

§ 13 Ideal & normal subgroup

Def 12.1 \mathfrak{h} 有限 Lie 代数
 $\mathfrak{h}^c = X + iY, (X, Y \in \mathfrak{h})$

① + ② 2つの積 ③ $[\cdot, \cdot]$

$$[X+iY, K+iL] = [X, K] - [Y, L] + i([Y, K] + [X, L])$$

\mathfrak{h} a base is \mathfrak{h}^c a base $\therefore \dim \mathfrak{h} = \dim \mathfrak{h}^c$

Thm 12.2 G 有限群, Lie group, \mathfrak{g} Lie alg.

(i) G が Abel $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ は Abel

(ii) G が connected, \mathfrak{g} が Abel $\Rightarrow G$ は Abel

∴ (i) $\mathfrak{g} \Rightarrow X, Y$ 任意 $e^{[X, Y]} = \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}X} e^{\frac{1}{n}Y} e^{-\frac{1}{n}X} e^{-\frac{1}{n}Y} \right)^n = 1$

(ii) easy

$\lim_n \frac{1}{n} [X, Y] = 0$

• $G \ni X, Y \quad X = e^{X_1} \dots e^{X_n}, Y = e^{Y_1} \dots e^{Y_n} \quad \therefore e^X e^Y = e^Y e^X$

$\rho_U(z) \ni X \Leftrightarrow X + X^* = 0$
 \uparrow
 \mathbb{R} -vector space

$$\left(\begin{aligned} e^X e^Y e^{-X} &= e^{\exp \text{ad}(X)Y} = e^Y \\ \exp \text{ad}(X)Y &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ad}^n(X)Y \\ &= Y + \frac{[X, Y]}{1!} + \frac{[X, [X, Y]]}{2!} + \dots \end{aligned} \right)$$

Def 12.3 Lie alg $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{k}$ sub space

$$X, Y \in \mathfrak{k} \Rightarrow [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{k} \text{ a.k.a. } \underline{\underline{\text{sub alg.}}}$$

Def 12.4 Lie alg $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{h}$ subspace

$$X \in \mathfrak{g}, Y \in \mathfrak{h} \Rightarrow [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{h} \text{ a.k.a. } \underline{\underline{\text{ideal}}}$$

ex. $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{K})$ is $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{K})$ ideal

$$X \in \mathfrak{sl}, Y \in \mathfrak{gl} \quad \text{tr}([X, Y]) = 0, \therefore [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{sl}$$

Thm 12.5 $G \supset H$ closed subgroup (Lie group)
of $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{h}$ Lie alg

(i) $H \triangleleft G \Rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is \mathfrak{g} ideal

(ii) H, G connected. \mathfrak{h} is \mathfrak{g} ideal $\Leftrightarrow H \triangleleft G$

$$\begin{aligned} \because (i) \quad \eta \ni X, \mathfrak{g} \ni Y \text{ a.k.a. } e^{[X, Y]} \\ e^{[X, Y]} = \lim_n \underbrace{\left(e^{\frac{1}{n}X} e^{\frac{1}{n}Y} e^{-\frac{1}{n}X} e^{-\frac{1}{n}Y} \right)}_{\uparrow H}^{n^2} \in H \therefore [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{h} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $H \subset G$ の \odot

$H \ni Y, G \ni X$

$$\underbrace{X Y X^{-1}} \in H \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow e^{x_1} \dots e^{x_n} \\ \searrow e^{y_1} \dots e^{y_m} \end{matrix}$$

$\text{ad}(X)Y \in \eta$

① $e^{tX} e^{sY} e^{-tX} = e^{s \exp(t \text{ad}(X))Y} \in H$

$Y \in \eta \quad X \in \mathfrak{g}$

7.7.1) $e^{x_1} \dots e^{x_n} e^{y_1} \dots e^{y_m} e^{-x_n} \dots e^{-x_1} \in H //$
 $\uparrow e^X e^Y = e^{Y'} e^X \in \langle \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ (使)} //$

