{i_m}^{(m)}} j \\ & \times \varphi \left(X_{\hat{i}_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{\hat{i}_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} F_1 \cdots F_{m-1} \right) X_{i_{a+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} G_1 \cdots G_{m-1} X_{\hat{i}_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{\hat{i}_a^{(m)}} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{i}^{(m)}} \sum_{|\hat{\underline{i}}^{(m)}|=a} c_m(\underline{i}^{(m)}) \alpha_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m-1)}, i_{n_m}^{(m)}} \prod_{t=1}^a [A^{-1}]_{i_t^{(m)} \hat{i}_t^{(m)}} \varphi \left(X_{\hat{i}_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{\hat{i}_{l_m-1}^{(m)}} F_1 \cdots F_{m-1} \right) \\ & \times X_{i_{a+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-1}^{(m)}} G_1 \cdots G_{m-1} X_{\hat{i}_{l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{\hat{i}_a^{(m)}} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{j}^{(m)}} c_m(\underline{j}^{(m)}) \alpha_{i_{l_m-1}^{(m-1)}, j_{n_m-a}^{(m)}} \varphi \left(X_{j_{n_m-a+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{i_{n_m-a+l_m-1}^{(m)}} F_1 \cdots F_{m-1} \right) \\ & \times X_{j_1^{(m)}} \cdots X_{j_{n_m-a-1}^{(m)}} G_1 \cdots G_{m-1} X_{i_{n_m-a+l_m+1}^{(m)}} \cdots X_{j_{n_m}^{(m)}}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the final equality we have used the characterization of the coefficients of elements of $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}$ given by (2.13). We note that while the multi-index has changed to $\underline{j}^{(m)}$, there are still $l_m - 1$ terms inside φ and $n_m - l_m - 1$ outside. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\rho^k \circ (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m)\|_R \\
& \leq \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_m} \sum_{\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}} \prod_{u=1}^m |c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)})| R^{n_1 - l_1 - 1 + \dots + n_m - l_m - 1} 2^{l_1 - 1 + \dots + l_m - 1} \\
& = \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_m} \sum_{\underline{i}^{(1)}, \dots, \underline{i}^{(m)}} \prod_{u=1}^m |c_u(\underline{i}^{(u)})| R^{n_1 + \dots + n_m - 2m} \left(\frac{2}{R}\right)^{l_1 - 1 + \dots + l_m - 1} \\
& = \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{1}{R^2} \|g_u\|_R \sum_{l_u=1}^{n_u-1} \left(\frac{2}{R}\right)^{l_u-1} \leq \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{2}{R^2} \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \prod_{u=1}^m \frac{2}{R^2} \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \frac{2^m}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma},$$

and similar estimates show

$$\|(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_A(\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_1 \cdots \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_m)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \frac{2^m}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

Now let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}$ be arbitrary. We note that $\pi_{n_u}(g_u) \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}$ for each $n_u \geq 0$ since $[\rho, \pi_{n_u}] = 0$. Then since Q_m is multi-linear we have

$$Q_m(\Sigma g_1, \dots, \Sigma g_m) = \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_m=0}^{\infty} Q_m(\Sigma \pi_{n_1}(g_1), \dots, \Sigma \pi_{n_m}(g_m)),$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\|Q_m(\Sigma g_1, \dots, \Sigma g_m)\|_{R,\sigma} & \leq \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_m} \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \|\pi_{n_u}(g_u)\|_{R,\sigma} \\
& = \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \sum_{n_u=0}^{\infty} \|\pi_{n_u}(g_u)\|_{R,\sigma} = \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \prod_{u=1}^m \|g_u\|_{R,\sigma}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus Q_m extends to a bounded multilinear operator on $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. That Q_m takes values in $\mathcal{P}_{\varphi}^{(R,\sigma)}$ follows from Lemma 2.2.8. \square

Lemma 2.2.10. For $f, g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ set $Q_m(\Sigma g) = Q_m(\Sigma g, \dots, \Sigma g)$ and assume $R \geq 4$. Then

$$\|Q_m(\Sigma g) - Q_m(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^k \|f\|_{R,\sigma}^{m-k-1} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

In particular, $\|Q_m(\Sigma g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^m$.

Proof. Using a telescoping sum we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|Q_m(\Sigma f) - Q_m(\Sigma g)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &= \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} Q_m(\underbrace{\Sigma g, \dots, \Sigma g}_k, \underbrace{\Sigma f, \dots, \Sigma f}_{m-k}) - Q_m(\underbrace{\Sigma g, \dots, \Sigma g}_{k+1}, \underbrace{\Sigma f, \dots, \Sigma f}_{m-k-1}) \right\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \|Q_m(\underbrace{\Sigma g, \dots, \Sigma g}_k, \underbrace{\Sigma f - \Sigma g, \Sigma f, \dots, \Sigma f}_{m-k-1})\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \|A\| \frac{2^{m+1}}{R^{2m}} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^k \|f\|_{R,\sigma}^{m-k-1} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 2.2.11. Assume $R \geq 4$. Let $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ be such that $\|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{R^2}{2}$, and set

$$Q(\Sigma g) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^m}{m+2} Q_{m+2}(\Sigma g).$$

Then this series converges in $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$. Moreover, in the sense of analytic functional calculus on $M_N(W^*(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}))$, we have the equality

$$Q(\Sigma g) = [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ Tr_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ Tr_{A^{-1}}] \{ \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g - \log(1 + \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g) \}.$$

Furthermore, the function Q satisfies the local Lipschitz condition on $\left\{ g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} : \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < R^2/2 \right\}$

$$\|Q(\Sigma g) - Q(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2\|f\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right)} - 1 \right),$$

and the bound

$$\|Q(\Sigma g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{4\|A\| \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^2}{R^4 - 2R^2 \|g\|_{R,\sigma}}.$$

Proof. Let $\kappa = R^2/2$ and $\lambda = \|g\|_{R,\sigma}$. From Lemma 2.2.10 we know $\|Q_{m+2}(\Sigma g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq 2\|A\| \left(\frac{\lambda}{\kappa}\right)^{m+2}$. Since $\lambda < \kappa$, the series defining Q converges. The functional calculus equality then follows from $\log(1+x) = -\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(-x)^m}{m}$. Finally, since $m+2 \geq 2$ in our series we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q(\Sigma g) - Q(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{1}{m+2} \|Q_{m+2}(\Sigma g) - Q_{m+2}(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \|A\| \sum_{m \geq 0} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \kappa^{-m-2} \|f\|_{R,\sigma}^{m-k+1} \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^k \\ &\leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{\|A\|}{\kappa} \left(\sum_{l \geq 0} \sum_{k \geq 0} \kappa^{-l} \|f\|_{R,\sigma}^l \kappa^{-k} \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^k - 1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we have written $m = l + k - 1$ which is non-negative so long as l and k are not both zero. Using $\|f\|_{R,\sigma}, \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \kappa$ we see that

$$\|Q(\Sigma g) - Q(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2\|f\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right)} - 1 \right).$$

Setting $f = 0$ yields the bound

$$\|Q(\Sigma g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2 - 2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}} = \frac{4\|A\|\|g\|_{R,\sigma}^2}{R^4 - 2R^2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}},$$

as claimed. \square

The proof of the following lemma is purely computational and left to the reader.

Lemma 2.2.12. *If $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for $g \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ then*

$$A^{-1} \# \sigma_{-i}(f) = f. \quad (2.26)$$

Moreover, if $g = g^*$ then

$$\mathcal{D} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_\sigma X^{-1} \# f \# f \right) = \mathcal{I}_\sigma f \# \mathcal{I}_\sigma X^{-1} \# f = \mathcal{I} f \# f. \quad (2.27)$$

Lemma 2.2.13. *Suppose $f^{(i)} = \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_i$ with $g_i \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then $(1+A) \# f^{(1)} \# f^{(2)} \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$. Furthermore,*

$$\|(1+A) \# f^{(1)} \# f^{(2)}\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{2N\|A\|}{R^2} \|g_1\|_{R,\sigma} \|g_2\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

Proof. From (2.26) it is easy to see that $(1 + A)\#f^{(1)}\#f^{(2)} \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi$. Now, write $g_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=m} c_1(\underline{i})X_{\underline{i}}$ and $g_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} c_2(\underline{j})X_{\underline{j}}$. Then (2.15) implies

$$f_j^{(1)} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m-1 \\ a \in \{1, \dots, N\}}} \alpha_{ja} c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a) X_{\underline{i}} \quad \text{and} \quad f_i^{(2)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{j}|=n-1 \\ b \in \{1, \dots, N\}}} \alpha_{ib} c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b) X_{\underline{j}}.$$

Hence

$$(1 + A)\#f^{(1)}\#f^{(2)} = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^N [1 + A]_{ij} \sum_{a,b=1}^N \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m-1 \\ |\underline{j}|=n-1}} \alpha_{ja} \alpha_{ib} c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a) c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b) X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}}.$$

It suffices to bound $\|\rho^k(\cdot)\|_R$ for $k \in \{-m - n + 1, \dots, 0\}$. First, for $k = 0$ we simply have

$$\begin{aligned} \|(1 + A)\#f^{(1)}\#f^{(2)}\|_R &\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N |[1 + A]_{ij}| \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m-1, a \\ |\underline{j}|=n-1, b}} |c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a) c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b)| R^{m+n-2} \\ &\leq N(1 + \|A\|) \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i,a} |c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a)| R^m \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j,b} |c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b)| R^n \right) \\ &\leq \frac{2N\|A\|}{R^2} \|g_1\|_{R,\sigma} \|g_2\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

For $-m + 1 \leq k \leq -1$, we further fix i, j, a, b . Then using (2.13) we have

$$\sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m-1 \\ |\underline{j}|=n-1}} c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a) c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b) \rho^k \left(X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}} \right) = \sum_{\substack{|\underline{\hat{i}}|=k \\ |\underline{i}|=m-k-1 \\ |\underline{j}|=n-1}} c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b) c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a \cdot \hat{l}) X_{\underline{j}} X_{\hat{l}}.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^N [1 + A]_{ij} \sum_{a,b=1}^N \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m-1 \\ |\underline{j}|=n-1}} \alpha_{ja} \alpha_{ib} c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a) c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b) \rho^k \left(X_{\underline{i}} X_{\underline{j}} \right) \right\|_R \\ &\leq \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^N |[1 + A]_{ij}| \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=m \\ |\underline{j}|=n}} |c_1(\underline{i}) c_2(\underline{j})| R^{n+m-2} \\ &\leq N(1 + \|A\|) \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i,a} |c_1(\underline{i} \cdot a)| R^m \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j,b} |c_2(\underline{j} \cdot b)| R^n \right) \\ &\leq \frac{2N\|A\|}{R^2} \|g_1\|_{R,\sigma} \|g_2\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

The cases for $-m - n + 1 \leq k \leq -m$ are similar after using $\sigma_i(g_1) = g_1$. Thus the claimed bound holds. \square

Lemma 2.2.14. *Assume $R \geq 4$. If $f = \mathcal{D}\Sigma g$ for $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $\|g\|_{R,\sigma} \leq S$ and $W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(S,\sigma)}$, then $W(f) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ with*

$$\|W(f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|W\|_{S,\sigma}.$$

Furthermore, if $f^{(j)} = \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_j$ for $g_j \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $\|g_j\|_{R,\sigma} \leq S$, $j \in \{1, 2\}$, then

$$\|W(f^{(1)}) - W(f^{(2)})\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{S \otimes_\pi S} \|g_1 - g_2\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

Proof. We will first show that for each $j, k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $n \geq 1$, and $0 \leq s \leq n - 1$ we have

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^N (1 \otimes [\sigma_{-i} \circ \pi_s]) \circ \delta_j(\pi_n(f_k)) \# X_j \right\|_R \leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|\pi_{n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma}.$$

Note that $\pi_n(f) = \mathcal{D}\Sigma \pi_{n+1}(g)$ and so we observe that Lemma 2.2.1.(iii) implies

$$\begin{aligned} (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_j(\pi_n(f_k)) &= \sum_{\ell=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{j\ell} (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_\ell(\pi_n(f_k)) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{j\ell} \partial_k(\pi_n(f_\ell)^*)^\diamond. \end{aligned}$$

(Lemma 2.2.1.(iii) was only proved for $Y = \mathcal{D}G$ with G self-adjoint, but it is clear that the same argument for a non-self-adjoint element yields $(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G)^* = (\otimes \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}(G^*))$. Now, suppose for each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, N\}$

$$\pi_n(f_\ell)^* = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c_\ell(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}, \quad c_\ell(\underline{i}) \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^N (1 \otimes [\sigma_{-i} \circ \pi_s]) \circ \delta_j(\pi_n(f_k)) \# X_j &= \sum_{j=1}^N (1 \otimes \pi_s) ((1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_j(\pi_n(f_k))) \# X_j \\
&= \sum_{j,\ell=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{j\ell} (1 \otimes \pi_s) (\partial_k(\pi_n(f_\ell)^*)^\diamond) \# X_j \\
&= \sum_{j,\ell=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{j\ell} \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c_\ell(\underline{i}) \left[\left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{i_{s+1}k} X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_s} \otimes X_{i_{s+2}} \cdots X_{i_n} \right]^\diamond \# X_j \\
&= \sum_{\ell=1}^N \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} c_\ell(\underline{i}) \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{i_{s+1}k} X_{i_{s+2}} \cdots X_{i_n} \left(\frac{X_\ell + [AX]_\ell}{2} \right) X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_s}.
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\left| \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{i_{s+1}k} \right| \leq 1$ and $\|[AX]_\ell\|_R \leq \|A\|_R$. We then have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \sum_{j=1}^N (1 \otimes [\sigma_{-i} \circ \pi_s]) \circ \delta_j(\pi_n(f_k)) \# X_j \right\|_R &\leq \sum_{\ell=1}^N \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |c_\ell(\underline{i})| R^{n-s-1} \left(\frac{1+\|A\|}{2} R \right) R^s \\
&= \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \|\pi_n(f_\ell)\|_R = \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \|\mathcal{D}_\ell \Sigma \pi_{n+1}(g)\|_R \\
&= \frac{N(1+\|A\|)}{2R} \|\pi_{n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{N(1+\|A\|)}{8} \|\pi_{n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used Lemma 2.1.7 in the second to last step.

Now, suppose for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$W = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}} \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.},$$

for $b(\underline{i}) \in \mathbb{C}$. Then by (2.12) we have

$$b(\underline{i} \cdot \underline{j}) = \sum_{|\underline{k}|=|\underline{i}|} b(\underline{j} \cdot \underline{k}) A(\underline{k}, \underline{i}).$$

Since $f = \mathcal{D} \Sigma g$, we know from (2.26) that $\sigma_{-i}(\pi_{k_j}(f)) = \pi_{k_j}([A \# f]_{i_j})$ and hence $W(f) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R)}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{-i}(W(f)) &= \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) \sigma_{-i}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \sigma_{-i}(f_{i_n}) \\
&= \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} b(\underline{i}) A(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) f_{\underline{j}} = \sum_{|\underline{j}|=n} b(\underline{j}) f_{\underline{j}} = W(f).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|W(f)\|_{R,\sigma} = \sum_{M \geq 0} \max_{0 \leq t \leq M-1} \|\rho^t(\pi_M(W(f)))\|_R.$$

Fix $M \geq 1$ and $0 \leq t \leq M-1$. We have

$$\rho^t(\pi_M(W(f))) = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \sum_{k_1+\dots+k_n=M} b(\underline{i}) \rho^t(\pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{i_n})).$$

For fixed k_1, \dots, k_n there exists $a \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that

$$k_{a+1} + \dots + k_n \leq t < k_a + \dots + k_n, \quad \text{or} \quad 0 \leq t - \underbrace{(k_{a+1} + \dots + k_n)}_{=:s} < k_a.$$

Since $f = \mathcal{D}\Sigma g$, we know from (2.26) that $\sigma_{-i}(\pi_{k_j}(f)) = \pi_{k_j}([A\#f]_{i_j})$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) \rho^t(\pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{i_n})) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=a \\ |\underline{j}|=n-a}} b(\underline{i} \cdot \underline{j}) \rho^t(\pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{i_n})) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=a \\ |\underline{j}|=n-a}} b(\underline{i} \cdot \underline{j}) \rho^s \left(\sum_{|\underline{\ell}|=|\underline{j}|} A(\underline{j}, \underline{\ell}) \pi_{k_{a+1}}(f_{\ell_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{\ell_{n-a}}) \pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_a}(f_{i_a}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=a \\ |\underline{\ell}|=n-a}} b(\underline{\ell} \cdot \underline{i}) \rho^s (\pi_{k_{a+1}}(f_{\ell_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{\ell_{n-a}}) \pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_a}(f_{i_a})). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|\cdot\|_R$ is invariant under cyclic rotations (provided there is a consistent degree rotated), we can instead consider the above after ℓ rotations which we note is

$$\sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=a \\ |\underline{\ell}|=n-a}} b(\underline{\ell} \cdot \underline{i}) \pi_{k_1}(f_{i_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_a}(f_{i_a}) \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (1 \otimes [\sigma_{-i} \circ \pi_s]) \circ \delta_j(\pi_{k_a}(f_{i_a})) \# X_j \right) \pi_{k_{a+1}}(f_{\ell_1}) \cdots \pi_{k_n}(f_{\ell_{n-a}}).$$

So the inequality from the first part of the proof implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho^t(\pi_M(W(f)))\|_R &\leq \sum_{k_1+\dots+k_n=M} \sum_{\substack{|\underline{i}|=a \\ |\underline{\ell}|=n-a}} |b(\underline{\ell} \cdot \underline{i})| \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|\pi_{k_1+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \cdots \|\pi_{k_n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |b(\underline{i})| \sum_{k_1+\dots+k_n=M} \|\pi_{k_1+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \cdots \|\pi_{k_n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma}, \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|W(f)\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |b(\underline{i})| \sum_{M \geq 0} \sum_{k_1 + \dots + k_n = M} \|\pi_{k_1+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \cdots \|\pi_{k_n+1}(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} |b(\underline{i})| \|g\|_{R,\sigma}^n \leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|W\|_S = \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|W\|_{S,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

Then for more general W of the form

$$W = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}$$

we simply have

$$\|W(f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} \|\pi_n(W)(f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|\pi_n(W)\|_{S,\sigma} = \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \|W\|_{S,\sigma}.$$

Finally, if $f^{(j)} = \mathcal{D}\Sigma g_j$ for $g_j \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $\|g_j\|_R \leq S$, $j \in \{1, 2\}$, and W is of the form

$$W = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} W(f^{(1)}) - W(f^{(2)}) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) (f_{\underline{i}}^{(1)} - f_{\underline{i}}^{(2)}) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} b(\underline{i}) \sum_{j=1}^n [\delta_j(X_{\underline{i}})(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)})] \#(f_j^{(1)} - f_j^{(2)}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta_j(X_{\underline{i}}(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}))$ means the X_j to the left of the ‘ \otimes ’ are evaluated at $X = f^{(1)}$ and the X_j to the right are evaluated at $X = f^{(2)}$. Then the same estimates as above yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|W(f^{(1)}) - W(f^{(2)})\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{n \geq 0} |b(\underline{i})| S^{n-1} \|g_1 - g_2\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{S \otimes_{\pi} S} \|g_1 - g_2\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 2.2.15. *Assume $R \geq 4$. Let $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ and assume that $\|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{R^2}{2}$. Let $S \geq R + \frac{R^2}{2}$ and let $W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(S)}$. Let*

$$\begin{aligned} F(g) &= -W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) - \frac{1}{4} \{(1+A)\#\mathcal{D}\Sigma g\} \#\mathcal{D}\Sigma g \\ &\quad + [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}] \circ \log(1 + \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) \\ &= -W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) - \frac{1}{4} \{(1+A)\#\mathcal{D}\Sigma g\} \#\mathcal{D}\Sigma g \\ &\quad + [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}] (\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) - Q(\Sigma g). \end{aligned}$$

Then $F(g)$ is a well-defined function from $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ to $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$. Moreover, $g \mapsto F(g)$ is locally Lipschitz on $\{g: \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < R^2/2\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\|F(g) - F(f)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \left\{ \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2\|f\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right)} + 1 + \frac{N}{4} (\|g\|_{R,\sigma} + \|f\|_{R,\sigma}) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{S \otimes_\pi S} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

and bounded:

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(g)\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \|g\|_{R,\sigma} \left\{ \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2 - 2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}} + \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} + \frac{N\|A\|}{2R^2} \|g\|_{R,\sigma} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{S \otimes_\pi S} \right\} + \|W\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}, \quad 0 < \rho \leq 1 \\ \|W\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{\rho}{2N} \\ \sum_j \|\delta_j(W)\|_{(R+\rho) \otimes_\pi (R+\rho)} < \frac{1}{N(1+\|A\|)} \end{array} \right\}, \quad (2.28)$$

then F takes the ball

$$E_1 := \left\{ g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} : \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{\rho}{N} \right\}$$

to the ball

$$E_2 := \left\{ g \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)} : \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{\rho}{N} \right\}$$

and is uniformly contractive with constant $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$ on E_1 .

