

Lie Groups

Devesh Rajpal

Contents

1	4th January 23	2
2	9th Jan 2023	2
3	11th Jan 2023	4
4	18 Jan 2023	5
5	23 Jan 2023	8
6	25 Jan 2023	9
7	30 Jan 2023	10
8	1 Feb 2023	12
9	6 Feb 2023	14
10	6 Feb	15
11	8 Feb	15
12	13 Feb	15
13	15 Feb	17
14	1 March	18
15	6 March	19
16	8 March	19
17	13 March	19
18	20 March	19
19	22 March	21
20	27 March	23

21 29 March	23
22 3 April	23
23 5 April	23
24 10 April	26
25 12 April	29

1 4th January 23

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 $(U, \phi) \in \mathcal{H}(M)$, $(V, \psi) \in \mathcal{H}(N)$ such that $f(U) \subset V$ and $\psi \circ f \circ \phi^{-1}$ is smooth.

TO DO : Construction of tangent bundle and vector bundle

2 9th Jan 2023

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. $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$
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. $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{X \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \det X = 1\}, \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.
9. $O(n), SO(n)$.
10. $U(n), SU(n)$.
11. \mathbb{H}^\times, S^3 with quaternion multiplication.
12. $Sp(n) = \{X \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid X \text{ preserves quaternion structure as a subset of } \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{H}} \mathbb{H}^n\}$

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 $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 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 $(L_g)_*(X_h) = X_{gh}$

3 11th Jan 2023

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.

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

□

4 18 Jan 2023

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

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

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 $Y \circ \psi = d\psi \circ X$. 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.

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 $G = \cup_g H$ 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

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

commutes.

7 30 Jan 2023

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 $\sigma\tau \cong \tau \cdot \sigma$ \square

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 $\{\pi_1^* \tilde{\phi}^*(\omega_j) - \pi_2^*(\omega_j) | 1 \leq j \leq d\}$. 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-invariance 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

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

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 $e^A \in \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$, so the definition makes sense.

Fix A and consider the function

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

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 $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$.

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

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

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

□

9 6 Feb 2023

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

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

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

$$Pe^A P^{-1} = e^{PAP^{-1}}.$$

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 $nX = Y$ □

10 6 Feb

11 8 Feb

12 13 Feb

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 $\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \exp \text{ad}_{tX}(Y) = [X, Y] \in \mathfrak{a}$. □

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 $\text{Ad}_g : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ 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, $g \in Z(G)$. □

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 $Z = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \alpha(t)$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proof. TO DO □

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

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \text{Lie}(A_\psi(V)) \subset \mathfrak{g}(V) = \text{End}(V)$. We must show that $\mathfrak{a} = \text{Dev}_\psi(V)$. 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 $f \in \text{Dev}_\psi(V)$.

Let $f \in \text{Dev}_\psi(V)$, 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 $f \in \text{Dev}_\psi(V)$, 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,

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

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 $O_B(V) = O(n)$.

14 1 March

Missed

15 6 March

Missed

16 8 March

Missed

17 13 March

Fundamental group of Lie groups

Reference - Hall (?)

Complexification

Let V be a real vector space. Then the complexification is the vector space $V \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = V_{\mathbb{C}}$. If V is a Lie algebra, then $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Lie algebra where the bracket operates on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the \mathbb{C} -linear extension of that on V . It is given by

$$[X + iY, X' + iY'] = [X, X'] - [Y, Y'] + i([X, Y'] + [X', Y])$$

for all $X, Y, X', Y' \in V$. Suppose that V is a real Lie algebra and W is a complex Lie algebra. Suppose $f : V \rightarrow W$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism where W is regarded as a \mathbb{R} -Lie algebra. Then f extends to a unique complex Lie algebra homomorphism

$$f_{\mathbb{C}} : V \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W$$

Suppose that $W = V + iV$ as \mathbb{C} vector space and where $V \cap iV = 0$ (internal direct sum). Then we say that V is a real form of W .

