

مئیہ ۹۹، ۲، ۲۱ - جلد ایک رج

$GL(n, R) = \{ n \times n \text{ ماتریس} \}$
نیر و حصی

Lie Group

گروپ

$SL(n, R) = \{ n \times n \text{ حصی دار ماتریس} \}$

$SL(n, R) \subset GL(n, R)$

$O(n, R) = \{ A \in GL(n, R) \mid AA^t = A^t A = I \} = \text{نیر و حصی}$

$SO(n, R) = O(n, R) \cap SL(n, R)$

$O(p, q, R) = \{ A \in GL(n, R) \mid A^t \eta A = \eta \}$

$$\eta = \begin{bmatrix} I_{p \times p} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -I_{q \times q} \end{bmatrix}$$

درست مدارس میراثی کے ماتریسیں (اصل منظر) میں کیسے کر دیں؟

$GL(n, C), SL(n, C), U(n, C)$

بسا سے کوئی کریٹری میکر گروپ سوکھ کرنے کے حنطیں نہ میں سمجھ لے۔

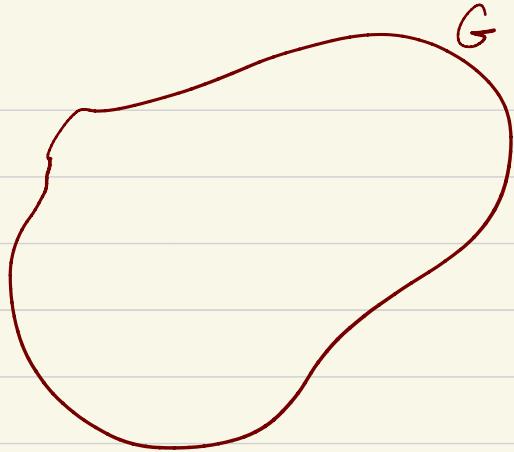
میکر گروپ کے درینے میں حل کی خیزی۔

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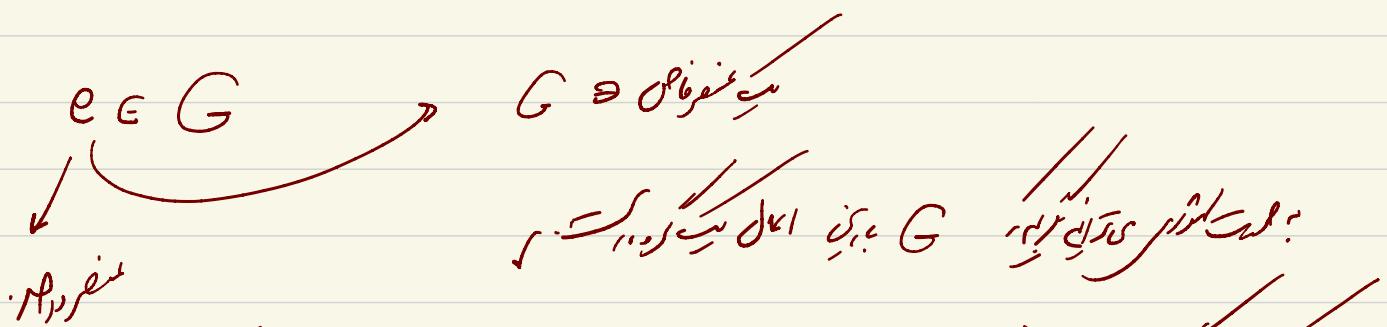
Def: Let G be a manifold:

$$m: G \times G \longrightarrow G$$

$$(g, g') \longrightarrow g'' \quad \text{.} \quad \partial g$$



$$i: G \longrightarrow G \quad \text{.} \quad i_g$$

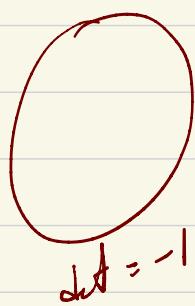
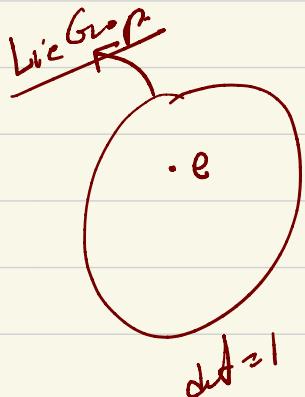


$$m(g, e) = m(e, g) = g$$

$$m(i(g), g) = m(g, i(g)) = e$$

m & i are differentiable functions.

