

SPIN GEOMETRY CONFERENCE COURSE

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WEEK 1

Exercise 1.1. Prove $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ and $O(n)$ are manifolds

Exercise 1.2. What is the “shape” of $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$?

Exercise 1.3. Prove that

$$O(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

The first set consists of rotations and the second set consists of reflections. Which rotations commute? Which reflections commute? Do reflections commute with reflections?

Exercise 1.4. Investigate $O(3)$. What is its “shape”?

WEEK 2

Exercise 2.1. What is the derivative of \det ?

Exercise 2.2. Explore the exponential map $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{R})$

Exercise 2.3. Prove that every element of $O(n)$ can be written as the composition of at most n reflections about hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^n .

Proof. We do this by induction. For $n = 1$, this is obvious, since $O(1) \cong \pm 1$. The assuming that this holds for dimension $n - 1$, Let $A \in O(n)$, and let $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We want to construct a hyperplane reflection R such that $RAv = v$, which is obtained by taking R to be the hyperplane reflection about the bisector of v and Av . More explicitly, take R to be the hyperplane reflection about the vector

$$\frac{Av - v}{\|Av - v\|}$$

which is given by the equation

$$Rw = w - 2 \frac{\langle Av - v, w \rangle}{\langle Av - v, Av - v \rangle} (Av - v)$$

Computing its action on v , we get

$$\begin{aligned} Rv &= v - 2 \frac{\langle Av - v, v \rangle}{\langle Av - v, Av - v \rangle} (Av - v) \\ &= v - \frac{2\langle Av, v \rangle - 2\langle v, v \rangle}{2\langle v, v \rangle - 2\langle Av, v \rangle} (Av - v) \\ &= v + Av - v \\ &= Av \end{aligned}$$

Then since R is its own inverse (being a reflection), we have that $RAv = v$, so RAv fixes v and its orthogonal complement. ■

TODO. Add motivation for A_n^\pm

Definition 2.4. Define A_n^\pm to be the unital algebra generated by \mathbb{R}^n such that $\zeta^2 = \pm 1$. and $\zeta\eta = ? \eta\zeta$. Determine the sign of $\eta\zeta$. Explore these algebras. Find $A_{\pm 1}, A_2^\pm \dots$. What are they isomorphic to? Can you identify $O(n)$ as a subgroup?

WEEK 3

Exercise 3.1. Classify the algebras A_n^+ (we messed these up week 2).

Exercise 3.2. Prove that

$$\{e_{i_1}e_{i_2}\dots e_{i_k} \mid 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n\}$$

is a basis for A_n^\pm .

Exercise 3.3. Modify the isomorphisms found for A_n^- by choosing $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ gradings for the domains and codomains such that the isomorphisms are now isomorphisms as superalgebras.

Exercise 3.4. Construct a tensor product for super vector spaces and superalgebras.

Exercise 3.5. Explore the “shape” of the group

$$G = \langle v \mid \|v\| = 1 \rangle \subset (A_n^-)^\times$$

and the nature of the surjection $G \rightarrow O(n)$. What is the kernel of this map?

WEEK 4

Exercise 4.1. Define $\varphi : A_n^\pm \rightarrow A_n^\pm$ by $\varphi(v) = -v$ and $\varphi(vw) = (wv)$ (i.e. φ reverses products), and extending linearly to sums. Does $\varphi(x) \cdot x$ define a norm on A_n^\pm ?

Exercise 4.2. Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed \mathbb{R} -algebra such that $\|ab\| \leq \|a\| \|b\|$ for all $a, b \in A$. Show that the multiplicative units form an open subset.