Suppose W is a complex Lie algebra and V is a real Lie subalgebra contained in W which is a real form of W . Then

$$V_{\mathbb{C}} \equiv W$$

as \mathbb{C} -Lie algebra.

Q. Given a Lie algebra, when is it the Lie algebra of a compact Lie group?

A. Something about Killing form and non-degeneracy of complexified Lie algebra and semisimple Lie algebra.

18 20 March

Suppose that $\psi : H \rightarrow G$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism into a connected \mathbb{C} -Lie group G . Then $d\psi : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ extends to a complex Lie algebra homomorphism

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{d\psi \otimes \mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{g}.$$

Definition 18.1. We say that $\psi : H \rightarrow G$ is a complexification of H if for any complex Lie group L and any real Lie group homomorphism $f : H \rightarrow L$, there exists a unique complex

Lie group homomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow L$ such that

$$f = \phi \circ \psi.$$

Also,

Definition 18.2. A homomorphism of Lie groups $\psi : G \rightarrow L$ is a complex Lie group homomorphism if G, L are complex and $d\psi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ is a complex Lie algebra homomorphism.

Idea : Like we can complexify a real Lie algebra, we would like to have a concept of complexification of a Lie group, but we may not be able to do so for all real Lie groups.

Given a complex Lie group G , any (H, ψ) whose complexification is G will be called a real form. For a given complex Lie group there can be more than one real form. E.g. consider $SU(n) \subset SL(n, \mathbb{C})$, and it can be proven that $SU(n)$ is a real form of $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ (also called compact form since $SU(n)$ is compact) by dimension analysis.

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} SU(n) & \xrightarrow{f} & L \\ \downarrow \psi & \nearrow \exists? \phi & \\ SL(n, \mathbb{C}) & & \end{array}$$

where L is a complex Lie group. At the Lie algebra level

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{su}(n) & \xrightarrow{df} & \mathfrak{l} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \theta & \\ \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) & & \end{array}$$

where $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \mathfrak{su}(n) + i\mathfrak{su}(n)$, $\exists \phi : \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ such that $d\phi = \theta$ since $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ is simply connected. Then ϕ restricts to f since $d\phi|_{\mathfrak{su}(n)} = df$.

Theorem 18.1. Let K be a compact connected Lie group. Then there exists a complex Lie group $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ and a Lie group homomorphism $f : K \rightarrow K_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that

1. $f_* : \pi_1(K) \rightarrow \pi_1(K_{\mathbb{C}})$ is an isomorphism.
2. $\text{Lie}(K_{\mathbb{C}}) = \text{Lie}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}$.
3. $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the compactification of K .

Theorem 18.2. Suppose that G is a complex linear connected semisimple Lie group. Then any maximal compact Lie subgroup $K \subset G$ is a real form of G .

19 22 March

Let β be a symmetric bilinear form on V , where V is a finite-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} . Let Q be the associated quadratic form

$$Q : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{or} \quad Q : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$Q(\lambda v) = \lambda^2 v$$

We have $Q(V) = \beta(v, v)$, and $\beta(u, v) = \frac{Q(u+v) - Q(u) - Q(v)}{2}$. Suppose that (V, β) , (V, β') are quadratic spaces. Then we say that (V, β) , (V, β') are equivalent if there exists $T : V \rightarrow V$ such that

$$\beta'(u, v) = \beta(Tu, TV) \quad \forall u, v \in V$$

Suppose that v_1, \dots, v_n is a basis for V . Then the matrix of β is $B = (\beta(v_i, v_j))$.

