

Course 424

Group Representations III

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22 September 1987 Exam Hall 14:00–16:00

Answer as many questions as you can; all carry the same number of marks.

Unless otherwise stated, all Lie algebras are over \mathbb{R} , and all representations are finite-dimensional over \mathbb{C} .

1. Define a representation α of a Lie algebra, and explain carefully how a representation of a linear group G gives rise to a representation of its Lie algebra $\mathscr{L}G$.

What is meant by saying that α is (a) simple (b) semisimple?

Determine the simple representations of $\mathbf{sl}(2,\mathbb{R})$.

Sketch the proof that all representations of $\mathbf{sl}(2,\mathbb{R})$ are semisimple.

2. Define the *adjoint representation* **ad** of a Lie algebra \mathscr{L} (verifying that it is indeed a representation).

Compute the adjoint representation of so(3) in matrix form.

Define a covering $f : G \to H$, where G and H are connected linear groups. By using the adjoint representation Ad of the group SU(2), or otherwise, establish that there is a covering $f : SU(2) \to SO(3)$. What is ker f?

3. Define the Killing form K(X) of a Lie algebra.

Compute the Killing forms of $\mathbf{su}(2)$ and $\mathbf{sl}(2,\mathbb{R})$.

Show that the Killing form of a compact linear group G (or rather, of $\mathscr{L}G$) is negative-definite or negative-indefinite.

Sketch the proof of the converse result, that if the Lie algebra $\mathscr{L}G$ of the connected linear group G is negative-definite then G is compact.

4. Show that any set of commuting matrices has a common eigenvector.

Sketch the representation theory of $\mathbf{su}(3)$, defining carefully the terms weight and weight vector.

Determine the weights of the adjoint representation of su(3).