We note that an algebra element $a \in A$ determines a linear map $L_a : A \rightarrow A$ by left multiplication, i.e. $L_a(b) = ab$. By fixing a basis for A as a vector space, we get an assignment $a \mapsto M_a$, where M_a is the matrix for L_a in this basis. We claim that an element $a \in A$ is a unit iff $\det M_a \neq 0$. To see this, we note that if L_a is not invertible, then a certainly cannot be, since otherwise $L_{a^{-1}}$ would be an inverse. For the other direction, we note that if a is not a unit, then L_a is not surjective, since 1_A is not in the image. We then claim that this mapping $a \mapsto M_a$ is continuous. Do do this, define a norm on the space of linear maps on A by

$$\|M\| = \sup_{v \in A} \frac{\|Mv\|}{\|v\|}$$

Then given $a, b \in A$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{a-b}\| &= \sup_{v \in A} \frac{\|(a-b)v\|}{\|v\|} \\ &\leq \sup_{v \in A} \frac{\|a-b\| \|v\|}{\|v\|} \\ &\leq \|a-b\| \end{aligned}$$

So as $b \rightarrow a$, we have that $\|M_{a-b}\| \rightarrow 0$ as well, so this mapping is continuous. Therefore, the mapping $a \mapsto \det M_a$ is then continuous, which makes the group of units A^\times an open set, being the preimage of the open set $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$.

One thing to note is that the argument we use to show that $a \mapsto M_a$ is continuous works with any norm such that $\|ab\| \leq c \|a\| \|b\|$ for any constant c . Therefore, we have a small lemma regarding finite dimensional algebras with an inner product.

Lemma. Let A be an n -dimensional algebra with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and let $\|\cdot\|$ denote the norm induced by the inner product $\|x\|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle$. Then for all $xy \in A$, we have

$$\|xy\| \leq n^5 |\Gamma| \|a\| \|b\|$$

where Γ denotes the structure constant of maximal magnitude with respect to a fixed orthonormal basis.

Proof. Fix a basis $\{e_i\}$ for A , and let c_{ij}^k denote the structure constants where

$$e_i e_j = c_{ij}^k e_k$$

Then let $x = a^i e_i$ and $y = b^j e_j$. We then compute

$$\begin{aligned} \|xy\|^2 &= \langle a^i b^j e_i e_j, a^\ell b^m e_\ell e_m \rangle \\ &= \langle a^i b^j c_{ij}^k e_k, a^\ell b^m c_{\ell m}^n e_n \rangle \\ &= a^i a^\ell b^j b^m c_{ij}^k c_{\ell m}^n \langle e_k, e_n \rangle \\ &\leq a^i a^\ell b^j b^m \Gamma^2 n \\ &\leq n^{5/2} \Gamma^2 \|a\| \|b\| \end{aligned}$$

■

Because of this, we have that for the Clifford algebras A_n^\pm , the mapping from algebra elements to linear maps on the algebra is continuous, regardless of our choice of inner product. We can then use this to define a nicer norm on the Clifford algebras. First fix an arbitrary inner product and denote the induced norm $\|\cdot\|_1$. Then define

$$\|a\| = \sup_{v \in A_n^\pm} \frac{\|av\|_1}{\|v\|_1}$$

which gives us a submultiplicative norm, so the group of units is an open subset.

We now want to prove that G is a topological group. To do this, it suffices to show that multiplication and inversion are continuous on A_n^\pm . For multiplication, fix $c, d \in A$, and suppose we have $a, b \in A$ such that

$$\|a - c\| < \varepsilon \quad \|b - d\| < \varepsilon$$

for small $\varepsilon > 0$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|ab - cd\| &= \|ab - ad + ad - cd\| \\ &= \|a(b - d) + (a - c)d\| \\ &\leq \|a(b - d)\| + \|(a - c)d\| \\ &\leq \|a\| \|b - d\| + \|a - c\| \|d\| \\ &\leq (\|a\| + \|d\|)\varepsilon \\ &\leq (\|a - c + c\| + \|d\|)\varepsilon \\ &\leq (\|a - c\| + \|c\| + \|d\|)\varepsilon \\ &\leq (\varepsilon + \|c\| + \|d\|)\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

so multiplication is continuous at (c, d) .

TODO. Show inversion is continuous

Exercise 4.3. An algebra A is called a **matrix algebra** if there exists an isomorphism $A \cong \text{End}(V)$ for some vector space V . Which A_n^\pm are matrix algebras?

