

# Андрей Лі. HW 2. Корешков.

M1

1. Встановити (залежно від параметрів  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ) які з дійсних тривимірних алгебр ізоморфна матрична алгебра з базисом:

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Вказівка: користуватись переліком неізоморфних тривимірних алгебр з Лекції 3 (остання сторінка).

Одично структури стани:

$$e_1 \cdot e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = a e_2$$

$$e_2 \cdot e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = c e_2$$

$$e_1 \cdot e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = b e_3$$

$$e_3 \cdot e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = c e_3$$

$$e_2 \cdot e_3 = e_3 \cdot e_2 = 0$$

$$g: [e_1, e_2] = (a-c)e_2; [e_1, e_3] = (b-c)e_3.$$

Покладемо  $\alpha = a-c$ ,  $\beta = b-c$ .

$$g': [e_1, e_2] = \alpha e_2, [e_1, e_3] = \beta e_3.$$

1) Нехай  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$  ( $a=b=c$ ).

Тоді  $g'$  - абелева алгебра.

$$g = 3g_1$$

2) Нехай  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$ .  $a \neq c$ ,  $b = c$

$$g: [e_1, e_2] = \alpha e_2$$

Нехай

$$x_1 = e_2$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1$$

$$x_3 = e_3$$

$$[x_1, x_2] = [e_2, -\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1] = -\frac{1}{\alpha} [e_1, e_2] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} e_2 = x_1$$

$$[x_1, x_3] = [e_2, e_3] = 0$$

$$[x_2, x_3] = [-\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1, e_3] = -\frac{1}{\alpha} [e_1, e_3] = 0$$

$$g: [x_1, x_2] = x_1, \dim g^{(2)} = 3.$$

$$g = g_{2,1} \oplus g_1$$

3) Hexan  $\alpha=0, \beta \neq 0$ . ( $a=c, b \neq c$ )

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= e_3 \\ x_2 &= -\frac{1}{\beta} e_1 \\ x_3 &= e_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1, x_2] &= [e_3, -\frac{1}{\beta} e_1] = \frac{1}{\beta} [e_1, e_3] = \frac{1}{\beta} \beta e_3 = e_3 = x_1 \\ [x_1, x_3] &= [e_3, e_2] = 0 \\ [x_2, x_3] &= -\frac{1}{\beta} [e_1, e_2] = \alpha e_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{g}: [x_1, x_2] = x_1$$

$$\boxed{\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{2,1} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1}^3$$

4) Hexan  $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$ . ( $a \neq b, b \neq c, a \neq c$ )

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha e_3 = (0 \ \alpha \ 0)^T \\ [e_1, e_3] &= \beta e_2 = (0 \ 0 \ \beta)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{g}' = \langle e_2, e_3 \rangle$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3 \rangle$$

$$\text{ad}_{e_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{гиперметризована})$$

Hexan

$$x_1 = e_2$$

$$x_2 = e_3$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$[x_1, x_2] = [e_2, e_3] = 0$$

$$[x_1, x_3] = [e_2, -\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1] = \frac{1}{\alpha} [e_1, e_2] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} e_3 = e_3 = x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} [x_2, x_3] &= [e_3, -\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1] = \frac{1}{\alpha} [e_1, e_3] = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} e_2 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} x_1 = \gamma x_1 \\ &= \gamma x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{To } \mathfrak{g} \quad \mathfrak{g} : [x_1, x_3] = x_2, [x_2, x_3] = \gamma x_2$$

$$(\alpha = a - c, \beta = b - c)$$

4.1)  $\gamma = 1$  маємо  $|\alpha| = |\beta|, \underline{|b - c| = |a - c|}$

Якщо  $\gamma = 1$ , то всі ок. Якщо  $\gamma = -1$ , то  $x_3 := +\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1$ .

