

# 4 Etude asymptotique de noyaux

Objectif : Le but de cette séance est de

DEMONTRER

Thm [Johansson 2000]  $w \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Geom}(q)$

$$M = \lfloor n\alpha \rfloor = n x_n, \quad x_n \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$N = \lfloor n\beta \rfloor = n y_n$$

Alors 
$$\frac{L_{M,N} - n S(\alpha, \beta)}{\sigma(\alpha, \beta) n^{1/3}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{TW}$$

où 
$$S(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{q(\alpha+\beta)}{1-q} + \frac{2\sqrt{q\alpha\beta}}{1-q} = s$$

$$\sigma(\alpha, \beta) = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{q(y+s)(x+s)}}{(1 - \sqrt{\frac{q(y+s)}{x+s}})(1 - \sqrt{\frac{q(x+s)}{y+s}})} \right]^{1/3}$$

## Ingrédients

1/ Séance 10 :  $\mathbb{P}(L_{M,N} \leq t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_k = t}^{+\infty} \det(K_{N,M,q}(l_i, l_j))$   
 (Corollaire \*)

2/ Séance 10 : (Odeun Ker)  $K = K_{N,M,q}$

satisfait

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} K(i,j) z^i \eta^{-j} = \frac{J(z)}{J(\eta)} \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\eta^k} 1^{-k/5}} \quad |\eta| < |z|$$

et 
$$J(z) = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{q/z})^N}{(1 + \sqrt{qz})^M}$$

Preuve:

II

• Mq  $K(i,j) = \sum_{R \geq 0} J_{M,N,q}(i+R) J_{N,M,q}(j+R)$  ou

En effet  $J(z) = J_{M,N,q}(z) = \frac{(1-\sqrt{q}/z)^N}{(1-\sqrt{q}z)^M}$   
 $= \frac{1}{J_{N,M,q}(1/z)} = \frac{1}{J'(1/z)}$

Donc si  $J_{M,N,q}(z) = \sum z^n J(n)$ ,  $J_{N,M,q}(z) = \sum z^n J'(n)$

alors  $\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} K(i,j) S^i \eta^{-j}$

$$= \frac{J(S)}{J(\eta)} \frac{1}{S^{-\frac{M}{q}} + 1} = \frac{\eta}{S} J(S) J'(1/\eta) \frac{1}{1 - \eta/S}$$

$$= \frac{\eta}{S} \sum_{\substack{i,j \geq 0 \\ (i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2}} S^i J(i) \eta^{-j} J'(j) \left(\frac{S}{\eta}\right)^R$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{R \geq 0 \\ (i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2}} S^{i+R} \eta^{-(j+R)} J(i) J'(j)$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} S^i \eta^{-j} \sum_{R \geq 0} J(i+R) J'(i+R)$$

• Expression par  $\int$  de contour :

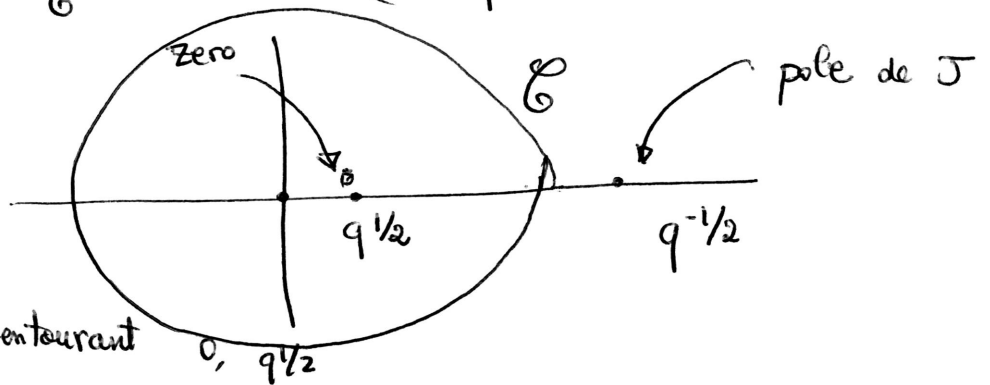
III

$$J_{N,M,q}(j) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int d\theta e^{-ij\theta} J_{N,M,q}(e^{i\theta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dz}{z} z^{-j} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{q}/z)^N}{(1 - \sqrt{q}z)^M}$$

où  $\mathcal{C}$  est n'importe quel contour évitant

0,  $q^{1/2}$ ,  $q^{-1/2}$  & entourant 0,  $q^{1/2}$



En écrivant

$$\begin{cases} M = \alpha_n n \\ N = \gamma_m n \\ \text{---} = n S(\alpha_n, \gamma_m) = \frac{q(m\alpha_n + n\gamma_m)}{1-q} + \frac{2\sqrt{q\alpha_n\gamma_m}}{1-q} \end{cases}$$

On a :

$$J_{N,M,q}(j) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{dz}{z} z^{-j - n S(\alpha_n, \gamma_m)}$$

$$\exp \left[ -n S(\alpha_n, \gamma_m) \log z + n \gamma_m \log(1 - \sqrt{q}/z) - n \alpha_n \log(1 - \sqrt{q}z) \right]$$

$$n g(z)$$

où  $g = g_{x,y}$

Idee : Méthode de Laplace / Steepest descent

pour l'asymptotique  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ .

Points critiques de  $g$  ?

• Etude de la fonction  $g$  :

IV

$$g_{y,x}(z) = g(z)$$

$$= -s(x,y) \log z + x \log(1 - \sqrt{q}/z) - y \log(1 - \sqrt{q}z)$$

Points critiques ?

$$\Rightarrow z g'(z) = -s(x,y) + \frac{x \sqrt{q} z / z^2}{1 - \sqrt{q}/z} + \frac{y \sqrt{q} z}{1 - \sqrt{q}z}$$

$$= -s(x,y) + \frac{x \sqrt{q}/z}{1 - \sqrt{q}/z} + \frac{y \sqrt{q} z}{1 - \sqrt{q}z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{q}/z)(1 - \sqrt{q}z)} \left[ \begin{aligned} & -s(x,y) \frac{1 + q - \sqrt{q}(z + 1/z)}{\sqrt{q}/z - q} \\ & + x \sqrt{q}/z (1 - \sqrt{q}z) \\ & + y \sqrt{q} z (1 - \sqrt{q}/z) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{q}/z)(1 - \sqrt{q}z)} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & -s(x,y)(1+q) - qx - qy + z(\sqrt{q}s(x,y) + \sqrt{q}y) \\ & + \frac{1}{z}(\sqrt{q}s(x,y) + \sqrt{q}x) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - \sqrt{q}/z)(1 - \sqrt{q}z)} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & z \sqrt{q}(y + s(x,y)) + \frac{\sqrt{q}}{z}(x + s(x,y)) \\ & - (1+q)s(x,y) - qx - qy \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z - \sqrt{q})(1 - \sqrt{q}z)} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & z^2 \sqrt{q}(y + s(x,y)) + \sqrt{q}(x + s(x,y)) \\ & - (1+q)s(x,y) - qx - qy \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Toujours !

$$\Delta = [q(x+y) + (1+q)s(x,y)]^2 - 4q(x+s)(y+s)$$

V

$$= \underbrace{q^2(x+y)^2} + \underbrace{2q(1+q)(x+y)s} + \underbrace{(1+q)^2 s^2} - \underbrace{4qs^2} - 4qxy + \underbrace{4qs(x+y)}$$

$$= \underbrace{q^2(x+y)^2} - 4qxy + \underbrace{(1+q)^2 s^2} - \underbrace{2q(1+q)s(x+y)}$$

$$= (q(x+y) - (1+q)s)^2 - 4qxy$$

$$\triangleleft s(x,y) = s = \frac{q(x+y)}{1-q} + \frac{2\sqrt{qxy}}{1-q}$$

$\implies \Delta = 0$  !  $z^*$  racine double !

$$(z^*)^2 = \frac{x+s}{y+s} \quad \text{Point cle'}$$

Donc

$$z g'(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-\sqrt{q})(1-\sqrt{q}z)} \frac{\sqrt{q}(y+s)}{[z - z^*]^2}$$

$$z^*_{g,x} = z^* = \sqrt{\frac{x+s}{y+s}} \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$= (z^*_{x,y})^{-1}$$

• Où se trouve  $z^*$  dans le plan complexe ?

Idealement  $q^{1/2} < z^* < q^{-1/2}$

$$\iff q < \frac{x+s}{y+s} < q^{-1} \iff q < \frac{x+qy + 2\sqrt{qxy}}{y+qx + 2\sqrt{qxy}} < q^{-1}$$

oui!

ainsi nous pouvons choisir un contour passant

VI

par  $z^*$ .