$\eta \subset \mathfrak{g}$ ideal

\mathfrak{g}/η 基底形空間 \mathbb{R} の \mathfrak{g} 空間

$\mathfrak{g}/\eta \ni \bar{X} = X + \eta \quad \eta = \mathbb{Z}$

\bar{X}, \bar{Y} に対して $[\bar{X}, \bar{Y}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{[X, Y]}$ の子

$[X+a, Y+b] = [X, Y] + [X, b] + [a, Y] + [a, b] //$

代表元を選び"方"に依らず //

§ 13 Semi simple Lie algebra

Def 13.1

- (1) \mathfrak{g} is Abelian $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \subset \{0\}$ or \mathfrak{g} is ideal $\mathfrak{g} \neq \mathfrak{g}$, \mathfrak{g} is simple $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$
- (2) \mathfrak{g} is Abelian $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{g}$. 可換な ideal $\mathfrak{g} \neq \mathfrak{g}$ is not semi simple $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.

Ex $sl(2, \mathbb{K})$ is simple

$o(n)$ $o(n, \mathbb{C})$ ($n = 3, 5, 6, \dots$) is simple

$o(4)$ $o(4, \mathbb{C})$ is simple $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$

Def 13.2 \mathfrak{g} is \mathbb{K} Lie algebra

$$B(X, Y) = \text{tr}(\text{ad}(X)\text{ad}(Y)) \in \mathbb{K} \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$$

B is Killing form $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is simple $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$

$\dim \mathfrak{g} = n \times \mathbb{K}$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \text{ad}(X) Y = [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{g} \quad \therefore \text{ad} X : \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\text{ad}(X) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$$

\mathfrak{g} の base E_1, \dots, E_n

$$[E_i, E_j] = \sum_k C_{ij}^k E_k \quad \text{構造定数}$$

$$X = \sum x^i E_i, \quad Y = \sum y^j E_j \quad \text{交代 1, 2 計 算 用}$$

$$(\text{ad } X \text{ ad } Y)_{mk} = \sum_{ijl} x^i y^j C_{il}^m C_{jk}^l$$

$$\therefore B(X, Y) = \sum_{ijlm} x^i y^j C_{il}^m C_{jm}^l = \sum_{ij} x^i g_{ij} y^j$$

$$g_{ij} = \sum_{ml} C_{il}^m C_{jm}^l \quad \text{Cartan 計 算 用}$$

$$\text{注意} \quad g_{ij} = B(E_i, E_j) \text{ の } =$$

$$\text{symmetric} \quad \underline{\underline{g_{ij} = g_{ji}}}$$

Ex. $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\bar{E} F H

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det g = -128 \neq 0$$

Ex $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{K})$ ($= M(n, \mathbb{K})$ の $\Rightarrow E_{ij}$ が base)

$$B(X, Y) = 2n \operatorname{tr}(XY) - 2 \operatorname{tr} X \cdot \operatorname{tr} Y$$

Thm 13.3 Cartan の判定条件

Lie alg. \mathfrak{g} が semi-simple $\iff \det g \neq 0$

Thm 13.4 Weyl の定理

semi simple Lie alg は 完全可約

Thm 13.3
 (⇐) semi-simple \mathbb{C} -algebra $\rightarrow \det g = 0$ である
 $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{a}$ (\mathfrak{a} は可換な ideal) $\dim \mathfrak{g} = n$

$(E_1 \dots E_r) \in \mathfrak{a}$ の base $E_1 \dots E_r E_{r+1} \dots E_n \in \mathfrak{g}$ の base

$$g_{ij} = \sum C_{il}^m C_{jm}^l = 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq r \text{ が示せる.}$$

$\forall 1 \leq j \leq r$ を固定する

$$[E_j, E_m] = C_{jm}^l E_l \in \mathfrak{a}(\forall m)$$

$\forall r+1 \leq l \leq n$ として $C_{jm}^l = 0$ ($\forall m$)

