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Nota di contenuto	Introduction: Motivations from Geometry -- Gamma and Beta Measures -- Markov Chains -- Real Beta Chain and q-Interpolation -- Ladder Structure -- q-Interpolation of Local Tate Thesis -- Pure Basis and Semi-Group -- Higher Dimensional Theory -- Real Grassmann Manifold -- p-Adic Grassmann Manifold -- q-Grassmann Manifold -- Quantum Group Uq(su(1, 1)) and the q-Hahn Basis.
Sommario/riassunto	In this volume the author further develops his philosophy of quantum interpolation between the real numbers and the p-adic numbers. The p-adic numbers contain the p-adic integers Zp which are the inverse limit of the finite rings Z/pn. This gives rise to a tree, and probability measures w on Zp correspond to Markov chains on this tree. From the tree structure one obtains special basis for the Hilbert space L2(Zp,w). The real analogue of the p-adic integers is the interval [-1,1], and a probability measure w on it gives rise to a special basis for L2([-1,1],w) - the orthogonal polynomials, and to a Markov chain on "finite approximations" of [-1,1]. For special (gamma and beta) measures there is a "quantum" or "q-analogue" Markov chain, and a special basis, that within certain limits yield the real and the p-adic theories. This idea can be generalized variously. In representation theory, it is the

quantum general linear group $GL_n(q)$ that interpolates between the p-adic group $GL_n(Z_p)$, and between its real (and complex) analogue -the orthogonal O_n (and unitary U_n)groups. There is a similar quantum interpolation between the real and p-adic Fourier transform and between the real and p-adic (local unramified part of) Tate thesis, and Weil explicit sums.