

Problem Set One

D. Zack Garza

January 26, 2020

Contents

1	Humphreys 1.1	1
1.1	a	1
1.2	b	1
2	Humphreys 1.3*	1

1 Humphreys 1.1

1.1 a

If $M \in \mathcal{O}$ and $[\lambda] = \lambda + \Lambda_r$ is any coset of $\mathfrak{h}^\vee / \Lambda_r$, let $M^{[\lambda]}$ be the sum of weight spaces M_μ for which $\mu \in [\lambda]$.

Proposition: $M^{[\lambda]}$ is a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -submodule of M

Proof: It suffices to check that $\mathfrak{g} \curvearrowright M^{[\lambda]} \subseteq M^{[\lambda]}$.

Proposition: M is the direct sum of finitely many submodules of the form $M^{[\lambda]}$.

Proof:

1.2 b

Proposition: The weights of an indecomposable module $M \in \mathcal{O}$ lie in a single coset of $\mathfrak{h}^\vee / \Lambda_r$.

2 Humphreys 1.3*

Proposition: For any $M \in \mathcal{O}$, $M(\lambda)$ satisfies the following property:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{g})}(M(\lambda), M) = \mathrm{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{g})}(\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{g}} \mathbb{C}_\lambda, M) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{b})}(\mathbb{C}_\lambda, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{g}} M).$$

Proof:

Noting that

- $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{g}} \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_{\lambda}$,
- $\text{Res}_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{g}} M$ is an identification of the \mathfrak{g} -module M has a \mathfrak{b} -module by restricting the action of \mathfrak{g} ,

consider the following two maps:

$$F : \text{hom}_{U(\mathfrak{g})}(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_{\lambda}, M) \rightarrow \text{hom}_{U(\mathfrak{b})}(\mathbb{C}_{\lambda}, M)$$

$$\phi \mapsto (F\phi : z \mapsto \phi(1 \otimes z)),$$

and using the action of \mathfrak{g} on M ,

$$G : \text{hom}_{U(\mathfrak{b})}(\mathbb{C}_{\lambda}, M) \rightarrow \text{hom}_{U(\mathfrak{g})}(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_{\lambda}, M)$$

$$\psi \mapsto (G\psi : g \otimes v \mapsto g \curvearrowright \psi(v)).$$

Note that the maps $G\psi$ are defined on ordered pairs, but are clearly bilinear and thus uniquely extend to maps on the tensor product.

It suffices to show that these maps are well-defined and mutually inverse.

To see that F is well-defined, let $\phi : U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} \rightarrow M$ be fixed; we will show that the set map $F\phi : \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} \rightarrow M$ is $U(\mathfrak{b})$ -linear. Let $b \in U(\mathfrak{b})$, then

$$\begin{aligned} b \curvearrowright F\phi(v) &:= b \curvearrowright (z \mapsto \phi(1 \otimes z))(v) \\ &:= b \curvearrowright \phi(1 \otimes v) \\ &= \phi(b \curvearrowright (1 \otimes v)) \quad \text{since } \phi \text{ is } U(\mathfrak{g})\text{-linear and } b \in U(\mathfrak{g}) \\ &= \phi((b \curvearrowright 1) \otimes v) \quad \text{by the definition/construction of } M(\lambda) \text{ as a } U(\mathfrak{g})\text{-module.} \\ &= \phi(1 \otimes (b \curvearrowright v)) \quad \text{since } \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} \text{ is a } \mathfrak{b}\text{-module and the tensor is over } U(\mathfrak{b}) \\ &:= (z \mapsto \phi(1 \otimes z))(b \curvearrowright v) \\ &:= F\phi(b \curvearrowright v). \end{aligned}$$

To see that G is well-defined, let $\psi : \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} \rightarrow M$ be fixed; we will show that the set map $G\psi : U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\lambda} \rightarrow M$ is $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -linear. Let $u \in U(\mathfrak{g})$, then

$$\begin{aligned} u \curvearrowright G\psi(g \otimes v) &:= u \curvearrowright (g \otimes v \mapsto g \curvearrowright \psi(v))(g \otimes v) \\ &:= u \curvearrowright (g \curvearrowright \psi(v)) \\ &= (ug) \curvearrowright \psi(v) \quad \text{since } M \text{ is a } \mathfrak{g}\text{-module with a well-defined action.} \\ &:= (g \otimes v \mapsto g \curvearrowright \psi(v))(ug \otimes v) \\ &:= G\psi(ug \otimes v). \end{aligned}$$

To see that FG is the identity, let ϕ be defined as above and fix $g_0 \otimes v_0 \in U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\lambda}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
GF\phi(g_0 \otimes v_0) &= G(v \mapsto \phi(1 \otimes v))(g_0 \otimes v_0) \\
&:= G(f) \quad \text{for notational convenience} \\
&:= G(g \otimes v \mapsto g \curvearrowright f(v))(g_0 \otimes v_0) \\
&= g_0 \curvearrowright f(v_0) \\
&= g_0 \curvearrowright \phi(1 \otimes v_0) \\
&= \phi(g \curvearrowright (1 \otimes v_0)) \quad \text{since } g_0 \in \mathfrak{g} \text{ and } \phi \text{ thus commutes with the } \mathfrak{g}\text{-action by definition} \\
&= \phi(g_0 \curvearrowright 1 \otimes v_0) \quad \text{by definition of the action on } U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C_\lambda \text{ as a } U(\mathfrak{g}) \text{ module} \quad := \phi(g_0)
\end{aligned}$$

To see that $GF := G \circ F$ is the identity, let ψ be defined as above and fix $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}_\lambda$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
FG\psi(z_0) &= F(g \otimes v \mapsto g \curvearrowright \psi(v))(z_0) \\
&:= F(\lambda)(z_0) \quad \text{for notational convenience} \\
&= (v \mapsto \lambda(1 \otimes v))(z_0) \\
&= \lambda(1 \otimes z_0) \\
&:= 1 \curvearrowright \psi(z_0) \\
&= \psi(z_0).
\end{aligned}$$

■