Proof. Once we observe $X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma G = \mathcal{D}\Sigma(\mathcal{N}(V_0) + Gg)$, Lemma 2.2.14 implies that $W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$. Thus $F(g) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$ follows from Lemmas 2.2.8 and 2.2.13 and $W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) \in \mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$.

Lemma 2.2.14 also tells us that for $f, g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $\|f\|_{R,\sigma}, \|g\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{R^2}{2}$ we have

$$\|W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma g) - W(X + \mathcal{D}\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{N(1 + \|A\|)}{8} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{S \otimes_\pi S} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma},$$

while Lemmas 2.2.10 and 2.2.11 imply

$$\begin{aligned} & \|Q(\Sigma g) - Q(\Sigma f)\|_{R,\sigma} + \|[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}](J\mathcal{D}\Sigma(g - f))\|_{R,\sigma} \\ & \leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2\|f\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right)} - 1 \right) + \|A\| \frac{2^2}{R^2} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \\ & = \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \frac{2\|A\|}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2\|f\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\|g\|_{R,\sigma}}{R^2}\right)} + 1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

and finally Corollary 2.2.13 yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \|\{(1 + A)\# \mathcal{D}\Sigma g\} \# \mathcal{D}\Sigma g - \{(1 + A)\# \mathcal{D}\Sigma f\} \# \mathcal{D}\Sigma f\|_{R,\sigma} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4} \|\{(1 + A)\# \mathcal{D}\Sigma(g - f)\} \# \mathcal{D}\Sigma g\|_{R,\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \|\{(1 + A)\# \mathcal{D}\Sigma f\} \# \mathcal{D}\Sigma(g - f)\|_{R,\sigma} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4} \frac{2N\|A\|}{R^2} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \|g\|_{R,\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2N\|A\|}{R^2} \|f\|_{R,\sigma} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \\ & = \frac{N\|A\|}{2R^2} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} (\|g\|_{R,\sigma} + \|f\|_{R,\sigma}). \end{aligned}$$

Combining these three estimates yields the claimed bound on $\|F(f) - F(g)\|_{R,\sigma}$. The estimate on $\|F(g)\|_{R,\sigma}$ then follows from the above and $F(0) = -W(X)$.

Now, suppose (2.28) holds and let $f, g \in E_1$. Note that $R \geq 4$ and $\|f\|_{R,\sigma}, \|g\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{1}{N} \leq$

1. Hence the Lipschitz property implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(f) - F(g)\|_{R,\sigma} &\leq \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{64}{49} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{8} \right\} \\ &= \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma} \left\{ \frac{8}{49} + \frac{5}{16} \right\} < \frac{1}{2} \|f - g\|_{R,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

The bound on F then implies

$$\|F(g)\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \frac{\rho}{N} \left\{ \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{8} \right\} + \frac{\rho}{2N} < \frac{\rho}{2N} + \frac{\rho}{2N} = \frac{\rho}{N},$$

and so F maps E_1 into E_2 . □

2.2.5 Existence of g .

Proposition 2.2.16. *Assume that for some $R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$ and some $0 < \rho \leq 1$, $W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R+\rho,\sigma)} \subset \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ and that*

$$\begin{cases} \|W\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{\rho}{2N} \\ \sum_j \|\delta_j(W)\|_{(R+\rho) \otimes_{\pi} (R+\rho)} < \frac{1}{N(1+\|A\|)} \end{cases}. \quad (2.29)$$

Then there exists \hat{g} and $g = \Sigma \hat{g}$ with the following properties:

(i) $\hat{g}, g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$

(ii) \hat{g} satisfies the equation $\hat{g} = \mathcal{S} \Pi F(\hat{g})$

(iii) g satisfies the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}g &= \mathcal{S} \Pi \left[-W(X + \mathcal{D}g) - \frac{1}{4} \{(1 + A) \# \mathcal{D}g\} \# \mathcal{D}g \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}] \circ \log(1 + \mathcal{J} \mathcal{D} \Sigma g) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

or, equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} \Pi [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A + (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}}] (\mathcal{J} \mathcal{D}g) - \mathcal{N}g \\ = \mathcal{S} \Pi \left\{ W(X + \mathcal{D}g) + Q(g) + \frac{1}{4} \{(1 + A) \# \mathcal{D}g\} \# \mathcal{D}g \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

(iv) If $W = W^*$, then $\hat{g} = \hat{g}^*$ and $g = g^*$.

(v) \hat{g} and g depend analytically on W , in the following sense: if the maps $\beta \mapsto W_\beta$ are analytic, then also the maps $\beta \mapsto \hat{g}(\beta)$ and $\beta \mapsto g(\beta)$ are analytic, and $g \rightarrow 0$ if $\|W\|_{R,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. We remark that Equation (2.30) is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{N}g = \mathcal{S}\Pi F(\mathcal{N}g),$$

with F as in Corollary 2.2.15. Under our current assumptions, the hypotheses of the corollary are satisfied. We set $\hat{g}_0 = W(X_1, \dots, X_N) \in E_1$ and for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\hat{g}_k := \mathcal{S}\Pi F(\hat{g}_{k-1}).$$

Since F maps into $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)}$, on which $\mathcal{S}\Pi$ is a linear contraction, and $\mathcal{S}\Pi E_2 \subset E_1$, the final part of Corollary 2.2.15 implies that $\mathcal{S}\Pi F$ is uniformly contractive with constant $\frac{1}{2}$ on E_1 and takes E_1 to itself. Thus $\hat{g}_k \in E_1$ for all k and

$$\|\hat{g}_k - \hat{g}_{k-1}\|_{R,\sigma} = \|\mathcal{S}\Pi F(\hat{g}_{k-1}) - \mathcal{S}\Pi F(\hat{g}_{k-2})\|_{R,\sigma} < \frac{1}{2} \|\hat{g}_{k-1} - \hat{g}_{k-2}\|_{R,\sigma},$$

implying that $\hat{g}_k \rightarrow \hat{g}$ in $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$, with \hat{g} a fixed point of $\mathcal{S}\Pi F$. We note that $\hat{g} \neq 0$ as $\mathcal{S}\Pi F(0) = \mathcal{S}\Pi(W) = W \neq 0$. Since $\hat{g} \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, we also have $g := \Sigma\hat{g} \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. This proves (i) and (ii), and (iii) simply follows from the relation $\hat{g} = \mathcal{N}g$ and the definition of F .

It is not hard to see that for $h = h^*$, $\mathcal{S}\Pi F(h)^* = \mathcal{S}\Pi F(h)$. Hence if we assume $\hat{g}_0 = W$ is self-adjoint, then each successive \hat{g}_k will be self-adjoint. Consequently so will their limit \hat{g} since $\|\cdot\|_R$ (which is invariant under $*$) is dominated by $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$. It follows that $g = \Sigma\hat{g}$ is self-adjoint as well.

Assume $\beta \mapsto W_\beta$ is analytic. Then each iterate $\hat{g}_k(\beta)$ is clearly analytic as well, and the convergence to $\hat{g}(\beta)$ is uniform on any compact disk inside $|\beta| < \beta_0$. Thus the Cauchy integral formula implies the limit $\hat{g}(\beta)$ is analytic as well, and clearly so is $g(\beta) = \Sigma\hat{g}(\beta)$.

Finally, we remark that $\|g\|_{R,\sigma}$ is bounded by $\|W\|_{R,\sigma}$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}\|\hat{g} - W\|_{R,\sigma} &= \|\hat{g} - \hat{g}_0\|_{R,\sigma} \leq 2\|\hat{g}_1 - \hat{g}_0\|_{R,\sigma} \\ &\leq 2 \left(\left[\|\hat{g}_0\|_{R,\sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} + \|W\|_{R,\sigma} \right] + \|\hat{g}_0\|_{R,\sigma} \right) = 5\|W\|_{R,\sigma},\end{aligned}$$

or $\|\hat{g}\|_{R,\sigma} \leq 6\|W\|_{R,\sigma}$. Since $\|g\|_{R,\sigma} = \|\Sigma\hat{g}\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \|\hat{g}\|_{R,\sigma}$, it follows that $g \mapsto 0$ as $\|W\|_{R,\sigma} \mapsto 0$. \square

Theorem 2.2.17. *Let $R' > R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$. Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on R, R' , and N so that whenever $W = W^* \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R'+1)}$ satisfies $\|W\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < C$, there exists $f \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ which satisfies Equation (2.23). In addition, $f = \mathcal{D}g$ for $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. The solution $f = f_W$ satisfies $\|f_W\|_R \rightarrow 0$ as $\|W\|_{R'+1,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, if W_β is a family which is analytic in β then also the solutions f_{W_β} are analytic in β .*

Proof. Fix $S \in (R, R')$. Using the bounds in the proof of Theorem 3.15 in [GS14] we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \|\delta_j(W)\|_{(S+1) \otimes_\pi (S+1)} \leq c(S+1, R'+1) \|W\|_{R'+1},$$

where

$$c(S, R) = \sup_{\alpha \geq 1} \alpha S^{-1} (R/S)^{-\alpha}.$$

Also, $S < R' + 1$ implies $\|W\|_{S,\sigma} \leq \|W\|_{R'+1,\sigma}$. Hence, by choosing $C > 0$ sufficiently small, $\|W\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < C$ will imply the hypothesis of Proposition 2.2.16 are satisfied with $\rho = 1$ and R replaced with S . Thus there exists $g = g^* \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(S,\sigma)}$ satisfying (2.31). Let $f = \mathcal{D}g$, then from Lemma 2.1.7 we know $f \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$. Also, using the bounds from the proof of Theorem 3.15 in [GS14] again we have

$$\|\mathcal{J}f\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} \leq c'(R, S) \|g\|_S = c'(R, S) \|g\|_{S,\sigma},$$

where

$$c'(R, S) = \sup_{\alpha \geq 1} \alpha^2 R^{-2} (S/R)^{-\alpha}.$$

Hence by the proof of Proposition 2.2.16.(v) we can (by possibly choosing a smaller C) assume $\|\mathcal{J}f\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} < 1$. Also, it is clear that $g \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \supset \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(S,\sigma)}$.

Recall from Lemma 2.1.8 that $\mathcal{D}\mathcal{S}\Pi = \mathcal{D}$ on $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(S,\sigma)}$. Hence applying \mathcal{D} to both sides of (2.31) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D} \{[(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr}_{A^{-1}} + (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr}_A](\mathcal{J}\mathcal{D}g) - \mathcal{N}g\} \\ &= \mathcal{D}(W(X + \mathcal{D}g)) + \mathcal{D}Q(g) + \mathcal{D} \left(\frac{1}{4} \{(1 + A)\#\mathcal{D}g\} \#\mathcal{D}g \right). \end{aligned}$$

The final term is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{D} \left(\frac{1}{4} \{(1 + A)\#\mathcal{D}g\} \#\mathcal{D}g \right) = \mathcal{D} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \#f \#f \right) = \mathcal{J}f \#f = \mathcal{J}_\sigma f \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} \#f,$$

where we have used (2.27). Thus $f = \mathcal{D}g$ satisfies Equation (2.24) which, according to Lemma 2.2.7 is equivalent to Equation (2.23).

The final statements follow from Lemma 2.1.7 and Proposition 2.2.16.(v). \square

2.2.6 Summary of results.

We aggregate the results of this section in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.2.18. *Let $(M, \varphi) = (M_0, \varphi_{V_0})$ be a free Araki-Woods factor with free quasi-free state φ corresponding A , and generators $X_1, \dots, X_N \in M$ so that the matrix form of A with respect to the basis $\{X_j \Omega\}_{j=1}^N$ is given by (2.2) and (2.3). Let $R' > R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$. Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on R, R' , and N so that whenever $W = W^* \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ satisfies $\|W\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < C$, there exists $G \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ so that*

$$(Y_1, \dots, Y_N) = (\mathcal{D}_1 G, \dots, \mathcal{D}_N G) \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$$

has the law φ_V , $V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k X_j + W$, which is the unique free Gibbs state with potential V .

If $R' > R\|A\|^{\frac{1}{4}}$ then the transport can be taken to be monotone: $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G) \geq 0$ as an operator on $L^2(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})^N$.

In particular, there are state-preserving injections $C^*(\varphi_V) \subset C^*(\varphi_{V_0})$ and $W^*(\varphi_V) \subset W^*(\varphi_{V_0})$.

If the map $\beta \mapsto W_\beta$ is analytic, then Y_1, \dots, Y_n are also analytic in β . Furthermore, $\|Y_j - X_j\|_R$ vanishes as $\|W\|_{R'+1, \sigma}$ goes to zero.

Proof. Note for $Y_j = X_j + f_j$ we have $\|Y_j\| \leq 2 + \|f_j\|_R$. By requiring C be small enough so that $\|f_j\|_R \leq 1$, we have that

$$|\varphi(Y_j)| \leq 3^{|j|}.$$

So by Theorem 2.1.14, and further shrinking C if necessary, we see that φ_Y is the unique free Gibbs state with potential V . The only remaining part of this theorem not covered by Theorem 2.2.17 is the positivity of $(\sigma_{i/2} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)$, so we merely verify this condition when $R' > R\|A\|^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

Recall from Lemma 2.2.1.(iv),

$$(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) = A^{\frac{1}{4}} \# (\sigma_{\frac{i}{4}} \otimes \sigma_{-\frac{i}{4}})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f) \# A^{-\frac{1}{4}}.$$

Hence if $S' = \|A\|^{\frac{1}{4}} R$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} &\leq \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}\|^2 \|(\sigma_{\frac{i}{4}} \otimes \sigma_{-\frac{i}{4}})(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} \|\mathcal{J}_\sigma X\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} \\ &\leq \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}\|^2 \|\mathcal{J}_\sigma f\|_{S' \otimes_\pi S'} \|\mathcal{J}_\sigma X\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus in the proof of Theorem 2.2.17 we can choose $S \in (S', R')$ so that $\|\mathcal{J}_\sigma f\|_{S' \otimes_\pi S'} \leq c'(S', S)\|g\|_{S, \sigma}$. In particular, we can make $\|\mathcal{J}_\sigma f\|_{S' \otimes_\pi S'} < \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}\|^{-2}$ so that

$$\|(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} < \|\mathcal{J}_\sigma X\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}.$$

Noting that $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y) = \mathcal{J}_\sigma X + (\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)$, $\mathcal{J}_\sigma X \geq 0$, and $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)^* = (\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma f)$ (via Lemma 2.2.1.(iii)) we have that $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma Y) \geq 0$. \square

By shrinking the constant further if needed, we can use Lemma 2.1.10 to turn the state-preserving injections into isomorphisms:

Corollary 2.2.19. *Let $(M, \varphi) = (M_0, \varphi_{V_0})$ be a free Araki-Woods factor with free quasi-free state φ corresponding A , and generators $X_1, \dots, X_N \in M$ so that the matrix form of A with respect to the basis $\{X_j \Omega\}_{j=1}^N$ is given by (2.2) and (2.3). Let $R' > R \geq 4\sqrt{\|A\|}$. Then there exists $C > 0$ depending only on R, R' , and N so that whenever $W = W^* \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R'+1, \sigma)}$ satisfies $\|W\|_{R'+1, \sigma} < C$, there exists $G \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R, \sigma)}$ so that:*

- (1) *if we set $Y_j = \mathcal{D}_j G$, then $Y_1, \dots, Y_N \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ has law φ_V , with $V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2}\right]_{jk} X_k X_j + W$;*
- (2) *$X_j = H_j(Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ for some $H_j \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$; and*
- (3) *if $R' > R\|A\|^{\frac{1}{4}}$ then $(\sigma_{\frac{i}{2}} \otimes 1)(\mathcal{J}_\sigma \mathcal{D}G) \geq 0$ as an operator on $L^2(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^N$.*

In particular there are state-preserving isomorphisms

$$C^*(\varphi_V) \cong \Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t), \quad W^*(\varphi_V) \cong \Gamma(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''.$$

Proof. By Theorem 2.2.18, it suffices to show the existence of $H = (H_1, \dots, H_N) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^N$. From Theorem 2.2.17, we know that $Y = X + f(X)$, and that $\|f\|_R \rightarrow 0$ as $\|W\|_{R'+1, \sigma} \rightarrow 0$. In fact, from Lemma 2.1.7 we know that $f \in (\mathcal{P}^{(S)})^N$ for any $S \in (R, R')$, and $\|f\|_S$ still tends to zero. Set $S = (R + R')/2$, then by shrinking the constant C in the statement of the corollary further if necessary, we may assume that hypothesis of Lemma 2.1.10 are satisfied. Thus we obtain the desired inverse mapping $H(Y) = X$. □

CHAPTER 3

Free Araki-Woods factors

We saw in Theorem 2.1.13 that φ_0 is the free Gibbs state with potential

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k^{(0)} X_j^{(0)}.$$

In this section we will show that for small $|q|$, φ_q is the free Gibbs state with potential

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k^{(q)} X_j^{(q)} + W \in \mathcal{P}_{c..s.}^{(R,\sigma)},$$

and that $\|W\|_{R,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$ as $|q| \rightarrow 0$. Hence it will follow from Corollary 2.2.19 that $M_q \cong M_0$ for sufficiently small $|q|$. We now let $M = M_q$ for arbitrary (but fixed) $q \in (-1, 1)$, with the usual notational simplifications.