$$\text{To } \mathfrak{g} \quad \boxed{\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{3,3}}^4$$

$$5. \mathfrak{g}_{3,3}: [e_1, e_3] = e_1, [e_2, e_3] = e_2.$$

4.2)  $\gamma < 1$  маємо  $|\frac{\beta}{\alpha}| < 1, |\beta| < |\alpha|, \underline{|b - c| < |a - c|}$

$$\boxed{\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{3,4}^\gamma}^5$$

$$6. \mathfrak{g}_{3,4}^a: [e_1, e_3] = e_1, [e_2, e_3] = a e_2, -1 \leq a < 1, a \neq 0.$$

4.3)  $\gamma > 1$  маємо  $|\frac{\beta}{\alpha}| > 1, |\beta| > |\alpha|, \underline{|b - c| > |a - c|}$

$$\text{Hexan} \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}, |\delta| < 1.$$

$$x_1 = e_3$$

$$x_2 = e_2$$

$$[x_1, x_2] = [e_3, e_2] = 0$$

$$[x_1, x_3] = \frac{1}{\beta} [e_1, e_3] = \frac{\beta}{\beta} e_3 = e_3 = x_1$$

$$\boxed{\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{3,4}^\delta}^6$$

№2

2. Навести приклад розв'язної але не нільпотентної алгебри Лі, яка не є тривимірною.

$$\dim \mathfrak{g} \neq 3.$$

$$\exists n: \mathfrak{g}^{(n)} = 0 \quad \text{та} \quad \forall m: \mathfrak{g}^m \neq 0.$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] &:= \{[x, y] \mid x \in \mathfrak{g}, y \in \mathfrak{g}\} \\ \mathfrak{g}^{(1)} = \mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{g}^2 &= [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] = \{[x, y] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{g}\} \\ \mathfrak{g}^{(n)} &= [\mathfrak{g}^{(n-1)}, \mathfrak{g}^{(n-1)}]; \quad \mathfrak{g}^n = [\mathfrak{g}^{n-1}, \mathfrak{g}] \end{aligned} \right)$$

Дослідимо що  $\dim \mathfrak{g} < 3$ .

1)  $\dim \mathfrak{g} = 1. \quad \mathfrak{g} = \langle e_1 \rangle, \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_1.$

$$\mathfrak{g}^2 = \langle [e_1, e_1] \rangle = 0 \quad \text{розв'язна, нільпотентна.}$$

2)  $\dim \mathfrak{g} = 2. \quad \mathfrak{g} = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle.$

2.1)  $\mathfrak{g} = 2\mathfrak{g}_1. \quad \mathfrak{g}^2 = 0. \quad \text{розв'язна, нільпотентна.}$

2.2)  $\dim \mathfrak{g}' = 1. \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{2,1}. \quad [e_1, e_2] = e_1.$

$$\mathfrak{g}^2 = \langle e_1 \rangle, \quad \mathfrak{g}^3 = \langle [e_1, e_2] \rangle = \langle e_1 \rangle = \mathfrak{g}^m \quad \forall m \geq 1.$$

Не нільпотентна.

$$\mathfrak{g}'' = \langle [e_1, e_1] \rangle = 0 \quad \text{розв'язна.}$$

Спродуємо подумувати  $\dim \mathfrak{g} = 4$ .

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{2,1} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{2,1}.$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \rangle.$$

$$[e_1, e_2] = e_1$$

$$[e_3, e_4] = e_3.$$

$$\mathfrak{g}^2 = \langle [e_1, e_2], [e_3, e_4] \rangle = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

$$\mathfrak{g}^3 = \langle [e_1, e_2], [e_3, e_4] \rangle = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

$$\mathfrak{g}^m = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle \quad \forall m \geq 1.$$

Не нільпотентна.

$$\mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{g}^2 = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

$$\mathfrak{g}'' = \langle [e_1, e_3], [e_1, e_1], [e_3, e_3] \rangle = 0 \quad \text{розв'язна.}$$

