

# Cpt 8. 单 Lie 代数分类定理

0. Cartan 代数内积与 Killing 型.

设  $V$  以  $\{\alpha_i, i=1, \dots, l\}$  为基.

$$\text{作内积, s.t. } \frac{2 \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} = A_{ij}$$

$\Rightarrow$  内积与 Killing 型相差一个常数.

但不影响理论推导.

## Cpt 8.1 $A_l$ 型单 Lie 代数.

1. 内积构造.

①. 令  $\tilde{V}$  由  $\{\beta_i, i=1, \dots, l+1\}$  生成, 且以  $\{\beta_i\}$  为标准正交基.

$$\text{令 } \alpha_i = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1}, \quad i=1, \dots, l$$

$\Rightarrow \{\alpha_i\}$  线性无关

令  $V$  为以  $\{\alpha_i\}$  为基生成的  $\tilde{V}$  子空间. 继承  $\tilde{V}$  上内积

②. 验证性质.

$$\text{易证 } \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 2, & j=1 \\ -1, & j=i \pm 1 \\ 0, & |i-j| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} = \begin{cases} 2, & i=j \\ -1, & j=i \pm 1 \\ 0, & |i-j| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{2 \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} \right) = (A_{ij}) = A$$

2. 构造 Weyl 群.

①. 令  $s_i: \tilde{V} \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ ,

$\beta_i \mapsto \beta_{i+1} \rightarrow$  即  $s_i$  交换  $\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}$

$$\beta_{i+1} \mapsto \beta_i$$

$$\beta_j \mapsto \beta_j, j \neq i, i+1$$

$$\Rightarrow S_i(\alpha_i) = S_i(\beta_i - \beta_{i+1}) = \beta_{i+1} - \beta_i = -\alpha_i$$

$$S_i(\alpha_{i+1}) = S_i(\beta_{i+1} - \beta_{i+2}) = \beta_i - \beta_{i+2} = \alpha_{i+1} + \alpha_i$$

$$S_i(\alpha_{i+1}) = S_i(\beta_{i-1} - \beta_i) = \beta_{i-1} - \beta_{i+1} = \alpha_{i-1} + \alpha_i$$

$$S_i(\alpha_j) = S_i(\beta_j - \beta_{j+1}) = \beta_j - \beta_{j+1} = \alpha_j, |j-i| > 1$$

综上,  $S_i \alpha_j = \alpha_j - A_{ij} \alpha_i$

$\Rightarrow S_i$  作成  $V$  上单反射.

(2) 令  $W$  为  $\{S_i | V\}$  生成群,  $\Rightarrow W$  作成  $w$  群

注意到  $S_i$  置换了  $\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}$ , 且其它根不动

$\Rightarrow \{S_i\}$  在  $\tilde{V}$  上生成置换群  $S_{L+1}$

$\Rightarrow W$  为  $S_{L+1}$  商群

且  $\{\beta_i\}$  的每一置换必使得  $\{\alpha_i\}$  改变

$\Rightarrow W \cong S_{L+1}$

note: 反射群理论中,  $W$  在  $V$  上作用, 且不动点仅 0.

$\Rightarrow \dim W = \dim V$ .

此时,  $w \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow w$  使  $v$ -组基发生变化.

3. 导出根系.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } \Pi = \{\alpha_i | i=1, \dots, L\} \Rightarrow \Phi = W\Pi = \{\beta_i - \beta_j | i \neq j\}$$

$$\Phi^+ = \{\beta_i - \beta_j | i < j\}$$

pf: 由  $S_k(\beta_i - \beta_j) \in \Phi$ ,  $W = \langle \{S_k\} \rangle \Rightarrow W\Pi \subseteq \Phi$

$$j > i \text{ 时, } \beta_i - \beta_j = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1} + \dots + \beta_{j-1} - \beta_j$$

$$= \alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_{j-1}$$

$$= S_{j-1} \cdot S_{j-2} \cdot \dots \cdot S_{i+1} \alpha_i$$

$\Rightarrow \beta_i - \beta_j \in W\Pi$ , 且根成对  $\Rightarrow j < i$  情形.

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \subseteq \mathfrak{sl}(\mathfrak{n})$$

$\mathfrak{g}^+$  为  $\mathfrak{g}$  中由  $\pi$  非负线性表示的部分, 由  $\mathfrak{g}$  立证.

②. 作证:  $\dim L = l + |\Phi| = l(l+2)$

#### 4. 矩阵形式.

①. recall 第四章理论

(1) 令  $L = \mathfrak{sl}_{l+1}(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $H$  由  $L$  上所有对角阵构成

$$\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{C} E_{ij}, \text{ 其中 } H \text{ 为 } L \text{ 的 Cartan 子代数.}$$

(2) 令  $E_{ii}^* = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_{l+1} & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda_i, i=1, \dots, l+1$

$$\alpha_{ij} = E_{ii}^* - E_{jj}^* \Rightarrow \Phi = \{ \alpha_{ij} \mid i \neq j \} \text{ 作成 } L \text{ 的根系.}$$

(3) 令  $\alpha_i = \alpha_{i, i+1}, i=1, \dots, l, \pi = \{ \alpha_i \}$

由  $|\pi| = l$  且  $\mathfrak{g}$  为  $\pi$  非正/非负线性表示

$\Rightarrow \pi$  作成  $\mathfrak{g}$  的单根系.

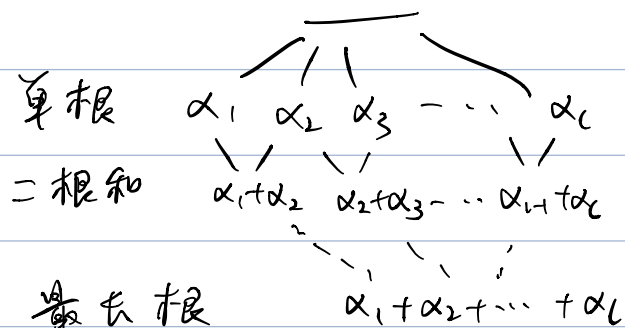
note: 此外,  $L$  的单性第四章已经导出.

②. 由  $\mathfrak{g}$  导出  $\alpha_j$  上  $\alpha_i$  权重,  $-p\alpha_i + \alpha_j, \dots, \alpha_j, \dots, q\alpha_i + \alpha_j$ .

$$\text{易验证} \Rightarrow \frac{2\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} = p - q = -q = A_{ij}$$

$\Rightarrow L$  的 Cartan 阵为  $A$ .

#### 5. 单根分解树.



即: 每一正根可作一分解为单根非负线性表示

而该表示可由分解树得到.

note:  $\Phi$  在相差伸缩下, 作一诱导内积

于是, 确定根系后, 可通过  $\Phi$  中根系建立对应, 诱导内积

## Cpt 2. $D_L$ 型单 Lie 代数.

### 1. 反射群系统

#### ① 内积


令  $V$  以  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^L$  为规范正交基, 作成内积空间

$$\alpha_i = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1}, \quad i=1, \dots, L-1$$

$$\alpha_L = \beta_{L-1} + \beta_L$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle = 2, & \forall i \\ \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1} \rangle = -1, & \forall 1 \leq i \leq L-2 \\ \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle = 0, & |1 \leq i, j \leq L-1, \text{ 且 } |i-j| > 1 \\ \langle \alpha_{L-2}, \alpha_L \rangle = -1 \\ \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_L \rangle = 0, & i \neq L-2, L \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \Pi = \{\alpha_i\}$  生成 Cartan 群为所求

note:  中, 有连线  $\Leftrightarrow$  内积为  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle = -1$

note 2: 注意到  $\beta_L \rightarrow -\beta_L \Rightarrow \alpha_{L-1}$  与  $\alpha_L$  互换.