3.1 Invertibility of Ξ_q

Let $\Psi: M\Omega \rightarrow M$ be the inverse of canonical embedding of M into $\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$ via $x \mapsto x\Omega$ for $x \in M$, which we note is injective from the fact that Ω is separating. Hence for $\xi \in M\Omega$ we have that $\Psi(\xi)$ is the unique element in M such that $\Psi(\xi)\Omega = \xi$. The uniqueness then implies the complex linearity of Ψ : $\Psi(\sum_i \alpha_i \xi_i) = \sum_i \alpha_i \Psi(\xi_i)$. We also note that by the formulas (2.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(S\xi)\Omega &= S\xi = S(\Psi(\xi)\Omega) = \Psi(\xi)^*\Omega; & \text{and} \\ \Psi(\Delta^{iz}\xi)\Omega &= \Delta^{iz}\xi = \Delta^{iz}\Psi(\xi)\Delta^{-iz}\Omega = \sigma_z(\Psi(\xi))\Omega, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

so that the uniqueness implies $\Psi(S\xi) = \Psi(\xi)^*$ and $\Psi(\Delta^{iz}\xi) = \sigma_z(\Psi(\xi))$.

Recall that $\Xi_q = \sum q^n P_n$, where $P_n \in HS(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ is the projection onto tensors of length n . We claim that (3.1) implies each P_n , when identified with an element in $L^2(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$, is fixed by $\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Indeed, fix $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $\{\xi_{\underline{i}}\}_{|\underline{i}|=n}$ be an orthonormal basis for $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$. Then P_n is identified with $\sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \Psi(\xi_{\underline{i}}) \otimes \Psi(\xi_{\underline{i}})^*$ since for $\eta \in \mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$

$$\sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \langle \Psi(\xi_{\underline{i}}) \Omega, \eta \rangle_{U,q} \Psi(\xi_{\underline{i}}) \Omega = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \langle \xi_{\underline{i}}, \eta \rangle_{U,q} \xi_{\underline{i}} = P_n \eta.$$

Now, using (3.1), we see that

$$(\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it})(P_n) = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \Psi(\Delta^t \xi_{\underline{i}}) \otimes \Psi(\Delta^{-t} \xi_{\underline{i}})^* = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \Psi\left((A^{-t})^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}\right) \otimes \Psi\left((A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}\right)^*.$$

Let $Q_n \in HS(\mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H}))$ be the element associated with $(\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it})(P_n)$. That is, for $\eta \in \mathcal{F}_q(\mathcal{H})$ we have

$$Q_n \eta = \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}, \eta \right\rangle_{U,q} (A^{-t})^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}},$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{j}}, Q_n \eta \right\rangle_{U,q} &= \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}, \eta \right\rangle_{U,q} \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{j}}, (A^{-t})^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}} \right\rangle_{U,q} \\ &= \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}, \eta \right\rangle_{U,q} \left\langle \xi_{\underline{j}}, \xi_{\underline{i}} \right\rangle_{U,q} = \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{j}}, \eta \right\rangle_{U,q} \\ &= \left\langle (A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{j}}, P_n \eta \right\rangle_{U,q}. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 1.2 of [Hia03], $A^t > 0$ implies $(A^t)^{\otimes n} > 0$. Thus $\{(A^t)^{\otimes n} \xi_{\underline{i}}\}_{|\underline{i}|=n}$ is a basis for $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$ and hence $P_n = Q_n = (\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it})(P_n)$ as claimed.

It follows that for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $(\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{it})(\Xi_q) = \Xi_q$, and more generally

$$(\sigma_{it} \otimes \sigma_{is})(\Xi_q) = (\sigma_{i(t-s)} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q) = (1 \otimes \sigma_{i(s-t)})(\Xi_q) \quad \forall t, s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.2)$$

We remind the reader that the norm $\|\cdot\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}$ is defined in Section 2.1.5. Denote the closure of $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ with respect to this norm by $(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$. We now prove an estimate analogous to those in Corollary 29 in [?] for the non-tracial case.

Proposition 3.1.1. *Let $R = (1 + \frac{c}{2}) \frac{2}{1-|q|} > \|X_i\|$ for some $c > 0$. Fix $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, then for sufficiently small $|q|$ and all $|t| \leq |t_0|$, $(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q) \in (\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$ with*

$$\|(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q) - 1\|_{R \otimes \pi R} \leq \frac{\|A^t\|(3+c)^2(1+\|A\|)N^2|q|}{2 - (4 + \|A^t\|(3+c)^2(1+\|A\|)N^2)|q|} =: \pi(q, N, A, t).$$

Moreover, $\pi(q, N, A, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $|q| \rightarrow 0$ and $\pi(q, N, A, s) \leq \pi(q, N, A, t)$ for $|s| \leq |t|$. Finally, for $\pi(q, N, A, t_0) < 1$ and $|t| \leq |t_0|$, $(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q)$ is invertible with $(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q)^{-1} = (\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1}) \in (\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$ and

$$\|(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1}) - 1\|_{R \otimes \pi R} \leq \frac{\pi(q, N, A, t)}{1 - \pi(q, N, A, t)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |q| \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We first construct the operators $\Psi(\xi_{\underline{i}}) =: r_{\underline{i}}$ from the remarks preceding the proposition (for a suitable orthonormal basis). However, in order to control their $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norms we must build these operators out of $\{\Psi(e_{\underline{i}})\}$ since this latter set is easily expressed as polynomials in the X_i . Indeed, for a multi-index $\underline{j} = \{j_1, \dots, j_n\}$ let $\psi_{\underline{j}} \in \mathcal{P}$ be the non-commutative polynomial defined inductively by

$$\psi_{\underline{j}} = X_{j_1} \psi_{j_2, \dots, j_n} - \sum_{k \geq 2} q^{k-2} \langle e_{j_1}, e_{j_k} \rangle_U \psi_{j_2, \dots, \hat{j}_k, \dots, j_n}, \quad (3.3)$$

where $\psi_{\emptyset} = 1$. From a simple computation it is clear that $\psi_{\underline{j}} = \Psi(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_n})$.

Fix $n \geq 0$, then, following [?], we let $B = B^* \in M_{N^n}(\mathbb{C})$ be the matrix such that $B^2 = \pi_{q, N, n} \left(P_q^{(n)-1} \right)$. In other words, given $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathcal{H}$ if we define $g_{\underline{i}} = \sum_{|j|=n} B_{i, \underline{j}} h_{\underline{j}}$ then

$$\langle g_{\underline{i}}, g_{\underline{j}} \rangle_{U, q} = \langle h_{\underline{i}}, h_{\underline{j}} \rangle_{U, 0} = \prod_{k=1}^n \langle h_{i_k}, h_{j_k} \rangle_U.$$

Define $p_{\underline{i}} = \sum_{|j|=n} B_{i, \underline{j}} \psi_{\underline{j}}$. Then the $p_{\underline{i}}$ satisfy

$$\langle p_{\underline{i}}, p_{\underline{j}} \rangle_{\varphi} = \langle p_{\underline{i}} \Omega, p_{\underline{j}} \Omega \rangle_{U, q} = \langle e_{\underline{i}}, e_{\underline{j}} \rangle_{U, 0}.$$

Let $\alpha \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ have entries $\alpha_{ij} = \langle e_j, e_i \rangle_U$, and recall that by a previous computation this implies $\alpha = \frac{2}{1+A}$. We note that the eigenvalues of α are contained in the interval $\left[\frac{2}{1+\|A\|}, \frac{2}{1+\|A\|^{-1}} \right]$. Lemma 1.2 in [Hia03] implies that $\alpha^{\otimes n}$ is strictly positive, so let $D = D^* \in M_{N^n}(\mathbb{C})$ be such that $D^2 = (\alpha^{\otimes n})^{-1}$. We claim that $\|D^2\| \leq \left(\frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \right)^n$. Indeed, it

suffices to show that the eigenvalues of $\alpha^{\otimes n}$ are bounded below by $\left(\frac{2}{1+\|A\|}\right)^n$. Suppose λ is an eigenvalue with eigenvector $h_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes h_n \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\otimes n}$. Upon renormalizing, we may assume $\|h_i\| = 1$ for each i . Thus

$$\lambda = \langle h_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes h_n, \alpha^{\otimes n} h_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes h_n \rangle_{1,0} = \prod_i \langle h_i, \alpha h_i \rangle \geq \left(\frac{2}{1+\|A\|}\right)^n,$$

and the claim follows. Setting $r_{\underline{i}} = \sum_{\underline{k}} D_{\underline{i},\underline{k}} p_{\underline{k}}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle r_{\underline{i}}, r_{\underline{j}} \rangle_{\varphi} &= \sum_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} \overline{D_{\underline{i},\underline{k}}} D_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} \langle p_{\underline{k}}, p_{\underline{l}} \rangle_{\varphi} = \sum_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} D_{\underline{k},\underline{i}} D_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} \langle e_{\underline{k}}, e_{\underline{l}} \rangle_{U,0} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} D_{\underline{k},\underline{i}} D_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} \left\langle \left(\frac{2}{1+A^{-1}}\right)^{\otimes n} e_{\underline{k}}, e_{\underline{l}} \right\rangle_{1,0} = \sum_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} D_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} \left[\left(\frac{2}{1+A^{-1}}\right)^{\otimes n} \right]_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} D_{\underline{k},\underline{i}} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{k},\underline{l}} D_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} [\alpha^{\otimes n}]_{\underline{l},\underline{k}} D_{\underline{k},\underline{i}} = [D\alpha^{\otimes n}D]_{\underline{j},\underline{i}} = \delta_{\underline{i}=\underline{j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $r_{\underline{i}}$ is a linear combination of the $\psi_{\underline{j}}$ with $|\underline{j}| = n$, we see that $r_{\underline{i}}\Omega \in \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$. Hence $\{r_{\underline{i}}\Omega\}_{|\underline{i}|=n}$ is an orthonormal basis for $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$ and P_n can be identified with $\sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} r_{\underline{i}} \otimes r_{\underline{i}}^* \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$.

Repeat this construction for each $n \geq 0$ so that for a multi-index \underline{i} of arbitrary length we have a corresponding $r_{\underline{i}}$ and consequently a representation of P_n in $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ for every n . Then by definition we have $\Xi_q = \sum_{n \geq 0} q^n \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} r_{\underline{i}} \otimes r_{\underline{i}}^*$, provided this sum converges. Let $C_n(t) = \sup_{|\underline{i}|=n} \|\sigma_{it}(\psi_{\underline{i}})\|_R$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \sigma_{it}(r_{\underline{i}}) \otimes r_{\underline{i}}^* \right\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R} &\leq \sum_{\underline{i},\underline{j},\underline{k},\underline{l},\underline{m}} |D_{\underline{i},\underline{j}} B_{\underline{j},\underline{l}} \overline{D_{\underline{i},\underline{k}} B_{\underline{k},\underline{m}}}| \|\sigma_{it}(\psi_{\underline{l}})\|_R \|\psi_{\underline{m}}\|_R \\ &\leq \sum_{\underline{m},\underline{l}} |(BD^2B)_{\underline{m},\underline{l}}| C_n(t) C_n(0) \\ &\leq N^{2n} \|BD^2B\| C_n(t) C_n(0) \\ &\leq N^{2n} \left(\frac{1+\|A\|}{2}\right)^n \|B^2\| C_n(t) C_n(0) \\ &\leq N^{2n} \left(\frac{1+\|A\|}{2}\right)^n \left((1-|q|) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+|q|^k}{1-|q|^k} \right)^n C_n(t) C_n(0), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the bound on $\|B^2\|$ from [?]. From Equation (3.3) and (2.6), $C_n(t) \leq \|A^{-t}X\|_R C_{n-1}(t) + C_{n-2}(t)/(1-|q|)$. But $\|A^{-t}X\|_R \leq \|A^{-t}\|_R = \|A^t\|_R$ (see property 4 of A in section 2.1.1), so that $C_n(t) \leq \|A^t\|^n \left(R + \frac{1}{1-|q|}\right)^n = \|A^t\|^n \left(\frac{3+c}{1-|q|}\right)^n$. Also, we use the bound

$$(1-|q|) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+|q|^k}{1-|q|^k} \leq \frac{(1-|q|)^2}{1-2|q|},$$

from Lemma 13 in [Shl09]. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n} \sigma_{it}(r_{\underline{i}}) \otimes r_{\underline{i}}^* \right\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R} &\leq N^{2n} \left(\frac{1+\|A\|}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{(1-|q|)^2}{1-2|q|}\right)^n \|A^t\|^n \left(\frac{3+c}{1-|q|}\right)^{2n} \\ &= \left[\|A^t\| N^2 \frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \frac{(3+c)^2}{1-2|q|} \right]^n. \end{aligned}$$

Thus choosing $|q|$ small enough so that

$$|q| \|A^{t_0}\| N^2 \frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \frac{(3+c)^2}{1-2|q|} < 1,$$

we can use $\|A^t\| \leq \|A^{t_0}\|$ for $|t| \leq |t_0|$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\sigma_{it} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q) - 1 \otimes 1\|_{R \otimes_{\pi} R} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[|q| \|A^t\| N^2 \frac{1+\|A\|}{2} \frac{(3+c)^2}{1-2|q|} \right]^n \\ &= \frac{\|A^t\| (3+c)^2 (1+\|A\|) N^2 |q|}{2 - (4 + \|A^t\| (3+c)^2 (1+\|A\|) N^2) |q|}. \end{aligned}$$

The limit $\pi(q, N, A, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $|q| \rightarrow 0$ is clear from the definition of $\pi(q, N, A, t)$, and the ordering $\pi(q, N, A, s) \leq \pi(q, N, A, t)$ for $|s| \leq |t|$ simply follows from $\|A^s\| \leq \|A^t\|$. The final statements are then simple consequences of the formula $\frac{1}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x)^n$. \square

Remark 3.1.2. We note that $\pi(q, N, 1, 0) = \pi(q, N^2)$ in [?].

3.2 The conjugate variables ξ_j

Recall that $\hat{\sigma}_z = \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_{\bar{z}}$. We will show that $\partial_j^{(q)*} \circ \hat{\sigma}_{-i} \left([\Xi_q^{-1}]^* \right)$ defines the conjugate variables for ∂_j , but first we require some estimates relating to $\partial_j^{(q)*}$.

Fix $c > 0$ and let $R = \left(1 + \frac{c}{2}\right) \frac{2}{1-|q|}$. For now, we only assume $|q|$ is small enough that $\Xi_q \in (\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$.

Lemma 3.2.1. For each $j = 1, \dots, N$, the maps $(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j^{(q)}$ and $(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}$ are bounded operators from $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ to itself with norms bounded by $\frac{1-|q|}{c} \|\Xi_q\|_{R \otimes \pi R}$. Consequently the maps $m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ \left(1 \otimes \partial_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1\right)$ are bounded from $(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$ to $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ with norm bounded by $\frac{2(1-|q|)}{c} \|\Xi_q\|_{R \otimes \pi R}$.

Proof. Recall that φ is a state and $\|X_i\| \leq \frac{2}{1-|q|}$ and therefore φ satisfies (2.25) with $C_0 = \frac{2}{1-|q|}$. For $P \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ write $P = \sum_{\underline{i}} a(\underline{i}) X_{\underline{i}}$ and denote $\|\Xi_q\|_{R \otimes \pi R} = Q_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j^{(q)}(P) \right\|_R &= \left\| \sum_{\underline{i}} a(\underline{i}) (\varphi \otimes 1) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{|\underline{i}|} \alpha_{i_k j} X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{k-1}} \otimes X_{i_{k+1}} \cdots X_{i_{|\underline{i}|}} \# \Xi_q \right) \right\|_R \\ &\leq \sum_{\underline{i}} |a(\underline{i})| \sum_{k=1}^{|\underline{i}|} \left(\frac{2}{1-|q|} \right)^{k-1} R^{n-k} Q_0 \\ &= \sum_{\underline{i}} |a(\underline{i})| R^{n-1} Q_0 \sum_{k=1}^{\underline{i}} \left(\frac{1}{1+c/2} \right)^{k-1} \\ &\leq \sum_{\underline{i}} a(\underline{i}) R^{n-1} Q_0 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1+c/2}} \\ &= \|P\|_R Q_0 \frac{1}{R} \frac{1+c/2}{c/2} = \|P\|_R Q_0 \frac{1-|q|}{c}. \end{aligned}$$

The estimate for $(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)}$ is similar.

Define $\eta(P \otimes 1)$ to be left multiplication by P on $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ and define $\eta(1 \otimes P)$ to be right multiplication by $\frac{c}{1-|q|} Q_0^{-1} (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j^{(q)}(P)$ on $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$. Let $Q \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$, then by the above computations and the definition of $\|\cdot\|_{R \otimes \pi R}$ we have

$$\left\| m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ (1 \otimes \partial_j^{(q)})(Q) \right\|_R = Q_0 \frac{1-|q|}{c} \|\eta(Q)(1)\|_R \leq Q_0 \frac{1-|q|}{c} \|Q\|_{R \otimes \pi R}.$$

Similarly, $\|m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ (\bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1)\| \leq Q_0 \frac{1-|q|}{c}$ and so the final statement holds. \square

Now let $|q|$ be sufficiently small that $\pi(q, N, A, -2) < 1$. Then by Proposition 3.1.1 and the statements preceding it, $\hat{\sigma}_i(\Xi_q^{-1}) = (\sigma_{2i} \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1})$ and $(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1})$ exist as elements of $(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})^{(R)}$, as do their adjoints $\hat{\sigma}_{-i}([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*)$ and $(\sigma_{-i} \otimes 1)([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*)$. So by the preceding

lemma the following defines an element of $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ for each $j = 1, \dots, N$:

$$\xi_j := (\sigma_{-i} \otimes 1) ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*) \# X_j \quad (3.4)$$

$$- m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ \left(1 \otimes \partial_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) \circ (\sigma_{-i} \otimes 1) ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*), \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$\|\xi_j\|_R \leq \|(\sigma_i \otimes 1) (\Xi_q^{-1})\|_{R \otimes \pi R} R + \frac{2(1 - |q|)}{c} \|\Xi_q\|_{R \otimes \pi R} \|(\sigma_i \otimes 1) (\Xi_q^{-1})\|_{R \otimes \pi R}. \quad (3.6)$$

Now, using (2.10) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_j^{(q)*} \circ \hat{\sigma}_{-i} ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*) &= (\sigma_{-i} \otimes 1) ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*) \# X_j \\ &\quad - m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \left(1 \otimes \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_j^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) \circ (\sigma_{-i} \otimes 1) ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*), \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to ξ_j defined above. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi_j, P \rangle &= \left\langle \hat{\sigma}_{-i} ([\Xi_q^{-1}]^*), \partial_j^{(q)}(P) \right\rangle = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\hat{\sigma}_i (\Xi_q^{-1}) \# \partial_j^{(q)}(P) \right) \\ &= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} \left(\partial_j^{(q)}(P) \# \Xi_q^{-1} \right) = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} (\partial_j(P)) = \langle 1 \otimes 1, \partial_j(P) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\xi_j = \partial_j^*(1 \otimes 1)$ is the conjugate variable of X_1, \dots, X_N with respect to the σ -difference quotient ∂_j . It also holds that $\xi_j = \xi_j^*$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi_j^*, P \rangle &= \varphi(\sigma_i(P)\xi_j) = \overline{\langle \xi_j, \sigma_{-i}(P^*) \rangle} = \overline{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i}(P^*))} \\ &= \overline{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_j(P^*))} = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\partial_j(P)) = \langle \xi_j, P \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We remark that this could also be observed directly from the definition of ξ_j in (3.4) using a combination of (3.2) and the fact that $\Xi_q^\dagger = \Xi_q$.

