Math 4500 HW #08 Solutions

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This solution set is not error-free. Please email me (gl479@cornell.edu) if you spot any errors or typos!

Problem 1 (Exercise 5.6.4 (10 pts)). When $X^2 = -\det(X)I$, show that

$$e^X = \cos(\sqrt{\det(X)})I + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}}X.$$

Solution. By definition

$$\begin{split} e^X &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{X^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{X^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{X^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{X^{2n}X}{(2n+1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-\det(X))^n}{(2n)!} I + \frac{(-\det(X))^n}{(2n+1)!} X \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\det(X))^n}{(2n)!} I + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\det(X))^n}{(2n+1)!} X \\ &= \cos(\sqrt{\det(X)}) I + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}} X. \end{split}$$

Problem 2 (Exercise 5.6.5 (10 pts)). Using Exercise 5.6.4 and the fact that Trace(X) = 0, show that if

$$e^X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

then $\cos(\sqrt{\det(X)}) = -1$, in which case $\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)}) = 0$, and there is a contradiction.

Solution. By the previous problem

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} = e^X = \cos(\sqrt{\det(X)})I + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}}X.$$

Take trace of both sides, then

$$-2 = \operatorname{Trace}\left(\cos(\sqrt{\det(X)})I + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}}X\right).$$

But Trace is linear so

$$-2 = \cos(\sqrt{\det(X)})\operatorname{Trace}(I) + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}}\operatorname{Trace}(X) = 2\cos(\sqrt{\det(X)}),$$

hence $\cos(\sqrt{\det(X)}) = -1$. Therefore $\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})^2 = 1 - \cos^2(\sqrt{\det(X)}) = 0$, thus $\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)}) = 0$. But this means

$$e^X = \cos(\sqrt{\det(X)})I + \frac{\sin(\sqrt{\det(X)})}{\sqrt{\det(X)}}X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0\\ & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

a contradiction.

Problem 3 (Exercise 6.1.3 (5 pts)). Show that SU(n) is a normal subgroup of U(n) by describing it as the kernel of some homomorphism.

Solution. We know that

$$\det: U(n) \to \mathbb{C}$$

is a group homomorphism, because $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$. Hence the kernel of \det , which is SU(n), is a normal subgroup.

Problem 4 (Exercise 6.1.4 (5 pts)). Show that $T_I(SU(n))$ is an ideal of $T_I(U(n))$ by checking that it has the required closure properties.

Solution. We know that

$$T_I(SU(n)) = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid A + \bar{A}^T = 0, \text{Trace}(A) = 0 \}$$

and

$$T_I(U(n)) = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid A + \bar{A}^T = 0 \}.$$

For any $A \in T_I(U(n))$ and $B \in T_I(SU(n))$,

Trace
$$[A, B] = \text{Trace}(AB - BA) = 0$$

since Trace AB = Trace BA. On the other hand

$$AB - BA + \overline{AB - BA}^T = AB - BA - \overline{A}^T \overline{B}^T - \overline{B}^T \overline{A}^T = 0.$$

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Hence
$$T_I(SU(n))$$
 is an ideal of $T_I(U(n))$.

Problem 5 (Exercise 6.3.4 (10 pts)). Find a 1-dimensional ideal J of $\mathfrak{u}(n)$, and show that J is the tangent space of Z(U(n)).

Solution. Put $J:=\{\theta iI\mid \theta\in\mathbb{R}\}$. We have already know that $Z(U(n))=\{e^{i\theta}I\mid \theta\in\mathbb{R}\}$. Since $\alpha(t):=e^{i\theta t}I$ is a path in Z(U(n)) and $\alpha'(0)=\theta iI$, we know that $J\subseteq T_I(Z(U(n)))$. Conversely, for any path $\alpha(t)$ s.t. $\alpha(0)=I\in Z(U(n))$, it has the form $\alpha(t)=e^{i\theta(t)}I$ where $\theta(t)$ is a continuous map from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} s.t. $\theta(0)=0$. Thus $\alpha'(0)=\theta'(0)iI\in J$. This proves that J is an ideal. Apparently J is of dimension 1, and it is an ideal since it is the tangent space of some normal subgroup.

Problem 6 (Exercise 6.3.5 (5 pts)). Also show that the Z(U(n)) is the image, under the exponential map, of the ideal J in Exercise 6.3.4.

Solution. For any
$$e^{i\theta}I \in Z(U(n))$$
, we have $\theta iI \in J$ s.t. $e^{\theta iI} = e^{i\theta}I \in Z(U(n))$.

Problem 7 (Exercise 5.5.1 (0 pts)).

Problem 8 (Exercise 5.5.2 (0 pts)).

Problem 9 (Exercise 5.5.4 (0 pts)).

Problem 10 (Exercise 6.4.1 (0 pts)).

Problem 11 (Exercise 6.4.2 (0 pts)).