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Last time:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Z}\Lambda &\iff \{\mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \mid \sim\} \\ e(\mu) &\mapsto e_\mu \\ e(\lambda)e(\mu) = e(\lambda + \mu) &\mapsto f \star g(\lambda) = \sum_{a+b=\lambda} f(a)g(b)\end{aligned}$$

and $\text{ch}L(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda} \dim L(\lambda)_\mu e(\mu)$.

We have the Kostant function $p(\lambda) = \# \{(k_\alpha)_\alpha \mid -\lambda = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} k_\alpha \alpha\}$ and the Weyl function $q = e_\rho \star \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} (1 - e_{-\alpha}) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} (e_{\alpha/2} - e_{-\alpha/2})$.

Lemma: $p \star e_\lambda = \text{ch}M(\lambda)$, so $q \star \text{ch}M(\lambda) = e_{\lambda+\rho}$ and $q \star p = e_\rho$.

1.1 Weyl's Character Formula (24.2-3)

Definition: The *dot action* of W is given by $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, i.e. a reflection for hyperplanes passing through $-\rho$.

E.g. for type A_2 , where $W(0) = 0$, we have:

Type A_2

And for the dot action, we have

Image

where $W \cdot 0 = 0$ and $s(\alpha_1) = -\alpha_1$.

Theorem (Harish-Chandra): If $L(\mu)$ is a composition factor of $M(\lambda)$, then $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$ for $\mu \leq \lambda$.

Proof: Postponed.

χ are characters, $L(\lambda)$ is a Verma module.