

99, ١٠٠, ١٠١, ١٠٢

For Matrix Lie groups: $g \in G$ g near the identity \therefore $\exists \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

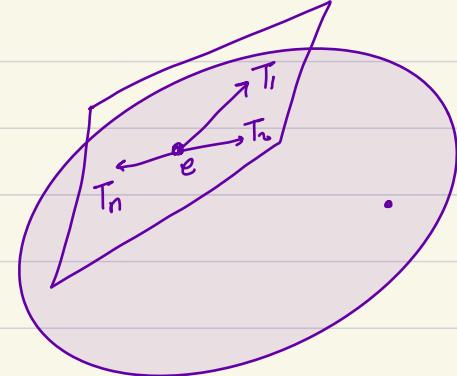
$$g = I + L \quad \xrightarrow{\text{infinitesimal } L^2=0} \quad L = \theta^i T_i \quad \rightarrow \quad g \approx I + \theta^i T_i = I + \theta \cdot T$$

\downarrow
 $L = \theta^i T_i$

$$\text{For finite } \theta_i \in \mathbb{R}. \quad g = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(I + \frac{\theta \cdot T}{N} \right)^N = e^{\theta \cdot T} \quad \text{Exponential Map.}$$

One-parameter subgroup:

$$G_1 = \{ g(\theta) e^{\theta T_i} \mid \theta \leq 0 \}$$



G_1 is a subgroup.

$$g_1(\theta) g_1(\theta') = e^{\theta T_i} e^{\theta' T_i} = e^{(\theta+\theta') T_i} = g_1(\theta+\theta')$$

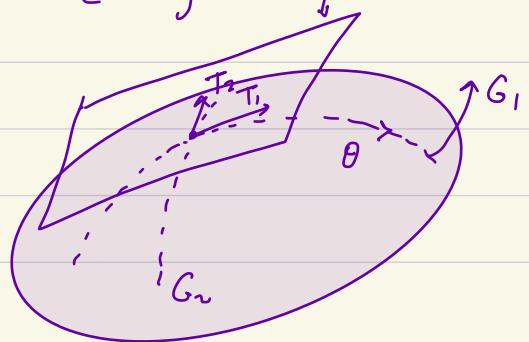
$G_1 \subset G_N \sim$ one-parameter subgroup

But you can also define:

$$G = \{ g(\theta) \mid e^{\theta \left(\frac{2}{3} T_1 + \frac{1}{7} T_2 \right)} = e^{\theta T} \} \quad \text{where } g = \text{Lie Algebra of } G$$

$$[T_i, T_j] = \rho_{ij}^k T_k$$

$\rho_{ijj} = i \neq j$

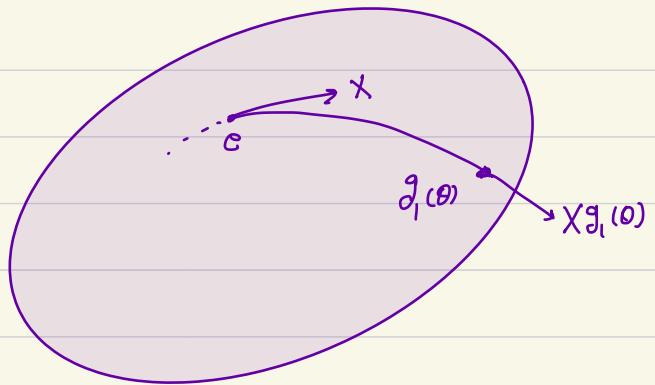


$g_1(\theta) = \dots$ میخواهیم سر بردار را

$$\frac{dg_1}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta} e^{\theta T} = Te^{\theta T}$$

$$\frac{dg_1(\theta)}{d\theta} = X g_1(\theta)$$

↓
گروهی است



Left Invariant vector Fields. (only for lie groups is defined).

$$L_g : G \longrightarrow G \quad L_g(h) := gh$$

$L_g X(h) = X(gh)$

(1)