#### ②. Weyl 群

(1)  $1 \leq i \leq L-1$  时, 令  $S_i(\beta_i) = \beta_{i+1}$

$$S_i(\beta_{i+1}) = \beta_i$$

$$S_i(\beta_j) = \beta_j, \quad j \neq i, i+1$$

(2)  $i=L$  时, 令  $S_L(\beta_{L-1}) = -\beta_L$

$$S_L(\beta_L) = -\beta_{L-1}$$

$$S_L(\beta_j) = \beta_j, \quad j \neq L-1, L$$



note: 即  $s_i$  交换  $\beta_i$  与  $\beta_{i+1}$ ,  $i \leq l-1$

$$s_l(\beta_{l-1}, \beta_l) = (-\beta_{l-1}, -\beta_l)$$

(3) 令  $W$  由  $\{s_i\}$  生成, 则  $W \cong S_L \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_2^{L-1}$

pf:  $\{\beta_i\}$  作成空间一组基  $\Rightarrow W$  对  $\{\beta_i\}$  作用唯一确定了  $W$ .

由  $s_i$  性质  $\Rightarrow \forall w \in W, w\beta_i = \pm \beta_{\sigma(w)}, \sigma \in S_L$

$$\text{即 } w(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l) = (\varepsilon_1 \beta_{\sigma(w)}, \dots, \varepsilon_l \beta_{\sigma(w)})$$

其中  $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$ , 由  $s_i$  特点  $\Rightarrow \prod_i \varepsilon_i = 1$ , 即  $\{\varepsilon_i\}$  中有偶数个  $-1$

$$S_L = \langle \{s_1, \dots, s_{l-1}\} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \sigma \in S_L, \exists w \in W, \text{ s.t. } w(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l) = (\beta_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \beta_{\sigma(l)})$$

$$\text{又 } s_{l-1} s_l(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{l-2}, -\beta_{l-1}, -\beta_l)$$

$$\Rightarrow W(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l) = \{(\varepsilon_1 \beta_{\sigma(w)}, \dots, \varepsilon_l \beta_{\sigma(w)}) \mid \prod_i \varepsilon_i = 1, \sigma \in S_L\}$$

$$\Rightarrow W \cong S_L \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_2^{L-1}$$

note: 这里用到群作用与半直积关系, (recall 魔方群理论)

(4) 令  $\pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^L, \mathfrak{g} = W\pi$

$$\text{容易验证 } s_i \alpha_j = \alpha_j - a_{ij} \alpha_i$$

$\Rightarrow s_i$  为  $\alpha_i$  对应的单反射

$\Rightarrow W$  为根系  $\mathfrak{g}$  的 weyl 群

(3) 根系  $\mathfrak{g} = \{\pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, l\}\}, |\mathfrak{g}| = 2L(L-1)$

$$\mathfrak{g}^+ = \{\beta_i - \beta_j, \beta_i + \beta_j \mid i < j\}$$

pf:  $|\mathfrak{g}^+| = \frac{1}{2} |\mathfrak{g}|$  且  $\mathfrak{g}^+$  元素均为  $\pi$  非负线性表示

$\Rightarrow$  只须证  $\mathfrak{g}$  为根系, 即  $W\pi = \mathfrak{g}$

易见  $W\pi \supseteq \mathfrak{g}$ , 下证  $\mathfrak{g} \subseteq W\pi$

"  $\forall \beta_i - \beta_j \in \mathfrak{g}$ , 不妨设  $i < j$  ( $\mathfrak{g}$  根成对, 只须讨论一侧)

$$\Rightarrow s_{j-1} \cdots s_{i+1}(\beta_i - \beta_j) = \beta_{i+1} - \beta_j \in \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i - \beta_j \in W\pi$$

(2)  $\forall \beta_i + \beta_j \in \Phi$ , 不妨设  $i < j$

$$\Rightarrow S_{i+1} \cdots S_{j-1} \cdots S_{j+1} (\beta_i + \beta_j) = \beta_i + \beta_j$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{i+1} \cdots S_{j+1} (\beta_i + \beta_j) = \beta_i + \beta_j \in \Pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i + \beta_j \in W^\pi$$

$$\Phi \text{ 根成对} \Rightarrow -\beta_i - \beta_j \in W^\pi \neq \emptyset$$

## 2. 矩阵构造

① lemma:  $M \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  为  $\mathbb{C}$  上  $n \times n$  阶矩阵

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } L = \{X \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid X^T M + M X = 0\}$$

则  $L$  关于矩阵乘法作成 Lie 代数

pf: 即证封闭性, 易见  $L$  对标量乘法及加法封闭.

$\Rightarrow L$  为向量空间, 只需证  $L$  对 Lie 括号封闭

$$\text{设 } X_1^T M = -M X_1, X_2^T M = -M X_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [X_1, X_2]^T M &= (X_1 X_2 - X_2 X_1)^T M \\ &= X_2^T X_1^T M - X_1^T X_2^T M \\ &= -X_2^T M X_1 + X_1^T M X_2 \\ &= M X_2 X_1 - M X_1 X_2 \\ &= -M [X_1, X_2] \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

note: 这里将置反的矩阵置正成立

Q: 改变矩阵置, 所得 Lie 代数与原来是否同构?

② lemma 2:  $\mathfrak{H}$  为 Lie 代数,  $L$  作为  $\mathfrak{H}$  模有权空间分解  $L = L_0 \oplus \sum_{\alpha \neq 0} L_\alpha$

则  $L_0 = \mathfrak{H} \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{H}$  为  $L$  的 Cartan 子代数 ( $\dim L = \dim \mathfrak{H}$ )

pf:  $\Leftarrow$ : 由 Cartan 分解立见

$\Rightarrow$ : 即证  $N(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathfrak{H}$ , 先导出两个性质

$$\text{m). } e_\alpha \in L_\alpha \Rightarrow \forall h \in \mathfrak{H}, \exists n, \text{ s.t. } (\text{ad } h - \alpha(h))^{n+1} e_\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{ad } h - \alpha(h))^{n+1} \text{ad } h e_\alpha = \text{ad } h (\text{ad } h - \alpha(h))^{n+1} e_\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [h, e_\alpha] \in L_\alpha, \forall h \in H$$

$$(2) \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists h_0 \in H, \text{ s.t. } \alpha(h_0) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t - \alpha(h_0))^n \text{ 与 } t \text{ 互素}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a(t), b(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t], \text{ s.t. } a(t)(t - \alpha(h_0))^n + b(t) \cdot t = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e_\alpha = [a(\text{ad } h_0) \cdot (\text{ad } h_0 - \alpha(h_0) \cdot 1)^n + b(\text{ad } h_0) \cdot \text{ad } h_0] e_\alpha \\ = b(\text{ad } h_0) \cdot \text{ad } h_0 e_\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \neq [h_0, e_\alpha] \in L_\alpha$$

