

Coxeter 元素的性质

设 Φ 的基本根系是 $\{\alpha_i\}_i$, 考虑最高元素 $\theta_l = \sum_{\alpha_i \in \Pi} n_i \alpha_i$ 以及基本权向量 ω_i 满足

$$\omega_j(h_i) = 2 \frac{\langle \alpha_i, \omega_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\rho = \sum_i \omega_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \alpha$$

定义 $n(\alpha, \beta) = 2 \frac{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle}$, 根据根系的关系

$$n(\alpha, \beta) = |\Phi \cap \{\mathbb{Z}\alpha + \beta\}|$$

$$2 \frac{\langle \rho, \alpha_i \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} = 1 \quad \forall i$$

(参考第八章第八节长短根的系数关系) 考虑伸缩后的根系 Φ^\vee 如下定义

$$\alpha^\vee = \frac{2\alpha}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}$$

Φ^\vee 的基本根是 $\{\alpha_i^\vee\}$ (参考第八章第八节长短根的系数关系) 设全半根是如下的元素

$$\rho^\vee = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha^\vee \in \Phi_+^\vee} \alpha^\vee = \sum_i c_i \omega_i^\vee$$

这里 ω_i^\vee 是一组基满足 $2 \frac{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \omega_j^\vee \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle} = \delta_{ij}$, 考虑Weyl变换 $s_{\alpha_i^\vee}(a) = a - 2 \frac{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, a \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle} \alpha_i^\vee$ 满足

$$s_{\alpha_i^\vee}(\omega_j^\vee) = \omega_j^\vee - \delta_{ij} \alpha_i^\vee$$

$$s_{\alpha_i^\vee}(\rho^\vee) = \rho^\vee - c_i \alpha_i^\vee \quad \forall i$$

根据Weyl群的生成元 $s_{\alpha_i^\vee}$ 将 α_i^\vee 变为 $-\alpha_i^\vee$ 把其他 Φ^\vee 中的正根映射成正根, 于是

$$s_{\alpha_i^\vee}(\rho^\vee) = \rho^\vee - \alpha_i^\vee \quad \forall i$$

从而 $c_i = 1 \quad \forall i$, 于是

$$\rho^\vee = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha^\vee \in \Phi_+^\vee} \alpha^\vee = \sum_i \omega_i^\vee$$

这样得到了

$$\alpha_i^{\vee\vee} = \frac{2\alpha_i^\vee}{\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle} = \frac{2 \frac{2\alpha_i}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle}}{\langle \frac{2\alpha_i}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle}, \frac{2\alpha_i}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} \rangle} = \alpha_i$$

$$\omega_i^\vee = 2 \frac{\omega_i}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle}$$

其高度有如下公式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ht} \theta_l &= \sum_i n_i = \sum_{ij} n_i \delta_{ij} = \sum_i n_i \sum_j 2 \frac{\langle \alpha_i, \omega_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_j \rangle} = \sum_i n_i \langle \alpha_i, \sum_j \omega_j^\vee \rangle \\ &= \sum_i n_i \langle \alpha_i, \rho^\vee \rangle = \langle \theta_l, \rho^\vee \rangle \end{aligned}$$

其实对任何根 α 都有

$$\text{ht} \alpha = \langle \alpha, \rho^\vee \rangle$$

用带有正根的公式得到

$$\text{ht}\theta_l = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \langle \theta_l, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} n(\theta_l, \alpha) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+, \alpha \neq \theta_l} n(\theta_l, \alpha) = 1 + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+, \alpha \neq \theta_l} \frac{\langle \theta_l, \alpha \rangle}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}$$

由于 $\theta_l, -\theta_l + \alpha$ 才可能是根, 那么就有 $n(\theta_l, \alpha) = 0, 1$, 于是 $n(\theta_l, \alpha)^2 = n(\theta_l, \alpha)$, 代入得到

$$1 + \text{ht}\theta_l = 2 + 2 \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+, \alpha \neq \theta_l} \frac{\langle \theta_l, \alpha \rangle^2}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \langle \theta_l, \theta_l \rangle} = 2 \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \frac{\langle \theta_l, \alpha \rangle^2}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \langle \theta_l, \theta_l \rangle} = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \frac{\langle \theta_l, \alpha \rangle^2}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \langle \theta_l, \theta_l \rangle}$$

考虑 Φ 上的二次函数

$$f(x) = B(x, x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \langle x, \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} \rangle^2$$

$$B(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \langle x, \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} \rangle \langle y, \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} \rangle$$