فقط این دلیل است
که هر کدامیکی
برای هر چیزی که
در گروه باشد

چون چیزی که
در گروه باشد

$$\begin{aligned} h &\rightarrow (h^1, h^2, h^3) & h &\in \\ g &\rightarrow (g^1, g^2, g^3) & " & \\ (gh) &\rightarrow (gh^1, gh^2, gh^3) & " & \end{aligned}$$

$$X(h) = X^i(h) \frac{\partial}{\partial h^i} \quad X^i(h) = X^i(h^1, h^2, h^3).$$

$$X(gh) = X^i(gh) \frac{\partial}{\partial (gh)^i}$$

① →

$$X^i(h) \frac{\partial (gh)^k}{\partial h^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial (gh)^k} = X^i(gh) \frac{\partial}{\partial (gh)^i}$$

→ اینجا $X^i(h) =$
که درینجا $X^i(h)$ است!

لهم فرق العد نرفعي ركيبي بـ $(gh)^{-1}$ ، $g^{-1}h^{-1}$

$$g \in SU(2) \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta e^{i\alpha} & \sin\theta e^{i\gamma} \\ -\sin\theta e^{-i\gamma} & \cos\theta e^{i\beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g \rightarrow (\alpha, \gamma, \theta) \sim \begin{bmatrix} g^1 \\ g^2 \\ g^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h \rightarrow (\alpha', \gamma', \theta') \sim \begin{bmatrix} h^1 \\ h^2 \\ h^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$gh \rightarrow (\alpha'', \gamma'', \theta'')$$

$$gh = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta e^{i\alpha} & \dots & \cos\theta' e^{i\alpha'} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta'' e^{i\alpha''} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

معلمات ريمان

نلاحظ أن α, γ, θ ينبعون من $\alpha', \gamma', \theta'$ ، $\alpha'' = \alpha + \alpha'$ ، $\gamma'' = \gamma + \gamma'$ ، $\theta'' = \theta + \theta'$

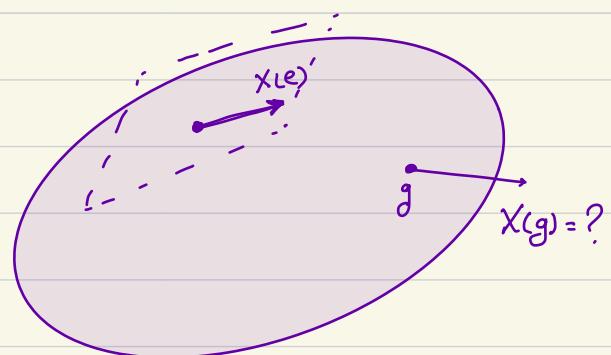
Theorem: $T_e(G)$ بين

$$T_e(G) \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{G}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \text{جهاز حركة}$$

$$X(g) = L_{g*} X(e)$$

$X(g)$ هو



Thm 2) Let $X(g) \Rightarrow Y(g)$ be 2 left-inv. vect. field.

$$L_{g*} [X(h), Y(h)] = [L_{g*} X(h), L_{g*} Y(h)] = [X(gh), Y(gh)]$$

$[X, Y]$ is also a Left inv vector field \rightarrow

\mathfrak{g} is a Lie Algebra of the group.

Action of a Lie group on a Manifold.

$$\underbrace{G}_{\text{G}} \quad \underbrace{M}_{\text{M}}$$

$$f: G = \langle w, \cdot \rangle \curvearrowright M = \mathbb{R}^3$$

Def: we say thl G acts on M if

$$\forall g \in G \quad g \in M \quad \& \quad g'(gx) = (g'g)(x).$$

پڑھیں: G acts on M if \exists continuous ($\&$ differentiable map): $\phi: G \times M \rightarrow M$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{such that: i) } \phi(e, x) = x. \\ \text{ii) } \phi(g', \phi(g, x)) = \phi(g'g, x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$G = \{e, I\}. \quad : f: \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n}_{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