We claim that there exists $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)} \subset M$ such that $\mathcal{D}_j V = \xi_j$. We first require a technical lemma which will lead to what is essentially the converse of Lemma 2.2.1.(iii) in the case $Y = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N)$.

Lemma 3.2.2. *Let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_N be as defined above. Then for $j, k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$,*

$$\partial_k(\xi_j) = (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(\xi_k)^\diamond \quad (3.7)$$

as elements of $L^2(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$. Furthermore,

$$\sigma_{-i}(\xi_j) = \sum_{k=1}^N [A]_{jk} \xi_k. \quad (3.8)$$

Proof. It suffices to check

$$\langle \partial_i(\xi_j), a \otimes b \rangle = \langle (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(\xi_i)^\diamond, a \otimes b \rangle$$

for elementary tensors $a \otimes b \in L^2(M \bar{\otimes} M^{op}, \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op})$. So using (2.9) we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \partial_k(\xi_j), a \otimes b \rangle &= \varphi(\xi_j a \xi_k \sigma_{-i}(b)) - \varphi(\xi_j a [(\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) - \varphi(\xi_j [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)] \sigma_{-i}(b)) \\ &= \langle \partial_j^* ((\sigma_{-i}(b) \otimes a)^\dagger), \xi_k \rangle + \varphi(\{a^* [(\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j \circ \sigma_i(b^*)]\}^* \xi_k) \\ &\quad + \varphi(\{(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(a^*)\}^* \xi_k) \\ &\quad - \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(a)] [(\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) \\ &\quad - \varphi(a [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ (\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) \\ &\quad - \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j \circ (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)] \sigma_{-i}(b)) \\ &\quad - \varphi([(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)] [(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i}(b)]). \end{aligned}$$

We note that

$$\varphi(P^* \xi_k) = \overline{\langle \xi_k, P \rangle} = \overline{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\partial_k(P))} = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\partial_k(P)^\dagger) = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_k(P^*)).$$

Applying this to the second and third terms in the above computation yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \partial_k(\xi_j), a \otimes b \rangle &= \langle \partial_j^* ((\sigma_{-i}(b) \otimes a)^\dagger), \xi_k \rangle \\
&\quad + \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_k\{[(\sigma_i \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i}(b)]a\}) \\
&\quad + \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(\bar{\partial}_k\{b[(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(a)]\}) \\
&\quad - \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(a)][(\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) \\
&\quad - \varphi(a[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ (\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) \\
&\quad - \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j \circ (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)]\sigma_{-i}(b)) \\
&\quad - \varphi([(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)][(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i}(b)]) \\
&= \langle [\sigma_{-i}(b) \otimes a]^\dagger, \partial_j(\xi_k) \rangle \\
&\quad + \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \bar{\partial}_k \circ (\sigma_i \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ \sigma_{-i}(b)]a) \\
&\quad - \varphi(a[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \partial_j \circ (\varphi \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]) \\
&\quad + \varphi(b[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k \circ (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(a)]) \\
&\quad - \varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j \circ (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)]\sigma_{-i}(b)).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, applying (2.6) to the second line in the last equality above yields

$$\varphi([(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ (\bar{\partial}_k \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(b)]a) - \varphi([(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ (\varphi \otimes \bar{\partial}_j) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(b)]a).$$

This is zero if $(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ (\bar{\partial}_k \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_j = (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ (\varphi \otimes \bar{\partial}_j) \circ \bar{\partial}_k$, but this is easily verified by computing on monomials. Finally, the final line in the last equality of the computation is equivalent to

$$\varphi(b[(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k \circ (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(a)]) - \varphi(b[(\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j \circ (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k(a)]).$$

This is zero if $(1 \otimes \varphi) \circ (\varphi \otimes \bar{\partial}_k) \circ \partial_j = (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ (\partial_j \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\partial}_k$, but again this is easily checked on monomials. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \partial_k(\xi_j), a \otimes b \rangle &= \langle [\sigma_{-i}(b) \otimes a]^\dagger, \partial_j(\xi_k) \rangle = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}(a \otimes \sigma_{-i}(b) \# \partial_j(\xi_k)) \\
&= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}((\sigma_i \otimes 1) \circ \partial_j(\xi_k) \# a \otimes b) = \langle (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(\xi_k^*)^\diamond, a \otimes b \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

showing (3.7).

Towards verifying (3.8), we note that

$$\sum_{k=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{jk} \partial_k = \bar{\partial}_j.$$

Hence for $P \in \mathcal{P}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^N [A]_{jk} \xi_k, P \right\rangle &= \sum_{k=1}^N [A]_{kj} \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} (\partial_k(P)) = \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} (\bar{\partial}_j(P)) \\ &= \overline{\varphi \otimes \varphi^{op} (\partial_j(P^*))} = \overline{\langle \xi_j, P^* \rangle} = \varphi(P\xi_j) = \varphi(\sigma_i(\xi_j)P) = \langle \sigma_{-i}(\xi_j), P \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which establishes (3.8). \square

3.3 $M_q \cong M_0$ for small $|q|$

Define

$$V = \Sigma \left(\sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \xi_k X_j \right).$$

Note that (3.6) implies $V \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$. We further claim that $\mathcal{D}_j V = \xi_j$ and $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$. The former is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{D}_j(\mathcal{N}V) = (1 + \mathcal{N})\mathcal{D}_j V = (1 + \mathcal{N})\xi_j = \xi_j + \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_k(\xi_j) \# X_k.$$

To show this, we first note that $\mathcal{D}_j = m \circ \diamond \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j$ and so by the derivation property of $\bar{\partial}_j$ we have

$$\mathcal{D}_j(PQ) = (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(P) \diamond \# \sigma_{-i}(Q) + (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_j(Q) \diamond \# P.$$

Thus using (3.7) and $\sigma_{-i}(X_j) = [AX]_j$ from (2.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_t(\mathcal{N}V) &= \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \left((1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_t(\xi_k) \# \sigma_{-i}(X_j) + \alpha_{tj} \xi_k \right) \\ &= \sum_{j,k,l=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \partial_k(\xi_t) \# [A]_{jl} X_l + \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{2}{1+A} \right]_{tj} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \xi_k \\ &= \xi_t + \sum_{l=1}^N \delta_l(\xi_t) \# X_l, \end{aligned}$$

as claimed.

Now, in order to show $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ we will show that V is invariant under σ_{-i} and that $\mathcal{S}(V) = V$. Together, these imply that V is invariant under ρ and hence $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ (that V has finite $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ -norm follows from the fact that for ρ invariant elements this norm agrees with the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm). Using (3.8) and $\sigma_{-i}(X_j) = [AX]_j$ we see that

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{-i}(V) &= \Sigma \left(\sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \sum_{l=1}^N [A]_{kl} \xi_l \sum_{m=1}^N [A]_{jm} X_m \right) \\ &= \Sigma \left(\sum_{j,k,l,m=1}^N [A^{-1}]_{mj} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} [A]_{kl} \xi_l X_m \right) = V.\end{aligned}$$

Towards seeing $\mathcal{S}(V) = V$, we note that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{S}(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \rho^l(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^N [m \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_l(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n})^\diamond] X_l \\ &= \Sigma \left(\sum_{l=1}^N [m \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_l(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n})^\diamond] X_l \right),\end{aligned}$$

and by linearity this extends to general polynomials P . Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{l,m=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lm} [m \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_m(P)^\diamond] X_l \\ = \sum_{l=1}^N [m \circ (1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \delta_l(P)^\diamond] X_l = \mathcal{N} \mathcal{S}(P) = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{N}P).\end{aligned}$$

Consequently (3.7) implies

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{N}^2 V) &= \sum_{l,m=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lm} [(1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_m(\mathcal{N}V)^\diamond] X_l \\ &= \sum_{j,k,l,m=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lm} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} [(1 \otimes \sigma_{-i}) \circ \bar{\partial}_m(\xi_k)^\diamond \# \sigma_{-i}(X_j) + \alpha_{mj} \xi_k] X_l \\ &= \sum_{j,k,l,m,a=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lm} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} [A]_{ja} [\partial_k(\xi_m) \# X_a] X_l + \sum_{k,l=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lk} \xi_k X_l \\ &= \sum_{l,m=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{lm} [\mathcal{N} - 1](\xi_m X_l) + \mathcal{N}V = \mathcal{N}^2 V.\end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathcal{S}(V) = V$, and $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ as claimed.

Note

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k X_j = \Sigma \left(\sum_{j,k=1}^N \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} X_k X_j \right),$$

and define $W := V - V_0$. Then $W \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ and

$$\|W\|_{R,\sigma} = \|W\|_R \leq \sum_{j,k=1}^N \left| \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{jk} \right| \|\xi_k - X_k\|_R R.$$

We claim that $\|\xi_k - X_k\|_R \rightarrow 0$ as $|q| \rightarrow 0$, and consequently $\|W\|_{R,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$. Indeed, we can write

$$X_k = ([1 \otimes 1]^*) \# X_k - m \circ (1 \otimes \varphi \otimes 1) \circ \left(1 \otimes \partial_k^{(q)} + \bar{\partial}_k^{(q)} \otimes 1 \right) ([1 \otimes 1]^*),$$

and so using (3.4) and Lemma 3.2.1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi_k - X_k\|_R &\leq \|(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1}) - 1 \otimes 1\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} R \\ &\quad + \frac{2(1-|q|)}{c} \|\Xi_q\|_{R \otimes_\pi R} \|(\sigma_i \otimes 1)(\Xi_q^{-1}) - 1 \otimes 1\|_{R \otimes_\pi R}. \end{aligned}$$

From the final remark in Proposition 3.1.1, we see that this tends to zero as $|q| \rightarrow 0$. Thus we are in a position to apply our transport results from Section 2.2. Using Corollary 2.2.19 we obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.3.1. *There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $|q| < \epsilon$ implies $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t) \cong \Gamma_0(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)$ and $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)'' \cong \Gamma_0(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)$.*

Using the classification of $\Gamma_0(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ in Theorem 6.1 of [Shl97] we obtain the following classification result.

Corollary 3.3.2. *For $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$ finite dimensional, let G be the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{R}_+^\times generated by the spectrum of A . Then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for $|q| < \epsilon$*

$$\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)'' \text{ is a factor of type } \begin{cases} \text{III}_1 & \text{if } G = \mathbb{R}_+^\times \\ \text{III}_\lambda & \text{if } G = \lambda^{\mathbb{Z}}, 0 < \lambda < 1 \\ \text{II}_1 & \text{if } G = \{1\}. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, $\Gamma_q(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}, U_t)''$ is full.

CHAPTER 4

Finite depth subfactor planar algebras

4.1 Planar Algebras

We briefly recall the definitions of a planar algebra and planar tangle. For additional details, see [Jon99], [GJS10], and [GJS12], [HP14].

Definition 4.1.1. A *planar algebra* is a collection of graded vector spaces $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathcal{P}_{n,\epsilon}\}_{n \geq 0, \epsilon \in \{\pm\}}$ possessing a conjugate linear involution $*$. For each $k \geq 0$ we call $\mathcal{P}_k := \mathcal{P}_{k,+} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{k,-}$ the *k-box space* of \mathcal{P} . A planar algebra also admits an action by *planar tangles*. A planar tangle consists of an output disc $D_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and several input discs $D_1, \dots, D_r \subset D_0$, each disc D_j , $0 \leq j \leq r$, having $2k_j$ boundary points ($k_j \geq 0$). These boundary points divide the boundaries of the discs into separate intervals and the *distinguished interval* is marked with a “ \star .” Each boundary point is paired with another boundary point (potentially from a distinct disc) and connected via non-crossing strings in $D_0 \setminus (D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_r)$. The strings divide $D_0 \setminus (D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_r)$ into several regions which are then shaded black or white so that adjacent regions have different shades.

Let T be a planar tangle whose output disc D_0 has $2k_0$ boundary points and whose input discs D_1, \dots, D_r have $2k_1, \dots, 2k_r$ boundary points. For each $j = 0, \dots, r$ we define $\epsilon_j \in \{+, -\}$ to be $+$ if the distinguished interval of D_j borders a white region and $-$ otherwise. Then T corresponds to a multilinear map $Z_T: \mathcal{P}_{k_1, \epsilon_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{P}_{k_r, \epsilon_r} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{k_0, \epsilon_0}$. These maps satisfy the following conditions.

1. **Isotopy invariance:** if F is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 then

$$Z_T = Z_{F(T)}.$$

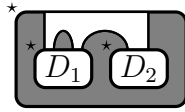
2. **Naturality:** gluing planar tangles into one another corresponds to composing the multilinear maps.

3. **Involutive:** if G is an orientation reversing diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 then

$$Z_T(x_1, \dots, x_r)^* = Z_{G(T)}(x_1^*, \dots, x_r^*).$$

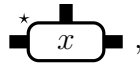
Furthermore, there is a canonical scalar δ associated with \mathcal{P} with the property that a tangle with a closed loop is equivalent to δ times the tangle with the closed loop removed. .

In light of the isotopy invariance of the planar tangles, we will usually depict the input discs as rectangles with all strings emanating from the top side and the distinguished interval being formed by the other sides. For example:



corresponds to a multilinear map $\mathcal{P}_{2,-} \times \mathcal{P}_{1,-} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{1,-}$. We shall usually omit drawing the output disc and the shading.

Given a planar algebra \mathcal{P} we define $Gr_k^\pm \mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{n \geq k} \mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}$ and $Gr_k \mathcal{P} = Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P} \oplus Gr_k^- \mathcal{P}$ for each $k \geq 0$. An element of $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ can be visually represented as



where the thick lines on the left and right each represent k strings, the thick line on top is an even number of strings (possibly zero), and the shading of the region bordered by the distinguished interval varies according to the components of x . $Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ is endowed with the multiplication

$$x \wedge_k y = \text{Diagram showing two boxes } x \text{ and } y \text{ connected by a thick line. Both boxes have thick top and side lines and are shaded. The top line of the combined box is thick and has a small black rectangle on top, with an asterisk (*) above it.$$

(with products of components with incompatible shadings taken to be zero), and the involution

$$x^\dagger = \text{Diagram showing a box labeled } x^* \text{ with thick top and side lines, unshaded, and a small black rectangle on top with an asterisk (*) above it.$$

Now let $TL \subset \mathcal{P}$ be the canonical copy of the Temperley-Lieb planar algebra, and TL_n the sum of all the Temperley-Lieb diagrams with $2n$ boundary points (including both shadings). Then we consider the $\mathcal{P}_{0,+} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{0,-}$ valued map Tr_k on $Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ defined for $x \in \mathcal{P}_{n+k,+} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{n+k,-}$ by

$$Tr_k(x) = \frac{1}{\delta^k} \text{TL}_n \text{ with } x \text{ inside.}$$

Let $Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ denote the family of formal power series on elements in $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$. As a vector space, this is equivalent to $\prod_{\epsilon \in \{\pm\}, n \geq 0} \mathcal{P}_{n,\epsilon}$. Then if $TL_\infty := \sum_{n \geq 0} TL_n \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$, we can define $Tr_k(x)$ for a general $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ simply by

$$Tr_k(x) = \frac{1}{\delta^k} \text{TL}_\infty \text{ with } x \text{ inside,}$$

since the only components of TL_∞ which will contribute non-zero terms are those matching the components of x , of which there are a finite number. In fact, given any $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ we can define a $\mathcal{P}_{0,+} \oplus \mathcal{P}_{0,-}$ valued map with

$$Gr_k \mathcal{P} \ni x \mapsto \text{TL}_\infty \text{ with } f \text{ inside } x. \tag{4.1}$$

4.1.1 Subfactor planar algebras

Definition 4.1.2. A *subfactor planar algebra* \mathcal{P} is a planar algebra satisfying:

1. $\dim(\mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}) < \infty$ for all (n, \pm) ;
2. $\dim(\mathcal{P}_{0,\pm}) = 1$;
3. for each (n, \pm) the sesquilinear form where the thick string denotes $2n$ strings

$$\langle b, a \rangle = \text{TL}_n \text{ with } b^* \text{ and } a \text{ inside.} \quad a, b \in \mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}$$

(shaded according to \pm) is positive definite; and

4. the equality

$$\textcircled{x}^* = \textcircled{x}$$

holds for any $x \in \mathcal{P}_{1,\pm}$.

Remark 4.1.3. As in condition (3) above, all inner products in this paper will be complex linear in the second coordinate.

The condition $\dim(P_{0,\pm}) = 1$ implies that each $P_{0,\pm}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} as C^* -algebras with the multiplication

$$ab = \textcircled{a}^* \textcircled{b}^*.$$

Because of property (2), the maps Tr_k defined above are in fact \mathbb{C}^2 -valued and we think of them as scalar valued when restricted to either $Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}$ or $Gr_k^- \mathcal{P}$. Write $Tr_k(x) = (Tr_{k,+}(x), Tr_{k,-}(x))$ for the two components, and let TL_∞^+ (resp. TL_∞^-) be the formal sum of all Temperley-Lieb diagrams whose distinguished interval borders an unshaded (resp. shaded) region. Then $Tr_{k,\pm}$ are equivalently defined using the same tangle as Tr_k but replacing TL_∞ with TL_∞^+ or TL_∞^- .

We extend the inner product from property (3) to all of $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$ with the convention that $\mathcal{P}_{n,\epsilon}$ is orthogonal to $\mathcal{P}_{m,\mu}$ when $(n, \epsilon) \neq (m, \mu) \in \mathbb{N} \times \{+, -\}$. Then $Tr_{0,\pm}(x) = \langle TL_\infty^\pm, x \rangle$. More generally, if $\phi_\pm: Gr_0^\pm \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are linear functionals and $\phi_0 = \phi_+ \oplus \phi_-$ then there exists an element $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ so that $\phi_0(x) = \langle f^*, x \rangle$. Hence we can define $\phi_k: Gr_k \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ for each k via (4.1). We also note that if ϕ_0 is positive then $f = f^*$.

4.1.2 Planar algebra of a bipartite graph

For a more thorough treatment of the following section, please see Sections 2 and 4 of [GJS10] (specifically subsections 2.4, 2.5, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3).

Let $\Gamma = (V, E)$ be an oriented bipartite graph with positive vertices $V_+ \subset V$ and negative vertices $V_- = V \setminus V_+$. Given an edge $e \in E$, we let $s(e), t(e) \in E$ denote its beginning and

ending vertex, respectively, and let e° denote the edge with the opposite orientation (i.e. $s(e^\circ) = t(e)$ and $t(e^\circ) = s(e)$). Then $E_+ = \{e \in E: s(e) \in V_+\}$ is the set of edges starting on a positive vertex, and $E_- = \{e \in E: s(e) \in V_-\} = \{e^\circ: e \in E_+\}$.

Let L denote the set of loops in Γ where a loop traveling along edges e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n (in that order) is written as $e_1 e_2 \cdots e_n$. Since Γ is bipartite, any loop will consist of an even number of edges and so we let L_n for $n \geq 0$ denote the loops of length $2n$ (with $L_0 = V$). We further sort the loops according to whether they start with a positive or negative vertex and denote these by $L_{n,+}$ and $L_{n,-}$, respectively. Then for each $n \geq 0$, we consider the vector space $\mathcal{P}_{n,+}^\Gamma$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}_{n,-}^\Gamma$) of bounded functions on $L_{n,+}$ (resp. $L_{n,-}$).