$\forall 1 \leq l \leq r$ として $r+1 \leq m \leq n$ として $C_{il}^m = 0$ ($\forall i$)
 $[E_i, E_l] = C_{il}^m E_m \in \mathfrak{a}(\forall i)$

$$\sum_{m,l} C_{il}^m C_{jm}^l = \sum_m \left(\sum_{r+1 \leq l \leq n} + \sum_{1 \leq l \leq r} \right) = \sum_m \sum_{1 \leq l \leq r} = \sum_{1 \leq m \leq r} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq r} = 0$$

\mathfrak{a} は可換だから

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{r}{\times} \\ 0 & \times \end{pmatrix} \therefore \det g = 0$$

• Semi-simple Lie alg \mathfrak{g}

• adjoint rep $\text{ad} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$ Weyl の定理

• 素因子空間 \mathfrak{g} は ad の不変部分空間の直和 ↓

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{a}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{a}_r \quad \text{素因子}$$

$$\text{Ad}(X) \sigma_j \subset \sigma_j \quad \forall j=1, \dots, r \quad \text{つまり} \quad [X, Y] \in \sigma_j \\ X \in \mathfrak{g}, Y \in \sigma_j$$

• つまり σ_j は ideal

$$\textcircled{1} \quad [\sigma_j, \sigma_j] = \sigma_j$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad [\sigma_j, \sigma_i] \subset \sigma_i \cap \sigma_j = 0$$

└

- σ_i は可換ではない
- σ_i は simple

Thm 13.5 \mathfrak{g} semisimple Lie alg.

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{a}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{a}_r \quad (\text{素因子分解})$$

Def 13.6 \checkmark \mathfrak{g} semi simple Lie alg $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{h}$ subalg.

① \mathfrak{h} 極大可換部分代数

② $\mathfrak{h} \ni \forall H = \sum \alpha_i H_i \quad \text{ad}(H): \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ は対角化可能

$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ は Cartan 部分代数 \mathfrak{h} である

Thm 13.7 ① \exists Cartan subalg rank of \mathfrak{h} \searrow

② \dim Cartan subalg は一定. \square

Ex. $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{K}) \cap \mathfrak{d}(n, \mathbb{K}) = \mathfrak{h}$ は $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{K})$ の Cartan.

\swarrow trace=0 の行列 \swarrow 対角行列全体

① $\forall \alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$

② $\mathfrak{h} \ni H = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & & & 0 \\ & c_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ 0 & & c_{n-1} & \\ & & & -c_1 & \dots & -c_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ と表す

$$\begin{cases} \text{ad}(H) = E_{ij} = (c_i - c_j) E_{ij} \\ \text{ad}(H)(E_{ii} - E_{nn}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ad}(H)(E_{ii} - E_{nn}) = 0$$

$(E_{ij}, E_{ii} - E_{nn})$ は base \mathfrak{h} である

$\text{ad}(H)$ の表現行列は対角行列 //

\mathfrak{g} semi-simple Lie algebra / \mathbb{C} rank $\mathfrak{g} = r$

$\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ Cartan

$ad(H_j): \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$
 $\dim \mathfrak{g} = n$

• $ad(H)$ $H \in \mathfrak{h}$ is diagonalizable, eigenvalues are \mathbb{C}

\mathfrak{h} a base $H_1 \dots H_r$ 2つずつ

n 本存在する

• $ad(H_j) X = m_j X$ \exists $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ $j=1, \dots, r$

\mathfrak{h}^* (\mathfrak{h} の dual) $\mu_1 \dots \mu_r$ 2つずつ base

i.e. $\mu_i(H_j) = \delta_{ij}$

• $\alpha(H) = \sum_{j=1}^n m_j \mu_j(H)$

α は n 本存在する

$$ad(H)X = ad\left(\sum a_j H_j\right)X = \sum a_j m_j X = \alpha(H)X$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \alpha(H) &= \sum_j m_j \mu_j\left(\sum a_i H_i\right) \\ &= \sum a_j m_j \end{aligned} \right)$$

Def 13.8 η Cartan 部分代数

$\eta^* \ni \alpha$ に対して

$$\mathfrak{g}_\alpha(\eta) = \{ X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \text{ad}(H)X = \alpha(H)X \quad \forall H \in \eta \}$$

