UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

A Geometric Approach to Complete Reducibility

by

Daniel Lond

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"A quote."

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Abstract

College of Engineering
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Doctor of Philosophy

by Daniel Lond

The Thesis Abstract ...

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements and the people to thank …

Contents

Symbols

a	distance	m
P	power	W (Js^{-1})
ω	angular frequency	$rads^{-1}$
$\vdots$		

Dedication . . .

Chapter 1

Introduction

- What the thesis is about
- Motivation - link with other problems
- Highlight results - lead up to highlights
- Similar to abstract but less formal
- Outline of the contents, chapter by chapter

Chapter 2

Mathematical Preliminaries

Chapter 3

Külshammer's Second Problem

- Külshammer's First Problem
- Külshammer's Second Problem
- Counter example for non-reductive G
- Overture to Ch. 3-5

3.1 Külshammer's First Problem

3.2 Külshammer's Second Problem

3.3 A non-reductive counterexample

3) Look at the nonreductive counterexample in Slodowy's paper on Kulshammer's problem. What is special about the 3-dimensional U that makes this counterexample work? Can you find similar structure in the unipotent radical of a reductive group?

Chapter 4

The 1-Cohomology

TODO:

- Abelian 1-Cohomology
- Non-ablelian 1-Cohomology [Richardson]
- Brief results of calculations

4.1 Abelian 1-Cohomology

TODO:

- The general setting: Group H, Vector space/Abelian group V, linear action/action of homomorphisms.
- Definition of Z^1, B^1, H^1.
- Definition of $Z^1(f)$, $B^1(f)$, $H^1(f)$ where $f : H \to H'$. f must respect the actions of H, H'. e.g. i inclusion map.
- $H^1(H, V) \to H^1(H_P, V)$ is (1-1? onto?)
- What about when H is finite? algebraic? both? Define H^1 for H finite, then H algebraic then H finite algebraic - should be consistent.
- What about $H^1(x)$ where $x : V \to V'$? Relevant: $B_4 \leq F_4$.
- Explain: if $H = SL_2$ then H^1 is determined by its value on the upper triangular matrices. $B < SL_2$, $H^1(SL_2, V) \to H^1(B, V)$ is (1-1? onto?) $\leftarrow$ prove this. [Hum G/B].

- $H^1(H,V)$ is trivial if H is linearly reductive [done for H finite].

4.1.1 Definitions

Let H be a group and V an abelian group on which H acts homomorphically, that is the map

$$v \mapsto h \cdot v,$$

is a homomorphism from $V \to V$ for any h in H. We call a map σ from $H \to V$ a *1-cocycle* if it satisfies

$$\sigma(h_1 h_2) = \sigma(h_1) + h_1 \cdot \sigma(h_2), \tag{4.1}$$

for all h_1, h_2 in H. Denote by $Z^1(H,V)$ the collection of all 1-cocycles from $H \to V$.

We call the (4.1) the *1-cocycle condition*.

For any σ_1, σ_2 in $Z^1(H,V)$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)(h_1 h_2) &= \sigma_1(h_1 h_2) + \sigma_2(h_1 h_2) \\
&= \sigma_1(h_1) + h_1 \cdot \sigma_1(h_2) + \sigma_2(h_1) + h_1 \cdot \sigma_2(h_2) \\
&= (\sigma_1(h_1) + \sigma_2(h_1)) + h_1 \cdot (\sigma_1(h_2) + \sigma_2(h_2)) \\
&= (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)(h_1) + h_1 \cdot (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)(h_2),
\end{aligned}$$

so $Z^1(H,V)$ is closed under pointwise addition.

The trivial map from $H \to V$ that sends every h in H to the identity 0 in V is a 1-cocycle. Furthermore for any σ in $Z^1(H,V)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma(1) = \sigma(1 \cdot 1) &= \sigma(1) + 1 \cdot \sigma(1) \\
&= \sigma(1) + \sigma(1) \\
&= 2\,\sigma(1),
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\sigma(1) = 0.$$

From this we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(hh^{-1}) = \sigma(1) &= 0 \\ &= \sigma(h) + h \cdot \sigma(h^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

and so each σ has an inverse defined by

$$-\sigma(h) = h \cdot \sigma(h^{-1}).$$

Therefore $Z^1(H,V)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}-$module under pointwise addition.

Given a v in V we define a *1-coboundary* $\chi_v^H : H \to V$ to be

$$\chi_v^H(h) = v - h \cdot v,$$

and denote by $B^1(H,V)$ the collection of all 1-coboundaries.

For any v in V and any h_1, h_2 in H

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_v^H(h_1h_2) &= v - (h_1h_2) \cdot v \\ &= v - h_1 \cdot (h_2 \cdot v) \\ &= v - h_1 \cdot (v - v + h_2 \cdot v) \\ &= v - h_1 \cdot v + h_1 \cdot (v - h_2 \cdot v) \\ &= \chi_v^H(h_1) + h_1 \cdot \chi_v^H(h_2), \end{aligned}$$

so that every 1-coboundary is also a 1-cocycle. For any u, v in V and all h in H

$$\begin{aligned} (\chi_u^H + \chi_v^H)(h) &= \chi_u^H(h) + \chi_v^H(h) \\ &= u - h \cdot u + v - h \cdot v \\ &= (u+v) - h \cdot (u+v) \\ &= \chi_{u+v}^H(h) \end{aligned}$$

is a 1-coboundary, and hence $B^1(H,V)$ is also closed under pointwise addition.

Setting $v = -u$ in the above calculation provides the definition of an inverse of a 1-coboundary and hence shows that $B^1(H,V)$ is a subgroup of $Z^1(H,V)$ via the two-step subgroup test. In fact it is easy to show that $B^1(H,V)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}-$submodule of $Z^1(H,V)$, so we may form the quotient module

$$H^1(H,V) = Z^1(H,V) / B^1(H,V),$$

called the *1-cohomology.*

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose H is linearly reductive. Then $H^1(H,V)=0$.*

4.1.2 Maps between 1-cohomologies

Let ϕ be a homomorphism from $\tilde{H} \to H$, $\tilde{H}$ being another group that acts on V by homomorphisms. Suppose that for every h in H ϕ satisfies

$$\phi(h) \cdot v = h \cdot v,$$

for all v in V.

If σ is a 1-cocycle from $H \to V$ then we claim that the map denoted $Z^1(\phi)(\sigma)$ defined by

$$Z^1(\phi)(\sigma) = \sigma \circ \phi,$$

is a 1-cocycle from $\tilde{H} \to V$. For take h_1, h_2 in H. We have

$$\begin{aligned} Z^1(\phi)(\sigma)(h_1h_2) &= \sigma(\phi(h_1h_2)) \\ &= \sigma(\phi(h_1)\phi(h_2)) \\ &= \sigma(\phi(h_1)) + \phi(h_1) \cdot \sigma(\phi(h_2) \\ &= \sigma(\phi(h_1)) + h_1 \cdot \sigma(\phi(h_2)) \\ &= Z^1(\phi)(\sigma)(h_1) + h_1 \cdot Z^1(\phi)(\sigma)(h_2). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, it can be shown that $Z^1(\phi)$ maps $B^1(H,V)$ into $B^1(\tilde{H},V)$. This leads us to define a map of 1-cohomologies,

$$H^1(\phi) : H^1(H,V) \to H^1(\tilde{H},V),$$

defined by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z^1(H,V) & \xrightarrow{Z^1(\phi)} & Z^1(\tilde{H},V) \\ {\scriptstyle \pi}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{\pi}} \\ H^1(H,V) & \xrightarrow[H^1(\phi)]{} & H^1(\tilde{H},V) \end{array}$$

where π and $\tilde{\pi}$ are the respective canonical projections of $Z^1(H,V)$ onto $H^1(H,V)$ and $Z^1(\tilde{H},V)$ onto $H^1(\tilde{H},V)$. To show that the map $H^1(\phi)$ is well-defined it is sufficient to show that $Z^1(\phi)$ is a homomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} Z^1(\phi)(\sigma_1+\sigma_2)(h) &= (\sigma_1+\sigma_2)(\phi(h)) \\ &= \sigma_1(\phi(h))+\sigma_2(\phi(h)) \\ &= Z^1(\phi)(\sigma_1)(h)+Z^1(\phi)(\sigma_2)(h). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\tilde{H}$ be a subgroup of H and $i : \tilde{H} \to H$ the inclusion map. Then i gives rise to a well defined map*

$$H^1(i) : H^1(H,V) \to H^1(\tilde{H},V).$$

Lemma 4.3. *Let H be a finite group and $\tilde{H} = H_p$ a* Sylow p-subgroup *of H. The map*

$$H^1(i) : H^1(H,V) \to H^1(H_p,V)$$

is injective.