So, the connected part to $\{e\}$ is called a Lie group.



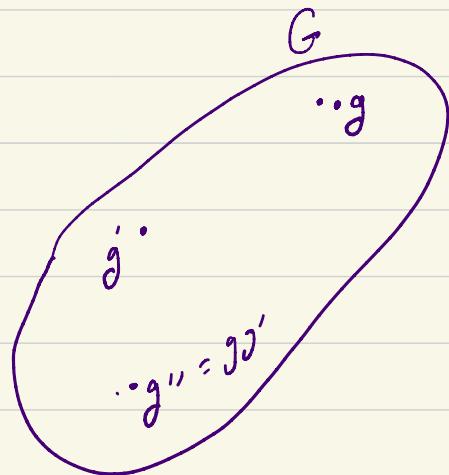
$O(n, R)$

Lie Grp?

$$g \in G \rightarrow \underbrace{g(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_n)}_{g \text{ is } 2 \text{-vars}}$$

C.P.: $g(0, 0, 0, \dots, 0) = e.$

Ex: $SU(2) = G$



$$g \in SU(2) \rightarrow g = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{bmatrix} \quad |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$$

$$a = \cos \theta e^{i\alpha} \quad b = \sin \theta e^{i\beta} \quad (\theta, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta e^{i\alpha} & \sin \theta e^{i\beta} \\ -\sin \theta e^{-i\beta} & \cos \theta e^{-i\alpha} \end{bmatrix} = g(\theta, \alpha, \beta).$$

$$g(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad g(\theta, \alpha, \beta) g(\theta', \alpha', \beta') \\ g(\theta'', \alpha'', \beta'')$$

$$\theta'' = \theta''(\theta, \alpha, \beta, \theta', \alpha', \beta')$$

$$\alpha'' = \alpha''(\theta, \alpha, \beta, \theta', \alpha', \beta')$$

$$\beta'' = \beta''(\theta, \alpha, \beta, \theta', \alpha', \beta')$$

كراتج سجن

$$G$$

$$\alpha$$

$$\beta$$

$$\gamma$$

$$c = ab$$

$$ab = c$$

$$a = g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$b = g(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$c = g(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n)$$

نحوه این را با جای بگذارید که γ_i را در f_i بگذارید

$$\gamma_i = f_i(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n). \quad ①$$

$$\text{اگر } a\epsilon = a \rightarrow \alpha_i = f_i(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, 0, 0, \dots) \quad ②$$

$$\beta_i = f_i(0, 0, 0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \quad ③$$

لزیست داشت $\gamma_i = \beta_i - \alpha_i$ باز میگردیم

$$\gamma_i = c_i + \alpha_i + \beta_i + C_i^{jk} \alpha_j \beta_k + \dots \quad D_i^{jk} \alpha_j \alpha_k + E_i^{jk} \beta_j \beta_k$$

لذا c_i و D_i^{jk} و E_i^{jk} را بگیریم

لذا $\gamma_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i + C_i^{jk} \alpha_j \beta_k + \dots$

$$\gamma_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i + C_i^{jk} \alpha_j \beta_k + \dots$$

لذا $\gamma_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i + C_i^{jk} \alpha_j \beta_k + \dots$

let $g \in G = \text{Matrix Lie Group}$.

$$g(\theta^1, \theta^2, \dots) = I + \theta^1 T_i + \frac{1}{2!} \theta^i \theta^j T_{ij} + \frac{1}{3!} \theta^i \theta^j \theta^k T_{ijk} + \dots$$

می قضا می فلی می ده: $\sum T_{ij} \dots$

(A)

T_i = generators of lie Gmp.