When $|E| < \infty$ (and consequently $|L_{m,\pm}| < \infty$ for each n), the vector spaces $\mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}^\Gamma$ are finite dimensional and spanned by the delta functions supported on individual loops in $L_{n,\pm}$. Letting $u \in L_{n,\pm}$ serve as notation for both the loop and the delta function supported on said loop, we write

$$w = \sum_{u \in L_{n,\pm}} \beta_w(u) u$$

for elements $w \in \mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}^\Gamma$, where $\beta_w(u) \in \mathbb{C}$.

We define the following involution on $\mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}^\Gamma$:

$$w^* := \sum_{u \in L_{n,\pm}} \overline{\beta_w(u)} u^{op},$$

where $u^{op} = e_n^\circ \cdots e_1^\circ$ when $u = e_1 \cdots e_n$.

Let A_Γ be the adjacency matrix for the graph Γ . By the Perron-Frobenius theorem, A_Γ has a unique largest eigenvalue $\delta > 0$ with eigenvector μ satisfying $\mu(v) > 0$ for all $v \in V$. We note that the eigenvalue condition $A_\Gamma \mu = \delta \mu$ guarantees $\frac{\mu(v)}{\mu(w)} < \delta$ for all adjacent vertices $v, w \in V$.

The map Z_T associated to a planar tangle is defined as follows. Replace T with an isotopically equivalent tangle whose input and output discs are rectangles with boundary points along the top edges and distinguished interval forming the side and bottom edges.

Assume that D_0 and D_1, \dots, D_r are the input and output discs, respectively, that D_j has $2k_j$ boundary points, and that the distinguished interval of D_j has the shading $\epsilon_j \in \{+, -\}$, $0 \leq j \leq r$. Let $u_j \in L_{k_j, \epsilon_j}$ for each j , and assign each edge in u_j to a boundary point on D_j . The edges are assigned in order with the leftmost boundary point corresponding to the first edge and the rightmost boundary point corresponding to the last edge. We set $Z_T(u_1, \dots, u_r) \equiv 0$ unless every boundary point, say corresponding to an edge e , is connected to a boundary point of D_0 or is connected to a boundary point of another input disc corresponding to the edge e° . When the latter holds, each string is labeled by a single edge (and its opposite) and consequently the regions in $D_0 \setminus (D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_r \cup \{\text{strings}\})$ can be labeled by vertices: traversing the regions adjacent to D_j clockwise corresponds to traveling along the vertices in the loop u_j . In this case, $Z_T(u_1, \dots, u_r)$ is supported on the loop $f_1 \cdots f_{2k_0}$, where $f_l = e$ if the l th boundary point of D_0 is connected to the boundary point of an input disc corresponding to the edge e . The value of this function is

$$[Z_T(u_1, \dots, u_r)](f_1 \cdots f_{2k_0}) = \delta^p \prod_{\gamma \in \{\text{strings in } T\}} \left(\frac{\mu(t(e_\gamma))}{\mu(s(e_\gamma))} \right)^{-\frac{\theta_\gamma}{2\pi}},$$

where p is the number of closed loops in T , e_γ is the edge corresponding to the boundary point at the start of the string γ , and θ_γ is the total winding angle of the string γ (counterclockwise being the direction of positive angles). We then multilinearly extend to Z_T to $P_{k_1, \epsilon_1} \times \dots \times P_{k_r, \epsilon_r}$.

When the output disc has zero boundary points there is one region of $D_0 \setminus (D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_r \cup \{\text{strings}\})$ bordered by the boundary of D_0 . If the above procedure labels this region $v_0 \in V$, then $Z_T(u_1, \dots, u_r)$ is supported on v_0 with the same value as above.

We have the following fact originally due to Jones (*cf.* [Jon00], [JP11], and [MW10]):

Proposition 4.1.4. *Let \mathcal{P} be a subfactor planar algebra. Then there exists a bipartite graph Γ and a planar algebra embedding $i: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$.*

A subfactor planar algebra is of *finite depth* if its associated Bratteli diagram has finite width. From this Bratteli diagram one constructs the *principal graph* for the subfactor

planar algebra, which plays the role of Γ in the above proposition (*cf.* [Jon00] and [JP11]). In particular, if \mathcal{P} is of finite depth then Γ can be taken to be a finite graph.

For the remainder of the paper we fix a finite depth subfactor planar algebra \mathcal{P} , along with finite bipartite graph Γ and inclusion $i: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. We will use the notations $\langle b, a \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$ or $\langle b, a \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}$ to distinguish between the pairings



occurring in \mathcal{P} or \mathcal{P}^Γ .

Define the maps $\{Tr_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ for both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{P}^Γ as above. As a planar algebra embedding, i preserves the actions of tangles. Hence $Tr_k \circ i(x) = Tr_k(x)$ for all $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ and all $k \geq 0$. However, the 0-box space of \mathcal{P}^Γ is $\ell^\infty(V)$, so $Tr_k \circ i(x)$ is a function on V satisfying

$$[Tr_k \circ i(x)](v) = \begin{cases} Tr_{k,+}(x) & \text{if } v \in V_+ \\ Tr_{k,-}(x) & \text{if } v \in V_- \end{cases}. \quad (4.2)$$

With this in mind we extend i to an embedding $i: Gr_k \mathcal{P} \rightarrow Gr_k \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. As the $*$ -algebra structure of $Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ was defined using planar tangles, i is a $*$ -algebra embedding.

4.1.3 The Guionnet-Jones-Shlyakhtenko construction

We let H denote the complex Hilbert space with the edges E of Γ as an orthogonal basis and norms defined by

$$\|e\|^2 = \left[\frac{\mu(s(e))}{\mu(t(e))} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

and use the notation

$$\sigma(e) = \left[\frac{\mu(t(e))}{\mu(s(e))} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|e\|^{-2}.$$

We define left and right actions of $\ell^\infty(V)$ on H by

$$v \cdot e \cdot v' = \delta_{v=s(e)} \delta_{v'=t(e)} e,$$

where v denotes both the vertex and the delta function supported at that vertex. Thus H is an $\ell^\infty(V)$ -bimodule. We define an $\ell^\infty(V)$ -valued inner product by

$$\langle e, f \rangle_{\ell^\infty(V)} = \langle e, f \rangle t(e) = \langle e, f \rangle t(f).$$

Let

$$\mathcal{F}_{\ell^\infty(V)} = \ell^\infty(V) \oplus \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{H}^{\otimes \ell^\infty(V)n},$$

and observe that because the tensor product is relative to $\ell^\infty(V)$, non-zero elements $e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n \in \mathcal{F}_{\ell^\infty(V)}$ correspond to paths $e_1 \cdots e_n$ in Γ . Indeed:

$$e \otimes f = (e \cdot t(e)) \otimes f = e \otimes (t(e) \cdot f) = \delta_{t(e)=s(f)} e \otimes f.$$

For each $e \in E$ we define $\ell(e) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_{\ell^\infty(V)})$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(e)v &= \delta_{t(e)=v} e \\ \ell(e)e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n &= e \otimes e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n, \end{aligned}$$

and then its adjoint is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(e)^*v &= 0 \\ \ell(e)^*e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n &= \langle e, e_1 \rangle_{\ell^\infty(V)} e_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that in the above formula $\langle e, e_1 \rangle_{\ell^\infty(V)} = \langle e, e_1 \rangle t(e_1)$ and that $t(e_1)e_2 = e_2$ if this element is a path. The norm of this operator is given by

$$\|\ell(e)\| = \|\ell(e)^*\ell(e)\|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|e\|.$$

For each $e \in E$ we define the non-commutative random variable

$$c(e) = \ell(e) + \ell(e^\circ)^* \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_{\ell^\infty(V)}),$$

and consider the conditional expectation $\mathcal{E}: \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_{\ell^\infty(V)}) \rightarrow \ell^\infty(V)$ given by

$$\mathcal{E}(x) = \langle \mathbf{1}_{\ell^\infty(V)}, x \mathbf{1}_{\ell^\infty(V)} \rangle_{\ell^\infty(V)},$$

where $1_{\ell^\infty(V)} = \sum_{v \in V} v$ is the multiplicative identity in $\ell^\infty(V)$.

It is known that $(Gr_0^+ \mathcal{P}^\Gamma, Tr_0)$ embeds via

$$e_1 \cdots e_{2n} \mapsto c(e_1) \cdots c(e_{2n})$$

into the von Neumann algebra $(W^*(c(e) : e \in E_+), \mathcal{E})$ in a trace-preserving manner (cf. Theorem 3 in [GJS10]). In fact, all of $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ embeds into $W^*(c(e) : e \in E)$ in a trace-preserving manner. Denote $\mathcal{M} := W^*(c(e) : e \in E)$.

For each $v \in V$, we can define a state $\phi_v = \delta_v \circ \mathcal{E}$ and a weight

$$\phi = \sum_{v \in V} \phi_v.$$

Then for $x \in Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$, using (4.2) we see that

$$\phi \circ c \circ i(x) = |V_+| Tr_{0,+}(x) + |V_-| Tr_{0,-}(x) = \langle |V_+| TL_\infty^+ + |V_-| TL_\infty^-, x \rangle.$$

Consequently we define $\overline{TL}_\infty := |V_+| TL_\infty^+ + |V_-| TL_\infty^- \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ and $\overline{Tr}_0(x) = \langle \overline{TL}_\infty, x \rangle$ so that

$$\overline{Tr}_0(x) = \phi \circ c \circ i(x). \tag{4.3}$$

Consider the Fock space

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{C}\Omega \oplus \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$$

(ignoring the $\ell^\infty(V)$ -bimodule structure of H). Let φ be the vacuum state on $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$. For each $e \in E$ we define $\hat{\ell}(e) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$ as above and let $\hat{c}(e) = \hat{\ell}(e) + \hat{\ell}(e^\circ)^*$. Extending \hat{c} to loops by $e_1 \cdots e_{2n} \mapsto \hat{c}(e_1) \cdots \hat{c}(e_{2n})$, it follows that $\phi \circ c = \varphi \circ \hat{c}$. Indeed, the GNS vector space associated to ϕ_v is isomorphic to the subspace of \mathcal{F} spanned by elements of the form $e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{2n}$ where $e_1 \cdots e_{2n} \in L$ and $s(e_1) = t(e_{2n}) = v$. Consequently,

$$\phi_v(c(e_1 \cdots e_{2n})) = \varphi(\hat{c}(e_1 \cdots e_{2n})).$$

Since this holds for each v , $\phi(c(x)) = \varphi(\hat{c}(x))$ by summing over the support of x according to which vertex it starts at. Consequently, using (4.3) we have

$$\overline{Tr}_0(x) = \varphi(\hat{c} \circ i(x)) \quad x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}. \quad (4.4)$$

From now on, we will repress the embedding notation i and consider $Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ as a subalgebra of $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, although the traces of such elements will still be thought of as scalars so that (4.4) makes sense.

We will use the notation $C_e = \hat{c}(e)$ for $e \in E$, and $M = W^*(C_e : e \in E) \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$. It turns out M is a free Araki-Woods factor, which we demonstrate below, and thus this embedding lies in the scope of the transport results obtained in Chapter 2.

4.2 Free Araki-Woods Algebras

Each C_e is a generalized circular element (*cf.* [Shl97]). Indeed, let $h = e/\|e\|$ and $g = e^\circ/\|e^\circ\|$ be normalized opposite edges. Then

$$C_e = \|e\|\hat{\ell}(h) + \|e\|^{-1}\hat{\ell}(g)^* = \|e\|(\hat{\ell}(h) + \sigma(e)\hat{\ell}(g)^*),$$

so letting $\lambda(e) = \sigma(e)^2 = \|e\|^{-4}$ we see that $C_e/\|e\|$ is a generalized circular element of precisely the form discussed in [Shl97]. Consequently the C_e will be linearly related to certain semicircular random variables, and the von Neumann algebra they generate will be a free Araki-Woods factor. We describe these semicircular elements presently. For $e \in E$ define

$$u(e) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma(e)+\sigma(e^\circ)}}(e + e^\circ) & \text{if } e \in E_+ \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{\sigma(e)+\sigma(e^\circ)}}(e - e^\circ) & \text{if } e \in E_- \end{cases},$$

so that $u(e), u(e^\circ)$ are unit vectors. For each $e \in E$ let $X_e = \hat{\ell}(u(e)) + \hat{\ell}(u(e))^*$, then it is easy to check that for $e \in E_+$

$$\begin{aligned} C_e &= \frac{\sqrt{\sigma(e) + \sigma(e^\circ)}}{2} (X_e - iX_{e^\circ}), \text{ and} \\ C_{e^\circ} &= \frac{\sqrt{\sigma(e) + \sigma(e^\circ)}}{2} (X_e + iX_{e^\circ}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

For each pair $e, f \in E$ let $\alpha_{ef} = \varphi(X_f X_e) = \langle u(f), u(e) \rangle$. Then take $A \in M_{|E|}(\mathbb{C})$ to be the matrix defined by $[\frac{2}{1+A}]_{ef} = \alpha_{ef}$. It follows that A is a block-diagonal matrix in the sense that $[A]_{ef} = 0$ unless $f \in \{e, e^\circ\}$. As this will be the case for many of the matrices considered in this paper, we adopt the following notation for $B \in M_{|E|}(\mathbb{C})$ and $e \in E_+$:

$$B(e) := \begin{pmatrix} [B]_{ee} & [B]_{ee^\circ} \\ [B]_{e^\circ e} & [B]_{e^\circ e^\circ} \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}).$$

In particular, we have

$$A(e) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(\lambda(e) + \lambda(e)^{-1}) & -\frac{i}{2}(\lambda(e) - \lambda(e)^{-1}) \\ \frac{i}{2}(\lambda(e) - \lambda(e)^{-1}) & \frac{1}{2}(\lambda(e) + \lambda(e)^{-1}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, A is positive with $\text{spectrum}(A) = \{\lambda(e)\}_{e \in E}$ and consequently,

$$\|A\| = \max_{e \in E} \lambda(e) = \max_{e \in E} \frac{\mu(t(e))}{\mu(s(e))} < \delta. \quad (4.6)$$

Setting $U_t = A^{it}$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ gives a one-parameter orthogonal group with $[U_t]_{ef} = 0$ when $f \notin \{e, e^\circ\}$ and

$$U_t(e) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t \log \lambda(e)) & -\sin(t \log \lambda(e)) \\ \sin(t \log \lambda(e)) & \cos(t \log \lambda(e)) \end{pmatrix} \quad e \in E_+.$$

It follows that H is isomorphic to the closure of $\mathbb{C}^{|E|}$ with respect to the inner product

$$\langle x, y \rangle_U = \left\langle \frac{2}{1+A^{-1}} x, y \right\rangle \quad x, y \in \mathbb{C}^{|E|},$$

and this isomorphism is implemented by sending the standard basis of $\mathbb{C}^{|E|}$ to $\{u(e)\}_{e \in E}$ in the obvious way. Moreover, $M = W^*(C_e : e \in E) = W^*(X_e : e \in E) \cong \Gamma(\mathbb{R}^{|E|}, U_t)''$, where the latter von Neumann algebra is a free Araki-Woods factor.

4.2.1 The differential operators

Since M is a free Araki-Woods factor, all the machinery developed in Chapter 2 carries over and we proceed by translating it to the context of the generalized circular system

$C = (C_e : e \in E)$. Let $X = (X_e : e \in E)$, then the linear relation in (4.5) can be stated succinctly as

$$C = UX, \quad (4.7)$$

where U is the matrix with $[U]_{ef} = 0$ for $f \notin \{e, e^\circ\}$ and

$$U(e) = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma(e) + \sigma(e^\circ)}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Because of this linear relation, if we denote $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{C}\langle X_e : e \in E \rangle$ then these can be thought of as non-commutative polynomials in *either* the X_e or in the C_e . As elements of \mathcal{P} , the distinction is trivial; however, for the purposes of composition with elements of $\mathcal{P}^{|E|}$ it is necessary to indicate whether an element is being thought of as a function on the C_e or the X_e .

Let $\{\delta_e\}_{e \in E}$ be the free difference quotients defined on \mathcal{P} by $\delta_e(X_f) = \delta_{e=f}1 \otimes 1$ and the Leibniz rule. We use the same conventions on $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op}$ as those in subsection 2.1.2. The σ -difference quotients are given by

$$\partial_{u(e)} = \sum_{f \in E} \alpha_{fe} \delta_f,$$

and these generate a new collection of derivations $\{\partial_e\}_{e \in E}$ via the linear relation in (4.7):

$$\partial_e = [U]_{ee} \partial_{u(e)} + [U]_{ee^\circ} \partial_{u(e^\circ)}.$$

These can also be independently defined on \mathcal{P} by $\partial_e(C_f) = \delta_{f=e^\circ} \sigma(e)1 \otimes 1$ and the Leibniz rule. We shall refer to the derivations $\{\partial_e\}_{e \in E}$ as *c-difference quotients*.

For $Q \in \mathcal{P}^{|E|}$ we define $\mathcal{I}_c Q \in M_{|E|}(\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{P}^{op})$ by $[\mathcal{I}_c Q]_{ef} = \partial_f Q_e$. In particular,

$$(\mathcal{I}_c C)(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma(e^\circ)1 \otimes 1 \\ \sigma(e)1 \otimes 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e \in E_+. \quad (4.8)$$

Letting \mathcal{I}_σ be as subsection 2.1.4 we have $[\mathcal{I}_\sigma Q]_{ef} = \partial_{u(f)} Q_e$ and

$$\mathcal{I}_c Q = \mathcal{I}_\sigma Q \# U^T. \quad (4.9)$$

Using this and (4.7) we see that

$$\mathcal{J}_c C = U \# \mathcal{J}_\sigma X \# U^T = U \# \frac{2}{1+A} \# U^T, \quad (4.10)$$

and after noting that $\mathcal{J}_c C^{-1} = \mathcal{J}_c C$ we also have

$$\frac{1+A}{2} = \mathcal{J}_\sigma X^{-1} = U^T \# \mathcal{J}_c C \# U. \quad (4.11)$$

Let $\{\mathcal{D}_{u(e)}\}_{e \in E}$ be the σ -cyclic derivatives of subsection 2.1.4:

$$\mathcal{D}_{u(e)}(X_{e_1} \cdots X_{e_n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ee_k} \sigma_{-i}(X_{e_{k+1}} \cdots X_{e_n}) X_{e_1} \cdots X_{e_{k-1}},$$

and for $Q \in \mathcal{P}$ we let $\mathcal{D}Q$ be the σ -cyclic gradient of Q : $\mathcal{D}Q = (\mathcal{D}_{u(e)}Q : e \in E)$. We then define the *c-cyclic derivatives* $\mathcal{D}_e = [U]_{ee} \mathcal{D}_{u(e)} + [U]_{ee^\circ} \mathcal{D}_{u(e^\circ)}$ for each $e \in E$. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_e(C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_n}) &= \sigma(e^\circ) \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_{e_k=e^\circ} \sigma_{-i}^\varphi(C_{e_{k+1}} \cdots C_{e_n}) C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_{k-1}} \\ &= \sigma(e^\circ) \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_{e_k=e^\circ} \left(\prod_{l=k+1}^n \sigma(e_l)^2 \right) C_{e_{k+1}} \cdots C_{e_n} C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_{k-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

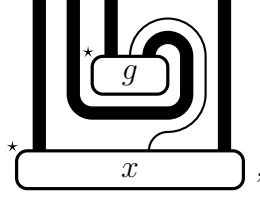
where we have used the action of the modular automorphism group φ_t^φ on C_e discussed in Lemma 5.(ii) of [GJS10]. For $Q \in \mathcal{P}$ we define $\mathcal{D}_c Q = (\mathcal{D}_e Q : e \in E)$ as the *c-cyclic gradient*. It then follows that

$$\mathcal{D}_c Q = U \# \mathcal{D}Q. \quad (4.12)$$

It is clear that the *c-difference* quotients and *c-cyclic derivatives* induce derivations on $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ through \hat{c} , and we denote these by ∂_e and \mathcal{D}_e as well. Suppose eu is a loop (so that u is a path from $t(e)$ to $s(e)$). Then $\partial_e u$ is zero unless e° is one of the edges traversed by u in which case $\partial_e u$ is a tensor product $u_\ell \otimes u_r$ of two loops such that u_ℓ starts at $t(e)$ and u_r starts at $s(e)$. If u itself is a loop, then $\mathcal{D}_e u$ is zero unless e° is traversed by u in which case $\mathcal{D}_e u$ is path starting at $s(e)$ and ending at $t(e)$.

