

8.1)  $Sp(1) = \{ u \in \mathbb{H} \mid |u| = 1 \}$   
 $sp(1) = \text{span} \{ i, j, k \}$

Määritellään kuvauksia

$$d: Sp(1) \longrightarrow Sp(1) \times Sp(1) = \text{"diagonaalikuvauks"} \\ a \longmapsto (a, a)$$

$$F: Sp(1) \times Sp(1) \longrightarrow SO(4) = SO(4)\text{:in peitekuvauks.} \\ (g_1, g_2) \longmapsto \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \longmapsto g_1 v \bar{g}_2 \right\} \quad (\text{s.8.26})$$

Huom:  $g \in Sp(1): \bar{g} = g^{-1}$

Näytetään, että  $F$  on hyvin määritelty:

Jos  $g_1, g_2 \in Sp(1), X \in \mathbb{R}^4$  niin

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle X \cdot F_{(g_1, g_2)}, X \cdot F_{(g_1, g_2)} \rangle \\ &= \langle g_1 X \bar{g}_2, g_1 X \bar{g}_2 \rangle \quad \text{Kuvauksen } F_{(g_1, g_2)} \text{ esitys matriisina} \\ &= \langle g_1 \cdot \underbrace{X \cdot \bar{g}_2 \cdot g_2}_{=1} \cdot \underbrace{X \cdot \bar{g}_1}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \rangle = \langle X, X \rangle \quad \text{eli } F_{g_1, g_2} \in O(4) \end{aligned}$$

$Sp(1)$  polkuht  $\Rightarrow Sp(1) \times Sp(1)$  polkuyhtenäinen

$F$  jva  $\Rightarrow F(Sp(1) \times Sp(1))$  polkuht.

$I \in F(Sp(1) \times Sp(1)) \Rightarrow F(Sp(1) \times Sp(1)) \subseteq SO(4).$  □

Tarkastellaan kaaviota

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Sp(1) & \xrightarrow{d} & Sp(1) \times Sp(1) \\ Ad \downarrow & & \downarrow F \\ SO(3) & \xrightarrow{L} & SO(4) \end{array}$$

Aseta:  $L: SO(3) \longrightarrow SO(4)$   
 $A \longmapsto \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & A \end{array} \right)$

Näytetään, että kaavio kommutoi.

Olkoon  $S: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}$  lin. isomorfismi

$$S(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + x_2 i + x_3 j + x_4 k$$

Jos  $a \in Sp(1)$  niin  $Fod(a) = v \mapsto a v a^{-1} \in SO(4)$   
 $= v \mapsto S^{-1}(a \cdot S(v) \cdot a^{-1})$   
↑ tarkasti

Olkoon  $F_a \in SO(4)$  matriisi joka esittää kuvausta  $Fod(a)$ , eli

$$X \cdot F_a = S^{-1}(a \cdot S(X) \cdot a^{-1}) \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

Jos  $a \in Sp(1)$  niin  $Ad_a: \mathfrak{sp}(1) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{sp}(1)$   
 $v \longmapsto a v a^{-1}$   
 $= \text{span}\{i, j, k\}$

Olkoon  $A_a \in SO(3)$  matriisi joka esittää kuvausta  $Ad_a$ , eli:

$$\xi \cdot A_a \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix} = Ad_a \left( \underbrace{\xi \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix}}_{\in \text{span}\{i, j, k\}} \right), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Olkoon  $X = (\alpha, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^4$

$$S(X \cdot L(A_a)) = S(\alpha, \xi) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & A_a \end{array} \right)$$

$$= S(\alpha, \xi \cdot A_a)$$

$$= \alpha + \xi \cdot A_a \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \alpha + Ad_a \left( \xi \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

tehtävän  
 ydin  
 $a \cdot \alpha \cdot a^{-1} = \alpha!$

$$= a (\alpha + S(0, \xi)) a^{-1} = a \cdot S(X) \cdot a^{-1} = S(X \cdot F_a).$$

$$L(A_a) = F_a$$

□

8.2 Tarkastellaan kuvausta (kts. s 8.26)

$$F: Sp(1) \times Sp(1) \longrightarrow SO(4)$$

$$(g, h) \longmapsto \{ v \longmapsto gv h^{-1} \} \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

Huom.  $F(g, h)$  on  $4 \times 4$  matriisi s.e

$$X \cdot F(g, h) = S^{-1}(g \cdot S(X) \cdot h^{-1}), \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

tässä  $S: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}$  on lin. isom. kuten T 8.1.