Тобто,  $\mathfrak{g} = 2\mathfrak{g}_{2,1}$  - розв'язна та не нільпотентна  
 $\dim \mathfrak{g} = 4.$

Висновки:

1)  $\mathfrak{g}_{2,1}, \quad \dim \mathfrak{g}_{2,1} = 2$

2)  $2\mathfrak{g}_{2,1}, \quad \dim 2\mathfrak{g}_{2,1} = 4.$

N3

3. Знайти узагальнену контракцію Іньоню-Вігнера, яка зводить алгебру  $so(3)$  до тривимірної алгебри Гейзенберга.

$$so(3): \quad \begin{matrix} \text{I} \\ [e_1, e_2] = e_3 \end{matrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} \text{II} \\ [e_2, e_3] = e_1 \end{matrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} \text{III} \\ [e_3, e_1] = e_2 \end{matrix}.$$

$$h = g_{3,1}: [x_1, x_2] = x_3.$$

Контракція GIW:  $U_\varepsilon = \hat{W} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^{\alpha_1} & & \\ & \varepsilon^{\alpha_2} & \\ & & \varepsilon^{\alpha_n} \end{pmatrix} \check{W}$

де  $\hat{W}, \check{W}$  не залежать від  $\varepsilon$ , нелинійно.

$$M_\varepsilon(x, y) = U_\varepsilon^{-1} M(U_\varepsilon x, U_\varepsilon y), \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

Бачимо, що треба позбутися співвідношень II та III.

Нехай  $x_1 = \varepsilon^\alpha e_1, \quad x_2 = \varepsilon^\beta e_2, \quad x_3 = \varepsilon^\gamma e_3.$

$$[x_1, x_2] = \varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta} [e_1, e_2] = \varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta} e_3 = \varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta-\gamma} x_3 \rightarrow x_3$$

$$[x_1, x_3] = \varepsilon^{\alpha+\gamma} [e_1, e_3] = -\varepsilon^{\alpha+\gamma} e_2 = -\varepsilon^{\alpha+\gamma-\beta} x_2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$[x_2, x_3] = \varepsilon^{\beta+\gamma} [e_2, e_3] = \varepsilon^{\beta+\gamma} e_1 = \varepsilon^{\beta+\gamma-\alpha} x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta - \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta + \gamma > 0 \\ -\alpha + \beta + \gamma > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \gamma \\ \alpha - \beta + \alpha + \beta = 2\alpha > 0 \\ -\alpha + \beta + \alpha + \beta = 2\beta > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = 1 \\ \gamma = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$[x_1, x_2] = \varepsilon^0 x_3 \rightarrow x_3$$

$$[x_1, x_3] = -\varepsilon^2 x_2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$[x_2, x_3] = \varepsilon^2 x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

Отже,  $U_\varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & & \\ & \varepsilon & \\ & & \varepsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}$

Задає контракцію  $so(3)$  до  $g_{3,1}$ .

N4

4. Знайти комутаційні співвідношення та встановити тип алгебри Лі реалізованої диференціальними операторами:

$$b_1 = -\sin x_1 \tan x_2 \partial_1 - \cos x_1 \partial_2, \quad b_2 = -\cos x_1 \tan x_2 \partial_1 + \sin x_1 \partial_2, \quad b_3 = \partial_1.$$

$$b_1 = -\sin x \tan y \partial_x - \cos x \partial_y$$

$$b_2 = -\cos x \tan y \partial_x + \sin x \partial_y$$

$$b_3 = \partial_x$$

$$g = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle.$$

$$M(x, y) = x \circ y - y \circ x$$

В грузому pdf наведени результати обчислень.