Let B, B' be the matrices of β, β' . Then (V, β) , (V, β') are equivalent if there exists $T \in M_n(F)$ such that

$$B = {}^t T B T$$

where t denotes transpose. Now if $x = (x_1 \dots x_n)^t$, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^t$ are vectors in $F^n \equiv V$, then

$$x^t B y = \beta(x, y)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \beta'(x, y) &= \beta(Tx, Ty) \\ &= x^t T^t B T y \\ &= x^t B' y \end{aligned}$$

which proves the statement. Suppose $E_1 \subset E$, (E, β) is a quadratic space. Then $(E_1, \beta|_{E_1})$ is a quadratic space.

$$E_1^\perp = \{x \in E : \beta(x, y) = 0 \forall y \in E_1\}$$

Lemma 19.1. Suppose that $E_1 \subset E$ and $(E, \beta|_{E_1})$ is non-degenerate. Then

$$E = E_1 \oplus E_1^\perp = E_1 \perp E_1^\perp$$

If (E, β) is non-degenerate, then $(E_1^\perp, \beta|_{E_1^\perp})$ is also non-degenerate.

Proof. TO DO. □

Example - Consider the quad space (H, β) where $H = \mathbb{R}^2$ and $Q((x, y)) = x^2 - y^2$. Then $(H, \beta) \cong (H, \beta')$ where $Q'((x, y)) = xy$. One can calculate that

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

so the forms are non-degenerate and similar using transformation $T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Suppose (V, β) is non-singular, if $\beta|_E \equiv 0$, then $\dim E \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim V$. Further

Lemma 19.2. If (V, β) is non-singular then

$$V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_n$$

where each V_i is 1-dimensional and $(V_i, \beta|_{V_i})$ is non-degenerate, $V_i \perp V_j$ if $i \neq j$, i.e. there exists a basis of V with respect to the matrix B of β is diagonal.

Proof. The proof is by induction on dimension. First suppose that $v \in V$ is non-zero then choose $V_1 = Fv$ then

$$V = V_1 \oplus V_1^\perp$$

and $(V_1^\perp, \beta|_{V_1^\perp})$ is non-degenerate. Apply induction to $(V_1^\perp, \beta|_{V_1^\perp})$.

Suppose $\beta(v, v) = 0$. Choose by non-degeneracy of β a vector $u \in V$ such that $\beta(u, v) \neq 0$. Notice that $\beta(u + v, u + v) = 2\beta(u, v) \neq 0$ which lands us in earlier case. \square

Now suppose that (V, β) is arbitrary. Let $V_0 = \text{rad}(\beta) = \{x \in V : \beta(x, y) = 0 \forall y \in V\}$. Consider the quotient $(\frac{V}{V_0}, \bar{\beta})$ with

$$\bar{\beta}(u + V_0, v + V_0) = \beta(u, v)$$

and $\text{rad}(\bar{\beta}) = 0$, so $(\frac{V}{V_0}, \bar{\beta})$ is non-degenerate. Main theorem

Theorem 19.3. Over \mathbb{R} any non-degenerate β is equivalent to the bilinear form with basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_k & \\ & -I_l \end{bmatrix}$$

with $k + l = n$. Moreover, k, l are uniquely determined by β .

Definition 19.1. Let (V, Q) be a quadratic space. The **Clifford algebra** $C(Q)$ associated to it is an algebra over F with a homomorphism $\theta : V \rightarrow C(Q)$ such that

1. $\theta(x)^2 = Q(x)$
2. $C(Q)$ is universal with respect to 1st property, i.e. if $\psi : V \rightarrow A$ is any vector space homomorphism to an F -algebra such that

$$\psi(x)^2 = Q(x)$$

then there exists a unique algebra homomorphism f such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(Q) & \xrightarrow{f} & A \\ & \swarrow \theta \quad \searrow \psi & \\ & V & \end{array}$$

commutes.

We can construct the Clifford algebra by

$$C(Q) = \frac{T(V)}{\langle x \otimes x - \psi(x) \rangle}$$

where $T(V)$ is the tensor algebra of V .

Example. 1. $V = \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = -x^2$ then

$$T(V) = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1 \oplus \mathbb{R}(e_1 \otimes e_1) \oplus \dots$$

and $C(Q) = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1$, $e_1^2 = -1$ so $C(Q) \cong \mathbb{C}$.

2. $V = \mathbb{R}$, $Q'(x) = x^2$, then

$$C(Q') = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1$$

with $e_1^2 = 1$ so it is the polynomial ring $\frac{\mathbb{R}[x]}{(x^2-1)}$.

