

自旋几何

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Chapter 1

Clifford 代数、自旋群及其表示

外代数 $\xrightarrow[\text{Getzler}]{\text{量子化}}$ Clifford 代数
Clifford 代数: \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}

- $e_i e_j + e_j e_i = -2\delta_{ij}$ 该式是新定义的乘法的关系

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} \langle e \rangle$$

$$e^2 = -1$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

- $\mathbb{R}^2 = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$

$$Cl(\mathbb{R}^2) = \mathbb{R} \langle 1, e_1, e_2, e_1 e_2 \rangle$$

$$e_1^2 = e_2^2 = -1$$

$$(e_1 e_2)^2 = e_1 e_2 e_1 e_2 = -e_1 e_1 e_2 e_2 = -1$$

分别令 $e_1, e_2, e_1 e_2$ 为 i, j, k

$$ij = -ji$$

$$ik = e_1 e_1 e_2 = -e_2$$

$$ki = e_1 e_2 e_1 = -e_2 e_1 e_1 = e_2 = -ik$$

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$$

练习: $kj = -jk$

注记. • $\wedge \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \{1, e_1, e_2, e_1 \wedge e_2\}$ 按外代数的生成关系生成

$$e_i \wedge e_j + e_j \wedge e_i = 0$$

而 Clifford 代数的生成关系是 $e_i \cdot e_j + e_j \cdot e_i = -2\delta_{ij}$

- $\nabla \xrightarrow{\text{量子化}} D$

前者是 Clifford 联络, 后者是 Dirac 算子

Chern-Weil 理论 $\xrightarrow{\text{量子化}}$ A-S 指标定理

定义 0.1. 设 k 是交换域 (可理解为 \mathbb{R} 或 \mathbb{C}), V 是 k -向量空间, q 是 V 上的二次型.

Clifford 代数: $Cl(V, q)$

张量代数: $\mathcal{T}(V) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \otimes^r V$

$\otimes^r V = k \langle e_{i_1} \otimes e_{i_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_r} \rangle$

$\otimes^r V$ 可认为是 V^* 上的 r 重线性函数 $V^* \times \cdots \times V^* \rightarrow k$

理想: $\mathcal{I}_q(V) = \langle v \otimes v + q(v) \cdot 1 : \forall v \in V \rangle$

定义: $Cl(V, q) := \frac{\mathcal{T}(V)}{\mathcal{I}_q(V)}$

$[v \otimes v + q(v) \cdot 1] = 0$

$\implies [v] \cdot [v] + q(v) \cdot 1 = 0$

$[v] \cdot [v] = -q(v)$, 生成关系

注记. 回忆二次型: 给定双线性函数 $f(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \rightarrow k$, 称 $Q(v) = f(v, v)$ 为二次型, 称 f 为 Q 的极化.

哦哦, 内积, 范数, 极化恒等式

$2f(v, w) := Q(v + w) - Q(v) - Q(w)$

讲究: 为什么不把 2 除过去, 因为不知道域特征

可适当选取一组基使得 $Q(v)$ 可写为标准型

$$Q(v) = (x^1)^2 + \cdots + (x^k)^2 - (x^{k+1})^2 - \cdots - (x^{k+l})^2$$

$sign(Q) := k - l$, 正负惯性指标

注记. $\wedge(V) = \frac{\mathcal{T}(V)}{\langle v_i \otimes v_j + v_j \otimes v_i, \forall v_i, v_j \in V \rangle}$
 $[v_i \otimes v_j + v_j \otimes v_i] = 0 \implies [v_i] \wedge [v_j] + [v_j] \wedge [v_i] = 0$

当 $q(v)$ 取 0 时退化为此情形

典范投影

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_q : \mathcal{T}(V) &\longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{T}(V)}{\mathcal{I}_q(V)} \\ \alpha &\longmapsto [\alpha] \end{aligned}$$

自然嵌入

$$\begin{aligned} V &\hookrightarrow Cl(V, q) \\ e_i &\mapsto [e_i] \end{aligned}$$

定义 0.2. 如果 $\varphi \in \otimes^s V$, 则称 φ 的纯度数 (pure degree) 为 s .

命题 0.1. $\pi_q|_V$ 为单射.