De plus  $g(z) - g(z^*)$  (car  $g = g_{y,x}$ )

$$\stackrel{z \rightarrow z^*}{=} (1+o(1)) \frac{\sqrt{q}(y+s) z^* (z-z^*)^2}{(z^*-\sqrt{q})(1-\sqrt{q}z^*)} \frac{(z-z^*)^3}{3}$$

$$\sim \frac{(z-z^*)^3}{3(z^*)^3} \frac{\sqrt{q}(y+s)(z^*)^2}{(z^*-\sqrt{q})(1-\sqrt{q}z^*)}$$

$$\sim \frac{(z-z^*)^3}{3(z^*)^3} \frac{\sqrt{q(y+s)(z+s)}}{(1-\sqrt{q}/z^*)(1-\sqrt{q}z^*)}$$

symétrique en  $(x,y)$

car  $z_{x,y}^* z_{y,x}^* = 1$  !

$$\sim \sigma(x,y)^3 \frac{\left(\frac{z}{z^*} - 1\right)^3}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle & g_{x,y}(z_{x,y}^*) \\ & + g_{y,x}(z_{y,x}^*) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

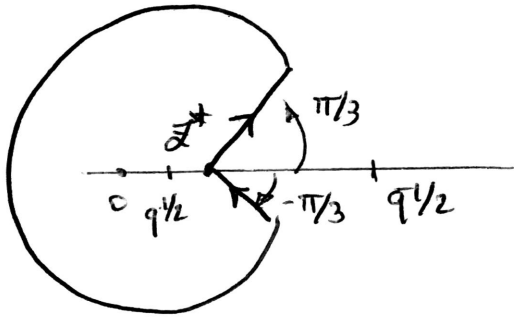
• Conclusion:

$$K(i+ms(x,y), j+ms(x,y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k \geq 0} J_{M,N,q}(i+ms+k) J_{N,M,q}(j+ms+k) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dz}{2\pi iz} z^{-(i+k)} e^{m \left[ g_{x,y_n}(z) - g_{x,y}(z_{x,y}^*) \right]} \\ &\quad \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dz}{2\pi iz} z^{-(j+k)} e^{m \left[ g_{y_n,x}(z) - g_{y,x}(z_{y,x}^*) \right]} \end{aligned}$$

En appliquant la technique de la steepest

descent sur le contour :



seule la contrib<sup>o</sup>

VII

au voisinage du

point critique  $z^*$

subsiste alors que

$n \rightarrow +\infty$ .



De plus les angles  $\pm \pi/3$  sont choisis car ce sont les direct<sup>o</sup> où  $e^{m \sigma(x,y) \frac{(z-z^*)^3}{3(z^*)^3}}$  décroît le + vite!  
(Point critique dégénéré). Remarque: Airy se rapproche.

Ainsi en ne se souciant pas des contours précis sur la CV:

$$K(ms+i, ms+j) = \sum_{k \geq 0} (1+e(i)) \int_{z^*_{x,y}} \frac{dz}{2\pi i z} z^{-(i+k)} e^{\frac{n}{3} \left( \sigma(x,y) \left( \frac{z}{z^*} - 1 \right) \right)^3} + \int_{z^*_{y,2}} \frac{dz}{2\pi i z} z^{-(j+k)}$$

Centrage / Changt de var

$$z = z^* + \frac{u}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)}$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(1+e(i)) \left( \frac{z^*_{x,y}}{z^*_{x,y}} \right)^{j(i+k)}}{(2\pi i)^2 (m^{1/3} \sigma)^2} \int_{c \llcorner_{0(m^{1/3})}} \frac{du}{u} \left( 1 + \frac{u}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} \right)^{-(i+k)} e^{\frac{u^3}{3}} + \int_{c \llcorner_{0(m^{1/3})}} du \left( 1 + \frac{u}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} \right)^{-(j+k)} e^{\frac{u^3}{3}}$$

def de Airy  
 (see page 10)

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} (1+o(1)) A_i \left( \frac{i+k}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} \right) A_i \left( \frac{j+k}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} \right) \frac{1}{(m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y))^2} \times \left( z_{x,y}^* \right)^{i-j}$$

D'au

$$m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y) K \left( ms + m^{1/3} \sigma x, ms + m^{1/3} \sigma y \right) \left( z_{x,y}^* \right)^{j-i}$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(1+o(1))}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} A_i \left( x + \frac{k}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)}, y + \frac{k}{m^{1/3} \sigma(x,y)} \right)$$

$$\approx (1+o(1)) \int_0^{+\infty} A_i(x+u) A_i(y+u) du$$

$$= (1+o(1)) A_i(x,y) \text{ Noyau d'Airy.}$$

Maintenant :

$$\mathbb{P} \left( \frac{L_{M,N} - ms}{m^{1/3} \sigma} \leq t \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_k = ms + m^{1/3} \sigma t}^{+\infty} \det \left( K(l_i, l_j) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_k = m^{1/3} \sigma t}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(m^{1/3} \sigma)^k} \det \left( m^{1/3} \sigma K \left( \begin{matrix} ms + l_i \\ ms + l_j \end{matrix} \right) \right)$$

conjugues

$\left( z_{x,y}^* \right)^{l_i - l_j}$

sommées de Riemann

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \det(\text{Id} - A_i) \xrightarrow{L^2([t; +\infty])} \int_{[t; +\infty]^k} \det(A_i(x_i, x_j)) dx_1 \dots dx_k$$