$$\text{又 } H \cap L_\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow [h_0, e_\alpha] \notin H$$

$$\text{由 } L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha \neq 0} L_\alpha, \text{ 设 } x = h_x + \sum_{\alpha} x_\alpha e_\alpha \in L \setminus H$$

$$\Rightarrow x_\alpha \text{ 不全为 } 0, \text{ 不妨设 } x_\beta \neq 0.$$

$$\text{由 (2), 设 } h \in H \text{ s.t. } [h, e_\beta] \neq 0$$

$$[h, x] = \sum_{\alpha \neq 0} x_\alpha [h, e_\alpha] = x_\beta [h, e_\beta] + \sum_{\alpha \neq 0, \beta} x_\alpha [h, e_\alpha]$$

$$\text{由 (1), } [h, e_\beta] \text{ 不为 } \{[h, e_\alpha] \mid \alpha \neq 0, \beta\} \text{ 的线性组合}$$

$$\Rightarrow [h, x] \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow N(H) = H, H \text{ 为 } L \text{ 的 Cartan 子代数.}$$

(2). 构造所求 Lie 代数

$$\text{令 } M = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C}),$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \{ X \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C}) \mid X^T M + M X = 0 \} \text{ 作成 Lie 代数}$$

$$\text{由 } X^T M + M X = 0, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in L,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{21}^T & x_{11}^T \\ x_{22}^T & x_{12}^T \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{21} & x_{22} \\ x_{11} & x_{12} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{11} = -x_{22}^T, \quad x_{21}, x_{12} \text{ 反对称}$$

令  $H$  为  $L$  上对角阵全体,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha & / & \lambda_1 \\ & & \backslash \end{matrix}$$

$$H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_l \\ & & & -\lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & -\lambda_l \end{pmatrix} \mid \forall \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

note:  $H$  同构于某对称阵的左上部分.

(3) 根系及 cartan 分解

简化矩阵的行号列号为  $1, \dots, l, -1, \dots, -l$ .

由  $X$  分块性质  $\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha} \mathbb{C} e_{\alpha}$ .

$$\text{其中 } e_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} E_{ij} - E_{j,-i} & \rightarrow \text{对角分块} \\ -E_{-i,j} + E_{ji} & \\ E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i} & \rightarrow \text{右上分块} \\ -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i} & \rightarrow \text{左下分块} \end{cases}$$

其中  $1 \leq i < j \leq l$

$$\text{设 } h = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_l \\ & & & -\lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & -\lambda_l \end{pmatrix} \in H,$$

$$\Rightarrow [h, E_{ij} - E_{j,-i}] = (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)(E_{ij} - E_{j,-i})$$

$$[h, -E_{-i,j} + E_{ji}] = (-\lambda_i + \lambda_j)(-E_{-i,j} + E_{ji})$$

$$[h, E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i}] = (\lambda_i + \lambda_j)(E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i})$$

$$[h, -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i}] = (-\lambda_i - \lambda_j)(-E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{I} = \{ \pm E_{ii}^* \pm E_{jj}^* \mid i \neq j \}$$

由 lemma 2,  $L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathbb{C} e_{\alpha}$  为  $L$  的 cartan 分解

note:  $[h, E_{ij}] = h E_{ij} - E_{ij} h = \lambda_i E_{ij} - \lambda_j E_{ij} = (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) E_{ij}$

$$[h, E_{-i,j}] = (-\lambda_i + \lambda_j) E_{-i,j}$$

$$[h, E_{i,-j}] = (\lambda_i + \lambda_j) E_{i,-j}$$

$$[h, E_{-i,j}] = (-\lambda_i - \lambda_j) E_{ij}$$

(4)  $L$  是单性母 cartan 阵

$$1) \text{ 令 } h_{\alpha} = [e_{\alpha}, e_{\alpha}] \Rightarrow [h_{\alpha}, e_{\alpha}] = 2 e_{\alpha}, \text{ 即 } \alpha(h_{\alpha}) = 2$$

note: 计算思路

$$\text{观察易见 } e_\alpha = e_{-\alpha}^T,$$

$$\text{由 } [E_{ij}, E_{kl}] = \delta_{jk} E_{il} - \delta_{il} E_{kj}$$

$$\Rightarrow [E_{ij}, E_{ji}] = E_{ii} - E_{jj}$$

(其中, 左乘  $E_{ij}$  使  $A$  第  $j$  行移至第  $i$  行, 其他删去)

(2) lemma:  $L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathbb{C} \cdot e_\alpha$  且  $h_\alpha = [e_\alpha, e_\alpha]$  s.t.  $\alpha(h) \neq 0$ ,

则  $L$  为单单 Lie 代数.

pf:  $L$  非单  $\Rightarrow \exists 0 \neq I \triangleleft L$  s.t.  $I^2 = 0$ .

$I$  作为  $H$  模有极分解  $I = (I \cap H) \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} (\mathbb{C} \alpha I)$

若  $e_\alpha \in I \Rightarrow h_\alpha = [e_\alpha, e_\alpha] \in I$

$$\Rightarrow [h_\alpha, e_\alpha] = -\alpha(h) e_\alpha \in I$$

又  $\alpha(h) \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_{-\alpha} \in I$

$$\Rightarrow [e_\alpha, e_\alpha] = h_\alpha \neq 0, \text{ 与 } I^2 = 0 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

故  $I \subseteq H$ ,

$I \neq 0, H^* = \langle \mathbb{C} \rangle \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in \Phi$  s.t.  $\alpha(I) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists 0 \neq h \in I$  s.t.  $\alpha(h) \neq 0$

又  $[h, e_\alpha] = \alpha(h) e_\alpha \in I \Rightarrow e_\alpha \in I$ .  $\square$

综上,  $L$  为单单 Lie 代数.

由 lemma 可见  $L$  单单性

(3). 令  $\alpha_i = E_{i, i-1}^* - E_{i+1, i}^*, i = 1, \dots, l-1$   $\times$

$$\alpha_l = E_{l, l}^* + E_{l+1, l}^*$$

$$\text{令 } \pi = \{ \alpha_i \}_{i=1}^l \subseteq \Phi$$

由  $\pi$  为  $\pi$  非正/非负线性表示  $\Rightarrow \pi$  为单根系.

