

Continuando con:

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathbb{R}X_1 \oplus \mathbb{R}X_2 \oplus \mathbb{R}X_3$$

teníamos:

$$\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Vemos:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$\therefore \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$ es Abeliana.

Sabemos que:

$\text{Int}(\mathfrak{g})$ es generado por $\exp(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$

Si $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, entonces:

$$X^2 = 0$$

por tanto:

$$\exp(X) = e^X = I_3 + X + \frac{1}{2!}X^2 + \dots$$

$$= I_3 + X$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ c & d & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a+c & b+d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \exp(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

$$\therefore \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

isomorfo a \mathbb{R}^2 via:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^2 &\longrightarrow \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) \\ (a, b) &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Otro ejemplo de exponenciación!

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

pero $e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$ se puede calcular directamente.

De regreso a $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$, $\text{Int}(\mathfrak{g})$.

centro de $\mathfrak{g} \neq 0$

$\text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) \neq e$ y Abeliiano

\therefore de centro no trivial.

Dem. Corolario 5.3 página 136.

$$Z(\mathfrak{g}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ad}: \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$G' = \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \text{Lie}(G') = \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\text{Ad}': G' \longrightarrow \text{GL}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

$$\text{ad}': \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

Se denota $Z = Z(G') = \text{Ker}(\text{Ad}_{G'})$ y por el Corolario 5.2.

$$\theta: G'/Z \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Ad}_{G'}(G')$$

$$gZ \longmapsto \text{Ad}_{G'}(g)$$

pero $\text{Ad}_{G'}(G') = \text{Int}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$

Tenemos:

$$s = \text{ad}: \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$X \longmapsto \text{ad}(X)$$

isomorfismo. De lo cual se obtiene el isomorfismo

$$S: G' \longrightarrow \text{Int}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

$$g \longmapsto s \circ g \circ s^{-1} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g}) \\ \cup \\ \mathfrak{g} \end{matrix}$$

pues si $g \in G' = \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) \subseteq \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$

$$\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}) \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{g} \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{s} \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\therefore s \circ g \circ s^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

Pero $s \circ g \circ s^{-1} \in \text{Int}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$ y S es isomorfismo por el segundo párrafo de la página 127.

Hemos obtenido:

$$\Theta: G'/Z \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Int}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

$$S: G' \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Int}(\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

Se considera y calcula $S^{-1} \circ \Theta$

Primeros: $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, G' gen. por $e^{\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})}$

$$S(e^{\text{ad}(X)}) = S \circ e^{\text{ad}(X)} \circ S^{-1} = ?$$

veamos que: $Y \in \mathfrak{g}$

$$S \circ e^{\text{ad}(X)} \circ S^{-1}(\text{ad}(Y)) =$$

$$= S \circ e^{\text{ad}(X)}(Y)$$

$$= S \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{ad}(X)^k}{k!} (Y) \right)$$

$$= \text{ad} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \underbrace{[X, [X, \dots, Y] \dots]}_{[X,] \text{ aplicado } k \text{ veces}} \right)$$

como ad es homomorfismo de álgebras de Lie

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \underbrace{[\text{ad}(X), [\text{ad}(X), \dots, \text{ad}(Y)] \dots]}_{[\text{ad}(X),] \text{ aplicado } k \text{ veces}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \text{ad}'(\text{ad}(x))^k (\text{ad}(y))$$

$$= e^{\text{ad}'(\text{ad}(x))} (\text{ad}(y))$$

Se sigue que: $\forall x \in \mathfrak{g}$

$$S(e^{\text{ad}(x)}) = e^{\text{ad}'(\text{ad}(x))}$$

$$= \text{Ad}'(e^{\text{ad}(x)})$$

Concluimos que $S = \text{Ad}'$.

Luego se obtiene que el isomorfismo:

$$G'/z \xrightarrow{S^{-1} \circ \Theta} G'$$

cumple $S^{-1}(\Theta(gz)) = S^{-1}(\text{Ad}'(g)) = g$.

Esto implica $z = \{e\}$.

Definición en la página 130:

\mathfrak{g} álgebra de Lie

$\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ subálgebra de Lie.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}} & \text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{g}) \supseteq \text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{h}) \\ & & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & & \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) \supseteq K^* \end{array}$$

$\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ es compactamente encajada en \mathfrak{g}

\iff K^* es compacto.
def.

\mathfrak{g} es compacta

$\iff \mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ es compactamente encajada en \mathfrak{g}

$\iff \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g})$ es compacto.

Ejemplos:

1) $\mathfrak{g} = \mathbb{R}^n$ Abelian a.

$$\therefore \text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}} \equiv 0$$

$\therefore \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) = \{I_{\mathfrak{g}}\}$ compacto

$\therefore \mathfrak{g}$ es álgebra de compacto

2) Sea G grupo de Lie compacto. Entonces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{ad}} & \mathfrak{gl}(\mathfrak{g}) \cong \text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{g}) \\ \exp \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\ G & \xrightarrow{\text{Ad}_G} & \text{Ad}_G(G) \cong \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) \end{array}$$

Pero $\text{Int}(\mathfrak{g}) = \text{Ad}_G(G_0)$

G compacto $\Rightarrow G_0$ compacto

$\Rightarrow \text{Int}(\mathfrak{g})$ compacto

$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ compacto

$$3) \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R}) = \{ A \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \text{tr}(A) = 0 \}$$

Sean:

$$\mathfrak{a} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\mathfrak{b} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -x \\ x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

\therefore $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ son subálgebras Abelianas de $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$ y por tanto álgebras compactas. Pero:

\mathfrak{a} no es compactamente encajada en $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$

\mathfrak{b} sí es compactamente encajada en $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$.