Proof. Let x be an element of $H^1(H,V)$ such that $H^1(i)(x) = 0$. Now choose a 1-cocycle σ in $Z^1(H,V)$ such that $\pi(\sigma) = x$. Hence $Z^1(i)(\sigma)$ is a 1-coboundary as its image under $\tilde{\pi}$ is 0. That is to say σ restricted to H_p is equal to a 1-coboundary, say $\chi_v^{H_p}$. But since $\chi_v^{H_p}$ can be trivially extended to a 1-coboundary χ_v^H from $H \to V$, and

$$\pi(\sigma - \chi_v^H) = x,$$

we could well have chosen the 1-cocycle $(\sigma - \chi_v^H)$ as a representative for x. Hence there is no harm in assuming that σ is 0 when restricted to H_p. Now choose a set of representatives $h_1, \ldots, h_l$ in H for the coset space H/H_p and set

$$v^* = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i).$$

Consider the 1-coboundary $\chi_{v^*}^H$ defined by v^*

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{v^*}^H(h) &= v^* - h \cdot v^* \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - h \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} h \cdot \sigma(h_i). \end{aligned}$$

By the 1-cocycle condition we have

$$\sigma(hh_i) = \sigma(h) + h \cdot \sigma(h_i),$$

from which we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} h \cdot \sigma(h_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} (\sigma(hh_i) - \sigma(h)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(hh_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h).
\end{aligned}$$

Now as the value of σ at a fixed h depends only on the value of σ at the representative h_j of the coset containing h we can collapse the middle term to yield

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{v^*}^{H}(h) &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(hh_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sigma(h) \\
&= l\,\sigma(h).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $l < p$, *[okay, I should have been talking about V vector space here]* l is invertible and so

$$l^{-1}\chi_{v^*}^{H}(h) = \sigma(h).$$

That is, σ is a 1-coboundary, so the kernel of $H(i)$ is trivial. $\square$

We could also let $\tilde{V}$ be another abelian group and $f : V \to \tilde{V}$ a homomorphism of groups satisfying

$$f(h \cdot v) = h \cdot f(v).$$

Following a similar chain of arguments as before we can define a map

$$H^1(f) : H^1(H, V) \to H^1(H, \tilde{V}),$$

or even

$$H^1(\phi, f) : H^1(H, V) \to H^1(\tilde{H}, \tilde{V}).$$

It is worth reminding the reader here of the directions of the underlying homomorphisms for the above construction to work:

$$\phi : \tilde{H} \to H$$
$$f : V \to \tilde{V}.$$

4.2 Non-abelian 1-Cohomology

TODO:

- set up: Group H, non-abelian group V.
- define: Z^1 as before, B^1 - not really the same as before, H^1 - harder.
- $\phi : H \to H'$, $Z^1(H', V) \to Z^1(H, V)$? $H^1(H', V) \to H^1(H, V)$? - could put in some details.
- H finite, H algebraic - as before.
- $H^1(H, V) \to H^1(H_p, V)$ different to abelian case? Link to counter example to KII?
- $H^1(SL_2, V) \to H^1(B, V)$ (1-1? onto?)
- $H^1(H, V)$, H linearly reductive - done.
- $V \to V'$, $Z^1(H, V) \to Z^1(H, V')$? exists? $H^1(H, V) \to H^1(H, V')$?? could put in details. V abelian group, $R = \mathbb{Z}$. V is a $\mathbb{Z}$- module.

4.2.1 The non-abelian setting

4.2.2 Maps of non-abelian 1-cohomologies

OLD STUFF: Let G be an algebraic group, P a parabolic subgroup of G, and L a Levi subgroup of P. Let $\rho : H \to L$ be a homomorphism, H an abstract group.

We are interested in functions $\rho_\alpha : H \to P$ of the form $\rho_\alpha(h) = \alpha(h)\rho(h)$, where $\alpha : H \to R_u(P)$.

What properties must α satisfy for ρ_α to be a homomorphism?

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(gh)\rho(gh) = \rho_\alpha(gh) &= \rho_\alpha(g)\rho_\alpha(h) \\ &= \alpha(g)\rho(g)\alpha(h)\rho(h) \\ &= \alpha(g)\rho(g)\alpha(h)\rho(g)^{-1}\rho(g)\rho(h) \\ &= \alpha(g)\rho(g)\alpha(h)\rho(g)^{-1}\rho(gh),\end{aligned}$$

that is

$$\alpha(gh) = \alpha(g)\rho(g)\alpha(h)\rho(g)^{-1}.$$

Since L normalises $R_u(P)$, we choose write this as

$$\alpha(gh) = \alpha(g) * g \cdot \alpha(h), \tag{4.2}$$

where the action of H on $R_u(P)$ is defined by ρ, and $* : R_u(P) \times R_u(P) \to R_u(P)$.

We call (1) the 1-cocycle condition. A morphism $\alpha : H \to R_u(P)$ that satisfies the 1-cocycle condition for all $g, h \in H$ is said to be a 1-cocycle, and we denote by $Z^1(H, R_u(P))$ the set of all 1-cocycles from H into $R_u(P)$.

Note that in the case that $R_u(P)$ is abelian, $Z^1(H, R_u(P))$ is a vector space under pointwise addition and scalar multiplication, and we write the 1-cocycle condition in additive notation: $\alpha(gh) = \alpha(g) + g \cdot \alpha(h)$.

When is ρ $R_u(P)$-conjugate to ρ_α?

Suppose there exists a $v \in R_u(P)$ such that $\rho_\alpha(h) = v\rho(h)v^{-1}$ for all $h \in H$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(h)\rho(h) = \rho_\alpha(h) &= v\rho(h)v^{-1} \\ &= v\rho(h)v^{-1}\rho(h)^{-1}\rho(h).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, α is of the form

$$\alpha(h) = v * h \cdot v^{-1}.$$

This leads us to the next definition.

For a fixed $v \in R_u(P)$ we define a 1-coboundary to be a morphism $\chi_v : H \to R_u(P)$ of the form

$$\chi_v(h) = v * h \cdot v^{-1}, \tag{4.3}$$

and denote the collection of all 1-coboundaries from H into $R_u(P)$ by $B^1(H, R_u(P))$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_v(gh) &= v\rho(gh)v^{-1}\rho(gh)^{-1} \\
&= v\rho(g)\rho(h)v^{-1}\rho(h)^{-1}\rho(g)^{-1} \\
&= v\rho(g)\left[v^{-1}\rho(g)^{-1}\rho(g)v\right]\rho(h)v^{-1}\rho(h)^{-1}\rho(g)^{-1} \\
&= \left[v\rho(g)v^{-1}\rho(g)^{-1}\right]\left[\rho(g)v\rho(h)v^{-1}\rho(h)^{-1}\rho(g)^{-1}\right] \\
&= \left[v * g \cdot v^{-1}\right] * g \cdot \left[v * h \cdot v^{-1}\right] \\
&= \chi_v(g) * g \cdot \chi_v(h),
\end{aligned}$$

so that $B^1(H, R_u(P)) \subset Z^1(H, R_u(P))$.

As before, if $R_u(P)$ is abelian then we write (2) in additive notation, $\chi_v(h) = v - h \cdot v$, and note that $B^1(H, R_u(P))$ is a vector subspace of $Z^1(H, R_u(P))$.

When is ρ_α $R_u(P)$-conjugate to ρ_β?