由  $\Phi$  中  $\alpha$  根系性质  $\Rightarrow \pi$  生成 Cartan 子即为首项.

note: 此外,  $\Phi^+ = \{ E_{i, i-1}^* \pm E_{j, j-1}^* \mid i < j \}$

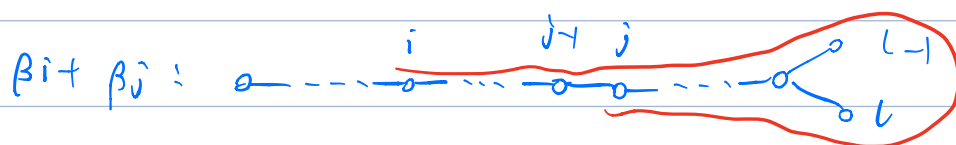
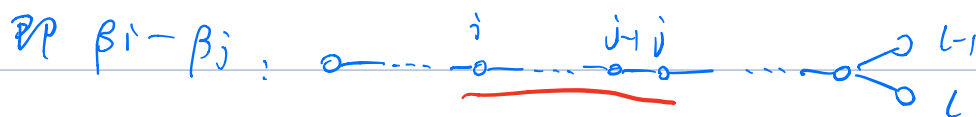
(5).  $\mathfrak{g}^+$  的单根表示

$$\beta_i - \beta_j = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j-1}, \quad i < j$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_j = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{l-2} + \alpha_{l-1} + \alpha_l + \alpha_{l-2} + \dots + \alpha_j, \quad j' \neq l$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_l = \alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_{l-2} + \alpha_l$$

note: 对相应 Dynkin 图上



CPE p.3.  $B_l$  型单 Lie 代数

1. 反射群系统.

(1). 内积单根系

$V$  以  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^l$  为标作正交基

$$\text{令 } \alpha_i = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l-1$$

$$\alpha_l = \beta_l$$

容易验证  $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^l$  导出的矩阵即为  $B_l$  的 Cartan 阵

$\Rightarrow \pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^l$  作成单根系

(2). Weyl 群与根系

$$s_i (\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}) = (\beta_{i+1}, \beta_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, l-1$$

$$s_i \beta_j = \beta_j, \quad \forall j \neq i, i+1$$

$$s_l \beta_l = -\beta_l, \quad i = l$$

$$s_l \beta_j = \beta_j, \quad \forall j \neq l$$

$\Rightarrow W = \langle \{s_i\}_{i=1}^l \rangle$  为  $\pi$  相应的 Weyl 群

又变换群  $S_L = \langle \{S_i\}_{i=1}^L \rangle$ ,  $S_L$  可使任意位置反号

$$\Rightarrow w(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_L) = (\varepsilon_1 \beta_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \varepsilon_L \beta_{\sigma(L)}), \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \sigma \in S_L$$

$w$  根右边唯一确定, 而右边对  $\forall \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \sigma \in S_L$  可达

$$\Rightarrow W \cong S_L \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^L$$

$$(2) \Phi = W\pi = \{ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid i \neq j \} \cup \{ \pm \beta_i \}$$

$$\Phi^+ = \{ \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid i < j \} \cup \{ \beta_i \}$$

pf: 易见  $w\Phi = \Phi \Rightarrow w\pi \subseteq w\Phi = \Phi$ . 只须证  $\Phi \subseteq w\pi$

$$\text{类似 } D_L \Rightarrow \{ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \} \subseteq w\pi$$

$$\text{又 } \beta_i = S_i S_{i+1} \dots S_{L-1} \beta_L \in w\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi \subseteq w\pi, \#$$

(3)  $\Phi^+$  的单根分解

$$\beta_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_L$$

$$\beta_i - \beta_j = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j-1}, \quad i < j$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_j = \beta_i - \beta_j + 2\beta_j$$

$$= \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j-1} + 2(\alpha_j + \alpha_{j+1} + \dots + \alpha_L), \quad i < j$$

note: Dynkin 图上的表现

$$\beta_i: \overset{1}{\circ} \xrightarrow{2} \overset{2}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{i} \overset{i}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{L-i} \overset{L-i}{\circ} \xrightarrow{L} \overset{L}{\circ}$$

$$\beta_i - \beta_j: \overset{1}{\circ} \xrightarrow{2} \overset{2}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{i} \overset{i}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{j-i} \overset{j-i}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{L-j} \overset{L-j}{\circ} \xrightarrow{L} \overset{L}{\circ}$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_j: \overset{1}{\circ} \xrightarrow{2} \overset{2}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{i} \overset{i}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{j} \overset{j}{\circ} \dots \xrightarrow{L-j} \overset{L-j}{\circ} \xrightarrow{L} \overset{L}{\circ} \leftarrow = \#$$

2. 矩阵表达.

(1) 构造 Lie 代数

$$\text{令 } M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_L \\ 0 & I_L & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2L+1}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$L = \{ X \in M_{2L+1}(\mathbb{C}) \mid X^T M + M^T X = 0 \}$$

由  $X^T M + M X = 0$  知  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{00} & X_{01} & X_{02} \\ X_{10} & X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{20} & X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in L$

$\Leftrightarrow X_{22} = -X_{11}^T, X_{21}, X_{12}$  反对称,  
 $X_{10} = -2X_{02}^T, X_{20} = -2X_{01}^T, X_{00} = 0$

(2). Cartan 分解

(1) 令  $H$  由  $L$  的对角阵构成,

$\Rightarrow H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & -\lambda_{l-1} \\ & & & & -\lambda_l \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$

方便起见, 行号标号为  $0, 1, \dots, l, -1, \dots, -l$ .

(2)  $L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha} \mathbb{C} \cdot e_{\alpha}$ . 其中

$$e_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} E_{ij} - E_{j,-i} \\ -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i} \\ E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i} \\ -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i} \\ 2E_{i,0} - E_{0,-i} \\ -2E_{-i,0} + E_{0,i} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq j \leq l \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \leq i \leq l \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [h, E_{ij} - E_{j,-i}] &= (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) (E_{ij} - E_{j,-i}) \\ [h, -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i}] &= (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) (-E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i}) \\ [h, E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i}] &= (\lambda_i + \lambda_j) (E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i}) \\ [h, -E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i}] &= (-\lambda_i - \lambda_j) (-E_{-i,j} + E_{j,i}) \\ [h, 2E_{i,0} - E_{0,-i}] &= \lambda_i (2E_{i,0} - E_{0,-i}) \\ [h, -2E_{-i,0} + E_{0,i}] &= -\lambda_i (-2E_{-i,0} + E_{0,i}) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} i < j$$

$\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha} \mathbb{C} \cdot e_{\alpha}$  为 Cartan 分解

$\Phi = \{ \pm E_{ij}^* \pm E_{j,-i}^* \mid i \neq j \} \cup \{ E_{i,0}^* \}$  (整理时改用  $\lambda_i$ )

由  $\Phi$  上  $\alpha$  链导出 Cartan 阵, 且为  $B_l$  型



③. 同样地, 令  $h_\alpha = [e_\alpha, e_{-\alpha}] \Rightarrow \alpha(h_\alpha) = 2$  (check)

$\Rightarrow L$  为半单 Lie 代数

## Chp 8.4. $C_l$ 型单 Lie 代数.

### 1. 反射群系统

(1) 内积与单根系.