G acts on \mathbb{R}^n :

$$\begin{cases} e \vec{x} = \vec{x} \\ I \vec{x} = -\vec{x} \end{cases}$$

: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$G = \{I, R, R^2, R^3, \dots, R^{n-1}\} \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

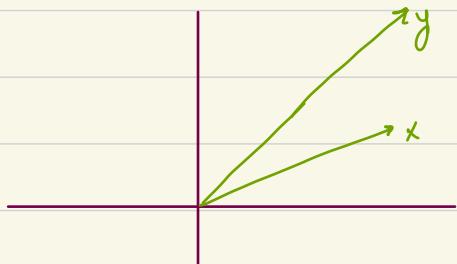
$$\frac{2\pi}{n}$$

G can act on any cartesian space

عَلِيٌّ: The action of G on M is Transitive if $\forall x, y \in M$

$$\exists g \in G \mid g \cdot x = y.$$

عَلِيٌّ: \mathbb{R}^2 under $SO(2)$ (زوجي) $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\text{by } SO(2)}$ ج: ج



عَلِيٌّ: \mathbb{R}^3 under $SO(3)$ ج: ج

عَلِيٌّ: S^2 under $SO(3)$ ج: ج

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}. \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\text{by } GL(2)} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\text{by } GL(2)} \mathbb{R}^2$$

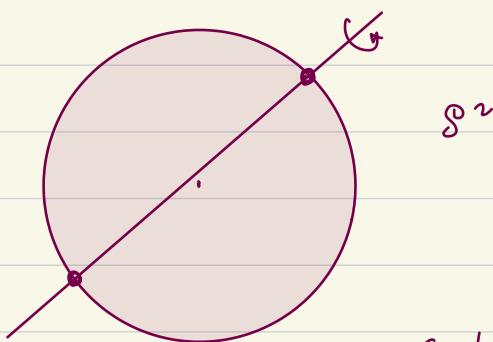
عَلِيٌّ: the action of G on M is called "free" if Any $g \neq e$

has no fixed point $\equiv \nexists x \in M \quad g \cdot x = x.$

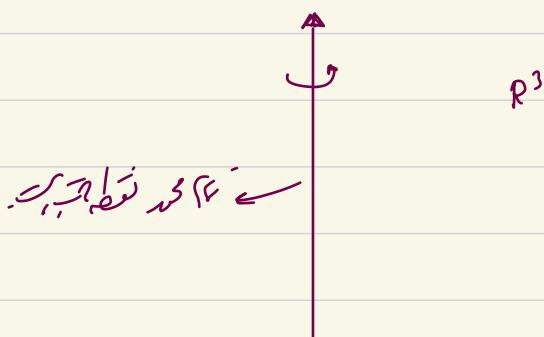
مُعْطَى $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ et $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ ج: ج

عَلِيٌّ: $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ under $SO(2)$ ج: ج

عَلِيٌّ: $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{\text{by } SO(2)}$ ج: ج



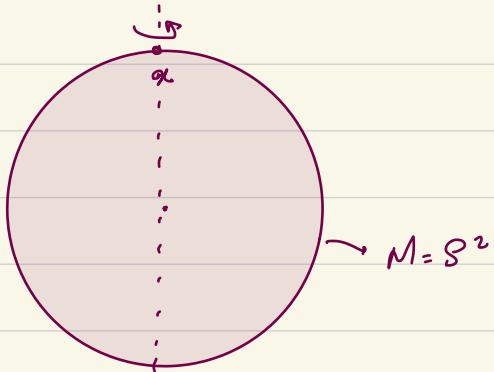
عَلِيٌّ: $S^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{\text{by } SO(3)}$ ج: ج



Def: Isotropy subgroup or Little group.

$$\text{Let } x \in M \quad H_x = \{ g \in G \mid gx = x \}$$

برای هر نقطه x در M ، $H_x = \{g \in G \mid gx = x\} = G_x$



$$G = SO(3)$$

$$M = S^2$$

: دو

$$SO(2) = H_x = \{g \in G \mid gx = x\}$$

برای همین H_x یک زیرگروه از G است.