证明. 若 $\varphi \in \ker(\pi_q) \cap V = \mathcal{I}_q(V) \cap V$, 则 $\varphi = 0$.

$$\varphi \in \ker(\pi_q) \implies \varphi = \sum_i a_i (v_i \otimes v_i + q(v_i)) b_i$$

可假设 a_i, b_i 为纯度数.

首先考虑 $\deg(a_i) + \deg(b_i)$ 最大的项, 因为张量代数中有一个分次,

$$\sum_{i'} a_{i'}(v_{i'} \otimes v_{i'} b_{i'}) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{二次型作缩并}} a_{i'} q(v_i) b_{i'} = 0$$

咋缩并的, 按我理解反变协变才能缩并

$$\implies \sum_{i'} a_{i'}(v_{i'} \otimes v_{i'} + q(v_{i'})) b_{i'} = 0$$

没听懂, 哪里用到 φ 落在 V 里了, 如果落在 V 里 φ 的 degree 就是 1 啊. □

$Cl(V, q) : V \subset Cl(V, q)$, 由 $v \cdot v = -q(v) \cdot 1$ 生成的.

定义 $2q(v, w) = q(v + w) - q(v) - q(w)$

$$\implies (v + w) \cdot (v + w) = -q(v + w) \cdot 1$$

$$\implies v \cdot w + w \cdot v = -2q(v, w)$$

若 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 是 V 的一组基, 则 Clifford 代数的一组基为 $\left\{ 1, e_1, \dots, e_n, \underbrace{e_i e_j}_{i < j}, \underbrace{e_1 \cdot e_j \cdot e_k}_{i < j < k}, \dots, \underbrace{e_{i_1} \cdot e_{i_2} \cdot \dots \cdot e_{i_k}}_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} \right\}$

2^n 维, $\dim \bigwedge V = \dim Cl(V, q)$

$$\mathbb{C} : \langle \mathbb{R}, q(v) = v^2 \rangle$$

$$\mathbb{H} : \langle \mathbb{R}^2, q(v^1 e_1 + v^2 e_2) = (v^1)^2 + (v^2)^2 \rangle$$

$$v \cdot w + w \cdot v = -2q(v, w)$$

1 第二次

前情回顾

$$T = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \otimes^s v$$

$$\bullet \quad e_i \cdot e_j + e_j \cdot e_i \xrightarrow{-2q(e_i, e_j)} Cl(V, q)$$

$$\bullet \quad e_i \wedge e_j \xrightarrow{-e_j \wedge e_i} \wedge V$$

$$\bullet \quad e_i \cdot e_j = e_j \cdot e_i \quad \text{多项式代数}$$

命题 1.1. \mathcal{A} 含么结合代数, $f: V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ 线性映射,

$$f(v)^2 = -q(v) \cdot 1_{\mathcal{A}}, \forall v \in V,$$

则唯一延拓为

$$\tilde{f}: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

同态. 具有这样性质的代数是唯一的.

函子性质

$$f: (V, q) \longrightarrow (V', q')$$

(1) f 线性

(2) $f^*(q') = q$

同态: $\tilde{f}: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Cl(V', q')$ Clifford 代数同构

$$\iota \circ f: V \rightarrow Cl(V', q')$$

$$f(v) \cdot f(v) \stackrel{\iota}{=} -q'(f(v)) \cdot 1 = -(f^*(q'))(v) \cdot 1 = -q(v) \cdot 1$$

$$(V, q) \xrightarrow{f} (V', q') \xrightarrow{g} (V'', q'')$$

提升

$$\widetilde{g \circ f} = \tilde{g} \circ \tilde{f}$$

title

$$\text{正交群 } O(V, q) = \{f \in GL(V) : f^*q = q\}$$

$$O(V, q) \xrightarrow{i} Aut(Cl(V, q))$$

$Image(O(V, q))$ 是内自同构群

Z_2 分次

$$\alpha: V \rightarrow V, v \mapsto -v$$

容易验证 $\alpha^*q = q$

$$\tilde{\alpha}: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Cl(V, q) \text{ 同构}$$

$$i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{偶次} \\ 1 & \text{奇次} \end{cases}$$

$$Cl^i(V, q) = \{\varphi \in Cl(V, q) : \alpha(\varphi) = (-1)^i \varphi\}$$

$$Cl(V, q) = Cl^0(V, q) \oplus Cl^1(V, q)$$

$$Cl^i(V, q) \cdot Cl^j(V, q) \subset Cl^{i+j \bmod 2}(V, q)$$

Z_2 分次代数, 也叫超代数

$Cl^0(V, q)$ 是子代数, $Cl^1(V, q)$ 不是.

