

Def 8.12 $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}' \in \text{Lie alg. } \dim 3$

$\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}'$ is linear map

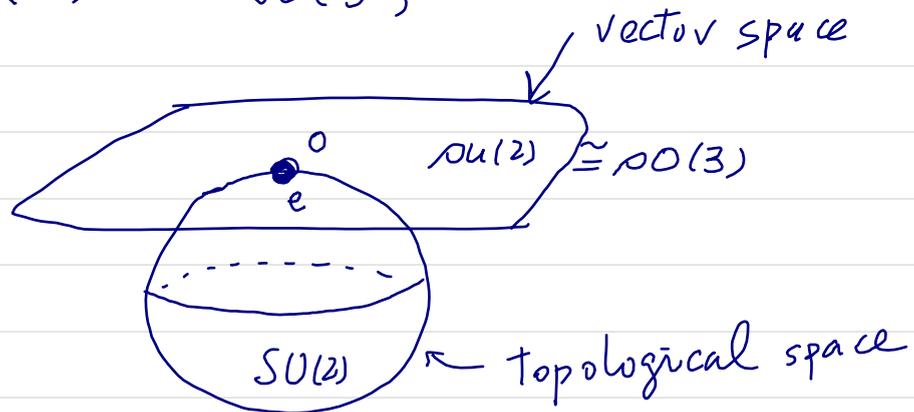
• $\rho([X, Y]) = [\rho(X), \rho(Y)]$ and $\rho \in$ homomorphism

• homo + bijective and $\rho \in$ isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{例} & \text{SU}(2) & \neq \text{SO}(3) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ & S^3 & S^3 / \{1, -1\} \end{array}$$

$\dim 3$ 例

$$\text{su}(2) \cong \text{so}(3)$$



Adjoint rep $\Rightarrow \rho$

Thm 8.13 G, G' Lie grps
 $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}'$ Lie algs.

$f: G \rightarrow G'$ homo $\iff \exists \rho: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}'$ homo s.t.
 $f(\exp(tX)) = \exp(t\rho(X))$ $X \in \mathfrak{g}$

$\therefore \mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto f(\exp(tX)) \in G'$

1-parameter group

$\therefore \exists X' \in \mathfrak{g}'$ s.t. $f(\exp(tX)) = \exp(tX')$

$\rho: X \rightarrow X'$

① linear: $f(\exp(t(X+Y)))$

$$= \lim_n f(\exp(\frac{t}{n}X) \exp(\frac{t}{n}Y))^n$$
$$= \lim_n \left(\exp \frac{t}{n} \rho(X) \exp \frac{t}{n} \rho(Y) \right)^n$$
$$= \exp[t(\rho(X) + \rho(Y))] = \exp t \rho(X+Y)$$

② $\rho(X+Y) = [\rho(X), \rho(Y)] \notin \mathfrak{g}'$,

③ $\rho(X) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f(\exp tX) \right|_{t=0} \parallel \rho = df|_{X=0}$

$$\text{Ad}(h)X = h X h^{-1} \quad X \in \mathfrak{g}, h \in G$$

$$e^{t h X h^{-1}} = h e^{t X} h^{-1} \in G \quad \therefore h X h^{-1} \in \mathfrak{g}$$

$$\text{Ad}(h): \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ad}(\cdot): G \rightarrow \underline{GL(\mathfrak{g})}$$

g上の正則線形変換

↙ homo

$(\text{Ad}(\cdot), GL(\mathfrak{g})) \in G$ の adjoint rep になる

$$\text{Ad}(h_1 h_2) = \text{Ad}(h_1) \text{Ad}(h_2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ad}(\exp tX) Y}} = \exp(tX) Y \exp(-tX) \in \mathfrak{g} \quad (Y \in \mathfrak{g})$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Ad}(\exp tX) Y \right|_{t=0} = XY - YX$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{ad}(X) Y}} = XY - YX$$

