

Lie Groups

Devesh Rajpal

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One can study Lie Groups from several points of view. The course is aimed to understand the structure of Lie Groups.

Definition 1.1. A smooth manifold M is a Hausdorff space which is locally Euclidean with a smooth atlas i.e. (i) given any $x \in M$, \exists a chart (U, ϕ) , $x \in U \subset M$ with $\phi : U \rightarrow \phi(U)$ open in \mathbb{R}^m .

(ii) We have collection $\{(U, \phi)\}$ of charts such that

$$\phi(U \cap V) \xrightarrow{\psi \circ \phi^{-1}} \psi(U \cap V)$$

is a diffeomorphism.

Suppose $f : M \rightarrow N$ is a continuous map between manifolds. We say that f is smooth if for $(U, \phi) \in \Pi(M)$, $(V, \psi) \in \Pi(N)$ such that $f(U) \subset V$ and $\psi \circ f \circ \phi^{-1}$ is smooth.

TO DO : Construction of tangent bundle and vector bundle

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Definition 2.1. G is a Lie group if

1. G is a smooth manifold
2. G is also a group s.t

$$\begin{aligned}\mu : G \times G &\rightarrow G \\ (g, h) &\mapsto gh\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}i : G &\rightarrow G \\ g &\mapsto g^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

are smooth maps.

Definition 2.2. A real (or complex) vector space V together with a bilinear map

$$[,] : V \times V \rightarrow V$$

is called a **Lie Algebra** if

1. $[X, Y] = -[Y, X]$ - skew symmetry
2. $[[X, Y], Z] + [[Y, Z], X] + [[Z, X], Y] = 0$ - Jacobi identity

Example. 1. $(\mathbb{R}, +)$, $(\mathbb{C}, +)$, V any f.d vector space over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .

2. $(\mathbb{R}^\times, \cdot)$, $(\mathbb{C}^\times, \cdot)$
3. $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^\times \mid |z| = 1\}$
4. $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$
5. $\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{Z}^n \cong (\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{Z}^n) \cong (S^1)^n$
6. Suppose $\Gamma \subset V$ is a discrete subgroup. Then V/Γ is a Lie group.
7. N = unipotent upper triangular matrices, B = upper triangular matrices. As manifolds $N \cong \mathbb{R}^{\binom{n}{2}}$ and $B \cong (\mathbb{R}^\times)^n \times N$.
8. $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{X \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \det X = 1\}$, $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

9. $O(n), SO(n)$.
10. $U(n), SU(n)$.
11. \mathbb{H}^\times, S^3 with quaternion multiplication.
12. $Sp(n) = \{X \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) | X \text{ preserves quaternion structure as a subset of } \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{H}} \mathbb{H}^n\}$

Problem. $V/\Gamma \cong \mathbb{R}^k \times (S^1)^{n-k}$ for n -dimensional vector space V .

Theorem 2.1. Suppose G is a compact, connected, simple Lie group. Then G is locally isomorphic to

1. $SU(n), n \geq 2$ denoted by A_{n-1}
2. $SO(2n+1), n \geq 2$ denoted by B_n
3. $Sp(n), n \geq 1$ denoted by C_n
4. $SO(2n), n \geq 2$ denoted by D_n

or one of the following exceptional Lie group G_2, F_4, E_6, E_7, E_8 .

Problem. Prove that $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ and $O(n)$ are smooth manifold, hence Lie groups.

Examples of Lie algebra -

- Example.**
1. $(V, [\cdot, \cdot] \equiv 0)$ is called trivial Lie algebra.
 2. $(\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}), [A, B] = AB - BA), \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$
 3. $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{R}) (\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}))$ is the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}) (\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C}))$ consisting of trace 0.
 4. \mathfrak{so}_n is Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R})$ consisting of skew-symmetric matrices.

Definition 2.3. A vector field X on a Lie group G is called left invariant if $(L_g)_*(X_h) = X_{gh}$

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Recall $\mathbb{H} = \{a + bi + cj + dk : (a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4, i^2 = -1, j^2 = -1, k^2 = -1, ij = k, jk = l, ki = j\}$ is the quaternion division algebra with the norm

$$||a + bi + cj + dk||^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

which satisfies $||q_1 \cdot q_2|| = ||q_1|| \cdot ||q_2||$

We can put this multiplication on $S^3 \cong SU(2)$ to get a compact Lie group. To get the

isomorphism $SU(2) \cong S^3$, we define a map

$$\begin{aligned}\phi : S^3 &\rightarrow SU(2) \\ (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto \begin{bmatrix} a + bi & c + di \\ -(c - di) & a - bi \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

which is an algebra isomorphism.

