

1 The computation of $G_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$

1.1 The computation of the first block M_{11}

Proposition 1.1.1. *Let $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \lambda_i e_{i,i+1}$, where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ are not all zero. Then $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathfrak{l}(x) + \mathfrak{m}(x)$, where $\mathfrak{l}(x)$ is the number of sequences of consecutive non-zero coefficients of the form $\lambda_j, \lambda_{j+1}, \dots, \lambda_{j+k-1}, \lambda_{j+k}$ and $\lambda_{j-1} = \lambda_{j+k+1} = 0$ (that is, the sequences are separated by one or more zero coefficients)¹, and $\mathfrak{m}(x)$ is the number of zero coefficients $\lambda_j = 0$, such that also $\lambda_{j-1} = \lambda_{j+1} = 0$.*

Proof. Let $y = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \mu_i e_{i,i+1}$, where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, be an element in the quotient γ_1/γ_2 . For every $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, denote by (\mathfrak{C}_i) the constraint equation $[\lambda_i e_{i,i+1}, \mu_{i+1} e_{i+1,i+2}] - [\lambda_{i+1} e_{i+1,i+2}, \mu_i e_{i,i+1}] = (\lambda_i \mu_{i+1} - \lambda_{i+1} \mu_i) e_{i,i+2} = 0$, and it is clear that $y \in \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$ if and only if all the (\mathfrak{C}_i) constraints are satisfied. We observe that each μ_i participates in two constraints, (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) and (\mathfrak{C}_i) , that is, $\lambda_{i-1} \mu_i - \lambda_i \mu_{i-1} = \lambda_i \mu_{i+1} - \lambda_{i+1} \mu_i = 0$. If $\lambda_i = 0$, then $\lambda_i \mu_{i-1} = \lambda_i \mu_{i+1} = 0$, hence by constraint (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) we have that $\lambda_{i-1} \mu_i = 0$, and by constraint (\mathfrak{C}_i) we have that $\lambda_{i+1} \mu_i = 0$. Hence, if either λ_{i-1} or λ_{i+1} are non-zero, then $\mu_i = 0$. But if $\lambda_{i-1} = \lambda_{i+1} = 0$, then both constraints are satisfied for any choice of μ_i , which increases $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$ by 1. We need to prove that for any sequence of k consecutive zero coefficients of x , where $k \geq 3$, that is² $\lambda_{j+1} = \lambda_{j+2} = \dots = \lambda_{j+k} = 0$, for $1 \leq j \leq n-2$, we have that the sequence $\mu_{j+2}, \mu_{j+3}, \dots, \mu_{j+k-1}$ of $k-2$ consecutive coefficients of y is made of scalars of any choice, thus $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$ is increased by $k-2$. We prove that by simple induction on k . For $k = 3$, we just proved that if $\lambda_{i-1} = \lambda_i = \lambda_{i+1} = 0$, then μ_i can be any scalar. For $k + 1$, we look at the sequence of $k + 1$ zero coefficients, $\lambda_{j+1} = \lambda_{j+2} = \dots = \lambda_{j+k} = \lambda_{j+k+1} = 0$. By constraints (\mathfrak{C}_{j+k-1}) and (\mathfrak{C}_{j+k}) , we have that $\lambda_{j+k-1} \mu_{j+k} - \lambda_{j+k} \mu_{j+k-1} = \lambda_{j+k} \mu_{j+k+1} - \lambda_{j+k+1} \mu_{j+k} = 0$, and since $\lambda_{j+k-1} = \lambda_{j+k} = \lambda_{j+k+1} = 0$, we have that μ_{j+k} can be any scalar, as we proved earlier. By the assumption, we have that all $k-2$ previous coefficients, that is $\mu_{j+2}, \dots, \mu_{j+k-1}$ can also be any scalars, so in total the whole sequence of $k-1 = (k+1)-2$ coefficients of y can be any scalars, which proves the induction step. Suppose that we have m sequences of three or more consecutive zero coefficients in x , whose lengths are k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m ,

¹We extend our notation of indices, to include also the case where $j = 1$ or $j+k = n-1$, and define that $\lambda_{j-1} = \lambda_0 = 0$ or $\lambda_{j+k+1} = \lambda_n = 0$, respectively