می خواهد $\{T_i\}$

(B)

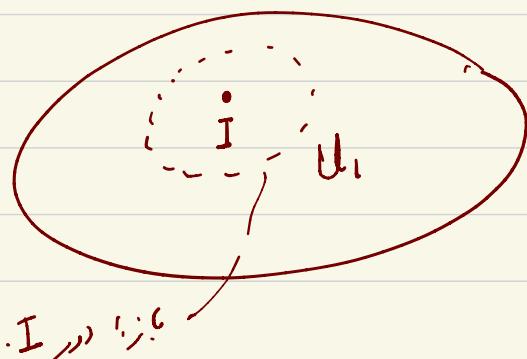
$$[T_i, T_j] = f_{ij}{}^k T_k.$$

$$SL(2, R) = \{ g \in M_2(R) \mid \det g = 1 \}$$

جواب: $= ? \cup \{I\}$

$$M_2(R) = \text{جایز} \quad 2 \times 2 \quad \text{جواب}$$

← جواب $SL(2, R)$



$$g = I + L(\theta_1, \dots)$$

infinitesimal Matrix

$$\text{if } \det g = 1 \longrightarrow \operatorname{tr}(L) = 0 \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_3 & \theta_4 \\ \theta_- & -\theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(I + L) = 1 + \operatorname{tr}(L) + \dots \stackrel{!}{=} L = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_3 & \theta_1 - \theta_2 \\ \theta_1 + \theta_2 & -\theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$ are the parants of $g \in U$.

$$g(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) = I + \begin{bmatrix} \theta_3 & \theta_1 - \theta_2 \\ \theta_1 + \theta_2 & -\theta_3 \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

$$= I + \theta_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \theta_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \theta_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

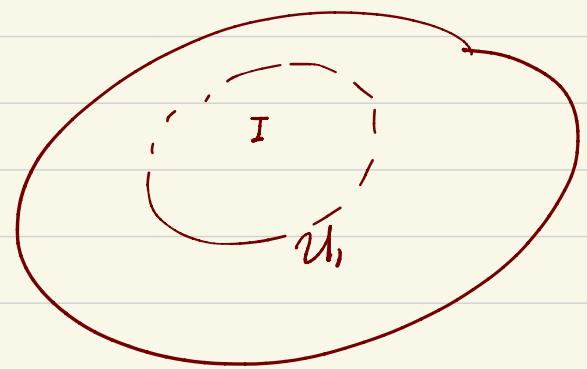
$$\{T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\} \text{ are the}$$

generators of $SL(2, R)$.

$$G = SO(n, R) \quad \text{if } g \in SO(n, R)$$

$$g \cong I + L$$

$$g^T g = I \rightarrow (I + L)(I + L^T) = I$$



$$I + L + L^T + \dots = I \rightsquigarrow L + L^T = 0 \rightsquigarrow \text{Thus } L \text{ is zero.}$$

For $n=3$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \theta_3 & -\theta_2 \\ -\theta_3 & 0 & \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 & -\theta_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

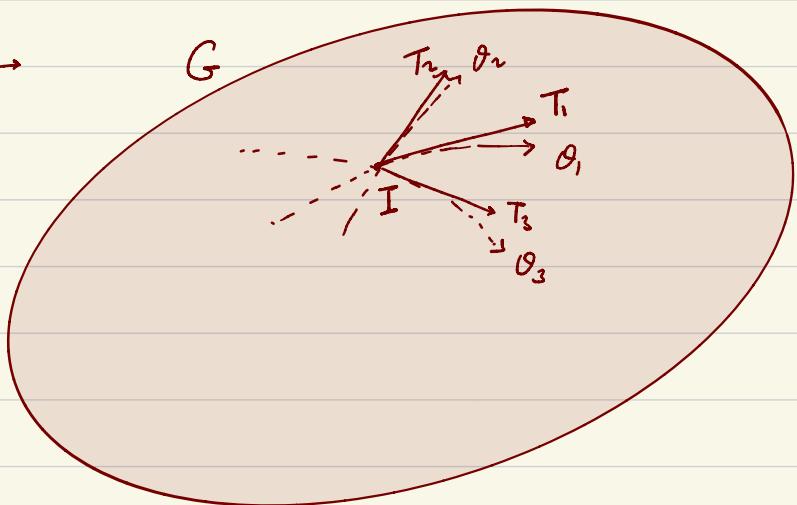
$$T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

میک تبرخزی

$$g(\theta^1, \theta^2, \theta^3) = I + \theta^1 T_1 + \frac{1}{2} \theta^1 \theta^2 T_{12} + \dots$$

$$T_i = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta^i} \right|_{\theta=0}$$



Since $G \in \cup G$ where $\subseteq T_i$.