Definition 3.1. The Lie algebra of G is the space of all left-invariant vector fields on G .

We have an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G) &\rightarrow T_e G \\ X &\mapsto X_e\end{aligned}$$

Example. Let $G = \mathbb{R}^n$, with identity element $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and left-invariant vector fields $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}\}$. Then the Lie bracket is

$$[\cdot, \cdot] \equiv 0$$

Remark. In general for any abelian Lie group G , the Lie bracket is $[\cdot, \cdot] \equiv 0$.

Theorem 3.1. Let G be a connected Lie group. Then

1. $\text{Lie}(G) = \mathfrak{g}$ is isomorphic as a vector space to $T_e(G)$.
2. Left-invariant vector fields are smooth.
3. $\text{Lie}(G)$ is closed under Lie bracket.

Proof. 1. Let X be a left-invariant vector field on G . We need to show that Xf is smooth for each $f \in C^\infty(G)$.

$$\begin{aligned}(Xf)(g) &= X_g f \\ &= (d\lambda_g X_e) f \\ &= X_e(f \circ \lambda_g)\end{aligned}$$

To show that Xf is smooth, it suffices to show that $X_e(f \circ \lambda_g)$ is smooth. We realize $X_e(f \circ \lambda_g)$ as evaluation of a smooth function on a smooth function.

Let Y be a smooth vector field on G such that $Y_e = X_e$

$$Y_e(f \circ \lambda_g) = X_e(f \circ \lambda_g)$$

We look at λ_g as the composition of

$$\begin{aligned}G &\xrightarrow{i_g^2} G \times G \xrightarrow{\mu} G \\ x &\mapsto (g, x) \mapsto gx\end{aligned}$$

Regard Y as the vector field $(0, Y)$ on $G \times G$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}(0, Y)(f \circ \mu) \circ i_e^1(g) &= (0, Y)_{(g, e)}(f \circ \mu) \\ &= 0_g(f \circ \mu \circ i_g^1) + Y_e(f \circ \mu \circ i_g^2) \\ &= Y_e(f \circ \lambda_g)\end{aligned}$$

which proves the smoothness.

2. Let X, Y left-invariant vector fields on G . We must show that $[X, Y]$ is a left-invariant vector field.

$$\begin{aligned}d\lambda_g([X, Y]_e)f &= [X, Y]_g f \\ &= [X, Y]_e(f \circ \lambda_g) \\ &= X_e(Y(f \circ \lambda_g)) - Y_e(X(f \circ \lambda_g)) \\ &= X_e(d\lambda_g(Yf)) - Y_e(d\lambda_g(Xf))\end{aligned}$$

□

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Lemma 4.1. Suppose $\psi : M \rightarrow N$ is a smooth map. Let X_1, X_2 be vector fields on M , Y_1, Y_2 be vector fields on N such that X_i is ψ -related to Y_i . Then $[X_1, X_2]$ is ψ -related to $[Y_1, Y_2]$.

Proof. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned}d\psi[X_1, X_2](f) &= [X_1, X_2](f \circ \psi) \\ &= X_1(X_2 f \circ \psi) - X_2(X_1 f \circ \psi) \\ &= X_1(d\psi X_2 f) - X_2(Y_1 f \circ \psi) \\ &= X_1(Y_2 f \circ \psi) - X_2(Y_1 f \circ \psi) \\ &= d\psi X_1(Y_2 f) - d\psi X_2(Y_1 f) \\ &= Y_1 Y_2 f \circ \psi - Y_2 Y_1 f \circ \psi \\ &= [Y_1, Y_2](f) \circ \psi\end{aligned}$$

□

This lemma proves that the set of left-invariant vector fields forms a Lie algebra.