20 27 March

Missed

21 29 March

Missed

22 3 April

Missed

23 5 April

Lemma 23.1 (Schur's lemma). Suppose that G is a compact Lie group. Let V_0, V_1 be a finite dimensional irreducible representation over \mathbb{C} . Then any G -homomorphism $\psi : V_0 \rightarrow V_1$ is either 0 or an isomorphism. Moreover, any G -homomorphism $V_0 \rightarrow V_0$ is a scalar multiple of the identity.

Proof. If V is any irreducible representation, then V is simple i.e. the only subrepresentation of V are 0 and V . Now $\text{im}(\psi) \subset V_1$ is a subrepresentation. Assume $\psi \neq 0$. Then $\text{im}(\psi) = V_1$.

Also, $\ker \psi \subset V_0$ is a subrepresentation. If $\ker \psi = V_0$, then $\psi = 0$ therefore $\ker \psi \neq V_0$ which implies $\ker \psi = 0$. Since V_0 is irreducible, the map ψ is one-one hence ψ is an isomorphism.

For the second part, suppose $\phi : V_0 \rightarrow V_0$ is a G -homomorphism. Let λ be an eigenvalue of ϕ . Then $(\lambda I - \phi)$ is singular and is a G -homomorphism. By previous part we get $\lambda I - \phi \equiv 0$ or $\phi = \lambda I$. \square

Representation ring of G

Let $[V]$ denote the isomorphism class of finite dimensional G -representation V/\mathbb{C} . Consider the free abelian group A with basis $\{[V] : V \text{ is a } G\text{-representation}\}$. We consider the subgroup of elements of the form

$$S = \{[V_0 \oplus V_1] - [V_0] - [V_1] : V_0, V_1 \text{ are } G\text{-representations}\}$$

then $RG \doteq A/S$ is an abelian group. Further we can define multiplication by

$$[V] \cdot [W] = [V \otimes W]$$

Distributivity follows from $(V_1 \oplus V_2) \otimes W \cong (V_1 \otimes W) \oplus (V_2 \otimes W)$

Remark : Given two representations (V, π) and (W, σ) the tensor $(V \otimes W, \rho)$ is also G -representation via

$$\rho(g)(a \otimes b) = \pi(g)a \otimes \sigma(g)b$$

i.e. $g \cdot (a \otimes b) = ga \otimes gb$.

This makes RG a ring generated by the classes of irreducible representations of G .

Example. Any irreducible representation of S^1 is one-dimensional. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_n : S^1 &\rightarrow U(1) = S^1 \\ z &\mapsto z^n \end{aligned}$$

If $V_n = (\mathbb{C}, \chi_n)$, then $V_m \otimes V_n = \mathbb{C}$ as a vector space.

$$g(u_1 \otimes u_2) = gu_1 \otimes gu_2 = g^m u_1 \otimes g^n u_2 = g^{m+n} u_1 \otimes u_2$$

Further calculations gives $RS^1 \cong \mathbb{Z}[\chi_1, \chi_1^{-1}]$

Let V be a G -representation over \mathbb{C} endowed with a G -invariant. Fix $u, v \in V$, we have a function $\psi_{\pi, u, v} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$\psi_{\pi, u, v}(g) = \langle \pi(g)u, v \rangle.$$

This is called a matrix coefficient of G . Then $\psi_{\pi, u, v} \in L^2(G)$.

Remark. Matrix coefficients form a dense subset of $L^2(G)$ but we will not prove it.

Given a representation (V, π) of G , we have a function

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_\pi : G &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \chi_\pi(g) &= \text{tr}(\pi(g)). \end{aligned}$$

This is called the characteristic function of V . Properties

1. $\chi_\pi = \chi_\sigma$ if $\pi \cong \sigma$.
2. $\chi_{\pi \oplus \sigma} = \chi_\pi + \chi_\sigma$
3. $\chi_{\pi \otimes \sigma} = \chi_\pi \cdot \chi_\sigma$

Lemma 23.2. The characteristic function χ_π is a matrix coefficient.