We explore what it means for A_n^\pm to be a matrix algebra. We have that the isomorphism $\varphi : A_n^\pm \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ induces a Clifford module structure on V , where the action on V is exactly $a \cdot v = \varphi(a)v$. What does φ being an isomorphism imply about the module structure on V ? We note that there cannot exist any invariant subspaces of V under that action, since there always exists an endomorphism of V that moves a subspace off of itself. Therefore, there cannot exist any A_n^\pm -submodules of V . Therefore, for A_n^\pm to be a matrix algebra, there certainly must exist an irreducible A_n^\pm -module V .

From the universal property we laid out below, we have that our map $A_n^\pm \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ is equivalent data to a map $j : (V, b) \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ satisfying the relation $j(v)^2 = \pm b(v, v) \text{id}_V$

Exercise 4.4. Given a unital associative algebra A and left A -modules M and N , how would you form the direct sum? Can you tensor them? What if A was a super algebra and M, N super vector spaces?

Exercise 4.5. Let V be a vector space and $b : V \times V \rightarrow V$ a bilinear form. We want to construct the Clifford algebra $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ as the “best” associative unital \mathbb{R} -algebra generated by V subject to the relation

$$v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_1 = 2b(v_1, v_2)1_A$$

where 1_A denotes the multiplicative unit in A .

We claim that the above relation is equivalent to the relation $v^2 = b(v, v)1_A$. To see this, we first note that the above condition implies this when we take $v_1 = v_2$. Then for the other direction, consider

$$(v_1 + v_2)^2 = v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_1 + v_1^2 + v_2^2$$

We then apply our relation, giving us

$$\begin{aligned} b(v_1 + v_2, v_1 + v_2) &= v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_1 + b(v_1, v_1) + b(v_2, v_2) \\ \implies b(v_1 + v_2, v_1 + v_2) - b(v_1, v_1) - b(v_2, v_2) &= v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_1 \end{aligned}$$

Then applying polarization, we arrive at the desired identity.

With this, we want to construct $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ as the unital algebra satisfying our relation and subject to no others (other than bilinearity of multiplication). Therefore, we can consider the quotient of the tensor algebra $\mathcal{T}(V)$ by the ideal $(v^2 - b(v, v))$ to construct $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$. To characterize it, we think of it as the universal such algebra containing V subject to our relation. Since it is subject to no other relations, we expect this object to be *initial*. It should have a map into every other such algebra satisfying this relation. In other words, for every algebra A with an inclusion $j : V \hookrightarrow A$ such that $j(v_1)j(v_2) + j(v_2)j(v_1) = 2b(v_1, v_2)1_A$, we get a unique map $\text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow j & \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b) & \dashrightarrow & A \end{array}$$

In other words, the data of a map $\text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$ is equivalent to a map $j : V \rightarrow A$ satisfying the relation we want.

We claim that this characterizes the Clifford algebra up to unique isomorphism. Let A be another algebra with map $j : V \hookrightarrow A$ satisfying the same property we gave above. From the universal property of $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$, we get a unique map $\text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$. Likewise, the inclusion $V \hookrightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$ gives us a unique map $A \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$. We claim that these two maps are inverses. We note that both maps are given by $v \mapsto j(v)$ and extending to products and sums, so we have that they are inverses.

We now want to verify that the construction $\mathcal{T}(V)/(v^2 - b(v, v))$ satisfies this universal property, i.e. the Clifford algebra exists. Given an algebra A with a map $j : V \hookrightarrow A$ satisfying $j(v)^2 - b(v, v) = 0$, define the map $\mathcal{T}(V) \rightarrow A$ by $v \mapsto j(v)$ and extending linearly and to products. Then the ideal $(v^2 - b(v, v))$ lies in the kernel of this map, so the map factors through uniquely through $\mathcal{T}(V)/(v^2 - b(v, v))$, so it satisfies the property we laid out.

WEEK 5

Exercise 5.1. Continue thinking about what makes an algebra a matrix algebra, either for a regular vector space, or for a super vector space.

Exercise 5.2. Is \mathbb{H} isomorphic to an endomorphism algebra $\text{End}(V)$ for some V ? Does \mathbb{H} admit an irreducible module?