$Cl(V, q)$ 与 $\wedge^* V$ 之间的关系

$$\mathcal{F}(V) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \otimes^r V \text{ filtration 过滤}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}^0 \subset \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^1 \subset \tilde{\mathcal{F}}^2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{F}(V)$$

$$\text{其中 } \tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{s \leq k} \otimes^s V$$

$$\pi_q: \mathcal{F}(V) \rightarrow Cl(V, q)$$

得到 Clifford 代数的 filtration.

$$\mathcal{F}^0 \subset \mathcal{F}^1 \subset \mathcal{F}^2 \dots \subset Cl(V, q)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^i := \pi_q(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}^i)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^r \cdot \mathcal{F}^s \subset \mathcal{F}^{r+s}$$

$Cl(V, q)$ 成为 filtered 代数 (滤过代数)

映射 $\forall r, s$

$$\mathcal{F}^r / \mathcal{F}^{r-1} \times \mathcal{F}^s / \mathcal{F}^{s-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{r+s} / \mathcal{F}^{r+s-1}$$

伴随分次代数

$$C^* = \oplus_{r \geq 0} \mathcal{G}^r, \text{ 其中 } \mathcal{G}^r = \mathcal{F}^r / \mathcal{F}^{r-1}$$

命题 1.2. 任意 (V, q) , $Cl(V, q)$ 的伴随分次代数

$$C^* \cong \wedge^* V$$

证明.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \otimes^r V & \xrightarrow{\pi_r} & \mathcal{F}^r \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^r / \mathcal{F}^{r-1} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\phi}_r & \\ \wedge^r V & & \end{array}$$

- 满射
- 单射为什么 $\tilde{\phi}$ 形如这样

□

命题 1.3. $\wedge^* V \xrightarrow{\sim} Cl(V, q)$

向量空间同构, 保持 $filtration(?)$

证明. $\underbrace{V \times V \times \cdots \times V}_r \xrightarrow{f_r} f_r(v_1, \cdots, v_r) = \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{\sigma} sgn(\sigma) v_{\sigma_1} \cdots v_{\sigma(r)} \in Cl(V, q)$

由外积泛性质得到 $\wedge^r V \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} Cl(V, q)$

$$f^2 H^2$$

$$|\nabla^\Sigma f|$$

□

\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} 是 k 上的含么结合代数, 定义 $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ 上的乘法

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (a' \otimes b') = (a \cdot a') \otimes (b \cdot b')$$

$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}^0 \oplus \mathcal{A}^1, \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}^0 \oplus \mathcal{B}^1 \mathbb{Z}_2$ 分次代数, 定义 $\mathcal{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{B}$

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (a' \otimes b') = (-1)^{(\deg b)(\deg a')} (a \cdot a') \otimes (b \cdot b')$$

$$(\mathcal{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{B})^0 := \mathcal{A}^0 \otimes \mathcal{B}^0 + \mathcal{A}^1 \otimes \mathcal{B}^1$$

$$(\mathcal{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{B})^1 := \mathcal{A}^0 \otimes \mathcal{B}^1 + \mathcal{A}^1 \otimes \mathcal{B}^0$$

$$\mathcal{F}^r := \sum_{k+l=r} \mathcal{F}^k(\mathcal{A}) \otimes \mathcal{F}^l(\mathcal{B}) \longrightarrow \text{给出了 } \mathcal{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{B} \text{ 上的 filtration}$$

命题 1.4. $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$, 关于 (V, q) 的 q - 正交分解 (?)