Consider the Lie group $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$. We want to verify the Lie algebra structure on $\mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}) = M_n(\mathbb{R})$ with the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{R}) \\ X &\xrightarrow{\beta} X_e\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.2.

$$\beta([X, Y]) = [\beta(X), \beta(Y)]$$

Proof. Evaluating the bracket on coordinate function x_{ij} .

$$[X, Y]_e(x_{ij}) = X_e(Y(x_{ij})) - Y_e(X(x_{ij})) \quad (1)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x_{ij})(g) &= d\lambda_g Y_e(x_{ij}) \\ &= Y_e(x_{ij} \circ \lambda_g) \\ &= \sum_k x_{ik}(g) Y_e(x_{kj}) \end{aligned}$$

Considering the above as function of g and substituting this in Eq. (1) we get

$$\begin{aligned} [X, Y]_e(x_{ij}) &= X_e Y_e(x_{ij}) - Y_e X_e(x_{ij}) \\ &= \sum_k \{X_e(x_{ik}) Y_e(x_{kj}) - Y_e(x_{ik}) X_e(x_{kj})\} \\ &= [X_e, Y_e](x_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 4.1. A **Lie subgroup** H of a Lie group G is a submanifold $H \xrightarrow{\alpha} G$ where α is smooth and a group homomorphism.

We say that H is closed Lie subgroup if it is Lie subgroup such that $H \rightarrow \alpha(H)$ is a diffeomorphism.

Example. Consider the map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$ given by

$$t \mapsto (e^{2\pi i t}, e^{2\pi i \sqrt{2} t})$$

The image is a Lie subgroup of $S^1 \times S^1$ but it is not a closed Lie subgroup. It is also known as “Skew-line” in the torus.

Definition 4.2. Let $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}$ be Lie algebras and $f : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ be a vector space homomorphism. Then we say that f is a Lie algebra homomorphism if

$$f([X, Y]) = [f(X), f(Y)]$$

Theorem 4.3. Suppose that $\psi : G \rightarrow H$ is a Lie group homomorphism. Let X be a left-invariant vector field on G . Extend $d\psi(X_e) = Y_e \in T_e H$ to a left-invariant vector field Y on H . Then X and Y are ψ -related. This implies $d\psi_e : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism.

Proof. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
TG & \xrightarrow{d\psi} & TH \\
\downarrow X & & \downarrow Y \\
G & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H
\end{array}$$

We want to show that $Y \circ \psi = d\psi \circ Y$. Now

$$\lambda_{\psi(g)} \circ \psi = \psi \circ \lambda_g$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{\psi(g)} &= d\lambda_{\psi(g)} Y_e \\
&= d\lambda_{\psi(g)} d\psi X_e \\
&= d(\lambda_{\psi(g)} \circ \psi)(X_e) \\
&= d(\psi \circ \lambda_g)(X_e) \\
&= d\psi d\lambda_g(X_e) \\
&= d\psi X_g
\end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 4.4. Let G, H be Lie groups with G connected. Let

$$\phi, \psi : G \rightarrow H$$

be homomorphism of Lie groups such that

$$d\phi = d\psi : T_e G \rightarrow T_e H$$

Then $\phi = \psi$.

5 23 Jan 2023

I missed the class. Regardless here are some definitions from Warner covered on this day.

Definition 5.1. Let M be a smooth d -dimensional manifold. For any integer $1 \leq c \leq d$, a **c -dimensional distribution** \mathcal{D} on manifold is a choice of c -dimensional subspace $\mathcal{D}_p \subset T_p M$. \mathcal{D} is smooth if for each $p \in M$ there is an open neighborhood U of p and there are c smooth vector fields X_1, \dots, X_c on U which span \mathcal{D}_m for each $p \in U$.

We say \mathcal{D} is **involutive** if $[X, Y] \in \mathcal{D}$ whenever $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}$.

Definition 5.2. A submanifold (N, ϕ) of M is an integral manifold of a distribution \mathcal{D} if

$$d\phi(N_p) = \mathcal{D}_{\phi(p)}$$

Suppose there exists an integral manifold N for a distribution \mathcal{D} , then for the points on N the distribution \mathcal{D} is necessarily involutive. Frobenius theorem states that it is sufficient condition for a distribution to be integral.

Theorem 5.1. (Frobenius) Let \mathcal{D} be a c -dimensional involutive smooth distribution on M . Then there exists an integral manifold of \mathcal{D} passing through each point of M .

Differential Ideals

Let $E^*(M) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} E^i(M)$ denote the graded algebra of smooth differential forms over manifold M .