The quaternions \mathbb{H} are not an endomorphism algebra because they are a division algebra – there’s too many invertible elements! It does admit an irreducible module however, namely itself. To show that it is irreducible, we show that it cannot have any proper invariant subspaces. To show this, we note that for any $q, p \in \mathbb{H}$, we have an element that when multiplied on the left with q gives us p , namely pq^{-1} .

Exercise 5.3. For an algebra A , an A -module M is indecomposable if it can be expressed as the direct sum $M = M_1 \oplus M_2$ of submodules M_1 and M_2 . Any algebra acts on itself via left multiplication, which we will call the left regular representation. Is the left regular representation of a Clifford algebra indecomposable?

Question. How many irreducible representations are there for any given Clifford algebra $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$. How many indecomposable ones?

Question. Does Schur's lemma hold for Clifford modules? Does Maschke's theorem hold?

Clearly, an irreducible module is indecomposable, so this raises the question – is the left regular representation for a Clifford algebra irreducible?

Exercise 5.4. Given an A -module M and a B -modules N , how would you realize $M \otimes N$ as a $A \otimes B$ module? What if A and B were superalgebras?

We have that a module V over an algebra R is equivalent to giving an algebra homomorphism $R \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$. Therefore, we have algebra homomorphisms $\varphi : A \rightarrow \text{End}(M)$ and $\psi : B \rightarrow \text{End}(N)$. Then we can use these maps to define a map $A \times B \rightarrow \text{End}(M) \otimes \text{End}(N)$ where $(a, b) \mapsto \varphi(a) \otimes \psi(b)$, which descends to the tensor product. Composing with the canonical isomorphism $\text{End}(M) \otimes \text{End}(N) \rightarrow \text{End}(M \otimes N)$ then gives us the $A \otimes B$ -module structure we desire on $M \otimes N$.

More explicitly, this more or less does what you expect, where the action of an element $a \otimes b$ is given by

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (m \otimes n) = am \otimes bn$$

and extending linearly to sums of algebra elements. In the case of superalgebras, the super tensor product and super vector spaces, this amounts to the same thing as we gave with the isomorphism $\text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$, where the first tensor product is now the tensor product of superalgebras, this amounts to the module structure being

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (m \otimes n) = (-1)^{|b||m|} (am \otimes bn)$$

Exercise 5.5. Using only the universal property of the Clifford algebra,

- (1) Show the map $\iota : V \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$ is injective
- (2) Carefully state what it means for the $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ to be unique, and prove it
- (3) Can you obtain the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ grading?
- (4) How do you get maps between Clifford algebras?

We first state a refined version of the universal property of $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$. For a vector space V with symmetric bilinear form $b : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the **Clifford algebra** is the data of a unital associative algebra $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ and a map $\iota : V \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$ such that for any algebra A with a linear map $j : V \rightarrow A$ satisfying $j(v)^2 = b(v, v)$, we get a unique algebra homomorphism $\text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & & \\ \downarrow \iota & \searrow j & \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b) & \longrightarrow & A \end{array}$$

- (1) Consider the map $j : V \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(V)/(v^2 - b(v, v))$ induced by the inclusion map $V \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}(V)$. We note that this map is injective, and satisfies the relation we need to get a map $\varphi : \text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(V)/(v^2 - b(v, v))$ such that $j = \varphi \circ \iota$. Therefore, ι must be injective.
- (2) For uniqueness, suppose (A, j) is another algebra satisfying the universal property of the Clifford algebra. Then we claim that there is a unique isomorphism $\text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & & \\ \downarrow \iota & \searrow j & \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b) & \longrightarrow & A \end{array}$$

From the universal property of $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$, we get a unique map $\varphi : \text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow A$, and since A satisfies the universal property, the map ι gives us a unique map $\psi : A \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$. We claim that these maps are inverses (and consequently, isomorphisms). We note that $\psi \circ \varphi : \text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow$

$\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ satisfies $(\psi \circ \varphi)(\iota(v)) = \iota(v)$. so it must be the unique map that makes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & & \\ \iota \downarrow & \searrow \iota & \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cliff}(V, b) \end{array}$$

commute. We note that the identity map on $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ satisfies this property, so by uniqueness, we must have $\psi \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. Repeating the argument with j and A , we conclude that $\varphi \circ \psi = \text{id}$, so they are inverses.