则存在 Clifford 代数的自然同构

$$Cl(V, q) \cong Cl(V_1, q_1) \hat{\otimes} Cl(V_2, q_2)$$

证明. $v \in V, v = v_1 + v_2, v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2$

$$f: V \rightarrow Cl(V_1, q_1) \hat{\otimes} Cl(V_2, q_2)$$

$$v = v_1 + v_2 \mapsto v_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes v_2$$

$$\text{验证 } f(v) \cdot f(v) = -q(v)$$

□

对合映射 $\tau: \mathcal{T}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(V)$

$$e_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_k} \mapsto e_{i_k} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_1}$$

$$\tau(\mathcal{I}_0) \subset \mathcal{I}_0$$

$$\tau^2 = Id, \text{ 称 } \tau \text{ 为转置映射}$$

$$(\psi \cdot \phi)^t = \phi^t \cdot \psi^t$$

2 Pin 群, spin group

$$Cl^\times(V, q) = \{\varphi \in Cl(V, q) : \exists \varphi^{-1} \text{ s.t. } \varphi^{-1}\varphi = \varphi\varphi^{-1} = 1\}$$

当 $\dim V = n$, $k = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} , $\dim Cl^\times(V, q) = 2^n$

$$\varphi \in GL(Cl(V, q))$$

伴随表示

$$Ad: Cl^\times(V, q) \rightarrow Aut(Cl(V, q))$$

$$\varphi \mapsto Ad_\varphi := (v \mapsto \varphi v \varphi^{-1})$$

在单位元处取切映射 \implies

$$\text{李代数同态: } ad: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Der(Cl(V, q)), y \mapsto ad_y(x) : [y, x]$$

$$\text{指数映射 } \exp: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Cl^\times(V, q)$$

$$y \mapsto \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^k}{k!}$$

$$ad_y(x) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} Ad_{\exp(ty)}(x)$$

命题 2.1. 令 $v \in V \subset Cl(V, q)$ such that $q(v) \neq 0$, 则

$$(1) Ad_v(V) = V$$

(2) 对任意 $w \in V$, 有

$$-Ad_v(w) = w - 2 \frac{q(v, w)}{q(v)} v$$

$$\text{证明. } v^2 = -q(v) \implies v^{-1} = -\frac{v}{q(v)}$$

$$-q(v)Ad_v(w) = -q(v)v^{-1}vw = v w v = (-wv - 2q(v, w))v = -wv^2 - 2q(v, w)v = wq(v) - 2q(v, w)v$$

两边同除 $q(v)$. □

$$G_0 = \{\varphi \in Cl^\times(V, q) \text{ s.t. } Ad_\varphi(V) = V\} \text{ 由命题知, } \{v \in V, q(v) \neq 0\} \subset G_0$$

$$(Ad_v^* q)(w) := q(Ad_v(w)) = q(w)$$

$$\text{定义: } p(v, q) := \langle v \in V, q(v) \neq 0 \rangle \leq Cl^\times(V, q)$$

$$P(V, q) \xrightarrow{Ad} O(V, q) = \{\lambda \in Gl(V) : \lambda^* q = q\}$$

定义 2.1. $Pin(V, q) = \langle v \in V : q(v) = \pm 1 \rangle \leq p(V, q)$

$$\text{自旋群 } spin(V, q) = Pin(V, q) \cap Cl^0(V, q)$$

$$Ad_v: V \rightarrow V, \text{ 扭曲的伴随表示}$$

$$\tilde{Ad}: Cl^\times(V, q) \rightarrow Aut(Cl(V, q)), \varphi \mapsto \tilde{Ad}_\varphi(y) = \alpha(\varphi)y\varphi^{-1}$$

$$(1) \tilde{Ad}_{\varphi_1 \varphi_2} = \tilde{Ad}_{\varphi_1} \circ \tilde{Ad}_{\varphi_2}$$

$$(2) \tilde{Ad}_\varphi = Ad_\varphi, \varphi \in Cl^0(V, q)$$

$$\tilde{Ad}_v(w) = w - \frac{2q(v, w)}{q(v)} v$$

定义 2.2. $\tilde{p}(V, q) = \{\varphi \in Cl^\times(V, q) : \tilde{Ad}_\varphi(V) = V\}$

命题 2.2. $\dim V < +\infty$, q 非退化,

$$\ker \left(\tilde{p}(V, q) \xrightarrow{\tilde{A}d} Gl(V) \right) = k^*$$

证明. 取 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 是 V 的一组基使得 $q(v_i) \neq 0$ 且 $\forall i \neq j, q(v_i, v_j) = 0$