proof: let $g, g' \in H_x \rightarrow gg' \in H_x$?

$$\begin{cases} g \in H_x \rightarrow gx = x \\ g' \in H_x \rightarrow g'x = x \end{cases}$$

$$(gg')(x) = g(g'x) = g(x) = x$$

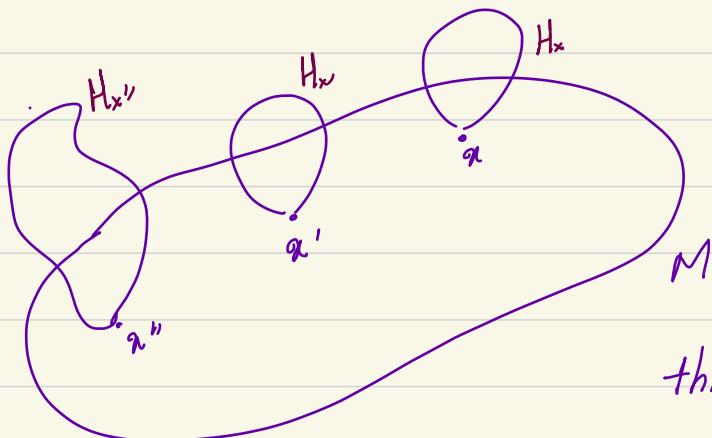
$$g'(gx) = g'x$$

↓

$$(g^{-1}g)(x) = g'x \rightarrow ex = g'x$$

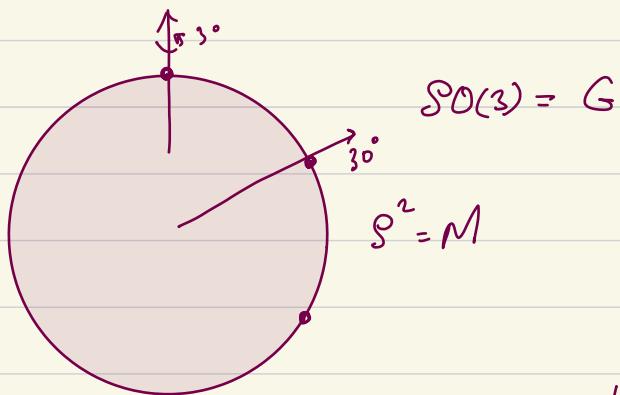
$$\downarrow$$

$$x = g'x.$$

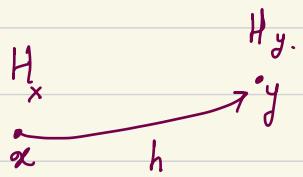


thm: if the action of G on M is transitive, then $H_x \cong H_{x'}$ isomorphism.

→ the isotropy subgroup of G is independent of the point in M .



Proof:



Since the action of G on M is transitive

$$\exists h \in G \mid hx = y$$

$$\phi: \begin{matrix} x \\ \mapsto \\ y \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi(g) := hg^{-1}$$

Ques? $H_y = h H_x h^{-1}$

$\{g: \text{Thus } hg^{-1} \cdot g \in C_x \text{, } \forall g \in G \text{, } \text{as } C_x \text{ is } 2\text{-dim}\}$

$$(hgh^{-1})(y) = hg(h^{-1}y) = hgx = hx = y$$

$$\text{why } \bar{g}y = x ? \quad \stackrel{?}{\text{as}} \quad hx = y \rightarrow h^{-1}(hx) = \bar{h}y \rightarrow (\bar{h}h)x = \bar{h}y \rightarrow ex = \bar{h}y \downarrow \quad . \quad x = \bar{h}y$$

why ϕ is an isomorphism?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi(g_1 g_2) = hg_1 g_2 h^{-1} = hg_1 h^{-1} h g_2 h = \phi(g_1) \phi(g_2). \rightarrow \phi \text{ is an homomorphism.} \\ \text{and } \phi(g_1) = \phi(g_2) \rightarrow hg_1 h^{-1} = hg_2 h^{-1} \rightarrow g_1 = g_2 \rightarrow \phi \text{ is an isomorphism.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$H_x = H_y.$