- (3) To obtain the grading, we want to show that the assignment $(V, b) \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$ is functorial. Given vector spaces V, W with symmetric bilinear forms b_V, b_W respectively, and a linear map $T : V \rightarrow W$ satisfying $b_W(Tv_1, Tv_2) = b_V(v_1, v_2)$ (i.e. $T^*b_W = b_V$). Then we claim we get an induced algebra homomorphism $T_* : \text{Cliff}(V, b_V) \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(W, b_W)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (V, b_V) & \xrightarrow{T} & (W, b_W) \\ \iota_V \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_W \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b_V) & \xrightarrow{T_*} & \text{Cliff}(W, b_W) \end{array}$$

commutes. We note that the data of a map $\text{Cliff}(V, b_V) \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(W, b_W)$ is equivalent to the data of a linear map $j : V \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(W, b_W)$ satisfying $j(v)^2 = b_V(v, v)$. In this case, let $j = \iota_W \circ T$. We note that $(\iota_W \circ T)(v)^2 = b_W(Tv, Tv)$. Then since we have that $T^*b_W = b_V$, we have that this is equal to $b_V(v, v)$, so we do indeed get an induced map $T_* : \text{Cliff}(V, b_V) \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(W, b_W)$, which is uniquely defined by the rule

$$T_*(\iota_V(v)) = \iota_W(Tv)$$

We claim that this is functorial, i.e. given $T : (V, b_V) \rightarrow (W, b_W)$ and $L : (W, b_W) \rightarrow (X, b_X)$, we have that $(L \circ T)_* = L_* \circ T_*$. This follows from looking at the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} V & \xrightarrow{T} & W & \xrightarrow{L} & X \\ \iota_V \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_W & & \downarrow \iota_X \\ \text{Cliff}(V, b_V) & \xrightarrow{T_*} & \text{Cliff}(W, b_W) & \xrightarrow{L_*} & \text{Cliff}(X, b_X) \end{array}$$

With that out of the way, we can use the functoriality to obtain the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ grading. Let (V, b) be a vector space V with symmetric bilinear form b , and consider the map $-\text{id}_V$, where $v \mapsto -v$. Then we note that

$$(-\text{id}_V^* b)(v, w) = b(-v, -w) = b(v, w)$$

so it induces an algebra map $\varphi : \text{Cliff}(V, b) \rightarrow \text{Cliff}(V, b)$ which is defined by the property that $\varphi(\iota(v)) = -\iota(v)$. Then let the even subspace of $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ be the subspace spanned by elements a such that $\varphi(a) = a$, and let the odd subspace of $\text{Cliff}(V, b)$ be the one spanned by elements a such that $\varphi(a) = -a$.

- (4) This is answered by the functoriality of $(V, b) \mapsto \text{Cliff}(V, b)$. We get maps between Clifford algebras when we have linear maps that pullback the bilinear forms.

Exercise 5.6. Give a canonical isomorphism $\text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$ in the case of regular vector spaces and super vector spaces.

Let $A \in \text{End}(V)$ and $B \in \text{End}(W)$. Then define the map

$$\begin{aligned} A \otimes B : V \otimes W &\rightarrow V \otimes W \\ v \otimes w &\mapsto Av \otimes Bw \end{aligned}$$

This defines a bilinear mapping $\text{End}(V) \times \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$, so it factors uniquely to map $\varphi : \text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$. We claim that this defines an isomorphism. To show this, we note that by dimension, it suffices to show that the map is surjective. To show this, fix bases $\{v_i\}$ and $\{w_j\}$ for V and W respectively. Then $\{v_i \otimes w_j\}$ is a basis for $V \otimes W$. If we can find maps A, B such that $A \otimes B$ maps

