Online Course: "Reps of Lie Algs" by Vyacheslav Futorny

- PBW Thm:
  If $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ basis of $\mathfrak{g}$, then
  $\{ e_1^{i_1} \dots e_n^{i_n} \mid i_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \forall j \}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$

- $\mathfrak{g}$-module $\cong$ $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$-module

- sl_2-module construction
  1) $V_n \cong \mathbb{C}[x]_{\leq n} = \{ f(x) \mid \partial f \leq n \}$
     $e \mapsto \frac{d}{dx}$, $f \mapsto -x^2\frac{d}{dx} + nx$, $h \mapsto -2x\frac{d}{dx} + n$
  2) $V_n \cong \mathbb{C}[x,y]_n^h$ homogeneous polynomial of degree n.
     $e \mapsto x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$; $h \mapsto x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$; $f \mapsto y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

- Cartan subalg. of $\mathfrak{g}$ is a maximal toral Lie alg. (consisting of semi-simple elements respect to adjoint rep)

- $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \simeq \mathcal{U}(N_-) \otimes \mathcal{U}(H) \otimes \mathcal{U}(N_+)$
  where $\mathfrak{g} = N_- \oplus H \oplus N_+$

- Simple Lie algs $\longleftrightarrow$ Dynkin diagrams $\longleftrightarrow$ Cartan matrices

$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^r$ is a Cartan matrix if
- A is indecomposable
- $a_{ii} = 2, \forall i$
- $a_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow a_{ji} = 0$
- $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
- $\exists$ a diagonal D such that DAD^{-1} is symmetric and positive definite.

as a consequence, we get that $a_{ij} \in \{2, 0, -1, -2, -3\}$

- Serre relation. $[e_i, [e_i, e_j]] = [f_i, [f_i, f_j]] = 0$.

- Any submodule and any quotient module of a weight module is a weight module

- Let $\lambda \in H^*$, a $\mathfrak{g}$-module V is a highest weight module with highest weight λ if
  1) $\exists v \in V_\lambda$, such that $V = \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})v$ (generated by v)
  2) $N_+ v = 0$.
- Universal highest weight modules = Verma modules

Denote by $S(\lambda)$ a left ideal of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by N_+ and elements $h - \lambda(h)$, $\forall h \in H$. Then $S(\lambda)$ is a $\mathfrak{g}$-submod and $S(\lambda) \cap \mathcal{U}(N_-) = 0$

$M(\lambda) = \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})/S(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}(N_+ \oplus H)} kv_\lambda \cong \mathcal{U}(N_-)\bar{1}$, where $hv_\lambda = \lambda(h)v_\lambda$, $\forall h$ and $N_+ v_\lambda = 0$.

- Properties of $M(\lambda)$

1) Any highest module with highest weight λ is a homomorphic image of $M(\lambda)$.

2) $M(\lambda)$ has a unique maximal submodule and hence a unique irreducible quotient $L(\lambda)$

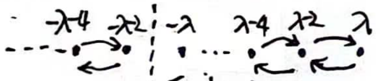
3) Theorem. a) $\dim L(\lambda) < \infty \Leftrightarrow \lambda(h_i) \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \ \forall i$

b) Any irreducible fin-dim g-module is isomorphic to $L(\lambda)$ for some λ.

Example. 1) $g = sl_2$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. then Verma module $M(\lambda) \cong U(N_-) \cong k[f]$

- If $\lambda \notin \mathbb{Z}_+$, then $L(\lambda) = M(\lambda)$
- If $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, then $M(-\lambda-2) \subseteq M(\lambda)$ as a submodule and

$L(\lambda) \cong M(\lambda)/M(-\lambda-2) \cong V_n$ (that we construct before)



2) $g = sl_3$. Consider adjoint rep $ad: sl_3 \to gl(sl_3)$.

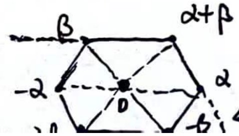
weights of ad $\Leftrightarrow$ {roots of g} $\cup$ {0} (for H)

- Adjoint rep is irr (as sl_3 is simple) of dim 8.

weights: α, β, $\alpha+\beta$, $-\alpha$, $-\beta$, $-\alpha-\beta$, 0

E_{12} E_{23} E_{13} h_1, h_2

$L(\alpha+\beta)$:



$\leftarrow M(\alpha+\beta)$:

In general $M(\lambda)$:

- Since K_g is nondeg, we have an isomorphism $\overset{\nu}{:} H \to H^*$: $h \mapsto K_g(h, \cdot)$
This allows to define a non-deg form on H^* : $(\nu(h), \nu(h')) = K_g(h, h')$.