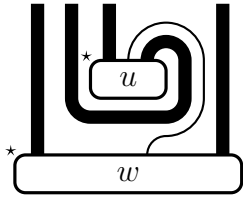
We next encode the action of these differential operators on $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$ via planar tangles.

Lemma 4.2.1. For $g \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$, $x \in \mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}$, and $1 \leq i \leq 2n$, consider the tangle



where the i th boundary point of x is connected with g and we sum over all choices of boundary points of g . Then the image of the output of this tangle under \hat{c} is the same as $\hat{c}(x)$ except with each monomial $C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_{2n}}$ changed to $C_{e_1} \cdots (\mathcal{D}_{e_i} \hat{c}(g)) \cdots C_{e_{2n}}$.

Proof. We prove this result for the corresponding tangle on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, so that it then holds via our embedding $Gr_0\mathcal{P} \hookrightarrow Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. Suppose $w = e_1 \cdots e_{2n}$ and $u = f_1 \cdots f_{2m}$, are loops. Then



$$= \sum_{j=1}^{2m} \delta_{f_j=e_i^\circ} \sigma(e_i^\circ) e_1 \cdots e_{i-1} [\sigma(f_{j+1})^2 f_{j+1} \cdots \sigma(f_{2m})^2 f_{2m} f_1 \cdots f_{j-1}] e_{i+1} \cdots e_{2n}.$$

The image of this under \hat{c} is precisely $C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_{i-1}} [\mathcal{D}_{e_i} \hat{c}(u)] C_{e_{i+1}} \cdots C_{e_{2n}}$. Using the multilinearity of this and the tangle with respect to u and w , we obtain the result for general g and x . □

This lemma tells us that



can be thought of an $|E|$ -tuple whose components are indexed by how we label the bottom string, and whose image under \hat{c} is the c -cyclic gradient of $\hat{c}(g)$, $\mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(g)$. That is, the $|E|$ -tuple is $\mathcal{D}_c g$.

Identify $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ with a subspace of its dual via the pairings

$$\sum_{v \in V} [\langle f^*, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](v): Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]. \quad (4.13)$$

Given a linear functional ψ on M , $\psi \circ \hat{c}$ is a linear functional on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ and so by duality there is an element $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]$ so that

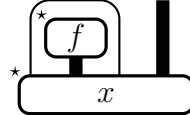
$$\psi \circ \hat{c}(x) = \sum_{v \in V} [\langle f^*, x \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](v).$$

Lemma 4.2.2. *Given a linear functional $\psi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, suppose the element $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]$ associated to ψ as above belongs to the subspace $Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$. Then for $x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ embedding as $\sum_{u \in L} \beta_x(u)u \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ we have*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: A box labeled } x \text{ with two loops on top, each containing } f^* \text{ and marked with } * \text{ at the endpoints.} \\ \text{Diagram: A box labeled } x \text{ with a loop on top containing } f^* \text{ and marked with } * \text{ at the endpoints, and a vertical bar on the right.} \end{array} = \psi \otimes \psi^{op} \left(\sum_{eu \in L} \frac{1}{V(e)} \beta_x(eu) \partial_e \hat{c}(u) \right), \quad (4.14)$$

where on the left we sum over the choices of the right-most endpoint of the string connecting x to itself, and $V(e) \in \mathbb{N}$ is $|V_+|$ if $e \in E_+$ and $|V_-|$ otherwise.

Proof. We first claim that



embeds as $(\psi \otimes 1)(\sum_{eu \in L} \beta_x(eu) \partial_e \hat{c}(u))$ under \hat{c} . Indeed, let $e_1 u = e_1 e_2 \cdots e_{2n} \in L$. Then this tangle evaluated at $e_1 u$ instead of x yields

$$\sum_{j=2}^{2n} \delta_{e_j = e_1^\circ} \sigma(e_1) [\langle f^*, e_2 \cdots e_{j-1} \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](t(e_1)) e_{j+1} \cdots e_{2n}.$$

(We note that if $e_j = e_1^\circ$ then $e_2 \cdots e_{j_1}$ and $e_{j+1} \cdots e_{2n}$ are indeed loops).

Now, since $\langle f^*, e_2 \cdots e_{j-1} \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}$ is supported only on $t(e_1) = s(e_2)$, we have $[\langle f^*, e_2 \cdots e_{j-1} \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](t(e_1)) = \psi(\hat{c}(e_2 \cdots e_{j_1}))$. Consequently the image of the above expression under \hat{c} is

$$\sum_{j=2}^{2n} \delta_{e_j = e_1^\circ} \sigma(e_1) \psi(\hat{c}(e_2 \cdots e_{j-1})) \hat{c}(e_{j+1} \cdots e_{2n}) = (\psi \otimes 1)(\partial_{e_1} \hat{c}(e_2 \cdots e_{2n})) = (\psi \otimes 1)(\partial_{e_1} u).$$

Summing over general $eu \in L$ yields the claim for x .

Now, for $a \in Gr_0^+ \mathcal{P}$ we have that $\langle f^*, a \rangle_{\mathcal{P}\Gamma}$ is the function supported on V_+ with constant value of $\langle f^*, a \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$. Hence $\psi(\hat{c}(a)) = |V_+| \langle f^*, a \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$, or

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{f} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{a} \end{array}^* = \frac{1}{|V_+|} \psi(\hat{c}(a)),$$

where the planar tangle is occurring in \mathcal{P} . Similarly for $a \in Gr_0^- \mathcal{P}$. Applying this to the output of the tangle in the first claim yields (4.14) once we note that the components of x in $Gr_0^\pm \mathcal{P}$ embed as $\sum_{eu \in L_\pm} \beta_x(eu)eu \in Gr_0^\pm \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, respectively. \square

Remark 4.2.3. The element associated to the free quasi-free state φ by (4.13) is TL_∞ , which we note is distinct from \overline{TL}_∞ , the element associated to it via the pairing $\langle f^*, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$ on $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$. This difference is simply a consequence of the relationship between these two pairings for elements of $Gr_0 \mathcal{P}$:

$$\sum_{v \in V} [\langle f^*, x \rangle_{\mathcal{P}\Gamma}](v) = |V_+| \langle f_+^*, x_+ \rangle_{\mathcal{P}} + |V_-| \langle f_-^*, x_- \rangle_{\mathcal{P}} \quad \text{for } f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]], x \in Gr_0 \mathcal{P}.$$

4.2.2 Formal power series and Banach algebras

Recall the norms $\|\cdot\|_R$, $R > 0$, on \mathcal{P} from subsection 2.1.3 which for

$$Q = \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{e_1, \dots, e_n \in E} \beta_Q(e_1, \dots, e_n) X_{e_1} \cdots X_{e_n}, \quad \beta_Q(e_1, \dots, e_n) \in \mathbb{C}$$

were defined

$$\|Q\|_R := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{e_1, \dots, e_n \in E} |\beta_Q(e_1, \dots, e_n)| R^n.$$

We denote the closure $\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{\|\cdot\|_R}$ by $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$.

We note

$$\|X_e\| = \|\hat{\ell}(u(e)) + \hat{\ell}(u(e))^*\| \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sigma(e) + \sigma(e^\circ)}} (\|e\| + \|e^\circ\|) < 2(1 + \delta^{\frac{1}{4}}).$$

Thus, in light of Lemma 2.1.5, we will usually consider $R \geq 2(1 + \delta^{\frac{1}{4}})$ so that $\mathcal{P}^{(R)} \subset M$. In fact, due to hypotheses of the non-tracial free transport theorems (e.g. Theorem 2.2.18) we will usually restrict ourselves to

$$R \geq 4\delta^{\frac{1}{2}} > 4\sqrt{\|A\|},$$

where we have used (4.6).

We let $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R)}$ denote the intersection of $\mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ with M_φ , the centralizer of M with respect to φ (i.e. the elements fixed under the modular automorphism group $\{\sigma_t^\varphi\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$).

Also recall the norm $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ and the map ρ from subsection 2.1.3. The tangle induced by ρ on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ is the identity tangle but with the last string rotated clockwise around to the leftmost boundary point of the output disc. Equivalently, the tangle shifts the distinguished interval to the adjacent interval in the counter-clockwise direction.

Let $\mathcal{P}^{finite} = \{Q \in \mathcal{P} : \|Q\|_{R,\sigma} < \infty\}$, then it is easy to see that $\mathcal{P} \cap M_\varphi \subset \mathcal{P}^{finite}$ and we let $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)} = \overline{\mathcal{P}^{finite}}^{\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}}$. Observe that $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)} \subset \mathcal{P}^{(R)} \subset M$ since the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm is dominated by the $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ -norm. We also denote $\mathcal{P}_\varphi^{(R,\sigma)} = \mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)} \cap M_\varphi$ and further denote by $\mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ the elements in $\mathcal{P}^{(R,\sigma)}$ which are fixed under ρ . Such elements are called σ -cyclically symmetric and have the same norm with respect to $\|\cdot\|_R$ and $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$.

Via the embedding \hat{c} , the norms $\|\cdot\|$, $\|\cdot\|_R$, and $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ induce norms on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, which we denote in the same way, and maps σ_z^φ , $z \in \mathbb{C}$, and ρ induce maps on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, again still denoted in the same way. Let

$$\begin{aligned} (Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma)^{(R)} &:= \overline{Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}^{\|\cdot\|_R}, & \text{and} \\ (Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma)^{(R,\sigma)} &:= \overline{Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}^{\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}} \end{aligned}$$

(we will see below that $\|w\|_{R,\sigma} < \infty$ for all $w \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$). We similarly define $(Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)}$ and $(Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R,\sigma)}$.

$(Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma)^{(R)}$ may be thought of the subalgebra of $Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]$ of absolutely convergent power series on loops with radii of convergence at least R , where a loop of length $2n$ is given degree $2n$ (modulo the constants involved in translating from X to C). Similarly, $(Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma)^{(R,\sigma)}$ may

be thought of as the subalgebra of $Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]$ of absolutely convergent power series on the loops so that every rotation of their support loops has a radius of convergence of at least R . We also use the subscripts φ and *c.s.* to denote the corresponding subspaces.

We make the following observations for a loop $e_1 \cdots e_{2n} \in L_{n,\pm}$:

$$\sigma_{-i}^\varphi(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) = \left(\prod_{l=1}^{2n} \frac{\mu(t(e_l))}{\mu(s(e_l))} \right) e_1 \cdots e_{2n} = e_1 \cdots e_{2n},$$

and for $1 \leq k < 2n$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^k(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) &= \left(\prod_{l=2n-k+1}^{2n} \frac{\mu(t(e_l))}{\mu(s(e_l))} \right) e_{2n-k+1} \cdots e_{2n} e_1 \cdots e_{2n-k} \\ &= \frac{\mu(t(e_{2n}))}{\mu(s(e_{2n-k+1}))} e_{2n-k+1} \cdots e_{2n} e_1 \cdots e_{2n-k}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

Note that for $e \in E$

$$\|C_e\|_R = \left\| \frac{\sqrt{\sigma(e) + \sigma(e^\circ)}}{2} (X_e \pm iX_{e^\circ}) \right\|_R \leq \sqrt{1 + \delta^{1/2}} R,$$

where we used the bound $\frac{\mu(v)}{\mu(v')} < \delta$ for adjacent vertices $v, v' \in V$. Thus for $w = \sum_{u \in L_{n,\pm}} \beta_w(u) u \in \mathcal{P}_{n,\pm}^\Gamma$ we have the bound

$$\|w\|_R \leq \sum_{u \in L_{n,\pm}} |\beta_w(u)| (1 + \delta^{1/2})^n R^{2n},$$

and using (4.15) we obtain

$$\|w\|_{R,\sigma} \leq \Delta \sum_{u \in L_{n,\pm}} |\beta_w(u)| (1 + \delta^{1/2})^n R^{2n},$$

where $\Delta = \max_{v,v' \in V} \frac{\mu(v)}{\mu(v')} < \infty$. In particular, for any $w \in Gr_0 \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, $\|w\|_{R,\sigma} < \infty$.

4.2.3 The Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle

Let $\psi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a state on the free Araki-Woods factor M and let $V \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, with $R \geq 4\delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Then ψ is said to satisfy *the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V* if

$$\psi(\mathcal{D}V \# Q) = \psi \otimes \psi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr}(\mathcal{I}_\sigma Q) \quad Q \in \mathcal{P}^N.$$

Remark 4.2.4. This equation implies that the conjugate variables to the $\{\partial_{u(e)}\}_{e \in E}$ are $\{\mathcal{D}_{u(e)}V\}_{e \in E}$. Hence Remark 2.1.6 implies that operators whose joint law satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V are analytically free.

Using (4.9) and (4.12) the Schwinger-Dyson equation is equivalent to

$$\psi(\mathcal{D}_c V \# Q) = \psi \otimes \psi^{op} \otimes \text{Tr}(\mathcal{J}_c Q) \quad Q \in \mathcal{P}^N. \quad (4.16)$$

The solution ψ is a *free Gibbs state* with potential V and is often denoted φ_V .

Lemma 4.2.5. *Let ψ be a free Gibbs state with potential V . Assume that $V = \hat{c}(v)$ for some $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, and that the element $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}^\Gamma]]$ associated to ψ by the duality in (4.13) satisfies $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$. Then the following equivalence of planar tangles holds:*

$$= \quad (4.17)$$

where on the left we sum over the boundary points of v which are connected to x , and on the right we sum over the positions of the right endpoint of the string.

Proof. Let

$$y =$$

and suppose x embeds as $\sum_{u \in L} \beta_x(u)u \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. Then by Remark 4.2.3 and Lemma 4.2.1

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f^*, y \rangle_{\mathcal{P}} &= \sum_{v \in V_+} \frac{1}{|V_+|} [\langle f^*, y_+ \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](v) + \sum_{v \in V_-} \frac{1}{|V_-|} [\langle f^*, y_- \rangle_{\mathcal{P}^\Gamma}](v) \\ &= \psi \circ \hat{c} \left(\frac{1}{|V_+|} y_+ + \frac{1}{|V_-|} y_- \right) = \sum_{eu \in L} \frac{\beta_x(eu)}{V(e)} \psi(\mathcal{D}_e \hat{c}(v) \cdot \hat{c}(u)), \end{aligned}$$

where $V(e) = |V_+|$ if $e \in E_+$ and $V(e) = |V_-|$ otherwise. Next applying (4.16) yields

$$\langle f^*, y \rangle_{\mathcal{P}} = \sum_{eu \in L} \frac{\beta_x(eu)}{V(e)} \psi \otimes \psi^{op}(\partial_e \hat{c}(u)),$$

which is equivalent to the right-hand side of (4.17) by Lemma 4.2.2. \square

Definition 4.2.6. For $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$, we say $f \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ satisfies the *Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential v* if (4.17) holds for all $x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$.

Recall the potential considered in subsection 2.1.10

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e,f \in E} \left[\frac{1+A}{2} \right]_{ef} X_f X_e,$$

which satisfied $\mathcal{D}V_0 = X$. The (unique) free Gibbs state with potential V_0 is the vacuum state φ . Furthermore, by Theorem 2.1.14 there is a unique free Gibbs state with potential V when $\|V - V_0\|_{R,\sigma}$ is sufficiently small.

Rewriting V_0 in terms of the C_e via (4.7) and using (4.10) yields

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) C_e C_{e^\circ},$$

and $\mathcal{D}_c V_0 = U \# \mathcal{D}V_0 = C$. Observe that $V_0 = \hat{c}(v_0)$ where $v_0 \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ is the sum of the 1-box Temperley-Lieb diagrams

$$v_0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{TL diagram 1} \end{array} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{TL diagram 2} \end{array},$$

which embeds as $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e^\circ) e e^\circ \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. Since φ satisfies with Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential V_0 , and TL_∞ is the element associated to it by the duality in (4.13), we know TL_∞ satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential v_0 by the previous lemma.

However, this is true by visual inspection within the context of the planar algebra: note that

$$\begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{TL diagram} \\ v_0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{TL diagram 1} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} * \\ \text{TL diagram 2} \end{array}.$$

Hence the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle holds simply by following the leftmost string attached to x through the diagrams in TL_∞ .

In Section 4.3.1, we construct elements $TL_\infty^{(v)} \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ which satisfy the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle for potentials v close to v_0 with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_{R,\sigma}$ -norm. Our convention will be to denote the difference by $w = v - v_0$. We will also construct an embedding of $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ into M taking the edges $e \in E$ to non-commutative random variables whose joint law with respect to φ is the free Gibbs state with potential $V = \hat{c}(v)$.

4.3 Free Transport

For the remainder of the paper we fix $R' > R \geq 4\delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$. The constants obtained in the following will depend only on R , R' , $|E|$, and $\|A\|$.

4.3.1 Constructing the transport element

Corollary 2.2.19 asserts that if Z is an N -tuple of random variables in some non-commutative probability (L, ψ) whose joint law ψ_Z is the free Gibbs state with potential V , and $\|V - V_0\|_{R,\sigma}$ is sufficiently small, then $(W^*(Z), \psi) \cong (W^*(X), \varphi)$ and the isomorphism is state-preserving. Stated more succinctly, the theorem gives $W^*(\varphi_V) \cong W^*(\varphi_{V_0})$ for $\|V - V_0\|_{R,\sigma}$ sufficiently small. In this section we will show that if $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R,\sigma)}$ with $\|v - v_0\|_{R,\sigma}$ is sufficiently small, then there is an element satisfying the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential v .

