

# Category $\mathcal{O}$ , Problem Set 4

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Humphreys 3.1</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Solution . . . . .	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Humphreys 3.2</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Solution . . . . .	2
<b>3</b>	<b>Humphreys 3.4</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Solution . . . . .	3
3.1.1	Proof of Proposition 1 . . . . .	4
3.1.2	Proof of Proposition 2 . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Humphreys 3.7</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	a . . . . .	5
4.2	b . . . . .	6

## 1 Humphreys 3.1

Let  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$  and identify  $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^\vee$  with a scalar. Let  $N$  be a 2-dimensional  $U(\mathfrak{b})$ -module defined by letting  $x$  act as 0 and  $h$  act as  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ .

Show that the induced  $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module structure  $M := U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} N$  fits into an exact sequence which fails to split:

$$0 \longrightarrow M(\lambda) \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M(\lambda) \longrightarrow 0$$

### 1.1 Solution

Reference 1 Reference 2

Hence  $M \notin \mathcal{O}$ .

We first unpack all definitions in terms of tensor products, using the fact that  $M(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}\lambda$ :



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On the other hand, using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}
(A \oplus B) \otimes (C \oplus D) &= ((A \oplus B) \otimes C) \oplus ((A \oplus B) \otimes D) \\
&= (A \otimes C) \oplus (B \otimes C) \oplus (A \otimes D) \oplus (B \otimes D) \\
\Rightarrow \left( \bigoplus_{j \in J} A_j \right) \otimes \left( \bigoplus_{k \in K} B_k \right) &= \bigoplus_{j \in J} \bigoplus_{k \in K} (A_j \otimes B_k) \quad \text{by induction} \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
M^\vee \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L^\vee &:= \left( \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}^\vee} M_\alpha^\vee \right) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \left( \bigoplus_{\beta \in \mathfrak{h}^\vee} L_\beta^\vee \right) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^\vee} \left( \bigoplus_{\alpha+\beta=\lambda} (M_\alpha^\vee \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} L_\beta^\vee) \right),
\end{aligned}$$

which equals what was obtained above.

This exhibits the isomorphism as  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector spaces, to see that this is in fact an isomorphism of  $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules we can use the fact that for  $M \in \mathcal{O}$ , a twisted  $\mathfrak{g}$ -action was defined as

$$\mathbf{v} \in M, f \in M^\vee, g \in \mathfrak{g} \implies (g \cdot f)(\mathbf{v}) = f(\tau(g) \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

for the transpose map  $\tau$ . This action can be “linearly extended” over direct products and tensor products by taking the action component-wise, and is thus preserved by all of the isomorphisms appearing above.

Since the final terms  $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}} \bigoplus_{\alpha+\beta=\lambda} M_\alpha^\vee \otimes L_\beta^\vee$  are identical, they carry the same action, and since they are preserved by the isomorphisms, working backwards shows that the actions on  $(M \otimes L)^\vee$  and  $M^\vee \otimes L^\vee$  must also agree, yielding the desired isomorphism.

### 3 Humphreys 3.4

Show that  $\Phi_{[\lambda]} \cap \Phi^+$  is a positive system in the root system  $\Phi_{[\lambda]}$ , but the corresponding simple system  $\Delta_{[\lambda]}$  may be unrelated to  $\Delta$ .

For a concrete example, take  $\Phi$  of type  $B_2$  with a short simple root  $\alpha$  and a long simple root  $\beta$ . If  $\lambda := \alpha/2$ , check that  $\Phi_{[\lambda]}$  contains just the four short roots in  $\Phi$ .

#### 3.1 Solution

We would like to show the following two propositions:

1.  $\Phi_{[\lambda]}^+ := \Phi_{[\lambda]} \cap \Phi^+$  is a positive system in  $\Phi_{[\lambda]}$ ,
2. In general, the associated simple system  $\Delta_{[\lambda]} \neq \Phi_{[\lambda]}^+ \cap \Delta$ .

**3.1.1 Proof of Proposition 1**

We'll use the definition that for an abstract root system  $\Phi$ , a positive system  $\Phi^+$  is defined by picking a hyperplane  $H$  not containing any roots and taking all roots on one side of this hyperplane.

However, if every element of  $\Phi^+$  is on one side of  $H$ , then any subset satisfies this property as well, thus  $\Phi_{[\lambda]} \cap \Phi^+$  consists only of positive roots and thus forms a positive system.

**3.1.2 Proof of Proposition 2**

Concretely, we can realize  $\Phi$  and  $\Delta$  as subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= P_1 \amalg P_2 := \{[1, 0], [0, 1], [-1, 0], [0, -1]\} \amalg \{[1, 1], [-1, 1], [1, -1], [-1, -1]\} \\ \Delta &:= \{\alpha, \beta\} := \{[1, 0], [-1, 1]\},\end{aligned}$$

where we note that  $P_1$  consists of short roots (of norm 1) and  $P_2$  of long roots (of norm  $\sqrt{2}$ ) and we've chosen a simple system consisting of one short root and one long root.