$V$  以  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^l$  为规范正交基作成内积空间.

$$\alpha_i = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l-1$$

$$\alpha_l = 2\beta_l$$

令  $\pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^l$ , 易验证  $\pi$  生成 Cartan 降为  $C_l$  型

(2) Weyl 群与根系

$\{S_i\}$  同  $B$  型中定义  $\Rightarrow W = \langle \{S_i\} \rangle = S_l \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_2^l$

根系  $\Phi = W\pi = \{\pm\beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid i \neq j\} \cup \{\pm 2\beta_i\}$

正根系  $\Phi^+ = \{\beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid i < j\} \cup \{2\beta_i\}$

note: 证明与  $B_l$  一致

③  $\Phi^+$  上的单根分解

$$2\beta_i = 2\alpha_i + \dots + 2\alpha_{l-1} + \alpha_l$$

$$\beta_i - \beta_j = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j-1}, \quad i < j$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_j = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1} + \dots + \alpha_{j-1} + 2\alpha_j + \dots + 2\alpha_{l-1} + \alpha_l, \quad i < j$$

note: Dynkin 图上的表现

$$2\beta_i: \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & i & & l-1 & l \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \circ \\ & & & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \circ \end{array} \leftarrow 1 \text{ 重}$$

$$\beta_i - \beta_j: \begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & i & & j & & l \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \\ & & & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \end{array} \leftarrow 1 \text{ 重}$$

$$\beta_i + \beta_j: \begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & i & & j & & l \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \\ & & & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & & & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \end{array} \leftarrow 1 \text{ 重}$$

### 2. 矩阵表达

①. 构造 Lie 代数并 Cartan 分解

(1) 令  $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_L \\ -1_L & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2L}(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $L = \{ X \in M_{2L}(\mathbb{C}) \mid X^T M + M X = 0 \}$

$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in L \Leftrightarrow x_{22} = -x_{11}^T, x_{12}, x_{21} \text{ 对称}$

(2) 令  $H$  为  $L$  对角阵  $\Rightarrow H = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \dots & & \\ & & \lambda_L & \\ & & & \dots \\ & & & & -\lambda_1 & & \\ & & & & & \dots & \\ & & & & & & & -\lambda_L \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$

令行号标号为  $1, \dots, L, -1, \dots, -L$ ,

$\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha} \mathbb{C} e_{\alpha}$ . 其中

$$e_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} E_{ij} - E_{-j,-i} \\ -E_{-i,-j} + E_{ji} \\ E_{i,-j} + E_{j,-i} \\ E_{-i,j} + E_{-j,i} \\ E_{i,-i} \\ E_{-i,i} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq j \leq L \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \leq i \leq L \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [h, E_{ij} - E_{-j,-i}] &= (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) (E_{ij} - E_{-j,-i}) \\ [h, -E_{-i,-j} + E_{ji}] &= (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) (-E_{-i,-j} + E_{ji}) \\ [h, E_{i,-j} + E_{j,-i}] &= (\lambda_i + \lambda_j) (E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i}) \\ [h, -E_{-i,j} - E_{-j,i}] &= (-\lambda_i - \lambda_j) (E_{i,-j} - E_{j,-i}) \\ [h, E_{i,-i}] &= 2\lambda_i E_{i,-i} \\ [h, E_{-i,i}] &= -2\lambda_i E_{-i,i} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} i < j$$

$\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathbb{C} e_{\alpha}$  为 Cartan 分解

$\Phi = \{ \pm \lambda_i \pm \lambda_j \mid i \neq j \} \cup \{ 2\lambda_i \}$

且确定的 Cartan 阵即为  $C_L$  型.

②. 同样地, 令  $h_{\alpha} = [e_{\alpha}, e_{-\alpha}] \Rightarrow \alpha(h_{\alpha}) = 2$  (check)

$\Rightarrow L$  为单 Lie 代数.

至此, 无限族的单 Lie 代数分类完毕.

$A_n, B_n, C_n, D_n$  族单 Lie 代数称为 classical 单 Lie 代数

$E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2$  称为 exceptional 单 Lie 代数

note: A-D 族的思路

1) 标准欧氏空间  $\Rightarrow$  构造单根系, 并验证 Cartan 矩阵

$\Rightarrow$  相应得到单反射  $\Rightarrow$  生成 Weyl 群

$\Rightarrow$  生成根系, 正根系以单根系分解

2) 构造  $\mathfrak{m}$ , 令  $L = \{X \mid X^T M + MX = 0\}$ ,  $H$  为  $L$  对角阵

$\Rightarrow L = H \oplus \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} L_\alpha$  为权空间分解

$\Rightarrow \Phi$  作成所需根系.

$\Rightarrow L$  即为所需矩阵表示.

$E, F, G$  族中, 仅给出根系的空间表示

## Cptl p.5. $G_2$ 单 Lie 代数

1. Weyl 群与根系

令  $\pi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$  为  $G_2$  单根系

由 Cartan 阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow S_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$S_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

note:  $S_i(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j - \frac{2\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_i \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} \alpha_i = \alpha_j - A_{ji} \alpha_i$

$\Rightarrow S_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & -A_{i1} & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & -A_{il} & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} (*)$