$\boxed{df = \rho}$ の書き方にならうと

$$\underline{\underline{\text{ad} = d\text{Ad}}}$$

§9 Haar 測度

有限群 G のとき $\#G < \infty$

$$A = \sum_{x \in G} f(x) \rightarrow \sum_{x \in G} f(ax) = \sum_{ax \in G} f(x) = A$$

G : 位相群

$f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x+a) dx$$

$f(ax) = f(x)$

$f(xa) = f_a(x)$

左平行移動

右平行移動

Def 9.1 G : 局所 cpt Hausdorff 群

$I: C_0(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 加算と相対可算

左不変積分 I

① linear ② $I(h) \geq 0 \quad \forall h \in C_0^+(G)$ ↙ 非負関数

③ $I[af] = I[f] \quad a \in G, f \in C_0(G)$

Thm 9.2 (Haar) \exists 左不変積分 (up to 定数倍)

Thm 9.3. G cpt, 局所 cpt, Hausdorff 群 G
の左不変積分に對して

\exists 正則 Borel meas μ on G st.

$$I(f) = \int_G f(x) d\mu(x)$$

and

① $\forall K \subset G$ cpt $\implies \mu(K) < \infty$

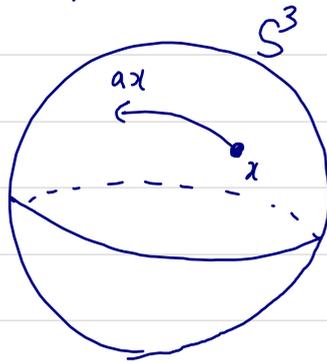
② $\forall U \subset G$ open $(\neq \emptyset) \implies \mu(U) > 0$

③ $\forall \mu$ -meas $E (\subset G), \forall a \in G \implies$
 $\mu(aE) = \mu(E)$

μ は Haar 測度という。

Ex.1 $SU(2) (\cong S^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4)$

- $x \mapsto ax$ は S^3 上の
一回回転に相当する。



- S^3 上には $\exists!$ Haar 測度
これは回転不変に等しい
唯一の measure

$$SU(2) \ni \begin{pmatrix} i\chi_3 + \chi_4 & i\chi_1 + \chi_2 \\ i\chi_1 - \chi_2 & -i\chi_3 + \chi_4 \end{pmatrix} = A \quad (\chi_j \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(A^*A = AA^* = E, \det A = 1)$$

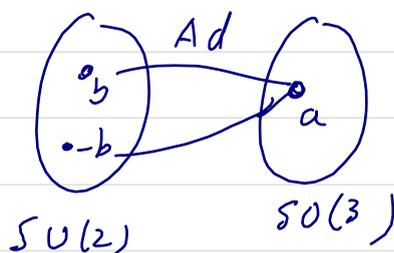
$\chi_4 = \cos \varphi$	$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$
$\chi_3 = \sin \varphi \cos \psi$	$0 \leq \psi \leq \pi$
$\chi_2 = \sin \varphi \sin \psi \cos \xi$	$0 \leq \xi \leq 2\pi$
$\chi_1 = \sin \varphi \sin \psi \sin \xi$	

(S^3 上の点の極座標表示)

Jacobian $\rightarrow \sin^2 \varphi \sin \psi$

$$SO(3) \cong SU(2) / \{\pm E\}$$

* $SU(2)$ は $SO(3)$ の
2重被覆になっている



$$0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 4\pi$$

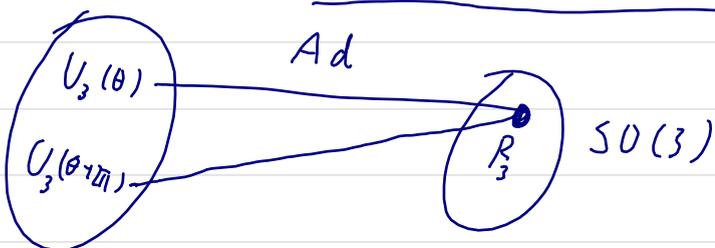
$$SU(2) \ni U = U_3(\varphi_1) U_1(\theta) U_3(\varphi_2) \quad \varphi_2 \neq \varphi_2 + 4\pi$$