Let $\alpha, \beta \in Z^1(H, R_u(P))$ and suppose there exists a $v \in R_u(P)$ such that $\rho_\beta(h) = v\rho_\alpha(h)v^{-1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta(h)\rho(h) &= v\alpha(h)\rho(h)v^{-1} \\
&= v\alpha(h)\rho(h)v^{-1}\rho(h)^{-1}\rho(h),
\end{aligned}$$

that is

$$\beta(h) = v\alpha(h) * h \cdot v^{-1}. \tag{4.4}$$

We show that (3) gives rise to an equivalence relation on $Z^1(H, R_u(P))$.

Reflexivity:

$\alpha(h) = v\alpha(h) * h \cdot v^{-1}$ with the choice $v = 1$.

Symmetry:

If $\alpha(h) = v\beta(h) * h \cdot v^{-1}$, then $\beta(h) = v^{-1}\beta(h) * h \cdot v$.

Transitivity:

If $\alpha(h) = v\beta(h) * h \cdot v^{-1}$ and $\beta(h) = w\gamma(h) * h \cdot w^{-1}$ then $\alpha(h) = (vw)\gamma(h) * h \cdot (vw)^{-1}$.

Now we define the 1-cohomology, denoted by $H^1(H, R_u(P))$, to be the set of equivalence classes of $Z^1(H, R_u(P))$, where $\alpha \sim \beta$ if and only if (3) holds.

In the abelian case, (3) becomes $\beta(h) = \alpha(h) + \chi_v(h)$, so that two 1-cocycles are equivalent when they differ by a 1-coboundary, and $H^1(H, R_u(P)) = Z^1(H, R_u(P))/B^1(H, R_u(P))$.

BEN'S SUGGESTIONS:

1) Understand the basic properties of nonabelian 1-cohomology. (Definitions of 1-cocycles, 1-coboundaries and 1-cohomology. Maps $H^1(F, U) \to H^1(F_p, U)$, where F_p is a Sylow p-subgroup of F. Etc. Some of this will be in Richardson's paper.)

2) Try to show that nonabelian U is needed if we are to find a counterexample to Kulshammer's problem. There are various issues here. For instance, is the following true? Suppose we have $\rho_0 : H \to L$, and suppose $U = R_u(P)$ is abelian. Let $\{\rho_\alpha\}$ be a family of representations of H constructed from ρ_0 using 1-cocycles α. Show that if the restrictions $\rho_\alpha|H_p$ are all U-conjugate then the ρ_α are all U-conjugate. Here H is a finite group with Sylow p-subgroup H_p, but one could ask the same question with $H = A_1$ and replacing H_p with the group of upper unitriangular matrices.

Chapter 5

1-Cohomology Calculation

In this chapter we present a method of calculating the 1-cohomology $H^1(SL_2(k), V)$ where $V = R_u(P)$ is the unipotent radical of a parabolic subgroup P of a reductive group G. The motivation for this, as outlined in previous chapters, is to look for infinitely many conjugacy classes of representations of $SL_2(k)$ into G in the hope of finding a finite subgroup H of $SL_2(k)$ as a counterexample for Külshammer's Second Problem.

5.1 The method

Let G be a reductive group over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic p. Let Φ be the roots for G with $\Delta \subset \Phi^+ \subset \Phi$ the simple and positive roots, respectively, associated to a fixed maximal torus T of G.

Let $P_\alpha < G$ be the parabolic subgroup of G corresponding to the simple root $\alpha \in \Delta$, with Levi subgroup L_α and unipotent radical V_α:

$$\begin{aligned} V_\alpha = R_u(P_\alpha) &= \langle U_\delta \in \Phi^+ \mid \delta \neq \alpha \rangle, \\ P_\alpha &= L_\alpha \ltimes V_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

By [reference] there exists a homomorphism ρ_0 from $SL_2(k)$ into L_α under which

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_\alpha(u) \\ \rho_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ u & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_{-\alpha}(u) \end{aligned}$$

We fix an integer $r > 0$ and define ρ_r to be the homomorphism from $SL_2(k)$ into L_α composed of ρ_0 and the Frobenius map,

$$\begin{aligned} F_r \ &: \ SL_2(k) \to SL_2(k) \\ &\quad (A_{ij}) \mapsto (A_{ij})^{p^r}. \end{aligned}$$

That is

$$\rho_r \ = \ \rho_0 \circ F_r,$$

and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r}) \\ \rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ u & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_{-\alpha}(u^{p^r}). \end{aligned}$$

We let $SL_2(k)$ act on V_α via ρ_r and we consider 1-cocycles $\sigma \in Z^1(SL_2(k), V_\alpha)$. As we are interested in 1-cohomology classes, we may as well only consider those 1-cocycles that are zero on a maximal torus of $SL_2(k)$ [reference], so let $\sigma \in Z^1(SL_2(k), V_\alpha)$ such that

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0,$$

for all $t \in k^*$. We can say a few things about these particular 1-cocycles which help us calculate the 1-cohomology. We refer to the results in [reference]:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta(\lambda_\delta) &= \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle \delta,\alpha\rangle} \lambda_\delta\right) \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta(\lambda_\delta) &= \prod_\delta n_\alpha \epsilon_\delta\left(\lambda_\delta\right) n_\alpha^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $n_\alpha = \epsilon_\alpha(1)\epsilon_{-\alpha}(-1)\epsilon_\alpha(1)$ and λ_δ are elements of the underlying field k.

Lemma 5.1.

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta\left(x_\delta\left(u\right)\right),$$

where δ ranges $\Phi^+ - \{\alpha\}$ such that $\langle \delta, \alpha\rangle > 0$, and $x_\delta \in k[T]$ are polynomials in one variable.

Proof. We have the chain of morphisms

$$k \cong \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{i} SL_2(k) \xrightarrow{\sigma} V_\alpha \xrightarrow{\pi_\delta} k$$

where i is the inclusion map and π_δ the projection onto the root subgroup V_δ. Hence, by the definition

$$x_\delta = \pi_\delta \circ \sigma \circ i$$

is a morphism from k to k.

Now since

$$\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2 u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

we use the 1-cocycle condition to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2 u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$x_\delta\left(t^2 u\right) = (t^{p^r})^{\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle} x_\delta(u).$$

Since x is a polynomial function there can only be non-negative powers of t on the left-hand side of the equality which forces $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle \geq 0$. However, if $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle = 0$ then x_δ is constant and hence zero, as σ is zero on $\begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore the non-zero x_δ occur precisely when $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle > 0$. □

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose Φ is not of type G_2 and let $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi$. If $\alpha + \beta \in \Phi$ then $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \leq 0$.*

Proof.

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle > 0 \iff (\alpha, \beta) > 0 \iff \cos(\theta) > 0,$$

where θ is the angle between α and β. Hence acute angles correspond to positive pairs. Referring to the A_2 and B_2 root system diagrams we find that no two roots meeting at an acute angle add to give another root. Therefore if $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle > 0$ then $\alpha + \beta \notin \Phi$. □

We must exclude the case $\Phi = G_2$ here since $\alpha, 2\alpha + \beta$ and $3\alpha + \beta$ are all roots (α short) but $\langle \alpha, 2\alpha + \beta \rangle = 1$. Since the following results depend upon 5.2 we will henceforth assume that $\Phi \neq G_2$ and deal with the case $\Phi = G_2$ by way of an example.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \Phi \neq G_2$ and $\gamma \in \Delta$ be roots such that $\langle \delta_i, \gamma \rangle > 0$ $(i = 1, 2)$. If $\delta_1 + \delta_2$ is a root, then δ_1 and δ_2 are of opposite sign.*

Proof. Suppose $\delta_1 + \delta_2 \in \Phi$. Let θ_i be the absolute value of the angle between δ_i and γ, $(i = 1, 2)$ and let θ_3 be the absolute value of the angle between δ_1 and δ_2. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \delta_i, \gamma \rangle > 0 \qquad (i = 1, 2) \\ \Longrightarrow\ & (\delta_i, \gamma) > 0 \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \cos(\theta_i) > 0 \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \theta_i < \pi/2, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly, using 5.2

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \delta_1, \delta_2 \rangle \leq 0 \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \theta_3 \geq \pi/2. \end{aligned}$$

So, without loss of generality, this leads to consider four cases:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \textbf{1:} & \theta_1 = \pi/3, & \theta_2 = \pi/3, & \theta_3 = 2\pi/3; \\ \textbf{2:} & \theta_1 = \pi/3, & \theta_2 = \pi/3, & \theta_3 = \pi/2; \\ \textbf{3:} & \theta_1 = \pi/4, & \theta_2 = \pi/3, & \theta_3 = \pi/2; \\ \textbf{4:} & \theta_1 = \pi/4, & \theta_2 = \pi/4, & \theta_3 = \pi/2. \end{array}$$

For the cases in which $\theta_3 = \pi/2$ we can see that this means δ_1 and δ_2 lie in a B_2 subsystem of Φ, and they have the same length. Since $\delta_1 + \delta_2$ is a root it must be that δ_1 and δ_2 are short roots and their sum is a long root.