- For any $\alpha \in \Delta$, define a reflection in α : $S_\alpha \in \mathrm{Aut}\, H^*$
Such that $S_\alpha(\lambda) = \lambda - \frac{2(\lambda,\alpha)}{(\alpha,\alpha)} \alpha$ (fixes the hyperplane orthognal to α)

- Further properties of Verma modules

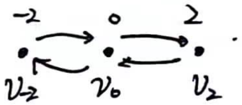
1) $Z(U) \subset U(g)$ the center of $U(g)$ (not g!) action by a scalar!

$\exists$ a homo $\chi_\lambda : Z(U) \to k$ such that $zv = \chi_\lambda(z)v$. $\forall z \in Z(U)$. $v \in M(\lambda)$

χ_λ is the central character of $M(\lambda)$. (or $L(\lambda)$)

Example $g = sl_2$. $z = (h+1)^2 + 4fe$ generates the center $Z(U)$ (Casimir)

Consider V_2 :



$z v_2 = 9 v_2$
$z v_0 = 9 v_0$ $\Rightarrow \chi_2(z) = 9$
$z v_2 = 9 v_2$.

2) $Z(U) \cong S(H)^W$ (Harish-Chandra isomorphism)

e.g. $g = sl_3$, $H = \mathbb{C}h_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}h_2$, $S(H) \cong \mathbb{C}[h_1, h_2]$, $W = S_2$ (Weyl group)

$S(H)^W = \mathbb{C}[h_1, h_2]^{S_2} = \mathbb{C}[h_1+h_2, h_1h_2] \cong \mathbb{C}[x,y] \cong Z(U)$

- Theorem. (Harish-Chandra) $\chi_\lambda = \chi_\mu \Leftrightarrow \mu \in W \cdot \lambda$. W is the Weyl group

where $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+} \alpha$

• Character of a weight module:

$V=\bigoplus_{\lambda\in H^*} V_\lambda$, $\dim V_\lambda<\infty$, $\forall\lambda$.

$$ch V = \underbrace{\sum_{\lambda\in H^*}(\dim V_\lambda)e^\lambda}_{\text{formal character}}$$

e^λ is a formal symbol such that $e^\lambda e^\mu = e^{\lambda+\mu}$

Ex. $ch(L(\alpha+\beta)) = e^{\alpha+\beta}+e^{\alpha}+e^{\beta}+e^{-\alpha}+e^{-\beta}+e^{-\alpha-\beta}+2e^0$

Remark. For λ dominant integral, $\dim L(\lambda)<\infty$ and $ch L(\lambda)$ can be viewed as a $\mathbb{Z}$-valued function on the lattice of integral weight: $ch L(\lambda)(\mu) = \dim L(\lambda)_\mu$. Besides, it has a finite support.

Theorem. (Weyl character formular) For any dominant integral λ.

$$ch L(\lambda) = \frac{\sum_{w\in W}(-1)^{l(w)}\varepsilon_w(\lambda+\rho)}{\sum_{w\in W}(-1)^{l(w)}\varepsilon_w(\rho)}$$

or equivalently $\leftarrow$ length of w (about simple reflection)

$$ch L(\lambda) * \Big(\sum_{w\in W}(-1)^{l(w)}\varepsilon_w(\rho)\Big) = \sum_{w\in W}(-1)^{l(w)}\varepsilon_w(\lambda+\rho)$$

• If $M(\mu)\subset M(\lambda)$, then $\chi_\mu=\chi_\lambda$ and $\mu\in W\cdot\lambda$. Converse is not true.

• $M(\lambda)$ has a finite composition series $M(\lambda)=M_0\supset M_1\supset\cdots\supset M_r=0$, where $M_i/M_{i+1}\cong L(\mu_i)$

The number of times $L(\mu)$ appears as a subquotient in the composition series doesn't depend on the series. It's denoted by $[M(\lambda):L(\mu)]$.

