

A Riemann-Hilbert approach to the Muttalib-Borodin ensemble

Leslie Molag (joint work with Arno Kuijlaars)



The model

The Muttalib-Borodin ensemble [2] with parameter $\gamma > 0$ and weight function w is the following probability density function:

$$\frac{1}{Z_n} \prod_{j < k} (x_k - x_j) \prod_{j=1}^n w(x_j); \quad x_j \geq 0;$$

We consider an n -dependent weight function

$$w(x) = x^\gamma e^{-nV(x)}$$

with $\gamma > -1$ and an external field V . The ensemble is a **determinantal point process**, it can be written as

$$\det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} K_{V,n}(x_i, x_j)$$

where $K_{V,n}(x, y)$ is the so-called correlation kernel.

Known result and main interest

Our main interest is to study the large n behavior of $K_{V,n}(x, y)$.

Borodin [2] computed the **hard edge scaling limit** for the Laguerre case, namely if $V(x) = x$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n!} K_{V,n} \left(\frac{x}{n^{1+\gamma}}, \frac{y}{n^{1+\gamma}} \right) = K^{(\gamma)}(x, y)$$

with limiting correlation kernel

$$K^{(\gamma)}(x, y) = \int_0^1 J_{-\gamma, 1}(ux) J_{\gamma, 1}(uy) u \, du$$

where

$$J_{a,b}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^j}{j! (a + bj)}$$

The same limit turns up in products of random matrices [1,4,5].

From these models and others [7] we know that the limit can be expressed in terms of **Meijer G-functions**.

By **universality** the limit is expected to hold for a much larger class of external fields V and our goal is to prove this.