We are able rule out the third case. For if $\theta_1 = \pi/4$ then δ_1 and γ are roots of different length in a B_2 subsystem, but $\theta_2 = \pi/3$ implies that δ_2 and γ are roots of the same length in an A_2 subsystem, which is a contradiction.

In the second case we see that δ_1, δ_2 and γ do not lie together in a rank 2 subsystem but a rank 3 subsystem, and that these roots are the same length which implies that γ is a short root. In fact, since a pair short roots lie in subsystems of type A_2 it must be that the rank 3 subsystem in which the four roots lie is of type C_3. [Picture?]

Let θ_4 be the absolute value of the angle between $\delta_1 + \delta_2$ and γ. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta_4) &= \frac{(\delta_1+\delta_2,\gamma)}{|\delta_1+\delta_2||\gamma|} \\ &> \frac{(\delta_1,\gamma)}{2|\delta_1||\gamma|} + \frac{(\delta_2,\gamma)}{2|\delta_2||\gamma|} \quad \text{since } |\delta_1+\delta_2| < |\delta_1| + |\delta_2| \\ &= \cos(\pi/3).\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\theta_4 < \pi/3$. The only possibility is for $\theta_4 = \pi/4$ which means that $\delta_1 + \delta_2$ is a long root adjacent to γ in a B_2 subsystem. ☐

Corollary 5.4. *For any $u_1, u_2 \in k$*

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) = \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right).$$

Furthermore, the x_δ are homomorphisms.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) = \epsilon_\alpha\left(u_1^{p^r}\right)\prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta\left(x_\delta\left(u_2\right)\right)\epsilon_\alpha\left(-u_1^{p^r}\right),$$

with $\langle\delta,\alpha\rangle > 0$. By 5.2 $\alpha + \delta \notin \Phi$ so each ϵ_δ commutes with the ϵ_α. ☐

Corollary 5.5. *The image of the group of upper triangular matrices of $SL_2(k)$ under σ lies in an abelian subgroup of V_α.*

Proof. First consider

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & b\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) = \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta\left(x_\delta(b)\right).$$

Suppose the roots δ_1 and δ_2 appear on the right hand side. By 5.1 $\delta_i \in \Phi^+ - \{\alpha\}$ and $\langle\delta_i,\alpha\rangle > 0$, so 5.3 asserts that $\delta_1 + \delta_2$ is no root, hence, ϵ_{δ_1} and ϵ_{δ_2} commute. Therefore, for any $a, b \in k$ with $a \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \prod_{\delta} \epsilon_\delta \left((a^{p^r})^{\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle} x_\delta\,(b) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Since the x_δ are homomorphisms from $k \to k$ they must take the form

$$T \mapsto \sum_i \mu_i T^{p^i},$$

for some μ_i in k. Furthermore, combining the calculation in the proof of 5.1 with the result 5.4 we get that

$$\prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta \left(x_\delta \left(a^2 b \right) \right) = \prod_\delta \epsilon_\delta \left(a^{\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle} x_\delta\,(b) \right),$$

severely restricting the possible polynomials x_δ. In fact, they are confined to be polynomials involving just one term, and the exponent has already be decided when fixing the integer r in the definition of ρ_r. For suppose x_δ and hence some μ_j is non-zero. Then equating the coefficients of b in the equality directly above yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_j (a^2)^{p^j} &= \mu_j \left(a^{p^r} \right)^{\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle} \\
\implies 2p^j &= \langle \delta, \alpha \rangle p^r.
\end{aligned}$$

Since 2 divides that on the right hand side of the above, if $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle$ is not a multiple of 2 then p, the characteristic of k, must be 2 or else $x_\delta = 0$, which implies that the 1-cohomology of the restriction of $SL_2(k)$ to the upper triangular matrices is trivial, and this implies that the 1-cohomology of the whole of $SL_2(k)$ is trivial.

In [Carter] it is shown that the possible pairings of any two roots are bounded by ± 3. Hence by 5.1 $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle = 1, 2$ or 3. In fact $\langle \delta, \alpha \rangle = 3$ occurs only in the particularly tricky case that excludes the root system G_2 from the result in 5.2.

Things to do here:

- Refer to Structure/Classification Theorem to get the homomorphisms ρ_r
- Choosing σ s.t. $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = 0$

- Letting $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_i = p_i(u)$
- $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot (p_i(u)) = \big(p_i(t^2u)\big)$
- $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow p_i(u_1+u_2) = p_i(u_1) * \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot p_i(u_2)$. Usually end up with p_i homomorphisms.
- Know $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Calc. $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}c \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- Can get $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} d^{-1} & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ by a similar argument.
- Calc. $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
- Compare with fact $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Now we know σ exactly on B and n_γ.
- Already know $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ if $c = 0$. Now calc.

  $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -c & -d \\ 0 & -c^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right)$
- We now have fact $\sigma' \in Z^1(SL_2, V) \Rightarrow \sigma' \sim \sigma$ and know the form of σ. To check "$\Leftarrow$" direction apply σ to the Steinberg relations.
- Find all $\tau \in Z^1(SL_2, V)$ conj. to σ and also zero on $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ by calculating $\tau(g) = v * \sigma(g) * g \cdot v^{-1}$.
- Can now state conj. classes of 1-cocycles by inspection.
- Extend classes to P-conjugacy by action of $Z(L)$. Explain why ...
- G-conjugacy ...

5.2 A rank 1 calculation

[INCLUDE G_2 OR B_2 CALCULATIONS]

Let T be a maximal torus of B_2 over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic p. We label the positive roots for B_2 as $\alpha, \beta, \alpha+\beta, 2\alpha+\beta$. We have from [reference Humphreys 33.4]:

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_\beta(y)\epsilon_\alpha(x) &= \epsilon_\alpha(x)\epsilon_\beta(y)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(xy)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(x^2y) \\
\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(y)\epsilon_\alpha(x) &= \epsilon_\alpha(x)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(y)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(2xy),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
n_\alpha\epsilon_\beta(x)n_\alpha^{-1} &= \epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(x) \\
n_\alpha\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(x)n_\alpha^{-1} &= \epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(-x) \\
n_\alpha\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(x)n_\alpha^{-1} &= \epsilon_\beta(x) \\
n_\beta\epsilon_\alpha(x)n_\beta^{-1} &= \epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(x) \\
n_\beta\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(x)n_\beta^{-1} &= \epsilon_\alpha(-x) \\
n_\beta\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(x)n_\beta^{-1} &= \epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

A proper parabolic subgroup of B_2 is conjugate to one of

$$\begin{aligned}
P_\alpha &= \langle B, U_{-\alpha}\rangle \\
P_\beta &= \langle B, U_{-\beta}\rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

where B is the Borel subgroup of B_2 containing T

$$B = \langle T, U_\alpha, U_\beta, U_{\alpha+\beta}, U_{2\alpha+\beta}\rangle.$$

The two parabolic subgroups have the Levi decompositions

$$\begin{aligned}
P_\alpha &= L_\alpha \ltimes R_u(P_\alpha) \\
&= \langle T, U_\alpha, U_{-\alpha}\rangle \ltimes \langle U_\beta, U_{\alpha+\beta}, U_{2\alpha+\beta}\rangle \\
P_\beta &= L_\beta \ltimes R_u(P_\beta) \\
&= \langle T, U_\beta, U_{-\beta}\rangle \ltimes \langle U_\alpha, U_{\alpha+\beta}, U_{2\alpha+\beta}\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

5.2.1 Example

Let V be the unipotent radical of the parabolic subgroup of B_2 defined by the (short) root α:

$$V = R_u(P_\alpha) = \langle U_\beta, U_{\alpha+\beta}, U_{2\alpha+\beta}\rangle,$$

and let ρ_r be the homomorphism from $SL_2 \to L_\alpha$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r}) \\
\rho_r \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} &= \alpha^\vee(t^{p^r}) \\
\rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= n_\alpha,
\end{aligned}$$

where r is some non-negative integer.