$$U_3(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\varphi/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\varphi/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad U_1(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta/2 & i \sin \theta/2 \\ i \sin \theta/2 & \cos \theta/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SO(3) \ni Ad \left(U_3(\varphi_1) U_1(\theta) U_3(\varphi_2) \right) = R_3(\varphi_1) R_1(\theta) R_3(\varphi_2) \quad \text{Euler's}$$

$$R_3(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_1(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Ad: U_3(\varphi_2) & \rightarrow & R_3(\varphi_2) \\ & \# & \parallel \\ & U_3(\varphi_2 + 2\pi) & \rightarrow & R_3(\varphi_2 + 2\pi) \end{array}$$



$f: C_0(SO(3))$

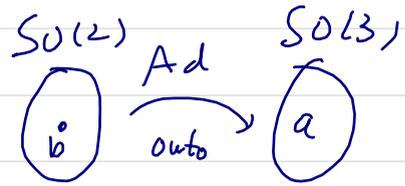
$$I(f) = \int_{SU(2)} f(Ad(x)) d\mu(x)$$

OK

$SU(2) (\cong S^3)$ 上の
Haar measure

$a \in SO(3)$

$$I(af) = \int_{SU(2)} f(a Ad(x)) d\mu(x)$$



$$a = Ad^3 b \leftarrow (2, 2, 3)$$

$$= \int_{SU(2)} f(Ad(bx)) d\mu(x)$$

$$Ad bx = Ad b \cdot Ad x = a Ad x$$

$$= \int_{SU(2)} f(Ad(x)) d\mu(x)$$

$$= I(f)$$

┘

Thm 9.4 σ -cpt, \mathbb{R}^n 上 cpt, Hausdorff $\neq \mathbb{Q}$
 の Haar meas. μ , $\mu(G) < \infty \Leftrightarrow G: \text{cpt}$

☺ (\Leftarrow) は μ の性質 h_1, h_2

(\Rightarrow) 反対側: G cpt ではないとす

$\exists U \ni e$ の cpt 近傍

$\{G_n\}$ かつ $a_1 U \not\subset a_2 U \not\subset a_3 U \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bigcup_{j=1}^n a_j U \not\subset a_{n+1} U$

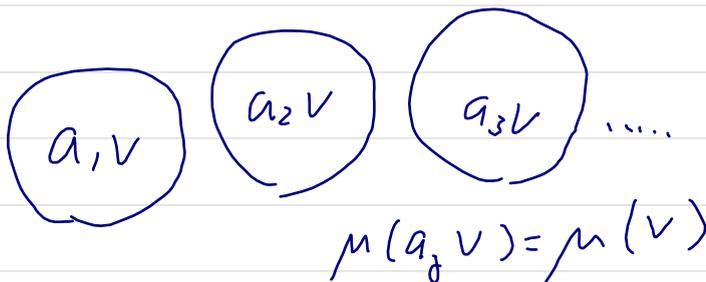
$e \in \exists V V^{-1} \subset U$ ($V: \text{open}$)

$a_j V \cap a_i V = \emptyset \Rightarrow a_j V \cap a_i V \ni h$

$a_j x = a_i y$

$\dots a_j = a_i y x^{-1} \in a_i V V^{-1} \subset a_i U$

結局 $\mu(G) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(a_i V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\mu(V)}_{>0} = n \mu(V) \rightarrow \infty //$



Thm 9.5 cpt + Hausdorff 群 G に対し
左不変 Haar meas = 右不変 Haar meas

① I 左不変 とする

$J_b[f] = I[f_b]$ とすると $J_b[f]$ も左不変

$$\therefore J_b[f] = I[af_b] = I[f_b] = J_b[f]$$

$$\therefore J_b[f] = \alpha_b I[f] \text{ であり } I[f_b] = \alpha_b I[f]$$

$f=1$ とすると $\alpha_b=1$ がわかる $\Sigma[1] = G$ の volume $< \infty$

$\therefore I[f_b] = I[f] \quad \therefore I$ は 右不変 //

§ 10 CPT 群の表現

$\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ homo, $x \mapsto \rho(x)v$ cont
の ρ rep といふ

$$\langle v, w \rangle = \int_G (\rho(x)v, \rho(x)w) d\mu(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \text{Haar meas.} \\ \underline{v, w \in V} \end{array}$$

• $\langle \rho(x)v, \rho(x)w \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$ $\rho(x)$ は unitary.