$v_i \otimes v_j$ to $v_k \otimes v_\ell$ and maps the rest of the basis to 0, we claim that this implies surjectivity. To see this, we note that any linear map $T \in \text{End}(V \otimes W)$ is defined by its action on $\{v_i \otimes w_j\}$, which it maps to linear combinations of $\{v_i \otimes w_j\}$ therefore, we can construct any linear map we desire out of linear combinations of these elementary linear maps. To construct these elementary linear maps. Then fix $v_i \otimes w_j$ and $v_k \otimes w_\ell$. Then we know there exists a linear map $A \in \text{End}(V)$ that maps v_i to v_k and the rest of the basis to 0. In addition, we know that there exists a linear map $B \in \text{End}(W)$ that maps w_j to w_ℓ and the rest to 0. Then $A \otimes B$ is the map we desire. Consequently, the map is surjective, and is an isomorphism by dimension count.

In the case that V and W are super vector spaces, write

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V^0 \oplus V^1 \\ W &= W^0 \oplus W^1 \end{aligned}$$

We then note that the grading for V and W gives natural gradings for $\text{End}(V)$ and $\text{End}(W)$, where the even subspaces are the ones that preserve the grading and the odd subspaces are the ones that reverse the grading. In other words, a map $T \in \text{End}(V)$ is even if $T(V^i) \subset V^i$ and is odd if $T(V^i) = T(V^{i+1})$, where the addition is done mod 2. In addition, we have that the gradings of V and W induce a grading on $V \otimes W$ where

$$\begin{aligned} (V \otimes W)^0 &= (V^0 \otimes W^0) \oplus (V^1 \otimes W^1) \\ (V \otimes W)^1 &= (V^0 \otimes W^1) \oplus (V^1 \otimes W^0) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in the case of V and W being super vector spaces, we want the isomorphism we construct

$$\text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$$

to respect this extra structure, which it does.

However, when we are the super tensor product $\text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W)$ (where we use \otimes to denote the super tensor product rather than the ordinary one), we have to be more careful, since the multiplication is now given by

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = (-1)^{|B||C|}(AB \otimes CD)$$

and our original isomorphism no longer works. Define the action of a homogeneous element $A \otimes B$ on $v \otimes w$ by

$$(A \otimes B)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||v|}(Av \otimes Bw)$$

we claim that this gives us an algebra map $\text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}(V \otimes W)$. To show this, we need to show that

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||C|}(AC \otimes BD)(v \otimes w)$$

For the left hand side, unrolling the action we defined gives us

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||Cv|+|D||v|}(ACv \otimes BDw)$$

We note that $|Cv| = |C| + |v| \bmod 2$, so this gives us

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||C|+(|B|+|D|)|v|}(ACv \otimes BDw)$$

On the right hand side, we have that

$$(-1)^{|B||C|}(AC \otimes BD)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||C|+|BD||v|}(ACv \otimes BDw)$$

We note that $|BD| = |B| + |D|$ by the definition of a super algebra, so this becomes

$$(-1)^{|B||C|}(AC \otimes BD)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|B||C|+(|B|+|D|)|v|}(ACv \otimes BDw)$$

so this is an algebra homomorphism. Then to show this is surjective, we use the same strategy as with the regular tensor product. Fix bases $\{v_i\}$ and $\{w_j\}$ such that they are all homogeneous elements of V and W (i.e. obtained by fixing bases for the even and odd subspaces and concatenating them). Then again, we want to be able to map $v_i \otimes w_j$ to any $v_k \otimes w_\ell$ and the rest to 0. This has some subtleties regarding the signs of the basis vectors. In the case that w_j and w_ℓ are the same parity, this requires B to be even, so the sign will always be positive. Therefore, we can just pick A to be the matrix that maps $v_i \mapsto v_k$ and the rest to 0, and B to be the matrix that maps $w_j \mapsto w_\ell$, and the rest to 0. In the case that w_j and w_ℓ have opposite parity, the B is odd, and we need to check the cases for the parity of v_i . If v_i is even, then again the sign will be positive,

and we can do the same thing as the previous case. In the case that v_i is odd, then there will be a negative sign. In this case, we do the same as before, except we replace A with the map that maps $v_i \mapsto -v_k$, giving us the sign we desire. Finally, we want to check that this map respects the grading. Suppose $A \otimes B$ is even, i.e. A and B have the same parity. This then gives surjectivity.