Note that V is abelian. Now SL_2 acts on V via ρ_r: write $\mathbf{v} = \epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)$ in V as a column vector

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot \mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_\alpha(-u^{p^r})\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_\alpha(-u^{p^r})\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_\alpha(-u^{p^r})\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(-2u^{p^r}v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\alpha(-u^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(-u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(u^{2p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3-2u^{p^r}v_2)\\
&= \epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2-u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3-2u^{p^r}v_2+u^{2p^r}v_1)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}v_1\\ v_2-u^{p^r}v_1\\ v_3-2u^{p^r}v_2+u^{2p^r}v_1\end{pmatrix}\\
\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\cdot \mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= \alpha^\vee(t^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)(\alpha^\vee(t^{p^r}))^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_\beta\left(\beta(\alpha^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_1\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left((\alpha+\beta)(\alpha^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_2\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left((2\alpha+\beta)(\alpha^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_3\right)\\
&= \epsilon_\beta\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle\beta,\alpha\rangle}v_1\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle\alpha+\beta,\alpha\rangle}v_2\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle 2\alpha+\beta,\alpha\rangle}v_3\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}t^{-2p^r}v_1\\ v_2\\ t^{2p^r}v_3\end{pmatrix}\\
\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\cdot \mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= n_\alpha\epsilon_\beta(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)n_\alpha^{-1}\\
&= n_\alpha\epsilon_\beta(v_1)n_\alpha^{-1}n_\alpha\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)n_\alpha^{-1}n_\alpha\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)n_\alpha^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(-v_2)\epsilon_\beta(v_3)\\
&= \epsilon_\beta(v_3)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(-v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_1)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}v_3\\ -v_2\\ v_1\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

We can combine the above calculations to get an explicit formula for the action of SL_2 on V:

$$\begin{pmatrix}a & b\\ c & d\end{pmatrix}\cdot \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix}d^{2p^r}v_1-2(cd)^{p^r}v_2+c^{2p^r}v_3\\ (ad+bc)^{p^r}v_2-(bd)^{p^r}v_1-(ac)^{p^r}v_3\\ b^{2p^r}v_1-2(ab)^{p^r}v_2+a^{2p^r}v_3\end{pmatrix}$$

Now let σ' in $Z^1(SL_2, V)$ be a 1-cocycle from $SL_2 \to V$. By [some reference] σ' is conjugate to a 1-cocycle σ that has the additional property that

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

for all t in k^*. Since we are ultimately concerned with the 1-cohomology, that is, conjugacy classes of 1-cocycles, we may proceed with σ instead.

Since σ is a morphism of varieties, each component of $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ should be a polynomial function of u, so let

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1(u) \\ p_2(u) \\ p_3(u) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now we make use of the very simple relations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \tag{5.1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 + u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{5.2}$$

to get further information on the polynomials p_i $(i = 1, 2, 3)$.

If we apply σ to both sides of (5.1), using the 1-cocycle condition on the right hand side, then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right). \end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(t^2u) &= t^{-2p^r}p_1(u) && (5.3)\\ p_2(t^2u) &= p_2(u) && (5.4)\\ p_3(t^2u) &= t^{2p^r}p_3(u). && (5.5)\end{aligned}$$

From (5.4) it is clear that p_2 is constant, so there is a λ in k such that $p_2(x) = \lambda$ for all x in k. Now notice that on the left hand side of (5.3) there are only non-negative powers of t, and on the right hand side there are only non-positive powers of t. This equality is only satisfied if $p_1(x) = 0$ for all x in k, so p_1 is the zero polynomial.

We apply σ to (5.2) and using the 1-cocycle condition to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1+u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\ &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right).\end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(u_1+u_2) &= p_2(u_1)+p_2(u_2) && (5.6)\\ p_3(u_1+u_2) &= p_3(u_1)+p_3(u_2) - 2u_1^{p^r}p_2(u_2). && (5.7)\end{aligned}$$

Since p_2 is constant, (5.6) implies that p_2 is the zero polynomial, which means (5.7) becomes

$$p_3(u_1+u_2) \quad = \quad p_3(u_1)+p_3(u_2).$$

Hence p_3 is a homomorphism, that is, of the form

$$p_3(x) \quad = \quad \sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i x^{p^i}, \tag{5.8}$$

for some u_i in k.

Now combining (5.5) and (5.8) yields

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i(t^2u)^{p^i} \quad = \quad t^{2p^r}\sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i u^{p^i}. \tag{5.9}$$

If p_3 is not the zero polynomial then there is a non-zero μ_l for some index l. By equating the coefficients of u in (5.9) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_l t^{2p^l} &= \mu_l t^{2p^r} \\ \implies p^l &= p^r. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $l = r$. This means that the only non-zero μ_i is already specified by the choice of r in defining ρ_r.

Letting $\mu_l = \mu$ in k, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(a^{-1}b)^{p^r} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ab)^{p^r} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

If we are to find a non-trivial 1-cohomology $H^1(SL_2, V)$ then σ cannot be a 1-coboundary. But if the characteristic of k, p, is not equal to 2 then by setting $\mathbf{v}$ in V as

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu 2^{-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

we get for all a in k^* and all b in k

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_v\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \mathbf{v} - \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu 2^{-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu 2^{-1} \\ -\mu(ab)^{p^r} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ab)^{p^r} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

That is, σ takes the value of a 1-coboundary on the subgroup of upper triangular matrices of SL_2. By [some reference], this means that σ is a 1-coboundary from the whole of $SL_2 \to V$, and hence the 1-cohomology $H^1(SL_2, V)$ is trivial. Therefore it is necessary to proceed with $p = 2$:

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{5.10}$$

We can use an entirely similar argument to the one in calculating (5.10) to show that

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} d^{-1} & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu'(cd)^{2^r} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

for some μ' in k.

We are now interested in the value of

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right),$$

remembering that k now has characteristic 2. On the one hand

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\\mu\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\begin{pmatrix}\mu'\\0\\0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\\mu\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\\mu\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\begin{pmatrix}\mu'\\0\\0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\mu\\\mu\\\mu\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\\mu\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\mu+\mu'\\\mu\\\mu\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\\mu\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\mu+\mu'\\\mu'\\\mu'\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}\mu+\mu'\\\mu'\\\mu+\mu'\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by applying σ to both sides of the equality

$$\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}t^{-1} & 0\\0 & t\end{pmatrix},$$

we get

$$\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right) = \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right).$$

Therefore $\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right)$ is an element of V that is fixed by the action of $\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}$. Referring to the formula for the action of SL_2 on V we see that such an element of V is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix}0\\ *\\0\end{pmatrix},$$

which implies that $\mu = \mu'$.

Finally, consider

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right).$$

If $c = 0$ then we already have

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Otherwise c^{-1} exists and we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(cd)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu + (ac^{-1})^{2^r}\mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ (ac^{-1})^{2^{r+1}}\mu(cd)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(1+ad)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^r}(1+ad)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(bc)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

In fact, we see that

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(bc)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix},$$

holds in either case.

