

$$(\alpha, \beta) \leq 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \in \Phi_+, \quad \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\{h^i = h^{\alpha(i)}, e_{\pm}^i = e^{\pm \alpha(i)}, i = 1, \dots, r\}$$

$$[h^i, h^j] = 0$$

Cartan matrix

$$[h^i, e_{\pm}^j] = \pm A^{ji} e_{\pm}^j$$

$$A^{ij} = \frac{2(\alpha(i), \alpha(j))}{(\alpha(j), \alpha(j))}$$

$$[e_+^i, e_-^j] = \delta^{ij} h^i$$

Some relation

$$(\text{ad}_{e_+^i})^n e_+^j = [e_+^i, [e_+^i, \dots [e_+^i, e_+^j] \dots]]$$

$$\propto e^{\alpha(j) + n\alpha(i)} \quad \text{if } \alpha(j) + n\alpha(i) \in \Phi$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

depends on $\alpha(i)$ string than $\alpha(j)$

$$\text{length } c_{ij} = 1 - A^{ji} = 1 - \frac{2(\alpha(i), \alpha(j))}{(\alpha(j), \alpha(j))} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\text{ad}_{e_{\pm}^i})^{1-A^{ji}} e_{\pm}^j = 0$$

Cartan A finite dim, simple, complex Lie algebra is uniquely determined by Cartan matrix.

i) classify Cartan matrices.

ii) reconstruct \mathfrak{g} from A^{ij}

Constraints on the Cartan matrix

$$A^{ij} = \frac{2(\alpha(i), \alpha(j))}{(\alpha(j), \alpha(j))} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a) A^{ii} = 2 \quad i = 1, \dots, r$$

symmetry of inner product

$$b) A^{ij} = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^{ji} = 0$$

$$c) A^{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

non-degenerate euclidean inner product $(,)$ on $V_{\mathbb{R}}^*$

d) $\det A > 0$

$$\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda^i \alpha_{(i)} \quad \mu = \sum_{i=1}^r \mu^i \alpha_{(i)} \in V_{\mathbb{R}}^* \quad \text{inner product } (\lambda, \mu) = (K^{-1})_{ij} \lambda^i \mu^j$$

$$(K^{-1})_{ij} = (\alpha_{(i)}, \alpha_{(j)}) \quad i, j = 1, \dots, r$$

K^{-1} is a real symmetric matrix

$$O(K^{-1})O^T = \text{diag}(l_1, \dots, l_r) \quad l_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

eigenvector

$$v_l = \sum_{i=1}^r v_l^i \alpha_{(i)} \quad v_l^i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^r (K^{-1})_{ij} v_l^j = l \sum_{j=1}^r \delta_{ij} v_l^j$$

$$(v_l, v_l) = \sum_{i,j} (K^{-1})_{ij} v_l^i v_l^j = l \sum_{i=1}^r (v_l^i)^2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{eigenvalue } l > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \det(K^{-1}) > 0 //$$

Cartan matrix

$$A_{ij} = S^{ik} D_{kj} \quad S^{ik} = (\alpha_{(i)}, \alpha_{(k)}) = (K^{-1})_{ik} \quad \det S > 0$$

$$D_{kj} = \frac{2}{(\alpha_{(j)}, \alpha_{(j)})} S_{kj}^j \quad \det D > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A = \det S \det D > 0 \quad \square$$

reducible Cartan matrix

\Rightarrow not simple, (semi-simple)

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A^{(1)} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & A^{(2)} \end{array} \right)$$

e) A irreducible

$$\text{rank} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$\text{rank} = 2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & m \\ l & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A > 0 \Rightarrow ml < 4$$

$$m, l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$$

$$(m, l) = (-1, -1), (-2, -2), (-1, -3)$$

Diagrams

Information in Cartan matrix \leadsto diagram

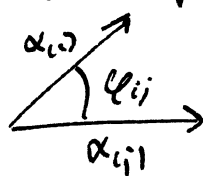
- Draw a node 0 for each simple root $\alpha_{(i)} \in \Phi_S \quad i=1, \dots, n$

- Join the nodes with roots $\alpha_{(i)}$ and $\alpha_{(j)}$

$$\max\{|A^{ij}|, |A^{ji}|\} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

- if different lengths, draw arrow from longer to shorter

$$A^{ij} = \frac{2(\alpha_{(i)}, \alpha_{(j)})}{(\alpha_{(j)}, \alpha_{(j)})} = \frac{2|\alpha_{(i)}|}{|\alpha_{(j)}|} \cos \varphi_{ij}$$



$$A^{ji} = \frac{2|\alpha_{(j)}|}{|\alpha_{(i)}|} \cos \varphi_{ij}$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} A^{ij} A^{ji}$$

$$\frac{|A^{ij}|}{|\alpha_{(j)}|} = \sqrt{\frac{A^{ij}}{A^{ji}}}$$

Exercise 1) $A^{ij} A^{ji} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ find all vals for A^{ij}

2) simple Lie algebra has roots at most 2 distinct lengths

Rank 2

A

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution (Cartan)

4 infinite families labelled $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq 1$
 $n = \text{Rank}$

$$A_n: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \mathcal{L}_\mathbb{C}(SU(n+1))$$

$$B_n: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \mathcal{L}_\mathbb{C}(SO(2n+1))$$

$$C_n: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \mathcal{L}_\mathbb{C}(Sp(2n))$$

$$D_n: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \mathcal{L}_\mathbb{C}(SO(2n))$$

5 exceptional cases

$$E_6: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$E_7: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$E_8: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$F_4: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$G_2: \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array}$$