F on homomorfismi Olk.  $g, h, a, b \in Sp(1)$

$$F((g, h), (a, b)) = F(ga, hb)$$

$$= \{ X \longmapsto S^{-1}(ga \cdot \underbrace{S(X)}_{= S(X \cdot F(a, b))} \cdot b^{-1} h^{-1}) \} \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$= X \cdot F(a, b) \cdot F(g, h)$$

$$= \{ X \longmapsto \underbrace{X \cdot F(a, b)}_{R_{F(a, b)}(X)} \cdot F(g, h) \} = F(g, h) \cdot F(a, b)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) = R_A$

Lemma:

Olkoon  $G, H$  matriisiryhmiä,  $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}$  vastaavat Lie algebrat. Tällöin  $G \times H$ :n Lie algebra on  $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{h}$ .

Tod.  $\square$  Olkoon  $v \in T_I(G \times H)$ .  $v = \alpha'(0)$  jollain

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2): (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \longrightarrow G \times H$$

$$\alpha(0) = \begin{pmatrix} I_G \\ I_H \end{pmatrix}$$

Sitten  $\alpha_1'(0) \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\alpha_2'(0) \in \mathfrak{h}$

$$\Rightarrow v = \alpha'(0) = (\alpha_1'(0), \alpha_2'(0)) \in \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{h}$$

$$\square \quad v \in \mathfrak{g}, w \in \mathfrak{h} \quad v = \alpha'(0) \quad \alpha: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \longrightarrow G, \alpha(0) = I_G$$

$$w = \beta'(0) \quad \beta: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \longrightarrow H, \beta(0) = I_H$$

$$\gamma: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \longrightarrow G \times H, \quad \gamma = (\alpha, \beta) \rightsquigarrow (v, w) = \gamma'(0) \in T_I(G \times H)$$

$\square$

F on sileä (kts. T. 6.1)

L8.1.4:  $df_{(I,I)} : \mathfrak{so}(1) \times \mathfrak{so}(1) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{so}(4)$  Lie'n alg.  
homomorfismi

Asetetaan:

$$e_i = (df)(i, 0) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (\text{kts. seuraava sivu})$$

$$e_j = (df)(j, 0) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} & -1 & & 1 \\ 1 & & -1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$e_k = (df)(k, 0) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} & -1 & -1 & \\ 1 & 1 & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$f_i = df(0, i) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad f_j = df(0, j) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} & -1 & & -1 \\ 1 & & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$f_k = df(0, k) = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} & -1 & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$H_1 = \text{span} \{ e_1, e_2, e_3 \} \quad H_2 = \text{span} \{ f_1, f_2, f_3 \} \subset \mathfrak{so}(4)$$

Selvä:  $\dim H_1 = \dim H_2 = 3$

Lisäksi  $H_1 \cap H_2 = \{0\}$  (suora lasku...)

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(4) = H_1 \oplus H_2$$

$df$  algebrahomomorfismi  $\Rightarrow$   $[f_i, f_j] = 2f_k, \text{ etc.}$   
 $[e_i, e_j] = 2e_k, \text{ etc.}$   
 $\Rightarrow [H_i, H_i] \subseteq H_i \quad i=1,2$   
 $[e_i, f_j] = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow [H_1, H_2] = 0$

eli: Jos  $A \in H_1, B \in \mathfrak{so}(4)$  niin  $B = B_1 + B_2, B_i \in H_i$

$$[A, B] = \underbrace{[A, B_1]}_{\in H_1} + \underbrace{[A, B_2]}_{=0} \in H_1$$