Definition 5.3. Let \mathcal{D} be a smooth p -dimensional distribution on M . A q -form ω is said to **annihilate** \mathcal{D} if for each $x \in M$

$$\omega_x(v_1, \dots, v_q) = 0 \quad \text{whenever } v_1, \dots, v_q \in \mathcal{D}_x$$

A form $\omega \in E^*(M)$ is said to annihilate \mathcal{D} if each of the homogenous components of ω annihilate \mathcal{D} . Define

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{D}) \doteq \{\omega \in E^*(M) : \omega \text{ annihilates } \mathcal{D}\}$$

Definition 5.4. An ideal $\mathcal{I} \in E^*(M)$ is called a **differential ideal** if it is closed under exterior differentiation; i.e.

$$d(\mathcal{I}) \subset \mathcal{I}.$$

Theorem 5.2. A smooth distribution \mathcal{D} on M is involutive if and only if the ideal $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{D})$ is a differential ideal.

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Theorem 6.1. If $\phi : H \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism of Lie groups and if ω is a left-invariant differential form on G , then $\phi^*(\omega)$ is again a left-invariant form on H .

Suppose that $\phi : H \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism of Lie groups. Let $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_d$ be a basis for $E_{\text{inv}}^1(G)$. Then

$$\mathcal{I}_\phi = \langle \{\pi_1^* \phi^*(\omega_j) - \pi_2^*(\omega_j)\} : 1 \leq j \leq d \rangle$$

is a left-invariant differential ideal of $H \times G$.

Lemma 6.2. Suppose X_1, \dots, X_d is a basis of \mathfrak{g} dual to $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_d$. Suppose the Lie bracket is given by

$$[X_i, X_j] = \sum c_{ij}^k X_k$$

Then the C^∞ functions c_{ij}^k are constant. Further,

$$d\omega_i = -c_{kj}^i \omega_k \wedge \omega_j$$

Proof. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega_k(X_i, X_j) &= -\omega_k([X_i, X_j]) \\ &= -c_{ij}^k \end{aligned}$$

which is a constant because a left-invariant 1-form evaluated on a left-invariant vector field is a constant. \square

Remark. The c_{ij}^k are called the structural constants of G with respect to the basis $\{X_i\}$ of \mathfrak{g} .

Proof. Theorem 4.4. Notice that $\mathcal{I}_\psi = \mathcal{I}_\phi$ since $d\phi = d\psi$ and these are invariant differential ideals; hence integral manifolds of \mathcal{I}_ϕ and \mathcal{I}_ψ passing through (e, e) are the same. Thus, $\phi = \psi$. \square

Lemma 6.3. Suppose G is any Hausdorff topological group which is connected. Suppose $e \in U \subset G$ is any open set. Then

$$G = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} U^n$$

where $U^n = \{x_1 \cdots x_n | x_i \in U\}$

Proof. Since $e \in U$ is open, $U^{-1} = \{x^{-1} | x \in U\}$ is also an open neighborhood of e . Let $V = U \cap U^{-1}$. Note that

$$H \doteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} V^n$$

is a subgroup of G , and it is open. Since the cosets gH are also open it follows that $G = \bigcup_g gH$ being connected must be H . \square

Theorem 6.4. Let G be a Lie group and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Then there exists connected Lie subgroup H of G such that $T_e H = \mathfrak{h}$.

Proof. Consider the distribution \mathcal{D} defined as

$$\mathcal{D}_g = \{X_g | X \in \mathfrak{h}\}$$

on G . Suppose X_1, \dots, X_c is a basis of \mathfrak{h} . Then \mathcal{D} is generated by X_1, \dots, X_c and \mathcal{D} is involutive. \square

Corollary. (a) There is a one-to-one correspondence between connected Lie subgroups of G and Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} .

(b) Suppose $(H, i) \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$. Then (H, i) is an embedded manifold if and only if H is closed.

Theorem 6.5. Suppose that $A \subset G$ is an abstract subgroup of G and if A has a manifold structure such that $(A, i) \rightarrow G$ is a submanifold. Then the manifold structure is unique, A is a Lie group and hence (A, i) is a Lie subgroup of G .

Theorem 6.6. (Adó) Suppose that \mathfrak{g} is a finite dimensional Lie algebra. Then \mathfrak{g} can be realized as a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Given any connected Lie group G , it has a universal cover $\tilde{G} \xrightarrow{\pi} G$. Choose $\tilde{e} \in \pi^{-1}(e) \in \tilde{G}$ such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{G} \times \tilde{G} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{G} \\ \pi \times \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ G \times G & \longrightarrow & G \end{array}$$

commutes.

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Lemma 7.1. Suppose that G is a connected Lie group. Then $\pi_1(G)$ is abelian.