注意到对于所有外尔群的元素 $w \in W$, $B(wx, wy) = B(x, y) \quad \forall x, y$, 作为二次型, $B(x, y) = \langle \phi(x), y \rangle$, 这样根据内积非退化有这样的同态 ϕ 满足

$$\phi \cdot w = w \cdot \phi \quad \forall w \in W$$

注意到单李代数的根空间可作为其Weyl群的不可约表示, 从而由Schur引理得到 $\phi = t\text{Id}$, 另一方面可以根据 Dykin 图选择正交的根反射 $s_{i_1}, \dots, s_{i_r}; s_{j_1}, \dots, s_{j_{n-r}}$, 可知 ϕ 在这两个空间上作用都是伸缩的, Dykin diagram的二步分解是唯一的, 在 A_l, D_l, E_6, E_7, E_8 上考虑根的置换, 在 B_l, C_l, G_2, F_4 上考虑图的对称置换可知, 在单根系上 ϕ 是一致的伸缩, 于是

$$f(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \langle x, \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} \rangle^2 = t\|x\|^2$$

进一步得到

$$t|\Pi| = \sum_{\omega_i \in \Pi} t\langle \omega_i, \omega_i \rangle = \sum_{\omega_i \in \Pi} f(\omega_i) = \sum_{\omega_i \in \Pi} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \langle \omega_i, \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} \rangle^2 = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} 1 = |\Phi|$$

于是由于 $\text{ordc} = \frac{|\Phi|}{|\Pi|} = t$, 计算 $f(\theta_l) = \text{ordc}\|\theta_l\|^2$ 得到

$$1 + \text{ht}\theta_l = \text{ordc}$$

对于所有的根甚至 H^* 的元素 λ, μ , 则有 $e_\lambda e_\mu = e_{\lambda+\mu}$

$$s_i(\alpha) = \alpha - 2 \frac{\langle \alpha, \alpha_i \rangle}{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle} \alpha_i = \alpha - n(\alpha, \alpha_i) \alpha_i$$

I 是 Weyl 群的一个交换子集, $s_i s_j = s_j s_i$, $s_i \alpha_j = \alpha_j - 2\delta_{ij} \alpha_i$

假设 $\alpha = \sum_{i \in I} n_i \alpha_i$ 是一个正根 ($n_1 \neq 0$), 那么有 $\omega = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$ 满足 $\omega \alpha = -\alpha$ 那么就有所有的 n_i 都相等, 于是假设 $|I| > 1, n_i > 0$, 考虑 $s_1 \alpha$ 是根但是 $s_1 \alpha = -n_1 \alpha_1 + \sum_{i \in I - \{1\}} n_i \alpha_i$ 不满足根向量条件, 所以只有 $\alpha_i, i \in I$ 是根。

$$wL : \frac{2\pi}{h} \mathbb{Z} + \frac{\pi}{h} \quad wM : \frac{2\pi}{h} \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{mod } \mathbb{Z}\pi$$

$$h = 2s + 1 : \quad wL \rightarrow wM \quad t \rightarrow t - s$$

$$h = 2s : \quad wL - wM \neq 0 \quad \text{mod } \pi$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = x + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

例外李代数的基本模维数计算

G_2 : 正根系为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$, 且 $w_1 = 3, w_2 = 1$, 利用 Weyl 特征公式计算得到

$$\dim L(\omega_1) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{3k_1}{3k_1 + k_2}\right) = 2 \frac{7}{4} \frac{8}{5} \frac{3}{2} \frac{15}{9} = 14$$

$$\dim L(\omega_2) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{3k_1 + k_2}\right) = 2 \frac{5}{4} \frac{7}{5} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} = 7$$

F_4 : 正根系是

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta_i : \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 \\ & \beta_i - \beta_j : \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 \\ & \beta_i + \beta_j : \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \\ & \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 \\ & \frac{1}{2}(\pm\beta_1 \pm \beta_2 \pm \beta_3 \pm \beta_4) : \alpha_4, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \\ & \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \end{aligned}$$

