

# Problem Set 2

D. Zack Garza

February 9, 2020

## Contents

1	Humphreys 1.5	1
2	Humphreys 1.9	2

## 1 Humphreys 1.5

Proposition: Let  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$  and  $M(\lambda), M(\mu)$  Verma modules. Then  $M(\lambda) \otimes M(\mu)$  can not lie in  $\mathcal{O}$ .

Useful facts:

- For any  $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^\vee$ ,  $\mathbb{C}_\lambda$  is a 1-dimensional  $\mathfrak{b}$ -bimodule with a trivial  $\mathfrak{n}$ -action.
- $M(\lambda) = \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{g}} \mathbb{C}_\lambda = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda$  as a left  $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.
- $M(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{n}^-) \otimes \mathbb{C}_\lambda$  as a left  $U(\mathfrak{n}^-)$ -module.
- $M(\lambda)$  is generated as a  $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module by the maximal vector  $v^+ = 1 \otimes 1$ .
- The set of weights of  $M(\lambda)$  is  $\lambda - \Gamma$  where  $\Gamma$  is the semigroup in  $\Lambda_r$  generated by  $\Phi^+$ .
- $M(\lambda)$  has weights  $\lambda, \lambda - 2, \lambda - 4, \dots$  each with multiplicity 1.

Questions

- What is the tensor product over? Guess:  $\otimes_{\mathbb{C}}$ .
- MSE: the product is no longer finitely generated.
  - Consider dimensions of weight spaces – eventually constant.
  - If  $\text{wt}(v) = \lambda$  and  $\text{wt}(u) = \mu$ , then  $\text{wt}(u \otimes v) = \lambda + \mu$ .
  - Consider a weight space  $N_\gamma$  of  $M$ . This must have the form  $\bigoplus_{a+b=\gamma} M_a \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M_b$ .
  - Example: consider  $\lambda = \mu = 0$ . Then  $M = M(0) \otimes M(0)$  and  $N_{-2m}$  has dimension  $m + 1$  for every  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

**Solution:**

Let  $M(\lambda), M(\mu)$  be arbitrary Verma modules for with highest weight vectors  $v, w$  respectively. We can then consider the weight of  $v \otimes w$  in  $N := M(\lambda) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M(\mu)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
h \cdot (v \otimes w) &= h \cdot v \otimes w + v \otimes h \cdot w \\
&= \lambda(h)v \otimes w + v \otimes \mu(h)w \\
&= \lambda(h)(v \otimes w) + \mu(h)(v \otimes w) \\
&= (\lambda(h) + \mu(h))(v \otimes w).
\end{aligned}$$

Letting  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ , so  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathfrak{h}^* \cong \mathbb{C}$ , the claim is that it is possible for  $N$  to *not* be finitely-generated as a  $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.

In particular, we can use the fact that  $\dim M(\lambda) < \infty \iff \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , so if we pick  $\mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^{\leq 0}$  we have weight space decompositions

$$\begin{aligned}
M(\lambda) &= \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} M(\lambda)_{\lambda-2k} \\
M(\mu) &= \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} M(\mu)_{\mu-2k}.
\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Humphreys 1.9

**Proposition:** Let  $\psi : Z(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{h})$  be the Harish-Chandra homomorphism. Then  $\psi$  is independent of the choice of a simple system in  $\Phi$ .

Hint: any simple system has the form  $w\Delta$  for some  $w \in W$ .

Useful facts:

-