[Show converse - Steinberg relations]

Now if σ is in the same conjugacy class as τ then by [some reference]

$$\tau\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \mathbf{v} + \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v}.$$

As before, we consider 1-cocycles that are zero on $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$, so this means considering $\mathbf{v}$ that is fixed by the action of $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(bc)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(bc)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore each μ in k corresponds to a conjugacy class of 1-cocycles $[\sigma_\mu]$ from $SL_2 \to V$ where

$$\sigma_\mu\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^r} \\ \mu(bc)^{2^r} \\ \mu(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix},$$

and the 1-cocycle τ is in the class $[\sigma_\mu]$ if there is a $\mathbf{v}$ in V such that

$$\tau\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \mathbf{v} + \sigma_\mu\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v}.$$

As discussed in [ref previous section] we can use this result to find the 1-cocycles from $SL_2 \to P_\alpha$ by considering the action of $Z(L_\alpha)^\circ$, the connected centre of the Levi subgroup L_α. Now,

$$Z(L_\alpha)^\circ = \langle \gamma^\vee(x) \mid x \in k \rangle$$

where γ is a root in $\Phi_{\alpha,\beta}$ such that

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = 0. \tag{5.11}$$

Since $\gamma = m\alpha + n\beta$ for some integers m, n, we have

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \langle \alpha, m\alpha + n\beta \rangle \tag{5.12}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha, m\alpha + n\beta \rangle &= 0 \\ \iff \langle m\alpha + n\beta, \alpha \rangle &= 0 \\ \iff m\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle + n\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle &= 0 \\ \iff 2m - 2n &= 0 \\ \iff m &= n. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $Z(L_\alpha)^\circ = \langle (\alpha+\beta)^\vee(x) \mid x \in k \rangle$. Taking an element $\mathbf{s} = (\alpha+\beta)^\vee(s)$ of $Z(L_\alpha)^\circ$ we compute the action of $\mathbf{s}$ on the 1-cocycle σ_μ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{s} \cdot \sigma_\mu)\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} &= (\alpha+\beta)^\vee(s)\epsilon_\beta\left(\mu(cd)^{2^r}\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left(\mu(bc)^{2^r}\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left(\mu(ab)^{2^r}\right)(\alpha+\beta)^\vee(s)^{-1} \\ &= \epsilon_\beta\left(s^{\langle \beta,\alpha+\beta \rangle}\mu(cd)^{2^r}\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left(s^{\langle \alpha+\beta,\alpha+\beta \rangle}\mu(bc)^{2^r}\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left(s^{\langle 2\alpha+\beta,\alpha+\beta \rangle}\mu(ab)^{2^r}\right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (s^2\mu)(cd)^{2^r} \\ (s^2\mu)(bc)^{2^r} \\ (s^2\mu)(ab)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

So we see that the infinitely many conjugacy classes of 1-cocycles from $SL_2 \to V$ collapse to just two classes when we consider the action of $Z(L_\alpha)^\circ$, that is, moving from V-conjugacy to P_α-conjugacy:

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma_0] &= \{\sigma_0\} \\ [\sigma_1] &= \{\sigma_\mu \,|\, \mu \in k^*\}\,. \end{aligned}$$

5.2.2 Example

Let V be the unipotent radical of the parabolic subgroup of B_2 defined by the (long) root β:

$$V = R_u(P_\beta) = \langle U_\alpha, U_{\alpha+\beta}, U_{2\alpha+\beta}\rangle,$$

and let ρ_r be the homomorphism from $SL_2 \to L_\beta$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_\beta(u^{p^r}) \\ \rho_r \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} &= \beta^\vee(t^{p^r}) \\ \rho_r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= n_\beta, \end{aligned}$$

where r is some non-negative integer.

Note that V is not abelian in general. The Group Law for V can be computed as follows. Let $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ in V. We have, using notation similar to the previous example

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} * \mathbf{w} &= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_\alpha(w_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(w_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(w_3) \\ &= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_\alpha(w_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(w_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(w_3) \\ &= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_\alpha(w_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(2v_2w_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(w_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(w_3) \\ &= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1+w_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2+w_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3+w_3+2v_2w_1) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} v_1+w_1 \\ v_2+w_2 \\ v_3+w_3+2v_2w_1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute the action of SL_2 on V via ρ_r. Let $\mathbf{v}$ be an element of V:

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}1 & u\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_\beta(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_\beta(-u^{p^r})\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_\beta(u^{p^r})\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(u^{p^r}v_1^2)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_\beta(-u^{p^r})\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_\beta(u^{p^r})\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2+u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3+u^{p^r}v_1^2)\epsilon_\beta(-u^{p^r})\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(u^{p^r}v_1^2)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_\beta(u^{p^r})\epsilon_\beta(-u^{p^r})\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2+u^{p^r}v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3+u^{p^r}v_1^2)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}v_1\\ v_2+u^{p^r}v_1\\ v_3+u^{p^r}v_1^2\end{pmatrix}\\
\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\cdot\mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= \beta^\vee(t^{p^r})\epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)(\beta^\vee(t^{p^r}))^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha\left(\alpha(\beta^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_1\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left((\alpha+\beta)(\beta^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_2\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left((2\alpha+\beta)(\beta^\vee(t^{p^r}))v_3\right)\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle\alpha,\beta\rangle}v_1\right)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle\alpha+\beta,\beta\rangle}v_2\right)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}\left((t^{p^r})^{\langle2\alpha+\beta,\beta\rangle}v_3\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}t^{-p^r}v_1\\ t^{p^r}v_2\\ v_3\end{pmatrix}\\
\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\mathbf{v} &= \rho_r\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{v}\left(\rho_r\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1}\\
&= n_\beta\epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)n_\beta^{-1}\\
&= n_\beta\epsilon_\alpha(v_1)n_\beta^{-1}n_\beta\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_2)n_\beta^{-1}n_\beta\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)n_\beta^{-1}\\
&= \epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_1)\epsilon_\alpha(-v_2)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\\
&= \epsilon_\alpha(-v_2)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_1)\epsilon_{2\alpha+\beta}(v_3-2v_1v_2)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}-v_2\\ v_1\\ v_3-2v_1v_2\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Or, more explicitly

$$\begin{pmatrix}a & b\\ c & d\end{pmatrix}\cdot\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix}c^{p^r}v_2+d^{p^r}v_1\\ a^{p^r}v_2+b^{p^r}v_1\\ v_3+(ac)^{p^r}v_2^2+(bd)^{p^r}v_1^2+2(bc)^{p^r}v_1v_2\end{pmatrix}.$$

As in the previous example we let σ in $Z^1(SL_2, V)$ be a 1-cocycle from $SL_2 \to V$ such that

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

for all t in k^*, and

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1(u) \\ p_2(u) \\ p_3(u) \end{pmatrix},$$

for all u in k.

We use the same two identities to further investigate the 1-cocycle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \tag{5.13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1+u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{5.14}$$

Applying σ to both sides of (5.13), using the 1-cocycle condition on the right hand side, we get

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right).$$

That is

$$p_1(t^2u) = t^{-p^r} p_1(u) \tag{5.15}$$

$$p_2(t^2u) = t^{p^r} p_2(u) \tag{5.16}$$

$$p_3(t^2u) = p_3(u). \tag{5.17}$$

From (5.17) we find that p_3 is constant-valued, say $p_3(x) = \lambda$ in k for all x in k. From (5.15) we see that there are only non-negative powers of t on the left hand side and only non-positive powers the right hand side. Therefore p_1 is the zero polynomial.

Now applying σ to both sides of (5.14):

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1+u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) * \begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & u_2\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ p_2(u_1)\\ \lambda\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix}1 & u_1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\ p_2(u_2)\\ \lambda\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ p_2(u_1)\\ \lambda\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix}0\\ p_2(u_2)\\ \lambda\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ p_2(u_1)+p_2(u_2)\\ 2\lambda\end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$p_2(u_1+u_2) = p_2(u_1)+p_2(u_2) \tag{5.18}$$

$$\lambda = 2\lambda. \tag{5.19}$$

By (5.19) we see that p_3 is in fact the zero polynomial, and (5.18) implies that p_2 is a homomorphism, that is, of the form

$$p_2(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i x^{p^i}, \tag{5.20}$$

for some μ_i in k.

Now combining (5.16) and (5.20) yields

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i(t^2u)^{p^i} = t^{p^r}\sum_{i=0}^{N}\mu_i u^{p^i}. \tag{5.21}$$

If p_2 is not the zero polynomial then there is a non-zero μ_l for some index l. By equating coefficients of u^{p^i} in (5.21) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_l t^{2p^l} &= \mu_l t^{p^r}\\
\implies 2p^l &= p^r.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus 2 divides p^r, and since p is a prime, $p = 2$. Furthermore $l = r - 1$. This means that the non-zero μ_l is already specified by the choice of r in defining ρ_r, and that r must be non-zero if p_2 is to be non-zero.