²Here again, we consider the non-existent $\lambda_0 = \lambda_n = 0$ as part of the sequence

then $\mathbf{m}(x) = \sum_{l=1}^m k_l - 2m$ is the total number of zero coefficients $\lambda_j = 0$ such that also $\lambda_{j-1} = \lambda_{j+1} = 0$, as proposed. Using again the two consecutive constraints, (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) and (\mathfrak{C}_i) , suppose now that $\lambda_i \neq 0$. If $\lambda_{i-1} = 0$, then by constraint (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) we must have that $\mu_{i-1} = 0$, but if $\lambda_{i-1} \neq 0$, then by this constraint we have $\mu_i = \frac{\lambda_i \mu_{i-1}}{\lambda_{i-1}}$, which means that μ_i depends on μ_{i-1} . Precisely the same way for constraint (\mathfrak{C}_i) , we have that if $\lambda_{i+1} = 0$ then $\mu_{i+1} = 0$, otherwise $\mu_{i+1} = \frac{\lambda_{i+1} \mu_i}{\lambda_i}$, which means that μ_{i+1} depends on μ_i ,

and if also $\lambda_{i-1} \neq 0$, then $\mu_{i+1} = \frac{\lambda_{i+1} \frac{\lambda_i \mu_{i-1}}{\lambda_{i-1}}}{\lambda_i} = \frac{\lambda_{i+1} \mu_{i-1}}{\lambda_{i-1}}$, which means that both μ_{i+1} and μ_i depend on μ_{i-1} . We need to prove this is true for any sequence of k consecutive non-zero coefficients of x , that is, for a given sequence of coefficients, $\lambda_{j+1}, \lambda_{j+2}, \dots, \lambda_{j+k}$, where $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, we need to prove that μ_{j+1} can be any scalar, while $\mu_{j+2}, \mu_{j+3}, \dots, \mu_{j+k}$ all depend on μ_{j+1} . Here again, we use a simple induction on k . For $k = 1, 2, 3$, we already proved this. For $k+1$, we look into a sequence of $k+1$ consecutive non-zero coefficients of x , that is $\lambda_{j+1}, \dots, \lambda_{j+k}, \lambda_{j+k+1}$. By constraint (\mathfrak{C}_{j+k}) we have $\lambda_{j+k} \mu_{j+k+1} - \lambda_{j+k+1} \mu_{j+k} = 0$, and since $\lambda_{j+k} \neq 0$, we have $\mu_{j+k+1} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k+1} \mu_{j+k}}{\lambda_{j+k}}$, but by the assumption, $\mu_{j+k} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k} \mu_{j+k-1}}{\lambda_{j+k-1}} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k}}{\lambda_{j+k-1}} \frac{\lambda_{j+k-1} \mu_{j+k-2}}{\lambda_{j+k-2}} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k}}{\lambda_{j+k-1}} \frac{\lambda_{j+k-1}}{\lambda_{j+k-2}} \frac{\lambda_{j+k-2} \mu_{j+k-3}}{\lambda_{j+k-3}} = \dots = \frac{\lambda_{j+k} \mu_{j+1}}{\lambda_{j+1}}$, hence $\mu_{j+k+1} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k+1} \mu_{j+k}}{\lambda_{j+k}} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k+1} \lambda_{j+k-1} \mu_{j+k-2}}{\lambda_{j+k-1} \lambda_{j+k-2}} = \frac{\lambda_{j+k+1} \mu_{j+1}}{\lambda_{j+1}}$, which proves the induction step. Looking again at (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) and (\mathfrak{C}_i) , we observe that if λ_{i-1} and λ_{i+1} are non-zero and $\lambda_i = 0$, then $\lambda_i \mu_{i-1} = \lambda_i \mu_{i+1} = 0$, hence by constraint (\mathfrak{C}_{i-1}) we have that $\lambda_{i-1} \mu_i = 0$, and by constraint (\mathfrak{C}_i) we have that $\lambda_{i+1} \mu_i = 0$, so $\mu_i = 0$ by both constraints, which means that there is no dependency between μ_{i+1} and μ_{i-1} . This shows that any zero coefficient between two non-zero coefficients of x creates two separate sequences, each sequences increases $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$ by 1, hence, if we have l sequences of consecutive non-zero coefficients of x , they increase $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$ by l , and we denote $\mathfrak{l}(x) = l$. All this shows that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathfrak{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x)$, as proposed. \square

Corollary 1.1.2. *Let $\mathcal{L}_{n,p}$ be the \mathbb{Q}_p -Lie algebra associated with $\mathcal{U}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, where $n \geq 5$, then $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$ if and only if $x \in \{\lambda e_{12} + \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{n,p}\}$ or $x \in \{\lambda e_{n-1,n} + \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{n,p}\}$, for a non-zero scalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_p$.*

Proof. We recall first that for any algebra $\mathcal{L}_{n,p}$, the first two elements of the lower central series, namely γ_1/γ_2 and γ_2/γ_3 , are of sizes $n-1$ and $n-2$, respectively. Consider the Lie brackets operation $[x_1, x_2]$, where $x_1 \in \gamma_1/\gamma_2$ and $x_2 \in \gamma_2/\gamma_3$, or the opposite, then $[x_1, x_2]$ can be either zero, or $[x_1, x_2] \in$