Proof. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be a Hermitian basis, i.e. $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$. Then

$$\pi(g) = (\langle \pi(g)v_i, v_j \rangle)_{i,j}$$

therefore

$$\chi_\pi(g) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \pi(g)v_i, v_i \rangle$$

Now it is enough to show that sum of two matrix coefficients is again a matrix coefficient. Suppose ρ_1, ρ_2 are G -representation and $u_i, v_i \in V_i$,

$$\psi_{\rho_1, u_1, v_1}(g) + \psi_{\rho_2, u_2, v_2}(g) = \psi_{\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2, (u_1, u_2), (v_1, v_2)}(g)$$

on $V_{\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2} = V_{\rho_1} \oplus V_{\rho_2}$. □

Theorem 23.3 (Schur orthogonality). If (V_1, ρ_1) and (V_2, ρ_2) are irreducible representations over \mathbb{C} of a compact Lie group G , then

$$\langle \chi_{\rho_1}, \chi_{\rho_2} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } V_1 \not\cong V_2 \\ 1 & \text{if } V_1 \cong V_2 \end{cases}$$

Let $\text{Ch}(G)$ or χG denote the ring given by characteristic of representation of G .

$$\begin{aligned} RG &\xrightarrow{\chi} \chi G \\ [V_\pi] &\mapsto \chi_\pi \end{aligned}$$

is a ring homomorphism.

Theorem 23.4. $RG \cong \chi(G)$

Proof. We need only show that χ is a monomorphism. Suppose

$$a = \sum a_i [V_i]$$

where V_i are irreducible such that $\chi(a) = 0$. So

$$\sum a_i \chi_{V_i} = 0$$

this implies

$$\sum a_i \delta_{ij} = \sum a_i \langle \chi_{V_i}, \chi_{V_j} \rangle = 0$$

for all j . Thus, $a_j = 0$ hence $a = 0$. □

Suppose that $g \sim h$ in G , so $g = hxh^{-1}$ for some $x \in G$. Then $\chi_\pi(g) = \chi_\pi(h)$, i.e. χ_π is constant on conjugacy classes.

Suppose $T \subset G$ is torus and G is compact connected. We say that T is a maximal torus if

$$T \subset T'$$

and T' a torus implies $T' = T$.

Lemma 23.5. Any $g \in G$ is contained in a maximal torus.

Theorem 23.6. Fix any maximal torus $T \subset G$. Then

$$G = \bigcup_{x \in G} xTx^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} RG & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & RT \\ \text{zigzag} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{zigzag} \\ \chi(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \chi(T) \end{array}$$

where zigzag lines denote isomorphism. Further

$$R(G \times H) = RG \otimes RH$$

$$R(T^n) = \mathbb{Z}[\chi_1, \chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_n, \chi_n^{-1}]$$

24 10 April

Lemma 24.1. Suppose that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a G -invariant Hermitian inner product on V_1 where G is compact. Let $v_i \in V_i$. Then we obtain a linear transformation $T : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ defined by

$$T(\omega) = \int_G \langle \pi_1(g)\omega, v_1 \rangle \pi_2(g^{-1})v_2 dg \in V_2$$

where dg is a Haar measure (unimodular here because G is compact). Then T is a G -equivariant, i.e. $T(\pi_1(h)\omega) = \pi_2(h)T(\omega)$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} T(\pi_1(h)\omega) &= \int_G \langle \pi_1(g)\pi_1(h)\omega, v_1 \rangle \pi_2(g^{-1})v_2 dg \\ &= \int_G \langle \pi_1(gh)\omega, v_1 \rangle \pi_2(g^{-1})v_2 dg \end{aligned}$$

Put $gh = x$, then $g = xh^{-1} = \rho_h(x)$ and $dg = dx$. So

$$\begin{aligned} T(\pi_1(h)\omega) &= \int_G \langle \pi_1(x)\omega, v_1 \rangle \pi_2(h)\pi_2(x^{-1})v_2 dx \\ &= \pi_2(h) \int_G \langle \pi_1(x)\omega, v_1 \rangle \pi_2(x^{-1})v_2 dx \\ &= \pi_2(h)T(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

□

Recall

Lemma 24.2 (Schur's ortho). Suppose that (π_1, V_1) and (π_2, V_2) are irreducible. Then every matrix coefficient $\psi_{\pi_1, u, v}$ is orthogonal to $\psi_{\pi_2, u', v'}$ or (π_1, V_1) is isomorphic to (π_2, V_2) .