Виходить, що візнавша алгебра Лі —  $so(3)$ .

$$g: [e_1, e_2] = e_3, \quad [e_2, e_3] = e_1, \quad [e_3, e_1] = e_2.$$

# Алгебри Лі. ДЗ 2.

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4. Знайти комутаційні співвідношення та встановити тип алгебри Лі реалізованої диференціальними операторами:

$$b_1 = -\sin x_1 \tan x_2 \partial_1 - \cos x_1 \partial_2, \quad b_2 = -\cos x_1 \tan x_2 \partial_1 + \sin x_1 \partial_2, \quad b_3 = \partial_1.$$

Вибачте, я не готовий рахувати таку кількість диференціалів вручну

```
In [2]: import sympy as sym
from sympy import symbols, Function, Derivative as D, sin, cos, tan, diff, Matrix
import numpy as np
from sympy import init_printing, latex
from IPython.display import display, Math
```

```
In [4]: f = symbols('f', cls=Function)
x,y = symbols('x y')
f = f(x,y)
```

```
In [5]: b1 = -sin(x)*tan(y)*D(f,x) - cos(x)*D(f,y)
b2 = -cos(x)*tan(y)*D(f,x) +sin(x)*D(f,y)
b3 = D(f,x)
b = [b1,b2,b3]

for n,i in enumerate(b): display(Math(f"b_{n+1} = " + latex(i)))
```

$$b_1 = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y)$$

$$b_2 = \sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y)$$

$$b_3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y)$$

```
In [6]: def mu(x,y):
return x.subs(f,y) - y.subs(f,x)
```

```
In [7]: c = Matrix.zeros(3,3)
for n,i in enumerate(b):
    for m,j in enumerate(b[n:],start=n):
        c[n,m] = mu(i,j)
        c[m,n] = c[n,m]
        display(Math(f"\left[b_{n+1}, b_{m+1}\right] = {\latex(c[n,m])}"))
```

$$[b_1, b_1] = 0$$

$$[b_1, b_2] = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \right) - \sin$$

$$(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \right) + \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \right) - \cos$$

$$(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$[b_1, b_3] = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$[b_2, b_2] = 0$$

$$[b_2, b_3] = \sin(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) - \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$[b_3, b_3] = 0$$

```
In [12]: simple_c = Matrix.zeros(3,3)
for n,i in enumerate(b):
    for m,j in enumerate(b[n:],start=n):
        simple_c[n,m] = c[n,m].doit().simplify()
        display(Math(f"\left[b_{n+1}, b_{m+1}\right] = {\latex(simple_c[n,m])}"))
```

$$[b_1, b_1] = 0$$

$$[b_1, b_2] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y)$$

$$[b_1, b_3] = -\sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) + \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y)$$

$$[b_2, b_2] = 0$$

$$[b_2, b_3] = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y)$$

$$[b_3, b_3] = 0$$

```
In [80]: def test_literal_equality(x,y,lhs='',rhs=''):
    if lhs: lhs = lhs + " = "
    if rhs: rhs = " = " + rhs
    is_equal = (x==y)
    sign = ' = ' if is_equal else ' \neq '
    sign = ' \quad ' + sign + ' \quad '
    color = 'green' if is_equal else 'red'
    text = "\\color{" + color + "}" + lhs + latex(x) + sign + latex(y) + rhs + ""
    display(Math(text))
    return is_equal
```

```
In [81]: test_literal_equality(simple_c[0,1], b3, '\\left[ b_1, b_2 \\right]', 'b_3')
test_literal_equality(simple_c[0,2], -b2, '\\left[ b_1, b_3 \\right]', '-b_2')
test_literal_equality(simple_c[1,2], b1, '\\left[ b_2, b_3 \\right]', 'b_1')
```

$$[b_1, b_2] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = b_3$$

$$[b_1, b_3] = -\sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) + \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = -\sin(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) + \cos(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = -b_2$$

$$[b_2, b_3] = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = -\sin(x) \tan(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) - \cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = b_1$$

Out[81]: True

Отже,

$$[b_1, b_2] = b_3$$

$$[b_2, b_3] = b_1$$

$$[b_3, b_1] = b_2$$

Тобто маємо алгебру  $so(3)$

In [ ]: