

# Some notes for lectures by T. Sasamoto

## 1 GUE and Tracy-Widom distribution

The GUE (Gaussian unitary ensemble) of size  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  is a random hermitian matrix  $H$  of size  $N$  with measure  $\frac{1}{Z} e^{-\text{Tr}H^2}$ .

The joint eigenvalue  $(x_i, 1 \leq i \leq N)$  density is explicitly given by

$$\frac{1}{Z} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} (x_i - x_j)^2 \prod_{i=1}^N e^{-x_i^2} = \frac{1}{Z} \det(x_i^{j-1}) \det(x_i^{j-1}) \prod_i e^{-x_i^2} = \det(\phi_{i-1}(x_j)) \det(\phi_{i-1}(x_j)). \quad (1.1)$$

Here

$$\phi_n(x) = H_n(x) e^{-x^2/2} / c_n, \quad H_n: \text{Hermite polynomial}, \quad c_n = \sqrt{\pi 2^n n!} \quad (1.2)$$

satisfies the orthonormality,  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_n(x) \phi_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm}$ . The second equality in (1.1) is due to the multi-linearity of a determinant. The normalization of (1.1) is easily checked by

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(\phi_i(x_j)) \det(\psi_i(x_j)) \prod_i dx_i = N! \det \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_i(x) \psi_j(x) dx \right). \quad (1.3)$$

A measure in the form of a product of determinants as in (1.1) is related to a free fermion and a determinantal point process.

The distribution function of the largest eigenvalue  $x_{\max}$  is written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}[x_{\max} \leq s] \\ &= \int_{(-\infty, s]^N} \det(\phi_{i-1}(x_j)) \det(\phi_{i-1}(x_j)) \prod_i dx_i = \det \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi_i(x) (\phi_j(x) - \phi_j(x) 1_{(s, \infty)}) dx \right) \\ &= \det \left( \delta_{i,j} - \int_s^\infty \phi_{i-1}(x) \phi_{j-1}(x) dx \right) = \det(1 - K)_{L^2(s, \infty)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

where the determinant on the rightmost side is the Fredholm determinant with kernel

$$K_N(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \phi_n(x) \phi_n(y). \quad (1.5)$$

In (1.4), we use (1.3) in the second and  $\det(1 - AB) = \det(1 - BA)$  in the last equalities.

By using an integral representation of the Hermite polynomial, one can show the asymptotics

$$\phi_{N-N^{1/3}\lambda} \left( \sqrt{2N} + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{2N^{1/6}}} \right) \sim \frac{2^{1/4}}{N^{1/12}} \text{Ai}(\xi + \lambda). \quad (1.6)$$

Using this we can establish

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[(x_{\max} - \sqrt{2N})\sqrt{2N}^{1/6} \leq s] = \det(1 - K)_{L^2(s, \infty)} =: F_2(s) \quad (1.7)$$

where  $K$  is the Airy kernel,

$$K(\xi, \zeta) = \int_0^\infty \text{Ai}(\xi + \lambda) \text{Ai}(\zeta + \lambda) d\lambda. \quad (1.8)$$

$F_2(s)$  is the GUE Tracy-Widom distribution.