

# Problem Set # 1

PI Lectures on Finite Symmetry in Field Theory

June 13, 2022

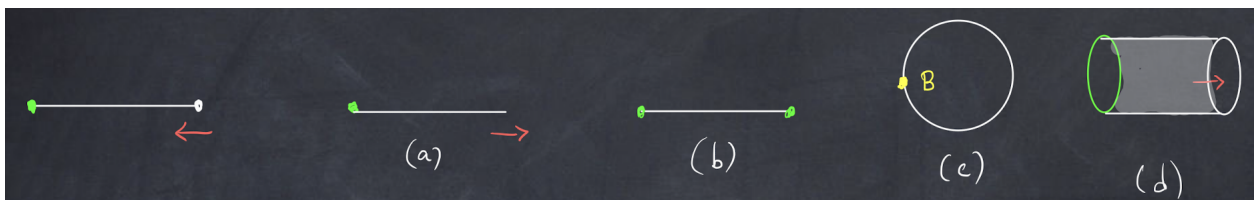


FIGURE 1. Some bordisms in the topological field theory  $(\sigma, \rho)$

- Let  $G$  be a finite group, and let  $\sigma: \text{Bord}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  be the 2-dimensional finite gauge theory. You can take  $\mathcal{C} = \text{Alg}_1(\text{Vect})$  the Morita 2-category of complex algebras, or  $\mathcal{C} = \text{Cat}$  a 2-category of complex linear categories. In the former case  $\sigma(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[G]$  is the group algebra of  $G$ ; in the latter case  $\sigma(\text{pt}) = \text{Rep}(G)$  is the category of linear representations of  $G$ . Let  $\rho$  be the right regular boundary theory; then the first bordism in Figure 1 evaluates to the right regular module  $A_A$  (or to the functor  $\text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Vect}$  which maps a  $G$ -module to its underlying vector space.) Let  $B$  be an  $(A, A)$ -bimodule. The red arrow indicates incoming vs. outgoing boundary components. Compute the value of  $(\sigma, \rho)$  on the bordisms (a), (b), (c), and (d) in Figure 1. You may need to specify more data to achieve an unambiguous answer.

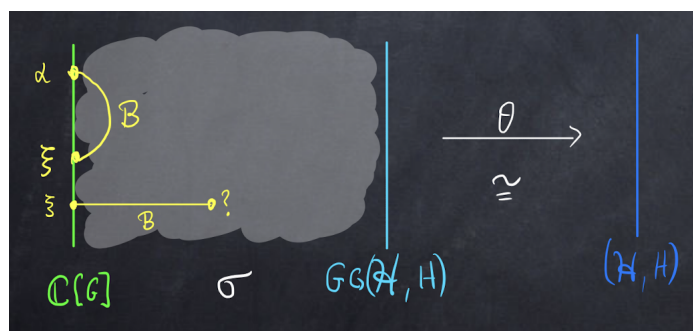


FIGURE 2. Two defects in quantum mechanics

- Figure 2 uses the pictorial notation from the lecture; see also the lecture notes. Here we are working with the 2-dimensional finite  $G$ -gauge theory of Problem 1, which acts on a quantum mechanical system given by a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  and a Hamiltonian  $H$ . In the figure,  $B$  is a (dualizable)  $(A, A)$ -bimodule,  $\xi \in B$  is a vector, and  $\alpha \in B^*$  is a functional. Take the vertical line to be imaginary time. The bottom defect is at a fixed time, but data is missing at the right endpoint. What data goes there? (It is an element of  $\text{Hom}(1, \sigma(L))$ , where  $L$  is the link of the point.) What is the image of that defect under  $\theta$ ? (Note that it is a  $(\sigma, \rho)$ -defect.) For the top defect, suppose that  $\xi, \alpha$  are at some times  $t_1, t_2$ . Compute the image of this defect under  $\theta$ .