WEEK 6

Exercise 6.1. Give The universal property for the tensor product of

- (1) Algebras
- (2) Superalgebras

Can you realize these tensor products as special cases of a more general construction?

- (1) For R -algebras A, B , the tensor product $A \otimes B$ is another R -algebra equipped with a bilinear map $A \times B \rightarrow A \otimes B$ such that for any bilinear map $\varphi : A \times B \rightarrow C$ to another R -algebra C satisfying

$$\varphi((a, b)(c, d)) = \varphi(ac, bd)$$

we get a unique map $\tilde{\varphi} : A \otimes B \rightarrow C$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \times B & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\varphi} & \\ A \otimes B & & \end{array}$$

- (2) For superalgebras A, B , we recall from before that the multiplication in $A \otimes B$ is defined on homogeneous elements as

$$(a_1 \otimes b_1)(a_2 \otimes b_2) = (-1)^{|b_1||a_2|}(a_1 a_2 \otimes b_1 b_2)$$

where $|b_1|$ denotes the parity of the b_1 . Therefore, the universal property for super algebras needs the small modification that the map $\varphi : A \times B \rightarrow C$ needs to satisfy

$$\varphi((a, b)(c, d)) = (-1)^{|b||c|}\varphi(ac, bd)$$

in order to factor through the tensor product $A \otimes B$.

Exercise 6.2. Using the notation that $C_{p,q}$ is the Clifford algebra of $\mathbb{R}^{p|q}$, we know that if $C_{p,q}$ is a matrix algebra, then $C_{p+1,q+1}$ is a matrix algebra. Is the converse true?

Exercise 6.3. For a Clifford algebra $C_{p,q}$, can you identify the even subalgebra $C_{p,q}^0$ as a different Clifford algebra? If so, is the isomorphism with or without grading?

We note that for $C_{p,q}$, the even and odd subspaces are the same dimension, so the even subalgebra is an algebra of half the dimension of $C_{p,q}$, which has dimension 2^{p+q} . This leads us to expect that it should be isomorphic to the Clifford algebra $C_{p-1,q}$ or $C_{p,q-1}$. By definition, it will be generated by all pairwise products of the e_i . From a simple computation, we get that

$$(e_i e_j)^2 = e_i e_j e_i e_j = -e_i^2 e_j^2$$

giving us that

$$(e_i e_j)^2 = \begin{cases} 1 & e_i^2 \neq e_j^2 \\ -1 & e_i^2 = e_j^2 \end{cases}$$

For a basis vector e_i , denote it as e_i^+ or e_i^- depending on whether it squares to plus or minus one, writing $C_{p,q}$ as generated by the basis vectors $e_1^+ \dots e_p^+$ and $e_1^- \dots e_q^-$. We have that a generating set for the even subspace (assuming $q \neq 0$) is the set

$$\{e_1^- e_j^+ : 1 \leq j \leq p\} \cup \{e_1^- e_k^- : 2 \leq k \leq q\}$$

Noting that the elements in the first set square to 1 and the elements in the second set square to -1 , we get that the even subspace will be isomorphic to $C_{p,q-1}$ via the mappings

$$e_1^- e_j^+ \mapsto e_j^+ \quad e_1^- e_k^- \mapsto e_{k-1}$$

We note in the special case that $p = 1$, this gives us $C_{0,q}^0 \cong C_{0,q-1}$. Another equally good generating set would be

$$\{e_1^+ e_j^- : 1 \leq j \leq q\} \cup \{e_1^+ e_k^+ : 2 \leq k \leq p\}$$

where we now have that elements of the first set square to -1 and the elements of the second set square to 1 . Via a similar mapping, we get that $C_{p,q}^0 \cong C_{q,p-1}$. As a corollary, this gives us that $C_{p,q} \cong C_{q+1,p-1}$.