Referring to the Group Law we see that V is abelian in characteristic 2, so we will use the '+' symbol for combining elements of V from now on.

Proceeding with $p = 2$, $r > 0$ and letting $\mu_l = \mu$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(a^{-1}b)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

We can use an entirely similar argument to show that

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} d^{-1} & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu'(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

for some μ' in k.

We are now interested in the value of

$$\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ \mu\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\begin{pmatrix}\mu'\\ 0\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\ \mu\\ 0\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ \mu\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\begin{pmatrix}\mu'\\ 0\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\mu\\ \mu\\ \mu^2\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ \mu\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\mu'+\mu\\ \mu\\ \mu^2\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ \mu\\ 0\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\mu'+\mu\\ \mu'\\ \mu'^2\end{pmatrix}\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}\mu'+\mu\\ \mu'+\mu\\ \mu'^2\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{pmatrix}\right)$ is fixed under the action of $\begin{pmatrix}t & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}$ for all t in k^* we must have $\mu' = \mu$.

Suppose $c \neq 0$. We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \\ \mu^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mu(ac^{-1})^{2^{r-1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ (ac^{-1})^{2^r}\mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2 + (ac^{-1})^{p^r}\left(\mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\left(ac^{-1} + a^2c^{-1}d\right)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\left(1 + ad\right)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\left(ab\right)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\left(bc\right)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}
$$

But the above result holds when $c = 0$ too, so we conclude that

$$
\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\left(ab\right)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\left(bc\right)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.
$$

[Show converse is true]

As in the previous example, we choose a $\mathbf{v}$ in V that is fixed by $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ and compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \mathbf{v} + \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\,(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\,(bc)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\,(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\,(bc)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\,(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\,(bc)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

which tells us that for each μ in k we get a distinct conjugacy class of 1-cocycles $[\sigma_\mu]$ from $SL_2 \to V$, where

$$\sigma_\mu\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu\,(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ \mu^2\,(bc)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.$$

But as before if we consider the action of $Z(L_\beta)$ on our 1-cocycles

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{s} \cdot \sigma_\mu)\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} &= (2\alpha + \beta)^\vee(s) \cdot \sigma_\mu\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} (s\mu)(cd)^{2^{r-1}} \\ (s\mu)\,(ab)^{2^{r-1}} \\ (s\mu)^2\,(bc)^{2^r} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

our infinitely many V-conjugacy classes collapse to just two P_β-conjugacy classes:

$$\begin{aligned}
[\sigma_0] &= \{\sigma_0\}, \\
[\sigma_1] &= \{\sigma_\mu \mid \mu \in k^*\}.
\end{aligned}$$

5.3 A rank 2 calculation

Is $Im(\rho_{r,s})$ irred in $L_{\gamma,\delta}$?

No $\to Im(\rho_{r,s})$ inside (a conjugate of) $P_\gamma(B_2)$ or $P_\delta(B2)$. Then it's inside $P_\gamma = L_\gamma \ltimes R_u(P_\gamma)$ or $P_\delta = L_\delta \ltimes R_u(P_\delta)$, so it's inside L_γ or L_δ.

1) Know about non G-cr in B_2, can I put them in an A_1A_1?

1a) Can this sit inside a rank 1 Levi?

2) Use $B_2 = SO_5$.

3) Take $Im(\rho_{r,s})$, can we conjugate it into P_γ or P_δ?

Let char$(k) = 2$ and set $V := \langle U_\phi \,|\, \phi \in \Phi^+, \phi \neq \gamma+\delta, \phi \neq \gamma+2\delta\}\rangle$. We will write $\mathbf{v} = \epsilon_\alpha(v_1)\epsilon_\beta(v_2)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta}(v_3)\epsilon_{\beta+\gamma}(v_4)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta+\gamma}(v_5)\epsilon_{\beta+\gamma+\delta}(v_6)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta}(v_7)\epsilon_{\beta+\gamma+2\delta}(v_8)\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta+\gamma+2\delta}(v_9)$ $\epsilon_{\beta+2\gamma+2\delta}(v_{10})\epsilon_{\alpha+\beta+2\gamma+2\delta}(v_{11})\epsilon_{\alpha+2\beta+2\gamma+2\delta}(v_{12}) \in V$ as a column vector:

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \\ v_7 \\ v_8 \\ v_9 \\ v_{10} \\ v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The Group Law on V is

$$\mathbf{u} * \mathbf{v} \;=\; \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ u_2v_1 \\ 0 \\ u_4v_1 \\ 0 \\ u_6v_1 \\ 0 \\ u_8v_1 \\ 0 \\ u_{10}v_1 \\ u_{10}v_1v_2 + u_8v_1v_4 + u_6^2v_1 + u_{11}v_2 + u_{10}v_3 + u_9v_4 + u_8v_5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For integers $r, s \geq 0$ we have a homomorphism $\rho_{r,s} : SL_2 \to \widetilde{A}_1\widetilde{A}_1 < L_{\{\gamma,\delta\}}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_{r,s}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \epsilon_\delta(u^{2^r}) \cdot \epsilon_{\gamma+\delta}(u^{2^s}) \\
\rho_{r,s}\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} &= \delta^\vee(t^{2^r}) \cdot (\gamma+\delta)^\vee(t^{2^s}) \\
\rho_{r,s}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= n_\delta \cdot n_{\gamma+\delta}
\end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain an action of SL_2 on V:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ c^{2^{s+1}}v_{10} + d^{2^{s+1}}v_2 \\ c^{2^{s+1}}v_{11} + d^{2^{s+1}}v_3 \\ c^{2^{r+1}}v_8 + d^{2^{r+1}}v_4 \\ c^{2^{r+1}}v_9 + d^{2^{r+1}}v_5 \\ v_6 + (bd)^{2^r}v_4 + (bd)^{2^s}v_2 + (ac)^{2^r}v_8 + (ac)^{2^s}v_{10} \\ v_7 + (bd)^{2^r}v_5 + (bd)^{2^s}v_3 + (ac)^{2^r}v_9 + (ac)^{2^s}v_{11} \\ a^{2^{r+1}}v_8 + b^{2^{r+1}}v_4 \\ a^{2^{r+1}}v_9 + b^{2^{r+1}}v_5 \\ a^{2^{s+1}}v_{10} + b^{2^{s+1}}v_2 \\ a^{2^{s+1}}v_{11} + b^{2^{s+1}}v_3 \\ v_{12} + (bd)^{2^{r+1}}v_4v_5 + (bd)^{2^{s+1}}v_2v_3 + (bc)^{2^{r+1}}(v_4v_9 + v_5v_8) \\ + (bc)^{2^{s+1}}(v_2v_{11} + v_3v_{10}) + (ac)^{2^{r+1}}(v_8v_9) + (ac)^{2^{s+1}}(v_{10}v_{11}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Now let σ be a 1-cocycle from SL_2 to V such that for all t in k^*

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since σ is a morphism of varieties, each component of $\sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ should be a polynomial function of u, so we let

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1(u) \\ \vdots \\ p_{12}(u) \end{pmatrix},$$

where each p_i $(1 \leq i \leq 12)$ is as required. Applying σ to the identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t^2 u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

gives rise to the following equations

$$p_i(t^2 u) = \begin{cases} p_i(u), & i = 1,6,7,12 \\ t^{-2^{r+1}} p_i(u), & i = 4,5 \\ t^{-2^{s+1}} p_i(u), & i = 2,3 \\ t^{2^{r+1}} p_i(u), & i = 8,9 \\ t^{2^{s+1}} p_i(u), & i = 10,11 \end{cases} \tag{5.22}$$

It is clear that for $i = 1,6,7,12$ the polynomials p_i must be constant-valued, say λ_i for some fixed λ_i in k (resp). Furthermore, since $p_i(t^2 u)$ involves only non-negative powers of t, p_i must be the zero polynomial for $i = 2,3,4,5$. Now consider the identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_1 + u_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Applying σ to both sides yields