Proof. Suppose $\sigma, \tau : I \rightarrow G$ be two loops. Define $\sigma \cdot \tau$ by

$$(\sigma \cdot \tau)(s) = \sigma(s) \cdot \tau(s)$$

Then we have

$$\sigma * \tau \cong \sigma \cdot \tau$$

where $*$ denote the product in the fundamental group $\pi_1(G)$ (given by concatenation) and \cong denotes equivalent in homotopy. Also,

$$\sigma \cdot \tau \cdot \sigma^{-1} \cong \tau$$

which implies $\sigma\tau \cong \tau \cdot \sigma$ □

Theorem 7.2. Suppose that G and H are Lie groups with Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} with G simply connected. Let $\tilde{\phi} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ be a Lie algebra homomorphism. Then there exists a Lie group homomorphism

$$\phi : G \rightarrow H$$

such that $d\phi_e : T_e(G) = \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h} = T_eH$ is equal to $\tilde{\phi}$.

Proof. Let $\{\omega_i\}$ be a basis for invariant differential forms in $E^1(H)$. Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal

generated by $\{\pi_1^* \tilde{\phi}^*(\omega_j) - \pi_2^*(\omega_j) \mid 1 \leq j \leq d\}$. Then \mathcal{I} is an invariant differential ideal of $G \times H$, so it comes from vanishing of an integrable submanifold of $G \times H$ passing through (e, e) .

Then M is a Lie subgroup of $G \times H$ and $M \xrightarrow{p} G$ obtained by restriction of π_1 is a group homomorphism and also a local diffeomorphism. So $p : M \rightarrow G$ is a covering projection but G is simply connected so p is a diffeomorphism

$$G \xrightarrow{p^{-1}} M \hookrightarrow G \times H \rightarrow H.$$

□

Corollary. 1. Suppose $\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{h}$ as Lie algebras and G and H are simply connected. Then $G \cong H$ as Lie groups.

2. There exists a one-to-one correspondence between (finite dimensional) Lie algebras and simply connected Lie groups.

3. The differential structure of a Lie group is determined by its Lie algebra.

If G is a topological group which is locally Euclidean, does it support a Lie group structure? The answer is yes but the proof is quite difficult.

Exponential map

Let X be a left-invariant vector field on G . We have a Lie algebra homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lie}(\mathbb{R}) &\cong \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \\ c \frac{d}{dt} &\rightarrow cX \end{aligned}$$

This yields a Lie group homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} &\xrightarrow{\exp_X} G \\ x &\mapsto \exp_X(x) \end{aligned}$$

then $d\exp_X(c \frac{d}{dt}) = cX$. The map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{g} &\xrightarrow{\exp} G \\ X &\mapsto \exp_X(1) \end{aligned}$$

is called the **exponential map**.

Theorem 7.3. Let $X \in \text{Lie}(G)$. Then

1. $\exp(tX) = \exp_X(t)$
2. $\exp(t_1X_1 + t_2X) = \exp(t_1X) \cdot \exp(t_2X)$
3. $\exp(-tX) = (\exp(tX))^{-1}$
4. $\exp : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow G$ is smooth and $d\exp : T_0\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow T_eG = \mathfrak{g}$ is the identity map

5. $\lambda_g \circ \exp_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G$ is the unique integral curve of X which is based at g .
6. The left-invariant vector fields are complete, i.e. their integral curves exist for all time.
7. The one-parameter group of diffeomorphism $\psi_{X,t}$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$\psi_{X,t} = \rho_{\exp_X(t)}$$

where ρ_g denote right-multiplication by g .

Theorem 7.4. Suppose $\psi : H \rightarrow G$ is a Lie group homomorphism. Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{h} & \xrightarrow{d\psi} & \mathfrak{g} \\ \exp \downarrow & & \downarrow \exp \\ H & \xrightarrow{\psi} & G \end{array}$$

commutes.

[DO THIS COMMUTATIVE DIAGRAM.]

8 1 Feb 2023

Theorem 8.1. Suppose that $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is a Lie subalgebra where $\text{Lie}(G)$. Let $A \subset G$ an abstract subgroup such that there exists a neighbourhood $0 \in V \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that

$$\exp(V \cap \mathfrak{h}) = U \cap H$$

for some neighborhood $e \in U \subset G$. Then H has a unique manifold structure such that $(H, i) \hookrightarrow G$ is an embedded submanifold of G and H is closed in subset topology.

