

# V4A9 Homework 6

So Murata, Heijing Shi

WiSe 25/26, University of Bonn Number Theory 1

(1)

(a) Taking the basis  $\{e_1, \dots, e_p\} \cup \{e_{p+1}, \dots, e_{p+q}\}$  given in the problem, we see for any  $X \in U(p, q)$ ,

$$h_A(Xe_i, Xe_j) = h_A(e_i, e_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j, \\ 0 & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

From this we see that,

$$\mathbb{T}(A) = \text{diag}(e^{i\theta_1} \otimes 1_A, \dots, e^{i\theta_{p+q}} \otimes 1_A).$$

In particular, we have,

$$\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{R}) \cong (S^1)^{p+q}.$$

Therefore,  $A_0 = 0$ . We conclude  $\mathbb{T}$  is not split.

(b) We know that  $U(n, n) \cong U(n, 0) \times U(n, 0)$ . And for each  $U(n)$ , the borel subgroup is

$$\mathbb{B}(A) = U(n, 0)(A) \times U(0, n) \cap \{\text{upper triangular matrices}\}.$$

In particular  $\mathbb{B}(\mathbb{R}) = \text{diag}(e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_{2n}})$  since each column must be orthogonal to one another.