Recall that the map $\mathcal{N}: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ is defined by multiplying a monomial of degree n by n , and Σ is its inverse on monomials of degree one or higher. Also, $\mathcal{S}: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ averages a monomial over its σ -cyclic rearrangements. These induce maps on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, which we also

denote \mathcal{N} , Σ , and \mathcal{S} :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) &= 2ne_1 \cdots e_{2n}, \\ \Sigma(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) &= \frac{1}{2n} e_1 \cdots e_{2n}, \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{S}(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) &= \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \rho^k(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}),\end{aligned}$$

or for $x \in \mathcal{P}_n \subset \mathcal{P}_n^\Gamma$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}(x) &= 2nx, \\ \Sigma(x) &= \frac{1}{2n} x, \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{S}(x) &= \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \rho^k(x).\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.3.1. *Let $w \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ and denote $W := \hat{c}(w)$. Consider the following map defined on $\{G \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)} : \|G\|_{R',\sigma} \leq 1\}$:*

$$\begin{aligned}F(G) &= -W(C + \mathcal{D}_c\Sigma G) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) (\mathcal{D}_e\Sigma G) (\mathcal{D}_{e^\circ}\Sigma G) \\ &+ \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m} (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr} \left(\left[U \frac{2A^{-1}}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma G \# (\mathcal{I}_c C \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma G)^{m-1} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m} (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr} \left(\left[U \frac{2A}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma G \# (\mathcal{I}_c C \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma G)^{m-1} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Consider the following planar tangles on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$:

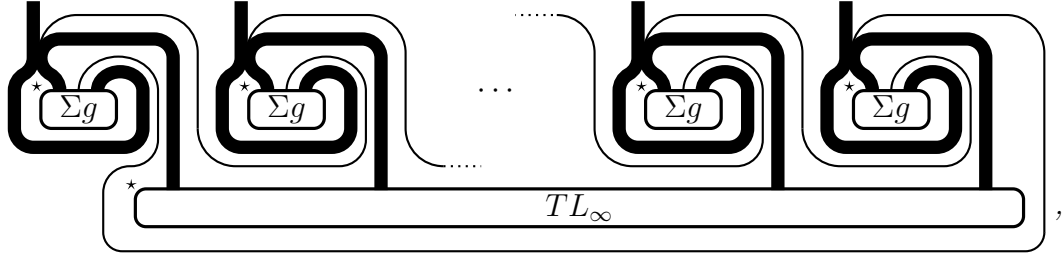
$$T_1(g) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & \cdots & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \end{array},$$

where the number discs containing $v_0 + \Sigma g$ varies according to the components of w and for each such disc we sum over the boundary points connecting to w ;

$$T_2(g) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{⌞} \\ \text{⌋} \end{array} \end{array},$$

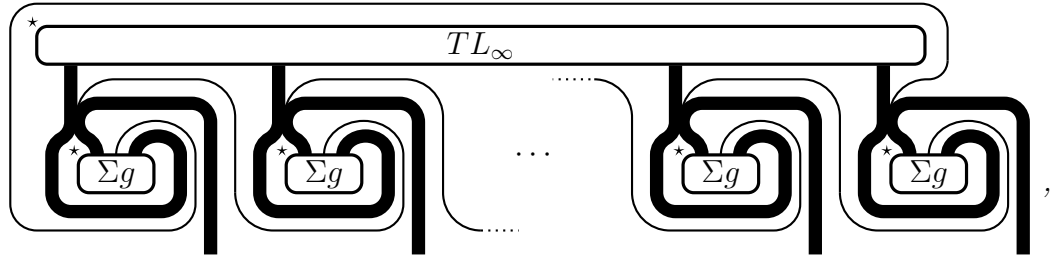
where in each disc we sum over the boundary point connecting to the other disc;

$$T_{3,m}(g) =$$



where there are exactly m discs containing Σg and for each disc we sum over the two boundary points connecting to one of the other $m - 1$ discs; and finally

$$T_{4,m}(g) =$$



where again there are exactly m discs containing Σg and for each disc we sum over the two boundary points connecting to one of the other $m - 1$ discs.

Then on $\{g \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma)_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)} : \|g\|_{R',\sigma} \leq 1\}$,

$$F \circ \hat{c} = \hat{c} \circ T,$$

where

$$T = -T_1 - \frac{1}{2}T_2 + \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m} (T_{3,m} + T_{4,m}),$$

and convergence is with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_{R'}$ -norm.

Proof. We will prove this equivalence term by term. For $w \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ and $W = \hat{c}(w)$, we have that $\hat{c} \circ T_1(g) = W(C + \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g))$ immediately by Lemma 4.2.1. For $w \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$,

we can sum over the support of w to obtain the equality since convergence is guaranteed by $\|W(C + \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g))\|_{R'} \leq \|W\|_{R'+1}$, which follows from Lemma 2.1.7.

Let

$$\tilde{T}_2(u_1, u_2) = \text{Diagram with two loops labeled } u_1 \text{ and } u_2 \text{ connected by a horizontal line.}$$

We will show $\hat{c} \circ \tilde{T}_2(u_1, u_2) = \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) (\mathcal{D}_e \hat{c}(u_1)) (\mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} \hat{c}(u_2))$. First assume each u_l , $l \in \{1, 2\}$, is a delta function supported on the loop $e_{l,1} \cdots e_{l,n_l}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_2(u_1, u_2) &= \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j_2=1}^{n_2} \delta_{e_{2,j_2}=e_{1,j_1}^\circ} \sigma(e_{2,j_2}) \sigma(e_{1,j_1+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{1,n_1})^2 \sigma(e_{2,j_2+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{2,n_2})^2 \\ &\quad \times e_{1,j_1+1} \cdots e_{1,n_1} e_{1,1} \cdots e_{1,j_1-1} e_{2,j_2+1} \cdots e_{2,n_2} e_{2,1} \cdots e_{2,j_2-1} \\ &= \sum_{e \in E} \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_1} \delta_{e_{1,j_1}=e^\circ} \sigma(e) \sigma(e^\circ) \sigma(e_{1,j_1+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{1,n_1})^2 e_{1,j_1+1} \cdots e_{1,n_1} e_{1,1} \cdots e_{1,j_1-1} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{j_2=1}^{n_2} \delta_{e_{2,j_2}=e} \sigma(e) \sigma(e_{2,j_2+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{2,n_2})^2 e_{2,j_2+1} \cdots e_{2,n_2} e_{2,1} \cdots e_{2,j_2-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying \hat{c} yields

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{c} \circ \tilde{T}_2(u_1, u_2) &= \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) [\mathcal{D}_e (C_{e_{1,1}} \cdots C_{e_{1,n_1}})] [\mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} (C_{e_{2,1}} \cdots C_{e_{2,n_2}})] \\ &= \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) (\mathcal{D}_e \hat{c}(u_1)) (\mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} \hat{c}(u_2)). \end{aligned}$$

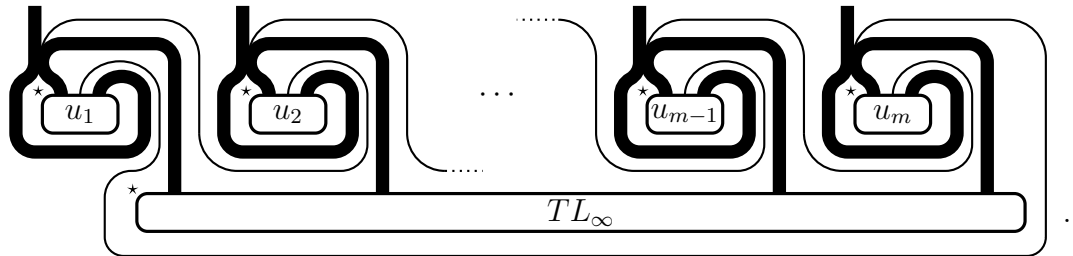
Using the multilinearity of each side we have for arbitrary $g \in Gr_0 \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$

$$\hat{c} \circ \tilde{T}_2(\Sigma g, \Sigma g) = \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) (\mathcal{D}_e \Sigma \hat{c}(g)) (\mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} \Sigma \hat{c}(g)),$$

and we note that the left-hand side is $\hat{c} \circ T_2(g)$.

Let

$$\tilde{T}_{3,m}(u_1, \dots, u_m) =$$



We claim that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{c} \circ \tilde{T}_{3,m}(u_1, \dots, u_m) \\ &= (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr} \left(\left[U \frac{2A^{-1}}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_1) \# \mathcal{I}_c C \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_2) \# \dots \# \mathcal{I}_c C \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_m) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Assume each u_l , $l \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, is the delta function supported on the loop $e_{l,1} \cdots e_{l,n_l}$. Note that because of (4.8), for each $l = 1, \dots, m-1$ and $e, f \in E$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{I}_c C \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_l)]_{ef} &= \sigma(e^\circ) [\mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_l)]_{e^\circ f} = \sigma(e^\circ) \partial_f \mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} \hat{c}(u_l) \\ &= \sigma(e^\circ) \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_l, i_l \leq n_l \\ j_l \neq i_l}} \sigma(e) \delta_{e_{l,j_l}=e} \sigma(f) \delta_{e_{l,i_l}=f^\circ} \left(\prod_{k=j_l+1}^{n_l} \sigma(e_{l,k})^2 \right) \\ &\quad \times \hat{c}(e_{l,j_l+1} \cdots e_{l,i_l-1}) \otimes \hat{c}(e_{l,i_l+1} \cdots e_{l,j_l-1}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_l, i_l \leq n_l \\ j_l \neq i_l}} \delta_{e=e_{l,j_l}} \sigma(e_{l,j_l+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{l,n_l})^2 \sigma(e_{l,i_l}^\circ) \delta_{e_{l,i_l}=f^\circ} \\ &\quad \times \hat{c}(e_{l,j_l+1} \cdots e_{l,i_l-1}) \otimes \hat{c}(e_{l,i_l+1} \cdots e_{l,j_l-1}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.18}$$

Also, it follows from a simple computation (similar to 4.10) that

$$\left(\left[U \frac{2A^{-1}}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \right) (e) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma(e^\circ)^3 \\ \sigma(e)^3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e \in E_+,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(U \frac{2A^{-1}}{1+A} U^T \right)^{-1} \# \mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_1) \right]_{ef} \\ &= \sigma(e^\circ)^3 [\mathcal{I}_c \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(u_1)]_{e^\circ f} = \sigma(e^\circ)^3 \partial_f \mathcal{D}_{e^\circ} \hat{c}(u_1) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1, i_1 \leq n_1 \\ j_1 \neq i_1}} \sigma(e_{1,j_1}^\circ)^2 \delta_{e=e_{1,j_1}} \sigma(e_{1,j_1+1})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{1,n_1})^2 \sigma(e_{1,i_1}^\circ) \delta_{e_{1,i_1}=f^\circ} \\ &\quad \times \hat{c}(e_{1,j_1+1} \cdots e_{1,i_1-1}) \otimes \hat{c}(e_{1,i_1+1} \cdots e_{1,j_1-1}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{T}_{3,m}(u_1, \dots, u_m) &= \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_1} \cdots \sum_{j_m=1}^{n_m} \sum_{i_1 \neq j_1, \dots, i_m \neq j_m} \left[\prod_{l=1}^{m-1} \sigma(e_{l,j_{l+1}})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{l,n_l})^2 \sigma(e_{l,i_l}^\circ) \delta_{e_{l,i_l} = e_{l+1,j_{l+1}}^\circ} \right] \\
&\quad \times \sigma(e_{m,j_{m+1}})^2 \cdots \sigma(e_{m,n_m})^2 \sigma(e_{m,i_m}) \delta_{e_{m,i_m} = e_{1,j_1}^\circ} \\
&\quad \times e_{1,j_1+1} \cdots e_{1,i_1-1} \cdots e_{m,j_m+1} \cdots e_{m,i_m-1} \\
&\quad \times [Tr_0(e_{m,i_m+1} \cdots e_{m,j_m-1} \cdots e_{1,i_1+1} \cdots e_{1,j_1-1})] (s(e_{m,i_m+1})).
\end{aligned}$$

We make the substitution $\sigma(e_{m,i_m}) \delta_{e_{m,i_m} = e_{1,j_1}^\circ} = \sigma(e_{m,i_m}^\circ) \delta_{e_{m,i_m} = e_{1,j_1}^\circ} \sigma(e_{1,j_1}^\circ)^2$, and then group the factors $\sigma(e_{1,j_1}^\circ)^2 \delta_{e_{m,i_m} = e_{1,j_1}^\circ}$ with the factor corresponding to $l = 1$ in the scalar product in the above equation. Also, we group the factor $\delta_{e_{l,i_l} = e_{l+1,j_{l+1}}^\circ} = \delta_{e_{l,i_l}^\circ = e_{l+1,j_{l+1}}}$ with the factor corresponding to $l + 1$ rather than l . Finally, recall that if u starts at v then $[Tr_0(u)](v) = \phi_v(c(u)) = \varphi(\hat{c}(u))$. With these remarks we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tilde{T}_{3,m}(u_1, \dots, u_m) \\
&= (1 \otimes [\varphi \circ \hat{c}]) \left(\sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1, i_1 \leq n_1 \\ j_1 \neq i_1}} \sigma(e_{1,j_1}^\circ)^2 \delta_{e_{m,i_m} = e_{1,j_1}^\circ} \right. \\
&\quad \times \prod_{t=j_1+1}^{n_1} \sigma(e_{1,t})^2 \sigma(e_{1,i_1}^\circ) (e_{1,j_1+1} \cdots e_{1,i_1-1} \otimes e_{1,i_1+1} \cdots e_{1,j_1-1}) \\
&\quad \#_{l=2}^m \left[\sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_l, i_l \leq n_l \\ j_l \neq i_l}} \delta_{e_{l-1,i_{l-1}} = e_{l,j_l}} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \prod_{t=j_l+1}^{n_l} \sigma(e_{l,t})^2 \sigma(e_{l,i_l}^\circ) e_{l,j_l+1} \cdots e_{l,i_l-1} \otimes e_{l,i_l+1} \cdots e_{l,j_l-1} \right] \Big).
\end{aligned}$$

Applying \hat{c} and comparing this to (4.18) and (4.19) demonstrates the claimed equivalence.

Then using the multilinearity of each side to replace u_l with Σg for each $l = 1, \dots, m$ shows

$$\hat{c} \circ T_{3,m}(g) = (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \text{Tr} \left(\left[U \frac{2A^{-1}}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \mathcal{J}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g) \# (\mathcal{J}_c C \# \mathcal{J}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g))^{m-1} \right).$$

A similar argument demonstrates

$$\hat{c} \circ T_{4,m}(g) = (\varphi \otimes 1) \circ \text{Tr} \left(\left[U \frac{2A}{1+A} U^T \right]^{-1} \mathcal{J}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g) \# (\mathcal{J}_c C \# \mathcal{J}_c \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{c}(g))^{m-1} \right).$$

Finally, a term by term comparison then yields the equivalence $F \circ \hat{c} = \hat{c} \circ T$ on $\{g \in (Gr_0 \mathcal{P}^\Gamma)_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)} : \|g\|_{R',\sigma} \leq 1\}$. \square

Using (4.9), (4.11), and (4.12) it is not hard to see that the map F defined in Lemma 4.3.1 is equivalent to the map considered in Corollary 2.2.15. However, in the latter map W is being thought of as a polynomial in the X_e (for the purposes of composing with $X + \mathcal{D}G$).

Corollary 2.2.19 (with $N = |E|$) then says that there is constant $\epsilon > 0$ so that if $W = \hat{c}(w)$ for $w \in (Gr_0 \mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ with $\|w\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < \epsilon$ then there exists $G \in \mathcal{P}_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)}$ so that the joint law of the N -tuple $Y = X + \mathcal{D}G$ is the free Gibbs state with potential $V_0 + W$. By (4.16) this is equivalent to joint law of the N -tuple $C + \mathcal{D}_c G$ satisfying the Schwinger-Dyson equation with potential $V_0 + W$, but with the differential operators \mathcal{D}_c and \mathcal{J}_c . That is,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi((C_e + \mathcal{D}_e G) \cdot Q(C + \mathcal{D}_c G)) &= \varphi \otimes \varphi^{op}([\partial_e Q](C + \mathcal{D}_c G)) \\ &\quad - \varphi([\mathcal{D}_e W](C + \mathcal{D}_c G) \cdot Q(C + \mathcal{D}_c G)), \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

where here $Q(P)$ for $Q \in \mathcal{P}^{(R)}$ and $P \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^{|E|}$ means Q evaluated as a power series in the C_e at $C_e = P_e$.

This $G = \Sigma \hat{G}$ where \hat{G} is the $\|\cdot\|_{R',\sigma}$ -norm limit of the sequence $G_k = (\mathcal{S} \Pi F)^k(W)$. Thus if we define $g_k = (\mathcal{S} \Pi T)^k(w)$, then $G_k = \hat{c}(g_k)$ by Lemma 4.3.1 and hence the $\|\cdot\|_{R',\sigma}$ -norm limit \hat{g} of the sequence $(g_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies $\hat{c}(\hat{g}) = \hat{G}$. Let $g = \Sigma \hat{g}$. Additionally, we note that $\|g\|_{R',\sigma}$ and $\|\hat{g}\|_{R',\sigma}$ both tend to zero as $\|v - v_0\|_{R'+1,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$. This follows from Corollary 2.2.16.(v) (specifically the last paragraph of the proof).

Definition 4.3.2. The element $g \in (Gr_0 \mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)}$ is called the *transport element* from v_0 to v .

Define $\eta: Gr_0\mathcal{P} \rightarrow Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ by

$$\eta(x) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + g \end{array} & \cdots & \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + g \end{array} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{horizontal bar} \\ x \end{array} \end{array},$$

where the number of discs containing $v_0 + g$ varies according to the components of x and for each such disc we sum over the boundary points connecting to x . From Lemma 4.2.1 it follows that $\hat{c} \circ \eta(x) = [\hat{c}(x)](C + \mathcal{D}_c G)$.

Moreover, we claim $\eta(x) \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)}$ for each $x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$. Fix $x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$. Since $g \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R')}$, there is a sequence $\{h_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ so that $\|g - h_n\|_{R'} \rightarrow 0$. Let

$$x_n = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + h_n \end{array} & \cdots & \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + h_n \end{array} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{horizontal bar} \\ x \end{array} \end{array},$$

then $x_n \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ and $\eta(x)$ is the $\|\cdot\|_{R'}$ -limit of the x_n by Lemma 2.1.7.

It is clear that the element associated to $\varphi \circ \hat{c} \circ \eta$ via the duality in (4.13) is

$$TL_\infty^{(v)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{horizontal bar} \\ TL_\infty \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + g \end{array} & \cdots & \begin{array}{c} \text{L-shaped disc} \\ v_0 + g \end{array} \end{array} \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]],$$

where we sum over the number of input discs containing v_+g , and for each disc we sum over the boundary point connected to the bottom of the diagram. Define

$$Tr_0^{(v)}(x) := \langle TL_\infty^{(v)}, x \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$$

(we note $TL_\infty^{(v)} = TL_\infty^{(v)*}$ since v_0 , g , and TL_∞ are all self-adjoint), then $Tr_0^{(v)} = Tr_0 \circ \eta$.

The above observations and Lemma 4.2.5 immediately imply the following proposition.

Proposition 4.3.3. *There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that when $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ satisfies $\|v - v_0\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < \epsilon$, there is $g \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)}$ so that $TL_\infty^{(v)} \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ defined as above satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle.*

Moreover, the map $\hat{c} \circ \eta$ sends $Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ to a subalgebra of $W^(C_e + \mathcal{D}_e\hat{c}(g): e \in E)$. The joint law of the generators $\{C_e + \mathcal{D}_e\hat{c}(g)\}_{e \in E}$ with respect to the free quasi-free state φ is the free Gibbs state with potential $[\hat{c}(v)](C + \mathcal{D}_e\hat{c}(g)) = \hat{c} \circ \eta(v)$.*

Remark 4.3.4. The Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle on $Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ was solved in Proposition 2 of [GJS12] for potentials of the form $v_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k t_i B_i$, $B_1, \dots, B_k \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ with $\sum_i |t_i|$ small. Proposition 4.3.3 extends this to $B_1, \dots, B_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ despite its requirement that B_1, \dots, B_k are invariant under ρ .