γ_3 , which means that if we consider the centralizer of some $x \in \mathcal{L}_{n,p}$ in γ_1/γ_3 , then any element $y \in \gamma_2/\gamma_3$ would either commute with x or yield an element in γ_3 , which also means that it commutes with x in γ_1/γ_3 . This shows that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) \geq \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 = n - 2$. Suppose that $x = \lambda_1 e_{12} + z$ or $x = \lambda_{n-1} e_{n-1,n} + z$, where $z \in \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{n,p}$, then looking only at the elements of γ_1/γ_2 in the linear combination that forms x , we have one sequence of one non-zero coefficient, hence $\mathbf{l}(x) = 1$, and one sequence of $n - 1 - 1 = n - 2$ zero coefficients of x , hence we have³ that $\mathbf{m}(x) = n - 2 - 1 = n - 3$. By 1.1.1 we have that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathbf{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x) = 1 + (n - 3) = n - 2$. Adding all the elements of γ_2/γ_3 , we have that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = (n - 2) + (n - 2) = 2n - 4 = (n - 1) + (n - 2) - 1 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_2 + \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 - 1 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$, as proposed. To prove the opposite direction, we assume that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1 = 2n - 4$, and since we already know that all the elements of $\dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3$ are in the centralizer of x , we have that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) - \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 = (2n - 4) - (n - 2) = n - 2 = (n - 1) - 1 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_2 - 1$. Suppose that either $x = \lambda_i e_{i,i+1} + z$ where $1 < i < n - 1$, or $x = \lambda_{i_1} e_{i_1,i_1+1} + \cdots + \lambda_{i_m} e_{i_m,i_m+1}$ where we denote the number of γ_1/γ_2 coefficients⁴ by $2 \leq m \leq n - 1$, in both cases $z \in \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{n,p}$. In the first case, we have that $\mathbf{l}(x) = 1$, because there is only one non-zero coefficient of x in γ_1/γ_2 , and we have two sequences of zero coefficients of x , that is $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{i-2} = \lambda_{i-1} = 0$ and $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_{i+2} = \lambda_{i+3} = \cdots = \lambda_{n-2} = \lambda_{n-1} = \lambda_n = 0$, which means we have a sequence of zeros of length $(i - 1) + 1 = i$ and a sequence of length $(n - 1) - i + 1 = n - i$, hence by 1.1.1 we have⁵ that $\mathbf{m}(x) \leq (i - 2) + (n - i - 2) = n - 4$, which means that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathbf{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x) \leq 1 + (n - 4) = n - 3 = (n - 1) - 2 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_2 - 2$. Adding all the elements of γ_2/γ_3 , we have that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 + \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 \leq (n - 3) + (n - 2) = 2n - 5 < 2n - 4$, which contradicts the assumption. Suppose that x is of the second form, then x may have one sequence of k non-zero coefficients, where $k > 1$, or x may have two or more sequences of one or more non-zero coefficients. In the case

³Again, we consider also $\lambda_0 = 0$ and $\lambda_n = 0$, hence the sequence of zero coefficients is either $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-2} = \lambda_{n-1} = \lambda_n = 0$ if $\lambda_1 \neq 0$, or $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-3} = \lambda_{n-2} = 0$, if $\lambda_{n-1} \neq 0$, which means that the length of the entire sequence of zero coefficients is not $n - 2$ but $n - 1$, therefore by 1.1.1 we have that $\mathbf{m}(x) = n - 1 - 2 = n - 3$

⁴In words, x has at least two non-zero coefficients in γ_1/γ_2

⁵Here, and in all the following options, $\mathbf{m}(x)$ has an upper bound which depend on the number of consecutive zero coefficients of x , because if any of these sequences is of length k , where $k < 3$, then by 1.1.1 we have that $\mathbf{m}(x) = k - 2 \leq 0$, which means that this particular sequence does not increase $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2$