✳ CPT 群の rep は Γ -等価表現と同値
完全可約 (有限群と同じ)

\mathcal{M} : irreducible 表現の集合 (Γ -等価は同一視)

Thm 10.1 (Peter-Weyl) CPT 群の

$\mathcal{M} = \{ U^\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda \}$ irreducible unitary rep といふ

$d_\lambda = \dim U^\lambda$, $U^\lambda(x) = (u_{ij}^\lambda(x))$ 表現行列

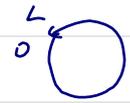
$\{ \sqrt{d_\lambda} u_{ij}^\lambda(\cdot) \mid i, j = 1, \dots, d_\lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda \}$ は $L^2(G)$ の base.

☹ 同答

Ex. 円周 $[0, L]$ $0 < L$ を同一視する

$$\psi : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t. } \psi(x+L) = \psi(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho_x \psi(z) = \psi(z-x) & \forall x \in [0, L) \\ \rho_L \psi = \psi \end{cases}$$

$G = \{ \rho_x \mid x \in [0, L] \}$ は \mathbb{C}^L 群  を同一視する

$$\int_0^L f(x) \frac{1}{L} dx = \int_0^L f(x-y) \frac{1}{L} dx = \int_0^L f(x) \frac{1}{L} dx$$

G は Abelian \therefore irreducible rep \hat{u} の次元は 1-dim

$$u^x \text{ on } u^y = u^{x+y}, \quad u^0 = u^L = 1$$

$$u_n(x) = e^{-ik_n x} \quad \text{when } k_n = \frac{2n\pi}{L}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$L^2([0, L], \mu)$ の base になる

$$M = \{ e^{-ik_n x} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

§ 11 Lie 環と Lie alg の表現

$$\mathfrak{gl}(V) = \{ A: V \rightarrow V \mid \text{linear} \} \quad \underline{\underline{K}}$$

$$[A, B] = AB - BA \quad \text{が ad を与える。}$$

Def 11.1 $\rho: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ homo ρ \mathfrak{g} の K 上 rep である。

$$\text{ie } \rho(X+Y) = \rho(X) + \rho(Y), \rho(cX) = c\rho(X), \rho([X, Y]) = [\rho(X), \rho(Y)]$$

Ex \mathfrak{g} Lie alg. $\ni A$

$$\text{ad}(A)X = [A, X] \quad X \in \mathfrak{g} \text{ に対して}$$

$\text{ad}(A): \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ (1) linear である。

$$(2) [\text{ad}(A), \text{ad}(B)]X = \text{ad}A \text{ad}B X - \text{ad}B \text{ad}A X$$

$$= [A, [B, X]] - [B, [A, X]] = -[B, [X, A]] - [X, [A, B]] - [B, [A, X]]$$

$$= [[A, B], X] = \text{Ad}[A, B]X$$

Thm 11.2 G connected, \mathfrak{g} の rep (ρ, V) である。

G の rep (T, V) なら $dT = \rho$

$$\text{(1)} \quad G \ni X = e^{X_1} \dots e^{X_n} \in T^n \text{ ならば } (X_j \in \mathfrak{g})$$

$$TX = e^{\rho(X_1)} \dots e^{\rho(X_n)} \text{ となる。} \quad \text{これは rep.}$$

$$T e^{tX} = e^{t\rho(X)} \quad \text{なら } dT = \rho$$

$\exists P: \mathcal{G}$ of rep

$\Rightarrow T: \mathcal{G}$ of rep st $dT = P$
(connected)

• $T: \text{irr} \Leftrightarrow P: \text{irr}$

• $T_1 \cong T_2 \Leftrightarrow P_1 \cong P_2$

\mathcal{G} of rep of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ \mathcal{G} of rep of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$

$\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ of rep. $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$ of rep. etc

Def 11.3 の Lie alg

(ρ_1, V_1) (ρ_2, V_2) は rep とす.