$\therefore G \in I$

$\{T_i\}$ form a basis for $T_e(G)$.

$$\gamma^i = \alpha^i + \beta^i + C_{jk} \alpha^j \beta^k + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ab \in G \\ \alpha \in G \\ b \in G \end{array}$$

فی الحال فی الحال

$$\text{اینی: } \alpha = I + \alpha^1 T_1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^1 \alpha^2 T_{12} + \dots$$

$a, b, ab \in U_1$

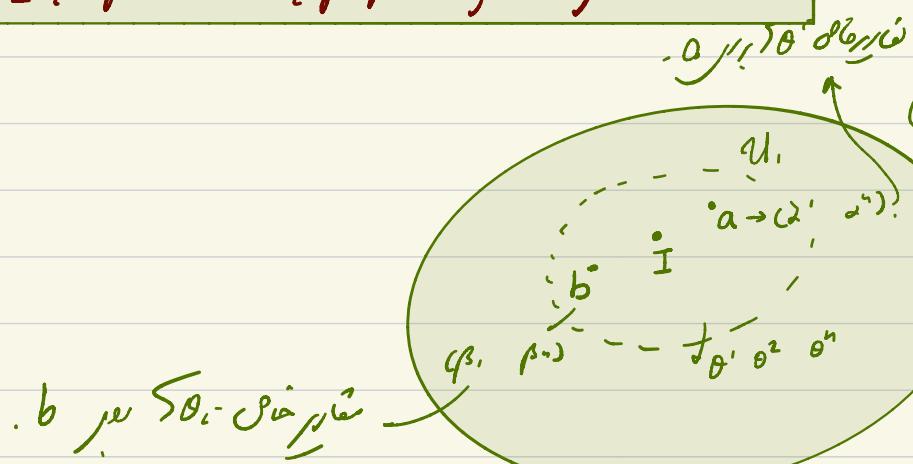
$$b = I + \alpha^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^i \beta^j T_{ij} + \dots$$

$$ab = I + \gamma^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^i \gamma^j T_{ij} + \dots$$

$$(I + \alpha^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^i \alpha^j T_{ij} + \dots)(I + \beta^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \beta^i \beta^j T_{ij} + \dots) =$$

$$(I + \gamma^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^i \gamma^j T_{ij} + \dots)$$

(1)



$$(I + \alpha^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\alpha^i \alpha^j T_{ij}}_{\text{کسری}} + \dots)(I + \beta^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\beta^i \beta^j T_{ij}}_{\text{کسری}} + \dots) =$$

(1)

$$(I + \gamma^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^i \gamma^j T_{ij} + \dots)$$

$$\gamma^i = \alpha^i + \beta^i + \underbrace{C^i_{jk} \alpha^j \beta^k}_{\text{کسری}} + \dots$$

⇒ ۱) مولفه های
کسری را می توانیم
برای مجموعه U_1 تعیین کرد،

$$(I + \alpha^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^i \alpha^j T_{ij} + \dots)(I + \beta^i T_i + \frac{1}{2} \beta^i \beta^j T_{ij} + \dots) =$$

$$= I + (\alpha^i + \beta^i + C^i_{jk} \alpha^j \beta^k) T_i + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^i + \beta^i + \dots) (\alpha^j + \beta^j + \dots) T_{ij}$$

(2)

برهان $T_{jk} = T_j \cdot T_k - C_{jk}^i T_i$ برای $T_{jk} > 0$

$$T_{jk} = T_{kj} \quad \text{برای } i=0$$

$$T_{jk} = T_j \cdot T_k - C_{jk}^i T_i \quad * \quad \text{برای } i \neq 0$$

$$T_{kj} = T_k \cdot T_j - C_{kj}^i T_i \quad * \quad \text{برای } i \neq 0$$

$$T_j \cdot T_k - T_k \cdot T_j = (C_{jk}^i - C_{kj}^i) T_i = P_{jk}^i T_i \rightarrow$$

$$[T_j, T_k] = P_{jk}^i T_i \rightarrow$$

$T_e(G)$ is a Lie Algebra.