Now by definition,

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{[\lambda]} &:= \left\{ \gamma \in \Phi \mid \langle \lambda, \gamma^\vee \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, & \gamma^\vee &:= \frac{2}{\|\gamma\|^2} \gamma, \\ \Delta_{[\lambda]} &:= \left\{ \gamma \in \Delta \mid \langle \lambda, \gamma^\vee \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

Now choosing  $\lambda := \frac{\alpha}{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 0\right]$ , we now consider the inner products  $\langle \lambda, \gamma^\vee \rangle$  for  $\gamma \in \Phi$ :

Thus

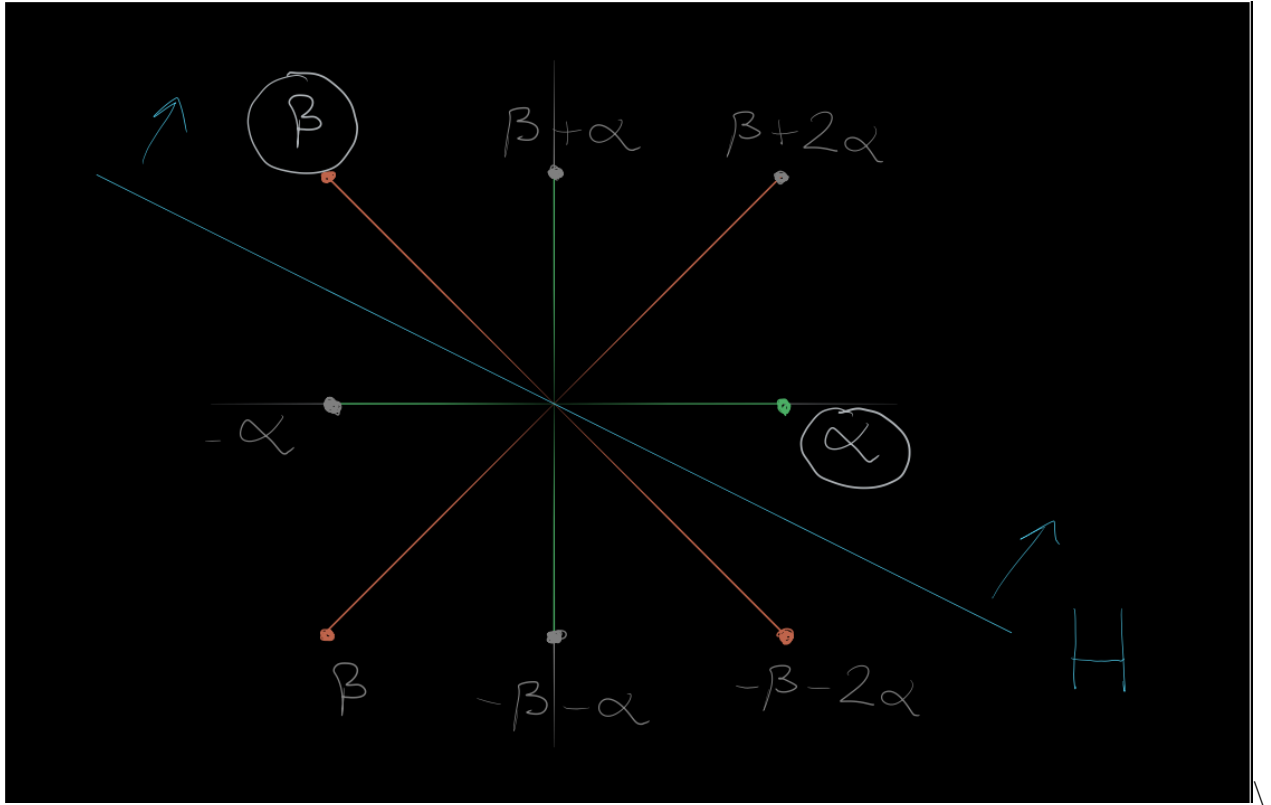
$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_1 \in P_1 &\implies \left\langle \left[\frac{1}{2}, 0\right], 2\gamma_1 \right\rangle = 2 \left\langle \left[\frac{1}{2}, 0\right], \gamma_1 \right\rangle = (\gamma_1)_1 \in \{0, \pm 1\} \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \gamma_2 \in P_2 &\implies \langle \lambda, \gamma_2^\vee \rangle = \left\langle \left[\frac{1}{2}, 0\right], \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} [\pm 1, \pm 1] \right\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

where  $(\gamma_1)_1$  denotes the first component of  $\gamma_1$ .

We thus find that

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{[\lambda]} &= P_1 && \text{the short roots} \\ \Delta_{[\lambda]} = \Phi_{[\lambda]} \cap \Delta &= \{\alpha\} && \text{the single short simple root.}\end{aligned}$$

Choosing the following hyperplane  $H$  not containing any root, we can choose a positive system:



$$\Phi^+ = \{\beta, \beta + \alpha, \beta + 2\alpha, \alpha\}$$

where we can note that  $\Phi^+ \cap \Delta = \Delta$ , since we've placed both simple roots on the positive side of this hyperplane by construction.

But by taking roots on the positive side of this plane, we have

$$\Phi_{[\lambda]} = \{\alpha, -\alpha, \alpha + \beta, -\alpha - \beta\} \implies \Phi_{[\lambda]}^+ = \{\alpha, \alpha + \beta\}$$

where we can now note that a simple system in *this* root system must still have rank 2, so we can take  $\Delta_{[\lambda]} = \{\alpha, \alpha + \beta\}$ . But now we can note

$$\Delta_{[\lambda]} = \{\alpha, \alpha + \beta\} \neq \{\alpha\} = \{\alpha, \alpha + \beta\} \cap \{\alpha, \beta\} = \Phi_{[\lambda]}^+ \cap \Delta,$$

which is what we wanted to show.

## 4 Humphreys 3.7

### 4.1 a

If a module  $M$  has a standard filtration and there exists an epimorphism  $\phi : M \longrightarrow M(\lambda)$ , prove that  $\ker \phi$  admits a standard filtration.

**4.2 b**

Show by example that when  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$  that the existence of a monomorphism  $\phi : M(\lambda) \longrightarrow M$  where  $M$  has a standard filtration fails to imply that  $\text{coker } \phi$  has a standard filtration.