Remark. Lines with irrational slope in torus doesn't satisfy the hypothesis.

Matrix exponentiation

Recall that $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$ denotes the Lie algebra of $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{R} and similarly for $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$.

Definition 8.1. Define a map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) &\rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C}) \\ A &\mapsto e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

It can be proved that the series is convergent with sup norm and further we have a lemma

Lemma 8.2. If $AB = BA$ then

$$e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$$

which can be used to prove that $e^A \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ so the definition makes sense.

Fix A and consider the function

$$\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto e^{tA} \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

then its derivative is

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} e^{tA} = A$$

because we can differentiate term by term in uniform convergence. This confirms Theorem 7.3 4th part.

The left-invariant vector field given by $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is just multiplication by A on the right. Thus, $t \mapsto e^{tA}$ is the integral curve associated to the vector field $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ based at I . Hence, this is the exponential map in the cases of $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$.

Theorem 8.3. The exponential map $\exp : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow G$ is smooth.

Proof. Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} V : G \times \mathfrak{g} &\rightarrow TG \times \mathfrak{g} \\ (g, X) &\mapsto (X_g, 0) \end{aligned}$$

then V is smooth. Also, V is left-invariant on $G \times \mathfrak{g}$. Consider the integral curve γ based at (g, X) of V . Then

$$\gamma_V(t) = (g \exp_X(t), X)$$

because of left invariance so

$$\gamma_V(1) = (g \exp(X), X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G \times \mathfrak{g} &\xrightarrow{\gamma_V(1)} G \times \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\pi} G \\ (e, X) &\mapsto \gamma_V(1) \mapsto \exp(X) \end{aligned}$$

□

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Note that exponential map commutes with Lie group homomorphisms. Using Ado's theorem we get that for any Lie group

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C}) \\ \uparrow \exp & & \uparrow \exp \\ \mathfrak{g} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

Consider the Lie group $SL(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{X \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) | \det(X) = 1\}$, for any $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ upper triangular with diagonal entries $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ then

$$\det(e^A) = e^{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n} = e^{\text{tr}(A)}$$

Now $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \{A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) | \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$, then $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and exponential maps $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ to the Lie subgroup $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$. As $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ is a closed subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ and dimension $2(n^2 - 1)$. Using Theorem 8.1 on an appropriate neighborhood we can complete the proof.

Lie subgroup	Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$
$U(n) \longleftrightarrow$	$u(n) = \text{skew-Hermitian matrices}$
$SU(n) \longleftrightarrow$	$su(n) = \text{skew-Hermitian} + \text{trace} = 0$

Prove the above given correspondence using this lemma (TO DO).

Lemma 9.1. Suppose that $P \in GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$, then

$$Pe^AP^{-1} = e^{PAP^{-1}}.$$

Theorem 9.2 (Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula). Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra corresponding to a connected Lie group G . Then in a neighborhood U of the identity, the multiplication $U \times U \rightarrow G$ is completely determined by Lie algebra structure of \mathfrak{g} . There is a formula for $Z = Z(X, Y)$, $X, Y \in V \subset \mathfrak{g}$, where $e^X \cdot e^Y = e^Z$

$$Z = X + Y + \frac{1}{2}[X, Y] + \frac{1}{12}[X, [X, Y]] + \dots$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} e^{tX} \cdot e^{tY} &= \left(\sum \frac{t^k X^k}{k!} \right) \left(\sum \frac{t^l Y^l}{l!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \left(\sum_{k+l=m} \frac{X^k Y^l}{k!l!} \right) t^m \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $Z = tZ_1 + t^2Z_2 + t^3Z_3 \dots$, then

$$\begin{aligned} e^Z &= 1 + (tZ_1 + t^2Z_2 + \dots) + \frac{(tZ_1 + t^2Z_2 + \dots)^2}{2!} + \dots \\ &= 1 + t(Z_1) + t^2 \left(Z_2 + \frac{Z_1^2}{2!} \right) \end{aligned}$$

So we get $Z_1 = X + Y$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{X^2}{2!} + XY + \frac{Y^2}{2!} &= Z_2 + \frac{Z_1^2}{2!} \\ &= Z_2 + \frac{1}{2}(X^2 + XY + YX + Y^2) \end{aligned}$$

so $Z_2 = XY - \frac{1}{2}(XY + YX) = \frac{1}{2}(XY - YX) = \frac{1}{2}[X, Y]$

Theorem 9.3. Suppose that $\psi : R \rightarrow G$ is a continuous homomorphism. The ψ is smooth.