$(\rho_1, V_1) \cong (\rho_2, V_2) \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \Lambda : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ bijeective
linear

$\forall x \in \mathfrak{g}$ $\Lambda \rho_1(x) = \rho_2(x) \Lambda$

G の rep ρ と \mathfrak{g} の rep の 関係

G の rep T $\therefore T: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ ← 行列の積
homo

\mathfrak{g} の rep ρ $\therefore \rho: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow gl(V)$ ← $[\cdot, \cdot]$
homo

決める $T(\exp t x) = \exp t \rho(x)$

$\rho = dT$ と かく T の 微分表現 という

Ex $V = \mathfrak{g}$ $T = Ad \rightarrow dT = ad$ $T = \text{conjugation}$

Thm 11.4 G Lie gr. of Lie alg.

$(T_1, \nu_1), (T_2, \nu_2) \in G$ or reps of \mathfrak{g}

① $T_1 \cong T_2 \Rightarrow dT_1 \cong dT_2$

② G connected $dT_1 \cong dT_2 \Rightarrow T_1 \cong T_2$

(*) ① $\Lambda: \nu_1 \rightarrow \nu_2$ bijective, linear st

$$\Lambda T_1(x) = T_2(x) \Lambda \quad \forall x \in G$$

$$\therefore \Lambda T_1(\exp tX) = T_2(\exp tX) \Lambda$$

$$\therefore \Lambda \exp(t dT_1(x)) = \exp(t dT_2(x)) \Lambda$$

$$\therefore \Lambda dT_1(x) = dT_2(x) \Lambda \quad \checkmark \text{ "7"}$$

② $\Lambda dT_1(x) = dT_2(x) \Lambda$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\Lambda dT_1(x)^m = dT_2(x)^m \Lambda$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\Lambda \exp(t dT_1(x)) = \exp(t dT_2(x)) \Lambda$$

$\exists \tilde{\Lambda} \in GL(\mathfrak{g}) \quad \forall x \in G \quad \exists \quad x = e^{x_1} \dots e^{x_n} \quad x_j \in \mathfrak{g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_1(x) &= T_1(e^{x_1}) \dots T_1(e^{x_n}) = \Lambda^{-1} T_2(e^{x_1}) \Lambda \dots \Lambda^{-1} T_2(e^{x_n}) \Lambda \\ &= \tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} T_2(x) \Lambda \end{aligned}$$

of Lie alg (ρ, V) is of the rep.

① ρ is reducible $\Leftrightarrow \exists V \supset U$ (subspace) s.t.
 $\rho(X)U \subset U \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$

Thm 11.5 G Lie grp, \mathfrak{g} Lie alg
 $(T, V) \in G$ of the rep ρ .

(1) $V \supset U$. $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g} \quad T(X)U \subset U \Leftrightarrow dT(X)U \subset U$
 (viz dT inv $\Rightarrow T$ inv)

(2) G connected $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g} \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathfrak{g}$
 $V \supset U \quad dT(X)U \subset U \Leftrightarrow T(\alpha)U \subset U$
 (viz T inv $\Rightarrow dT$ inv)

② (1) $T(e^{tX})U \subset U \quad \because \quad \frac{d}{dt} dT(X)U \subset U$ 微分法

(2) $\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$ is $e^{X_1} \dots e^{X_n} = X$ \Leftrightarrow $\exists X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathfrak{g}$
 $T(X)U = \frac{d}{dt} T(X_1) \dots \frac{d}{dt} T(X_n)U \subset U$,