Indeed, let $v = v_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k t_i B_i$, with $B_1, \dots, B_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k |t_i|$ small. Since elements of $(Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ are automatically invariant under σ_{-i}^φ (simply because the planar tangle



is isotopically equivalent to the identity planar tangle), $\tilde{v} := \mathcal{S}(v) \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ is invariant under ρ . So we apply Proposition 4.3.3 to \tilde{v} to obtain $TL_\infty^{(\tilde{v})} \in Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]]$ satisfying the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential \tilde{v} . But then Lemma 2.1.8 implies $\mathcal{D}_c\mathcal{S}\hat{c}(v - v_0) = \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(v - v_0)$. So using Lemma 4.2.1 to translate this to planar tangles we see that we can simply replace \tilde{v} with v in the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle, and hence $TL_\infty^{(\tilde{v})}$ also satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential v .

4.3.2 Equality of non-commutative probability spaces

Using \hat{c} to realize $Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ as a subalgebra of M , we let $M_0 = W^*(\hat{c}(Gr_0\mathcal{P})) \subset M$ and $M_{0,\pm} = W^*(\hat{c}(Gr_0^\pm\mathcal{P}))$. Note that by our choice of $R \geq 4\delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\|\cdot\|_S$ dominates the operator norm for any $S \geq R$ and therefore $(Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(S)} \subset M_0$ for every $S \geq R$. Thus, for $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ with $\|v - v_0\|_{R',\sigma} < \epsilon$ (ϵ as in Proposition 4.3.3) we have $\eta(x) \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)} \subset M_0$ for each

$x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$. Consider $M_0^{(v)} = W^*(\hat{c} \circ \eta(Gr_0\mathcal{P})) \subset M_0$ and $M_{0,\pm}^{(v)} = W^*(\hat{c} \circ \eta(Gr_0^\pm\mathcal{P}))$. In this section we show that by making ϵ smaller if necessary we have $M_0 = M_0^{(v)}$.

Lemma 4.3.5. *Let $R > 0$. For $H \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^{|E|}$, define*

$$L(H) := (\mathcal{J}_c C \# H) \# C = \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e) H_e C_{e^\circ}.$$

Suppose $h \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)}$ with zero \mathcal{P}_0 component embeds into M as

$$\hat{c}(h) = \sum_{e \in E} \sum_{ue \in L} \beta_h(ue) \hat{c}(u) C_e,$$

and define $H \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^{|E|}$ by

$$H_e = \sum_{ue^\circ \in L} \sigma(e^\circ) \beta_h(ue^\circ) \hat{c}(u).$$

Then $L(H) = \hat{c}(h)$ and for $u_1 e u_2 \in L$ ($e \in E$) we have

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{*} \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|} \hline h \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{*} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline u_1 & e & u_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\hat{c}} \hat{c}(u_1) H_e \hat{c}(u_2).$$

Proof. The assertion $L(H) = \hat{c}(h)$ follows immediately from the definition of H and $L(H)$. To see that the output of the planar tangle embeds as stated, one simply notes that the string connecting h to e must have e° as its endpoint in h and contributes a factor of $\sigma(e^\circ)$ to the tangle. \square

Theorem 4.3.6. *There exists a constant $\epsilon > 0$ so that for $v \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R'+1,\sigma)}$ with $\|v - v_0\|_{R'+1,\sigma} < \epsilon$, $M_0 = M_0^{(v)}$. Moreover, there exists a $*$ -automorphism of M which fixes M_0 and takes the free Gibbs state with potential $\hat{c}(v_0)$ to the free Gibbs state with potential $\hat{c}(v)$.*

Proof. The inclusion $M_0^{(v)} \subset M_0$ was already demonstrated at the beginning of this section. Towards showing the reverse inclusion, fix $x \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}$ and consider the following recursively defined sequence: $h_0 = v_0$ and

$$h_{k+1} = v_0 - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{*} \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|} \hline h_k \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{*} \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|} \hline h_k \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hat{g} \\ \hline \end{array},$$

where $\hat{g} = \mathcal{N}g \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R',\sigma)}$ with g the transport element from v_0 to v . Letting $R'' = \max\{R, \|Y\|_R\}$ ($Y = X + \mathcal{D}\hat{c}(g)$ as in the discussion following Lemma 4.3.1), we claim that $h_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R')}$ and if

$$x_k = \overset{*}{\underbrace{\overset{*}{h_k} \dots \overset{*}{h_k}}_x},$$

then $x_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R')}$, $\eta(x_k) \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)}$, and $\eta(x_k) \rightarrow x$ in the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm.

Indeed, suppose $\hat{G} = \hat{c}(\hat{g}) = \sum_{e \in E} \sum_{ue \in L} \beta_{\hat{g}}(ue) \hat{c}(u) C_e$. From Lemma 2.1.7 it follows that if $f = \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(g) = \mathcal{D}_c \Sigma \hat{G}$, then $f_e = \sum_{ue^\circ \in L} \sigma(e^\circ) \beta_{\hat{g}}(ue^\circ) \hat{c}(u)$ and $f \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R')})^{|E|}$. We then see by Lemma 4.3.5 that $L(f) = \hat{G} = \hat{c}(\hat{g})$.

Note that

$$Y = X + \mathcal{D}\hat{c}(g) = X + U^{-1} \# \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(g) = X + U^{-1} \# f.$$

We also have for $S \leq R'$

$$\|f\|_S \leq \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\hat{g}\|_S \leq \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\hat{g}\|_{R',\sigma},$$

which tends to zero as $\|v - v_0\|_{R'+1,\sigma} \rightarrow 0$. So by taking ϵ sufficiently small we have

$$\|Y\|_R \leq R + \|U^{-1} \# f\|_R < R'.$$

We will need this shortly when we appeal to Lemma 2.1.10 because it implies $R'' = \max\{R, \|Y\|_R\} < R'$.

For each k , define an $|E|$ -tuple H_k of (*a priori* formal) power series in the C_e so that $L(H_k) = \hat{c}(h_k)$. In particular, $H_0 = C$ since $L(C) = \hat{c}(v_0)$. Then these H_k satisfy the recursive relationship $H_{k+1} = C - f(H_k)$ since by Lemma 4.3.5,

$$\begin{aligned} L(H_{k+1}) &= \hat{c}(h_{k+1}) = V_0 - \sum_{e \in E} \sum_{e_1 \dots e_r \in L} \beta_{\hat{g}}(e_1 \dots e_r e) [H_k]_{e_1} \dots [H_k]_{e_r} C_e \\ &= V_0 - \sum_{e \in E} \sigma(e^\circ) [f(H_k)]_{e^\circ} C_e = L(C - f(H_k)), \end{aligned}$$

and the map L is injective.

The sequence $\{U^{-1}\#H_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ (now thought of as $|E|$ -tuples of power series in the X_e), is precisely the sequence $\{H^{(k)}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ considered in the proof of Lemma 2.1.10 for $S = R'$ and f replaced with $U^{-1}\#f$. We saw above that $\|U^{-1}\#f\|_{R'}$ can be made arbitrarily small by shrinking ϵ , so let ϵ be small enough that $\|U^{-1}\#f\|_{R'} < C$ for C as in Lemma 2.1.10. We obtain $U^{-1}\#H_k(Y) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^{|E|}$ and $U^{-1}\#H_k(Y) \rightarrow X$ (with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm and evaluating $U^{-1}\#H_k$ in the X_e) and $U^{-1}\#H_k \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R'')})^{|E|}$. Consequently, $H_k(C + \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(g)) \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R)})^{|E|}$, $H_k(C + \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(g)) \rightarrow C$ (with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm and evaluating H_k in the C_e), and $H_k \in (\mathcal{P}^{(R'')})^{|E|}$.

Now,

$$\|h_k\|_{R''} = \|L(H_k)\|_R \leq |E|\sqrt{\delta} \max_{e \in E} \|[H_k]_e C_{e^\circ}\|_{R''} < \infty;$$

that is, $h_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R')}$. Next, if x embeds as $\sum_{u \in L} \beta_x(u)u \in Gr_0\mathcal{P}^\Gamma$, then by Lemma 4.3.5

$$\hat{c}(x_k) = \sum_{e_1 \cdots e_r \in L} \beta_x(e_1 \cdots e_r) [H_k]_{e_1} \cdots [H_k]_{e_r},$$

which implies $x_k \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R')}$ since $\mathcal{P}^{(R')}$ is a Banach algebra. Furthermore,

$$\hat{c} \circ \eta(x_k) = \sum_{e_1 \cdots e_r \in L} \beta_x(e_1 \cdots e_r) [H_k(C + \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(g))]_{e_1} \cdots [H_k(C + \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(g))]_{e_r}, \quad (4.21)$$

which implies $\eta(x_k) \in (Gr_0\mathcal{P})^{(R)}$ as claimed. Additionally, since $H_k(C + \mathcal{D}_c\hat{c}(g)) \rightarrow C$ we have

$$\hat{c} \circ \eta(x_k) \rightarrow \sum_{e_1 \cdots e_r \in L} \beta_x(e_1 \cdots e_r) C_{e_1} \cdots C_{e_r} = \hat{c}(x)$$

in the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm, which implies $\eta(x_k) \rightarrow x$ in the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm.

Now, let $\pi_n: Gr_0[[\mathcal{P}]] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_n$ be the projection onto the n th component. For each k and

N , write $x_k^N = \sum_{n=0}^N \pi_n(x_k)$. Then $\lim_N \|x_k - x_k^N\|_{R''} = 0$ for each k . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|\eta(x_k) - \eta(x_k^N)\|_R &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \underbrace{[\hat{c}(x_k - x_k^N)]}_{\text{as a polynomial in the } C_e} (C + \mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(g)) \right\|_R \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \underbrace{[\hat{c}(x_k - x_k^N)]}_{\text{as a polynomial in the } X_e} (Y) \right\|_R \\ &\leq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|\hat{c}(x_k - x_k^N)\|_{R''} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|x_k - x_k^N\|_{R''} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\eta(x_k) \in \overline{\hat{c} \circ \eta(Gr_0 \mathcal{P})}^{\|\cdot\|_R} \subset M_0^{(v)}$ and hence $x \in M_0^{(v)}$ as the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -limit of the $\eta(x_k)$.

Finally, the $*$ -automorphism on M is simply the extension of $C_e \mapsto C_e + \mathcal{D}_e \hat{c}(g)$. \square

Remark 4.3.7. Because of (4.4), the embedding $\hat{c}: (Gr_0 \mathcal{P}, Tr_0) \hookrightarrow (M_0, \varphi)$ is not trace-preserving. However, restricting to either $Gr_0^+ \mathcal{P}$ and $Gr_0^- \mathcal{P}$ and normalizing \hat{c} by $\frac{1}{|V_{\pm}|}$ does yield a trace-preserving embedding. Similarly, $\frac{1}{|V_{\pm}|} \hat{c} \circ \eta$ is a trace-preserving embedding of $(Gr_0 \mathcal{P}, Tr_0^{(v)}) \hookrightarrow (M_{0,\pm}^{(v)}, \varphi)$.

Since it is clear that Theorem 4.3.6 also gives the equalities $M_{0,\pm} = M_{0,\pm}^{(v)}$, we observe that $\frac{1}{|V_{\pm}|} \hat{c}$ and $\frac{1}{|V_{\pm}|} \hat{c} \circ \eta$ are distinct embeddings of $Gr_0^{\pm} \mathcal{P}$ into $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$ which generate the same von Neumann algebra.

Remark 4.3.8. Since the proof Theorem 4.3.6 relied only on operator norm convergence, the result also holds when the von Neumann algebras are replaced with the C^* -algebras.

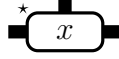
4.3.3 Tower of non-commutative probability spaces

In this section we recall the embeddings of $Gr_k \mathcal{P}^{\Gamma}$ into $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$ considered in [GJS10], and show that perturbing these embeddings by the transport element g still yields the same von Neumann algebra.

For $k \geq 1$ consider the map $\hat{c}_k: Gr_k \mathcal{P}^{\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$ defined by

$$\hat{c}_k(u f_k^{\circ} \cdots f_1^{\circ} e_1 \cdots e_k) = \hat{\ell}(e_1) \cdots \hat{\ell}(e_k) \hat{c}(u) \hat{\ell}(f_k)^* \cdots \hat{\ell}(f_1)^*,$$

where $e_1, \dots, e_k, f_1, \dots, f_k \in E$ and $uf_k^\circ \cdots f_1^\circ e_1 \cdots e_k \in L$. We let $\hat{c}_0 = \hat{c}$. The reason for the apparent rotation of the edges in the definition of \hat{c}_k is that when we represent $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ as the diagram



we want to send the strings on the left to operators of the form $l(e)$, the strings on the right to operators of the form $l(e^\circ)^*$, and the strings on top to operators of the form $\hat{c}(e)$. Because $l(f)^*l(e) = \delta_{f=e}\|e\|^2$, \hat{c}_k is a $*$ -homomorphism from $Gr_k \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$ (with multiplication \wedge_k) to $\mathfrak{M}_k \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$ where

$$\mathfrak{M}_k = \text{span}\{\hat{\ell}(e_1) \cdots \hat{\ell}(e_k) \hat{c}(u) \hat{\ell}(f_k)^* \cdots \hat{\ell}(f_1)^* : e_1 \cdots e_k u f_k^\circ \cdots f_1^\circ \in L\}.$$

Also considered in [GJS10] was the trace $\varphi_k : \mathfrak{M}_k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by

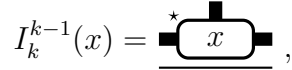
$$\varphi_k(\cdot) = \delta^{-k} \sum_{f_1, \dots, f_k \in E} \left(\frac{\mu(s(f_1))}{\mu(t(f_k))} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_k, \cdot f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_k \rangle_{\mathcal{F}},$$

which satisfies $\varphi_k(\hat{c}(x)) = \sum_{v \in V} [Tr_k(x)](v)$ for $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$, and the embeddings $i_k^{k-1} : \mathfrak{M}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_k$ defined by

$$i_k^{k-1}(\hat{c}_{k-1}(u)) = \sum_{eue^\circ \in L} \sigma(e)^{-1} \hat{\ell}(e) \hat{c}_{k-1}(u) \hat{\ell}(e)^*,$$

so that $\varphi_k \circ i_k^{k-1} = \varphi_{k-1}$.

These inclusion maps correspond to the inclusion tangles $I_k^{k-1} : Gr_{k-1} \mathcal{P} \rightarrow Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ defined by



in the sense that $i_k^{k-1} \circ \hat{c}_{k-1} = \hat{c}_k \circ I_k^{k-1}$.

For each $k \geq 0$, let $M_k = W^*(\hat{c}_k(Gr_k \mathcal{P})) \subset \mathfrak{M}_k$ and $M_{k,\pm} = W^*(\hat{c}_k(Gr_k^\pm \mathcal{P}))$. In [GJS10], the embedding $c : \mathbb{C} \langle e \in E \rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_A)$ rather than \hat{c} was used to define these von Neumann algebras on the GNS space corresponding to the weight ϕ from Section 4.1.3. However, since $\varphi \circ \hat{c} = \phi \circ c$ these are isomorphic to the M_k defined here. Consequently, Theorem

Thus

$$\|\hat{c}_k \circ \eta_k(x) - \hat{c}_k(x_n)\| \leq \sum_{uu_2^{\circ}u_1 \in L} |\beta_x(uu_2^{\circ}u_1)| \|u_1\| \|u_2\| \|\hat{c} \circ \eta(u) - [\hat{c}(u)](\mathcal{D}_c \hat{c}(h_n))\| \rightarrow 0,$$

since $x \in Gr_k \mathcal{P}$ has finite support in $Gr_k \mathcal{P}^\Gamma$. Thus $M_k^{(v)} \subset M_k$.

The reverse inclusion follows from the same argument since we showed in the proof of Theorem 4.3.6 that $\hat{c}(u)$ is the $\|\cdot\|_R$ -norm limit of elements of the form $\hat{c} \circ \eta(u')$.

The final statements are immediate from the equalities established above, but we also note that they follow from the fact that I_k^{k-1} intertwines η_k and η_{k-1} for each k . \square

Remark 4.3.10. As with Theorem 4.3.6, Theorem 4.3.9 also holds when the von Neumann algebras are replaced with the corresponding C^* -algebras.

One should think of the embeddings $\hat{c}_k \circ \eta_k$, $k \geq 0$ as small perturbations of the embeddings \hat{c}_k of $Gr_k \mathcal{P}$. Thus, Theorems 4.3.6 and 4.3.9 say that when the perturbation is small enough, the von Neumann algebras generated by the $Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}$ are the same and we can recover the subfactor planar algebra \mathcal{P} as the standard invariant of the subfactors $i_k^{k-1}(M_{k-1,+}^{(v)}) \subset M_{k,+}^{(v)}$.

Suppose $\tau_0: Gr_0^+ \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a trace and let $f \in Gr_0^+[[\mathcal{P}]]$ be such that $\tau_0(x) = \langle f^*, x \rangle$. Recall that we can extend this to a series of traces $\tau_k: Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $k \geq 0$, via (4.1). Let $(\mathcal{H}_k, \pi_k, \xi_k)$ be the GNS representation of $(Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}, \wedge_k)$ with respect to τ_k , and let $L_k = \pi_k(Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P})'' \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_k)$. The inclusion tangles I_k^{k-1} induce inclusions $\hat{i}_k^{k-1}: \pi_{k-1}(Gr_{k-1}^+ \mathcal{P}) \rightarrow \pi_k(Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P})$ such that $\hat{i}_k^{k-1} \circ \pi_{k-1} = \pi_k \circ I_k^{k-1}$. Thus when the L_k are factors, one can consider the standard invariant associated to these inclusions. The following corollary shows that if f satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with a potential v close enough to v_0 , then $L_k \cong M_{k,+}$ for each $k \geq 0$ and hence the standard invariant for $\{L_k \subset L_{k+1}\}_{k \geq 0}$ is simply \mathcal{P} .

Corollary 4.3.11. *Let $\epsilon > 0$ be as in Theorem 4.3.6 and $\{\tau_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ and $f \in Gr_0^+[[\mathcal{P}]]$ as above. Suppose f satisfies the Schwinger-Dyson planar tangle with potential $v \in (Gr_0 \mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R^{+1}, \sigma)}$. If $\|v - v_0\|_{R, \sigma} < \epsilon$, then there exists trace-preserving embeddings $(Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}, \tau_k) \hookrightarrow (\mathfrak{M}_k, \varphi_k)$ for*

each k , and the von Neumann algebra generated by $Gr_k^+ \mathcal{P}$ under this embedding is M_k . Moreover, $L_k \cong M_{k,+}$ for each $k \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $g \in (Gr_0 \mathcal{P})_{c.s.}^{(R', \sigma)}$ be the transport element from v_0 to v . Then the embeddings are simply $\{\frac{1}{|V_+|} \hat{c}_k \circ \eta_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ and the equality of the generated von Neumann algebras follows from Theorem 4.3.9. The isomorphism $L_k \cong M_{k,+}$ follows from the fact that both representations π_k and $\hat{c}_k \circ \eta_k$ are trace-preserving. \square

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