容易验证,  $\Phi^+ = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2\}$

$\Phi = W\pi = \Phi^+ \cup (-\Phi^+)$

## 2. 正根系

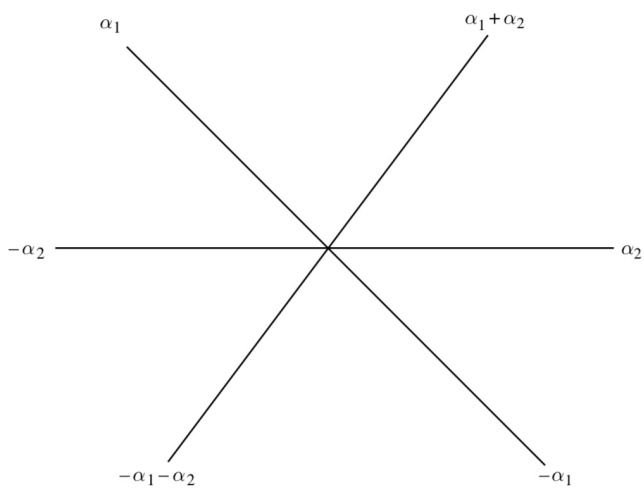


Figure 8.1 Simple root system of type  $A_2$

$A_2$  型,

$W \cong D_6 \cong S_3$  为 3 阶二面体群

共一条轨道

Dynkin 图为  $\circ \text{---} \circ$

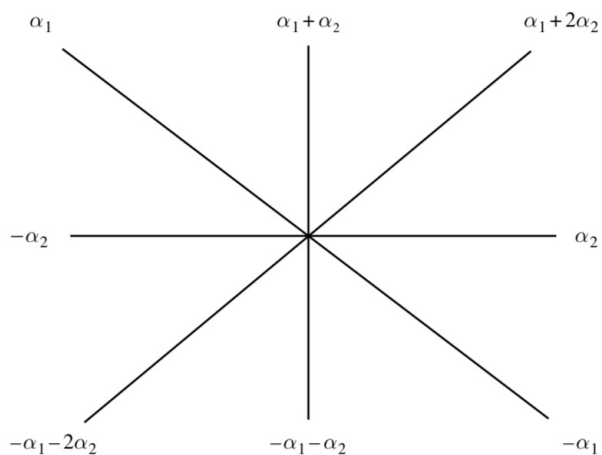


Figure 8.2 Simple root system of type  $B_2$

$B_2$  型,

$W \cong D_8 \cong S_2 \times Z_2^2$

为 4 阶二面体群

有 2 条轨道

Dynkin 图为  $\overset{1}{\circ} \rightleftarrows \overset{2}{\circ}$

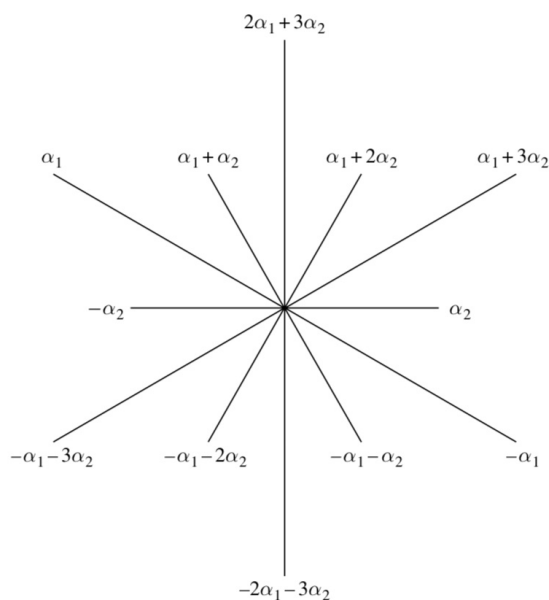


Figure 8.3 Simple root system of type  $G_2$

$G_2$  型,

$W \cong D_{12}$  为 6 阶二面体群

Dynkin 图为  $\overset{1}{\circ} \rightleftarrows \overset{2}{\circ}$

共两条轨道

# Cpt 8.6. 单 Lie 代数 $F_4$

## 1. weyl 群与单根系

(1) 令  $V$  以  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^4$  为规范正交基作成内积空间

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \beta_1 - \beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \beta_2 - \beta_3 \\ \alpha_3 = \beta_3 \\ \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2}(-\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^4 \text{ 生成 } F_4 \text{ 的 Cartan 降} \\ \text{即 } \pi \text{ 作成单根系}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } S_1(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_3(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_4(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $W = \langle \{S_i\}_{i=1}^4 \rangle$  作成相应 weyl 群

## 2. 根系

(1) 令  $W_0 = \langle \{S_1, S_2, S_3\} \rangle$ ,  $\pi_0 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$

注意到  $\pi_0$  为  $B_3$  根系, 且  $W_0$  对  $\beta_4$  作用平凡

$$\Rightarrow W_0 \pi_0 = \{\pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3\} \cup \{\pm \beta_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq 3\} \subseteq W\pi$$

(2) 由  $\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2}(-\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) \in \pi$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\pm \beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 + \beta_4) \in W_0 \pi \subseteq W\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\pm \beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 \pm \beta_4) \in W\pi$$

$$\text{由 } S_4(\beta_4) = \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) \in W\pi \Rightarrow \beta_4 \in W\pi$$

$$\text{由 } S_4(-\beta_3 + \beta_4) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \in W\pi \Rightarrow -\beta_3 + \beta_4 \in W\pi$$

综上, 令  $\Phi$  由  $\begin{cases} \pm \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq 4 \\ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j & , 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} (\pm \beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 \pm \beta_4) \end{cases}$  构成  $\Rightarrow \Phi \subseteq W\pi$

下证  $\Phi = W\pi$

pf: 只须证  $W\Phi \subseteq \Phi$ , 由  $W = \langle \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\} \rangle$

只须对  $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4$  验证, 且  $s_1, s_2, s_3$  从前边讨论中已见.

(1) 由

$$S_4(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_4(\pm \beta_i) = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_1 \beta_1 + \varepsilon_2 \beta_2 + \varepsilon_3 \beta_3 + \varepsilon_4 \beta_4) \in \Phi, \text{ 且 } \prod \varepsilon_i = 1$$

(2) 对右式作降阶 = 列作和作差.

观察可知所得列向量中恰有 2 个元素为 2 或 -2,

有 2 个元素同为 0

$$\Rightarrow S_4(\pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j) = \pm \beta_k \pm \beta_l \in \Phi$$

(3) 由 (1),  $S_4(\pm \beta_i)$  对应其中 8 种情形,

再由  $S_4^2 = 1 \Rightarrow S_4(S_4(\pm \beta_i)) = \pm \beta_i \in \Phi$ , 只须对剩下 8 种讨论

$\Phi$  根成对,  $\Rightarrow$  不妨设  $\beta_4$  系数为 1

$$S_4(\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4 \in \Phi$$

$$S_4(\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) = \beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \in \Phi$$

$$S_4(-\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) = -\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \in \Phi$$

$$S_4(-\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) = S_4(\alpha_4) = -\alpha_4 \in \Phi. \quad \#$$

3. ~~单根分解~~ (可能有误)

$$\textcircled{1}. \begin{array}{cccc|c} \beta_1 - \beta_2 & \beta_2 - \beta_3 & \beta_3 & \frac{1}{2} (-\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) & 4 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 & \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2}. \begin{array}{ccc|c} \beta_1 - \beta_3 & \beta_2 & \frac{1}{2} (-\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) & 3 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 & \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2 + \beta_3 \quad \frac{1}{2}(-\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad | \quad 3$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \quad \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 \quad \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \beta_1 + \beta_3 \quad \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad \frac{1}{2}(-\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad | \quad 3$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \quad \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \beta_1 + \beta_2 \quad \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad -\beta_1 + \beta_4 \quad | \quad 3$$

$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \quad \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad -\beta_2 + \beta_4 \quad | \quad 2$$

$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4) \quad -\beta_3 + \beta_4 \quad | \quad 2$$

$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \quad \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \beta_4 \quad \textcircled{9} \quad \beta_3 + \beta_4 \quad | \quad 1+1$$

$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 \quad \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \beta_2 + \beta_4 \quad \textcircled{11} \quad \beta_1 + \beta_4 \quad | \quad 1+1$$

$$\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 \quad 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$$

综上:  $\Phi^+$  由

- $\beta_i, 1 \leq i \leq 4$       4个
- $\beta_i + \beta_j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 4$       6个
- $\beta_i - \beta_j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 3$       3个
- $\beta_4 - \beta_i, 1 \leq i \leq 3$       3个
- $\frac{1}{2}(\pm\beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 + \beta_4)$       8个

构成

note:  $F_4$  没有导出 weyl 群结构.

Cpt p.7. 单 Lie 代数  $E_6, E_7, E_8$

仅须求出  $E_8$  根系, 余下 2 个立得.

1. 内积与单根系

令  $v$  以  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^8$  为规范正交基, 作成内积空间.

注意到  $E_8$  的 Dynkin 图去掉第 8 点, 即得  $D_7$ .