Vastaavasti kun  $A \in H_2 \rightsquigarrow H_1, H_2$  ideaaleja.

```
In[66]:= M[a_, b_, c_, x_, y_, z_] :=
{
  {0, -a-x, -b-y, -c-z},
  {a+x, 0, -c+z, b-y},
  {b+y, c-z, 0, -a+x},
  {c+z, -b+y, a-x, 0}
}
```

```
In[65]:= M[a, b, c, x, y, z] // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[65]//MatrixForm=
( 0 -a-x -b-y -c-z
 a+x 0 -c+z b-y
 b+y c-z 0 -a+x
 c+z -b+y a-x 0 )
```

```
In[5]:= E1 = M[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
E2 = M[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0];
E3 = M[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0];
E4 = M[0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0];
E5 = M[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0];
E6 = M[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
```

```
In[35]:= E1 // MatrixForm
E2 // MatrixForm
E3 // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[35]//MatrixForm=
E1 = ( 0 -1 0 0
 1 0 0 0
 0 0 0 -1
 0 0 1 0 )
```

```
Out[36]//MatrixForm=
E2 = ( 0 0 -1 0
 0 0 0 1
 1 0 0 0
 0 -1 0 0 )
```

```
Out[37]//MatrixForm=
E3 = ( 0 0 0 -1
 0 0 -1 0
 0 1 0 0
 1 0 0 0 )
```

```
In[47]:= Norm[E1.E2 - E2.E1 - 2 E3]
Norm[E1.E3 - E3.E1 + 2 E2]
Norm[E2.E3 - E3.E2 - 2 E1]
```

```
Out[47]= 0
```

```
Out[48]= 0
```

```
Out[49]= 0
```

```
In[50]:= E4 // MatrixForm
E5 // MatrixForm
E6 // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[50]//MatrixForm=
E4 = ( 0 -1 0 0
 1 0 0 0
 0 0 0 1
 0 0 -1 0 )
```

```
Out[51]//MatrixForm=
E5 = ( 0 0 -1 0
 0 0 0 -1
 1 0 0 0
 0 1 0 0 )
```

```
Out[52]//MatrixForm=
E6 = ( 0 0 0 -1
 0 0 1 0
 0 -1 0 0
 1 0 0 0 )
```

```
In[62]:= Norm[E4.E5 - E5.E4 + 2 E6]
Norm[E4.E6 - E6.E4 - 2 E5]
Norm[E5.E6 - E6.E5 + 2 E4]
```

```
Out[62]= 0
```

```
Out[63]= 0
```

```
Out[64]= 0
```

1-käsitteisyys:

Olkoon  $\mathfrak{so}(4) = H_1 \oplus H_2 = \tilde{H}_1 \oplus \tilde{H}_2$

$e_i \in \mathfrak{so}(4) \Rightarrow e_i \in \tilde{H}_1$  (tarvittaessa vaihdan  $\tilde{H}_1 \sim \tilde{H}_2$ )

$\tilde{H}_1$  ideaali  $\Rightarrow \underbrace{[e_i, e_j]}_{=\pm 2e_k} \in \tilde{H}_1, \underbrace{[e_i, e_k]}_{=\pm 2e_j} \in \tilde{H}_1$

$\dim \tilde{H}_1 \Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \tilde{H}_1 = \text{span} \{e_i, e_j, e_k\} = H_1$   
Vastavasti:  $H_2 = \tilde{H}_2$ . □

8.3) Olkoon olemassa sileä isomorfismi

$$\psi: \mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \mathfrak{so}(3) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{so}(4)$$

Lause 8.6  $\Rightarrow$  löytyy Lien algebrasomorfismi

$$d\psi: \mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \mathfrak{so}(3) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{so}(4)$$

Huom: Jos  $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}$  ovat Lien algebroja niin Lien hakatulo  $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{h}$ :ssa on

$$\begin{aligned} [(a,b), (x,y)] &= (a,b) \cdot (x,y) - (x,y) \cdot (a,b) \\ &= ([a,x], [b,y]) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \{0\} \times \mathfrak{so}(3), \mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \{0\}$  ovat ideaaleja  $\mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \mathfrak{so}(3)$ :ssa.