1) $[M(\lambda):L(\lambda)]=1$ (only comes from the highest weight)

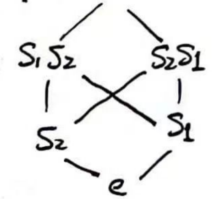
2) If $[M(\lambda):L(\mu)]\neq 0$, then $\mu\in W\cdot\lambda$ (as for Verma submodules above)

3) $ch M(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu\in H^*}[M(\lambda):L(\mu)]\, ch L(\mu) = \sum_{w\in W}[M(\lambda):L(w\cdot\lambda)]\, ch L(w\cdot\lambda)$

• Bruhat order on W: a partial order such that $v\le w$ if any reduced expression for w contains a subexpression which is reduced for v. (reduced expression is the shortest decomposition in the product of simple reflections)

Ex. $\mathfrak{g}=\mathfrak{sl}_3$, $W=S_3=\langle s_1,s_2\rangle=\{e, s_1, s_2, s_1s_2, s_2s_1, \overset{s_2s_1s_2}{\overset{\parallel}{s_1s_2s_1}}\}$

Bruhat order: $w_0=s_1s_2s_1=s_2s_1s_2$



• Kazhdan-Lusztig conjecture:

Let $-\lambda$ be integral dominant weight. Then $w\in W$, $\lambda'=\lambda-2\rho$.

1) $ch M(w\cdot\lambda') = \sum_{v\le w} P_{w_0w,\,w_0v}(1)\cdot ch L(v\cdot\lambda')$

where $P_{x,y}$ are certain polynomials (called Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials). Note that the formular does not depend on λ.

2) $ch L(w\cdot\lambda') = \sum_{v\le w}(-1)^{l(w)-l(v)} P_{v,w}(1)\, ch M(v\cdot\lambda')$

Ex. Apply it on $ch M(\lambda')$, we can get

$$ch M(\lambda') = -\underbrace{P_{e,s_\alpha}(1)}_{1}\, ch M(-n-2) + \underbrace{P_{s_\alpha,s_\alpha}(1)}_{1}\, ch M(n)$$

Category $\mathcal{O}$

Consider of $\mathfrak{g}$-modules satisfying:

1) V is a weighted module
2) V is a finitely generated module
3) $\forall v \in V$, $\dim U(N_+)v < \infty$

then we say $V \in \mathcal{O}$

Ex. $\forall \lambda \in H^*$, $M(\lambda), L(\lambda) \in \mathcal{O}$

Infinite dimensional Lie algs

Ex. (First Witt alg)

$W_1 = \mathrm{Der}\, \mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]$, has basis $d_n = t^{n+1}\frac{d}{dt}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. and $[d_n, d_m] = (n-m)d_{n+m}$

W_1-module V is called weight if d_0 is diagonalizable on V. ($\underset{\text{irr}}{\mathbb{C}}$ & $\underset{\text{not irr.}}{\mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]}$)

and $\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]$ as a submodule. & $\mathbb{C}[t^{-1},t]/\mathbb{C}$ is irr.

Highest Weight modules:

$W_1 = W_1^- \oplus \mathbb{C}d_0 \oplus W_1^+$ ($d_n \in W_1^+ \Leftrightarrow n > 0$)

Let $a \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{C}v_a$ is a 1-dim module over $\mathbb{C}d_0 \oplus W_1^+$: $\begin{cases} d_0 \cdot v_a = a v_a \\ W_1^+ v_a = 0 \end{cases}$. Then

Define $M^+(a) = U(W_1) \otimes_{U(\mathbb{C}d_0 \oplus W_1^+)} \mathbb{C}v_a \underset{\text{as vector space}}{\cong} U(W_1^-)$ as the Verma module.

Notice that $d_0(d_n v_a) = (a-n) d_n v_a$, so $M^+(a) = \sum_{k \geq 0} M^+(a)_{a+k}$.

Prop 1) $\mathrm{ch} M^+(a) := \sum_{n \geq 0} (\dim M^+(a)_{a-n}) t^n = \prod_{j \geq 1} (1-t^j)^{-1}$

2) $M^+(a)$ is irr $\Leftrightarrow a \neq \frac{m^2-1}{24}$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$

Remark: 1). Similarly, we can define the lowest weight modules $M^-(a)$. where $W_1^- v_a = 0$.

2). Virasoro alg: $Vir = W_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}c$ with $[d_n, d_m] = (m-n)d_{m+n} + \delta_{n,-m}\frac{m^3-m}{12}c$

3) W_1 is isomorphic to the Lie alg of vector field on circle S^1.

Modules of Intermediate series = Kaplansky - Santharoubane modules.

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$, define $T(\alpha,\beta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}v_{k+\beta}$, where $d_n v_{k+\beta} = (k+\beta+\alpha n) v_{k+n+\beta}$ $\forall n$.