设 $\varphi \in Cl^\times(V, q)$ s.t. $\varphi \in \ker(\tilde{A}d)$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 \in Cl^0(V, q) \oplus Cl^1(V, q)$$

$$\varphi \in \ker(\tilde{A}d) \iff \tilde{A}d_\varphi = Id \iff \forall v \in V, \alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1} = v$$

$$\iff \alpha(\varphi)v = v\varphi$$

$$\implies \forall v \in V, v\varphi_0 = \varphi_0v, -v\varphi_1 = \varphi_1v$$

$\varphi_0 = a_0 + v_1a_1$, 其中 a_0, a_1 为 v_2, \dots, v_n 的多项式

取 $v = v_1$, 有 $v_1\varphi_0 = \varphi_0v_1$

$$\implies v_1(a_0 + v_1a_1) = (a_0 + v_1a_1)v_1$$

$$\implies v_1a_0 + v_1^2a_1 = a_0v_1 + v_1a_1v_1 = a_0v_1 - v_1^2a_1 \implies 2v_1^2a_1 = 0 \implies a_1 = 0$$

$$\implies \varphi = a_0 \text{ 不含 } v_1.$$

同理 $\varphi_1 = a_1 + v_1a_0$

$$-v_1(a_1 + v_1a_0) = (a_1 + v_1a_0)v_1$$

$$\implies -v_1a_1 - v_1^2a_0 = a_1v_1 + v_1a_0v_1 = a_1v_1 + v_1^2a_0$$

$$\implies 2v_1^2a_0 = 0, \varphi_1 \text{ 不含 } v_1$$

□

范数映射

$$N: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Cl(V, q), \varphi \mapsto N(\varphi) := \varphi\alpha(\varphi^t)$$

注记. (1) $\alpha(\varphi^t) = (\alpha(\varphi))^t$

$$(2) \forall v \in V, N(v) = v \cdot \alpha(v^t) = v\alpha(v) = -v^2 = q(v)$$

命题 2.3. $\dim V < +\infty, q$ 非退化, 则 $N: \tilde{p}(V, q) \rightarrow k^\times$

证明. $N(\tilde{p}(V, q)) \subset k^*$

$$\text{取 } \varphi \in \tilde{p}(V, q), \forall v \in V, \tilde{A}d_\varphi(v) = \alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1} \in V$$

$$\implies \alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1} = (\alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1})^t = (\varphi^t)^{-1}v\alpha(\varphi)^t$$

$$\implies \varphi^t\alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1}\alpha(\varphi^t)^{-1} = v$$

$$\tilde{A}d_{\alpha(\varphi^t)} \circ \tilde{A}d_\varphi(v) = v$$

$$\tilde{A}d_{\alpha(\varphi^t)\varphi}(v)$$

$$\tilde{A}d_{\alpha(\varphi^t)\varphi} = Id|_V$$

$$\alpha(\varphi^t)\varphi \in k^* \implies N(\varphi^t) \in k^*$$

只要再说明 $(\tilde{p}(V, q))^t \subset \tilde{P}(V, q)$, 假装自己说明了.

下说明 N 是同态.

$$N(\varphi\psi) = \varphi\psi\alpha((\varphi\psi)^t) = \varphi\psi\alpha(\psi^t\alpha^t) = \varphi\psi\alpha(\psi^t) \cdot \alpha(\varphi^t) = N(\psi)\varphi\alpha(\varphi^t) = N(\psi)N(\varphi)$$

□

推论 2.1. $\varphi \in \tilde{p}(V, q)$, 则 $\tilde{A}d_\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 保持二次型 q .

$$\tilde{A}d = \tilde{p}(V, q) \rightarrow O(V, q)$$

证明. $\varphi \in \tilde{p}(V, q)$, $N(\alpha(\varphi)) = N(\varphi)$

令 $V^* = \{v \in V : q(v) \neq 0\}$. 对 $\forall v \in V^*$,

$$N(\tilde{A}d_\varphi(v)) = N(\alpha(\varphi)v\varphi^{-1}) = N(\alpha(\varphi))N(v)N(\varphi^{-1}) = N(\varphi)N(\varphi^{-1})N(v) = N(v) = q(v)$$

□

定义 2.3. $P(V, q) = \{v_1 \cdots v_r \in Cl(V, q) : v_1, \dots, v_r \text{ 为 } V^* \text{ 中有限序列}\}$

$$\tilde{A}d: \underline{p}(V, q) \rightarrow O(V, q)$$

$$\tilde{A}d_{(v_1 \cdots v_r)} = \tilde{A}d_{v_1} \circ \cdots \circ \tilde{A}d_{v_r} \in O(v, q)$$

$\tilde{A}d: O(V, q)$ 满射

定理 2.1 (Cartan-Dieudonne).

$$sp(V, q) = P(V, q) \cap Cl^0(V, q)$$

$$SO(V, q) = \{\lambda \in O(V, q), \det \lambda = 1\}$$

定理 2.7 $\implies \tilde{A}d: SP(V, q) \rightarrow SO(V, q)$ 也是满射.