Exercise 6.4. For an algebra A , an ideal $I \subset A$ is a subalgebra such that for any $b \in I$, $ab \in I$ for all $a \in A$. An algebra A is said to be *simple* if it admits no nontrivial ideals i.e. the only ideals are 0 and A . What are ideals in the Clifford algebra? Which Clifford Algebras are simple?

We first have a nice lemma

Lemma. Let A be a division algebra. Then the algebra $M_n A$ of matrices with entries in A is a simple algebra.

Proof. Let $I \subset M_n A$ be an ideal that is not the 0 ideal. Then let $M \in I$ be a nontrivial matrix, which must have some entry $M_j^i \neq 0$. Then let T be the matrix where

$$T_\ell^k = \begin{cases} (M_j^i)^{-1} & k = j, \ell = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then MT will be the matrix with 1 in the (i, i) entry and 0 elsewhere. We can then use elementary matrices to multiply with MT to be a 1 in any of the diagonal entries, which implies that the identity matrices is in our ideal. Therefore, any nontrivial ideal must be all of $M_n A$, so $M_n A$ is simple. ■

Exercise 6.5. If we have an ideal I of a superalgebra A , what conditions do we need to put on I such that the quotient A/I is also a super algebra?

We note that the grading of a vector space $V = V^0 \oplus V^1$ is equivalent to the existence of an operator $\varepsilon : V \rightarrow V$ such that $\varepsilon|_{V^0} = \text{id}_{V^0}$ and $\varepsilon|_{V^1} = -\text{id}_{V^1}$. Given any such operator, we recover the decomposition as the ± 1 eigenspaces. In the case of a superalgebra, we want the grading operator to respect the other algebra structure, i.e. if we have A graded as $A = A^0 \oplus A^1$, we want

$$A^i A^j = A^{i+j \bmod 2}$$

This translates to ε being a map of algebras, rather than just a linear map, i.e. $\varepsilon(ab) = \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)$. Therefore, if we want A/I to have a grading compatible with the multiplication, we want ε to descend to a map $\tilde{\varepsilon} : A/I \rightarrow A/I$, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A/I & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varepsilon}} & A/I \end{array}$$

commutes. From the universal property of the quotient, this amounts to requiring that $\varepsilon(I) \subset I$, and since ε is an isomorphism, this is equivalent to $\varepsilon(I) = I$.

Exercise 6.6. The center for an algebra A consists of all the elements $a \in A$ that commute with all the other elements. Is there a different notion for superalgebras? If so, what?

Exercise 6.7. For an algebra A , the *opposite algebra* A^{op} an algebra define by the same underlying vector space, but the multiplication $a * b$ in A^{op} is instead ba (where this product is in A). Does this construction work for superalgebras? What is $C_{p,q}^{\text{op}}$?

The idea needs a slight modification for the case of superalgebras. Since we're commuting two elements past each other in the multiplication, we want $a * b = (-1)^{|a||b|}ba$. Defining it this way, we investigate $C_{p,q}^{\text{op}}$, where again, we use $*$ to denote the multiplication in the opposite algebra.

We note that a basis $e_1^+ \dots e_p^+, e_1^-, \dots e_q^-$ for $\mathbb{R}^{p|q}$ is still a generating set for the the opposite algebra, so all that needs to be done is to investigate how the relations change. Our first observation is that $e_i^\pm * e_\pm^i = -(e_i^\pm)^2$, so now all of the positive basis elements square to negative one, and all the negative basis elements square to positive ones. This motivates us to suspect that the opposite algebra is in fact $C_{q,p}$ under the obvious map $e_i^\pm \mapsto e_i^\mp$

Exercise 6.8. Recall from earlier that we constructed a subgroup of the multiplicative group of $C_{p,q}$ generated by the unit vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{p|q}$. Call this group $\text{Pin}(p, q)$, and define $\text{Spin}(p, q) = \text{Pin}(p, q) \cap C_{p,q}^0$. For small values of p, q , identify these groups. (Hint : They will be Lie groups).