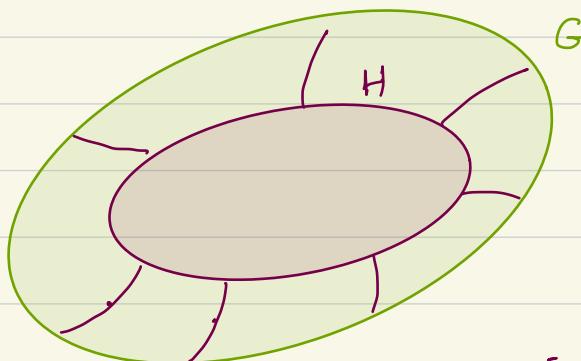
مُوَقِّعٌ جَبَرِيٌّ :

Let G acts transitively on M . \Rightarrow let H be its isometry subgrp. then:

$$G/H \stackrel{?}{=} M$$

homeomorphism.

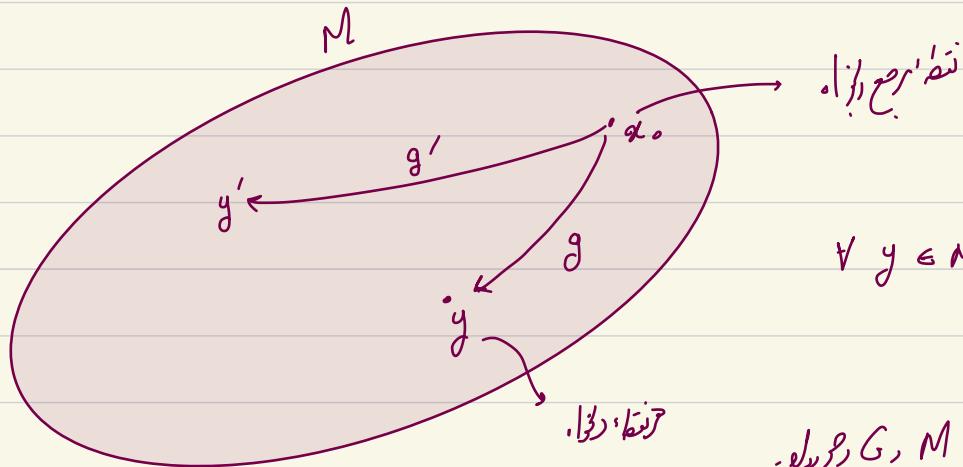
$G/H = \{ \text{the set of left cosets of } H \}$.



$$G/H = ?$$

$g \sim g'$ if $g' = gh$ for some $h \in H$.

$$[g] = \{ g, gh_1, gh_2, \dots \} = gH$$



$\forall y \in M \exists g \in G \mid gy = y$

برهان تطابق بين G/H و M بحسب ψ

برهان

$$(gh)x_0 = y$$

متى

$$\psi: G/H \longrightarrow M \quad \psi[g] := gx_0 \in M.$$

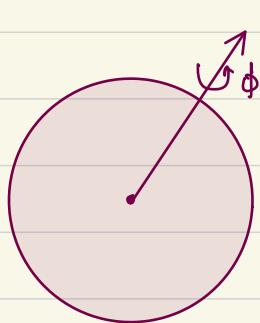
أولاً: ψ هي خصائص المجموعات، وهي معرفة في M , G/H بين g و x_0 .

Example 1:

$$G = SO(3) \quad M = S^2 \quad H = SO(2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{SO(3)}{SO(2)} \cong S^2.$$

حی کے نتیجے۔ حکومتی بے محدود راستہ



— اے زاری دنیا کا لفڑیوں کا
کھلکھلہ مارنا نہ کر دیں

Exempl 2:

$SO(n+1)$ acts on S^n transiting: $H = SO(n)$.

$$\frac{SO(n+1)}{SO(n)} = S^n.$$

لقد أهملت دار