

SELF-AVOIDING WALK IN FOUR DIMENSIONS III

DAVID BRYDGES

In the second lecture I reviewed differential forms and then related the square of a differential form to the local time of random walk. In this lecture I will prove this result in more detail and illustrate the idea by explaining why certain integrals concentrate on critical points even before any large deviation limit is taken. These are cases of a theorem called the Duistermaat Heckman theorem.