Lemma: Lien algebrasomorfismi kuvaa ideaalit ideaaleiksi.

Tod. Olk.  $\Phi: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$  isomorfismi ja  $\mathfrak{f}$  ideaali  $\mathfrak{g}$ :ssa.

Jos  $X \in \Phi(\mathfrak{f}), Y \in \mathfrak{h}$ , niin

$$\begin{aligned} [X, Y] &= [\Phi \Phi^{-1}(X), \Phi \Phi^{-1}(Y)] \\ &= \Phi \left[ \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(X)}_{\in \mathfrak{f}}, \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(Y)}_{\in \mathfrak{g}} \right] \in \Phi(\mathfrak{f}) \quad \square \\ &\quad \in \mathfrak{f} \quad \text{sille } \mathfrak{f} \text{ ideaali} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{d\psi(\{0\} \times \mathfrak{so}(3))}_{= V_1}, \quad \underbrace{d\psi(\mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \{0\})}_{= V_2} \text{ ideaaleja } \mathfrak{so}(4) \text{:ssa}$$

Lisäksi:  $\mathfrak{so}(4) = V_1 \oplus V_2$

Tod. (summa on suora)

1° Olkoon  $a \in \mathbb{R}(4)$ ,  $a \in V_1 \cap V_2$

$$a = d\psi(x, y) \quad (d\psi \text{ bijektio})$$

$$a \in V_1 \cap V_2 \text{ ja } d\psi \text{ injektio} \Rightarrow x = y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad (d\psi \text{ lineaarinen})$$

2° Olkoon  $a \in \mathbb{R}(4)$ .  $d\psi$  lineaarinen:

$$a = d\psi(x, y) = d\psi((x, 0) + (0, y))$$

$$= \underbrace{d\psi(x, 0)}_{\in V_2} + \underbrace{d\psi(0, y)}_{\in V_1} \quad \square$$

$$\dim V_1 = \dim V_2 = 3 \quad \text{ja tehtävä 8.2}$$

Oletetaan, että  $V_1 = d\psi(\{0\} \times \mathfrak{so}(3))$  (tapaus  $V_2 = d\psi(0 \times \mathfrak{so}(3))$  on täysin analoginen)

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 = d\psi(0 \times \mathfrak{so}(3)) &= \text{span} \{ E_1, E_2, E_3 \} \quad (\text{ks. ed. tehtävää}) \\ &= \text{span} \{ dF(i,0), dF(j,0), dF(k,0) \} \\ &= dF \text{ span} \{ (i,0), (j,0), (k,0) \} = dF(\mathfrak{sp}(1) \times \{0\}) \end{aligned}$$

Lien vastaavuslause: Olkoon  $H \subset SO(4)$  aliryhmä joka virittyy alkioista

$$\mathcal{L} = \{ \exp X \mid X \in V_1 \}$$

Tällöin

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \{ e^{d\psi(0,A)} \mid A \in \mathfrak{so}(3) \} \\ &= \psi \{ e^{(0,A)} \mid A \in \mathfrak{so}(3) \} \\ &= \psi(\{1\} \times SO(3)) \quad (\exp \text{ surjektio L9.4.2}) \end{aligned}$$

eli  $\mathcal{L}$  on ryhmä  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = H$ . Toisaalta

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \{ e^{dF(A,0)} \mid A \in \mathfrak{sp}(1) \} \\ &= F \{ e^{(A,0)} \mid A \in \mathfrak{sp}(1) \} \\ &= F(\mathfrak{Sp}(1) \times \{1\}) \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Ker } F = \{ \pm(I, I) \} \Rightarrow F$  isomorfismi:  $\mathfrak{Sp} \times \{1\} \rightarrow H$

eli

$$S^3 \cong \mathfrak{Sp}(1) \cong \mathfrak{Sp}\{1\} \times \{1\} \cong H \cong \{1\} \times SO(3) \cong SO(3)$$

