

A Transition in Gap Probabilities - from 1 Gap to 2

- Let K_s be the operator on $L^2(A)$ with the kernel

$$K_s(x; y) = \frac{\sin s(x - y)}{(x - y)}.$$

- For a wide class of random matrices, the probability of finding no eigenvalues of a random matrix M on a set $sA =$ in the bulk scaling limit is given by the Fredholm determinant $\det(I - K_s)_A$.
- We focus on the asymptotic behaviour of $\det(I - K_s)_A$ as $s \rightarrow 1$, in particular the probability of large gaps $sA =$ where A is composed of one or two intervals.

- We have seen results for 1 interval and 2 intervals.
- The formula for 2 intervals held on

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix};$$

for fixed \cdot ; \cdot ; as $s \rightarrow 1$.

- We study the case where $\cdot \rightarrow 0$ simultaneously as $s \rightarrow 1$. We present results for the regime $s \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (F, Krasovsky)

For the constant $c = \frac{4}{1-1}$, write in the form

$$= e^{-\frac{\rho_j}{w}}; \quad w = k + x; \quad k \in \mathbb{N}; \quad x \in [1=2; 1=2):$$

Then, as $s \rightarrow 1$ uniformly for $x \in (0; \infty)$, where $s_0 \neq 0$,

$$\log \det(I - K_s)_A = \log \det(I - K_s)_{(;)} \\ + s^{-\rho_j} \frac{x^2}{w} + c(k) + o(x) + O(\max f s_0; s^{-1} g);$$

Let G be the Barnes' G -function ($G(k+1) = (k)G(k)$ and $G(1) = 1$).

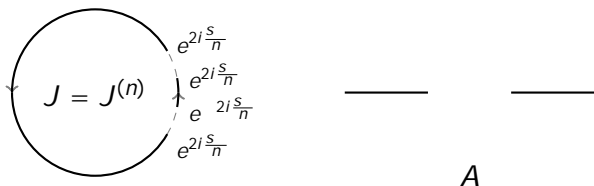
Then

$$c(k) = \log \frac{2^{2k^2} k! G(k+1)^4}{k G(2k+1)} :$$

- Alternatively, let j

- This transition from one gap to two gaps has an interesting parallel in the unitary random matrix ensembles exhibiting a transition from one-cut support to two-cut support as in the "birth of a cut", where asymptotic results for the correlation kernel were given simultaneously by Bertola & Lee, Claeys, Mo ('07)–('09). Fluctuations of the same type were also witnessed here.

Method of proof



- Define the Toeplitz determinant on the interval J by

$$D_n(\cdot) = \det(f_{j-k})_{j,k=1}^n; \quad f_j = \int_J e^{ij} \frac{d}{2}$$

- We have the following link between the Toeplitz determinant and the Fredholm determinant

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D_n; s(\cdot)}{n!} = \det(I - K_s)_A:$$