定理 2.2. $k = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} . $q: V$ 上的非退化的二次型. 则存在短正合列

$$0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow Spin(V, q) \xrightarrow{\tilde{A}d} SO(V, q) \longrightarrow 1.$$

$$\text{其中 } F = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\pm 1\}, k = \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{Z}_4 = \{\pm 1, \pm \sqrt{-1}\}, k = \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

证明. 设 $\varphi = v_1 \cdots v_r \in Pin(V, q)$

$$\varphi \in \ker(\tilde{A}d) \implies \varphi \in k^*$$

$$N(\varphi) = \varphi \alpha(\varphi)^t = \varphi^2$$

$$N(\varphi) = N(v_1) \cdots N(v_r) = \pm 1$$

$$\implies \varphi^2 = \pm 1$$

□

定理 2.3. 任意 (r, s) , 短正合序列

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow Spin_{r,s} \longrightarrow SO_{r,s} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow Pin_{r,s} \longrightarrow O_{r,s} \longrightarrow 0$$

若 $(r, s) \neq (1, 1)$, 则二重覆叠映射非平凡.

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow Spin_n \longrightarrow SO(n) \longrightarrow 0, n \geq 3$$

是万有覆叠映射.

证明. $(r, s) \neq (1, 1)$, 取 $e_1, e_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 使得 $q(e_1) = q(e_2) = \pm 1$, 则

$$r(t) = \pm \cos(2t) + e_1 \cdot e_2 \sin(2t), t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$r(t) = (e_1 \cos t + e_2 \sin t)(e_2 \cos t - e_1 \sin t)$$

$$q(v_1) = q(v_2) = \pm 1$$

$$\bullet \quad r(t) \in spin_{r,s}$$

□

3 Clifford 代数

$$Cl_{r,s} := Cl(V, q), \quad V = \mathbb{R}^{r+s}, \quad q(x) = x_1^2 + \cdots + x_r^2 - x_{r+1}^2 - \cdots - x_{r+s}^2$$

$$\text{特别 } Cl_n := Cl_{n,0}$$

$$Cl_n^* = Cl_{0,n}$$

命题 3.1. 取 e_1, \dots, e_{r+s} 为 $\mathbb{R}^{r+s} \subset Cl_{r,s}$ 的 q 正交基, 则 $Cl_{r,s}$

$$e_i e_j + e_j e_i = \begin{cases} -2\delta_{ij} & i \leq r \\ 2\delta_{ij} & i > r \end{cases}$$

命题 3.2. $Cl_{r,s} \cong Cl_1 \hat{\otimes} \cdots \hat{\otimes} Cl_1^* \hat{\otimes} \cdots \hat{\otimes} Cl_1^*$

注记. $Cl_1 = \mathbb{C}, Cl_1^* = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$

定义 3.1. 体积元: $\omega = e_1 \cdots e_r e_{r+1} \cdots e_{r+s}$, q -正交定向基

习题: ω 不依赖于基的选取.

命题 3.3. 令 $n = r + s$, 则 $\omega^2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + s}$

$$\text{且 } \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n, v \cdot \omega = (-1)^{n-1} \omega v$$

特别地, 当 n 奇, $\omega \in Z(Cl_{r,s})$

$$n \text{ 偶, } \varphi \omega = \omega \alpha(\varphi)$$

证明. 取 e_1, \dots, e_{r+s} 是 q -正交定向基.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= e_1 \cdots e_{r+s} e_1 \cdots e_{r+s} = (-1)^{n-1} e_1^2 e_2 \cdots e_{r+s} e_2 \cdots e_{r+s} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{n-2} e_1^2 e_2^2 (e_3 \cdots e_{r+s})^2 \\ &= (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i} e_1^2 e_2^2 \cdots e_{r+s}^2 \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^r \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\omega^2 = \begin{cases} (-1)^s & n = 3, 4 \pmod{4} \\ (-1)^{s+1} & n = 1, 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