かつ $\{0\}$ ではない。 $\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}$ の η に関する \mathbb{C} -固有空間

\mathfrak{g}_α は \mathbb{C} -固有空間

* $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \{ X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \text{ad}(H)X = 0 \quad \forall H \in \eta \} \cong \eta$ max 子の η

$\alpha=0$

$[H, X] = 0$

Lemma 13.9 $[\mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \mathfrak{g}_\beta] \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha+\beta}$

∴

$X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta \quad \alpha, \beta \in \eta^* \text{ に対して}$

$$\begin{aligned} [H, [X, Y]] &\stackrel{\text{Jacobi-identity}}{=} -[X, [Y, H]] - [Y, [H, X]] \\ &\stackrel{\parallel}{=} \text{ad}(H)([X, Y]) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \mathfrak{g}_\beta \\ \uparrow \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \end{matrix} \\ &= [X, [H, Y]] + [[H, X], Y] \\ &\stackrel{\parallel}{=} \beta Y \quad \stackrel{\parallel}{=} \alpha X \\ &= (\alpha + \beta)([X, Y]) \quad // \end{aligned}$$

Thm 13.10 of semi simple Lie alg / \mathbb{C}
 \mathfrak{h} Cartan.

$$\Delta = \{ \alpha - \beta \neq 0 \text{ の全体} \} \quad \#\Delta < \infty$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha} \right)$$

\mathfrak{g}_{α} は $H_1, \dots, H_r \in \mathfrak{h}$
 の同時 eigenvector
 である

EX $\mathfrak{so}(3) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ 上 $\mathfrak{so}(3)$.
 $\mathfrak{so}(3)$ is simple

$$\mathfrak{so}(3) \ni X \Leftrightarrow X + X^T = 0$$

$$\tilde{L}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{L}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{L}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

交換関係は $-i\tilde{L}_j = L_j$ と可なり

$$\begin{aligned} [L_3, L_1 + iL_2] &= L_1 + iL_2 = \text{ad}(L_3)(L_1 + iL_2) = L_1 + iL_2 \\ [L_3, L_1 - iL_2] &= -(L_1 - iL_2) = \text{ad}(L_3)(L_1 - iL_2) = -(L_1 - iL_2) \\ [L_3, L_3] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\{ cL_3 \mid c \in \mathbb{C} \} = \mathfrak{h}$ Cartan

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$xL_1 + yL_2 + zL_3 = x'(L_1 + iL_2) + y'(L_1 - iL_2) + zL_3$$

$$\eta = \mathbb{C}L_3 \quad \dim 1 \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{st}$$

$$\alpha(\mathbb{C}L_3) = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\beta(\mathbb{C}L_3) = -\mathbb{C}$$

とす

$$\alpha = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\beta = -\mathbb{1}$$

$$\rho_0(\mathbb{3}) = \mathbb{C}L_3 \oplus \mathbb{C}(L_1 + iL_2) \oplus \mathbb{C}(L_1 - iL_2) //$$

Thm 13.11 $(\mathfrak{g}, B(\cdot, \cdot)) \cong \alpha + \beta \neq 0$ iff

$$\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \perp \mathfrak{g}_\beta \quad \text{i.e.} \quad B(X, Y) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \\ \forall Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta \end{matrix}$$



$$X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta$$

$$\text{ad}(X)Y \in \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$\left\{ \text{ad} X \quad \text{ad} Y \right\}_{m_X}^n \mathfrak{g}_\gamma \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\gamma + \underbrace{n(\alpha+\beta)}_{\neq 0}}$$

$$\left(\text{ad} X \quad \text{ad} Y \right)_{m_Y} \mathfrak{g}_\gamma = 0$$

$$m = \max_Y m_Y \quad // \quad \left(\text{ad} X \quad \text{ad} Y \right)^m = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ad} X \text{ ad} Y \text{ は nilpotent} \rightarrow \text{tr}(\text{ad} X \text{ ad} Y) = 0 \Rightarrow B(X, Y) = 0$$

$$\therefore B(X, Y) = 0 \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \forall Y \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta \quad (\alpha + \beta \neq 0)$$