Now

Proof. continuing Assume $\psi_{\pi_1, u, v}$ and $\psi_{\pi_2, u', v'}$ are not orthogonal. So

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\neq \int_G \langle \pi_1(g)u, v \rangle \overline{\langle \pi_2(g)u', v' \rangle} dg \\ &= \int_G \langle \pi_1(g)u, v \rangle \langle v', \pi_2(g)u', v' \rangle dg \\ &= \int_G \langle \pi_1(g)u, v \rangle \langle \pi_2(g^{-1})v', u' \rangle dg \end{aligned}$$

which is $\langle T(u), u' \rangle$ hence T is non-zero so by T is an isomorphism by Schur's lemma. \square

Let T be a subgroup of G , then we know that there is a map

$$RG \xrightarrow{Res} RT$$

Basic fact : If (π, V) is an irreducible representation of a torus T . Then V is one-dimensional.

Proof. Let $t \in T$. Consider $\pi(t) : V \rightarrow V$. Because T is abelian, $\pi(t)$ is T -linear, i.e.

$$\pi(ts)(v) = \pi(t)(\pi(s)v) = \pi(s)\pi(t)v = \pi(st)(v)$$

hence by Schur's lemma

$$\pi(t)v = \chi(t)v$$

for all v where $\chi : T \rightarrow C^\times$ so

$$\chi(st) = \chi(s)\chi(t)$$

holds. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(st)v &= \pi(st)v = \pi(s)\pi(t)v \\ &= \pi(s)(\chi(t)v) = \chi(t)\pi(s)v \\ &= \chi(t)\chi(s)v \end{aligned}$$

Since every non-zero subspace of V is a T -representation (as $\pi(t) = \chi(t)I$) we must have $\dim V = 1$ as V is irreducible. \square

Example. Let $G = SU(2)$ with torus

$$T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{bmatrix} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \right\}$$

where T is maximal since the only matrices in $SU(2)$ which commute with every $\begin{bmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$ is itself diagonal and hence in T .

Std : $V = \mathbb{C}^2 = V_1 \oplus V_2$ be irreducible where $V_i = \mathbb{C}e_i$ and

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

thus

$$\chi_1 \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\theta}$$

similarly

$$\chi_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\theta}$$

Let $S^k(V)$ be the k -th symmetric power of V which is same as polynomials of degree k in e_1, e_2 . The characters of S^k are

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & \\ & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} e_1^j e_2^{k-j} = e^{ij\theta} e^{-i(k-j)\theta} e_1^j e_2^{k-j} = e^{i(2j-k)\theta} e_1^j e_2^{k-j}$$

$$RSU(2) \xrightarrow{Res} RT$$

$$S^k \mapsto V_k \oplus V_{k-2} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{-k}$$

where $V_i \leftrightarrow x_j$

Theorem 24.3. The S^k are the only irreducible representations of $SU(2)$.

Known as $SL(2)$ theory.

Let G be a compact connected Lie group. Let T be a maximal torus. Then we define the Weyl group $W = W(G, T)$ of G with respect to T as

$$W = N_G(T)/T$$

where $N_G(T) = \{g \in G : gTg^{-1} = T\}$ and $N_G \subset \text{Aut}(T)$ via conjugation. Hence, W acts in T via automorphism.

Theorem 24.4. W is a finite group.