Proof. It is enough to show that ψ is smooth at 0. Let U be a star-like neighborhood of $0 \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\exp|_U : U \rightarrow G$ is a diffeomorphism onto $\exp(U)$. Let $U' = \{\frac{X}{2} | X \in U\}$. Choose $Y \in U'$ and let $\psi(t_0) = \exp(Y)$. Choose $t_0 > 0$ such that

$$\psi([-t_0, t_0]) \subset \exp(U')$$

Let $n \geq 2$, and suppose that $X \in U'$ such that $\exp(X) = \psi(\frac{t_0}{n})$. Claim $nX = Y$ \square

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Definition 12.1. Let $\mathfrak{a} \in \mathfrak{g}$ be a Lie subalgebra of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . We say that \mathfrak{a} is an **ideal** in \mathfrak{g} if $[X, Y] \in \mathfrak{a}$ for all $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $Y \in \mathfrak{a}$.

Theorem 12.1. Suppose $A \subset G$ is a connected Lie subgroup of a connected Lie group G . Then A is normal in G if and only if $\mathfrak{a} = \text{Lie}(A)$ is an ideal in \mathfrak{g} .

Proof. Suppose that $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is an ideal. Let $g \in G$, $h \in A$. We must show that $ghg^{-1} \in A$, to do this it is enough to show this for g in a neighborhood of e and h in a neighborhood of e in A . So we may write $g = \exp X$, $h = \exp Y$

$$\begin{aligned} ghg^{-1} &= \exp \circ \text{Ad}_g(Y) \\ &= \exp \text{Ad}_{\exp(X)}(Y) \\ &= (\exp(\exp(\text{id}_X))) \\ &= \exp\left(I + \text{ad}_X + \frac{\text{ad}_X^2}{2!} + \dots\right)(Y) \\ &= \exp\left(Y + [X, Y] + \frac{[X, [X, Y]]}{2!} + \dots\right) \in A \end{aligned}$$

Now assume A is normal in G . Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $Y \in \mathfrak{a}$. Write $g_t = \exp tX$. We know that

$$\begin{aligned} A \ni g_t(\exp(sY))g_t^{-1} &= \exp(\text{Ad}_{g_t}(sY)) \\ &= \exp(s \text{Ad}_{g_t}) \\ &= \exp(s \exp \text{ad}_{tX}(Y)) \end{aligned}$$

This implies $\exp \text{ad}_{tX}(Y) \in \mathfrak{a}$ so $Y + t[X, Y] + \frac{t^2}{2!}[X, [X, Y]] + \dots$ and using $\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \exp \text{ad}_{tX}(Y) = [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{a}$ \square

Definition 12.2. The center of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is the vector space $\mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{g}) = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [X, Y] = 0 \forall Y \in \mathfrak{g}\}$.

Remark. Note that \mathfrak{z} is trivial Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} .

Theorem 12.2. Let $Z = Z(G)$ be the center of G . Then $Z(G) = \ker(\text{Ad} : G \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g}))$.

Proof. If $g \in Z(G)$, then $i_g : G \rightarrow G = \text{id}_G$ where i_g is the conjugation map. Taking the differential, this implies $A_g : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is identity, hence $g \in \ker(\text{Ad})$.

Suppose that $g \in \ker(\text{Ad})$, so $\text{Ad}_g(X) = X$. Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \exp tX &= \exp(t \text{Ad}_g(X)) \\ &= g \exp(tX) g^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

so g commutes with elements $\exp(tX)$ in a neighborhood of e but that is enough since elements of the form $\exp tX$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}, X \in \mathfrak{g}$ generate G . Therefore $g \in Z(G)$. \square

Proposition 12.3. If $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$ are such that $[X, Y] = 0$. Then

$$\exp(X + Y) = \exp(X) \exp(Y).$$

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}X + \mathbb{R}Y$. Then \mathfrak{a} is abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Then the corresponding Lie subgroup A is abelian. Define $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G$ such that

$$\alpha(t) = \exp(tX) \exp(tY) \in A$$

It follows that $\alpha(s + t) = \alpha(s)\alpha(t)$ since A is abelian. Now $\alpha(t) = \exp(tZ)$ for some $Z \in \mathfrak{g}$ where $Z = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \alpha(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) &= \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \exp(tX) + \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \exp(tY) \\ &= X_e + Y_e \end{aligned}$$

So $Z_e = X_e + Y_e$ and $\exp(tZ) = \exp(tX) \exp(tY)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. \square

13 15 Feb

Motivation. We will try to look into automorphism group of Lie group now and the expectation is that it is a Lie group itself.

