

Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

7.7 special irreducible representations of simple Lie algebras

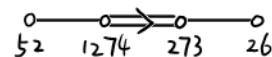
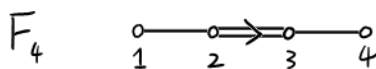
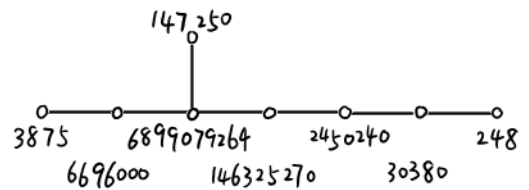
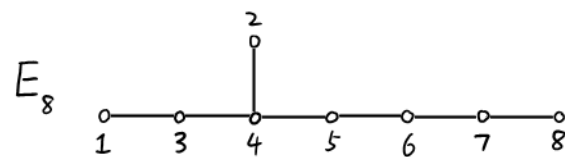
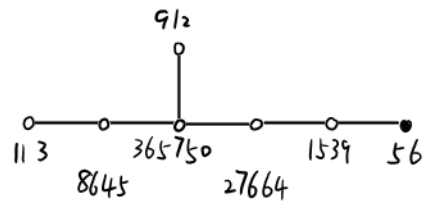
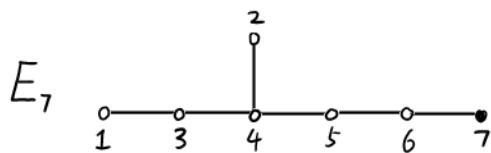
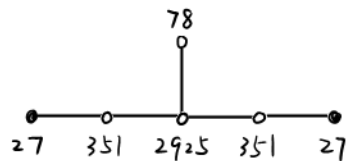
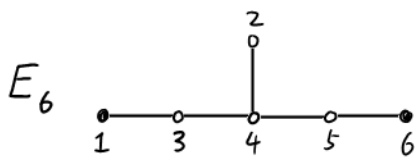
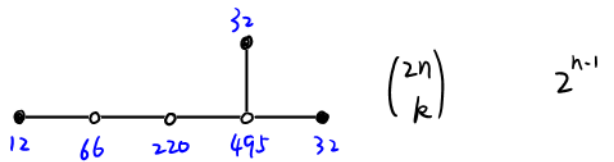
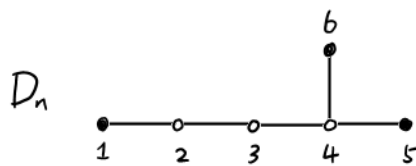
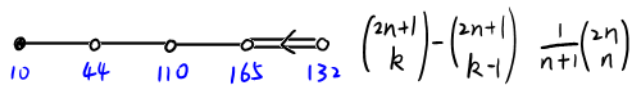
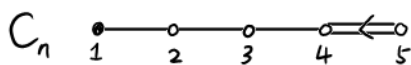
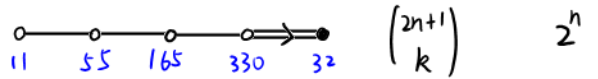
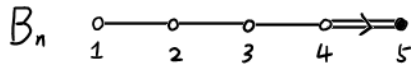
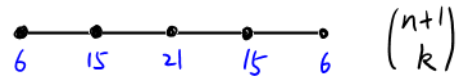
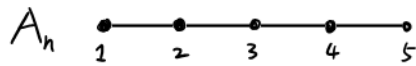
This document is a continuation for [2021.05.07_liegroup], [2021.07.18_irr_rep_of_semi_Lie_alg], [2021.07.25_irr_rep_of_SnAn], [2024.06.30_starting_functions].

The goal is to collect enough information on the representation sides, and then verify it on the perverse sheaf side.

Setting: We consider simple Lie algebras over \mathbb{C} .

1. labeling & basic rep dim
2. quasi-minuscule & adjoint reps

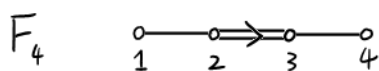
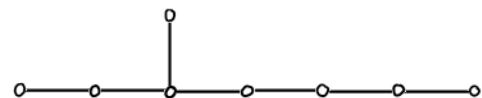
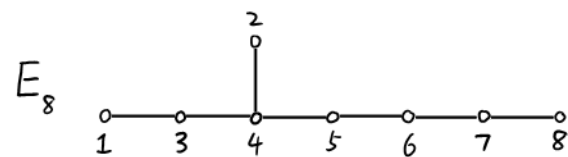
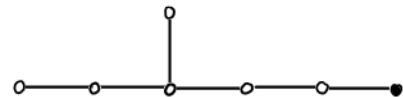
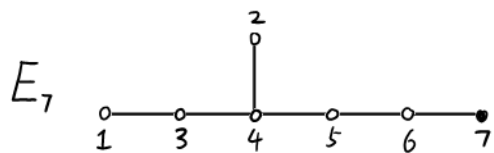
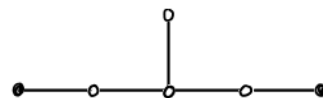
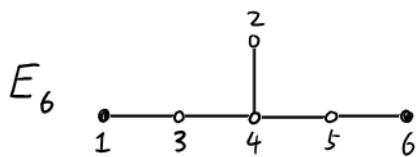
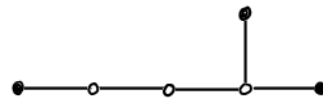
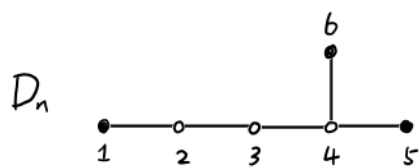
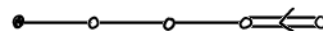
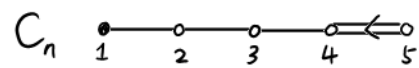
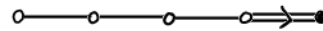
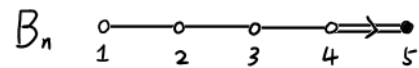
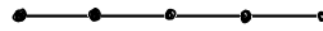
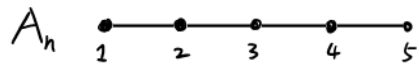
1. labeling & basic rep dim



long roots \rightarrow short roots
short weights \rightarrow long weights

1. labeling & basic rep dim

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2. quasi-minuscule & adjoint reps

- minuscule rep
- x: quasi-minuscule rep
- x: adjoint rep

A_n		\dim/\dim n^2+2n	rk/rk n
B_n		$2n^2+n/2n+1$	$n/1$
C_n		$2n^2+n/2n^2-n-1$	$n/n-1$
D_n		$2n^2-n$	n
E_6		78	6
E_7		133	7
E_8		248	8
F_4		$52/26$	$4/2$
G_2		$14/7$	$2/1$
A_1		3	1
B_2		$10/5$	$2/1$
D_3		15	3

quasi-minuscule and adjoint reps are exquisite, in the sense that their weights have only 2 or 3 orbits, and one of the orbit is the trivial weight. When the diagram is not simply-laced, the quasi-minuscule rep has orbits consisting of short roots and origin, while the adjoint rep has orbits consisting of long roots, short roots and origin.