

Physics on a circle and geometry

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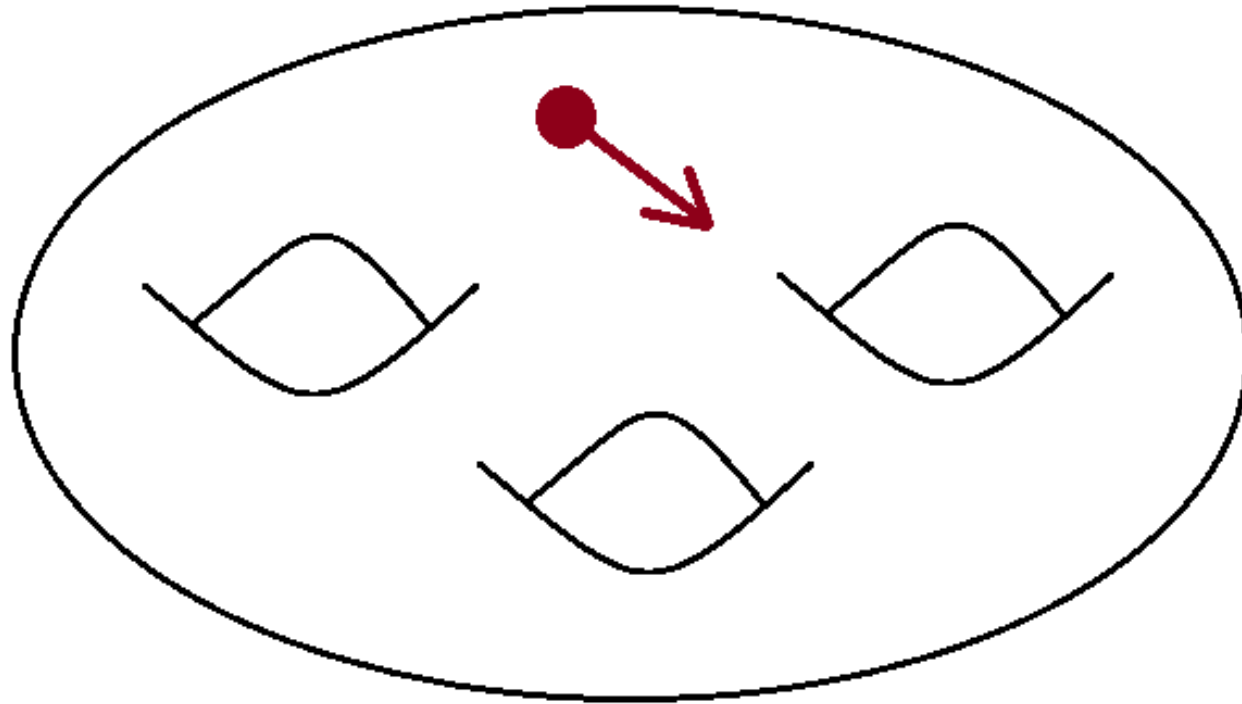
The 1st Strathmore University

Mathematics Conference

18-20 August 2011

Classical physics

Classical physics deals with *particles* moving in *physical space* under the influence of *forces*



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Choose a simple physical space:

the one-dimensional *circle*

Classical physics on a circle



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Classical physics on a circle

- Equation of motion: Newton's equation

$$d^2x/dt^2 = 0$$

- Energy of particle

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2$$

v a real constant

- Continuous spectrum!



Quantum physics on a circle

- Equation of motion: Schrödinger's equation

- Energy of particle

$$E = n^2/R^2$$

n : an integer number

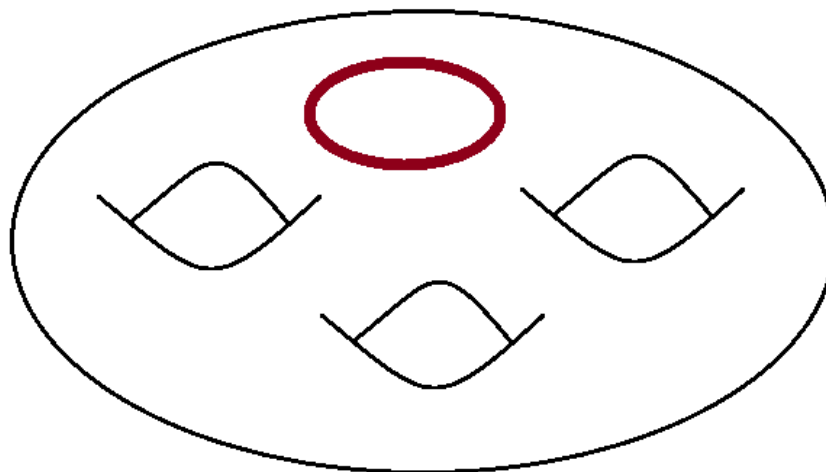
R : radius of circle

- Discrete spectrum!



String theory

- Idea: replace *particles* by *strings*.



- Strings move in space just like particles
- Strings have internal motion patterns, giving rise to physically particles

String theory on a circle

- Geometric input: string can wind round the circle!
- Energy of states:

$$E = n^2/R^2 + m^2R^2$$

n : quantum number

m : winding number
(integers)

R : radius of circle



String theory on a circle

- Energy levels:

$$E = n^2/R^2 + m^2R^2$$

n, m integers; R : radius of circle

- Energy spectrum *invariant* under the transformation

$$(n, m, R) \langle \text{====} \rangle (m, n, 1/R)$$

Duality in string theory on a circle

$$(n, m, R) \langle=====\rangle (m, n, 1/R)$$

small circle $\langle=====\rangle$ *large circle*

winding state $\langle=====\rangle$ *particle state*



Duality in string theory on a circle

$$(n, m, R) \langle ===== \rangle (m, n, 1/R)$$

small circle $\langle ===== \rangle$ *large circle*

winding state $\langle ===== \rangle$ *particle state*

Physics on a small circle is indistinguishable
from physics on a large circle!

Duality in string theory

- This example can be generalized: there are many examples, where *geometrically very different spaces* give rise to *identical physics in string theory*.
- One much studied example: *mirror symmetry*
- A famous example because of a historically important maths/physics debate

Rational curves on a quintic: maths

- Problem in classical enumerative geometry:

"find the number n_d of rational curves of degree d on a quintic threefold"

- Mathematics results:

$$n_1 = 2875 \text{ (Kleiman, 1979)}$$

$$n_2 = 609,250 \text{ (Katz, 1986)}$$

$$n_3 = 2,682,549,425 \text{ (Ellingsrud et al 1990)}$$

Rational curves on a quintic: phys

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1^1 = & 5 + 2875 \frac{1^3 q}{1-q} + 609250 \frac{2^3 q^2}{1-q^2} + 317206375 \frac{3^3 q^3}{1-q^3} + 242467530000 \frac{4^3 q^4}{1-q^4} \\ & + 229305888887625 \frac{5^3 q^5}{1-q^5} + 248249742118022000 \frac{6^3 q^6}{1-q^6} \\ & + 295091050570845659250 \frac{7^3 q^7}{1-q^7} + 375632160937476603550000 \frac{8^3 q^8}{1-q^8} \\ & + 503840510416985243645106250 \frac{9^3 q^9}{1-q^9} \\ & + 704288164978454686113488249750 \frac{10^3 q^{10}}{1-q^{10}} \\ & + 1017913203569692432490203659468875 \frac{11^3 q^{11}}{1-q^{11}} \\ & + 1512323901934139334751675234074638000 \frac{12^3 q^{12}}{1-q^{12}} \\ & + 2299488568136266648325160104772265542625 \frac{13^3 q^{13}}{1-q^{13}} \\ & + 3565959228158001564810294084668822024070250 \frac{14^3 q^{14}}{1-q^{14}} \\ & + 5624656824668483274179483938371579753751395250 \frac{15^3 q^{15}}{1-q^{15}} \\ & + 9004003639871055462831535610291411200360685606000 \frac{16^3 q^{16}}{1-q^{16}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Rational curves on a quintic: phys

- Candelas et al in 1991 claims:

$$n_1 = 2875$$

$$n_2 = 609,250$$

~~$$n_3 = 2,682,549,425$$~~

$$n_3 = 317,206,375$$

$$n_4 = \dots \text{ etc}$$

Rational curves on a quintic: verdict

Date: Wed, 31 Jul 91 11:06:34 MDT

From: Herb Clemens

To: candelas@YYY.edu

Subject: Physics wins!

String theory in geometry

- Such computations come from exploiting the power of duality in string theory
- These ideas had an enormous influence on the development of pure mathematics!
- Development of subjects such as Gromov-Witten theory, derived geometry, non-commutative algebraic geometry,...