

**Problem Sheet 7: Lie algebras, ideals, solvable and nilpotent Lie algebras**

1. Consider 3-dimensional Lie algebras defined by the following commutator relations:

- $\mathfrak{g}_1$ :  $[e_1, e_2] = e_3$ ,  $[e_2, e_3] = e_1$ ,  $[e_3, e_1] = e_2$ ;
- $\mathfrak{g}_2$ :  $[e_1, e_2] = 2e_2$ ,  $[e_1, e_3] = -2e_3$ ,  $[e_2, e_3] = e_1$ ;
- $\mathfrak{g}_3$ :  $[e_1, e_2] = e_3$ ;
- $\mathfrak{g}_4$ :  $[e_1, e_3] = e_3$ ,  $[e_2, e_3] = -e_3$ .

Which of these Lie algebras are solvable? nilpotent?

2. Consider the set  $e(n)$  consisting of the  $(n+1) \times (n+1)$  matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \bar{x} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $A \in so(n)$  is a skew-symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix and  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a column-vector.

- Show that  $e(n)$  is a Lie algebra and compute its dimension.
- Consider

$$\mathfrak{h}_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset e(n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{h}_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{x} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset e(n).$$

Is  $\mathfrak{h}_i$  a subalgebra ( $i = 1, 2$ )?

- Is  $\mathfrak{h}_i$  an ideal of  $e(n)$  ( $i = 1, 2$ )?
- Is  $e(n)$  solvable? nilpotent? (The answer depends on  $n$ !)

3. Consider the set  $\mathfrak{g}$  of  $(n+k) \times (n+k)$  matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix,  $C$  is a  $k \times k$  matrix and  $B$  is an  $n \times k$  matrix ( $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are arbitrary). Check that  $\mathfrak{g}$  is a Lie algebra. Which of the following subspaces

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

are subalgebras of  $\mathfrak{g}$ ? ideals of  $\mathfrak{g}$ ?