计算基本模的维数

$$\dim L(\omega_1) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{2k_1}{2k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 + k_4}\right) = \frac{7}{5} \frac{13}{11} \frac{9}{2} \frac{25}{9} \frac{11}{5} \frac{8}{7} = 13 \cdot 4 = 52$$

$$\dim L(\omega_2) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{2k_2}{2k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 + k_4}\right) = 2 \frac{5}{11} 7^3 \frac{11}{7} 5 \frac{2}{5^2} 13 = 13 \cdot 2 \cdot 49 = \binom{52}{2} - 52$$

$$\dim L(\omega_3) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{k_3}{2k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 + k_4}\right) = \frac{2^5}{5} \frac{7}{11} 3 \frac{5^2}{7} \frac{7}{2^5} \frac{13}{5} 11 = 13 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = \binom{26}{2} - 52$$

$$\dim L(\omega_4) = \prod_{\alpha=\sum_i k_i \alpha_i \in \Phi^+} \left(1 + \frac{k_4}{2k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 + k_4}\right) = \frac{13}{11} 2 \frac{3}{2} \frac{11}{3} 2 = 13 \cdot 4 = 52$$

考虑 D_4 的正根有12个, 如果考虑 $\sigma = (1, 3, 4)(2)$ 是在单根的置换作用, 分别写成 σ -轨道是

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi_\sigma| = 1 : & \{\alpha_2\}, \{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4\}, \\ & \{\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4\} \\ |\Phi_\sigma| = 3 : & \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}, \{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_4\}, \\ & \{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4\} \end{aligned}$$

较难验证的是 $E_2 E_1$ 的关系注意到 $[e_i [e_i e_j]] = 0$ 和正根的关系:

$$\begin{aligned} [E_2 E_1] &= [e_1 e_2] + [e_3 e_2] + [e_4 e_2] \\ [E_2 [E_2 E_1]] &= [(e_1 e_3) + (e_1 e_4) + (e_3 e_4)] e_2 \\ [E_2 [E_2 [E_2 E_1]]] &= [e_1 [(e_3 e_4) e_2]] + [e_3 [(e_1 e_4) e_2]] + [e_4 [(e_1 e_3) e_2]] \\ [E_2 [E_2 [E_2 [E_2 E_1]]]] &= 0 \quad 1 - A_{21} = 4 \\ & \pm \beta_3 \pm \beta_j \\ & \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_8) \end{aligned}$$

通过 E_6 中的 $\pm\beta_k \pm \beta_j \quad 3 \leq k \neq j$ 对 $\Phi^+(E_7) - \Phi^+(E_6)$ 进行李代数乘法

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_2 \pm \beta_j) + (\pm\beta_k \mp \beta_j) &= \beta_2 \pm \beta_k \quad (k \neq j) \\ \frac{1}{2}(-\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \dots - \beta_8) + \dots &= \end{aligned}$$

对于 E 型李代数, 单根有如下表示

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_1 &= \beta_1 - \beta_2 & \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_2 &= \beta_2 - \beta_3 & \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_3 &= \beta_3 - \beta_4 & \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_4 &= \beta_4 - \beta_5 & \beta_4 &= \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_5 &= \beta_5 - \beta_6 & \beta_5 &= \alpha_5 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_6 &= \beta_6 - \beta_7 & \beta_6 &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_7 &= \beta_6 + \beta_7 & \beta_7 &= -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_7 \\
\alpha_8 &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i & -\beta_8 &= \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 4\alpha_4 + 5\alpha_5 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_6 + \frac{7}{2}\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8
\end{aligned}$$

则 E_8 正根系(共 $120 = 56 + 64$ 个):

$$\begin{aligned}
&\alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_j \quad (\beta_i - \beta_{j+1}) \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 6 & 21 \\
&(i+1)\alpha_i + \dots + 6\alpha_5 + 3\alpha_6 + 4\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8 \quad (\beta_i - \beta_8) \quad i = 1, \dots, 5 & 5 \\
&\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \dots + 5\alpha_5 + 3\alpha_6 + 4\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8 \quad (\beta_i - \beta_8) \quad i = 6, 7 & 2 \\
&\alpha_i + \dots + 2\alpha_j + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7 \quad (\beta_i + \beta_j) \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 6 & 15 \\
&\alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_5 + \alpha_7 \quad (\beta_i + \beta_7) \quad i = 1, \dots, 6 & 6 \\
&\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \dots + 5\alpha_5 + 3\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8 \quad -(\beta_7 + \beta_8) & 1 \\
&\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \dots + (i-1)\alpha_i + \dots + 4\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8 \quad -(\beta_i + \beta_8) \quad i = 1, \dots, 6 & 6
\end{aligned}$$