引理 3.1. 设 $\omega \in Cl_{r,s}, \omega^2 = 1$, 令

$$\pi^+ = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \omega), \pi^- = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \omega)$$

则

$$(1) \quad \pi^+ \pi^- = 0$$

$$(2) \quad (\pi^+)^2 = \pi^+, (\pi^-)^2 = \pi^-$$

$$(3) \quad \pi^+ \pi^- = \pi^- \pi^+ = 0$$

命题 3.4. $\omega^2 = 1, r + s$ 为奇数, 则

$$Cl_{r,s} = Cl_{r,s}^+ \oplus Cl_{r,s}^-$$

$$\text{其中 } Cl_{r,s}^\pm = \pi^\pm Cl_{r,s} = Cl_{r,s} \pi^\pm$$

$$\alpha(Cl_{r,s}^\pm) = Cl_{r,s}^\mp$$

命题 3.5. $\omega^1 = 1$, $r + s$ 偶数, $V: Cl_{r,s}$ -模, 即 $Cl_{r,s} \xrightarrow{\varphi} Hom(V, V)$ 代数同态

则 $V = V^+ \oplus V^-$, $V^\pm = \{v \in V: \rho(w)v = \pm v\}$

$V^+ = i^+ \cdot V, V^- = \pi^- \cdot V$

且任意 $e \in \mathbb{R}^{r+s}, q(e) \neq 0$, 则 $e: V^+ \rightarrow V^-, V^- \rightarrow V^+$

证明. $V^\pm := \pi^\pm V$

$V = V^+ \oplus V^-$

由 $\forall v \in V, v\omega = -\omega v$

$\implies e\pi^+ = e \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 + \omega) = \pi^- e$

□

定理 3.1. $\forall r, s$, 代数同构

$$Cl_{r,s} \cong Cl_{r+1,s}^0$$

特别地, $Cl_n \cong Cl_{n+1}^0$.

证明. 取 q 正交基, $e_1, \dots, e_{r+s+1} \in \mathbb{R}^{r+s+1}$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} q(e_i) = 1 & 1 \leq i \leq r+1 \\ q(e_i) = -1 & r+1 < i \leq n+1 \end{cases}$$

取 $spin\{e_i \mid i \neq r+1\} = \mathbb{R}^{r+s}$

定义 $f: \mathbb{R}^{r+s} \rightarrow Cl_{r+s}^0$ (之后提升)

$e_i \mapsto e_{r+1} \cdot e_i$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^{r+s} = \sum_{i \neq r+1} x_i e_i, f(x)^2 = -q(x)$$

□

由命题 1.1, $\implies \tilde{f}: Cl_{r,s} \rightarrow Cl_{r+s+1}^0$

由维数知同构.

命题 3.6. $L: Cl_n \rightarrow Cl_n$

$$\varphi \mapsto L(\varphi) := - \sum_i e_i \varphi e_i$$

其中 e_i 为 \mathbb{R}^n 的正交基.

令 $\tilde{L} := \alpha \circ L$, 则 \tilde{L} 的特征空间为 $\Lambda^p = \Lambda^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 在 Cl_n 中的典范的像.

$$\tilde{L}|_{\Lambda^p} = (n - 2p)Id$$

证明. $\varphi \in \bigwedge^p, \varphi = e_1 \cdots e_p$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi) &= - \sum_i e_i (e_1 \cdots e_p) e_i = - \sum_{i=1}^p e_i (e_1 \cdots e_p) e_i - \sum_{i=p+1}^n e_i (e_1 \cdots e_p) e_i \\ &= (-1)^{p-1} \sum_{p=1}^p e_1 \cdots e_p + (-1)^p \sum_{i=p+1}^n e_1 \cdots e_p \\ &= (-1)^p (n - 2p) e_1 \cdots e_p = (n - 2p) \alpha(e_1 \cdots e_p) \end{aligned}$$

□

3.1 title

$Cl_n \cong \bigwedge^* \mathbb{R}^n$ 下, Clifford 乘法的表示
 $\mathbb{R}^n \cong (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$
任意 $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 缩并
 v
易证
血压高了

命题 3.7. $Cl_n \cong \bigwedge^* \mathbb{R}^n, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varphi \in Cl_n$
 $v \cdot \varphi = v \wedge \varphi - v L \varphi$