Proof. W acts on $\text{Lie}(T)$ as linear map. Consider the projection map

$$\mathbb{R}^n \cong \text{Lie}(T) \xrightarrow{p} T \cong \mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{Z}^n$$

$$(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i t_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i t_n})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Lie}(T) & \xrightarrow{w} & \text{Lie}(T) \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ T & \xrightarrow{w} & T \end{array}$$

where $w(\mathbb{Z}^n) = \mathbb{Z}^n$ for all $w \in W$. Now $N_G(T)$ is closed in G and hence compact. So W is compact and W is finite since $W \subset \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ which is discrete. \square

Example. Take $G = U(n)$ and $T = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \cdots & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t_n \end{pmatrix} : t_i \in S^1 \right\}$. Note that $U(n) = \bigcup_{g \in U(n)} gTg^{-1}$ since given any $x \in U(n)$, there exists a unitary basis $\mathcal{U} = u_1, \dots, u_n$ of \mathbb{C}^n such that the matrix of x with respect to \mathcal{U} is diagonal. Take g to be such that $g(e_i) = u_i$ for all i . Then $(g^{-1}xg)(e_i) = g^{-1}x(u_i) = \lambda_i g^{-1}u_i = \lambda_i e_i$.
On the other hand if $gTg^{-1} = T$, then choose

$$g \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} g^{-1} \in T$$

where $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ are pairwise distinct. This implies $ge_i = z_i e_{\sigma(i)}$ for some j , for some $\sigma \in S_n$. Thus $N(T)$ is a monomial matrix which implies $N(T)/T \cong S_n$.

25 12 April

Let G be a compact connected Lie group and $T \subset G$ be a maximal torus. Define $W = W(G, T) = N_G(T)/T$ as the Weyl group of G with respect to T . It is finite.

$$RG \rightarrow RT = R(S^1)^n = \mathbb{Z}[\chi_1^\pm, \dots, \chi_n^\pm], \quad \chi_j : T \rightarrow S^1 \text{ is projection}$$

where n is the dimension of T and is called the rank of G .

Theorem 25.1. 1. $RG \hookrightarrow (RT)^W$

2. Equality holds if G is simply connected. Here $RT^W =$ fixed ring for the W -action on RT .

Recall : $(\pi, V_\pi), (\sigma, V_\sigma)$ are isomorphic as G -representation if $\exists f : V_\pi \rightarrow V_\sigma$ a \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphism such that $\forall g \in G$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_\pi & \xrightarrow{f} & V_\sigma \\ \pi(g) \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma(g) \\ V_\pi & \xrightarrow{f} & V_\sigma \end{array}$$

Also since V_π is determined by its characters $\chi_\pi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $g \mapsto \text{tr}(\pi(g))$. If $H \xrightarrow{\theta} G$ is a homomorphism of compact Lie groups then θ induces a ring automorphism

$$\theta^* : RG \rightarrow RH$$

If $\theta : G \rightarrow G$ is an inner automorphism then $\theta^* = \text{id} : RG \rightarrow RG$

$N(T)$ acts on T via automorphism therefore it acts on RT via ring automorphism. $N(T) \subset G$ acts via conjugation inducing identity on RG . Since $N(T)$ action on RT passes to W action on RT , we obtain the first part of the previous theorem.

Example. Consider $G = U(n)$ with $T = U(1)^n \subset U(n)$, then $W = S_n$ the set of permutation matrices. If $\sigma \in S_n$, viewed as a permutation, then

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{\sigma(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_{\sigma(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$RG \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} RT$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\chi_1^\pm, \dots, \chi_n^\pm] \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} \mathbb{Z}[\chi_1^\pm, \dots, \chi_n^\pm]$$

with $\sigma^* \chi_j = \chi_{\sigma(j)}$. From this can conclude that the fixed ring is the ring of symmetric polynomials given by

Lemma 25.2. $RT^W = \mathbb{Z}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, \lambda_n^{-1}]$ where $\lambda_n^{-1} = \chi_1^{-1} \cdots \chi_n^{-1}$. Also

$$\chi_1^{-1} + \dots, \chi_n^{-1} = \frac{\lambda_{n-1}}{\chi_1 \cdots \chi_n}$$