64

$$\begin{aligned}
&\alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_j \quad 1 \leq i \leq k \leq j \leq 6 \rightarrow \frac{1}{j-i+1} \\
&\alpha_i + \dots + 2\alpha_j + \dots + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7 \quad 1 \leq i \leq k < j \leq 6 \rightarrow \frac{1}{14-j-i} \\
&\alpha_i + \dots + 2\alpha_j + \dots + 2\alpha_5 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7 \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq k \leq 5 \rightarrow \frac{2}{14-j-i} \\
&\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + 2\alpha_{i_2} + \dots + 3\alpha_{i_3} + \dots + 4\alpha_{i_4} + \dots + 2\alpha_6 + 2\alpha_7 \quad i_1 \leq k < i_2 < i_3 < i_4 \\
&\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + 2\alpha_{i_2} + \dots + 3\alpha_{i_3} + \dots + 4\alpha_{i_4} + \dots + 2\alpha_6 + 2\alpha_7 \quad i_1 < i_2 \leq k < i_3 < i_4 \\
&\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + 2\alpha_{i_2} + \dots + 3\alpha_{i_3} + \dots + 4\alpha_{i_4} + \dots + 2\alpha_6 + 2\alpha_7 \quad i_1 < i_2 \leq k < i_3 < i_4 \\
&\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + 2\alpha_{i_2} + \dots + 3\alpha_{i_3} + \dots + 4\alpha_{i_4} + \dots + 2\alpha_6 + 2\alpha_7 \quad i_1 < i_2 < i_3 < i_4 \leq k
\end{aligned}$$

维数可以分解成如下的形式

$$\begin{aligned}
30380 &= 2^2 5^1 7^2 31 \\
2450240 &= 2^6 5^1 13^1 19^1 31 \\
146325270 &= 2^1 3^1 5^1 7^2 13^2 19^1 31^1 \\
6899079264 &= 2^5 3^1 7^2 11^2 17^2 23^1 31 \\
6696000 &= 2^6 3^3 5^3 31 \\
3875 &= 5^3 31 \\
147250 &= 2^1 5^3 19^1 31
\end{aligned}$$

Kac-Moody 代数的在结合代数上的表示

$$\theta_\lambda(e_j)v_{i_1}\cdots v_{i_r}=\sum_{i_k}\delta_{i_kj}(\lambda+\alpha_{i_k}-\sum_{i_l}\alpha_{i_l})v_{i_1}\cdots v_{\hat{i_k}}\cdots v_{i_r}$$

$$\theta_\lambda(e_j)1=0$$

这和第十四章的 θ_0 一致。(Cambridge的介绍李代数的书籍)

李代数 \mathfrak{gl}_n 的非平凡理想

在一般的文献中普遍将那个最常见的李代数记成如下的形式 $\mathfrak{gl}_n(k):=M_{n\times n}(k)$, $[a,b]=ab-ba$ 。这里 k 通常指一个数域，李括号的定义就是类似于换位子的方式。那么在矩阵李代数 $\mathfrak{gl}_n(k)$ 中存在一个非常常见的子代数(这里说的“代数”的意思是其作为集合关于李括号是封闭的) $\mathfrak{sl}_n(k)$ ，也就是 $\mathfrak{gl}_n(k)$ 中对角线元素之和为零(这在抽象的数学中称为迹)的那些元素构成的集合。恒等式

$$\mathrm{tr}(AB)=\mathrm{tr}(BA),\quad \forall A,B\in M_{n\times n}(k)$$

和迹函数的线性立刻证实 $\mathfrak{sl}_n(k)$ 是一个李代数（甚至其还是一个李理想）。通常一个李代数(有限维)会对应一个李群，反过来也有某一个李群也对应一个李代数，前者是通过指数映射(需要处理几个例外情况 E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2)，后者是典范的构造(考虑那个李群在单位元处的切向量场自然具有的李代数结构)。在这个层面上会说 $\mathfrak{gl}_n(k)$ 是一般线性群 $GL_n(k)$ 的李代数，而 $\mathfrak{sl}_n(k)$ 是特殊线性群(行列式为一的可逆矩阵在矩阵乘法下构成的群)的李代数。有关有限维李代数的抽象理论诸如 Cartan 分解、Dynkin 图、Weyl 特征公式、Verma 模等都可以考虑上面那些具体的李代数被更好地理解。此处的注记是想说明两点： $\mathfrak{sl}_n(k)$ 是 $\mathfrak{gl}_n(k)$ 的**唯一**一个非平凡理想；此外 $\mathfrak{sl}_n(k)$ 还是一个单李代数(“单”的意思是没有非平凡子理想。事实上在分类中其被称为 A-型李代数，通常记成 A_n)。

假设