1) Check that $T(\alpha,\beta)$ is a W_1-module 2) SES: $0 \to \mathbb{C} \to T(0,0) \to T(1,0) \to \mathbb{C} \to 0$

Since $T(0,0) \cong \mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]$, $T(0,0)/\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]/\mathbb{C}$, this SES contributes 2 irr modules ($\mathbb{C}$ & $\mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]/\mathbb{C}$)

Theorem. $T(\alpha,\beta)$ is irr unless $\alpha = 0, 1$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark. Let $\mathcal{A}=\mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]$. Consider $\mathcal{A}\otimes\mathcal{A}$ is a left $\mathcal{A}$module: $a(b\otimes c) = ab\otimes c$.

Let I be a submodule generated by $1\otimes ab - a\otimes b - b\otimes a$ and $\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}\otimes\mathcal{A}/I$ (differential 1-forms, $a\otimes b := a\,db$)

also a W_1-module.

• $T(1,0)\cong\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}}$, $T(0,0)\cong\Omega^0_{\mathcal{A}}\cong\mathcal{A}$

Theorem. (O. Mathieu, Martin-Piard, 1982)

Irreducible weight W_1-modules are:

1) $\mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]/\mathbb{C}$; 2) Highest/lowest weight

3) Intermediate series $T(\alpha,\beta)$

• Let $W_n = \mathrm{Der}\,\mathbb{C}[t_1^{\pm},t_2^{\pm},\cdots t_n^{\pm}]$. If $W_1\cong \mathrm{Vect}\,S^1$, then $W_n\cong$? In fact, W_n = polynomial vector fields on the torus $\mathbb{T}^n$.

Generalization. Let $X\subset A^n$ an affine variety defined by an ideal $I\subset k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]$ and $\mathcal{A} = \underbrace{k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]/I}_{\text{ring of functions on } X}$.

The Lie alg of polynomials vector fields on X: $V(X) = \mathrm{Der}\,\mathcal{A}$.

Theorem Let k algebraically closed and char $k=0$, If X is irr then $V(X)$ is simple if and only if X is smooth. (Jordan, Siebert).

Remark. 1) X is irreducible $\Leftrightarrow$ $\mathcal{A}$ has no zero divisors (I is prime)

2) X is smooth if the Jacobian matrix of I has the maximal possible rank in every point of X.

Examples. 1) $V(A^n) = W_n^+ = \mathrm{Der}\,k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]$.

2) Consider an elliptic curve $C: y^2=x^3+1$, then $V(C)=A\xi$, where $\xi = y\frac{d}{dx}+\frac{3}{2}x^2\frac{d}{dy}$. Here $A = k[x,y]/(y^2-x^3-1)$.

Clearly, ξ is a vector field on A^2. Also, $\xi(y^2-x^3-1) = -3x^2y+3x^2y=0$ and hence ξ is a vector field on A.

If $f=y^2-x^3-1$, then $J(f) = (2y\ \ -3x^2)$, $0\notin C$

3) $X=S^2$, $A=k[x,y,z]/(\underbrace{x^2+y^2+z^2-1}_{f})$.

$\Rightarrow J(f) = (2x\ 2y\ 2z)$

$\Delta_{xy} = x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\Delta_{xy}(f)=0 \Rightarrow \Delta_{xy}\in V(S^2)$. Similarly, Δ_{xz}, Δ_{yz}.

• $V(S^2) = A\Delta_{xy}+A\Delta_{yz}+A\Delta_{xz}$ as an A-module. But $x\Delta_{yz}+y\Delta_{zx}+z\Delta_{xy}=0$.
$\Rightarrow$ not a free module.

• Kac-Moody algs.

Ex. Loop alg: $\tilde{g} = g\otimes\mathbb{C}[t^{-1},t] = L(g)$

Consider Ω^1_A and $\underbrace{\Omega^1_A/dA}_{\text{Kähler differentials}}$ (1-forms module exact forms), there is a quotient

center of $\hat{g}$, with $[x\otimes a, y\otimes b] = [x,y]\otimes ab + K_g(x,y)\overline{b\,da}$

Theorem. (Kassel) $\hat{g} = g\otimes\mathbb{C}[t,t^{-1}]\oplus\Omega^1_A/dA$ is the universal center extension of $\tilde{g}$

• $\hat{g}$ is untwisted Affine Lie alg

• Let $\sigma\in\mathrm{Aut}\,g$, $\sigma^l=1$. Consider $\mu\in\mathbb{C}$, $\mu^l=1$, Extend σ to an automorphism $\hat{\sigma}: L(g)\to L(g)$: $\hat{\sigma}(x\otimes t^n) = \mu^n\sigma(x)\otimes t^n$. Then $L(g)^{\hat{\sigma}}$ is twisted affine Lie alg.