证明. 取 \mathbb{R}^n 的正交基, e_1, \cdots, e_n , 使得 $v = te_1, t \in \mathbb{R}$
令 $\varphi = e_{i_1}, \cdots$

□

4 分类

$$Cl_{r,s} \cong \text{矩阵代数}$$

$$Cl_{1,0} \cong \mathbb{C}$$

$$Cl_{0,1} \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} = \langle 1, t \mid t^2 = 1 \rangle$$

$$Cl_{2,0} = \mathbb{H}$$

$$Cl_{0,2} \stackrel{\text{习题}}{\cong} [\text{代数同构}] \mathbb{R}(2)$$

$$Cl_{1,1} = \mathbb{R}(2)$$

定理 4.1. $\forall r, s, n \geq 0$, 代数同构 $Cl_{n,0} \otimes Cl_{0,2} \cong Cl_{0,n+2}$

$$Cl_{0,n} \otimes Cl_{2,0} \cong Cl_{n+2,0}$$

$$Cl_{r,s} \otimes Cl_{1,1} \cong Cl_{r+1,s+1}$$

命题 4.1. $\bullet \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathbb{H} \cong \mathbb{C}(2)$

$$\bullet \mathbb{H} \otimes \mathbb{H} \cong \mathbb{R}(4)$$

证明.

$$(3) \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$$

$$(1, 0) \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(1 \otimes 1 + i \otimes i)$$

1.

□

\mathbb{C} 上的非退化二次型

$$q_{\mathbb{C}}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^n z_j^2$$

$$Cl_{r,s} \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong Cl(\mathbb{C}^{r+s}, q \otimes \mathbb{C})$$

定义 4.1. $Cl_n := Cl(\mathbb{C}^n, q_{\mathbb{C}})$

定理 4.2. $\forall n \geq 0$, 周期性同构,

$$\bullet Cl_{n+8,0} \cong Cl_{n,0} \otimes Cl_{8,0}$$

$$\bullet Cl_{0,n+8} \cong Cl_{0,8} \otimes Cl_{0,n}$$

$$\bullet Cl_{n+2} \cong Cl_n \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} Cl_2$$

$$\bullet Cl_{8,0} = R(16)$$

$$\bullet Cl_{2\perp}$$

5 表示

V 是 k 向量空间, q 是 V 上的二次型

定义 5.1. $\mathbb{K} \supset k$

$Cl(V, q)$ 的 \mathbb{K} 表示

$\rho: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Hom_{\mathbb{K}}(W, W)$ 的 k 代数同态. 其中 W 是 \mathbb{K} 有限维向量空间.

称 W 为 \mathbb{K} 上的 $Cl(V, q)$ 模

任意 $\varphi \in Cl(V, q)$, $w \in W$

$\varphi \cdot w := \rho(\varphi)(w)$

Clifford 乘法

W 实向量空间, $J: W \rightarrow W$, \mathbb{R} 线性使得 $J^2 = -\text{Id}$.

W 成为复向量空间

$Cl_{r,s}$ 的复表示

实表示

$W_{\mathbb{R}}$ 上有四元数结构, 存在 $I, J, K \in Hom_{\mathbb{R}}(W, W)$ 使得 $I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = -\text{Id}$

$IJ = -JI = K$

$JK = -KJ = I$

$KI = -IK = J$

定义 5.2. $V, q, k \subset \mathbb{K}$

\mathbb{K} 表示 $\rho: Cl(V, q) \rightarrow Hom_{\mathbb{K}}(W, W)$

称为可约的, 如果

$W = W_1 \oplus W_1$, 使得任意 $\varphi \in Cl(V, q)$, $\rho(\varphi)(W_i) \subset (W_i)$

$\rho = \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2$

命题 5.1. $Cl(V, q)$ 的表示 ρ

$\forall r, s, Cl_{r,s} \cong Cl_{r+1,s}^0$

$Spin_{r,s} \subset Cl_{r,s}^0 \cong Cl_{r-1,s}$

Clifford 代数的表示就可以诱导 Spin 群的表示

由此以后 $Cl_n = Cl_{n,0}$

$d_n = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} W$, Cl_n 的不可约 \mathbb{R} 表示

$d_n^{\mathbb{C}} = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} W$, 不可约复表示的维数

K_n 与 $\rho(Cl(V, q))$ 交换的