Let $\psi : V \otimes V \rightarrow V$ be a linear map. Consider the sets

$$A_\psi(V) = \{\alpha \in \text{GL}(V) \mid (\alpha u, \alpha v) = \alpha((u, v))\},$$

i.e. the diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\psi} & V \\ \downarrow \alpha \otimes \alpha & & \downarrow \alpha \\ V \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\psi} & V \end{array}$$

and

$$Dev_{\psi}(V) = \{f \in \text{End}(V) | f(\psi(u, v)) = \psi(f(u), v) + \psi(u, f(v))\}$$

Proposition 13.1. 1. $A_{\psi}(V)$ is a closed subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$.

2. $Dev_{\psi}(V)$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}(V)$.

Proof. TO DO □

Theorem 13.2. Lie algebra of $A_{\psi}(V)$ equals $Dev_{\psi}(V)$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \text{Lie}(A_{\psi}(V)) \subset \mathfrak{g}(V) = \text{End}(V)$. We must show that $\mathfrak{a} = Dev_{\psi}(V)$. Suppose that $f \in \mathfrak{a}$, then $\exp(tf) \in A_{\psi}(V)$ for all t . We need to show that

$$f \circ \psi = \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f)$$

To do this, let $u, v \in V$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \exp tf(u, v) &= (\exp tf(u), \exp tf(v)) \\ &= (u, v) + (tf(u), v) + (u, tf(v)) + \text{higher powers of } t \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f(u, v) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \exp tf(u, v) = (f(u), v) + (u, f(v))$$

so $f \in Dev_{\psi}(V)$.

Let $f \in Dev_{\psi}(V)$, we must show that

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(tf)(u, v) &= (\exp(tf)u, \exp(tf)v) \\ \text{i.e.} \quad \exp(tf) \circ \psi &= \psi \circ (\exp(tf) \otimes \exp(tf)) \quad \forall u, v \in V \text{ and } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

As $f \in Dev_{\psi}(V)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ \psi &= \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f) \\ f^2 \circ \psi &= f \circ f \circ \psi \\ &= f \circ \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f) \\ &= \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f)^2 \end{aligned}$$

By induction,

$$f^n \circ \psi = \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f)^n$$

and $f \otimes 1, 1 \otimes f : V \otimes V \rightarrow V \otimes V$ commutes. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(tf) \circ \psi &= \sum \left(\frac{t^k f^k}{k!} \circ \psi \right) \\
&= \sum \frac{t^k}{k!} \psi \circ (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f)^k \\
&= \psi \circ \sum \frac{t^k}{k!} (f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f)^k \\
&= \psi \circ \exp(tf \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes tf) \\
&= \psi \circ (tf \otimes 1) \circ \exp(1 \otimes tf) \\
&= \psi \circ \exp(tf \otimes tf) \\
&= \psi(\exp(tf) \otimes \exp(tf))
\end{aligned}$$

□

Let $V = \mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G)$ and $\psi = [\cdot, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be the Lie bracket. Then

$$A_\psi(V) = \text{Aut}_{\text{Lie}}(\mathfrak{g}) \subset \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$$

and

$$\text{Der}_\psi(V) = \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

by the theorem. Note that $G \xrightarrow{\text{Ad}} \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$ factors through $G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\text{Lie}}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\text{ad}} \text{Der}(\mathfrak{g})$.

Let V be a finite dimensional vector space. Consider a bilinear form

$$B : V \times V \rightarrow F,$$

equipped with a linear map

$$V \otimes V \rightarrow F$$

An element $g \in \text{GL}(V)$ is B -invariant if

$$(u, v) = (gu, gv) \quad \forall u, v \in V$$

An element $f \in \text{End}(V)$ is B -invariant if

$$(fu, v) + (u, fv) = 0$$

Then $O_B(V) = \{g \in \text{GL}(V) | g \text{ is } B\text{-invariant}\}$ is a closed Lie subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ with Lie algebra B -invariant linear map endomorphisms of V .

Example. Take $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ and B is the standard inner product. Then $O_B(V) = O(n)$.