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(u_1+u_2) &= p_1(u_1) + p_1(u_2) \\ p_6(u_1+u_2) &= p_6(u_1) + p_6(u_2) \\ p_7(u_1+u_2) &= p_7(u_1) + p_7(u_2) + p_6(u_1)p_1(u_2) \\ p_8(u_1+u_2) &= p_8(u_1) + p_8(u_2) \\ p_9(u_1+u_2) &= p_9(u_1) + p_9(u_2) + p_8(u_1)p_1(u_2) \\ p_{10}(u_1+u_2) &= p_{10}(u_1) + p_{10}(u_2) \\ p_{11}(u_1+u_2) &= p_{11}(u_1) + p_{11}(u_2) + p_{10}(u_1)p_1(u_2) \\ p_{12}(u_1+u_2) &= p_{12}(u_1) + p_{12}(u_2) + (p_6(u_1))^2\, p_1(u_2). \end{aligned}$$

Now we see that the constant polynomials p_1, p_6, p_7, p_{12} must in fact be the zero polynomial and the remaining polynomials must be homomorphisms from $k \to k$. That is for some w_j, x_j, y_j, z_j in k and all u in k

$$\begin{aligned} p_8(u) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N} w_j u^{2^j} \\ p_9(u) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N} x_j u^{2^j} \\ p_{10}(u) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N} y_j u^{2^j} \\ p_{11}(u) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N} z_j u^{2^j}, \end{aligned}$$

If σ is not the trivial 1-cocycle then one of the polynomials above is not the zero polynomial. Suppose for instance that p_8 is not the zero polynomial, so that $w_l \neq 0$ for some index $l \geq 0$. By (5.22)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{N} w_j (t^2 u)^{2^j} &= t^{2^{r+1}} \sum_{j=0}^{N} w_j u^{2^j} \\ \Rightarrow \quad w_l (t^2 u)^{2^l} &= t^{2^{r+1}} w_l u^{2^l} \\ \Rightarrow \quad l &= r. \end{aligned}$$

The same kind of calculation for the other polynomials shows that

$$p_8(u) = w u^{2^r}, \quad p_9(u) = x u^{2^r},$$
$$p_{10}(u) = y u^{2^s}, \quad p_{11}(u) = z u^{2^s},$$

for some w, x, y, z in k.

So, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1}\end{pmatrix} &= \sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1}\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1}\end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ w(ab)^{2^{r+1}} \\ x(ab)^{2^{r+1}} \\ y(ab)^{2^{s+1}} \\ z(ab)^{2^{s+1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

We apply the same argument using the fact that each component of $\sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ u & 1\end{pmatrix}$ is a polynomial function, say $p_i'(u)$ for all u in k, to get

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix} d^{-1} & 0 \\ c & d\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y'(cd)^{2^s} \\ z'(cd)^{2^s} \\ w'(cd)^{2^r} \\ x'(cd)^{2^r} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

for some w', x', y', z' in k.

From this we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix} &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \sigma\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\left(\sigma\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sigma\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix}0\\ y+y'\\ z+z'\\ w+w'\\ x+x'\\ w'+y'\\ x'+z'\\ w+w'\\ x+x'\\ y+y'\\ z+z'\\ w'x'+y'z'\end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since $\sigma\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}$ is fixed under the action of $\begin{pmatrix}t&0\\0&t^{-1}\end{pmatrix}$, we have

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}n_1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\n_6\\n_7\\0\\0\\0\\0\\n_{12}\end{pmatrix},$$

for some n_1, n_6, n_7, n_{12} in k. So in fact

$$\begin{aligned}
w' &= w \\
x' &= x \\
y' &= y \\
z' &= z \\
n_1 &= 0 \\
n_6 &= w + y \\
n_7 &= x + z \\
n_{12} &= wx + yz.
\end{aligned}$$

Consider $\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$. If $c = 0$ then we already have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} &= \sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a^{-1}b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ w(ab)^{2^{r+1}} \\ x(ab)^{2^{r+1}} \\ y(ab)^{2^{s+1}} \\ z(ab)^{2^{s+1}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Otherwise, $c \neq 0$ and we can write

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \sigma\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ac^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\sigma\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma\begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ z(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ x(cd)^{2^r} \\ n_6 + w(ad)^{2^r} + y(ad)^{2^s} \\ n_7 + x(ad)^{2^r} + z(ad)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ x(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ z(ab)^{2^r} \\ n_{12} + wx(ad)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(ad)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ z(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ x(cd)^{2^r} \\ w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s} \\ x(bc)^{2^r} + z(bc)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ x(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ z(ab)^{2^r} \\ wx(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(bc)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

We see that in any case

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ z(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ x(cd)^{2^r} \\ w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s} \\ x(bc)^{2^r} + z(bc)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ x(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ z(ab)^{2^r} \\ wx(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(bc)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Conversely, suppose we have a map $\sigma : SL_2 \to V$ of the form

$$\sigma\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ z(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ x(cd)^{2^r} \\ w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s} \\ x(bc)^{2^r} + z(bc)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ x(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ z(ab)^{2^r} \\ wx(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(bc)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix},$$

for some w, x, y, z in k and integers $r, s \geq 0$.

[Show σ is a 1-cocycle]

Next we shall describe $H^1(SL_2, V)$. Recall that a 1-cocycle τ' is in the same conjugacy class as σ if there is a $\mathbf{v}$ in V such that

$$\tau'(g) = \mathbf{v} * \sigma(g) * g.\mathbf{v}^{-1}$$

for all g in SL_2. Furthermore, τ' is conjugate to some 1-cocycle τ, where τ has the added property that

$$\tau \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus σ is conjugate to τ by some $\mathbf{v}$ in V that is fixed under the action of $\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} &= \mathbf{v} * \sigma \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{v}^{-1} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_6 \\ v_7 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_{12} \end{pmatrix} * \sigma \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_6 \\ v_7 + v_1 v_6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_{12} + v_1 v_6^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ (z + y v_1)(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ (x + w v_1)(cd)^{2^r} \\ w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s} \\ (x + w v_1)(bc)^{2^r} + (z + y v_1)(bc)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ (x + w v_1)(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ (z + y v_1)(ab)^{2^r} \\ w(x + w v_1)(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + y(z + y v_1)(bc)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

We can denote this relationship by

$$(w,x,y,z) \quad \sim \quad (w, x+\lambda w, y, z+\lambda y),$$

where the 4-tuple (w,x,y,z) represents the 1-cocycle

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \mapsto \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y(cd)^{2^s} \\ z(cd)^{2^s} \\ w(cd)^{2^r} \\ x(cd)^{2^r} \\ w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s} \\ x(bc)^{2^r} + z(bc)^{2^s} \\ w(ab)^{2^r} \\ x(ab)^{2^r} \\ y(ab)^{2^s} \\ z(ab)^{2^r} \\ wx(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(bc)^{2^{s+1}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We find infinitely many conjugacy classes, for instance for each x, z in k the family of classes of the form

$$[(0,x,0,z)] = \{(0,x,0,z)\}.$$

Now we consider P-conjugacy. An element $\mathbf{s} = \alpha^\vee(s)(\beta+\gamma+\delta)^\vee(t) \in Z(L)$ acts on the 1-cocycle σ by

$$(\mathbf{s}\cdot\sigma)\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad = \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ s^{-1}t^2y(cd)^{2^s} \\ sz(cd)^{2^s} \\ s^{-1}t^2w(cd)^{2^r} \\ sx(cd)^{2^r} \\ s^{-1}t^2(w(bc)^{2^r} + y(bc)^{2^s}) \\ sx(bc)^{2^r} + z(bc)^{2^s} \\ s^{-1}t^2w(ab)^{2^r} \\ sx(ab)^{2^r} \\ s^{-1}t^2y(ab)^{2^s} \\ sz(ab)^{2^r} \\ t^2(wx(bc)^{2^{r+1}} + yz(bc)^{2^{s+1}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Chapter 6

Complete Reducibility

- Discuss B_4 results relating to G-cr

Chapter 7

Conclusion

Appendix A

Further Calculations

- G_2 calculation?
- The rest of the B_4 calculations

Appendix B

Source Code

Put source code here . . .

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