这暗示了  $E_8$  根系-的选取方式.

$$\text{即. 令 } \begin{cases} \alpha_i = \beta_i - \beta_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq 6 \\ \alpha_7 = \beta_6 + \beta_7, \\ \alpha_8 = \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{与 } D_7 \text{ 一致}$$

令  $\pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^8$ , 易验证  $\pi$  生成  $E_8$  的 Cartan 阵

## 2. Weyl 群与根系

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①. } 1 \leq i \leq 6 \text{ 时. 令 } S_i(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}) &= (\beta_{i+1}, \beta_i) \\ S_i(\beta_j) &= \beta_j, \quad i \neq i, i+1 \\ \text{左 } S_7(\beta_6, \beta_7) &= (\beta_6, \beta_7) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ S_7(\beta_i) &= \beta_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 5 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} S_i(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}) \\ S_i(\beta_j) \\ S_7(\beta_6, \beta_7) \\ S_7(\beta_i) \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{与 } D_7 \text{ 一致}$$

$$\text{令 } S_8(\beta_i) = \beta_i - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i$$

$\Rightarrow W = \langle \{S_i\}_{i=1}^8 \rangle$  作成  $E_8$  的 Weyl 群

②. 由  $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^7$  作成  $D_7$  单根系

$$\forall S_i \beta_8 = \beta_8, \quad i=1, \dots, 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \in W\pi, \quad 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 7$$

$$\text{再由 } \alpha_8 = \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^8 \varepsilon_i \beta_i \right) \in W\pi, \quad \prod_i \varepsilon_i = 1$$

$$\text{③ 令 } \Phi \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j, & 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 8 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^8 \varepsilon_i \beta_i \right), & \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \prod_i \varepsilon_i = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 构成}$$

$$\text{断言 } \Phi = W\pi$$

$\uparrow$  f: 容易验证  $S_8(\beta_7 + \beta_8) \in \Phi \Rightarrow \Phi \subseteq W\pi$

只须证  $W\Phi = \Phi$ , 目前也. 仅验证  $S_8 \Phi \subseteq \Phi$

$$\text{由 } S_8(\beta_i - \beta_j) = \beta_i - \beta_j \in \Phi$$

$$S_8(\beta_i + \beta_j) = \beta_i + \beta_j - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i \in \Phi$$

只须子验证  $S_8$  对  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^8 \varepsilon_i \beta_i \right)$ ,  $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$ ,  $\prod_i \varepsilon_i = 1$  封闭



由  $\prod \varepsilon_i = 1$  且负根成对性质, 仅考虑  $(8,0), (4,4), (2,6)$

$(8,0) \Rightarrow \alpha_8 \checkmark$

$(2,6)$  由  $S_8(\beta_1 + \beta_8)$  导出  $\checkmark$

$(4,4)$  与  $S_8$  正交,  $\checkmark$  #

作论:  $|\Phi| = 112 + 2^7 = 240$ ,

3. 单 Lie 代数  $E_7$

①  $E_7$  为  $E_8$  子结构  $\Rightarrow \pi_0 = \{\alpha; \varepsilon_i = 2\}, W_0 = \langle \{S_i; \varepsilon_i = 2\} \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \Phi_0 = W_0 \cdot \pi_0$

②  $\pi_0$  与  $\beta_1 - \beta_8$  正交  $\Rightarrow W_0$  对  $\beta_1 - \beta_8$  作用平凡

$\Phi$  中, 与  $\beta_1 - \beta_8$  正交的根有  $\begin{cases} \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j, & 2 \leq i \neq j \leq 7 \\ \pm(\beta_1 + \beta_8) \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^7 \varepsilon_i \beta_i, \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \prod \varepsilon_i = 1 \text{ 且 } \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_8$

$\Rightarrow \Phi_0$  含于其中, 下证  $\Phi_0$  由上述这些根构成

pf: <sup>(1)</sup>  $D_6$  为  $E_7$  Dynkin 子图  $\Rightarrow \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \in \Phi_0$

<sup>(2)</sup> 由  $S_2, \dots, S_7$  对  $\beta_1, \beta_8$  作用平凡

<sup>(3)</sup>  $\alpha_8 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^7 \beta_i \in \pi_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^7 \varepsilon_i \beta_i \in \Phi_0$

再由  $S_8(\beta_1 + \beta_8) = \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_8 - \sum_{i=2}^6 \beta_i) \in \Phi_0$

$\Rightarrow \pm(\beta_1 + \beta_8) \in \Phi_0$ , #

作论:  $|\Phi_0| = 60 + 2 + 2^6 = 126$ .

4. 单 Lie 代数  $E_6$

①  $E_6$  为  $E_7$  子结构  $\Rightarrow \pi' = \{\alpha; \varepsilon_i = 3\}, W' = \langle \{S_i; \varepsilon_i = 3\} \rangle, \Phi' = W' \pi'$

由  $\pi'$  与  $\beta_2 - \beta_8$  正交  $\Rightarrow \Phi'$  含于  $\begin{cases} \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j, & 3 \leq i \neq j \leq 7 \\ \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^6 \varepsilon_i \beta_i), & \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \prod \varepsilon_i = 1, \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_8. \end{cases}$  中

下证  $\Phi'$  由上述这些根构成

pf: <sup>(1)</sup>  $D_5$  为  $E_6$  子图  $\Rightarrow \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \in \Phi'$

$\Rightarrow S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_p$  正交  $\alpha_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum \beta_i \in \pi'$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum z_i \beta_i \in \mathcal{Q}'$ ,  $\#$

操作:  $|\mathcal{Q}'| = 40 + 2^5 = 72$ .

note:  $E_6, E_7$  亦可独立操作, 详见整理内容.

Cpt f.f. 长根与短根性质.

o. 单 Lie 代数的根系  $\mathcal{Q}$  中, 根长至多 2 种可能,

从夹角方面看,  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{Q}$ ,  $\exists \gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n \in \mathcal{Q}$

s.t.  $\gamma_0 = \alpha, \gamma_n = \beta, \theta(\gamma_{i-1}, \gamma_i) \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, i = 1, \dots, n$

pf: 不妨设  $\theta(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 否则立证

记  $X_1 = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \theta(\alpha, \gamma) \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$ ,

$Y_1 = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \theta(\beta, \gamma) \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

若  $X_1 \cap Y_1 \neq \emptyset$ , 取  $\gamma_1 \in X_1, \gamma_2 \in Y_1, \gamma_3 = \beta$ , 立证.

若  $X_1 \cap Y_1 = \emptyset$ , 令  $X_2 = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \exists \gamma_0 \in X_1, \theta(\gamma, \gamma_0) \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

$Y_2 = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \exists \gamma_0 \in Y_1, \theta(\gamma, \gamma_0) \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

类似地, 若  $X_2 \cap Y_2 \neq \emptyset$ , 命题立证.

否则构造  $X_3, Y_3$ , 以此类推.

若总为空, 由  $|\mathcal{Q}| < \infty$ ,  $\exists n$ , s.t.  $X_n \cap Y_n = \emptyset$ ,

且  $X_{n+1} = X_n, Y_{n+1} = Y_n$

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{Q} \setminus X_n, \alpha \perp X_n$ ,

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$  分为正交的两部分, 与  $\mathcal{L}$  单性矛盾.

note:  $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{Q}$ , 同上构造  $X_n \Rightarrow \exists n$ , s.t.  $X_n = \mathcal{Q} \Rightarrow$  命题得证.

Q: 令  $X_1 = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \exists \pi \subseteq \mathcal{Q}, \text{s.t. } \alpha, \gamma \in \pi \}$

$X_n = \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \exists \pi \subseteq \mathcal{Q}, \gamma_0 \in X_{n-1}, \text{s.t. } \gamma, \gamma_0 \in \pi \}$

是否亦  $\exists n$ , s.t.  $X_n = \mathcal{Q}$ .

