

## Another Attempt

September-24-08  
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Question Find a function  $F$  of  $x$  and  $y$   
so that in  $U(L/[L, L], [L, L])$  ( $L := FL(x, y)$ ),

$$e^{x+y} = \exp(x+y + H(F)) \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{where } H(F) := H_{[x, y]}(F) \\ \quad := \text{ad}(F)[x, y] \end{array} \right)$$

This time, instead of looking at the glow, we will  
study scattering.  $(J(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x})$

$$\text{LHS: } e^{-y} e^{-x} x e^{x+y} = e^{-y} x e^y = e^{-\text{ad}_y} x$$

$$= x + \frac{e^{-\text{ad}_y} - 1}{\text{ad}_y} [y, x] = x + J(\text{ad}_y)[x, y]$$

$$= x + H(J(y))$$

while

$$e^{-y} e^{-x} y e^{x+y} = e^{-y} (y + H(-J(x))) e^y$$

$$= y + H(e^y J(x))$$

RHS:

$$e^{-x-y-H(F)} x e^{x+y+H(F)} = e^{-\text{ad}(x+y+H(F))} x$$

$$= x + H\left(\frac{1-e^{-x-y}}{x+y}(y+xF)\right)$$

comparing the  $x$ -scatterings  
we get:

Aside:  $g(\text{ad}(x+y+H(F)))(x) =$   
 For any  $= g(0) \cdot x +$   
 $g$   
**Verify!**  $H\left(\frac{g(x+y)-g(0)}{x+y}(-1-xF)\right)$

$$\frac{1-e^{-y}}{y} = \frac{1-e^{-x-y}}{x+y} (1+xF)$$

$$\text{So } F = \frac{x+y}{x(1-e^{-x-y})} \cdot \left( \frac{1-e^{-y}}{y} + \frac{e^{-x-y}-1}{x+y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(x+y)(e^{x+y}-e^x)}{xy(e^{x+y}-1)} - \frac{1}{x}$$

Kurkin says:

almost!

**Theorem 1.1.** Under  $L \rightarrow \widehat{L}$  the Hausdorff series  $H = \ln(e^X e^Y)$

maps onto  $\bar{H} = X + Y + \frac{1}{y} \left( 1 - \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{x+y}{e^{x+y} - 1} \right) [XY]$ , where  
the operator acting on  $[XY]$  is considered as a commutative series in  $x, y$ .

what would it take to find an  $A-T F$ ?

scattering by  $e^{x+y}$ :

$$e^{-x-y} x e^{x+y} = e^{-\text{ad}(x+y)} x = \dots \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{more or less} \\ H(J(x+y)) \end{array} \right)$$

scattering by  $\exp H(g)$ :

$$e^{-H(g)} x e^{H(g)} = e^{-\text{ad} H(g)} x = \dots \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{more or less} \\ x + H(xg) \end{array} \right)$$