$U(n)$ operates on \mathbb{C}^n is the standard representation of $U(n)$. $\Lambda^j(V)$ is also $U(n)$ -representation.

$$V = \mathbb{C}e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{C}e_n = V_{\chi_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{\chi_n}$$

as a T -representation. Therefore $V = \lambda_1 \in RT^W$

$$\Lambda^j(V) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_j \leq n} V_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{i_n}$$

as T -representation. Therefore $[\Lambda^j(V) = \lambda_j] \in RT$ and $\det V = \Lambda^n(V)$ as a T -representation is $V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_n$.

For $t \in T$ $t \cdot (e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n) = te_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n = \chi_1(t)\chi_2(t) \cdots \chi_n(t)e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n$ so $\Lambda^n V = \lambda_n$.

Next example done is $G = SU(n) \subset U(n)$ where

$$T_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t_n \end{pmatrix} : \prod t_i = 1 \text{ and } |t_i| = 1 \right\} \cong (S^1)^{n-1}$$

with $RT_0 = \mathbb{Z}[y_1^\pm, \dots, y_n^\pm] / \langle y_1 \cdots y_n - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}[y_1^\pm, \dots, y_{n-1}^\pm]$

$W = W(SU(n), T_0)$ and $W \cong S_n$, $RSU(n) = \mathbb{Z}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n-1}] = \mathbb{Z}[y_1^\pm, \dots, y_n^\pm]^{S_n} / \sim$

Next example $G = SO(n)$. Let $n = 2m$, then

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} (R(\theta_1)) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (R(\theta_n)) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $R(\theta_j) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ is a torus

Lemma 25.3. $T \subset G = \mathrm{SO}(2m)$ is a maximal torus.

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^{2m} = \mathbb{R}^n$ be the standard representation of $\mathrm{SO}(n)$. Write $V_j = \mathbb{R}e_{2j-1} \oplus \mathbb{R}e_{2j}$, $1 \leq j \leq m$. The V_j is a T -representation and $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_m$

Lemma 25.4. If $g \in \mathrm{SO}(n)$ is such that

$$gt = tg$$

$\forall g \in G$, then $g \in T$.

This is because, $gV_j = V_j \forall j$ and

$$\begin{aligned} gtg^{-1}(g(V_j)) &= g(V_j) \\ t(g(V_j)) &= g(V_j) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $gV_j = V_{\sigma(j)}$ for some permutation σ of $\{1, \dots, m\}$. σ has to be identity :

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} R(\theta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & R(\theta_n) \end{pmatrix} \sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} R(\theta_{\sigma(1)}) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & R(\theta_{\sigma(n)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

a lot of calculations . . .

Write $RT = \mathbb{Z}[\chi_1^\pm, \dots, \chi_m^\pm]$ where $\chi_j : T \rightarrow S^1$ and $\chi_j(R(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m)) = e^{2\pi i \theta_j}$. Then $W \cong S_m \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_2^m$. It acts on RT as follows : S_m permutes χ_1, \dots, χ_m the j th factor of \mathbb{Z}_2 interchanges $\chi_j \longleftrightarrow \chi_j^{-1}$

Let $Y = V \otimes \mathbb{C}$ be the complexification of the standard representation \mathbb{R}^{2n} of $\mathrm{SO}(2m)$ $\Lambda^j Y$, $1 \leq j \leq n$.

$$\begin{aligned} * : \Lambda^j Y &\rightarrow \Lambda^{n-j} Y \\ e_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{i_j} &\mapsto \pm e_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{k_{n-j}} \end{aligned}$$

where $i_1 < \cdots < i_j$ and $k_1 < \cdots < k_{n-j}$. Further,

$$** = (-1)^{j(n-j)}$$

so for $j = m$, $** = (-1)^{m^2} = (-1)^m$ and we get a splitting

$$\Lambda^m V = \Lambda_+^m V \oplus \Lambda_-^m V$$

where Λ_+ is itself an SO representation.