$S^3 \not\cong SO(3) \quad \square$

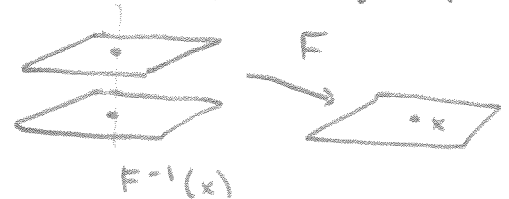


8.4 Diffeomorfismi

$$SO(4) \longrightarrow Sp(1) \times SO(3)$$

Tiedetään: 1°  $F: Sp(1) \times Sp(1) \longrightarrow SO(4)$

- $F$  on sileä surjekttiivinen 2-1 kuvaus:  
 $\forall A \in SO(4) \quad F^{-1}(A) = \pm(x, y), \quad x, y \in Sp(1)$
- $F$  on lokaali diffeo



2°  $Ad: Sp(1) \longrightarrow SO(3)$

- $Ad$  on sileä surjekttiivinen 2-1 kuvaus.
- $Ad$  on lokaali diffeo.  $\text{Ker } Ad = \pm 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Sp(1) \times Sp(1) & \xrightarrow{(I, Ad)} & Sp(1) \times SO(3) \\
 F \downarrow & \nearrow \Phi & \\
 SO(4) & & 
 \end{array}$$

Määritellään  $\Phi: SO(4) \longrightarrow Sp(1) \times SO(3)$  ehdosta

$$\Phi(F(a, b)) = (ab, Ad_b), \quad a, b \in Sp(1)$$

$\Phi$  surjektio: Olkoon  $(u, R) \in Sp(1) \times SO(3)$ .

$$\text{Ker } Ad = \pm 1: \exists v \in Sp(1) \text{ s.e. } Ad_{\pm v} = R$$

Nyt  $F(u, v) \in SO(4)$  ja

$$\underline{\underline{\Phi(F(uv^{-1}v, 1)) = (uv^{-1}v, Ad_v) = (u, R)}}$$

$\Phi$  injektio  $A, B \in SO(4)$

$F$  on surjektio:  $\exists (x, y), (a, b) \in Sp(1) \times Sp(1)$

s.e.  $A = F(x, y)$  ja  $B = F(a, b)$

Jos  $\Phi(A) = \Phi(B)$  niin

$$\Phi(F(x, y)) = \Phi(F(a, b))$$

$$\Rightarrow (xy, Ad_y) = (ab, Ad_b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} xy = ab \\ Ad_y = Ad_b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm b \\ xy = ab \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ab = xy = \pm xb \\ \Rightarrow a = \pm x \end{cases}$$

$$A = F(x, y) = F(\pm(a, b)) = F(a, b) = B.$$

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$F$  ja  $Ad$  lokaaleja diffeomorfismeja

$\Rightarrow \Phi$  lokaali diffeo

$\Rightarrow \Phi$  diffeomorfismi

$\Phi$  bijektio

□

8.5 Ol.  $G$  on  $O(n)$ ,  $U(n)$ , tai  $Sp(n)$ :n suljettu aliryhmä  
 $\mathfrak{g}$  vastaava Lie algebra  
 $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$  alialgebra

$$\mathfrak{h}^\perp = \{ A \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \langle X, A \rangle = 0 \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{h} \}$$

Huom.  $\langle X, Y \rangle = \text{trace}(X \cdot Y^*)$ ,  $X, Y \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$

$$X \in \mathfrak{h}, Y \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp \Rightarrow \langle X, Y \rangle = 0$$

a)  $X \in \mathfrak{h}, A \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp$  niin  $[X, A] \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp$ .

Jos  $B \in \mathfrak{h}$  niin

$$\langle [X, A], B \rangle = - \underbrace{\langle [X, B], A \rangle}_{\substack{\in \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{h} \\ \in \mathfrak{h}}} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ A \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [X, A] \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp$$

b) Olkoon  $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{g}$ :n ideaali. (eli  $[X, Y] \in \mathfrak{h}$  kun  $X \in \mathfrak{h}, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$ )  
 V.  $\mathfrak{h}^\perp$  on  $\mathfrak{g}$ :n ideaali (eli  $[X, Y] \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp$  kun  $X \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$ )  
 = (a)-kohhta. □