

Perturbed GUE

M is Hermitian

dM is Lebesgue measure

$$dP_n(M) = \frac{1}{Z_n(t)} \exp \left[-n \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} M^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{2\nu} t_j M^j \right) \right] dM$$

Partition function

$$Z_n(t) = \int_{H(n \times n)} \exp \left[-n \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} M^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{2\nu} t_j M^j \right) \right] dM$$

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$$-\frac{1}{n} \partial_{t_k} \log Z_n(t) = \mathbb{E} \left[\operatorname{tr} (M^k) \right]$$

Maps and matrix integrals

Partition function for quartic potential:

$$Z_n(t) = \int_{H(n \times n)} \exp \left[-n \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} M^2 + t M^4 \right) \right] dM$$

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Asymptotic expansion as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\log \frac{Z_n(t)}{Z_n(0)} \sim e_0(t)n^2 + e_1(t)n^0 + e_2(t)n^{-2} + \dots$$

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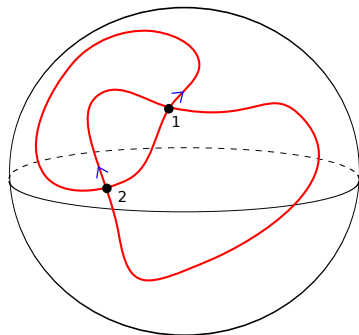
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The functions e_g are exponential generating functions for genus g maps with 4 edges meeting at each vertex.

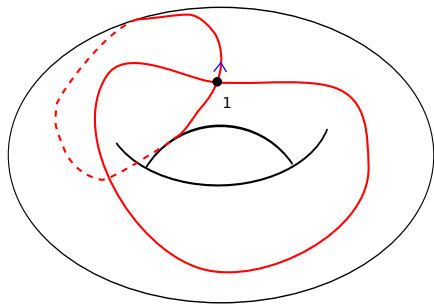
$$e_g(t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k\text{-vertex} \\ 4\text{-valent} \\ g\text{-maps} \end{array} \right\} \right) \frac{(-t)^k}{k!}$$

Maps

genus=0



genus=1



Faces of maps

Partition function for quartic potential:

$$Z_{n,N}(t) = \int_{H(n \times n)} \exp \left[-N \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} M^2 + t M^4 \right) \right] dM$$

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Asymptotic expansion as $n, N \rightarrow \infty$ with $n/N = x$ fixed:

$$\log \frac{Z_{n,N}(t)}{Z_{n,N}(0)} \sim e_0(x, t) N^2 + e_1(x, t) N^0 + e_2(x, t) N^{-2} + \dots$$

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The functions e_g are exponential generating functions for genus g maps with 4 edges meeting at each vertex.

$$e_g(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} x^{\# \text{ faces}} \left(\# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k\text{-vertex} \\ 4\text{-valent} \\ g\text{-maps} \end{array} \right\} \right) \frac{(-t)^k}{k!}$$

Generating functions 2

$$Z_{n,N}(t) = \int_{H(n \times n)} \exp \left[-N \operatorname{tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} M^2 + t M^j \right) \right] dM$$

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$$U(T, \gamma, \nu) = \left\{ (x, t) : |t_j| \leq T, t_{2\nu} \geq \gamma \sum_{i=1}^{2\nu-1} t_i \right\}.$$

Theorem of Ercolani and McLaughlin [3] For all $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist $T > 0$, $\gamma > 0$, and a neighborhood A of 1 such that the following asymptotic expansion holds for $t \in U(T, \gamma, \nu)$ and $x \in A$ as $n, N \rightarrow \infty$ with the ratio $n/N = x$ fixed:

$$\log \frac{Z_{n,N}(t)}{Z_{n,N}(0)} \sim \sum_{g \geq 0} e_g(x, t) N^{2-2g}$$

The coefficient functions e_g are analytic for $x, t \in A \times U(T, \gamma, \nu)$, and have analytic continuations to a complex neighborhood of $t = 0$. The meaning of “ \sim ” is: for fixed ν, T, γ we have

$$\left| \log \frac{Z_{n,N}(t)}{Z_{n,N}(0)} - \sum_{g=0}^G e_g(x, t) N^{2-2g} \right| < C_G N^{-2g},$$

where the constant C_G is independent of x and t so long as they are in the set $U(T, \gamma, \nu) \times A$. Furthermore, this expansion can be differentiated term by term:

$$\partial_{t_1}^{m_1} \dots \partial_{t_{2\nu}}^{m_{2\nu}} \log \frac{Z_{n,N}(t)}{Z_{n,N}(0)} \sim \sum_{g \geq 0} \partial_{t_1}^{m_1} \dots \partial_{t_{2\nu}}^{m_{2\nu}} e_g(x, t) N^{2-2g}.$$

Formula of B,I,P,Z '78

Brezin, Parisi, Itzykson and Zuber 1978, [2]

$$e_0(x = 1, t) = \frac{1}{2} \log z + \frac{1}{24}(z - 1)(z - 9), \quad (\text{case } j = 4)$$
$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 48t}}{24t}$$

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$$z = \frac{1}{16}(\beta - \alpha)^2$$

α , and β are the endpoints of the support of a random matrix eigenvalue equilibrium measure.

Formulas of B,I,Z '80

Bessis, Itzykson and Zuber, 1980 [1]

$$e_1(x = 1, t) = -\frac{1}{12} \log(2 - z), \quad (\text{case } j = 4)$$

$$e_2(x = 1, t) = \frac{1}{6!} \frac{(1 - z)^3}{(2 - z)^5} (82 + 21z - 3z^4)$$

Formulas of E,M,P '08

Ercolani, McLaughlin and Pierce 2008, [4]. If j is even:

$$e_0(x=1, t) = \frac{1}{2} \log z + \frac{(j-2)^2}{4j(j+2)} (z-1) \left(z - \frac{3j+6}{j-2} \right)$$

$$e_1(x=1, t) = -\frac{1}{12} \log(j/2 - (j/2 - 1)z)$$

$$e_2(x=1, t) = \frac{(z-1)}{(j/2 - (j/2 - 1)z)^5} \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Polyn. of deg. 4 in } z, \\ \text{coeff's depend on } j \end{array} \right)$$

Formulas of E,P '12

Ercolani and Pierce 2012, [5]

$$e_0(x=1, t) = \frac{1}{2} \log z + \frac{1}{12} \frac{(z-1)(z^2-6z-3)}{(z+1)}, \quad (\text{case } j=3)$$






$$e_1(x=1, t) = \frac{-1}{24} \log \frac{3-z^2}{2}$$

$$e_2(x=1, t) = \frac{1}{960} \frac{(z^2-1)^3(4z^4-93z^2-261)}{(z^2-3)^5}$$

What's left?

My dissertation addresses the following cases:

- General formulas for odd j
- Formulas which admit multiple time parameters

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-  E. Brezin, C. Itzykson, G. Parisi, and J.B. Zuber *Planar diagrams*, Commun. math. Phys. 59, 35-51 (1978)
-  N.M. Ercolani, K.D.T.R. McLaughlin, *Asymptotics of the partition function for random matrices via Riemann Hilbert techniques, and applications to graphical enumeration*, Int. Math. Res. Not., 14, 755-820, 2003.
-  N.M. Ercolani, K.D.T.R. McLaughlin, V.U. Pierce, *Random matrices, graphical enumeration and the continuum limit of Toda lattices*. Commun. Math. Phys., 278, 31-81, 2008.
-  N.M. Ercolani, V.U. Pierce, *The continuum limit of Toda lattices for random matrices with odd weights*, Commun. Math. Sci., 10, 267-305, 2012.