that x has one sequence of k non-zero coefficients, $\mathbf{l}(x) = 1$, and the number of consecutive zero coefficients is either less or equal to $(n-1) - k + 1 = n - k$, which results in $\mathbf{m}(x) \leq n - k - 2$, if the sequence of non-zero coefficients contains⁶ either λ_1 or λ_{n-1} , or the number of consecutive zero coefficients is divided into two separate sequences with a total number of consecutive zeros which is less or equal to $(n-1) - k + 2 = n - k + 1$, which results in $\mathbf{m}(x) \leq n - k + 1 - 4 = n - k - 3$, in the case that the sequence of non-zero coefficients of x does not contains either λ_1 or λ_{n-1} , which means that $\mathbf{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x) \leq 1 + (n - k - 2) = n - k - 1$, and since $k > 1$, we have that $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathbf{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x) \leq n - 2 - 1 = n - 3 = (n-1) - 2$, which again contradicts the assumption. Suppose that x has l sequences of non-zero coefficients in γ_1/γ_2 , of lengths k_1, k_2, \dots, k_l , then $\mathbf{l}(x) = l$, and the number of zeros is $n - 1 - \sum_{j=1}^l k_j + 2 = n + 1 - \sum_{j=1}^l k_j$ in $l + 1$ sequences⁷, considering the two options from earlier, whether any of the sequences of non-zero coefficients contains λ_1 or λ_{n-1} , or does not contain either of them. We observe that $n + 1 - \sum_{j=1}^l k_j$ is bounded by $n + 1 - l$, which is the case where $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_l = 1$. Suppose that $l = 2$, and that each of the 3 sequences of zero coefficients is of length greater or equal to 3, then $\mathbf{m}(x) \leq n + 1 - 2 - 3 \cdot 2 = n - 7$, hence $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathbf{l}(x) + \mathbf{m}(x) \leq 2 + n - 7 = n - 5$, hence $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 + \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 \leq (n - 5) + (n - 2) = 2n - 7 < 2n - 2 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$. We prove this is true for any number of sequences of non-zero coefficients of x simple induction on l . For $l = 2$ we already proved that, for $l + 1$ we take the upper bound case, which means that we add a new non-zero coefficient which splits a sequence of zero coefficients such that each of the two parts of the sequence that we split has at least 3 zero coefficients. Denote by $\mathbf{l}_l(x) = l$ and $\mathbf{m}_l(x)$ for l , and denote by $\mathbf{l}_{l+1}(x) = l + 1$ and $\mathbf{m}_{l+1}(x)$ for $l + 1$, then obviously $\mathbf{l}_{l+1} + \mathbf{m}_{l+1} \leq \mathbf{l}_l + \mathbf{m}_l$, because $\mathbf{l}_{l+1} - \mathbf{l}_l = 1$ and $\mathbf{m}_l - \mathbf{m}_{l+1} \geq 1$, because the newly added non-zero coefficient does not only remove one zero coefficient from the total count, but may also remove one or two of its neighboring zero coefficients, since they are no longer surrounded by another zero coefficient, which proves the induction step. All this proves that if $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$, then the only option for x is either $x = \lambda_1 e_{12} + z$ or $x = \lambda_{n-1} e_{n-1,n} + z$, where $z \in \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{n,p}$, as proposed. \square

⁶That is, $x = \lambda_1 e_{12} + \lambda_2 e_{23} + \dots + \lambda_{k,k+1} e_{k,k+1}$ or $x = \lambda_{n-k} e_{n-k,n-k+1} + \lambda_{n-k+1} e_{n-k+1,n-k+2} + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} e_{n-1,n}$

⁷Including $\lambda_0 = 0$ and $\lambda_n = 0$

Corollary 1.1.3. *Let $\mathcal{L}_{n,p}$ be the \mathbb{Q}_p -Lie algebra associated with $\mathcal{U}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, where $n = 4$, then $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$ if and only if $x \in \{\lambda_1 e_{12} + \lambda_3 e_{34} + \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{4,p}\}$, for $\lambda_1, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ not both zero.*

Proof. Suppose that $x = \lambda e_{12} + \mu e_{34} + z$, where $x \in \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{4,p}$, then by 1.1.1 if $\lambda \neq 0$ and $\mu \neq 0$, we have that $\mathfrak{l}(x) = 2$, and $\mathfrak{m}(x) = 0$ because there are three isolated zero coefficients, $\lambda_0 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_4 = 0$, hence $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 = \mathfrak{l}(x) + \mathfrak{m}(x) = 2$, which means that $\dim \mathfrak{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x)/\gamma_2 + \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 = 2 + (4 - 2) = 4 = (4 - 1) + (4 - 2) - 1 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_2 + \dim \gamma_2/\gamma_3 - 1 = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$. If $\lambda_1 = 0$ or $\lambda_3 = 0$, that is $x = \lambda_1 e_{12} + z$ or $x = \lambda$, where $z \in \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{4,p}$, then $\mathfrak{l}(x) = 1$ and we have a sequence of 3 consecutive zero coefficients, either $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$ or $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0$, which means that $\mathfrak{l}(x) = 3 - 2 = 1$, hence $\mathfrak{l}(x) + \mathfrak{m}(x) = 1 + 1 = 2$, hence $\dim \mathcal{C}_{\gamma_1/\gamma_3}(x) = \dim \gamma_1/\gamma_3 - 1$, as proposed.

as proposed. To prove the opposite, we review all the other options. Suppose that $x \notin \gamma_2 \mathcal{L}_{4,p}$ □