## SOME NOTATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

	,
N ·	set of natural integers : {0, 1, 2,}
N*	set of strictly positive integers : {1, 2,}
Z	group of rational integers.
2*	set of non zero rational integers.
<sup>δ</sup> ij	Kronecker symbol.
<b>I</b> R	field of real numbers.
ĪŔ	extended real line : $\{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ,
	together with its usual total order.
C	field of complex numbers.
<b>Q</b>	field of quaternionic numbers.
<b>K</b>	one of the fields R, C, Q.
K*	set of non zero elements in K.
	* * * *
E <sub>IK</sub>	Banach space over K.
$\mathtt{Lin}(\mathtt{E}_{\!$	space of all (not necessarily bounded) linear maps from
	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{K}}$ into itself; it is an associative algebra over $\mathbf{R}$ if
	K is R or Q and over C if $K = C$ .
L(EK)	Banach algebra of all bounded linear maps from FK into
	itself, i.e. of all operators on $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{K}}$ .
C(EK)	Banach algebra of all compact operators on Egg.
Co(EK)	associative algebra of finite rank operators on Ek.
	* * * *
$\mathcal{H}_{_{ extbf{K}}}$	Hilbert space over K, denoted by $m{\mathcal{R}}$ when there is no
	risk of confusion; the scalar product in 🔏 is denoted
	by < >.
$C_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{K}})$	with $p \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ , $1 \le p \le \infty$ , is one of Schatten's norm ideals
	of compact operators on Ag.
c <sub>∞</sub> ( <b>%</b> <sub>K</sub> )	means the same as $C(\cancel{R}_{K})$ .
	-

Lie groups are denoted by capital letters as G, SO(k), Sp( $\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{o}}$ ; C).

Lie algebras are denoted by underlined small letters as  $\underline{\mathbf{g}}$ ,  $\underline{\mathbf{so}}(\mathtt{k})$ ,  $\underline{\mathbf{sp}}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{0}};\,\mathtt{C})$ .

The connected component of the origin of a group as  $O(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}; C_2)$  is denoted by  $O^+(\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}; C_2)$ .

Classical Lie groups and Lie algebras of finite dimensions are denoted as in Helgason [84], chap. IX §4.

Derivations are usually denoted by  $\Delta$ , automorphisms by  $\phi$ . A Cartan subalgebra of a Lie algebra  $\underline{g}$  is usually denoted by

 $\underline{h}$ , and R is the set of non-zero roots of  $\underline{g}$  with respect to  $\underline{h}$ .

[187.525] refers to the item no 187.525 in the bibliography.

Indicates the end or the omission of a proof.