# 1. 根系之间的关系

recall:  $\begin{cases} A_L \text{ 根系 } \{ \beta_i - \beta_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq L \} \\ D_L \text{ 根系 } \{ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq L \} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} B_L \text{ 根系 } \{ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq L \} \cup \{ \pm \beta_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq L \} \\ C_L \text{ 根系 } \{ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j \mid 1 \leq i \neq j \leq L \} \cup \{ \pm 2\beta_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq L \} \end{cases}$

$F_4 \text{ 根系 } \begin{cases} \pm \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq 4 \\ \pm \beta_i \pm \beta_j & 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} (\pm \beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 \pm \beta_4) \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$  ①.  $B_L$  中长根作成根系  $D_L$

短根作成根系  $(A_1)^L$

②.  $C_L$  中长根作成根系  $(A_1)^L$

短根作成根系  $D_L$

③.  $F_4$  中, 长/短根作成根系  $D_4$

④.  $G_2$  中, 长/短根作成根系  $A_2$

note: 具体关系可由正根的单根分解导出.

$G_2$  可观察图象得到,  $F_4$  由对称性得到.

## 2. 对偶系统

下设  $\Phi$  的 Dynkin 图含 = 重边 或 = 三重边.

①. 设  $\pi = \{ \alpha_i \}$  为  $\Phi$  根系

将 Dynkin 图反向, 得到根系  $\pi^\vee = \{ \alpha_i^\vee \}$

$\pi^\vee$  生成根系  $\Phi^\vee$  并作为其简单根系

具体地:  $\Phi: B_L \quad C_L \quad F_4 \quad G_2$

$\Phi^\vee: C_L \quad B_L \quad F_4 \quad G_2$

$\Phi^\vee$  称为  $\Phi$  的对偶根系

②.  $\pi$  生成 Cartan 阵  $A = (A_{ij})$

$\pi^\vee$  生成 Cartan 阵  $A^\vee = (A_{ij}^\vee)$

由 Dynkin 图关系  $\Rightarrow A_{ij}^\vee = A_{ji} \Rightarrow A^\vee = A^T$

### 3. 建立映射

①. 令  $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\pi$

$$\alpha_i^\vee \rightarrow \begin{cases} p\alpha_i, & \text{若 } \alpha_i \text{ 为短根} \\ \alpha_i, & \text{若 } \alpha_i \text{ 为长根} \end{cases}$$

其中  $p$  为边重数, 即  $B_2, C_2, F_4$  中,  $p=2$ ,  $G_2$  中  $p=3$ .

note:  $\varphi$  将  $\pi^\vee$  中短根映到  $\pi$  中长根

将  $\pi^\vee$  中长根映为  $\pi$  外更短根

②.  $A_{ij}^\vee = \frac{2 \langle \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee), \varphi(\alpha_j^\vee) \rangle}{\langle \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee), \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee) \rangle}$

pf:

由  $\frac{\langle \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee), \varphi(\alpha_j^\vee) \rangle}{\langle \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee), \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee) \rangle} = \frac{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle} \neq \theta(\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle) = \theta(\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle) = \theta(\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle) \neq$

note: 即  $\varphi$  保持角关系  $\Rightarrow \varphi(\pi^\vee)$  作成单根系, 与  $\pi^\vee$  同构.

③.  $\mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}\pi$  为交换图

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{Z}\pi \\ s_i^\vee \downarrow & & \downarrow s_i \\ \mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{Z}\pi \end{array}$$

pf:  $s_i^\vee$  不改变长短根  $\Rightarrow s_i \varphi(\alpha_i^\vee) = \varphi(s_i^\vee(\alpha_i))$

$\alpha_i^\vee$  与  $\alpha_i$  同向  $\Rightarrow s_i^\vee$  对  $\alpha_i^\vee$  方向的改变与  $s_i$  对  $\alpha_i$  改变一样

note:  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^\vee$  建立  $\pi$  与  $\pi^\vee$  对应,

$$\alpha_i \mapsto \alpha_i^\vee$$

放在同一空间下理解:  $\pi$  与  $\pi^\vee$  方向不同.

$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\pi$  为空间沿各方向的拉伸.

于是, 可建立  $\mathcal{W}$  与  $\mathcal{W}^\vee$  的自然同构.

note:  $\varphi$  为同构  $\Rightarrow$  交换图使得  $s_i^\vee$  与  $s_i$  相对  $\mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee, \mathbb{Z}\pi$

可视为同一  $\pi$ . 又  $\mathbb{Z}\pi^\vee, \mathbb{Z}\pi$  上作用唯一确定  $s_i^\vee, s_i$

$\Rightarrow \alpha$  与  $\alpha^\vee$  自然视为  $-\alpha$

(4).  $\forall \alpha^\vee \in \Phi^\vee, \exists ! \alpha \in \Phi, \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\alpha^\vee) = \begin{cases} p\alpha & \alpha \text{ 为短根} \\ \alpha & \alpha \text{ 为长根} \end{cases}$

pf:  $\varphi(\alpha^\vee) = \varphi(w\alpha_i^\vee) = w\varphi(\alpha_i) = \begin{cases} p \cdot w\alpha_i & \alpha \text{ 为短根} \\ w\alpha_i & \alpha \text{ 为长根} \end{cases}$

至此, 由  $\pi \leftrightarrow \pi^\vee$  关系, 得到  $\Phi \leftrightarrow \Phi^\vee$  关系.

并称  $\alpha^\vee$  为  $\alpha$  的对偶根

note:  $\alpha^\vee$  为长根  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha$  为短根

#### 4. 性质

(1).  $\forall \alpha = \sum_i n_i \alpha_i \in \Phi, \alpha$  为长根  $\Leftrightarrow p | n_i, \forall \alpha_i$  为短根

pf:  $\alpha$  为长根

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha^\vee = \sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 长}} n_i \alpha_i^\vee + \sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 短}} n_i p^{-1} \alpha_i^\vee \in \mathbb{Z}\Pi^\vee$$

$$\Rightarrow p | n_i, \forall \alpha_i \text{ 为短根}$$

反之, 设  $\alpha$  为短根且  $p | n_i, \forall \alpha_i$  为短根

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^\vee = p\alpha = p\left(\sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 长}} n_i \alpha_i + \sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 短}} n_i \alpha_i\right)$$

$$= p\left(\sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 长}} n_i \alpha_i^\vee + \sum_{\alpha_i \text{ 短}} n_i p^{-1} \alpha_i^\vee\right)$$

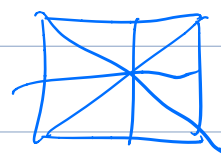
$$\Rightarrow \alpha^\vee \in p\mathbb{Z} \cdot \Pi \quad \square$$

(2). 令  $\Phi_s, \Phi_l$  分别为  $\Phi$  上短根集与长根集,

$\pi_s, \pi_l$  分别为  $\Pi$  上短根集与长根集

$$\text{则 } \mathbb{Z}\Phi_s = \mathbb{Z}\pi, \mathbb{Z}\Phi_l = \mathbb{Z}\pi_l + p\mathbb{Z}\pi_s$$

note: 观察根系可证. 略.  $B_2$  为例



$\Phi_s \rightarrow$  小圈

$\Phi_l \rightarrow$  大圈